



SESSION NO: 15
CLASS :IV
SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE
CHAPTER NUMBER: 4
CHAPTER NAME : THE NORTHERN PLAINS
SUBTOPIC : THE GANGA BASIN



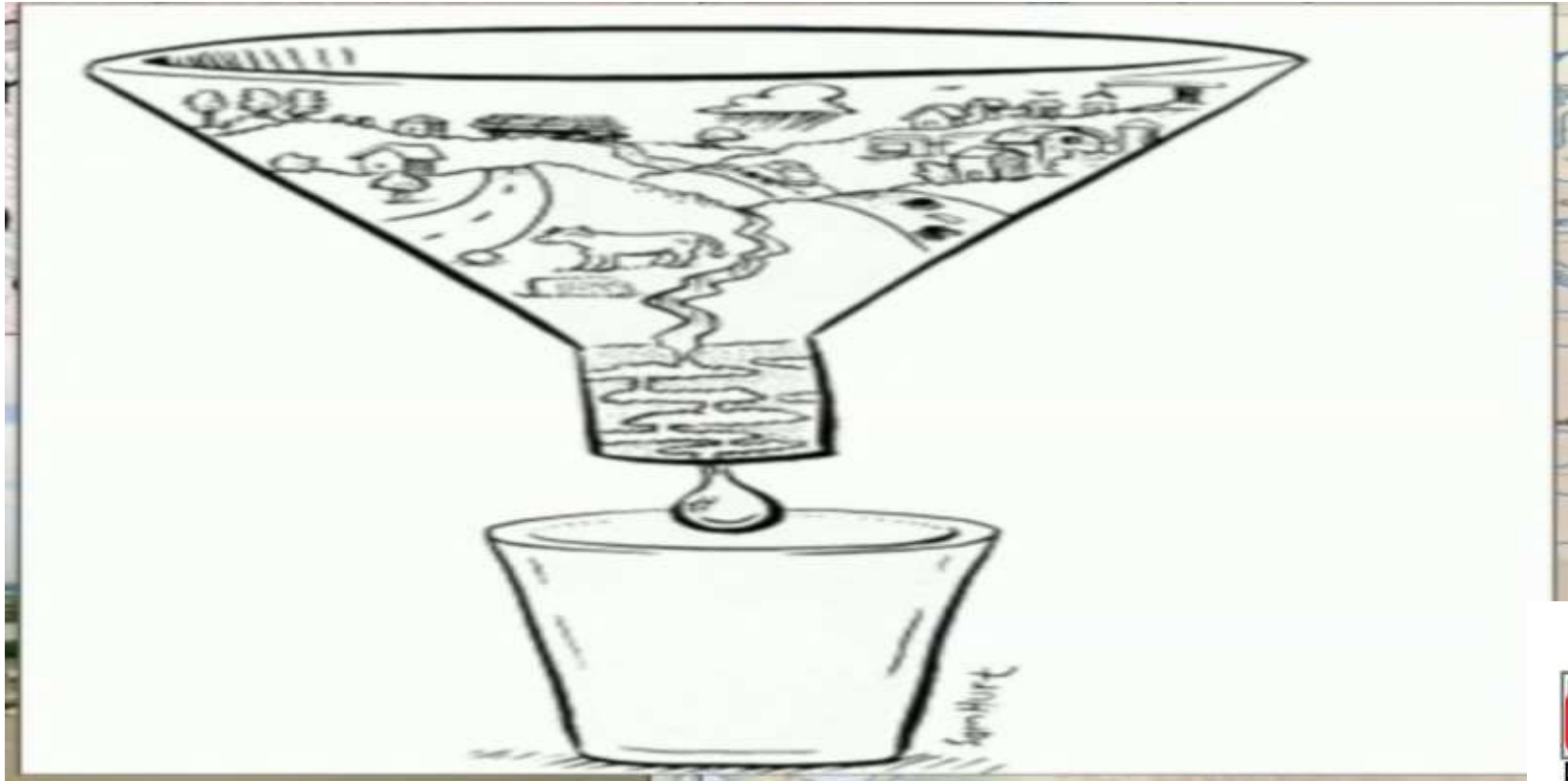
CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Children will come to know about-

