

# Arsenic in your water

With food chains affected too, safety an urgent concern

A REPORT submitted to the government has pointed out that at least 12 states have water contaminated by arsenic, a chemical naturally found in the ground and extremely harmful to humans and animals. The latest information is an addition to multiple reports that have earlier pointed to the existence of arsenic in our environment. There is a discovery of more and more affected areas as well as a realisation that the contamination may even be spreading. Several districts of Punjab and Haryana are among the areas identified, which should be of particular concern not only for the people in the affected areas but all over, as some of the food grown in these states may be irrigated with water that bears arsenic.

It has been estimated that one lakh people have died from arsenic-related diseases and around seven crore may be affected by it. An Indian Council of Agriculture Research study has specifically pointed to the presence of arsenic in vegetables, oilseeds and pulses, which is particularly alarming as there is no way to avoid such food items. It is practically not possible for a consumer to know the quality of the food, or even where it came from. But the biggest source of arsenic poisoning is the water that people drink. In the affected areas, there are hardly alternative sources of safe water.

Given the serious health hazard that this and several other chemicals infused into the ground water by agricultural pesticides pose, the latest report should be treated as an alarm bell. Punjab and Haryana can begin with mapping the water quality for each independent water supply system in every village, town and city. To know is half the battle. Thereafter civic bodies, supported financially by state and Central governments, will have to devise area-specific strategies to ensure the availability of safe drinking water, which could include reverse-osmosis (RO) filters or even changing the source of water. A push for RO systems in villages during the last tenure of the SAD-BJP government somehow lost steam during the current term. It is time we moved from awareness to action; lives are at stake.

# The Paris agenda

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ARE LIKELY TO RETURN TO THE ATTACK AND TRY TO NAIL DOWN MORE DEFINITELY VARIOUS IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF EARLIER TREATIES, FOR WHAT HAS BEEN AGREED, THOUGH NOT IMPLEMENTED, ALREADY GIVES THEM THE BREATHING SPACE THEY MUST HAVE TO CUT DOWN INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION FROM THEIR FACTORIES AND RESTRICT OTHER HAZARDOUS PRACTICES AFFECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

As the country coughs and splutters its way into winter, the realities of climate change and its attendant environmental consequences become all too evident. It was never like this; India's winter was a time of renewal of body and spirit, a crisp, life-giving interlude before the seasonal cycle resumed. But in only a couple of generations all that has changed and pollution has had an ever-increasing impact on the country. Climate change and its consequences, that seemed distant phenomena affecting others, not us, are now all around us. Health hazards have increased and there is real public concern about the fallout from the environmental deterioration that has scarred the cities as well as the countryside.

Some belated signs of addressing the issue in patches here and there, not in any comprehensive manner, are to be seen, but on the whole there is little expectation that matters will improve and we seem obliged to prepare for even worse ahead. Beyond the adverse effect on daily life, there is growing awareness of wider phenomena with damaging impact on water in the rivers and under the ground, and growing uncertainties about the weather.

This unwelcome list of what is going wrong can be greatly expanded and there can be no doubting the gravity of the issues that are before the conference on climate change now under way in Paris. This is the latest in a series of UN conferences on the subject, going back to Stockholm in 1972, to

persuade member states to pay heed and take remedial steps before it is too late. India has had a leading role from the start: Mrs Indira Gandhi, renowned for her awareness of the seriousness of the environment issue long before other world leaders took much notice, was the sole Head of Government at Stockholm other than the host PM.

Two decades later came the Rio conference, where the gathered world leaders began to show greater earnestness in addressing the issue of climate change. There were still those who questioned the science and were unconvinced of the reality and dimension of the phenomenon, the sceptics being especially prominent in the USA. Such disbelief about basic facts and about the broader purposes of the conference made it difficult to arrive at the binding

pattern of development followed by industrialized countries that ignored the damaging effect of what they were doing; hence, it is argued, it is for them to take the lead in making restitution. Interestingly, at Rio India and China were able to make common cause and stand firm against efforts to dilute the responsibility of industrialized countries. Subsequently, at Kyoto a few years later, an important protocol to the earlier treaty was agreed, giving more concrete shape to the obligations of all the participants.

Not all parties were content with what had emerged, for some thought that major developing countries like India and China that were industrializing rapidly should be asked to keep step with the old polluters in the battle to reduce emission. It was argued, especially in the USA, that earlier conference decisions giving more time to these two countries, among others, to meet emission targets were deficient and should be revised. Attempts to spread this thought and give it operational significance were made at different levels, official and non-official, bringing a certain amount of pressure to bear on developing countries and complicating matters considerably. An echo of that earlier controversy has been heard recently with the US Secretary of State pointing to India as a questionable factor at the Paris conference.

