

भारत सरकार
Government of India
केन्द्रीय जल आयोग
Central Water Commission
बाढ़ पूर्वानुमान प्रबोधन निदेशालय
Flood Forecast Monitoring Directorate

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R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.

विषय : दिनांक 06.09.2018 की समाचार की कतरन (News Clippings) प्रस्तुत करने के सम्बन्ध में ।

मानसून/ बाढ़ सम्बन्धी समाचारों की कतरन (News Clippings) अवलोकन हेतु प्रस्तुत हैं :

संबंध : उपरोक्तानुसार

Handa 6/9/18
(सहायक निदेशक)

06/09/18

उपनिदेशक

निदेशक (बा.प.प्र.)

210254
06/09/2018

कृपया केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की वेब साईट पर अपलोड करने की व्यवस्था करें।

अनिदेशक (रि-प) दिनांक
6/9

निदेशक (तकनीकी प्रलेखन)

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
 नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
 The Tribune (Chandigarh)
 The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
 The Times of India (Mumbai)
 The Telegraph (Kolkata)
 हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
 The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
 Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Underpass flooded, woman uses railway tracks; loses her leg



■ Greenfield Colony residents said flooding of the underpass is a perennial problem.

HT PHOTO

Prabhu Razdan

■ prabhu.razdan@hindustantimes.com

FARIDABAD: Krishna Devi, 52, was on her way to a Central Delhi hospital — where she works as a nurse — on Wednesday when her leg was crushed under a train in Faridabad.

Family members said the woman was forced to use the railway track instead of an underpass for crossing the stretch as it was submerged in water.

Devi, a resident of B block in Greenfield colony, was walking towards Mathura Road to take an autorickshaw to her workplace. The woman has been admitted to the AIIMS trauma centre, police said.

Om Prakash, station house officer of the Government Railway Police, said preliminary investigation has revealed that Devi climbed on to the space between two bogies of a stationed train but the train reportedly moved, thereby crushing her leg. A passerby, who knew the woman, informed

her family following which she was rushed to a private hospital in Faridabad. She was later referred to AIIMS.

Devi's son, Ankit Arora, said, "We are in a shock. The cause of the accident was flooding in the underpass, which forced her to use the railway track."

Greenfield Colony residents, however, said flooding of the underpass is a perennial problem. Anish Suri, a resident of the area, said most have to cross the railway track every day. "We urge the authorities to address this issue of waterlogging at the earliest."

"I will order an enquiry into today's incident and even write to senior railway authorities in this connection", said deputy commissioner, Faridabad Atul Kumar.

"A few days ago, I had visited this underpass and got water cleared", he added.

On August 19, a car was stuck in underpass due to overflowing of water at the underpass. A couple inside the car had to be rescued by the local police.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
✓ The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)

Marooned 30 rescued

VINOD KUMAR SINGH

Dhemaji: Thirty boat passengers, along with four medical personnel, marooned on a sandbar of the flooded Brahmaputra in Upper Assam's Dhemaji district since Monday evening were rescued on Tuesday morning.

The mechanised boat was travelling from Tinmile ghat at Jonai in Dhemaji district to Kabo Chapori, a sandbar in the same district.

The boat got stuck on the Modang Taku sandbar, nearly 5km from Jonai, on Monday evening. Although a rescue operation had been launched, it couldn't continue at night because of poor visibility.

"A rescue team in a boat found us around 8.30pm. They tried their level best to move close to us but in vain. The team brought food items for us

and assured us of help as soon as day broke. We spent the night in an abandoned cattle shed on the island," Munna Majhi, 50, the boatman, said.

Dhemaji deputy commissioner R.A. Korati said the rescue operation had resumed at daybreak and the boat passengers could proceed to their home.

Majhi said: "Since last month, the water has unusual high tides and waves. When our boat covered nearly half the distance yesterday (Monday), an unexpected flow of water compelled me to move to a safer area."

"Keeping in view the safety of passengers, I continued to fight with the tide for hours, after which I saw the sandbar. I turned the boat and we got stuck. The passengers, along with our boat team, had to pass a night of uncertainty."