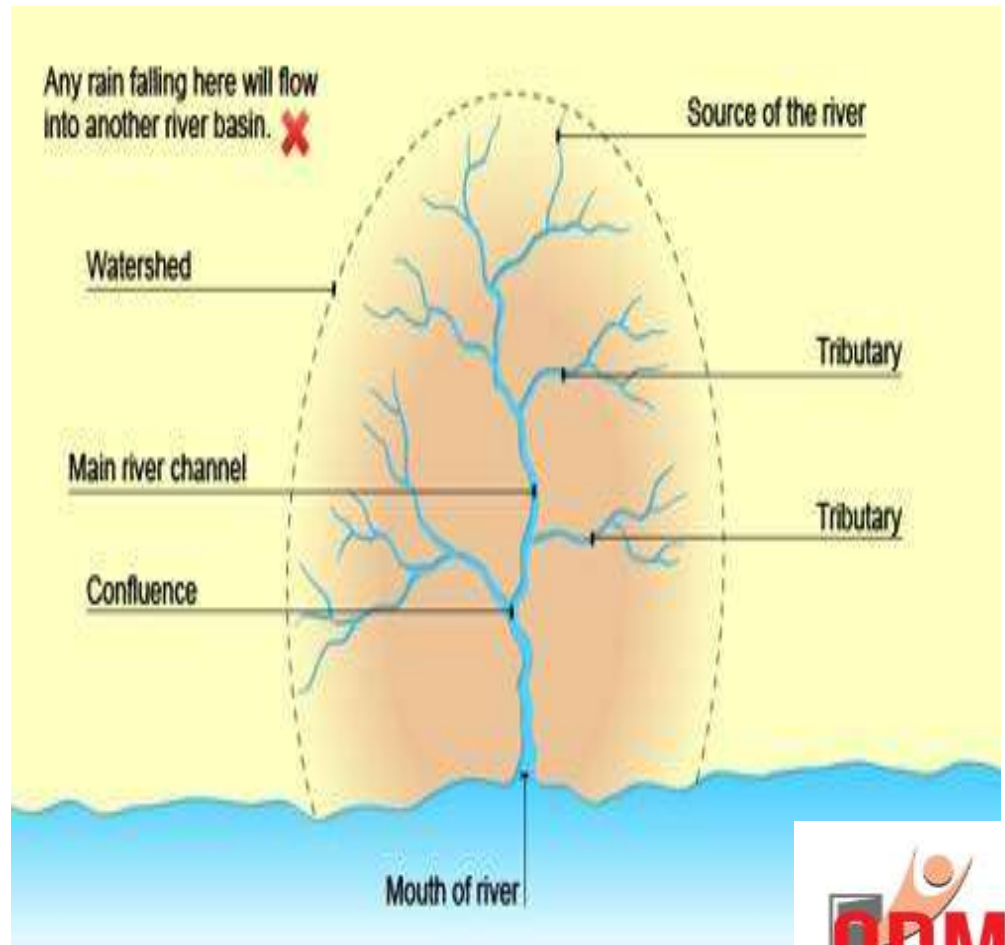
- Tributaries of the river Satluj
- drainage system of the river Ganga.
- The origination of the river Ganga.

