

भारत सरकार
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
जल संसाधन नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
केंद्रीय जल आयोग
जल प्रणाली अभियांत्रिकी निदेशालय



Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Dept. of Water Resources, RD&GR
Central Water Commission
Water System Engineering Directorate

विषय: समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग का प्रस्तुतीकरण-13-जून-2020

जल संसाधन विकास एवं सम्बद्ध विषयों से संबन्धित समाचार पत्रों की कटिंग को केंद्रीय जल आयोग के अध्यक्ष के अवलोकन के लिए संलग्न किया गया है। इसकी साफ्ट कापी केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट पर भी अपलोड की जाएगी।

संलग्नक: उपरोक्त

(-/sd)

सहायक निदेशक

उप निदेशक(-/sd)

निदेशक (-/sd)

सेवा में

अध्यक्ष, केंद्रीय जल आयोग, नई दिल्ली

जानकारी हेतु: सभी संबन्धित केंद्रीय जल आयोग की वेबसाइट <http://cwc.gov.in/news-clipping> पर देखें

hindustantimes

PM Modi re-engineered, reformed and cleaned up MGNREGS

With increased allocation, direct transfers, and removal of leakages, the NDA made it effective

GAJENDRA SINGH
SHEKHAWAT

Sanjaya Baru, former press adviser to prime minister (PM) Manmohan Singh, in his tell-all book *The Accidental Prime Minister*, wrote about the morning of September 26, 2007, when a newly-selected general secretary of the Congress, Rahul Gandhi, visited the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) with Sonia Gandhi's political adviser Ahmed Patel. The latter handed over a statement to be issued by the PMO, which said that Gandhi had urged the PM to expand the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) to 500 districts. Baru protested since it wasn't the tradition of the PMO to issue statements given out by visitors to the PM. Yet, by late evening, every media outlet was running the contents of the statement as a headline. Baru also noted the "Congress's party obsession" to give the entire credit of MGNREGS to the Gandhi family.

These incidents underline the obsession of the Gandhi family with the ownership of MGNREGS. Sonia Gandhi recently wrote an article where she accused the National Democratic Alliance government of falling back on the scheme after first criticising it. But she forgets that it was the abysmal handling of MGNREGS along with a string of corruption charges that led to the Congress-led government's undoing in 2014.

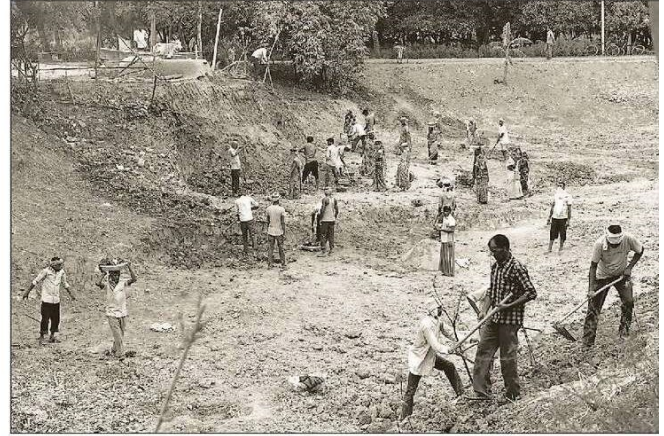
When this government came to power, MGNREGS was in a poor shape. It had the inherent power to be much more than the scheme that the Congress had envisaged. After understanding its problems, and the shoddy job that the previous government

did in its execution, the PM declared MGNREGS as a living monument to the Congress government's failures, but said that he would not let it die. Thus, the government re-engineered MGNREGS, fool-proofing it, pushing reforms, intertwining it with technology and making the feedback mechanism stronger. Riding on these reforms, this government revitalised MGNREGS.

The funds allocated to MGNREGS for this fiscal year, excluding the additional allocation of ₹40,000 crore in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis, was ₹61,500 crore. This was larger than the combined budgetary allocation of ₹60,000 crore during the last two years of the Congress (2012-13 and 2013-14). During the first tenure of the Modi government, ₹2,64,864 crore was allocated to the scheme and the total expenditure was ₹2,53,245 crore. On corroborating the yearly increase of budget allocation to programme during the first Modi government, one finds a 12.87% yearly increase in budget allocations. The rural job scheme is alive and kicking only because of this.