Ganga flood alarm

**OUR SPECIAL
CORRESPONDENT**

Patna: The Ganga has swollen and is flowing above the danger level at various places from Patna to Katihar downstream, inundating low-lying areas and displacing people.

Different parts of Bihar are facing a flood threat as most rivers are tributaries of the Ganga and cannot discharge excess water properly if the Ganga flows above

the danger level.

Water resources department officials said the Ganga was flowing 29cm above the danger level at Gandhi Ghat in the state capital and 10cm above the danger mark at Hathidah in Patna district.

People settled in Bind Toli and other areas along the Ganga in Patna have started shifting to higher and dryer places with their belongings, including cattle. No flood relief camp has yet been set up.

Hindustan Times (Delhi)
नवभारत टाइम्स (दिल्ली)
The Tribune (Chandigarh)
The Hindu (Chennai)

The Assam Tribune (Guwahati)
The Times of India (Mumbai)
The Telegraph (Kolkata)
हिन्दुस्तान (पटना)

✓ The Deccan Herald (Bengluru)
The Deccan Chronical (Hyderabad)
Central Chronical (Bhopal)



Several houses and homestays were washed away as heavy rain lashed Jodupala in Kodagu. DH PHOTO / B K JANARDHAN

Post-flood disaster, ruined Jodupala draws more crowds

Chiranjeevi Kulkarni

JODUPALA (KODAGU DIST), DHNS: The ruins of houses and homestays at Second Monnangeri are bringing hordes of visitors over the last two weeks with numbers touching several hundreds after the rain stopped last week.

N R Sathyanarayana, a resident of Jodupala, said, more than 500 people from nearby towns like Sullia, Belthangady and B C Road visited the area during the weekend. "They were looking at the damages as if it were the Hampi ruins," he said. On Tuesday, 65-year-old Govinda Bhat had come from Puttur to check the house of his relatives. "Four members from our in-laws' family are staying with us since August 14 after their house at Jodupala was flooded. I have come to

check the condition of their house," he said. Many walked on the collapsed road to a homestay off the highway to look into the remnants of the two houses which have been washed away by the floods. For Sunil Kumar and his friends from Belthangady, the bike ride to Jodupala and the 6-km-long trek to Madenadu was "beyond anything I expected."

"Ever since the TV channels started showing it, we wanted to come here. We started early morning after we came to know that the officials were allowing people to walk around," he said.

Mohammed Kanakodu, 62, said the disaster was bringing more people to Madenadu than earlier. "At Madenadu Hotel, we used to have 50 customers a day. Now, more than 100 people are visiting here even on a weekday," he said.

Central Water Commission
Technical Documentation Directorate
Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section

West Block II, Wing No-5
R K Puram, New Delhi – 66.

Dated

6.9.2018.

Subject: Submission of News Clippings.

The News Clippings on Water Resources Development and allied subjects are enclosed for perusal of the Chairman, CWC, and Member (WP&P/D&R/RM), Central Water Commission. The soft copies of clippings have also been uploaded on the CWC website.

S. Yashwanth 6.9.18
SPA (Publicity)

Encl: As stated above.

Deputy Director TD Dte, & Publication Division

[Signature]
6/9/18

Director TD Dte

[Signature]
6/9

For information of Chairman & Member (WP&P/D&R/R.M.), CWC and all concerned,
uploaded at www.cwc.nic.in