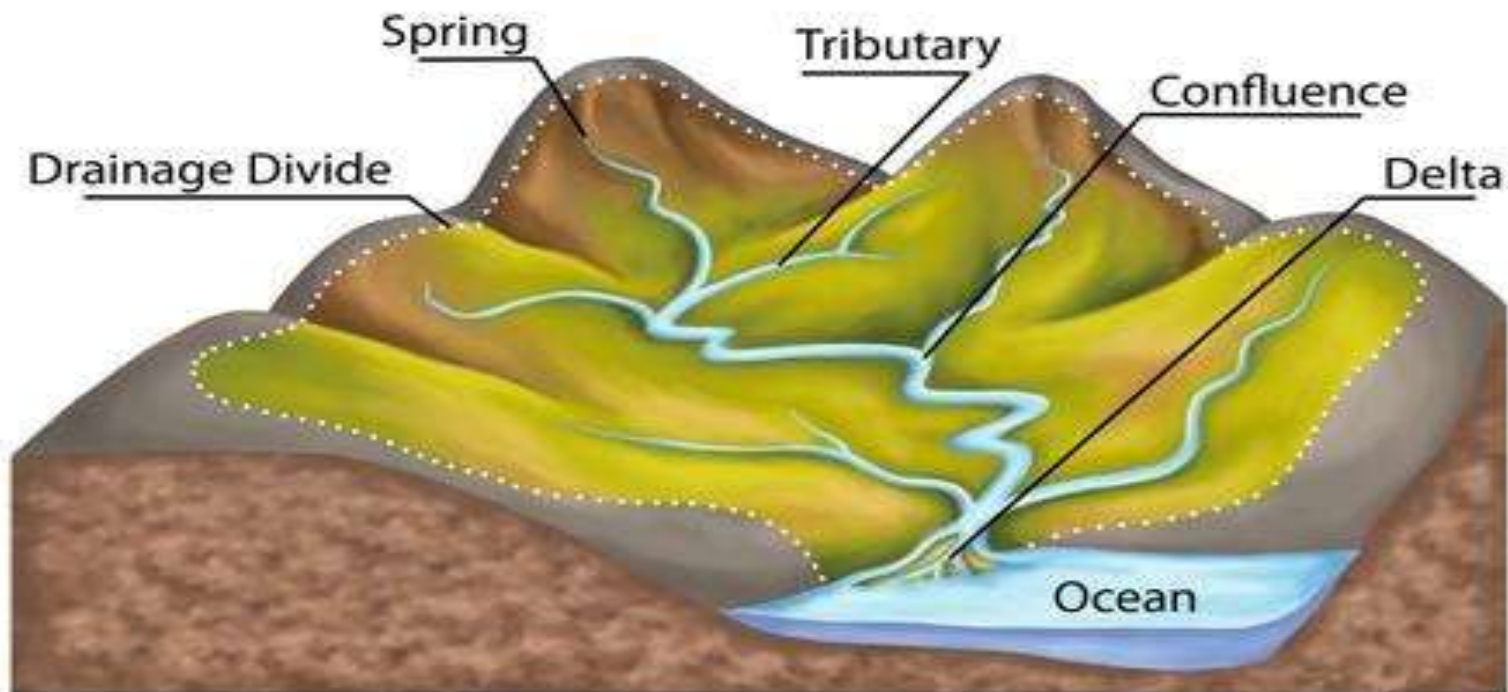
This funnel is just looking like a drainage basin



The river Basin

- An area watered by a river and its tributaries is called a basin.
- The Northern Plains can be divided into three basins.
- The Satluj Basin in the west, the Ganga Basin in the middle, the Brahmaputra Basin in the east.



