

HE FLOWS, HE GIVES, HE REMEMBERS

BRAHMAPUTRA

REVERBERATION OF OUR STORIES

ORIGIN - FIRST
The Brahmaputra river originates from the Changrangpang mountain (also spelled as the Changrang mountain) in the eastern range of the Himalayas in an elevation of about 5,300 meters above sea level. It is called the Dihang in the region. Brahmaputra means Son of God in Sanskrit. In Hindi, it is called Dihang and in Assamese, it is called Dihang. It is also known as Dihang in the region of the Dihang.

THE RIVER THAT GIVES

HOW BRAHMAPUTRA INSPIRED OUR ASSAM CULTURE

TOURISM

PROBLEMS THE RIVER BRINGS

BIO-DIVERSITY
The Brahmaputra river is a source of biodiversity. It is home to many rare and endangered species of plants and animals. The river also provides a habitat for many different types of birds and insects.



TRANSPORT & TRADE
The Brahmaputra river is a major source of transport and trade. It is used for carrying goods and passengers. The river also provides a source of water for irrigation and drinking.



AGRICULTURE
The Brahmaputra river is a source of water for agriculture. It is used for irrigation and for growing crops. The river also provides a source of water for drinking and for other uses.



TOURISM
The Brahmaputra river is a source of tourism. It is a popular destination for many people who want to see the river and the surrounding landscape. The river also provides a source of water for drinking and for other uses.



PROBLEMS THE RIVER BRINGS
The Brahmaputra river brings many problems. It is a source of flooding, which can cause damage to property and loss of life. The river also provides a source of water for drinking and for other uses.



WATER & CLIMATE
The Brahmaputra river is a source of water and climate. It is used for irrigation and for growing crops. The river also provides a source of water for drinking and for other uses.



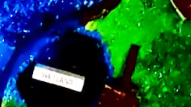
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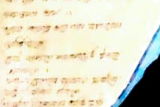
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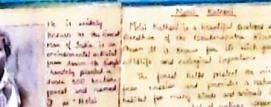
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STORIES THE RIVER REMEMBERS

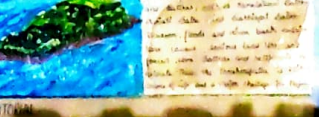
BATTLE OF BIALA KHOT (1817)
The Brahmaputra river was a witness to the Battle of Biala Khot in 1817. The British and the Assamese fought a battle on the river. The British won the battle and the Assamese were defeated.



LAST BRAHMAPUTRA (1823-1830)
The Brahmaputra river was a witness to the Last Brahmaputra in 1823-1830. The British and the Assamese fought a battle on the river. The British won the battle and the Assamese were defeated.



MAJULI
The Brahmaputra river was a witness to the Majuli in 1823-1830. The British and the Assamese fought a battle on the river. The British won the battle and the Assamese were defeated.

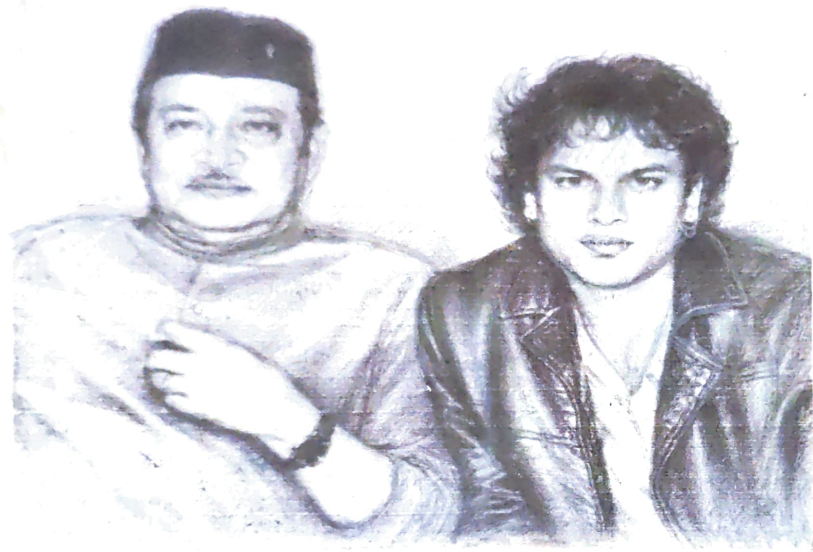




He was a famous Assamese poet and writer known as the "Sahityarathi" of Assam. His writings reflected Assamese culture. He was born on a boat moored on a sandbank (chaponi) of the Brahmaputra at Athagarui (Nagaon).

