



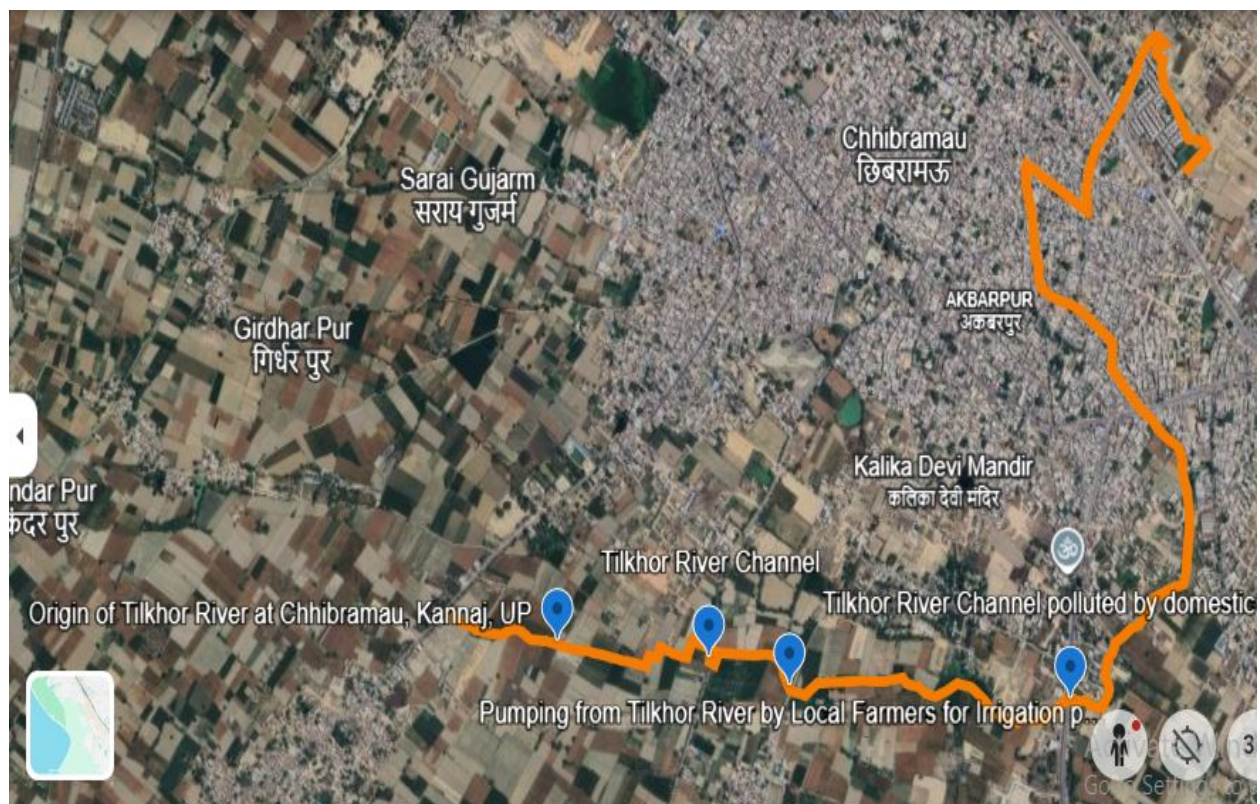
Site Visit Report
for
Tilkhori River, Chhibramau, District
Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh

Date of visit- 14.01.2026 to 17.01.2026

Executive Summary

This report encompasses on-ground assessment of the Tilkhor River and its associated drains in Chhibramau area of District Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh. The visit was undertaken pursuant to a public grievance (Registration No. MINWR/E/2025/0002314) received regarding the measurement (paimaish), cleaning, and overall condition of the Tilkhor River. The inspection focused on verifying the current physical condition of the river/drains, identifying pollution sources, hydraulic constraints, encroachments, and operational issues, and recommending suitable short-term and long-term interventions in line with the mandate of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG).

The site visit revealed stagnant and polluted water in drains, direct discharge of untreated wastewater, accumulation of solid waste, and inadequate hydraulic connectivity. Agricultural activity is closely interfaced with the drain network, increasing the risk of water quality deterioration and soil contamination. Immediate measures for desilting, cleaning, drain management, and long-term planning for interception and treatment are required.