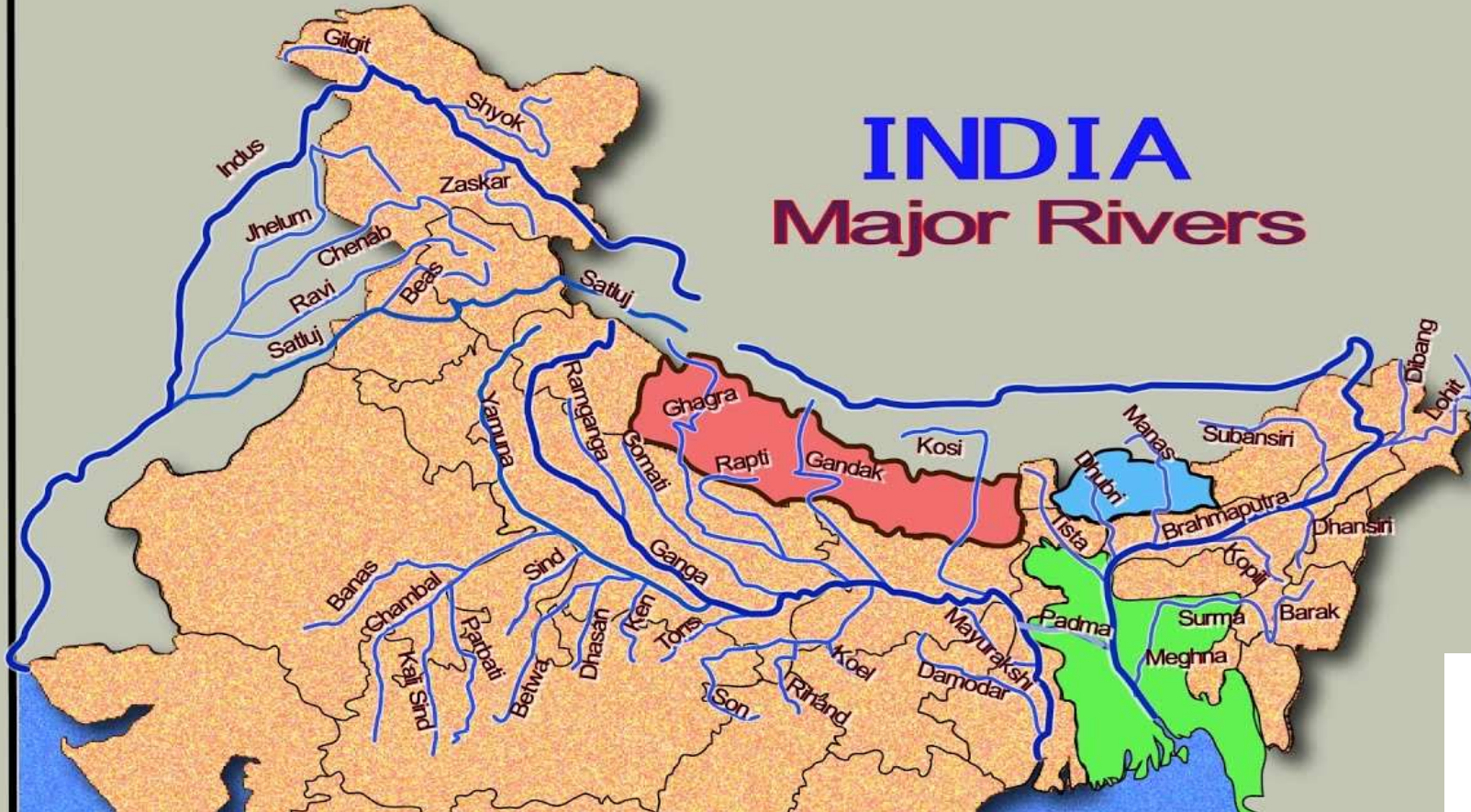


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INDIA

Major Rivers



States which lies within the Northern plains:

The Northern Plains are divided into three parts:

1. Western part - Punjab and Haryana

Punjab and Haryana comes under Satluj basin.

1. Central part - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal.

Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal comes under Ganga Basin.

1. Eastern part- Assam

Assam comes under Brahmaputra river.

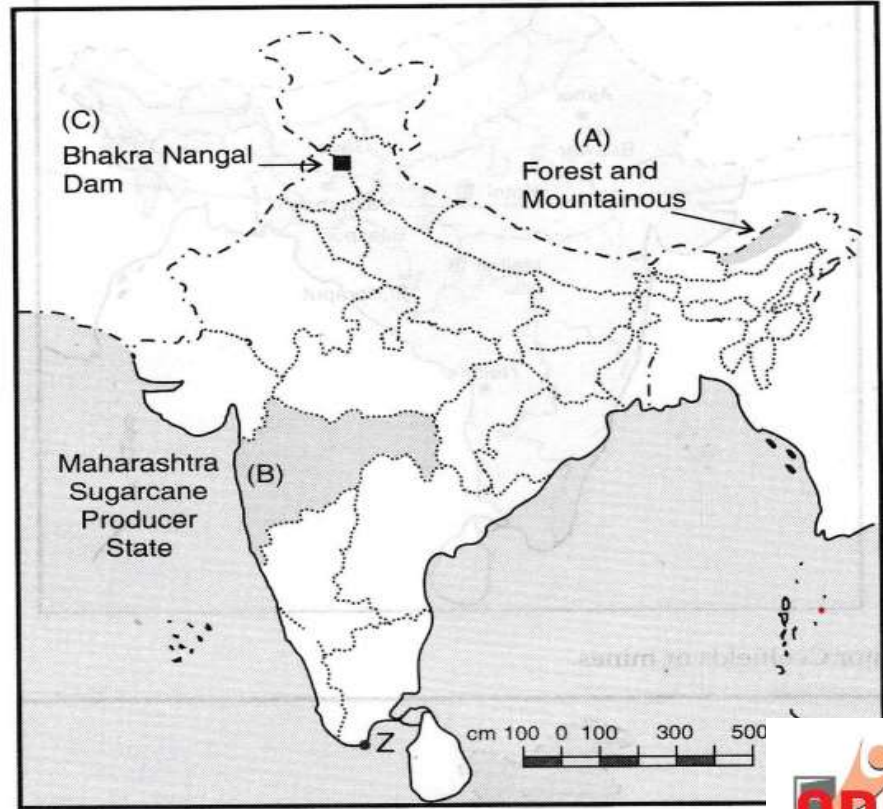
Recapitulation:

The Satluj Basin

- The river Satluj and its tributaries flow towards the south-west, through Punjab.
- They join the Indus River in Pakistan.
- The Indus finally flows into the Arabian Sea.
- Punjab and Haryana lie in the Satluj basin.
- The Bhakra Nangal dam has been built on the Satluj River.
- It provides electricity, and water for irrigation.
- The Indira Gandhi Canal, which starts from the Satluj, provides water to many dry areas of Rajasthan.



