National Mission for Clean Ganga

Site Visit Report for Pollution Abatement and Rejuvenation of Tamsa River, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh

Date – 26.02.2026 to 27.02.2026

Site Visit Report:	Pollution Abatement and Rejuvenation of Tamsa River, Ambedkar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh	**Location:**	Ambedkar Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh
Date/Time:	26.02.2026 to 27.02.2026		

#	**Agenda items for the site visit**
	1. **Core Assessments:** Evaluate pollution sources from drains discharging into Tamsa River, assess rejuvenation works already undertaken by district administration, verify status of 14 drains across Akbarpur and Jalalpur blocks, and estimate water quality status at key locations. 2. **Proposal Assessment:** Review the proposal submitted by IIT-BHU in collaboration with District Administration for comprehensive river rejuvenation covering water availability and quality and availability, ecological restoration, river-in-channel intervention, basin-level intervention, riverfront development, awareness and local participation. 3. **Stakeholder Coordination:** Conduct inter-departmental meetings with DM Ambedkar Nagar, District Program Officer (Namami Gange), Irrigation Department, Forest Department, and municipal authorities to assess ongoing works, coordinate data provision, geotag sites, and evaluate feasibility of proposed interventions.

Site Visit Attendees

#	**Organization**	**Name**
1	NMCG	Dr. Kriti Varma, Project Officer
2	PMC	Mr. Harish Kumar Mahavar (Small River Rejuvenation Expert)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and purpose of the visit

The Tamsa River, with a total length of around 500km, originates from the Gonda district boundary and flows through Ambedkar Nagar, Ayodhya, and Azamgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh before joining the Ganga River. The river, spanning approximately 138.75 km within Ambedkar Nagar district, passes through five administrative blocks: Bhiti, Katehari, Akbarpur, Jalalpur, and Bhiyaon. In response to escalating pollution concerns, the District Administration of Ambedkar Nagar, in collaboration with IIT-BHU, submitted a comprehensive proposal (Letter No. 1164/DGC/29-1 dated 13.10.2025) to NMCG for baseline data collection and technical survey for Tamsa River rejuvenation. The proposal addresses damage caused by pollution, over-abstraction of water, encroachment, and loss of ecosystem services. The district administration has also initiated preliminary rejuvenation works including bio-remediation at selected locations, installation of screening grids, and catchment area treatment in coordination with MNREGA.

The site visit from 26.02.2026 to 27.02.2026 by the NMCG Small River Rejuvenation Team aims to conduct comprehensive ground verification of pollution sources, assess the effectiveness of ongoing rejuvenation interventions undertaken by the district administration, evaluate the technical feasibility of the proposed study, and provide recommendations for integrated river rejuvenation.

1.2 Key officials met during the site visit

The NMCG team held extensive consultations with Chief Development Officer Shri Anand Shukla, and District Forest Officer Dr. Umesh Tiwari at the Collectorate, Ambedkar Nagar. Detailed field-level discussions were conducted with District Project Officer (Namami Gange) Mr. Satyam Srivastava, who coordinated the entire visit and provided comprehensive information regarding ongoing interventions. Site-specific meetings were held with Executive Officers of Nagar Palika Parishads at Jalalpur and Akbarpur, Assistant Engineers from Irrigation Department, Forest Department officials, MGNREGA Programme Officers, and local Gram Pradhans to understand ground-level challenges and community participation in rejuvenation efforts.