1. Site Visit Report Details

Visiting Team

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10. Deepankar ARYA	B.D.O (CBR Kannauj)	- 7275554613
11. Anur Kumar Shukla	PRADHAN, CHHIBRAMAU KANNAUJ	- 7355148477

2. Introduction & Objectives of the Site Visit:

Background and Purpose of the Visit

A public grievance was received by NMCG regarding the paimaish (measurement), cleaning, and present condition of the Tilkhor River in Kannauj district. In response, NMCG directed the State Mission for Clean Ganga (SMCG), Uttar

Pradesh to carry out a preliminary field assessment and submit a factual report. Accordingly, a joint site visit was conducted to:

- Verify the physical status of the Tilkhor River and associated drains
- Assess sources of pollution and hydraulic obstructions
- Examine encroachments and land-use practices along the drain/river corridor
- Identify immediate and long-term interventions required for rejuvenation

Overview of the Site Visit

The Tilkhor River in the Chhibramau region was completely dry at its origin. The river course was also not evident at the origin due to existing farming practices. However, after a distance of around 1 km, the domestic liquid waste was observed in the drain/river. The river was not found in its original form due to lack of course and farming fields over the said course. Upon verification from the revenue records, it was found that the said water body was mentioned as a 'drain' in the Chhibramau urban region but it is mentioned as a 'river' in the rural area of Chhibramau.

3. Key Observations During the Visit

- A. Sewage and Wastewater Pollution due to lack of interception and treatment facilities for local wastewater and reliance on open drains for disposal.
- B. Solid Waste Accumulation due to inadequate solid waste management and absence of designated disposal points near the drain corridor.
- C. Reduced carrying capacity and increased waterlogging risk.
- D. Agricultural Interface and Encroachment
- E. Operation and Maintenance Issues as observed from accumulated silt and weeds and absence of pumping arrangements

4. Action Plan for rejuvenation of Tilkhor River, Chhibramau, District Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Directive	Current Status	Gap/ Recommendation	Concerned Department
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1	River boundary identification	River boundary not evident	Demarcation of river boundary through revenue records. Conduct hydrological studies; delineate floodplain for 5, 25, 50, 100-yr return periods; prepare GIS map with notification	Revenue Department & Irrigation/ Minor Irrigation
2	Encroachment identification and removal	Identified through site visit	Conduct formal survey; issue notices under applicable land acts	District Administration
3	Drain tapping and STP construction	No tapping; no treatment facility	Identify all drains; treatment through NbS	SMCG/ NMCG
4	Riparian Buffer	Non-existent, only weeds found	Demarcate riparian buffer zone and plantation of native species	Forest Department

5. Timeline for Action Plan

Time frame	Thematic area	Actions
Short-term (0-6 months)	Floodplain demarcation and notification	Conduct hydrological studies to delineate river and floodplain zones; issue draft notification for public hearing; complete final notification by District Administration.
	Drain survey and characterization	Identify and map all drains discharging into Malan River (residential, commercial, industrial); conduct water quality sampling at each outfall; estimate discharge volume and pollutant load.
	Encroachment documentation	Conduct aerial survey and ground verification of all encroachments; prepare list of structures violating floodplain and buffer-zone regulations; issue notices to encroachers.

Time frame	Thematic area	Actions
	Community engagement and awareness	Conduct public consultations on river restoration plans; establish River Management Committee with representatives from municipality, water supply, agriculture, and community; launch awareness campaign on illegal dumping, sewage discharge prevention, and riparian vegetation restoration.
Medium-term (6-24 months)	Sewage infrastructure development	Design Nature-based Solutions (NbS) for drain treatment.
	Encroachment removal	Implement removal of unauthorized structures in floodplain zone; restore original river channel where diverted.
	Riparian afforestation	Prepare site for tree plantation along the river length; plant native riparian species; establish maintenance and monitoring protocol.
	Solid waste management	Establish municipal waste collection system with regular sweeping of river corridor; install waste bins and collection points at intervals; develop protocol for waste management in catchment area.
Long-term (24+ months)	Complete drain tapping and sewage treatment	Achieve 100% drain interception and treatment; upgrade STP capacity as needed based on monitoring data; decommission direct discharge points.
	Catchment restoration	Implement soil and moisture conservation works in upper catchment; promote sustainable agriculture practices; establish wetlands and water-harvesting structures.
	Ecological monitoring and certification	Establish regular monitoring protocol (monthly water quality, quarterly ecological surveys); achieve compliance with environmental discharge standards;

Time frame	Thematic area	Actions
		document recovery of aquatic life and ecosystem indicators; obtain Tribunal certification of river restoration.

6. Conclusion

The site visit confirms that the Tilkhor River system in Chhibramau, Kannauj, is under stress due to untreated wastewater discharge, poor hydraulic conditions, and inadequate maintenance. Coordinated action by SMCG, district administration, and concerned line departments is required to address immediate cleanliness issues and to plan sustainable long-term rejuvenation measures in accordance with NMCG objectives.