Lakshminath Bezbaruah.

(1864 - 1938)



জিৰি জিৰি কৈ লুইত মানি আছ
বে-

অহুৰাশিৰ অজিহান সুহৃদে-
সাক্ষিলে ॥

Zubeen Garg's "Swabhimaa" is related to the Brahmaputra. The song presents the Brahmaputra (Luit) as a symbol of Assam's pride and identity.

Dr. Bhupen Hazarika
(1926 - 2011)

Zubeen Garg
(1972 - 2026)

মহাসাগৰ-ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ অহাশিলনৰ-ওঁ
কত সুখ দিবি-আশিৰু দৰগালি-
হৃদয়ৰ অৰ্শ ॥

Bhupen Hazarika wrote a famous song "Bistireno Panoni" which was inspired by the Brahmaputra River.



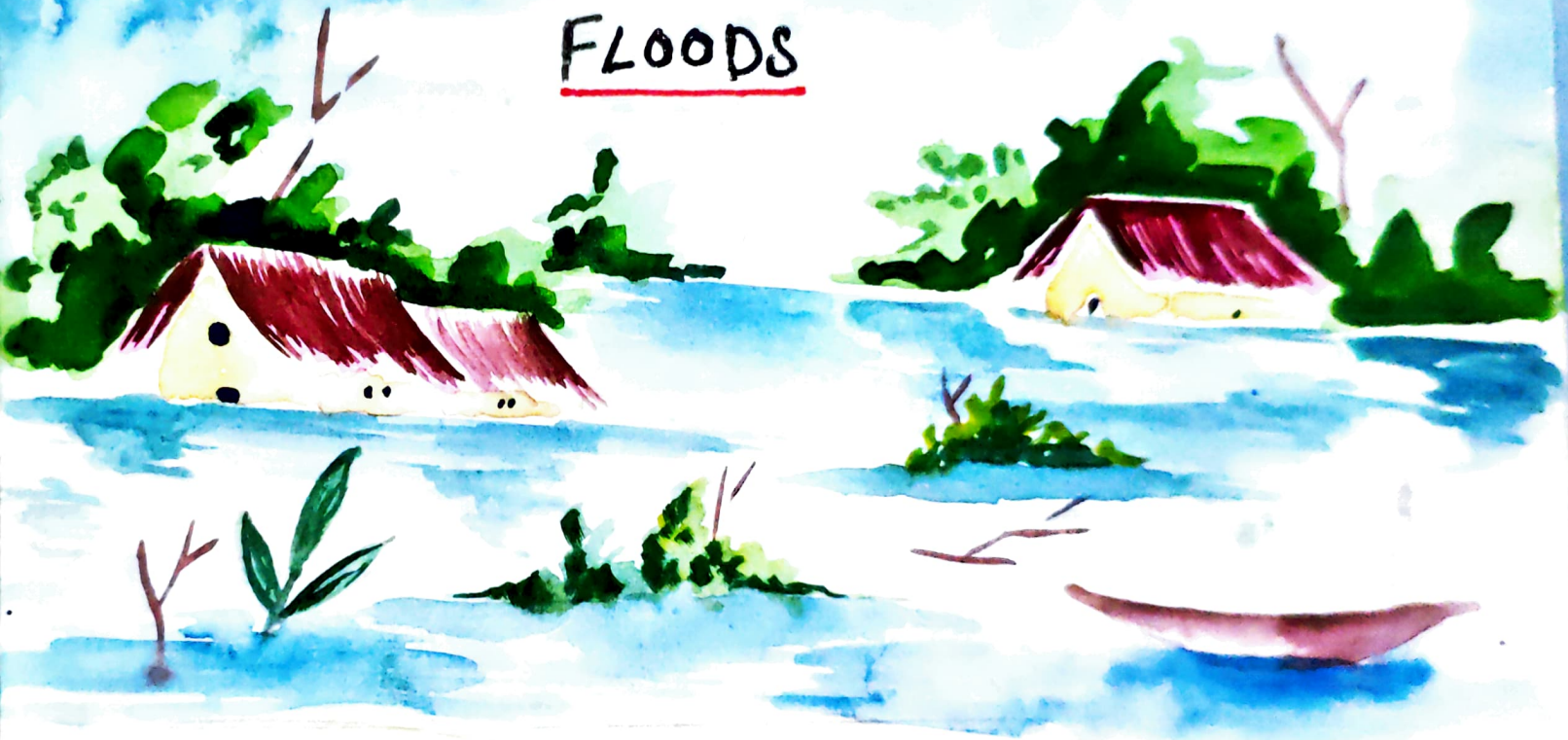
Brahmaputra Cruise tourism
offers a unique combination
of beautiful landscapes, Assamese
culture, Majuli, and river
dolphins for sustainable
river and wild-
-life tourism
in India

