



SESSION NO: 16

CLASS :IV

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 4

CHAPTER NAME : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

SUBTOPIC : THE BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN



CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Children will come to know about-
-THE BRAHMAPUTRA BASIN

Recapitulation

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 Basin.

The Brahmaputra Basin



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.



- ❖ 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



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HW

No Homework

LEARNING OUTCOME:

- Children will be able to -
- The tributaries of the river Ganga
 - The river Basin
 - Drainage system of the river

THANKING YOU
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