1. Shri Anand Shukla, CDO, Ambedkar Nagar
2. Dr. Umesh Tiwari, DFO, Ambedkar Nagar
3. Satyam Srivastava, District Project Officer, Namami Gange.
4. Harish Kumar Mahavar , Small River Rejuvenation Expert, NMCG
5. Kriti Varma, Project Officer, NMCG
6. Pawan Kumar, Assistant Engineer Jal Nigam rural
7. Sneh Kumar, Range Forest Officer Jalalpur
8. Brijesh Kumar, Forest Guard
9. Arvind Kumar, Executive Officer, Nagar Palika Parishad Jalalpur
10. Keshav Prsad Srivastava, NGO, Ambedkar Nagar
11. Alok Pandey, Assistant Programme Officer, MGNREGA
12. Jitendra Kumar, Technical Assistance
13. Ashok Dubey, Technical Assistance
14. Shri Prakash Verma, Technical Assistance
15. Jailwar Jitendra Kumar, Technical Assistance
16. Ajeet Kumar, Gram Pradhan, Kalmanpur
17. Gulab Chandra, Gramin Rozgar Sewak
18. Santosh Kumar, Villager
19. Akhilesh Kumar, Gramin Rozgar Sewak
20. Phool Chandra, Villager
21. Anand Dubey, Assistant Engineer Irrigation
22. Rahul Anand Patel, Assistant Engineer Irrigation
23. Yashwant, Nagar Palika Parishad, Akbarpur

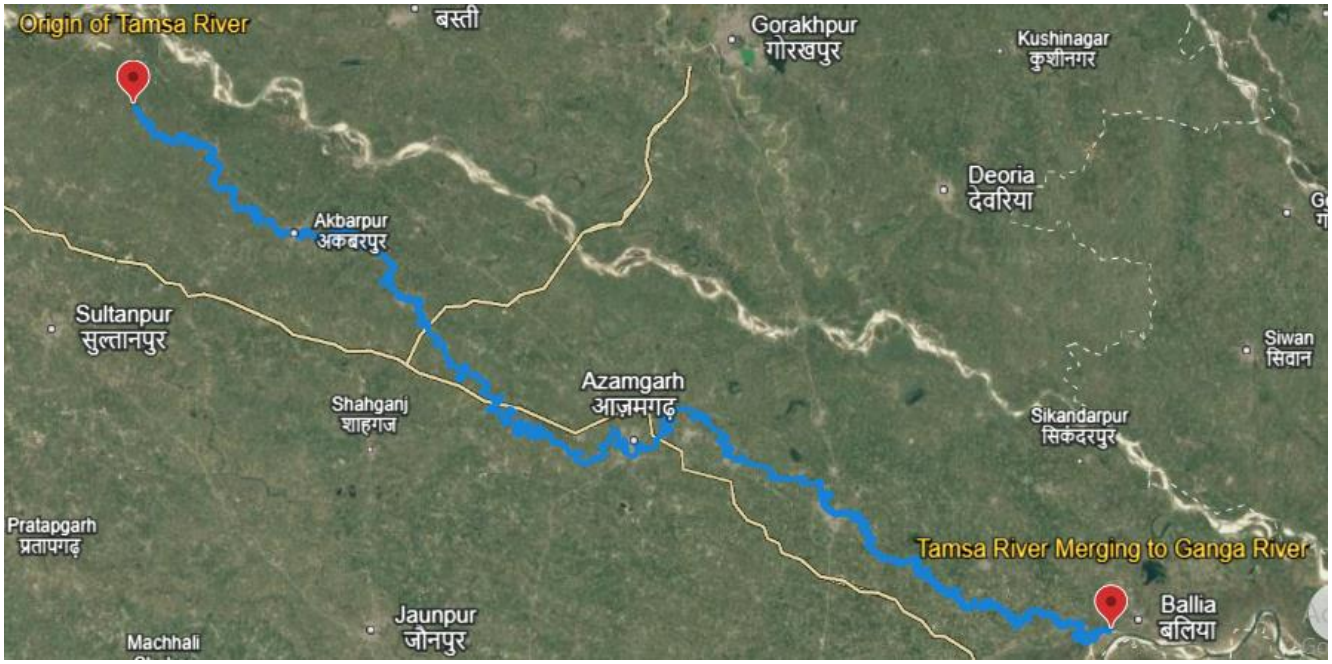

Figure 1: Tamsa River Map

2 Overview of the site visit -

2.1 Project background & technical details of the projects visited

The Tamsa River system in Ambedkar Nagar district covers a total catchment area of approximately 253 sq. km with a river length of 138.75 km flowing through densely populated urban and rural areas. The river receives pollution from multiple sources across five blocks covering 107 villages in proximity to the river.