Nevertheless, in Paris, the developing countries are likely to return to the attack and try to nail down more definitively various important provisions of earlier treaties, for what has been agreed, though not implemented, already gives them the breathing space they must have to cut down industrial pollution from their factories and



**SALMAN HAIDAR**

restrict other hazardous practices affecting the environment.

Very substantial funding will be needed if alternative remedies are to be found; ambitious commitments made at previous conferences can make a difference and promote concerted international effort, without which the picture would look gloomy indeed. However, it is bound to be a tough job to get the funds to flow, especially at this time when the rich countries are beset with their own problems and seem in no mood for generous gestures. Note however, that Canada, true to its lib-



eral traditions, announced a large contribution as preparations for the conference began to take shape, perhaps in the hope of encouraging others to do likewise. In all events, there is likely to be a considerable tussle on this point and India may be under pressure, for though it is a developing country it is now seen as a big polluter that must set its house in order. China, the other big polluter among developing countries, has eased its previous stand and may not follow the earlier line of the developing countries as closely as before.

The Paris Conference is thus likely to be testing and hard-fought. Like others in the series, its important purpose is to stimulate much greater activity at home and to encourage member governments to take remedial action. In this,

commitments demanded by some more active proponents of global remedies for the environment but nevertheless Rio became a landmark event. It led to the setting up of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) which has done stalwart work in driving international action on the issue.

Developed and developing countries, however, were hard put to come to agreement when funding of a programme for environmental protection came under consideration. As in several other UN-led funds of global applicability, the developed countries were to be tapped as donors of funds and technologies to meet the needs of developing countries that are short of both – a process that is always problematical. And there is a particular edge to the funding debate when it comes to environmental issues, as all the evidence indicates that the main source of the trouble is the

as our lungs daily tell us, we in India have lagged behind. What is decided at Paris will have little meaning for us if it does not at the same time induce us to improve our own practices in environmental protection at home. It does not always require sophisticated technology or large investment to achieve results: we only have to look at our neighbour Bhutan to see what can be accomplished through stringent regulation and vigilance.

In preliminary remarks about the conference, Mr Modi has stressed the principle of equity, which is indeed fundamental. No less basic, however, is promotion of a well-judged domestic programme to reverse the trend towards accelerating environmental deterioration.

---

THE WRITER IS INDIA'S FORMER FOREIGN SECRETARY.

# Leh shivers at -9°C



Srinagar woke up to dense fog on Monday. REUTERS

## TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

**SRINAGAR, NOVEMBER 30**

The minimum temperature in Srinagar city dropped below the freezing point for the third consecutive night while the mercury fell to -9°C in the remote Leh district.

The state Meteorological Department said the mercury in Srinagar overnight fell to -0.9°C, marking the third consecutive night when the minimum temperature in the city here dropped below the freezing point.

The cold wave has engulfed the Kashmir valley since last week when the region was enveloped

in a thick layer of fog for several days.

In the remote Ladakh region, the minimum temperature dropped nine degrees below the freezing point, marking an extremely cold night in its two districts.

Kargil district of Ladakh region recorded a low of -9.7°C while its adjoining Leh district recorded a low of -9.0°C, a Weather Department official said.

In the Kashmir region, the tourist resort of Pahalgam in south Kashmir recorded a minimum of 3.4°C while the Gulmarg resort in north Kashmir registered a low of -3.6°C.



WATER RELIEF

# Godavari water gushes into Hyderabad finally

■ Quthbullapur region is the first in city to receive over 18MGD water

COREENA SUARES | DC  
HYDERABAD, NOV. 27

Quthbullapur was the first Assembly constituency to receive Godavari water as over 18 MGD was pumped to Shapur Nagar on Friday afternoon. The commissioning of the project quenched the thirst of the constituency, which had not received any supply in 15 days.

Sumanth Reddy, a resident of Shapur Nagar said, "For over 15 days we had not received a drop of water; the supply had decreased following water rationing since October 1. Earlier we used to get water once in eight days but it had increased to 15 days. Now with Godavari water there should be no problem until summer."

Rameshwar Rao, director, maintenance and operations, Water Board said, "The Godavari water will serve the municipal circle of Quthbullapur. The water is travelling 186 km to Gunpur, where one pump is operational for the initial 18 MGD, which was sent to

Quthbullapur, the first consumer of Godavari water. This will substitute Manjeera and Singur; there will be no water rationing ahead and the Godavari water is ready for consumption. With Krishna Phase 3 (remaining 45 MGD) which is operational and now Godavari, there won't be a problem till next monsoons."

"People are being cautioned that initially certain turbidity of the pipeline may prevail even after scouring the pipes at various feasible locations; as such they may further filter or disinfect the water before consuming," said Water Board officials.