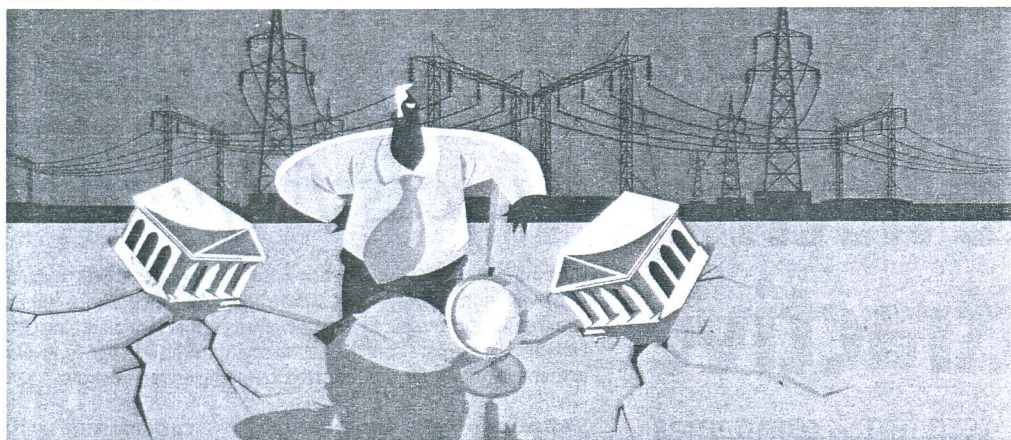
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Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
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Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

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The Hindu
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M.P.Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Business standard ✓

ILLUSTRATION BY BINAY SINHA



Power sector NPAs: A crisis too near

The NPA crisis extends far beyond banks

The impact of non-performing assets (NPAs) of Indian banks extends far beyond the financial sector and poses a serious threat to our political economy and to society. Resources are indeed being channelled to address the issue, but our apparent inability to resolve the problem is a massive drag on the economy. The reasons appear to be inherent contradictions, poor understanding or incompetence, and piecemeal, not cohesive, decisions. The latest turn concerns the power producers' petition for extending repayment deadlines.

Recall that NPAs rose from 2011 when they were 2.5 per cent of loans, because of overleveraging after a high growth period (2004-05 to 2007-08). Corporate debt invested in [long-gestation] infrastructure projects encouraged by the government (power, mines, auctions for spectrum and coal) resulted in investments as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) rising from 27 per cent in 2004-05 to 38 per cent in 2007-08. Bank credit doubled during this period.

Then two things happened: The price of oil and other imports increased 2.4 times between 2010 and 2014. The rupee dropped sharply against the dollar, increasing foreign borrowing costs. Domestic borrowing costs also rose by as much as eight per cent by mid-2016. Additional problems surfaced in project implementation such as in land acquisition, environmental and other government clearances, and fuel supply.

By 2013, nearly a third of Indian companies had interest cover less than one (ICRI), with annual earnings before interest and tax less than interest expense. By 2015, this had risen to almost 40 per

cent. Overall, there was insufficient cash flow generated to service debt from 2014, and NPAs rose from 2.5 to 11.6 per cent by March 2018, and could be 12.2 per cent by March 2019.

When the RBI initiated a hard line on NPA classification in 2016, the evergreening of loans stopped abruptly. However, chronic delays in payments by state distribution companies, problems with fuel availability, and lags in tariff changes continued. In addition, the slowing economy with a number of power projects coming on stream resulted in an apparent oversupply.



SHYAM PONAPPA

The Allahabad High Court (AHC) order on the power producers' petition reflects many contradictions, perhaps arising from inadequate presentation of the financial aspects. The order denies the petition, but allows that the petitioners may "apply for urgent interim relief if need so arises" (paragraph 135). It

instructs the government to consider intervention under Section 7 of the RBI Act (instructing the RBI to extend repayment time) within 15 days. Separately, a committee set up by the power ministry as recommended by the Standing Committee of Parliament on Energy (SCOPE) is to submit its report within two months from the date of constitution.

Notably, except for a brief section in the 124-page order, the elephant in the room, cash flows and their effects, are entirely absent from the presentation and the judgment. The section begins: "It is expected that the banks will have sufficient avenues to raise additional capital so as not to face any capital constraints". If only that were true!

The AHC appears unaware of the magnitude of our financial predicament, of an immediate and pressing

need for relief, and of the extent of damage to the power sector, the banking system and the economy as a whole from the lapses in control and performance over many years (not only in power), because of blundering and wrangling. The latter began with the RBI applying a guillotine in classifying NPAs, and extends to the minutiae of administrative and regulatory procedures (such as the government seeking a repayment extension for the producers from the court, while remaining adamant that bankruptcy procedures be applied rigorously across the board).