ENTERS INDIA THROUGH
ARUNACHAL PRADESH GELLING
(KEPANG LA PASS)



PROBLEMS THE RIVER BRINGS

FLOODS



Every year the river
overflows submerging villages,
fields and dreams.

BANK EROSION



The river slowly eats
away the land, taking homes
and farmlands.



Jadav Payeng
(1963)

He is widely known as the Forest Man of India, is an environmental activist from Assam. He single-handedly planted a dense 550 hectare forest and named it as "Molai Kathoni"

Molai Kathoni

Molai Kathoni is a beautiful developed on a Sandbar of the Brahmaputra River in Assam. It is known for its rich greenery, Wildlife, and ecological importance.

The forest helps protect the riverbank from erosion and provides a natural habitat for many birds and animals. It stands as a symbol of nature conservation and harmony between humans and the environment.



BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT-1671

The Brahmaputra helped the Ahoms win the Battle of Saraighat by acting as a natural defence. Its strong currents and wide waters made it difficult for the Mughals to advance.



Lachit Barphukan
(1622-1672)

The brave soul
who turned the
river into a shield
of freedom.

T
O
F
G
E



Majuli

Majuli is a famous river island shaped by the Brahmaputra River. The river influences its culture, agriculture, tourism, transport, and daily life. Majuli is known for its Vaishnavite culture and Sattras, such as Kamalabari Satra, Auniati Satra, and Sakhinpat Satra. However, floods and river bank erosion have caused serious land loss and forced some Sattras and settlements to relocate. Thus, the Brahmaputra is both a source of life and a major challenge for Majuli.

କଳାବାହୁ ବ୍ରହ୍ମାପୁର କାଳାଗିରିନର ଶିଖର
 ବଡ଼ ମୁଖ ଦୀପି ଆସିଛୁ ଦୁର୍ଗାମି
 କଳାବ୍ରତ ଅର୍ପ ॥

ମୁଦ୍ରଣ ସମାପ୍ତ ୧୯୮୩ ମସିହା ୧୨ ମଇ
ଭାବିକାମି -

স্বল্প-বয়সে মরণশক্তি হ্রাস
জনমিল।

হৃদয়ে হৃদয়ে আজো মনোবো
হৃদয়ে ছিঁকির খিঁচিল
দিল্লীর দিল্লীরাতে আমি দুই-
দুই-আঁখি