Block-wise River Coverage:

Block	River Length (km)
Bhiti	30
Katehari	24
Akbarpur	18
Jalalpur	17
Bhiyaon	18
Total	**107 km**

Table 1: Block-wise distribution of Tamsa River in Ambedkar Nagar

Pollution Sources - Drain Discharge:

The district administration has mapped 31 major drains discharging into the Tamsa River across various urban local bodies. The total sewage discharge is estimated at approximately 40.45 MLD from urban centres. Key pollution hotspots include:

- **Nagar Palika Parishad Jalalpur:** 8 major drains including Baba Shah Farid Nala (6.00 MLD - largest discharge), Wazidpur Nai Basti Nala, Paschim Taraf Sahrauwa Nala, Urdu Bazar Purvi and Paschim Nalas, Paka Ghat Nala, and Qazipura Nala
- **Nagar Palika Parishad Akbarpur:** 6 major drains including Gadayna (1.54 MLD), Chuna Bhatati Ke Pass (3.041 MLD), Shivaly K Pass (5.047 MLD), Tamsa Pul K Pass (1.5 MLD), Mehrotra Petrol Pump K Pass (1.79 MLD), and Udyan Vibhag K Pass (6.49 MLD)
- **Nagar Palika Parishad Tanda:** 8 major drains including Azara Drain (2.134 MLD), SBI Drain (1.972 MLD), Ghasiyari Tola Drain (1.197 MLD), Machhariyawa (1.515 MLD), and Mishraji Drain (1.152 MLD)
- **Nagar Panchayats:** 9 smaller drains from Iltifatganj (Azadnagar Nalla - 3.5 MLD) and other locations

Critical Observation: Most drains remain **UNTAPPED** (not connected to any treatment system). No operational STPs at present, resulting in direct discharge of untreated sewage into the Tamsa River.

2.2 Details of visit- Agenda

The site visit was conducted over two days with structured field inspections and stakeholder consultations:

Day 1 (26.02.2026): Jalalpur and Akbarpur Block Inspection

1. **Morning Session:** Introductory meeting at District Collectorate with CDO, DFO, and District Program Officer (Namami Gange). Briefing on district's rejuvenation initiatives and review of proposal documents.
2. **Sites visited:**

Sr. No	Name of Drain	Effluent type/ Major issue	ULB/NPP	If tapped or untapped	Quantity of sewage discharged from the drain to River Tamsa (MLD)	Screening grid.	Bioremediation
1.	BABA SHAH FARID NALA	Domestic	NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD JALALPUR	UNTAPPED	6.00	Not present.	No Bioremediation.
2.	WAZIDPUR NAI BASTI NALA	Domestic/ solid waste accumulation		UNTAPPED			
3.	PASCHIM TARAF SAHRAUWA NALA	Mixed sewage and storm water		UNTAPPED			
4.	URDU BAZAR PURVI NALA	Dense urban area drains		UNTAPPED			
5.	URDU BAZAR PASCHIM NALA			UNTAPPED			
6.	MOHALLA NEEMKEL NALA (NOT DEPARTMENT IN LIST)	Domestic		UNTAPPED			

7.	PAKA GHAT NALA	Seasonal discharge		UNTAPPED			
8.	QAZIPURA NALA			UNTAPPED			
9.	GADAYNA	Bio-remediation existent but not operational since contract expired	NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD AKBARPUR	UNTAPPED	1.54	Present	Bioremediation Present, But not effective.
10.	TAMSA PUL K PASS			UNTAPPED	3.041		
11.	SHIVALY K PASS			UNTAPPED	5.047		
12.	CHUNA BHATATI KE PASS			UNTAPPED	1.5		
13.	MEHROTRA PETROL PUMP K PASS			UNTAPPED	1.79		
14.	UDYAN VIBHAG K PASS			UNTAPPED	6.49		

List of Drains visited during site visit at Jalalpur & Akbarpur

3. **Evening Session:** Meeting with Executive Officers of Jalalpur and Akbarpur NPPs, Irrigation Department, and local representatives to discuss implementation challenges, land availability for treatment infrastructure, and community concerns.