Meanwhile, the city Water Board is working on providing the required infrastructure to supply water to the villages within the ORR.

The Board is also preparing a plan for new reservoirs, inlet mains and distribution network. Proposals are being prepared for ₹50 crore for meeting the water supply crisis in the ensuing summer.



Residents of Prasannanagar in Quthbullapur Municipality stage a protest through empty vessels before the Godavari water reached on Friday. The area was not getting drinking water for the last 15 days. — DC

## River water sweeps away residents' days long stir

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, NOV. 27

■ MEANWHILE, there are no reservoirs in Quthbullapur to store water even after the commissioning of Godavari.

"The present storage capacity is about 18 MGD. We have been demanding reservoirs for long. Earlier, a storage tank was sanctioned but due to technical reasons it was cancelled. However, it is now again

Since October 1, residents of Quthbullapur Assembly constituency had been receiving water only once in 15 days as the Water Board had





# River water sweeps away residents' days long stir

DC CORRESPONDENT  
HYDERABAD, NOV. 27

Since October 1, residents of Quthbullapur Assembly constituency had been receiving water only once in 15 days as the Water Board had started drawing 7 MDG less water from its sources. Godavari water was the only alternative and since much before its commissioning, residents had been protesting about the meagre water supply.

Quthbullapur TDP MLA K. P Vivekananda said, "The water required for a population of five lakh in the constituency is nearly 28 MGD. But so far only 14 MGD was being pumped into the municipal circle. For the past 10 years, this

■ MEANWHILE, there are no reservoirs in Quthbullapur to store water even after the commissioning of Godavari.

area has been receiving 10 MGD water; however, after the commissioning of the Krishna Phase 3, another 2 MGD was added. Water supply was once in eight days but in the last two months it reduced to once in 15 days. Since November 16 there had been no water supply. On Friday, water from Godavari was pumped in."

Meanwhile, there are no reservoirs in Quthbullapur to store water even after the commissioning of Godavari.

"The present storage capacity is about 18 MGD. We have been demanding reservoirs for long. Earlier, a storage tank was sanctioned but due to technical reasons it was cancelled. However, it is now again under consideration. We need a storage tank with a capacity of 28 MGD," added the MLA.

Meanwhile, supply of Krishna Phase 3's remaining 45 MGD has commenced and areas from Prashasan Nagar, Kukatpally and Madhapur, up to Serilingampally are receiving regular supply. Out of the 45 MGD of Krishna Phase 3, 25 MGD has been diverted to the Prashasan Nagar reservoir and the remaining 20 MGD to the core city area.



## Sripadasagar project to quench thirst

SANTOSH PADALA | DC  
KARIMNAGAR, NOV. 27

The district's ambitious Sripadasagar Irrigation Project (SSIP) at Yellampalli of Ramgundam mandal is all set to quench the thirst of Hyderabad. With the commissioning of the 150-MLD master balancing reservoir at Ghanpur near Shamirpet, 172 MGD (10 tmcft) of water will be drawn from here to meet the drinking water needs of Hyderabad under the Godavari Drinking Water Project (GDWP) Phase-I. Built with a storage capacity of 20.10 tmcft, the barrage is expected to irrigate six lakh acres of agriculture land in Karimnagar, Warangal, Adilabad, Nizamabad and Medak districts by lifting 63 tmcft of water.

### PROJECT COST AND BENEFICIARIES

ESTIMATED COST  
OF THE PROJECT

**₹3,375 cr**

**172 MGD will be supplied from SSIP to Hyderabad in three phases.**

- Alwal will be the maiden beneficiary of Godavari water
- Quthbullapur, Rajendranagar, Kukatpally, Serilingampally, Kapra and Malkajigiri circles and the Secunderabad Cantonment would get Godavari water treated at the Ghanpur mega balancing reservoir.

The major irrigation project's 8.5 tmcft of water has already been allocated to NTPC-Ramagundam for generating power.

The SSIP was conceived in July 28, 2004 at an estimated cost of ₹2,244.77 crore. A total of 15,981 acre of land was acquired for constructing the project that spreads over Karimnagar

and Adilabad district.

In November 2008, in order to provide sufficient drinking water to people residing in the outskirts of Hyderabad following alarmingly depleting water levels in the Singur, Manjira, Osmansagar and Himayatsagar reservoirs, the state government had taken up the GDWP, also called

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Hyderabad Sujala Sravanthi Scheme, by lifting 172 MGD (million gallons per day) or 10 tmcft of water from SSIP's barrage in three phases.

According to information available on the website of the Hyderabad Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board, laying of pipeline

and erection of pump houses, intake well, water treatment plants at several places in Karimnagar and Medak districts have almost been completed. Recently, a trial run was also conducted successfully.