Today, 99% wages under MGNREGS are being paid electronically against 37% in 2013-14. There was massive corruption in how work was being given out; only a fraction of wages were reaching the intended beneficiaries. It was not that the Congress government had not acknowledged the presence of this massive fund leakage. PM Manmohan Singh, in 2009, admitted to the leakage of funds, yet, over the next five years, he did little to plug this.

It was the late Rajiv Gandhi who said that of every rupee spent, only 15-17 paise reached the beneficiary. Yet, despite being in power for many years, the Congress government failed to ensure that the taxpayers' money did not end up in the pockets of spurious characters. Today, 400 schemes come under the Direct Benefit Transfer. Another famous-yet-abandoned child of the Congress was Aadhaar. The Modi government used it well and through the trinity of



Under the Congress, there was corruption in how work was given out; a fraction of wages reached beneficiaries; and fake cards proliferated. This has changed DHIREERAJ DHAWAN/HTPHOTO

schemes — Jan Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile (JAM) — plugged fund leakages.

Another big issue was the massive use of fake job cards under MGNREGS. In 2010, the Planning Commission after evaluating MGNREGS had spoken of delayed payments and mass-scale corruption. The Modi government went on a massive cleaning spree. In 2017, nearly 10 million fake MGNREGS job cards were found and stuck off from the scheme. It is indeed confusing to find Sonia Gandhi accuse this government of not issuing job cards, when fake job cards proliferated under her party's rule. It is pity that she accuses this government of delayed payment, when only 34% of payment was done on time during her regime.

In the Comptroller and Auditor General of India report (2007-12), it was mentioned that only 30% work under MGNREGS had been completed. Today, all the work is geo-tagged and target-driven approach towards MGNREGS has been given primacy. In the words of late Arun Jaitley: "Wage through MGNREGS will be through works that are more productive, asset creating and linked

to agriculture and agri-related activities".

By converging various aspects, almost 60% of the work helps in natural resource management. Another major reform by this government is the addition of individual beneficiary work; today, 67% of all work amounts to individual beneficiaries. Apart from creating sustainable livelihoods, it is this reform that will aid our fight against Covid as this work can be done while maintaining social distancing. Today, when a resolute Modi 2.0 government is fighting the virus and its various outcomes, the ₹1,01,500 crore allocated for MGNREGS will help India navigate this temporary crisis.

The only reason why this government is using MGNREGS in its fight against Covid-19 is not because this government believes in the scheme's political legacy that the Congress claims to own, but because we believe in the work done in reforming it and making it the reliable and powerful tool that it is today.

Gajendra Singh Shekhawat is a Union Cabinet minister
The views expressed are personal

The Telegraph 13-Jun-2020

Monsoon no longer shy, arrives with a bang

DEBRAJ MITRA

Calcutta: The monsoon set foot in Calcutta on Friday, bringing formidable rain along with it, unlike the meek entries over the past few years.

The strong monsoon currents were attributed to a low-pressure area over the Bay of Bengal. The Met office recorded around 39mm of rain in Ali-pore since Friday morning.

“The monsoon has set in over most parts of Bengal, including Calcutta. Conditions are favourable for its advancement into the remaining parts over the next 24 hours,” said Sanjib Bandyopadhyay, deputy director general, India Meteorological Department, Calcutta.

Between 5.30pm on Thursday and 5.30pm on Friday, New Market received around 50mm of rain, Cossipore 35mm and Joka 30mm, according to pumping stations of the civic body.

For the past few years, the monsoon's arrival in Calcutta had been timid.

Met officials said a low-pressure area over the Bay was behind the widespread rain. “The monsoon winds are strong because of a low-pressure area over the Odisha and Andhra coast. The system is expected to trigger light to moderate rain in Gangetic Bengal, including Calcutta, over the next 48 hours,” said a Met official.

The monsoon entered south Bengal and north Bengal the same day. The usual onset date for north Bengal is June 5 and south Bengal June 8.

The maximum temperature on Friday was 31.2 degrees, three notches below normal. “Saturday's maximum will be around 30 degrees. Once the low-pressure area dissipates, the temperature will rise,” said a Met official.

The Telegraph 13-Jun-2020

Choked pits test monsoon-readiness



An uprooted tree leans on wires in Minto Park on Friday.
Picture by Bishwajit Dutta

SUBHAJOY ROY

Calcutta: The monsoon's first rain on Friday led to waterlogging along the kerbs on several roads, triggering questions whether the accumulated debris inside the rainwater catch pits have been cleaned for a seamless flow.

