



# Son River

## Why in News?

The [National Green Tribunal \(NGT\)](#) 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 [Ganges](#) after the [Yamuna River](#).
- **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](#)

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