Bhakra Nangal Dam built on Satluj river.



The Ganga Basin

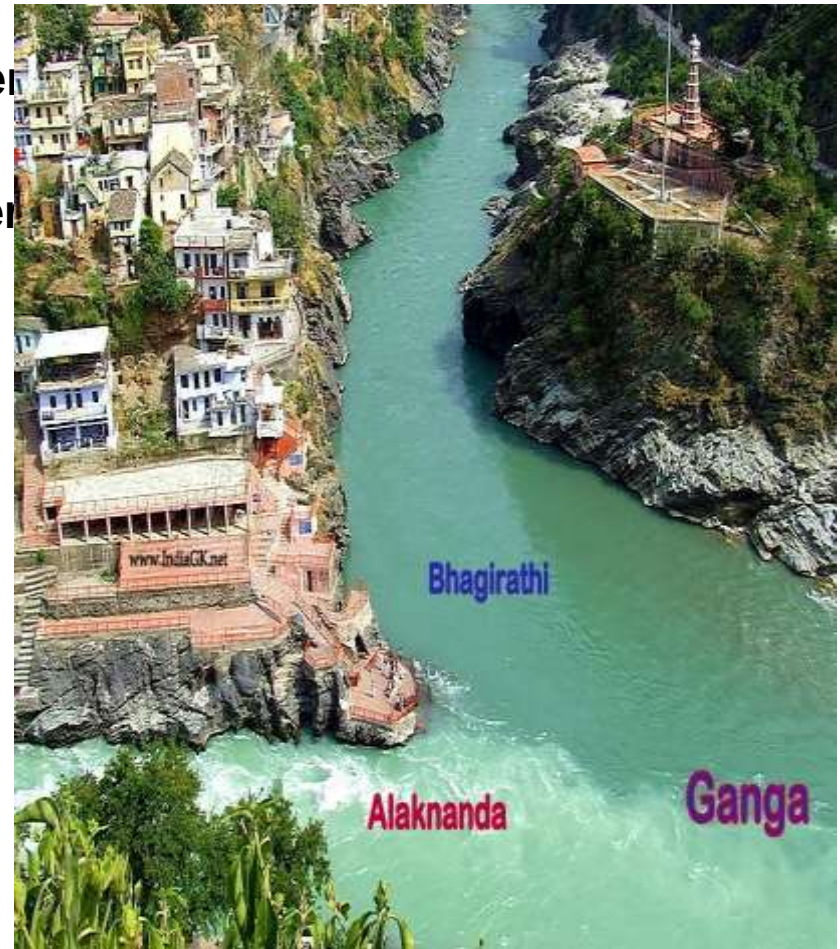


The Ganga Basin

- ❖ Bhagirathi- source is Gangotri Glacier in Uttarakhand.
- ❖ The Ganga originates from the glacier Gangotri.
- ❖ Alakhnanda- Satopanth Glacier in Uttarakhand.
- ❖ Bhagirathi and Alakhnanda meet at Devaprayag in Uttarakhand.

Ganga enters the plain at Haridwar in **Uttarakhand**.

it flows through **UttarPradesh**, **Bihar**, **Jharkhand**, **West Bengal** then enters **Bangladesh** and drains in Bay of Bengal.