Waterlogging was witnessed on stretches of Park Street, MG Road, Central Avenue, Sarat Bose Road and Raja Basanta Roy Road, among others.

Along PMajumdar Road in Kasba, residents of an apartment block found water flowing back through the drainage line and flooding the driveway. "We cleaned the drainage line in our compound after Amphan. So, it cannot be that the line is choked. It seems there is some

sort of block in the pit in the lane outside the apartment block, with which the internal drainage line is connected," said a resident.

The weather office said the rain was spread out across the city. Calcuttans residing in various parts of the city said the rain was not very intense for a long duration but it came in spells. Between 5.30pm on Thursday and 5.30pm on Friday, New Market received around 50mm of rain, Cossipore got 35mm and Joka 30mm, according to pumping stations of the civic body.

Tarak Singh, a member of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation's board of administrators, who is in charge of drainage, admitted that cleaning of the catch pits could not be done like in other years because of the lockdown and the

consequent staff shortage.

"We have fallen behind by two to three months because of the lockdown. Our personnel are now working day and night but the volume of work is huge and it is taking time," said Singh.

He added the civic personnel first desilted the manholes and catch pits/gully pits in the waterlogging-prone areas. Next, they are focussing on places from where complaints of waterlogging are coming.

Another Kasba resident said he had seen bubbles forming on the manhole lid on a stretch of BB Chatterjee Road. An engineer explained that this could happen if there was a block in the drainage line.

Residents of parts of south Calcutta said they had not seen any civic worker clean the catch pits or manholes in

the last two or three months.

Engineers of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation said removing the sludge that accumulated in the sump of catch pits and manholes was one of the most important tasks of the civic body before the monsoon.

An architect acquainted with the design of Calcutta's underground drainage network said the branches dumped by the kerbside after trees were uprooted by Cyclone Amphan had also contributed to accumulation of sludge in catch pits. "The foliage of the trees blocked the catch pits in several places. In some places, some of the foliage even slipped through the lid of catch pits and went inside the sump, blocking a part of it," he said.

The catch pits — bigger

ones are called gully pits — have lids that can be seen along the kerbs of a road. Under the lid, there is a sump or a container that is connected to a channel linking the sump with the main drainage line under that road.

The rain water from the sump flows into the main drainage line through this channel. The mouth of the channel is located on the upper half of the sump. This is done so that dust and debris flowing into the sump from the road settles down and only the water flows through the channel.

"If foliage settles in the sump, it could partially block the mouth of the channel. This, in turn, will hamper the flow and the water from the road above will not be drained out fast," said the architect.

The Pioneer13-Jun-2020

Mumbai gets early flood warning system

TN RAGHUNATHA ■ MUMBAI

Inconvenienced as they have been by recurring inundations over the years across their city, then monsoon has begun on an optimistic note for Mumbaikars. For, the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES), in coordination with the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), on Friday put in place a State-of-the-art Flood Warning System, which can predict flood inundation three days in advance.

Maharashtra Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray and Union Earth Sciences Minister Dr. Harsh Vardhan jointly launched an Integrated Flood Warning System for Mumbai.

Named iFLOWS- Mumbai, the Integrated Flood Warning System will help make the metropolis become more resilient, by way of early warnings for flooding especially during high rainfall events and cyclones.

Using this, it will be possible to have an estimate of the flood inundation 3 days in advance, along with three to six hours immediate weather updates.

It will be very useful, especially if people need to be evacuated from low-lying areas as we will be able to forecast 12 hours in advance that a particular spot may get flooded. The system will also forecast the rainfall in each pocket.

Developed by the MoES using its in-house expertise, in close collaboration with the BMC, the system uses rain gauge data and local data such as data on land use, land topography, drainage systems, water bodies in the city, tide levels, infrastructure and population in the metropolis.

Using these as inputs, the prediction system models weather, rainfall, runoff and water movement, tide and storm surge impacts based on which early flood warnings for the city will be provided.

The Pioneer13-Jun-2020

Cauvery water released for Kuruvai crop

KUMAR CHELLAPPAN ■ CHENNAI

The short-term Kuruvai cultivation spread across the five districts of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Tirucirapalli, Cuddalore and Nagapattinam commenced on Friday as the Cauvery water gushed out of the Mettur Dam to irrigate the vast stretch of paddy fields.

