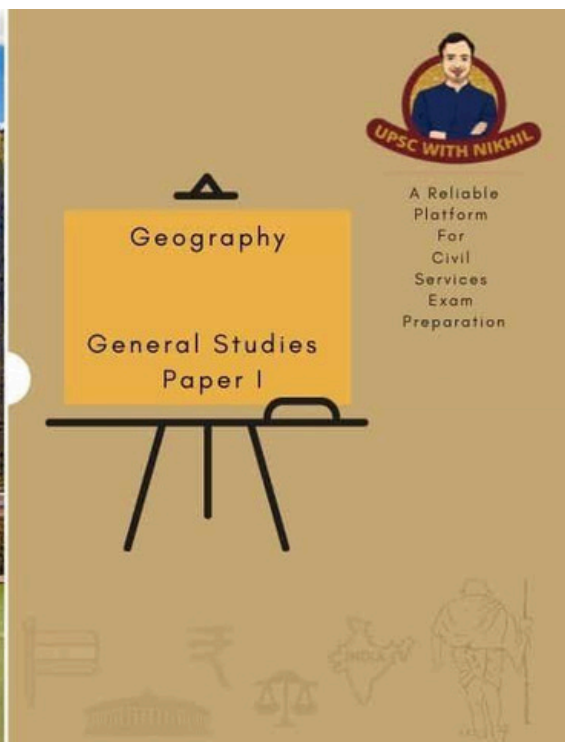




Brahmaputra River Southwest Tibet | UPSC with Nikhil

[The Brahmaputra](#) is a trans-limit waterway that moves through Tibet, India, and Bangladesh. It is otherwise called the Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibet, the Siang/Dihang River in Arunachal Pradesh, and Luit, Dilao in Assam. It is the world's 10th biggest waterway by release and the fifteenth longest stream.



MORE ABOUT BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

The wellspring of the Brahmaputra River is in southwest Tibet. It is known as the Yarlung Tsangpo River since it streams from the peak/culmination. The waterway courses through south Tibet, through gigantic ravines in the Himalayan mountain ranges, and into Arunachal Pradesh (India). It is known as Dihang in Arunachal Pradesh. The stream Brahmaputra moves through the Assam Basin toward the southwest, and the Jamuna moves through Bangladesh toward the south (you ought not to mistake it for Yamuna of India). It converges with the Ganga around here to frame the Sunderbans, a monstrous delta.

BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

The Brahmaputra River is around 2,900 kilometers in length. The stream is a significant delivery and water supply course. The upper course/course of the stream was obscure for quite a while, and it was thought to start from Chemayungdung Glacier; it was solely after a geographic undertaking in 1884-86 that it was found that the wellspring of the Brahmaputra was Angsi Glacier in Tibet Autonomous Region. The stream is frequently alluded to as the

Tsangpo-Brahmaputra River. The Brahmaputra River is the name given to the Brahmaputra River and its significant feeders, including the Tista, Subansiri, Tsang-Po, and Jamuna. The Brahmaputra River has a normal profundity of 124 feet and the greatest profundity of 380 feet. In Bangladesh, the Brahmaputra River joins the Ganges and parts into two waterways: the Meghna and Padma.

Generally, the Brahmaputra River is safe. Hindus venerate the lower compasses of the stream bowl. In the spring, when the Himalayan mountain reaches' snow dissolves, the Brahmaputra River is inclined to catastrophe. The Brahmaputra River is likewise one of only a handful of exceptional streams on the planet to encounter a sea swell, which is characterized as "a flowing peculiarity where the main edge of an approaching tide frames a wave (or rushes) of water that movements up a waterway against the momentum." A tsunami makes a ton of disturbance in the water, which can be risky on the grounds that it can cause an unexpected ascent in water level and flooding.

Click on this link to read more about the [**Brahmaputra River**](https://bit.ly/3qp5U1l)... <https://bit.ly/3qp5U1l>