In the first phase, 86 MGD of water will be drawn from the SSIP for providing drinking water to the outermost circles of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation by the end of December. The remaining 86 MGD would be supplied to Hyderabad by June, 2016.

The GDWP's intake channel well-cum-pump house was built at Murmur of Ramagundam and an intermediate reservoir and pump house at Bommakal village near Karimnagar.

# A tale of contaminated water, diseases & stink

Ritam Halder

ritam.halder@hindustantimes.com

**NEW DELHI:** Health and environment impact assessment of landfill sites suggests that creating more landfill sites may not be the solution for the garbage mess ailing the city.

A recent petition filed by the Centre for Wildlife and Environmental Litigation, an NGO, before the National Green Tribunal claims that continuous indiscriminate dumping at three landfill sites of the Capital has not only led to the deterioration of groundwater quality in the neighbourhood areas but also raised the fear of explosion of the accumulated methane gas.

"The three main landfill sites of Delhi are in Ghazipur, Bhalswa and Okhla.

However, these are not proper landfill sites as waste is dumped crudely here. The squeezing of waste itself poses a threat to the surrounding solid structure of the landfill," Gaurav Bansal, who has submitted the petition on behalf of the NGO, said.

Another key environmental problem is groundwater pollution from leachates (the liquid that drains from a landfill). The major problem caused by landfill leachates is the leakage of a large number of toxins into fresh water waterways.

A 2012 report by Hazard Centre, a Delhi-based NGO, and Bhalswa Lok Shakti Manch, shows Total Dissolved Solids way above permissible limits in water from hand pumps near the landfill.

"About 79% of the residents suffer

from various illnesses, especially gastrointestinal diseases, musculoskeletal pain, skin and eye irritation, and respiratory problems," the study notes.

The Achan landfill at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir can show Delhi the way. The local civic body is working towards converting this dumpyard into a completely scientific landfill. "The existing site is being improved and modernised with efficient drainage systems, and leachate collection and treatment facilities. All the environmental and other related issues are being redressed under the modernisation plan. Twenty wastepickers at the site segregate recyclable and non-recyclable wastes," Chitra Mukherjee of Chintan, an NGO, said.



Waste is dumped crudely and burnt.

press reader  
Prijanwara@gmail.com by PressReader  
PressReader.com +1 604 278 4604



## Hydel power generation dips as KPCL saves water for summer

November 27, 2015, Shivamogga, DHNS



**The Karnataka Power Corporation Limited, as a precautionary measure, has directed the officials of the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project to reduce the quantum of power generation.**

Thus, there has been a drastic decline in power generation in the last three days. Sources in the Sharavathi Hydro Electric Project stated that only two to three million units of power was being generated per day, as against 25 million units of power per day. The plant contributes 23 per cent of the power generated in the State.

According to K R Shivaji, KPCL Chief Engineer of Sharavathi Project, the water level in the Linganamakki dam was at 1793.10 feet, as against the maximum level of 1819 feet on November 26.

The dam has 80 tmc ft water. Of it, only 74 tmc ft water could be used for power generation. With the available water, 2,461 million units of power could be generated.

But the quantity of power generation has been reduced to tackle power crisis that might emerge during summer.

At present, importance has been given to generation of power through other sources of energy. Presently, 90 per cent of hydel power production has come to standstill.

The water level in the dam is unlikely to rise till the next rainy season. Hence, this step has been taken to ensure that the possible power crisis would be tackled effectively.

[Go to Top](#)

E-mail this Page Print this Page Bookmark

Tweet



0

Disqus seems to be taking longer than usual. [Reload?](#)

Weather  
Max: 26.3°C  
Min: 19.6°C



In Bengaluru  
Sunny day

[Archives](#) | [Jobs](#)



### Videos



[Rajnath govt ready to discuss intolerance, MPs...](#)



[Future of planet at stake, says Hollande...](#)



[Biggest day ever of climate action, scuffles...](#)



[Must Watch: Girl buying Condoms in New...](#)

[Subscribe - Deccan Herald's YouTube channel](#)

[more videos](#)

### Most Popular Stories now

Commented

Emailed

Viewed

- No intention of leaving country, proud to be Indian: Aamir
- Nitish to be CM, Lalu to launch nation-wide stir against Modi
- Rahul faces embarrassing moments in Bengaluru college
- RSS will destroy Hinduism: Poet Ashok Vajpeyi
- Gender equality un-Islamic, says Muslim leader
- Rahul stumped as Carmelites hail Modi's pet schemes
- Aamir speaking language of treachery: Shiv Sena

### Photo Gallery



Thousands of techies, residents and villagers from Whitefield, IT Hub participate in a massive...