One observation defines the unresolved contradictory circumstances: "These NPAs were always there. We are now recognizing them." The judgment acknowledges the validity of arguments against the application of the RBI directive on NPAs, such as the report of the SCOPE and testimony of the Ministry of Power, as also that extraneous reasons such as flawed implementation of regulations, a fuel supply crisis, inadequate power evacuation systems, and delinquent payments eroded the financial stability of the power sector.

Despite the Additional Solicitor General seeking another 180 days for the petitioners to repay, and the chairman of the State Bank of India and of the Rural Electrification Corporation opining that the RBI's stipulation of 180 days is insufficient, the judgment cites three compelling reasons for denying the petition:

- The contradictory stand of the government in seeking time for the petitioners while supporting the RBI's directive on NPAs, noting that the government "must no longer remain ambivalent or inert".
- The AHC's interpretation that the RBI's directive under Section 5 (b)(i) requires all lenders to approve a Restructuring Process (RP), whereas under the Indian Bankruptcy Code, approval is needed from only 66 per cent of lenders. The RBI could demonstrate that this interpretation is incorrect, or explain why all lenders need to approve.
- The delay in the RBI's notification of credit rating agencies (CRA) (May 21, 2018), whereas the 180-day deadline for the RBI directive began on March 1, 2018 (80 days earlier). [An RP requires an independent credit evaluation by an authorised CRA]

The order states: "Ultimately what has weighed while arriving at this conclusion is the absence of lenders before the Court, their individual views not being known and the serious issue of the health of the financial sector of the country and its overall impact on public debt. Measures adopted to address such complex economical issues must at present, be left to the wisdom of experts."

While many areas in India are chronically short of power, there is apparently excess overall capacity. Meanwhile, states renege on power purchase agreements for cheaper electricity on spot markets, resulting from aggressive bids for solar and wind projects. This results in sound projects run below capacity because of the inability of distribution companies to pay, while financial gambits disrupt the generation market through low bids. Besides the banks, a number of large projects are in jeopardy. There is no substitute for cohesive, end-to-end policies and the resolution of internal contradictions.

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Hindustan Times ✓
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi)

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
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Deccan Chronicle
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M.P.Chronicle
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Nai Duniya (Hindi)
The Times of India (A)
Business standard

and documented at Bhaqirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

Trees alone don't make a forest

Global mappings of cover may not always reveal the true story

^{HT 6}
A new study published in Nature has said the global tree canopy cover has increased by 2.24 million square kilometres between 1982 and 2016. Using satellite data, researchers from the University of Maryland, State University of New York and NASA

Goddard Space Flight Centre found

that the gains made in forest area in the temperate, subtropical, and boreal climatic zones are neutralising the decline that is taking place in the tropics. Interestingly, the study adds, forests in mountain regions are expanding as climate-warming enables trees to grow higher up on mountains. The important finding is that much of the change is nevertheless anthropogenic; climate change-induced vegetation growth is a smaller fraction.

ourtake

The study, however, has the same limitations that exist in India's State of Forest reports because it maps "all tree cover" under one category. The Nature study uses three land-cover categories: tree crops; short vegetation cover; and bare ground. The issue with such categorisation is that "tree crops" could be anything: natural forest, teak plantations, or eucalyptus plantations. Second, the reported expansion of "tree cover" is happening in temperate countries, including temperate parts of China but not so much in the tropics or part of the subtropics.

Last, but not the least, one must keep in mind what makes a forest. It is not just the number of trees, but the biodiversity that it nurtures, and so one must always be aware of the difference between forest cover and tree cover. Since 2003, India has lost over 1,000 sq km of dense forest every year, and compensated roughly half of that with plantations. Such additions only look good on paper. The same is happening in China where the government has launched a massive tree-planting exercise. The tree cover is largely single species, not necessarily native to those regions, and coercive in its creation. Unfortunately, these issues or the impact of such single species (which has a cascading effect on the ecosystem), are never captured in global mappings such as the one published recently in Nature.