The importance of the event could be understood from the fact that Chief Minister Edappadi Palaniswamy travelled to Salem from Chennai despite the emergency conditions prevailing in the state due to corona virus pandemic to open the sluice gates of the Dam for releasing the water.

Palaniswamy scored a political advantage over his rivals by opening the gates of the shutters on June 12, the traditional date on which Cauvery water is released from Mettur Dam for Kuruvai cultivation. This is the first time in the last nine years Cauvery water is released from Mettur Dam on June 12.

The Statesman13-Jun-2020

Bhagirathi erosion poses threat to nearby rail tracks

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

BURDWAN, 12 JUNE

Continued erosion of the Bhagirathi riverbank has posed a severe threat to a number of habitats in Kalna and Katwa sub-divisions and the river has reached 20 metres close to the Bandel-Katwa Railway track.

As the affected areas fall within his Assembly segment, the state animal resources minister Swapan Debnath urgently notified the state irrigation minister during a video conference today. Later, Debnath told reporters at Burdwan (East) Zilla Parishad: "It's just a matter of time that the Bandel-Katwa Railway track will be grasped by the Bhagirathi river as the continued erosion has caused the river come very close to the tracks.

He added: "Yesterday, I was accompanied by the engineers, inspected the villages beside the riverbank. As per measurements by the engineers, the river was barely 20 metres away from the tracks at Zaluidanga village." He said: "I described the situation to the irrigation minister pleading that the erosion may increase further during the monsoon."

But, the irrigation minister stated: "Told me that the irri-



gation authority was failing to initiate preventive works there as the land in that area is owned by the Railway authority."

Villages like Zaluidanga, Kalinagar have been facing the threat of extinction and according to the residents of Kalinagar, like Khudu Sheikh, Habib Sheikh: "Powerful tides in the Bhagirathi during Amphan super-cyclone accelerated erosion of the earthen riverbank. The officials though had

inspected the areas after the cyclone but no action to help recovery of the riverbank health was initiated as yet."

Three years ago, the irrigation department and the zilla parishad together had planted caged boulder stone blocks to create an artificial wall along the riverbank but Amphan destabilised that wall this year.

House of one Suraj Sheikh is located barely 200 metres away from the river now. He

said: "My house was nearly half a kilometer away from the riverbank five years ago."

At today's video conference, the irrigation minister took note of pre-monsoon situation of villages beside the riverbanks of Bhagirathi, Damodar, Ajoy, Khori and Dwarakeswar. The Animal Resource Minister said: "We apprehend some villages like Kalinagar, Zaluidanga may disappear from the map if action is not taken immediately."

Telangana Today13-Jun-2020



Throbbing wildlife along Godavari

SHYAM KUMAR MADAVEDI
Nizamabad

Wildlife photographer Kyatam Santhosh Kumar, an avid nature lover, who dismissed the notion that blackbucks were found only in Andhra Pradesh and not in Telangana with photographic evidence, has won the hearts of many including IT and Industries Minister K T Rama Rao and Rajya Sabha member J Santosh Kumar, with his excellent photographs.

Santhosh Kumar, who is chairman of Navyabharathi Global School, has been visiting forests for the past 10 years, observing birds and animals and he began capturing them in frames in the past two years. His photographs of migratory birds and animals, some rare, have been compiled into an album. The migratory birds and animals he has photographed include blackbucks on the banks of river Godavari in Nandipet mandal of Nizamabad district, and migratory birds like flamingos, pelicans, Oriental Practical and Indian cursors, among others, some of them rare.

Though he is busy running the educational institution, he makes it a point to walk around the forest areas with permission from forest officials.

Though he came across several rare birds and animals during such trips, he could not capture them on camera since he neither had the equipment nor was he adept at taking picture. Santosh Kumar subsequently decided to capture such moments and learnt photography from a professional and purchased cameras and other photographic equipment two years ago. There has been no looking back since then.

"I have taken several snaps of many wonderful birds and animals in the past two years, and have compiled them into an album of 150 rare Indian birds that inhabit Nizamabad district and Telangana area," he said. Stating that there was a general misconception that blackbucks



Santhosh Kumar, chairman of Navyabharathi Global School and an avid wildlife photographer, has captured pictures of rare and migratory birds and blackbucks on the banks of river Godavari in Nandipet mandal of Nizamabad district.



are found only in Andhra and Gujarat areas, he said he had spotted hundreds of blackbucks on the banks of river Godavari in Nandipet mandal.

