

The Bengal Delta is essentially the result of so many rivers coming from the East, North and West and pouring their alluvial deposit into the sea. The process took many millennia and slowly and surely the delta rose out of the sea level. Bengal can literally be called the child of two river systems: the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

The Jamuna-Brahmaputra: The Brahmaputra enters Bangladesh from Assam through the northern district of Kurigram and takes the name Jamuna. Then it flows towards the South and merges with Padma in Goalanda.

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The Padma-Ganges: The great Ganga becomes the Padma when it enters Bangladesh through the western district of Rajshahi and flows towards the south-east.

Surma-Meghna: The third network is the Surma-Meghna system, which courses from the northeastern border with India to Chandpur, where it joins the Padma. It is the longest river in Bangladesh.

North-Bengal river: Main river is Teesta.

Teesta river basin extends from Sikkim in India through west Bengal to the northern Rangpur division in Bangladesh. The river joins the Brahmaputra before it flows into the Bay of Bengal after meeting with the Ganges and the Meghna.

The rivers of the Chittagong Hill Tracts:

Karnaphuli flowing through the region of Chittagong and the Chittagong Hills. It cuts across the hills and runs rapidly downhill to the west and southwest and then to the sea.

There are many facilities of rivers in Bangladesh. It helps us for transportation, irrigation, water supply etc. Also it helps us in fishing and aquaculture.

In conclusion, the Bengal Delta is a vast and fertile river delta in the Bengal region. It comprises Bangladesh and West Bengal.