

# The Northern plains

## D. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

### ***1. why are the northern plains fertile?***

**A.** The northern plains are very fertile because rivers that start from the Himalayas flow through the plains. They deposit fine clay, silt and gravel is called alluvium. It is extremely good for crops.

### ***2. How is a delta formed? give an example of delta?***

**A.** A triangular shaped Alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river is called delta. The rivers flow from the Himalayas deposit so heavy silt and clay at the mouth of the river in a triangular shape, this is called delta formed by the rivers before joining into the sea. Sundarban delta is example for world's largest delta, which is formed by the river Ganga and Brahmaputra together, before joining into the Bay of Bengal.

### ***3. what is the main occupation of people in the Ganga basin?***

**A.** The main occupation of the people in the Ganga basin is agriculture because the Ganga basin gets a lot

of rainfall and find silt and clay deposit make this area rich and very fertile. This region is also called the food bowl of India. so most of the people follow agriculture as their main occupation.

***4. write a short note on life in the Brahmaputra basin?***

**A.** The Brahmaputra basin mainly covers the states of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Rice and jute are the main crops grown here .Assam is the largest producer of tea. Tea production of this region is of very high quality and is exported to other countries. The river Brahmaputra flow from Tibet to across Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and enters into Bangladesh. Different types of tribal communities live in this area, they have their special tradition and special folk dances.

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