3. Assessment of Ongoing Rejuvenation Works

Initiatives:

1. District administration has initiated interventions such as Bio-remediation pilot at Gadayna.
2. MGNREGA integration for catchment area treatment ensures community participation and livelihood generation
3. Inter-departmental coordination between District Administration, Forest Department, Irrigation, and municipal bodies is functional

Gaps and Concerns:

1. **Scale Mismatch:** Current interventions do not solve the issues of pollution significantly; requires massive scale-up.
2. **Technical Capacity:** Bio-remediation effectiveness is suboptimal; requires technical guidance and capacity building.

3. **Sustainability:** Lack of operation and maintenance protocols for screening grids and bio-remediation units.
4. **Monitoring:** No systematic water quality monitoring pre and post-intervention to assess impact.
5. **STP Absence:** Fundamental gap of zero operational STPs for 40+ MLD sewage discharge remains unaddressed.

4. Proposal Review

The proposal submitted by IIT-BHU (Department of Civil Engineering) is proposed in two parts:

1. Field survey, data collection and analysis
2. Development of plan & designs

At present, the proposal is submitted for the first part, i.e., comprehensive field survey, data collection, and analysis in collaboration with District Administration.

Scope of Work:

1. **Hydrological assessment** - river discharge measurement, rainfall-runoff analysis, design flood estimation
2. **Topographical survey** - DGPS, total station, drone mapping, DEM preparation, cross-section analysis at 15-20 locations
3. **Water quality monitoring** - systematic sampling at key locations, laboratory analysis for physicochemical and biological parameters
4. **Biodiversity assessment** - flora and fauna inventory, aquatic ecosystem health evaluation
5. **Wetlands and ponds mapping** - identification of restoration potential, groundwater recharge zone delineation
6. **Agroforestry and land use analysis** – buffer stabilization, catchment characterization, soil health assessment
7. **Pollution source mapping** - drain discharge measurement, STP requirement estimation

Budget: Rs. 49.00 lakh (including 18% GST)

Deliverables: Comprehensive baseline survey report, GIS-based maps, prioritization framework for interventions, data for DPR preparation

Assessment:
The proposal is technically sound and aligns with NMCG's basin-level rejuvenation approach. The multidisciplinary scope ensures holistic assessment. However, the following refinements are recommended:

- Explicit deliverable quantification (number of priority stretches, STP capacity requirements, wetland sites identified)
- Detailed cost breakup by activity for financial transparency
- Milestone-wise timeline with interim deliverable schedule

5. Recommendations & Action Plan for Rejuvenation of Tamsa River

Department/Agency	Responsibility	Action Items	Timeline
District Administration	Overall coordination, data provision, land allocation	1. Submit comprehensive data on village disposal sites, SWM status 2. Provide revenue land for treatment infrastructure 3. Remove encroachments as per survey 4. Facilitate inter-departmental coordination	1-3 months
NMCG	Technical approval, funding, treatment infrastructure, quality monitoring	1. Review the proposal with suggested refinements 2. Pollution abatement infrastructure 3. Provide technical guidance for bio-remediation optimization 4. Sanction funds for comprehensive river rejuvenation post DPR 5. Establish water quality monitoring protocol	3-6 months (Stage-I) 12-24 months (Full project)
IIT-BHU	Stage-I survey, technical assessment, DPR inputs	1. Execute field surveys with specified deliverables and timeline 2. Provide monthly progress reports 3. Deliver final baseline assessment with prioritization framework 4. Support DPR preparation with technical inputs	6 months