Appreciating Santosh's efforts, MP Santosh Kumar tweeted: "I congratulate Santosh for his wonderful photography." while Rama Rao retweeted a tweet by the Haritha Haram handle that read: "A wildlife photographer Santosh captured these beautiful pix from Nizamabad, Nandipet forest area."

Deccan Herald 13-Jun-2020

RISKY MONSOON

Beware, floods round the corner

Monsoon preparedness this year has taken a massive hit due to delayed de-silting of drains. As this amplifies the threat of floods, bigger questions linked to faulty drain design, poor coordination and holistic, time-bound maintenance linger unanswered

RASHEED KAPPAN

Incessant, predictable and entirely avoidable with smart interventions, the threat of urban floods is here again. Eleventh hour drain de-silting, always a desperate last measure, had left parts of the city flooded and parts on the edge for years. But this time, under the lockdown shadow, it could get worse.

Indeed, the desperation of the half-measure is obvious. Accumulated on the roadsides, the silt cleared from the drains are left right there. On a rainy day, which is now every other day, the silt is washed back into the drains. Now, will the agency concerned blame Covid-19 for the disaster-in-waiting?

Covid-19 diversion

The pandemic did play havoc with the Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP)'s monsoon preparedness. Diverting staff to Covid relief work meant de-silting and preparatory inter-agency coordination would take the backseat. Work on this front, scheduled every year

to begin in March, commenced only by the end of May.

To arrest the storm water overflowing into the road and low-lying areas, regular drain-de-silting is critical. 'Regular' implies the monsoon-focused operations will be inadequate. This applies to all primary, tertiary and shoulder drains. So is de-weeding of the main trunk drains, the Rajakaluve.

Drain design flaws

But what about the serious drain design flaws? What about road works that ignore even the fundam entals of how storm water should flow smoothly into the shoulder drains?

Outside the city's core, even in areas that have never been bracketed as 'low-lying', flooding has now emerged as a threat due to this easily resolvable design flaw. For instance, roads that are asphalted layer upon layer without milling completely ignore the street's link with its shoulder drains.

Partitions that allow storm water to flow into the shoulder drains are totally covered. This forces the water to rush into low-lying houses on the road sides,

triggering flash floods and misery. The muddy, sewage-tainted water often gets into underground sumps, contaminating the entire drinking water reserves.

Closed openings

The openings are required at least every 100 metres to ensure smooth flow, notes Thippeswamy, a former Engineer-in-Chief with the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB). "Downstream households are bound to suffer during heavy rains, when the passages remain blocked. This is why even a 10-minute downpour triggers flooding," he notes.

On roads with adequate width, design experts have suggested green paths alongside the roads but at a lower level. Storm water would then first enter this green area through kerb cuts and then percolate down to the drains. This way, storm water would recharge the ground while preventing floods.

Conserving storm water

To drive better design and road engineering, Thippeswamy says, the agencies con-

cerned should first understand the value of conserving storm water as a precious resource. "That mandates much better coordination between the BBMP and BWSSB."

Beyond design, real-time data is critical to address the flooding threat. The technology is there, Mobile Apps have been created to crowd-source the data from streets and neighborhoods. But all these would inevitably be pointless if the implementing agencies do not adopt a holistic, time-bound approach.

Measly allocation

Consider this: Given data available in the public domain, the Jaanaagraha Centre for Citizenship and Democracy (JCCD) informs that the Palike had raised 2,983 tenders for approximately Rs 1,600 crore in the financial year 2019-20. Of this, storm water drains constituted a meagre Rs 25.6 crore.

De-silting of drains was allotted only Rs 15 crore. "Given the extent and magnitude of flooding taking place in the city, this is an area that needs focused action," notes a spokesperson from the Centre.

Here's what the JCCD roadmap suggests to get a holistic hold over the recurring issue: Prioritise the allocation of limited funds; the BBMP has for critical infrastructure maintenance and improvement; execute time-bound program with intense project management efforts to de-silt and clear drains; and importantly, transport the silt and debris in a reasonable time.

Involving ward panels

Active citizen participation is critical. But to be transformational, this calls for a well-coordinated approach that activates the ward committees and other resident welfare associations. This should go hand-in-hand with information sharing. "Communicate with citizens every quarter on the status of the civic works."