Site Visit Photographs:



Figure 1: Origin of Tilkhor River at Chhibramau, Kannaj, UP



Figure 2: River Channel at Origin of Tilkhor River

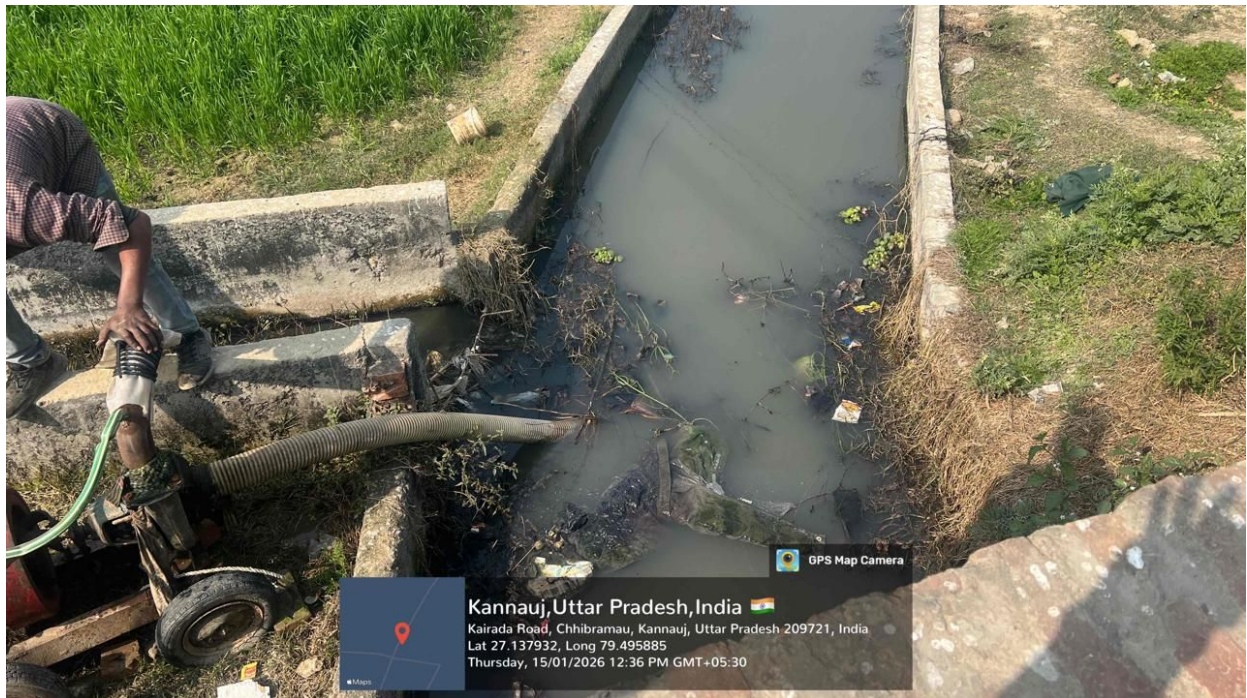


Figure 3: Pumping from Tilkhor River by Local Farmers for Irrigation purpose

