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Tender Heart High School,
Sector 33B, Chandigarh
Class IV

13/5/24

Subject:- Social Studies

Teacher:- Mili Bhatnagar

Chapter 11 Major Rivers of India

We all know that rivers are a major source of fresh water. The water of the rivers is used in many ways for example drinking, washing, irrigation, generation of electricity.

India is a land of rivers. Few rivers rise from Himalayas while few are rainfed.

Journey of a river

The journey of a river starts from its source that is from mountains, then it enters the plains. While flowing towards the sea or ocean few channels of water or a small river may join a major river. These are called as tributaries. For example river Yamuna is a tributary of river Ganga.

A place where any two rivers meet is called the confluence.

When a stream of water separates from a major river it is called as its distributary.

There are two kinds of rivers - perennial and non-perennial.

Few major rivers of India are River Ganga, Sutley, Indus, Yamuna, Brahmaputra in the north and the river Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc. are in the south.

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Importance of Rivers

All major cities are located on the banks of rivers. The rivers are main source of potable water, irrigation, transportation and electricity.

Fill in the blanks

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1. drainage, water supply | 4. Sunderbans |
| 2. perennial | 5. Seasonal |
| 3. dam | |

Match the columns

Column A

Column B

1. Brahmaputra
2. Hooghly
3. Triveni Sangam
4. Narmada
5. Mahanadi

Jamuna
 distributary of Ganga
 Allahabad
 flows into the Arabian Sea
 flows into the Bay of Bengal

Give one word for each

1. Source
2. tributary
3. distributary
4. estuary