পাঁচুনা দাঁড়িয়ে বসে থাকুন।
যেমনটি হোক তাই

অমরনাথ দেবদাস

215 524mm

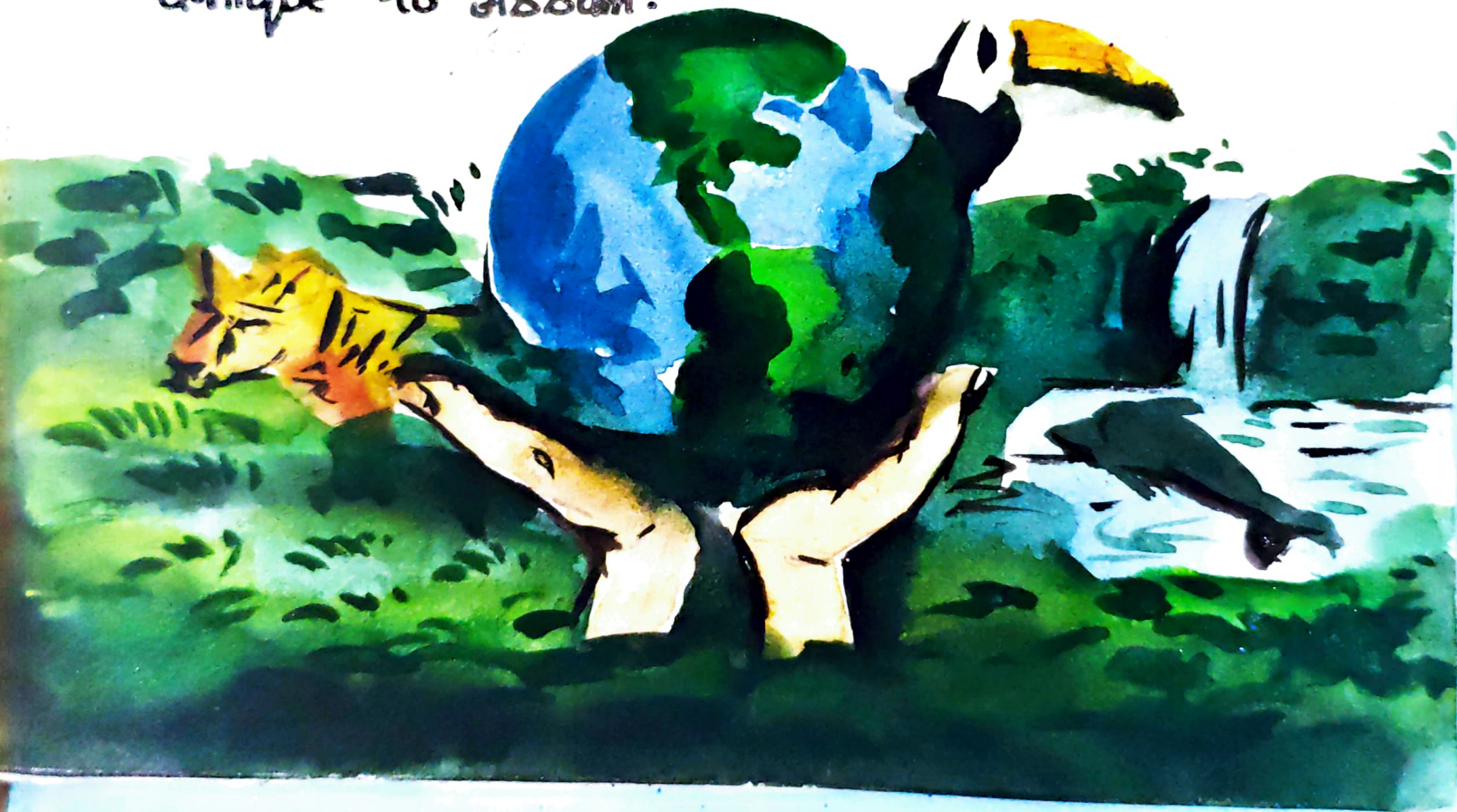
॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