News item/letter/article/editorial published on 06.09.2018 in the

Hindustan Times

Statesman

The Times of India (N.D.) ✓

Indian Express

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Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

Flood toll climbs to 1,211 in 6 states this yr

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

New Delhi: The toll of people who died in floods in six states this monsoon season has climbed to 1,211, the highest in the last two years. Kerala has reported maximum casualties of 488 till September 3, followed by UP at 256 and West Bengal at 210.

Karnataka, Assam and Uttarakhand have reported high casualties as well in flood-related incidents with 170, 50 and 37 people dead so far, respectively, according to data compiled by the disaster management division of the Union home ministry.

In 2017, around 1,200 people had died in flood-related incidents in the five states of Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra and UP. Last year, Bihar accounted for the highest 514 deaths, followed by 261 in West Bengal, 160 in Assam, 124 in Maharashtra and 121 in UP. These states had 34 million population affected by floods.

FM: More aid to Kerala after full estimate is done

Stating that Centre's approach to relief for flood-hit Kerala will never be influenced by partisan considerations, finance minister Arun Jaitley reiterated that Rs 600 crore offered to the CPM-ruled state was only interim assistance. He was responding to questions about Centre's alleged bias towards Kerala. "We don't negotiate through press," he said when asked by the charge of discrimination. He added the Centre would extend further aid to Kerala once the full estimate of the damage was done. PTI

In 2016, reports showed 936 deaths due to floods—Bihar reporting the highest loss of 254 people, followed by 184 in MP; 145 in Maharashtra and 102 in Uttarakhand.

Hindustan Times
Statesman
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Downpour in Odisha, more to come

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
BHUBANESWAR

A low pressure over Bay of Bengal triggered downpour in several areas of Odisha on Wednesday amidst the forecast of heavy to very heavy rainfall in over 24 districts for next two days, the weatherman said.

Most parts of the State have already been battered by widespread rainfall for over a month owing to the formation of a series of low pressure in the region. "The low-pressure area over north-west Bay of Bengal and neighbourhood persists. The system is likely to become more marked during the next 24 hours," the Meteorological centre here said.

While rain and thunder-showers are likely to occur at most places in the State, heavy to very heavy rainfall may lash some areas with extremely heavy rain at one or two places over Kendrapara, Bhadrak, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Dhenkanal and Nayagarh in the next 24 hours, it said.

Several places such as Balasore, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Angul, Deogarh, Aundargarh, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, Khurda, Puri, Ganjam, Kandhamal and Kalahandi districts may get heavy to very heavy rainfall during the period.

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RIVER AND STICK

+ Draft bill that recommends punitive measures to clean Ganga
is a climbdown from the Namami Gange project

IN MAY, UNION Water Resources Minister Nitin Gadkari announced that the government will "try to ensure" a 70-80 per cent improvement in the Ganga's water quality by March 2019. The water resources ministry, it seems, is now taking desperate, rather than sensible, measures to meet that deadline. If it has its way, a host of activities that impact the Ganga will be deemed illegal. These include construction activities that obstruct the river, withdrawal of groundwater for commercial or industrial purposes, commercial fishing and discharging of sewage into the the river. The ministry has drafted a bill which prescribes a slew of penal provisions — including fines and imprisonment — to curb these activities. The draft also envisages a Ganga Protection Corps "to arrest those who pollute the river". Such reliance on punitive measures is a disturbing climbdown from the government's Namami Gange project in more ways than one.

Namami Gange recognises that the key to reviving the river lies in a robust sewage infrastructure. The programme that took off two years ago ticked several boxes about the river's ecology. It had projects to develop interceptor drains, plant trees and improve the river's species composition. More importantly, the project accepted that its success hinged on the support of the people, whose activities impact the Ganga. In May, the Water Resources Minister talked of the government's resolve to attain synergy between ecology and development. He also talked of plans to link the livelihood needs of local communities with efforts to clean the Ganga. This dovetailed with the Ministry's project to create a cadre of village and town-level volunteers who would help panchayat, municipal and other local bodies to monitor the quality of the Ganga's water.

