

Essay on Rivers of Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a riverine country. About 800 rivers including tributaries flow through the country constituting a waterway of a total length of around 24,140 km. Following is a list of some of the major rivers of Bangladesh:

Padma River, Meghna River, Surma River, Shitalakshya River, Punarbhaba River, Arial Kha River, Atrai River, Bangali River, Baral River, Gorai-Madhumati River, Gumti River, Haora River, Jaldhaka River, Biskhali River, Bhoirov River, Brahmaputra River, Buriganga River, Bura Gauranga River, Dhaleshwari River, Dhepa River, Feni River, Jamuna River, Karnaphuli River, Mahananda River, Pusur River, Khowai River, Kushiya River, Karotoa River, Teesta River, Muhuri River, Manu River, Tripura, The mighty Ganges River, which begins in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, enters Bangladesh from the north-west by the Rajshahi Division. It agrees with the Brahmaputra in the middle of the country's north-west of the capital Dhaka. The Ganges changes its name to the pad because it goes to Bangladesh, while the mainstream of the Brahmaputra, Jamuna as known. These are the major rivers and countless tributaries, the most obvious effect on the shape of the country – the steady erosion and flooding on the floodplain of the course of rivers, the countryside, and agriculture. The Jamuna is only an estimated 900 million tons of sediment have every year.

Water is the blessing and the curse of Bangladesh. For almost half of the year, the monsoon rains in the country caused three major rivers, swollen on the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Meghna rivers and their tributaries. Devastating floods are often the result. While the rest of the year brings little rain during the dry season and drought threatens the livelihood of the people and the health of the natural environment.

Kaptai Dam was opened in the 1960s, was the first major dam built in Bangladesh (East Pakistan), and remains the only major hydroelectric project in the country. More than 22,000 hectares of farmland and 18,000 houses were flooded to make room for depositing money. Did not facilitate the resettlement of the 100,000 indigenous Chakma Hajong and tribes who lost their land and their homes. Most of them migrated to India, in what they called Bara Parang ("Exodus" in the local language Chakma).

In the 1990s, began to groups of Bangladesh, not to draw attention to the large-scale displacement of indigenous communities prefer the construction of the dam were not consulted and compensated for their losses later. Local communities and civil society groups and to fight for compensation for the displaced, and plans to expand the dam and Kaptai, resulting in loss of the richest biodiversity on Earth.

Rivers are the major geographic features of Bangladesh and the rivers, the great alluvial delta created. It is known that the flow of water from Bangladesh is the third highest in the world after the Amazon and Congo systems. The Padma, Jamuna, and the lower Meghna are the widest, with the latest extension of about eight miles in diameter in the rainy season, and even during the flood.

Bangladesh is proud of its great rivers, so loving, "the land of rivers" for its people. Each year, enriching the soil and make it fruitful. At the same time, also cause huge losses of lives and wealth, if there are devastating floods.

The best way to see the true beauty of Bangladesh and its rivers is to take a boat trip along the rivers. A journey from Dhaka to Khulna on board the steamer famous by several streams and rivers gives the opportunity to experience this unique beauty.