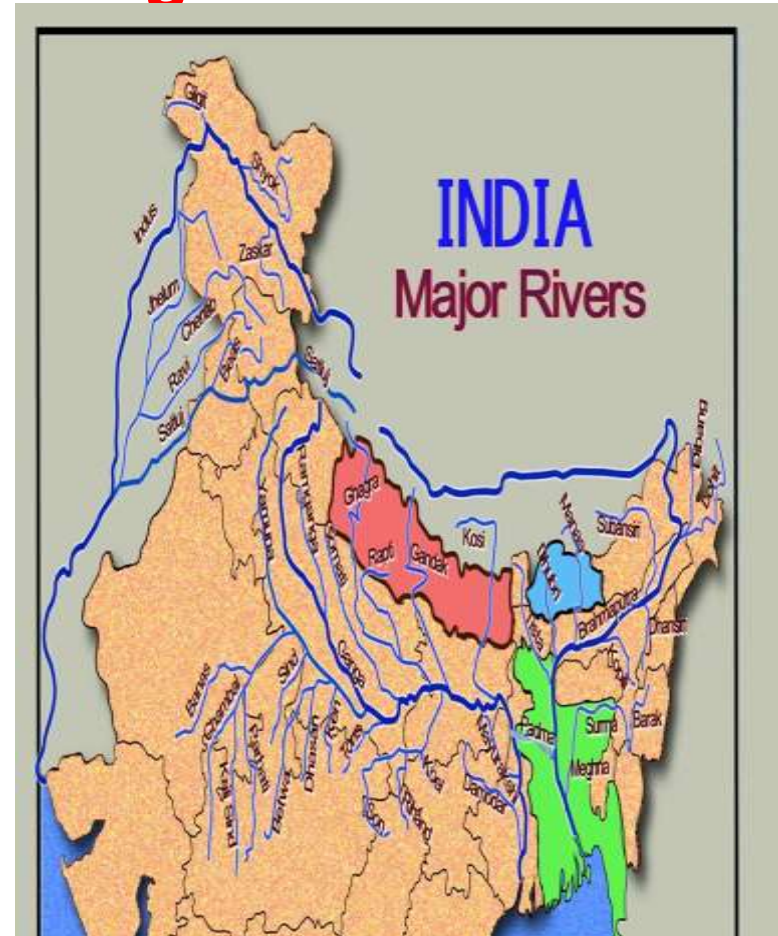


- ❑ an artificial waterway constructed to allow the passage of boats or ships or to convey water for irrigation.
- ❑ Indira Gandhi Canal starts from Satluj river and provides water to many dry areas of Rajasthan.



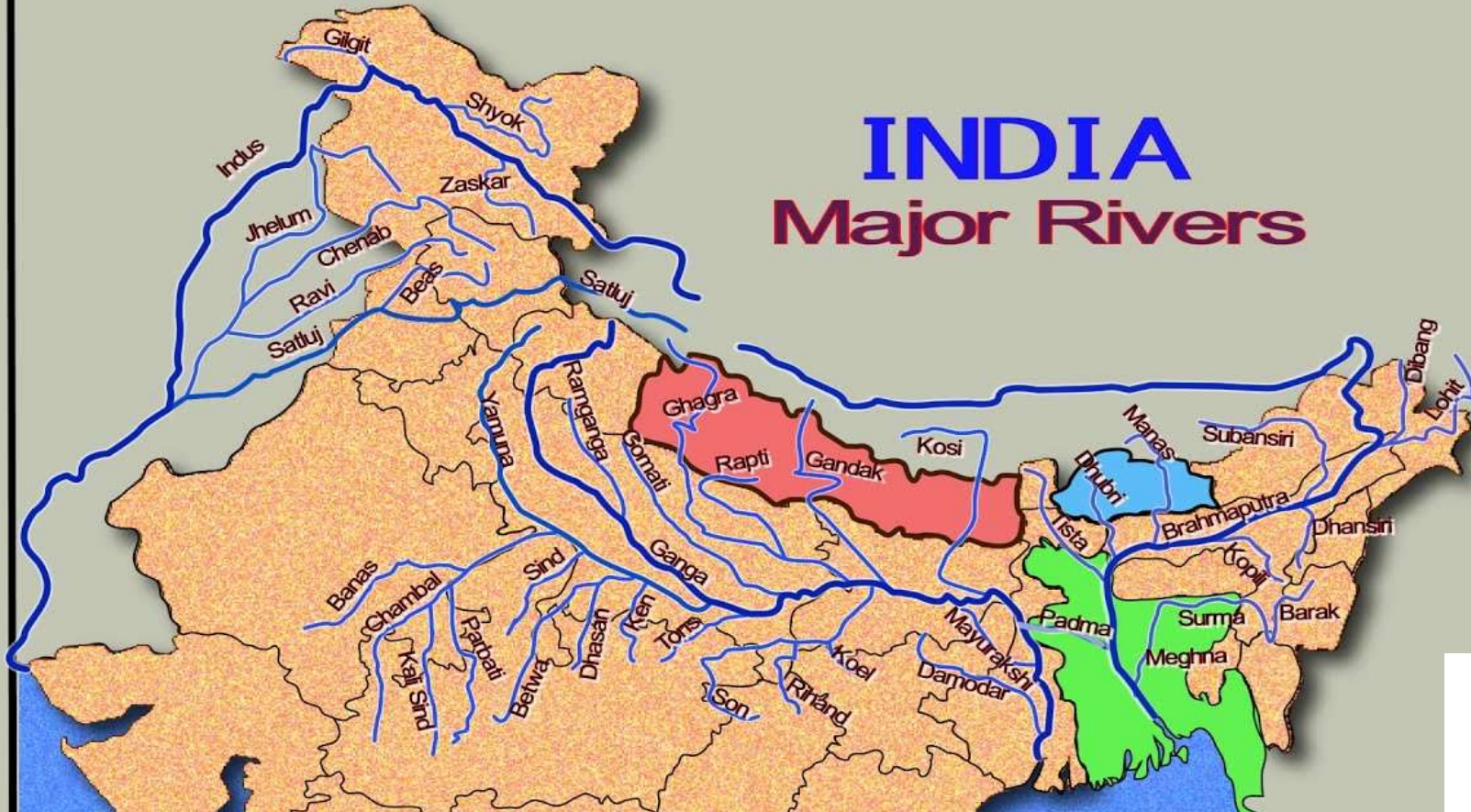
Tributaries of river Ganga:

