

Essay on Meghna River in Bangladesh

The Meghna is a major river in Bangladesh, one of three that the Ganges delta, the largest on Earth, the Bay of Bengal fan shapes. As part of the Surma-Meghna Meghna river system in Bangladesh, originating is formed by the joining of different rivers in mountainous regions of eastern India. The river is the river Padma at Chandpur District. The river eventually empties into the Bay of Bengal in the district of Bhola.

One of the major rivers of Bangladesh Meghna, best known for her large estuary that discharges the currents of the rivers Ganges, Padma, Jamuna-Brahmaputra, and Meghna himself. The river is behind Ajmiriganj Surma often referred to as the Meghna. The matter would be easier, but the fact that about 26 km downstream of Madnar (straight), one of the two channels of the Surma-Meghna called Dhaleshwari. Ajmiriganj channel to the confluence of the Surma called Dhanu. This confluence is located five miles east and north of Bhairab Bazar Kuliarchar. The Downstream of this point is known as the Meghna River.

Important tributaries of the river Meghna include Dhaleshwari, Gumti River, and the river Feni. The Meghna flows into the Bay of Bengal through four principal mouths, called Tetulia, and Bamni Shahbazpur hati.

The Meghna has two parts. The High Kuliarchar Meghna River is a Shatnol relatively small. The Lower Meghna below Shatnol is one of the largest rivers in the world due to its mouth. The Lower Meghna River is sometimes treated separately.

The Meghna is the widest among which are derived entirely within the borders of Bangladesh. At one point near Bhola Meghna is 12 km wide.

In its lower course of this river is almost a straight line in its path. Despite his quiet glance, this river is the cause of many deaths each year. Several ferry shipwreck in the past has killed hundreds, as the MV Salahuddin-2 and the MV Nasrin-1. Near Chandpur, is very dangerous.

The surface Tippera Meghna receives flows from the east and flows Dhaleshwari stretched from the West. At the junction, north of the Meghna Shatnol is about five miles wide. Dhaleshwari comes in a brown stream and meets the Meghna blue-green. For many miles, the water does not seem to mix half of the river is brown and half blue and green. The boatmen pointed out this feature more.

The Meghna is a tributary of the mighty river Brahmaputra. The Bangladesh Meghna is formed by connecting the rivers Surma and Kushiya mountainous regions of eastern India. Until Chandpur is known as the Meghna Meghna High hydrography. After joining the Padma, Meghna, which is known as Baja.

Located near Muladhuli in Barisal, a branch of the river Surma Safipur one of the major rivers in south Bengal created. 1.5 km wide, this river is one of the largest in the country as well.

In Brahmanbaria District Ghatalpur left the river Meghna and Titas, after two arcs up to 240 km, falls back into the Meghna near Nabinagar Upazila. Titas forms as a single stream, but the tresses into two streams are separated, before turning left to join the Meghna.

Meghna is Dhaleshwari Chandpur and strengthened. The name for the largest tributary of the Ganges in Bangladesh is the river Padma. If the pad is connected to the Yamuna river, the largest tributary of the Brahmaputra and Meghna at Chandpur with the District, in

Bangladesh will join the result as lower Meghna. If the water is muddy brown and Padma-mixed with the clear water of the upper Meghna, the two streams do not mix, but the flow parallels to the sea – the middle of the river and make it clear that the other half brown. This peculiarity of the river is always a great attraction for people.

The Meghna River is prone to flooding. The Board of Water Resources Development in Bangladesh (BWDB) has implemented Valley Project and embankments Meghna built along the riverbank. These dams are larger to protect Sylhet, Mymensingh, and Comilla districts from flooding. Through the construction of dams in different parts of a total of 180,000 hectares of land has been brought under irrigation. Over 125 km of embankments (Veri Bandh) are in the coastal region of southern Bangladesh, under the embankment construction project. This will help control flooding and salinity. This band would also play an important role in land reclamation.