[more](#)



» TODAY'S PAPER » NATIONAL

Published: December 1, 2015 00:00 IST | Updated: December 1, 2015 05:48 IST NELLORE/TIRUPATI, December 1, 2015

## Rains lash A.P., people moved to safety in Nellore

• Staff Reporter

The southern Andhra Pradesh districts of Nellore and Chittoor received another dunking at the hands of the rain gods on Monday, after a respite of a few days from the deluges of the past fortnight.

While Nellore and Tirupati towns were spared on the first day of the new wet spell, towns in the countryside received hard lashings.

Alerted by the met authorities before hand, district administrations moved quickly to move people from low-lying areas.

Eight hundred people were moved to safety in Dalit colonies in Kavali and Allur mandals of Nellore district on Monday.

The district experienced thundershowers at many places on Monday and weathermen predicted more rain in the next 48 hours under the influence of a trough of low pressure over the southwestern Bay of Bengal.

There was no flooding in Nellore city, which recorded only 23 mm of precipitation on Monday, compared to the 1100 mm it received in the previous 15 days.

"We are leaving nothing to chance. We are giving special focus to 150 villages that suffered inundation during the downpours earlier this month," said a disaster official monitoring the situation from the collectorate.

The rain-weary people of still-recovering flooded localities such as Mansoornagar, Moolapeta, Magunta layout and Sivagiri Colony in Nellore heaved a sigh of relief at the trickle they received on Monday but officials said there was gainsaying what Tuesday might bring.

In Tirupati too life was normal while elsewhere in Chittoor district there were heavy rains since Sunday night, particularly in the eastern mandals, where heavy inflows are being reported into water bodies.

### Floods

The rains triggered floods again in Yerpedu, Chandragiri and Srikalahasthi mandals, with heavy inflows into the Kalingi reservoir, the gates of which had to be raised yet again.

In the temple town of Tirumala, heavy rains accompanied by cold weather posed problems for devotees and temple officials requested the elderly and children to stay indoors and motorists to be alert on the ghat roads.

The met office in Visakhapatnam continued to issue warnings of heavy rain in Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam, Nellore, Chittoor and Kadapa districts in the next few days.

The trough of low pressure over the Bay of Bengal is similar to the ones that caused streams and rivers to flood in the past fortnight, officials warned.

---

Printable version | Dec 1, 2015 4:02:02 PM | <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/rains-lash-ap-people-moved-to-safety-in-nellore/article7934912.ece>

© The Hindu

# पैरिस में बहस तेज, किसने बढ़ाई गरमी

## विकसित देश जिम्मेदार: मोदी

■ सुधीर मिश्र, पैरिस

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने धरती के बढ़ते तापमान के लिए अमीर देशों को जिम्मेदार ठहराते हुए कहा है कि यह समस्या भारत की वजह से पैदा नहीं हुई है। फिर भी भारत दुष्परिणामों का सामना कर रहा है। उन्होंने विकसित देशों को चेतावनी दी कि दुनिया के लिए खतरा बनी गैसों में कटौती का ज्यादातर बोझ विकासशील देशों पर डाला जाता है तो यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा।

ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग और क्लाइमेट चेंज के खतरे से निपटने की मुहिम के तहत यहां सोमवार से शुरू हुए 150 देशों के सम्मेलन में मोदी भी आए हैं। मोदी ने एक कार्यक्रम और एक अखबार में लेख में विचार सामने रखे। उन्होंने कहा कि क्लीन एनर्जी विकसित करने की जिम्मेदारी अमीर देशों की भी उतनी ही है, जितनी गरीब देशों की।

कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करते हुए मोदी ने कहा, भारत इस पुरानी मान्यता पर चलता है कि लोगों और धरती को अलग नहीं किया जा सकता।...विकसित देशों को क्लीन एनर्जी उपलब्ध कराने में जिम्मेदारी

पहले अमीर देशों ने तरक्की के लिए बिना किसी परवाह के ईंधन जलाए, उसी की वजह से जलवायु परिवर्तन की समस्या पैदा हुई। -मोदी



PARIS2015  
ON CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21-CMP11

पूरी करनी चाहिए। पर्यावरण को लेकर सभी अपना लक्ष्य तय करें। भारत को सभी की जरूरतें पूरी करने के लिए तेजी से बढ़ना होगा। हम 2030 तक उत्सर्जन घटाकर 2005 के लेवल का 35 फीसदी कर देंगे।

इससे पहले, मोदी और अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बाराक ओबामा ने पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर एक साथ काम करने की बात कही। मोदी ने कहा कि क्लाइमेट चेंज पर भारत जिम्मेदारी निभाएगा। अमेरिका के नेतृत्व में विकसित देश जोर दे रहे हैं कि चीन और भारत जैसे बड़े देश ऐसे उपाय करें कि कार्बन गैसों कम निकलें और धरती का तापमान न बढ़े। मोदी का कहना था कि सभी देशों को बोझ शेयर करना चाहिए। (इनपुट : पीटीआई) ▶▶ पेज 9



