



## Hindon River

### Why in News?

Recently, a **large amount of silt and religious material has been dumped into [the Hindon River](#)** in Ghaziabad, further polluting the river.

### Key Points

- The Uttar Pradesh Irrigation Department attributed the river's pollution to the release of untreated drains into it, along with mismanagement and neglect of water quality.
- **Pollution in the river:**
  - [Dissolved oxygen \(DO\)](#) ranged from 1.43 to 4.22 mg/l, while the minimum DO required for aquatic life should be 4 mg/l.
  - Total [coliform levels](#) range from 260,000 to 380,000 MPN/100 ML, while the standard limit is 1,000 MPN/100 ML.
  - The [Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board \(UPPCB\)](#) has categorised the river's water quality as 'E', which means **the water is suitable only for irrigation, industrial cooling and controlled waste disposal.**
- In 2015, [the Central Pollution Control Board \(CPCB\)](#) declared the Hindon River a [dead river](#), stating that it had **high levels of pollution** and was unfit for bathing in many parts.

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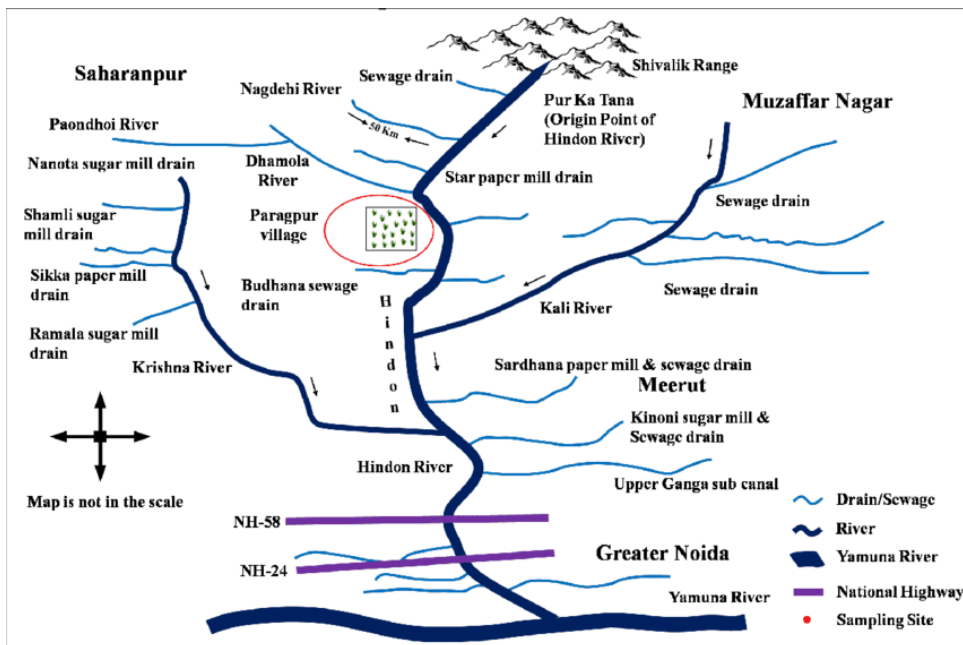


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Hindon River



- This river **originates from the Shivalik Hills** in Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh and flows for about 400 km in the industrial area of western Uttar Pradesh and merges with **the Yamuna River** in Noida.
  - Hence it is a **tributary of Yamuna** River.
  - It is a monsoon fed river.
- Its **catchment area** is approximately 7,083 sq. km.
- The **Kali (West) River** and **the Krishna River** are the main tributaries of the Hindon River.
- Evidence of **the Harappan civilization** has been found on the banks of this river, which dates back to 2500 BC.
- Ghaziabad and Noida are situated on the banks of this river.