

Essay on Padma River in Bangladesh

The Ganges, the Padma river system is one of the three major river systems of Bangladesh. The Bengal Delta occupies a unique position among the world's largest deltas for its diverse and complex river and drainage system. An entire delta is a number of large and small channels, some of which pass through decomposition, some are active while others are empty only by the tides. In the northeastern part of the Delta, there are some abandoned or partially abandoned courses of the flows of decomposition, while the east and southeast of Delta are characterized by the cash flow of the rivers with strong shocks. The southwestern part of the Ganges delta, which is the world's largest mangrove forest, the Sundarbans is a maze of creeks and channels. The river system of canals to carry significant amounts of water through its various tributaries, which bind to these channels and tidal estuaries, bays. Almost all of the delta has numerous lakes, swamps, and lowland swamps. In recent years, the area of swamps and marshes has been reduced by the advance of human settlement and land reclamation for agriculture.

The Padma is a significant transboundary river in Bangladesh. It is the main tributary of the Ganges, which rises in the Himalayas. The Padma enters Bangladesh from India in the near future Nababganj Chapai. Meets the Jamuna near Aricha and retains its name, but finally meets the Meghna at Chandpur and adopts the name "Meghna" before emptying into the Bay of Bengal.

The rivers like Kumar, Chitra, Madhumati, Nabaganga, Kobadak, Arial Khan, Pashhur, Rupsa, Bhadra, Atharobanki, Araibanki Bishkhali and are just a few of the many streams in the eastern part of the Federal Reserve Ganges delta by the discharge of Ganges-Padma. The eastern channel as the Arial Khan and mid-central and Bhadra rivers like the Rupsa Pashhur-are very active and bring plenty of water, while some

of the rivers in the north and northwest of suffering from acute dehydration in this part failure the period of drought. The main drainage system in Bangladesh is in the Raymangal, Hariabhanga, Kobadak-Arpangachhia-Malancha, Pashhur-Marjhata Shibsa-based Haringhata, and Madhumati rivers, all from north to south. The Khulna-Jamuna and rivers between Kobadak Galghasia Dholpetua Raymangal and rivers. The Dholpetua Galghasia river and connects the two seem to form the Arpangachhia Kobadak.

The Padma is abundant in Hindu mythology as the Vedas, the Puranas, the Ramayana, and the Mahabharata mention. In all the epic tales of the river is mentioned as an epithet of the goddess Lakshmi, but the origin is different.

Almost all the rivers of the Sundarbans have an incline bench with very little water in the vicinity of the country. However, the bank has cut through the channel between two islands or mid-channel bars. Here, the channels are configured differently, each representing a different course, but all have significant soft soil with increasing depth of the water against the country. In some places, the water depth ranges from 20 meters to 30 meters in the channels of the Sundarbans. Almost no noticeable change in the course of these coastal rivers as they approach the sea. But the processes of erosion and deposition going fast on the offshore islands and sandbanks in the mouth, especially in the Meghna mouth, where large tracts of scorched earth, or have been eroded by a point and went to another almost every year. The river banks are abruptly steep, depending on the strength of the currents. When the weak current, the slope is moderate. All rivers in the Sundarbans have a bed of clay, and all are heavily influenced by the tides. The depth of these channels is considerable, and the drainage pattern is complex. Almost all main channel estuaries are quite large and active enough. They enjoy the profuse tidal waters with only water from the tributaries of the

delta.