

Essay on Jamuna River in Bangladesh

The Brahmaputra-Jamuna river Jamuna River in Bangladesh is the largest and the second one of the largest in the world, with its pools for areas in Tibet, China, India, and Bangladesh. Jamuna is actually behind the course of the Brahmaputra, the place was held by the earthquake and floods in 1787. Currently, the Brahmaputra is southeast of Bahadurabad as the old and the river Brahmaputra and Jamuna between Aricha Bahadurabad, Brahmaputra-No. The department refers to the hydrology of the Bangladesh Water Development Board on the Brahmaputra-Jamuna as an entire section.

The “river Yamuna is one of three major rivers in Bangladesh. It is the main tributary of the Brahmaputra channel as it leaves India in Bangladesh. The Yamuna flows south and joins the river Padma near Ghat Goalundo. The fused with the Padma is Meghna near Chandpur river. The water then flows into the Bay of Bengal as the Meghna River.

It rises in the glaciers Chemayung-dung, about $31^{\circ} 30' N$ and $82^{\circ} 0' E$, about 145 miles from Parkhead, an important trading center between the lake and Mount Kailash Manassarowar. The Brahmaputra is the Assam Himalaya Dihang prior to entry into the great plains of Bengal known. Entering Bangladesh through Kurigram district. The total length of the river Tsangpo-Brahmaputra-Jamuna river to its confluence with the river Ganges is about 2,700 km. In Bangladesh, the Brahmaputra-Jamuna area is 276 km long, 205 km Jamuna.

The Jamuna is an obstacle to the creation of a direct link road between the capital Dhaka and northern Bangladesh, Rajshahi Division, better known as known 1996. This was offset by the completion of the Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge.

The basin of the mighty river Brahmaputra-Jamuna is 5,83,000 sq km, of which 293 thousand square kilometers in Tibet, 241,000 km² in India, and only 47,000 sq km in Bangladesh. The catchment area is about 536 000 square kilometers Bahadurabad. This system is the largest river in the country, flowing from north to south. There are indicators and records of discharges in this river that represent the flow amount in Bahadurabad that Bangladesh is, plus the Dudh Kumar, Dharla, and Tista, and less of the old Brahmaputra and Bangali. Discharge during the rainy season is huge, averaging 40 000 cumecs by which we measure the ranks of the Amazon, the Congo, La Plata, Yangtze, Mississippi, and Meghna as one of the seven largest rivers. The highest recorded flood in August 1988 was 98 600 cumec.

The Jamuna is a braided river through an interlocking network of closed channels with numerous sand bars between them is marked. The sand bars, known in Bengali as a sign, but take a firm position. The river deposits in a year to destroy and often on the next rainy season, re separated. The process of erosion and deposition re-deposition has been going continuously so it is difficult to accurately define the boundary between the Pabna district on one side and the district of Mymensingh Tangail and Dhaka on the other. Rupture of one or the appearance of a new char is also a cause of much violence and litigation.

The Jamuna is braided in nature. Within the Jamuna braided belt, there are many signs in various sizes. An evaluation of the 1992 dry season Landsat image shows the Jamuna contained a total of 56 characters big island, each more than 3.5 km. There were other small islands of 226 characters of different lengths from to 3.5 km. This includes areas of sand and vegetation characteristics. Jamuna has in the period between 1973 and 2000 characters always south of the old parties extractions Brahmaputra, north, and east of Sirajganj and the section appeared in the mouth of the river Ganges. All over

Bangladesh from 1981 to 1993, a total of about 729 000 people have been displaced by water erosion. More than half of the displacement was along the Yamuna.