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राष्ट्रिय

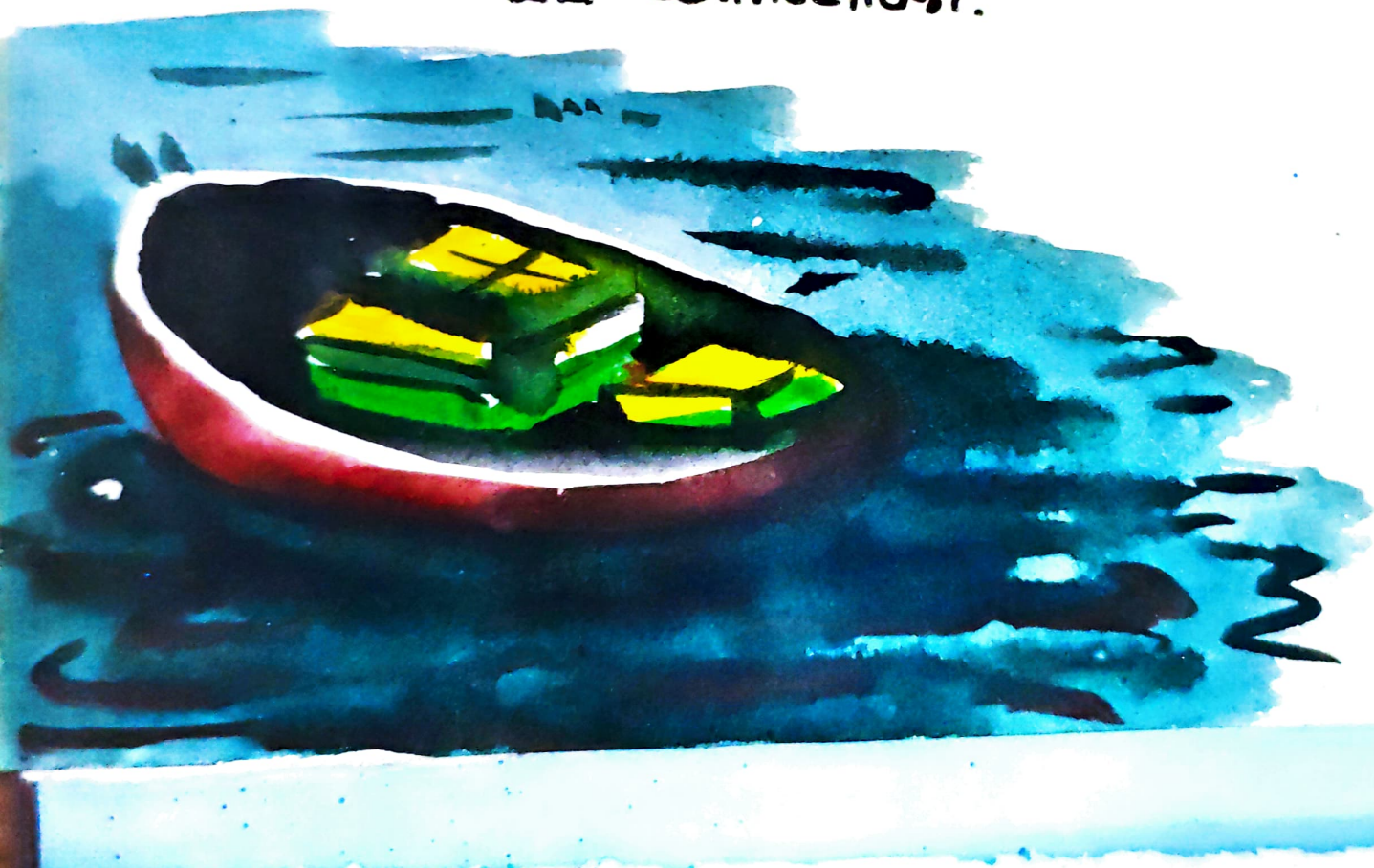
BIODIVERSITY

Home to diverse
flora and fauna
unique to Assam.



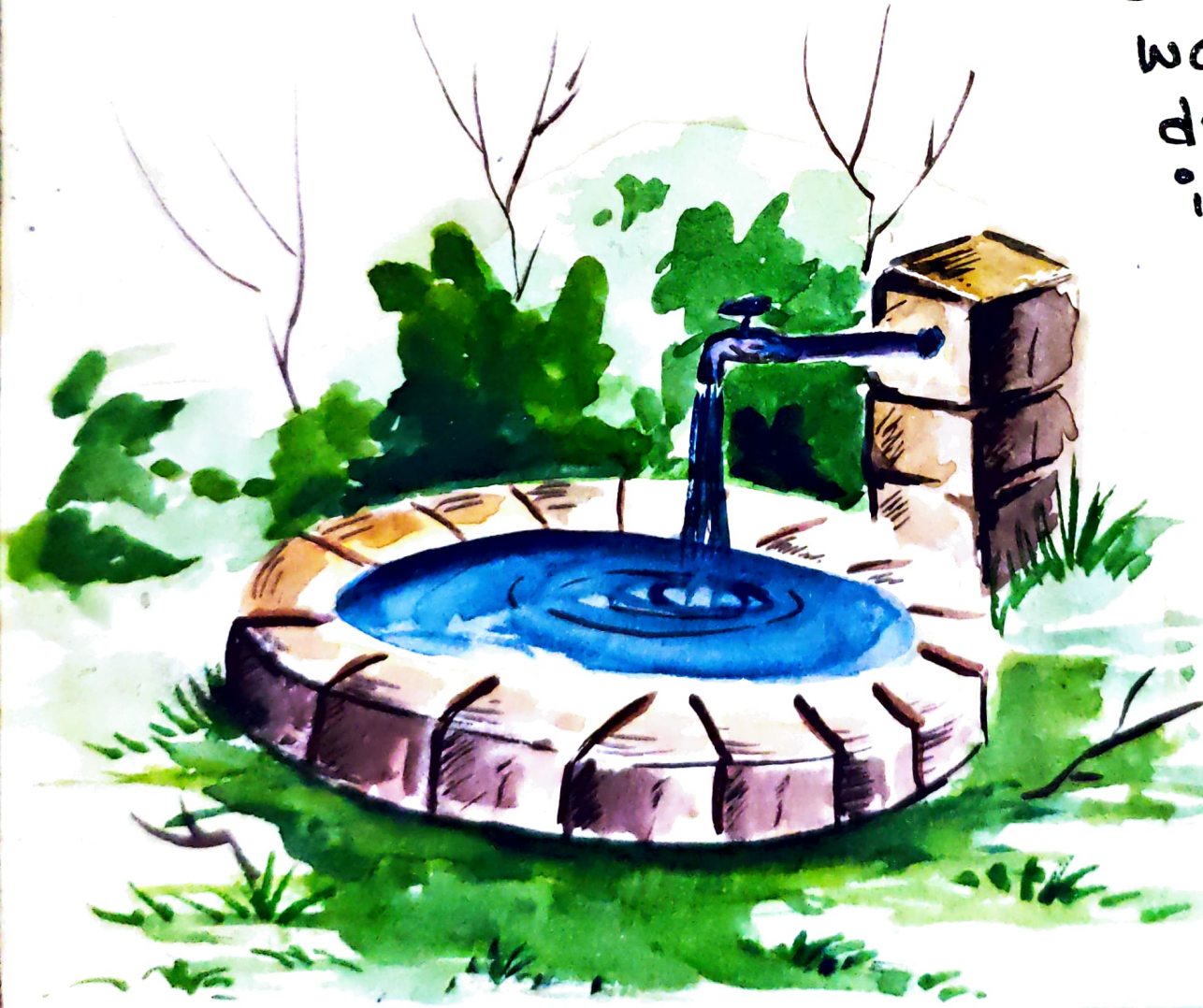
TRANSPORT & TRADE

A natural highway
for trade travel
and Connection.



WATER & LIVELIHOOD

Source of
water for
drinking
irrigation
and daily
Life.



॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

२३

संस्कृत

१३३

श्रीम यशोमान
मानव दिगंत

होश डूब
आसमान उड़ गया

ਪਾਦ ਪਾਦ ਕਾਵ
ਪਾਦ ਪਾਦ ਕਾਵ

गणेश आराधना ?
गणेश सुभाषण श्रुत
गणेश आराधना ।

ॐ यद्दि नमो भगवते
 यतः
 ॐ यद्दि कर्मणि नमो भगवते
 यद्दि कर्मणि नमो भगवते

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।
 श्रीकृष्णसहितं स्मरन् ।
 स्मरन्मन्त्रं वादयति ।
 आवाहयन्मन्त्रं यतिनाथः ।
 श्रीनिवासाय नमः ।
 वादयन्मन्त्रं वादयति ।

১০. আনন্দা জমিদার
 ১১. জমিদার জমিদার
 ১২. জমিদার জমিদার

CHANG GHAR

Chang ghar is a traditional raised house of the Mising people. It is built on stilts to protect against floods and water-logging.