## जब पुतिन ने किया इनकार

■ आईएनएस, पैरिस : रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन ने पैरिस में जलवायु सम्मेलन के दौरान तुर्की के राष्ट्रपति रेंसिप तायिप एरडोगन से मुलाकात की कोई योजना नहीं रखी है। तुर्की की ओर से रूस का विमान गिराए जाने के बाद से दोनों देशों में अनबन है। इसी के बाद तुर्की ने पुतिन के साथ पैरिस समिट के मौके पर आमने-सामने बैठकर बातचीत का प्रस्ताव दिया था मगर रूस ने इनकार किया है।



# मोदी को सार्थक नतीजों की आस

PTI



**पैरिस Live**

सुधीर मिश्र

पैरिस समिट के सार्थक नतीजे निकलने जरूरी हैं। जलवायु बदलाव का खतरा अब सारी दुनिया को साफ दिखाई पड़ रहा है। लिहाजा और देरी करने का कोई मतलब नहीं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि पैरिस में सोमवार से शुरू हुई COP 21 में एक समग्र, बराबरी का और लंबे समय तक चलने वाला समझौता हो जिसे सभी देश मानें। यह बात प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने सोमवार को पैरिस में COP 21 में बनाए गए इंडिया पविलियन का उद्घाटन करने के बाद कही। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें तरक्की भी करनी है और जलवायु बदलाव को भी रोकना है। इसके लिए हमारी सबसे बड़ी कोशिश वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में है। 2030 तक भारत की पूरी कोशिश होगी कि वह चालीस फीसदी ऊर्जा गैर पारंपरिक जरूरतों से हासिल करे।

**ओलांद, ओबामा से मुलाकात :** मोदी ने फ्रांसीसी राष्ट्रपति फ्रांस्वा ओलांद से मुलाकात की और कहा कि जलवायु सम्मेलन में भारत सकारात्मक और रचनात्मक सोच रखेगा। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ओबामा से द्विपक्षीय रिश्तों में प्रगति की समीक्षा के अलावा



भारतीय पविलियन के उद्घाटन के मौके पर पीएम संग पर्यावरण मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर भी थे।

आतंकवाद सहित तमाम मसलों पर चर्चा हुई। बेहतरीन है इंडिया पविलियन : पैरिस में COP 21 के दौरान तैयार किया गया इंडिया पविलियन लोगों का ध्यान खींच रहा है। पीएम ने टच स्क्रीन के जरिए देखा कि किस तरह मेघालय में जलवायु बदलाव के क्या प्रभाव पड़ रहे हैं। बारिश अगर कम हुई है तो उस

कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या विकल्प अपनाए जा रहे हैं। लद्दाख में गर्मी के दो महीनों के दौरान होने वाली पीने के पानी की कमी की समस्या व उसके समाधान को भी उन्होंने देखा। लद्दाख में मानव निर्मित हिम ग्लेशियर्स के जरिए दो महीनों की पानी की कमी को पूरा करने की कोशिशें हो रही हैं।

# 'तुरंत ऐक्शन का वक्त'

■ एएफपी, ले बर्गेट (फ्रांस)

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बाराक ओबामा ने पेरिस में संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु सम्मेलन के लिए जमा हुए दुनिया के नेताओं से मानवता के लिहाज से एक सुनिश्चित भविष्य के नाते तत्काल कार्रवाई करने का आह्वान किया। ओबामा ने सम्मेलन में आए 150 नेताओं से कहा, भविष्य ऐसी चीज है जिसे हम बिल्कुल अभी और यहीं बदल सकते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए इसी क्षण खड़ा होना होगा।

मिशन इनोवेशन में योगदान : भारत, अमेरिका और चीन समेत कुल 20 देश जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने के वैश्विक प्रयासों के तहत अगले पांच साल में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा शोध एवं विकास के बजट को दोगुना करने की एक पहल की शुरुआत करेंगे। वाइट हाउस के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि 'मिशन इनोवेशन' के तहत इन 20 देशों ने कुल 20 अरब डॉलर की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है। इसमें से आधी राशि अमेरिका की ओर से आएगी।



ओबामा ने जलवायु परिवर्तन रोकने के लिए विश्व नेताओं का आह्वान किया।

## 'चीन को सबसे ज्यादा खतरा'

■ एएफपी, शंघाई : चीन सरकार की नई रिपोर्ट में जलवायु परिवर्तन से बढ़ते समुद्र स्तर के कारण देश के पूर्वी तट के प्रभावित होने का अंदेशा जताया गया है। न्यूयॉर्क टाइम्स के अनुसार आधिकारिक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि चीनी तट पर समुद्र का जल स्तर 1980 से 2012 तक सालाना 2.9 मिलीमीटर बढ़ा है जबकि ग्लेशियर 1970 से सिर्फ 10 फीसदी से अधिक सिकुड़े हैं।