Urban Local Bodies	Drain management	1. Install screening grids at all 31 major drains 2. Ensure regular cleaning and maintenance of screening systems 3. Prevent solid waste dumping in drains through awareness and enforcement	Immediate (screening) Ongoing (maintenance)
Irrigation Department	Drain monitoring, flow data provision	1. Provide discharge data for canal escapes, if any 2. Coordinate with ULBs on drain flow measurements 3. Support topographical survey with existing data	Ongoing
Forest Department	Catchment afforestation, riparian restoration	1. Scale up riparian buffer 2. Proper maintenance 3. Implement soil and moisture conservation in catchment 4. Develop biodiversity restoration plan	12-18 months
UPPCB	Water quality monitoring, compliance enforcement	1.Enforce pollution control norms 2. Provide water quality data to NMCG and IIT-BHU	Ongoing
MGNREGA	Catchment area treatment, pond restoration	1. Create community assets for river conservation	18 months

6. Conclusion

The Tamsa River in Ambedkar Nagar district faces critical pollution challenges from 31 major drains discharging approximately 40-45 MLD of untreated sewage, causing severe degradation of water quality, aquatic ecosystem, and socio-economic value of the river. The absence of functional STPs, inadequate solid waste management, and cumulative impacts across 138.75 km river stretch necessitate urgent and comprehensive intervention.

The District Administration has undertaken preliminary rejuvenation works including bio-remediation pilots, screening grids, and MGNREGA-integrated catchment treatment. However, the scale and effectiveness of these interventions remain insufficient to address the magnitude of pollution. Technical capacity building, systematic monitoring, and substantial infrastructure investment are imperative.

The Stage-I data collection proposal by IIT-BHU in collaboration with the district provides a foundation for evidence-based planning. The proposed comprehensive baseline assessment covering hydrology, water quality, topography, biodiversity, and socio-economic aspects aligns with NMCG's holistic rejuvenation philosophy.

Immediate priorities include installation of screening grids at all drains to prevent solid waste ingress, optimization of bio-remediation systems with technical guidance, systematic water quality monitoring by UPPCB. Short-term focus should be on establishing decentralized treatment pilots using Nature-based Solutions, and preparing detailed project report (DPR) based on survey findings.

Long-term success requires development of adequate STP infrastructure (40-45 MLD capacity), comprehensive drain interception network, in-stream river restoration, ecological habitat creation, and sustainable institutional governance framework.