There has been very little, however, by way of giving effect to these plans to ensure people's participation. The Namami Gange website talks of awareness campaigns to curb pollution of the river. But it has nothing on the successes or failures of these projects. Namami Gange, in fact, has been dogged by the failing of other Ganga clean-up projects — the gap between intention and implementation. Till March, the water resources ministry had spent barely a fifth of the Rs 20,000 crore allocated for the project. In July, the National Green Tribunal pulled up the government for "tardy progress" on the Clean Ganga Mission. Even then, the government would do well to remember that it does have a lot of the basics in place. There is no reason for a law heavy on punitive measures to clean the Ganga.

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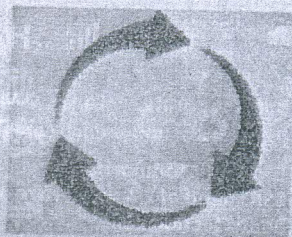
'Action on climate change could add \$26 trillion to world economy'

It could avoid over 7,00,000 premature deaths due to air pollution: think tank

AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE
PARIS

Ambitious action on climate change could contribute an extra \$26 trillion to the world economy by 2030, international experts said on Wednesday, urging nations and businesses to step up their engagement.

The economic benefits offered by a shift to a low-carbon economy have been "grossly" underestimated, according to the Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, a think tank group-



Governments and businesses urged to step up their engagement. • ISTOCK PHOTOS

ing former heads of government and top economic and business leaders.

"Bold action could yield a

direct economic gain of \$26 trillion through to 2030 compared with business-as-usual. And this is likely to be a conservative estimate," the commission's annual report found.

Dynamic action on climate could also generate "over 65 million new low-carbon jobs" by 2030 and avoid over 7,00,000 premature deaths due to air pollution, it said.

But policymakers were "not taking sufficiently bold action to escape the legacy

economic systems," the study found. The shift would involve change in five key areas: the development of clean energy systems, improved urban planning, a shift towards more sustainable agriculture, smart water management and decarbonising industry.

It called on governments to put a price on carbon of at least \$40-80 by 2020, and to move towards mandatory climate risk disclosure for major investors and companies.

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Chartered/English & Publicity Section, CWC.

The GST hammer drops on flood-hit Kerala traders

ABHISHEK RAJA

As Kerala battles its worst flood in nearly a century, India's response to the calamity has won praise. Government of India declared it a Level-3 calamity (Calamity of Severe nature). As per estimates, this flood caused more than 450 deaths and a loss of property worth over Rs 21,500 crore. The entire country has stood up in support of Kerala and donated generously but one government department is bucking the trend. This is the Goods & Services Tax (GST) Department. GST officials have started seeking information from businesses and traders in Kerala about merchandise washed away in floods, invoking legal provisions.

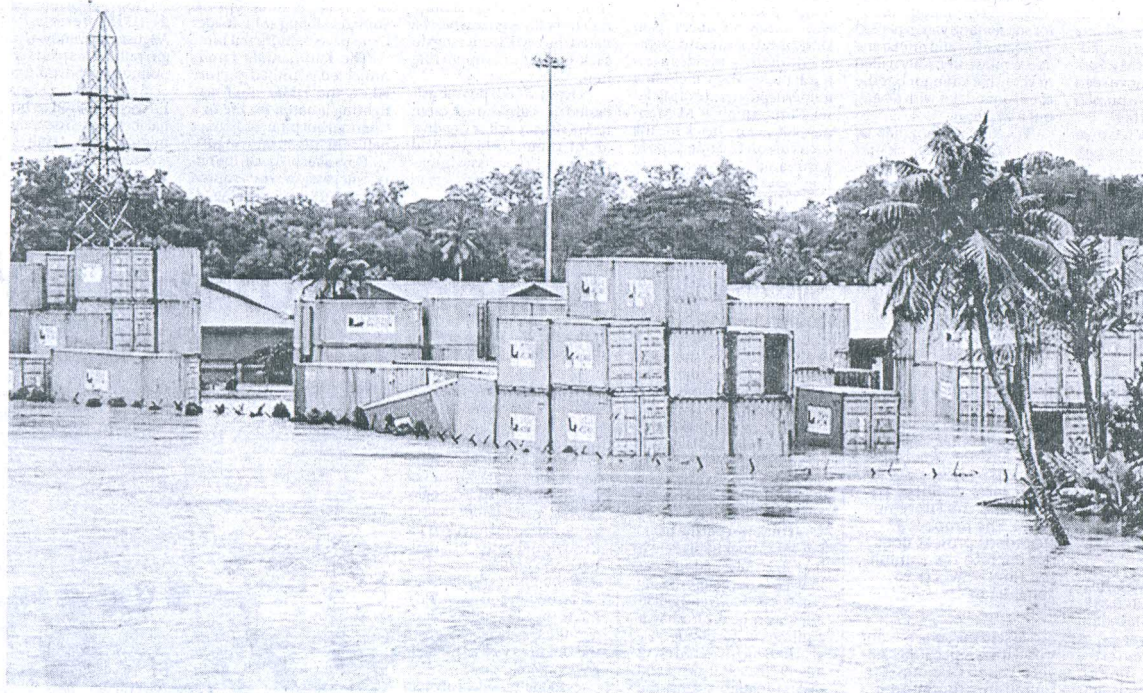
Surprised? Don't be. The GST department is endeavouring to recover amount of Tax Credit on goods lost in flood as there are provisions in law to recover taxes on such goods.