The ward committees are underutilised. They could be engaged to monitor the de-silting, and even disaster management, contends Tara Krishnaswamy from Citizens for Bengaluru (CBF). "They just don't understand the role of ward panels. There is no imagination. The huge potential of these committees is wasted," she says.

Delayed de-silting operations are underway in many parts of the city, but they are not so widespread in the Central Business District (CBD) areas. Tarapoints out, "One spell of rain is enough to let rivers flow in the roads. That shows the amount of silt accumulated."

KSNDMC Apps

As the monsoon intensifies, the flooding risks are bound to spike. The only hope now appears to be quick, coordinated intervention. Critical to this strategy is timely warning of both rain and floods. Fortunately for the Palike, the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Management Centre (KSNDMC) has realised its rain-alert App, the 'Bengaluru Meghasandesha' this year.

This could be a game-changer if the predictions are quick and reliable. To alert the concerned BBMP engineers of flooding, KSNDMC has also installed 28 storm water drain sensors in vulnerable areas across the city. "The sensors will track the water level inside the drain every minute. Once it crosses 75% of the capacity, the engineers are alerted," explains the Centre director G S Srinivas Reddy.

The success of a tech-driven approach will depend on the extent of rainfall this monsoon. But without a vastly improved inter-agency coordination, active participation of citizen stakeholders and acceleration of the de-silting and de-weeding operations, the threat of floods going out of control appears disturbingly real.



A drain being cleared near Sir M Visvesvaraya Metro Station.



Storm water collection well being dug at Tagore Circle.



A clogged drain along BTS Road, Wilson Garden.



A glimpse of the Rajakaluve in Thanisandra.



A sewage-filled drain on Seshadripuram 1st Main Road.

DH PHOTOS / PUSHPAR V AND NISHA K



HariBhoomi13-Jun-2020

हरिभूमि

रायपुर - मुख्य संस्करण
13 Jun 2020

नदी से बाहर निकला 500 साल पुराना मंदिर

भुवनेश्वर। ओडिशा में करीब 500 साल पुराना एक मंदिर नदी से बाहर आ गया। मंदिर का शिवाला नदी से बाहर दिखने लगा। बताया जाता है कि ये मंदिर 15वीं या 16वीं सदी का है। इसमें भगवान गोपीनाथ की प्रतिमाएं थीं। जिन्हें भगवान विष्णु का रूप माना जाता है। इंडियन नेशनल ट्रस्ट फॉर आर्ट एंड कल्चरल हेरिटेज की पुरातत्वविदों की टीम ने बताया कि उन लोगों ने ही इस मंदिर को खोजा है। मंदिर का शिवाला ओडिशा के नयागढ़ स्थित बैद्येश्वर के पास महानदी की शाखा पद्मावती नदी के बीच में है।



■ ओडिशा के नयागढ़ के पास पद्मावती नदी के बीच में है मंदिर का शिवाला

आर्कियोलॉजिस्ट दीपक कुमार नायक ने बताया कि यह मंदिर करीब 60 फीट ऊंचा है। नदी के ऊपर दिख रहे मंदिर के मस्तक, उसके निर्माण कार्य और वास्तुशिल्प को देखकर लगता है कि यह 15वीं या 16वीं सदी का है। जिस जगह यह मंदिर मिला है उस इलाके को सतपताना कहते हैं। सतपताना में सात गांव हुआ करते थे। सातों गांव भगवान गोपीनाथ की पूजा करते थे। उसी समय यह मंदिर बनाया गया था। दीपक कुमार नायक ने बताया कि करीब 150 साल पहले नदी ने रुख बदला और तेज बाढ़ आई।

25 साल पहले दिखा था मंदिर का गुंबद

इंटीच के प्रोजेक्ट कॉर्डिनेटर अनिल धीर ने कहा कि हम महानदी के आसपास के सभी ऐतिहासिक धरोहरों का दस्तावेजीकरण कर रहे हैं। हम इस मंदिर के चारों तरफ पांच किलोमीटर के दायरे में और मंदिरों और धरोहरों की खोज कर रहे हैं। गांव के लोग बताते हैं कि इस मंदिर का मस्तक 25 साल पहले दिखाई दिया था। गांव के लोगों से अपील की गई है कि वे नदी में जाकर मंदिर के ऊपर चढ़ने का प्रयास न करें।