Site Visit Photographs: Jalalpur, Uttar Pradesh

Figure 2: BABA SHAH FARID NALA

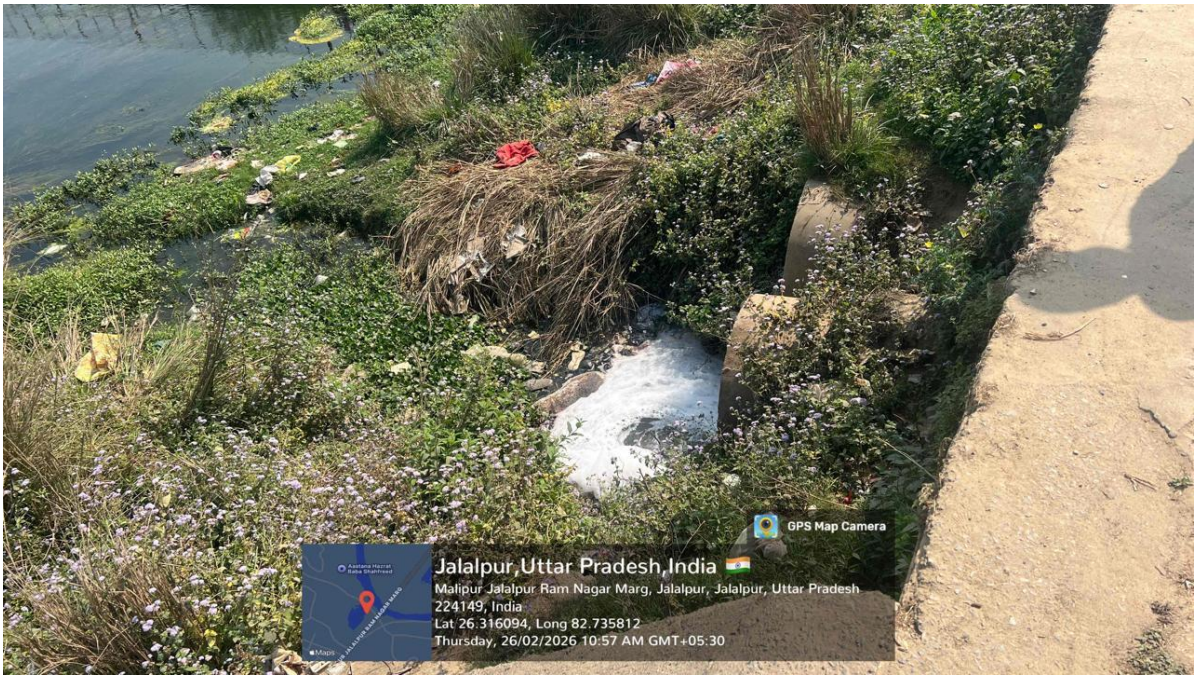

Figure 3: WAZIDPUR NAI BASTI NALA

Figure 4: PASCHIM TARAF SAHRAUWA NALA

Figure 5: URDU BAZAR PURVI NALA

Figure 6: URDU BAZAR PASCHIM NALA

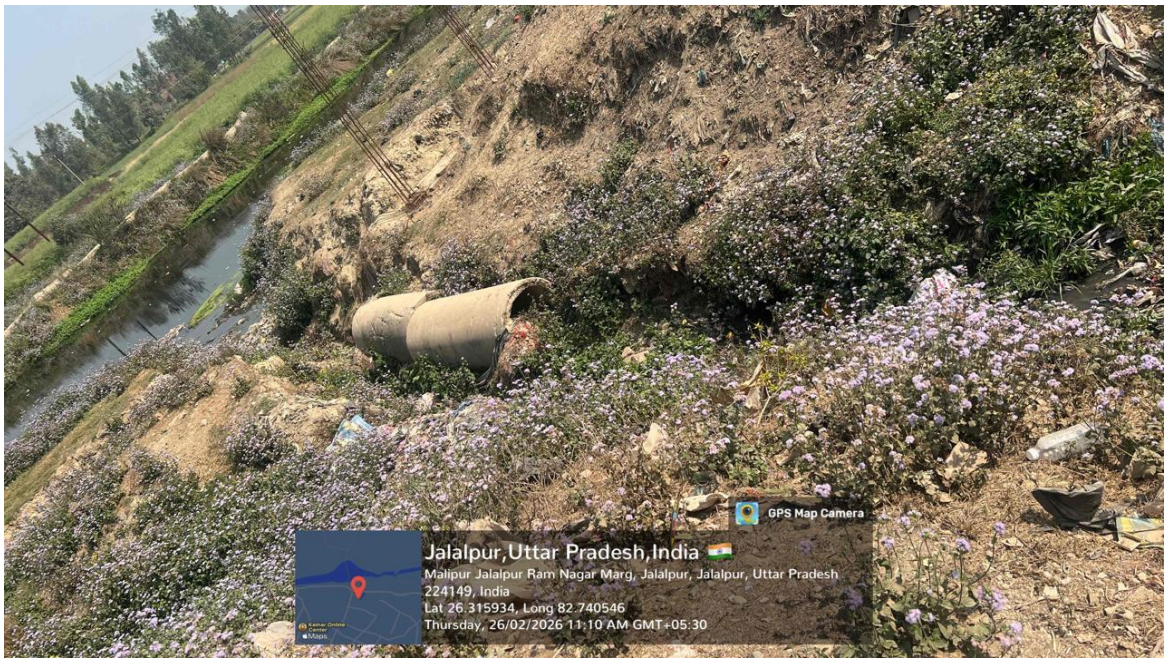

Figure 7: MOHALLA NEEMKEL NALA (NOT DEPARTMENT IN LIST)

Figure 8: PAKA GHAT NALA

Figure 9: QAZIPURA NALA

Akbarpur, Uttar Pradesh

Figure 10: GADAYNA

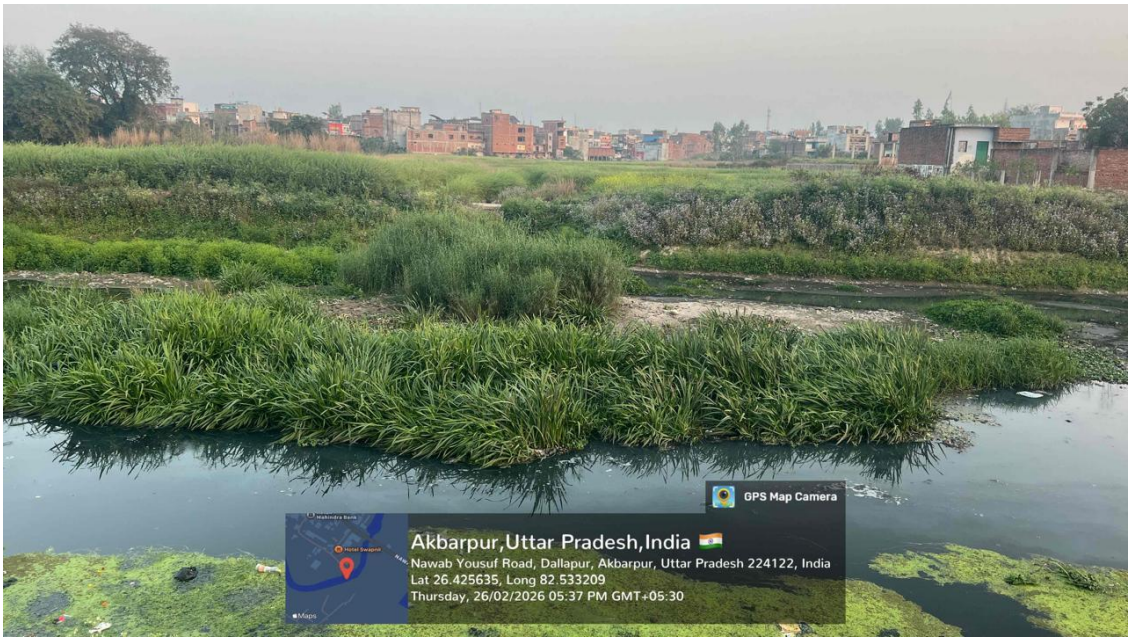

Figure 11: CHUNA BHATATI KE PASS