As a norm, GST allows a registered person to avail Input Tax Credit (ITC) on inputs and capital goods used in furtherance of business (ITC not allowed for composition dealers). However, there are some distinct circumstances where such credits are reversed which are prescribed in Section 17.

As per Section 17(5)(h) of CGST Act 2017 "Input Tax Credit shall not be available in respect of goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by-way of gift or free samples." Now there was a provision in the Central Excise for Remission of Duty of excise leviable on any excisable goods which due to any natural cause were found to be deficient in quantity. (Section 5 of Central Excise Act 1944)

Same provisions were borrowed in Model GST Law released in June 2016 which also allowed remission of tax on such supplies which are found to be deficient in quantity due to any natural causes. (Section 11 of Draft Model GST Law of June 2016). Astonishingly, this provision was dropped.

Thus, a businessman in Kerala has suffered a twofold loss. First, he has lost his goods due to flood and



now he has to reverse credit booked/availed on such goods.

Let's try to understand it with an example. When a person purchases goods, he makes an accounting entry like this:

Goods a/c	Debit 100
Input Tax Credit a/c	Debit 18
To Bank/Vendor	118

So, when he purchases goods of Rs. 118, he makes payment of Rs. 118 to the vendor and books value of goods as Rs. 100 and Rs. 18 as ITC. For example, if he sold those goods at Rs. 150 plus taxes (GST: 18%) then total amount is Rs. 177. Now he utilizes Rs. 18 ITC and makes payment of Rs. 9 (27-18) to the Government.

The accounting entries for reversal of ITC U/s 17(5)(h) are:

Input Tax Credit a/c	Debit 18
To Bank	18

So, he has already paid Rs. 118 to the supplier for goods which have been lost but now he has to pay additionally Rs. 18 to the government increasing his loss from Rs. 118 to Rs. 136.

An instruction was issued by Deputy Commissioner, State GST of Mattancherry, Kerala on 21 August 2018 to all Assistant Commissioners with the subject "Disaster Management - Instructions to Officers - Reg" highlighting the position of flood in their district and quoting section

17(5)(h) of CGST Act.

This order further instructs all officers to issue notice under section 73(1) in form DRC-2 demanding payment of ITC on goods lost or destroyed in Kerala Floods. Non-compliance of this notice could invite penalty equivalent to 10 per cent of tax or Rs. 10,000 whichever is higher.

This order also instructs officers as follows:

1. Affix notices in the office premises requesting the tax payers to report damage/loss of goods.
2. Conduct meeting of tax consultants and practitioners locally.
3. Send mail to all the tax payers to report the loss as damage.

in format specified in the order.

4. Conduct field visit to ascertain the genuineness of the damage reported.

5. Cross verify the damage/loss statement with GST data in the backend system

When all of India is praying for Kerala, such steps by the government are shocking even on humanitarian grounds. Government should have first taken steps for re-construction of Kerala rather than taking steps for recovery of ITC. Additionally, the government should allow adjustment of amount received as Kerala Calamity Tax with loss of ITC on such goods.

