

CLASS :IV
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER NUMBER: 4
CHAPTER NAME : THE NORTHERN PLAINS
SUBTOPIC : THE GANGA BASIN, THE BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Children will come to know about

- **The Brahmaputra basin**
- **The Ganga basin**

Recapitulation

- The river Satluj and its tributaries flow towards the south-west, through _____.

Ans. Punjab

- The _____ dam has been built on the Satluj River.

Ans. Bhakra Nangal

- Indira Gandhi Canal starts from Satluj river and provides water to many dry areas of _____.

Ans. Rajasthan

4. The Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayag Sangam in _____.

Ans. Allahabad(Prayagraj)

5. The meeting of two rivers is called a

Ans. Confluence

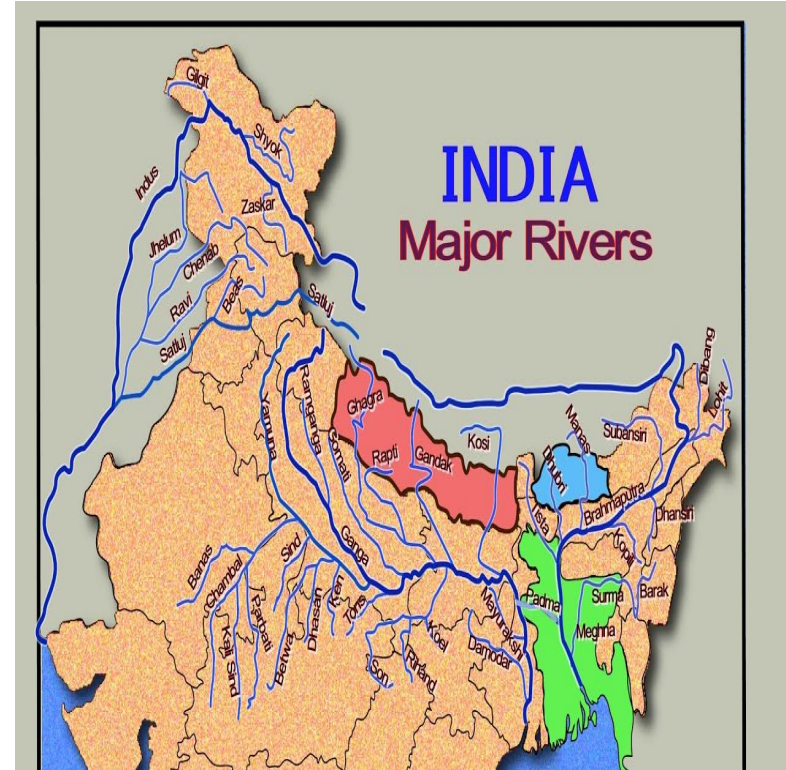
The Ganga Basin

- Bhagirathi- source is Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.
- Alaknanda- Satopanth Glacier in Uttarakhand.
- Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at Devprayag in Uttarakhand.
- Ganga enters the plain at Haridwar in Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal then enters Bangladesh and drains in Bay of Bengal.



Tributaries of river Ganga

- **Gomti**-It comes from Uttar Pradesh, flows through Uttar Pradesh and joins river Ganga near Varanasi(U.P).
- **Ghagra**- source is in Nepal, enters through Uttar Pradesh and joins Ganga.
- **Gandak**- source is in Nepal, enters India through Bihar and joins river Ganga.
- **Kosi**- source in Nepal, enters through Bihar and joins river Ganga.
- **Yamuna**- source is in Yamunotri Glacier in Uttarakhand, flows parallel with Ganga and meets Ganga at Allahabad (Old name) (Prayagraj –new name)- U.P



- **After flowing through Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Ganga enters West Bengal.**
- **Here, it splits into many branches or distributaries.**
- **The two main branches are Hooghly and Padma.**
- **The Hooghly flows through Kolkata, and then into the Bay of Bengal.**
- **The Padma enters Bangladesh.**
- **The Ganga originates from the glacier Gangotri.**



Confluence

The Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayag Sangam in Allahabad(Prayagraj).

The meeting of two rivers is called a **Confluence**.



The world's largest Delta- Sundarban Delta



The Brahmaputra Basin

- The Brahmaputra Basin is a narrow strip in the state of Assam.
- The Brahmaputra is the longest of the three great rivers of North India.
- It starts in Tibet where it is called Tsangpo.
- It enters India through Arunachal Pradesh and flows through Assam into Bangladesh.
- Here it joins the Padma, and forms the Sunderbans Delta before flowing into the Bay of Bengal.





Brahmaputra is the longest river between three river.

- **It brings a lot of water to India.**
- **It comes from Kailash range .**
- **It travels eastwards and enters India through Arunachal Pradesh.**
- **Then enters Assam**
- **Then Bangladesh and makes Sundarban Delta and joins Bay of Bengal.**

Summary

- **Ganga Basin**
- **Tributaries of river Ganga**
- **Drainage system of the Ganga river**
- **The Brahmaputra Basin**
- **The Brahmaputra is the longest of the three great rivers of North India.**
- **Drainage system of the Brahmaputra basin**

Quiz

1.. What is the area which is watered by a river or its tributaries called?

- a.Silt
- b delta
- c.sunderban
- d. Basin

Ans. d. Basin

2. Punjab and Haryana are located in which basin?

- a. Sutlej basin
- b.Ganga basin
- c. Brahmaputra basin
- d. none of the above.

Ans. a. Sutlej basin

3. From which glacier does the river Ganga originate from?

- a.distributaries
- b.sangam
- c.silt
- d. Gangotri

Ans. d. Gangotri

4. Which is the highest dam in India?

- a.Bhakra Nangal
- b. Hirakud
- c. Mettur
- d. Rihand

Ans. a.Bhakra Nangal

HOMework

Activity- Fact file about river Ganga

LEARNING OUTCOME

- The Brahmaputra basin
- The Ganga basin

THANKING YOU
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