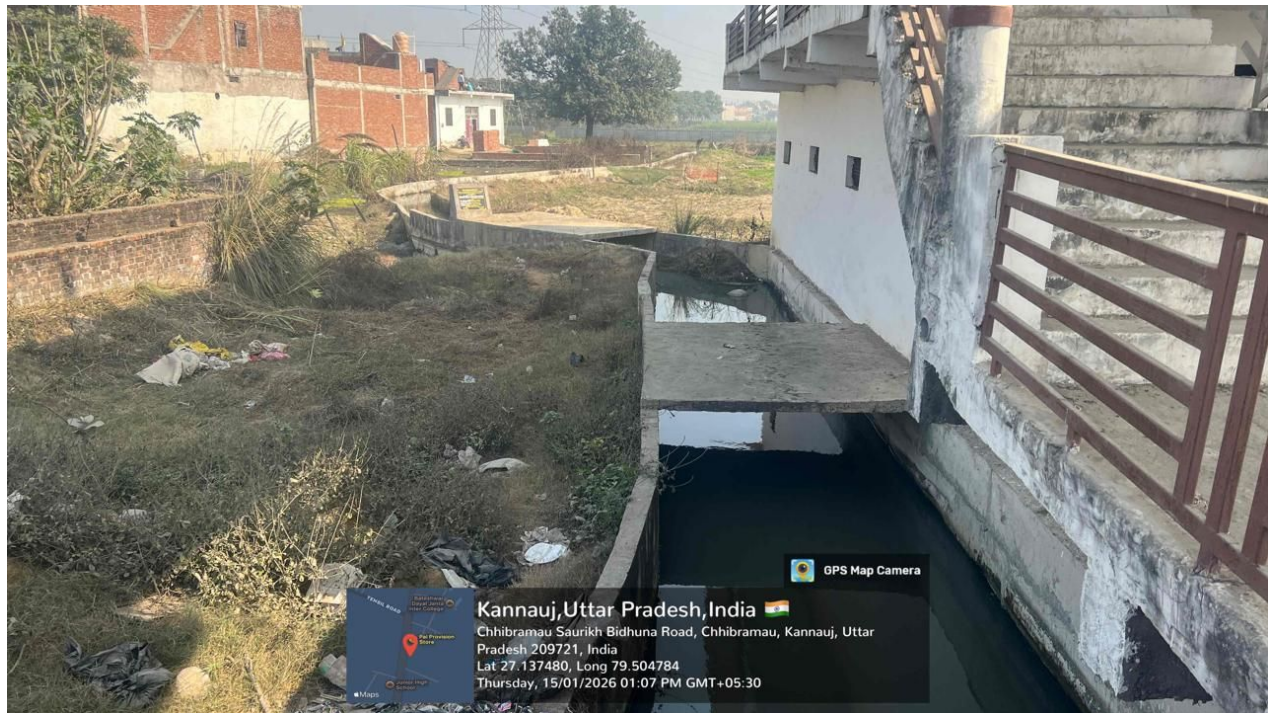


Figure 4: Tilkhor River Channel polluted by domestic waste

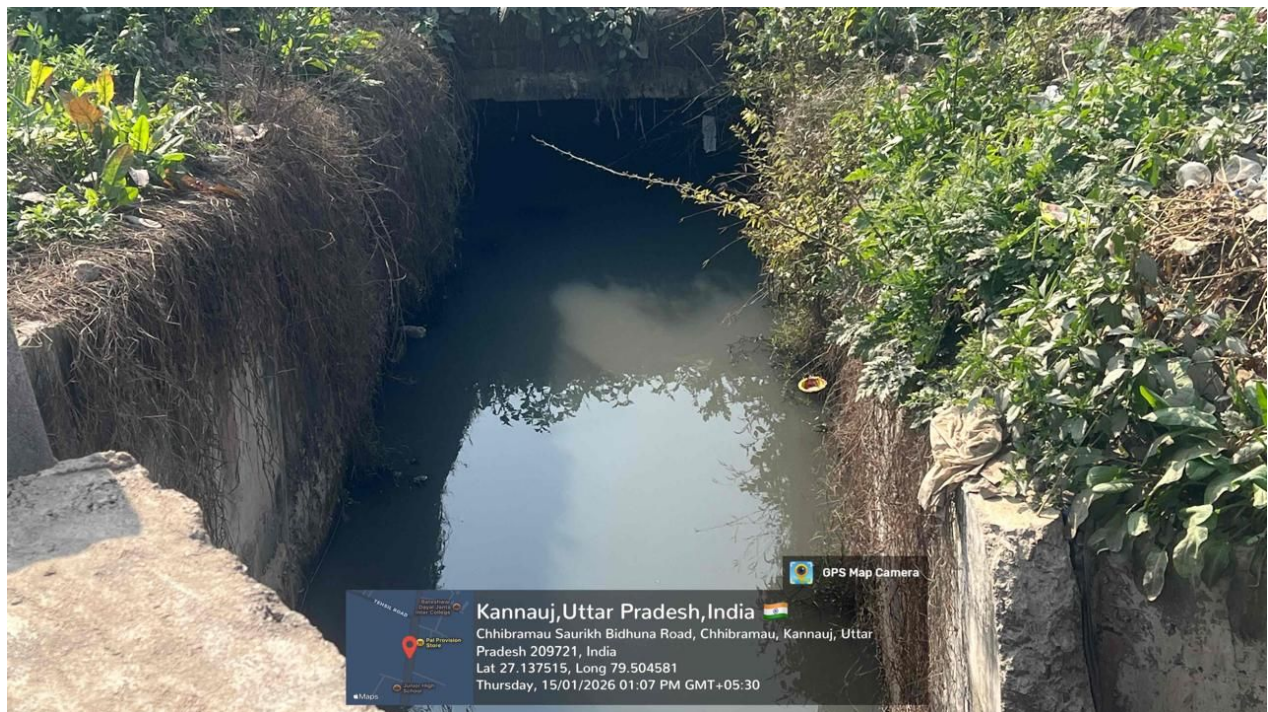


Figure 5: Tilkhor River Channel at the boundary of Chhibramau urban area