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Hindustan Times
Statesman
The Times of India (N.D.)
Indian Express
Tribune
Hindustan (Hindi) ✓

Nav Bharat Times (Hindi)
Punjab Keshari (Hindi)
The Hindu
Rajasthan Patrika (Hindi)
Deccan Chronicle
Deccan Herald

M.P.Chronicle
Aaj (Hindi)
Indian Nation
Nai Duniya (Hindi)
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Business standard

and documented at Bhagirath(English)& Publicity Section, CWC.

सितंबर के पांच दिनों में ही बरस गया महीने भर का पानी

मौसम मेहरबान

नई दिल्ली | संजय कुशवाहा

सितंबर में अभी तक के पांच दिनों में बादलों ने राजधानी पर जमकर मेहरबानी की है। पहले पांच दिनों में ही महीने भर का पानी बरस चुका है। इससे अगस्त में सामान्य से कम हुई बारिश की भरपाई भी हो गई है।

मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, राजधानी में जुलाई में सामान्य से ज्यादा बारिश दर्ज की गई थी। इसके बाद अगस्त में सामान्य से कम बारिश



राजपथ पर बारिश का लुफ्त उठाता परिवार। • फाइल फोटो

हुई। हालांकि, इसकी भरपाई सितंबर के पहले पांच दिनों में हो गई है। सितंबर में होने वाली सामान्य बारिश के हिसाब से देखे तो अभी तक 317 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश हो चुकी है।

आमतौर पर सितंबर में दिल्ली में 125.1 मिलीमीटर बारिश को सामान्य माना जाता है। मगर, पहले पांच दिनों में ही 149.2 मिलीमीटर बारिश हो चुकी है और आगे भी

बारिश से धुली दिल्ली के आसमान पर छाई प्रदूषण की परत

दिल्ली के आसमान पर छाई प्रदूषण की परत को भी बारिश ने लगभग धुल दिया है। लगातार बारिश के चलते वातावरण में प्रदूषक कण पीएम 10 और पीएम 2.5 की मात्रा में खासी कमी आई है। पिछले सप्ताह भर से हवा में पीएम 10 की मात्रा सी के आस-पास बनी हुई है। हवा में पीएम-10 का स्तर सी तक रहने पर ही

उसे स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा माना जाता है। इस लिहाज से इस समय दिल्ली की हवा सबसे ज्यादा साफ-सुथरी कही जा सकती है। बुधवार को भी शाम 5 बजे हवा में पीएम-10 की मात्रा 93.1 के स्तर पर थी। इसके अलावा, लगातार बारिश के चलते तापमान में भी रिकॉर्ड गिरावट दर्ज की गई है।

अच्छी बारिश के आसार बने हुए हैं। विभाग के मुताबिक, 1 सितंबर को 25.5 मिलीमीटर, 2 सितंबर को 24.6 मिलीमीटर, 3 सितंबर को 35.19 मिलीमीटर, 4 सितंबर को

41.6 मिलीमीटर और 5 सितंबर को सुबह 8:30 बजे तक 21.6 मिलीमीटर बारिश हो चुकी थी। राजधानी में पांच दिनों तक लगातार होने वाली बारिश का भी रिकॉर्ड है।

जुलाई में भी सामान्य से ज्यादा बारिश: इस मानसून सीजन में जुलाई में भी सामान्य से ज्यादा बारिश हुई है। जुलाई में आमतौर पर 210.6 मिलीमीटर बारिश होती है, लेकिन इस साल में 286.2 मिलीमीटर बारिश हुई। मौसम विभाग के मुताबिक, जुलाई में सामान्य से 36 फीसदी ज्यादा बारिश दर्ज की गई। हालांकि, अगस्त में सामान्य से 17 फीसदी कम बारिश हुई।

आमतौर पर अगस्त में 247.7 मिलीमीटर बरसात होती है, लेकिन इस बार केवल 206 मिलीमीटर बारिश ही दर्ज हुई।