

# Son River

# Why in News?

The <u>National Green Tribunal (NGT)</u> has issued a directive to halt all mining activities in **Son riverbed** in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh.

 The directive addresses illegal mining, imposing environmental compensation on mining companies.

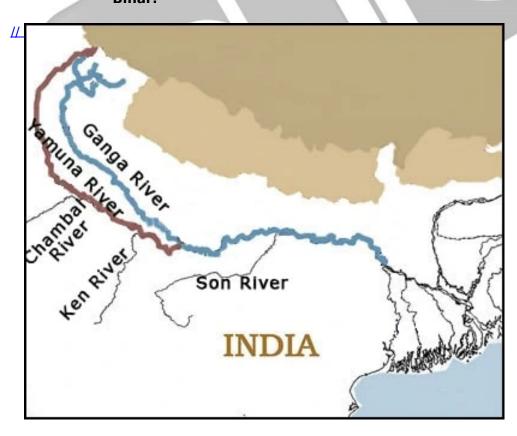
### What are the Characteristics of Son River?

#### About:

- The Son River, also known as the **Sone River**, is a **perennial river** that flows through central India.
- The Son River is the **2<sup>nd</sup>-largest southern (right bank) tributary** of the <u>Ganges</u> **after the** <u>Yamuna River.</u>

## Geography:

- It originates near Amarkantak Hill in the Gaurela-Pendra-Marwahi district of Chhattisgarh and finally merges with the Ganges River near Patna in Bihar.
  - Son forms a series of waterfalls at the edge of Amarkantak plateau.
- It flows through four states: Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar.



#### Tributaries:

- Ghaghar, Johilla, Chhoti Mahanadi, Banas, Gopad, Rihand, Kanhar and North Koel River.
- Prominent Dams and Hydroelectric Projects:
  - Bansagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh
  - Rihand Dam near Pipri in Uttar Pradesh on Rihand River.
  - **Indrapuri Barrage** in Bihar; it diverts water from the Son River to the Sone Canal System for irrigation purposes.
  - **Koilwar Bridge** constructed in 1862 in Bihar; it serves as **India's oldest river bridge**, connecting Arrah with Patna.

**Source: DTE** 