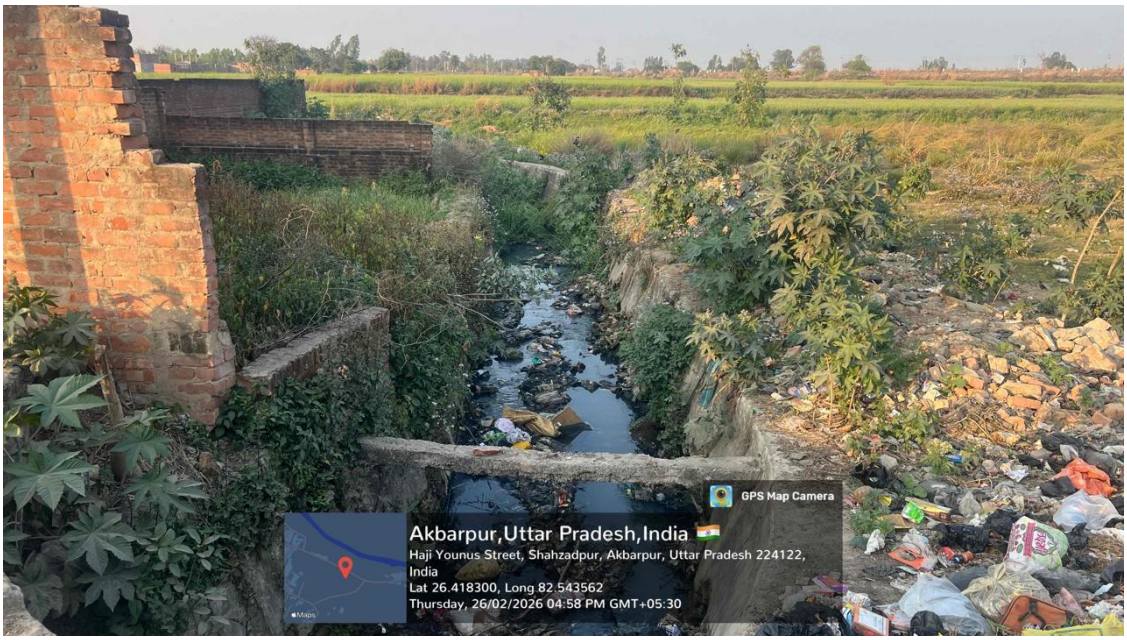

Figure 12: SHIVALY K PASS

Figure 13: TAMSA PUL K PASS

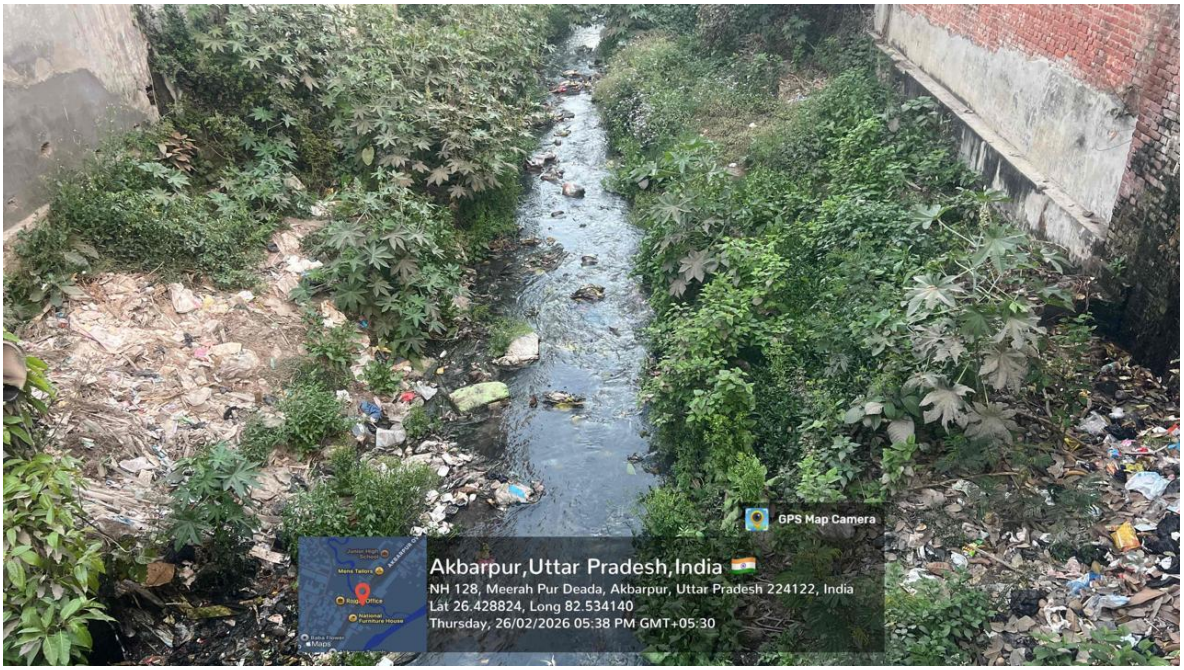

Figure 14: MEHROTRA PETROL PUMP K PASS

Figure 15: UDYAN VIBHAG K PASS