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



INDIA

Major Rivers

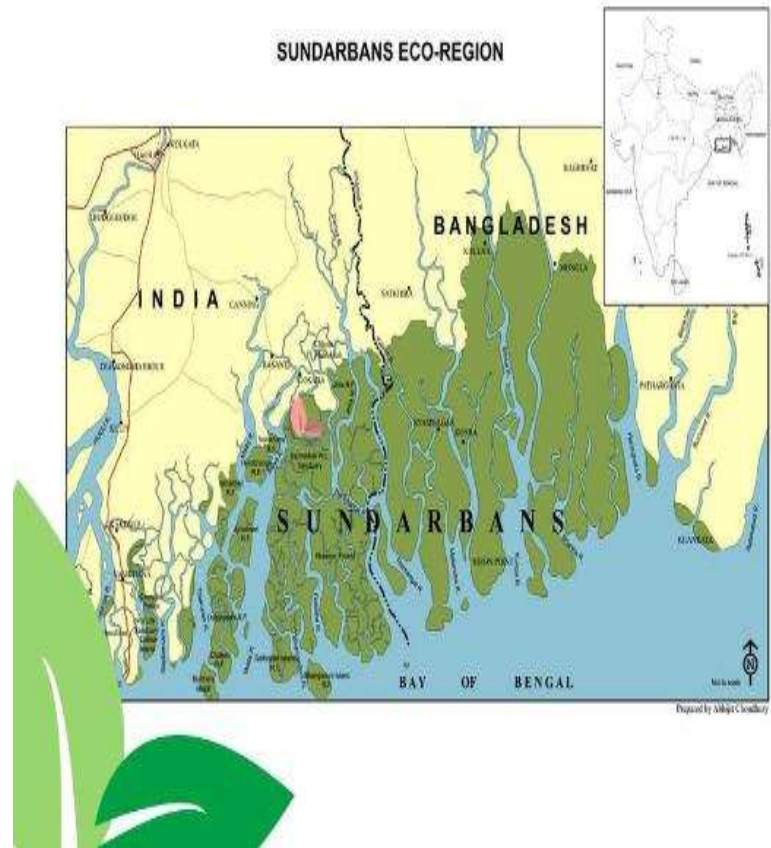


Confluence

The Ganga and Yamuna meet at Prayag Sangam in Allahabad(Prayagraj).
The meeting of two rivers is called a **Confluence**.



- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Before draining into Bay of Bengal, because of the silt and sand, it spreads into different branches and forms the Sundarban Delta.





HW

**How can people take care of the sacred river Ganga?
Write in your notebook.**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Children will be able to -

- The tributaries of the river Ganga
- The river Basin
- Drainage system of the river Ganga

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP