

SESSION : 2

CLASS : III

SUBJECT- SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER NUMBER: 04

CHAPTER NAME :OUR COUNTRY INDIA

SUBTOPIC : THE NORTHERN PLAINS

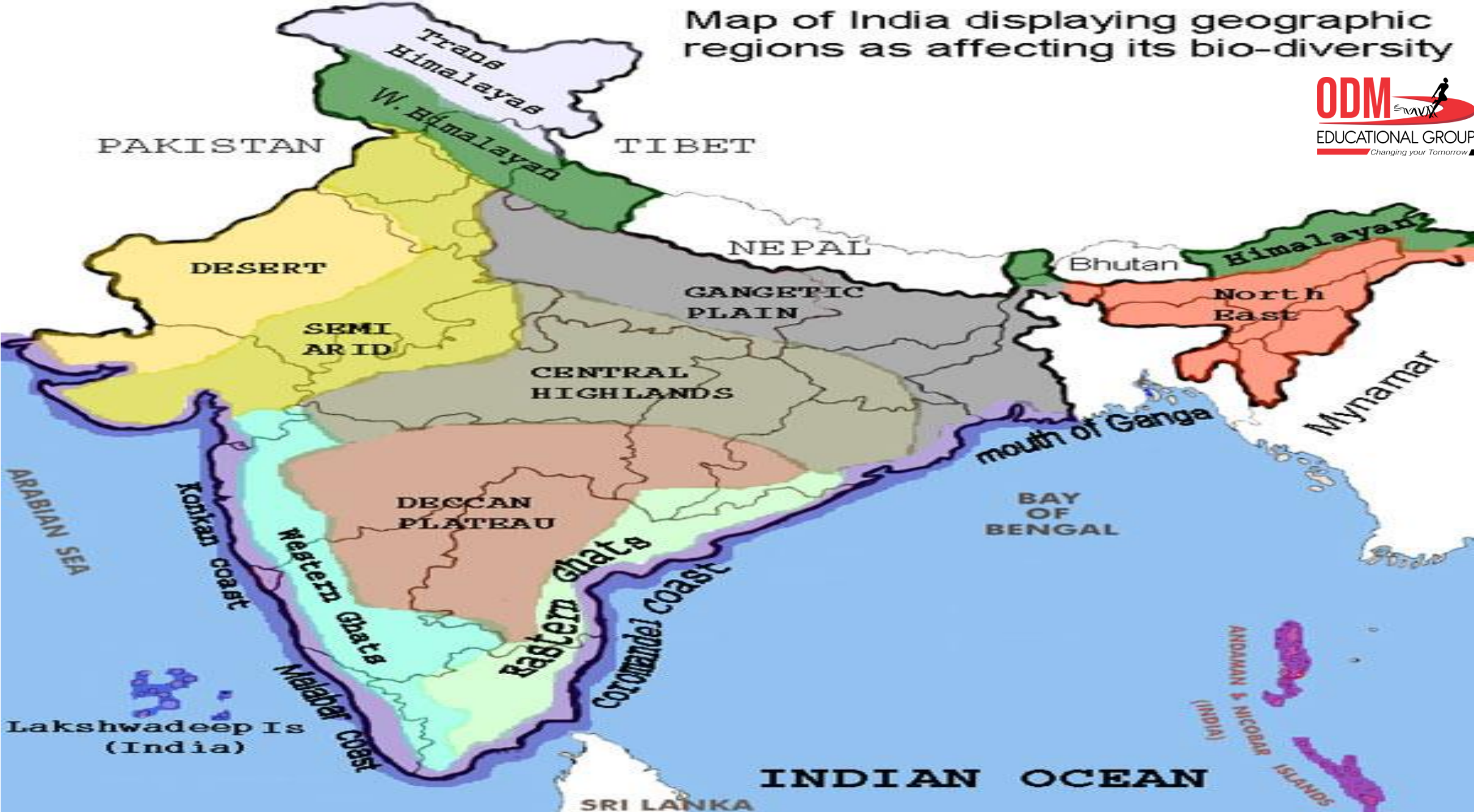
CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To enable the learner to:

- The physical features of India
- The Northern plains

Map of India displaying geographic regions as affecting its bio-diversity



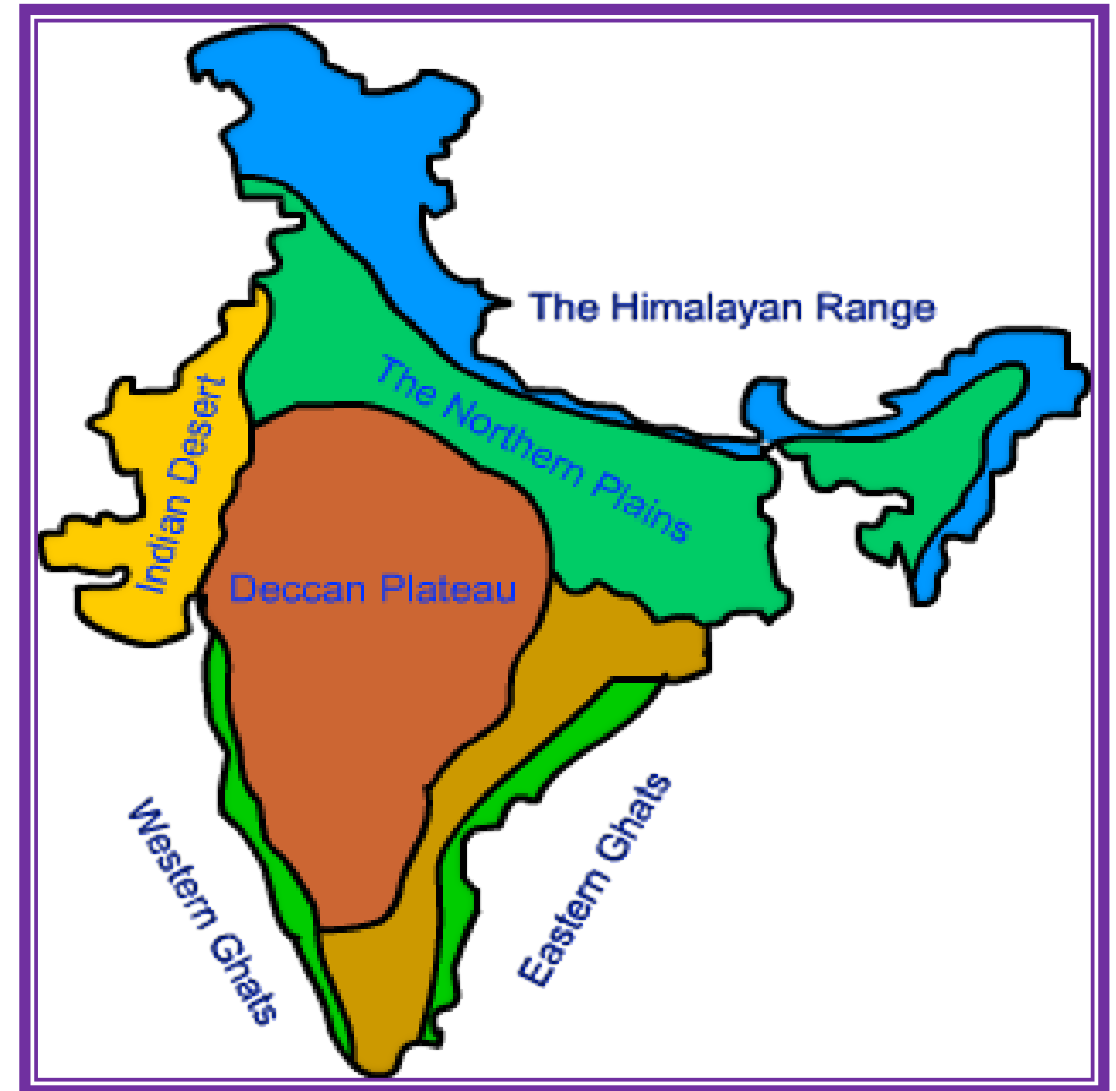
INDIA

- India is a part of continent Asia.
- It is the seventh largest country in the world.
- It is the most populated country in the world after China.
- India is called a ‘land of diversity’.
- It has many landforms like mountains, plains, plateaus, deserts and islands.
- Very few countries in the world can boast of so much variety.
- This is what makes India so beautiful.

Physical Features

On the basis of its physical features, India can be divided into five main regions:

- The Himalayan Mountain Ranges
- The Northern Plains
- The Thar Desert
- The Deccan Plateau and the Ghats
- The Islands

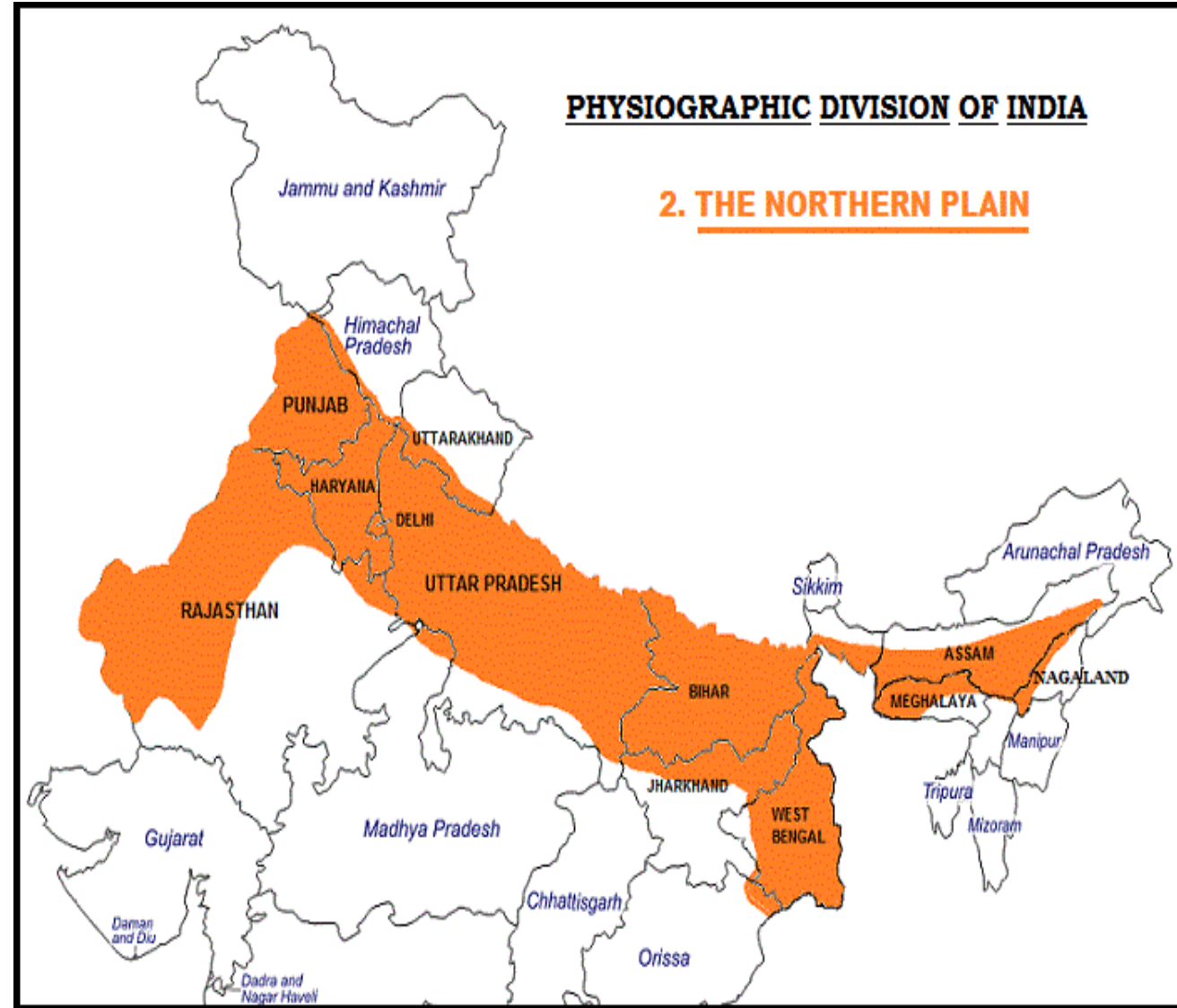


The Himalayan Mountain Ranges

- Mountains are portions of the Earth that rise steeply from the surrounding area.
- A chain of mountains forms a range.
- All along the north of our country lie the mighty Himalayan mountain ranges.
- These ranges have some of the highest peaks in the world.
- Mount Everest the highest peak in the world is a part of the Himalayan range.
- The high peaks are covered with snow throughout the year and the region is extremely cold.
- Many of our big rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna and Brahmaputra start from the Himalayas.
- As they flow down to plains, several smaller rivers join the main rivers.
- The melting snow from the mountains keep these rivers fed through the hot and dry summer months.
- As we move down to the lower slopes, we find thick forests.
- This is called the terai region.

The Northern Plains

- Plains are vast expanses of gently rolling land.
- As we go down to the south of the Himalayas, we come to the Northern Plains of India.
- The **northern states**, Haryana, Delhi, UP, Bihar, part of Jharkhand and West Bengal in the east lie in the Ganga **plains**.



- Many rivers like the Ganga, Yamuna, flow through the plains.
- This makes the land very fertile and most suited for cultivation.
- The region is thickly populated.
- In the plain it is very hot in summer and cold in winter



Fill in the blanks

'land of diversity'.

1. India is called a _____.

2. A chain of mountains forms a _____ range.

3. _____ Mount Everest _____ the highest peak in the world is a part of the Himalayan range.

4. India is divided into _____ physical regions.

5. _____ Ganga, _____ and _____ Yamuna _____ rivers flows through Northern plains.

6. India is the _____ largest and _____ populated country.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Name the states comes under the Northern Plains in your social science notebook.

<https://youtu.be/mSugSh7z8MM>

LEARNING OUTCOME :

Learner will able to know :

- The physical features of India
- The Northern plains

THANKING YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP