

# Essay on Brahmaputra River in Bangladesh

The Brahmaputra, also known as the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra, is a transboundary river and one of the largest rivers in Asia.

Since its origin in southwestern Tibet as the Yarlung Tsangpo River, which flows across southern Tibet to get through the Himalayas in great gorges and into Arunachal Pradesh (India), which flows southwest for Dihang. It flows through Assam Valley as Brahmaputra and south of Bangladesh is known for breaking the Yamuna. In the vast delta of the Ganges, which joins the river Padma, the main tributary of the Ganges, the Meghna River, before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

For more than 1800 miles, the river Brahmaputra increased irrigation and transport. The average depth of the river is 124 meters and the maximum depth is 380 meters. The river is prone to catastrophic flooding in spring when the snow melts in the Himalayas. The average flow of the river is about 19 300 cubic meters per second, and floods reach more than 100,000 cubic meters per second. It is a classic example of a braided river and is very susceptible to channel migration and demolition. It is also one of the few rivers in the world that is an exhibition of the surf. It is navigable for most of its length.

In Bangladesh, the Brahmaputra and Teesta river, the main tributary connected. Below the Teesta, a tributary of the Brahmaputra is divided into two branches. The western branch, which contains most of the river is flowing south as the lower gear merge with the Jamuna, called the river Padma. The eastern part, larger than before, but now much smaller than the main or Brahmaputra. It is southeast to join the Meghna River near Dhaka. The Padma and Meghna near Chandpur converge and empty into the Bay of Bengal. The latter part of the river is called the Meghna.

There are many mythological stories about the Brahmaputra. But the most popular and over the river is sacred to the birth of "Kalki Purana'. It describes how Parasurama, one of the ten incarnations of Vishnu, his sin of beheading his mother with an ax to free (or district) was in the bath in this holy river. In strict order of his father Jamadagni (who suspects his wife of adultery Renuka) Parashuram had to behead his mother. As a result of this act shameful, got the ax in his hand stuck and was unable to extend their hands. On the advice of the wise, began a pilgrimage and reached the place, as currently Parashuram Kunda (about 25 miles north of Tezu in Lohit Arun District? Outside Pradesh) is known. The story goes that the mighty river was restricted to a Kindor then a small lake surrounded by hills. Parashuram reduces the mountains from one side to solve the holy water for the benefit of people. By this act was Parashuram in his hand to his great relief, and knew that he had been acquitted of his sin.

The river Brahmaputra from China, India, and Bangladesh share. In 1990 and 2000, there was speculation about China's construction of a dam on the Great Bend, in order to divert the waters in the north on several occasions. This was denied by the Chinese government for many years. The workshop in Kathmandu from Strategic Foresight Group in August 2009 on Water Security in the Himalayan region, which came on a rare occasion of the main hydrological basin countries, argued that Chinese scientists, it was not possible to engage China as a diversion. However, on April 22, 2010, China confirmed that there are, in fact, the construction of the dam on the Brahmaputra Zangmu but assured India that the project has no significant effect on the outflow to India.