

Essay on Shitalakshya River in Bangladesh

Shitalakshya River (also known as the Lakhya river) is a tributary of the Brahmaputra. At an early stage of the southwest and then east of the central city of Narayanganj in Bangladesh flows until it merges with the Dhaleswari near Kalagachhiya. A portion of the upper reaches of the river bathing is known. The river is about 110 km long and wide, where near Narayanganj, which is 300 meters wide. Its maximum discharge was at 2,600 cubic feet / s (74 m³ / s) measured in Demre. Still navigable throughout the year. The river flows through the Ghazipur border Narsingdi form at a distance and then through Narayanganj. The maximum depth of the river is 70 feet (21 m) and the average depth is 33 feet (10 m).

The Shitalakshya is a branch of the Brahmaputra, which has changed its course at least twice influence in the region of Bangladesh in the recent past, the indirect flow of water in the Shitalakshya. In the 21 Century is the most important river of the water channel of the Brahmaputra, Jamuna through. Before, after a curve around the Garo hills in the west, took a sharp turn in the south-east, near Dewanganj, and then go through Jamalpur and Mymensingh, removed the branch and Shitalakshya flowed through the eastern part of the district and Dhaka fell into the Dhaleshwari. The Shitalakshya ran almost parallel to the Brahmaputra and after passing through Narayanganj joined the Dhaleswari. The course of the Brahmaputra district of Dhaka was in the 18th Century abandoned when it ran further east and joined the Meghna near Bhairab. Towards the end of the 18th Century, the Jamuna Canal in importance and in 1850 became the main channel of the Brahmaputra.