प्रति 100 वर्ष में तापमान 1.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस की दर से बढ़ रहा है और शताब्दी के अंत तक 1.3 डिग्री सेल्सियस से पांच डिग्री सेल्सियस तक बढ़ सकता है। वहीं एक अलग अध्ययन के मुताबिक वैश्विक तापमान चार डिग्री बढ़ा तो चीन सबसे प्रभावित होगा।



**जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन :** पेरिस में मोदी ने भारतीय पवेलियन को संबोधित करते हुए अमीर देशों को आड़े हाथ लिया

# ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग हमारी देन नहीं

पेरिस | एजेंसियां

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने सोमवार को पेरिस में जलवायु परिवर्तन शिखर सम्मेलन के पहले दिन अमीर देशों को आड़े हाथ लिया। उन्होंने कहा, 'ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग से पैदा हुआ जलवायु परिवर्तन का खतरा हमारी देन नहीं है, फिर भी भारत समाधान का हिस्सा बनने को तैयार है।'

पीएम ने ग्रीनहाउस गैस उत्सर्जन से लड़ने के लिए भारत की प्रतिबद्धता दर्शाने वाले एक विशेष भारतीय पवेलियन के उद्घाटन में यह बात कही। मोदी ने कहा कि ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग को सीमित करने के लिए व्यापक, न्यायसंगत व दीर्घकालिक समझौते पर मिलकर काम करना होगा।

पर्यावरण मंत्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर के साथ प्रधानमंत्री ने पवेलियन के विभिन्न स्टॉलों का मुआयना किया और बाद में पर्यावरण संरक्षण पर एक पुस्तक का विमोचन किया। कार्बन उत्सर्जन पर

बाध्यकारी कटौती का लक्ष्य पाने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के इस सम्मेलन में 150 से ज्यादा देशों के नेता पेरिस में जुटे हैं।

**गरीब देशों पर बोझ न डाला जाए :** मोदी ने एक ब्रिटिश अखबार को दिए लेख में अंधाधुंध जहरीली गैसों का उत्सर्जन करने वाले विकसित देशों को चेताया। उन्होंने आगाह किया कि पश्चिमी देश, भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों पर उत्सर्जन का बोझ डालने की कोशिश न करें। उन्होंने गरीब देशों को वित्तीय मदद देने का समर्थन किया।

**विकासशील देशों का पक्ष रखा:** मोदी ने कहा, नई तकनीक मौजूद है, लेकिन वह लागत और पहुंच के भीतर नहीं है। जितना थोड़ा बहुत कार्बन हम सुरक्षित तौर पर उत्सर्जित कर सकते हैं, उसके तहत विकासशील देशों को विकास की अनुमति होनी चाहिए। क्योंकि अभी हम विकास की सीढ़ी के पहले पायदान पर हैं।

➤ हम जिम्मेदारी निभाएंगे **पेज 15**

## ये देश कार्बन के उत्सर्जन में आगे

चीन | **24.0%**

2030 तक उत्सर्जन 2005 के स्तर से 60-65 % कम करेंगे

अमेरिका | **15.1%**

2025 तक 2005 के स्तर से 26-28 % उत्सर्जन घटाने का लक्ष्य

यूरोपीय संघ | **10.8%**

2030 तक 1990 के स्तर से 40% तक कटौती का ऐलान

भारत | **06.4%**

2005 के स्तर से उत्सर्जन 2030 तक 35 % कटौती का संकल्प



पेरिस में सोमवार को जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन के दौरान अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा से गुफ्तगू करते प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी। • प्रे

## पेरिस में हाथ मिले

पेरिस में सोमवार को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने अपने पाकिस्तानी समकक्ष नवाज शरीफ से हाथ मिलाया। यही नहीं, दोनों ने सोफे पर बैठकर करीब दो मिनट तक बातचीत भी की। हालांकि, दोनों के बीच हुई इस चर्चा के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिली। दोनों नेता जलवायु परिवर्तन पर समिट के चलते पेरिस में हैं।

## दिल्ली में राज खुले

सुरक्षा संबंधित दस्तावेज लीक करने के मामले में अब पुलिस की जांच दिल्ली स्थित पाक दूतावास तक जा पहुंची है। गिरफ्तार कैफतुल्ला के मुताबिक उसे बताया गया था कि पाक दूतावास में बैठा आईएसआई का एजेंट वीजा मुहैया कराने में उसकी पूरी सहायता करेगा।

➤ ब्योरा **पेज 16**



# पेरिस से हो सकती है नई शुरुआत

जलवायु परिवर्तन का एक बड़ा तथ्य यह भी है कि निजीकरण ने वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि के खिलाफ लड़ाई कमजोर की है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन से निपटने का सबसे मुफीद रास्ता तो यही होना चाहिए कि दुनिया जिस तरीके से ऊर्जा का उत्पादन कर रही है, उसमें ही बदलाव किए जाएं। पश्चिम में पिछले 250 वर्षों में लोगों का जीवन-स्तर 40 गुना ऊपर उठा है। और इसके पीछे कारण न तो देशों का छोट होना है, जिनकी वकालत रूढ़िवादी करते हैं, और न ही उनका बड़ा होना, जिनकी पैरोकारी समाजवादी करते हैं। निस्संदेह, यह विकास पूंजीवाद और विज्ञान व तकनीक के गठजोड़ का परिणाम है, जो

हमारे आर्थिक आधार के चरित्र और उसके उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता व मात्रा में गुणात्मक बदलाव ला रहा है।

अब दुनिया भर में ऊर्जा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में कुछ ऐसा ही बदलाव करना होगा। ऊर्जा उत्पादन को कार्बन मुक्त बनाने के लिए इसके तरीकों में तकनीकी रूप से बदलाव लाने की जरूरत है। यह तभी संभव होगा, जब सभी देश सामूहिक रूप से एक ठोस वैश्विक शोध और विकास की तरफ बढ़ने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन वैश्विक कार्बन टैक्स या वैश्विक उत्सर्जन सीमा जैसे प्रयास राजनीतिक सहमति से काफी दूर हैं। लिहाजा पेरिस में चल रहे संयुक्त राष्ट्र जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन में इस कड़वी सच्चाई पर भी बात होनी चाहिए, जिसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2100 तक वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि को दो डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड तक सीमित करने पर बाध्यकारी समझौते के लिए आम सहमति बनाना है।

अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा, चीन के राष्ट्रपति शी जिनपिंग, जर्मनी की एंजेला मर्केल के निवेश और सम्मेलन में मौजूद दूसरे 144 विश्व नेताओं द्वारा पहले से ही कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन को कम करने को लेकर किए जा रहे वादों को देखते हुए इस सम्मेलन के कामयाब होने की संभावना है, हालांकि यह सीमित मात्रा में ही होगी। सवाल यह है कि अगर यहां पर समझौता होता है, तो क्या वह उतना व्यापक व प्रभावशाली होगा, जितनी कि आवश्यकता है?

हालांकि अच्छी खबर यह है कि 'इंटेडेड नेशनली डिटरमाइंड कॉन्ट्रीब्यूशन' (आईएनडीसी) यानी कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर निर्धारित लक्ष्य से संबंधित संयुक्त राष्ट्र के आव्हान पर 170 देशों ने कुछ सकारात्मक संकेत दिए हैं। अभी 50 अरब टन कार्बन उत्सर्जन हो रहा है, और पेरिस सम्मेलन से पहले इसके साल 2030 तक 65 अरब टन तक पहुंचने की आशंका थी, जो कि वैश्विक तापमान में खतरनाक बढ़ोतरी का कारण बन जाएगा। आईएनडीसी से जुड़ने के बाद

विल हट्टन  
प्रिंसिपल  
हर्टफोर्ड कॉलेज, ऑक्सफोर्ड



अब 2030 में इसके 55 अरब टन तक रहने की उम्मीद है। यहां तक कि चीन और अमेरिका ने भी इस दिशा में उल्लेखनीय पहल की है, जो कि जलवायु संबंधी मुद्दों पर अपना रुख बदलने को तैयार नहीं थे। चीन ने जहां यह वादा किया है कि साल 2030 में उसका कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड उत्सर्जन अपनी आखिरी सीमा पर होगा, यानी वह उससे ऊपर नहीं जाएगा, तो वहीं अमेरिका ने अपने उत्सर्जन में 26-28 फीसदी कटौती करने पर सहमति जताई है।

बेशक यह अच्छा प्रयास है, मगर यही काफी नहीं है। इस आईएनडीसी को बाध्यकारी प्रतिबद्धता में बदलने की जिम्मेदारी पेरिस सम्मेलन की है। साथ ही, साल 2030 के लक्ष्य को 50 अरब टन के आसपास या इससे कम रखने और फिर वर्ष 2100 तक शून्य कार्बन उत्सर्जन की तरफ दुनिया को ले जाने का काम भी उसे करना होगा।

अगर दिखावटी वादों से ज्यादा इस सम्मेलन में कुछ किया जाता है, तो फिर जीवाश्म ईंधनों के इस्तेमाल की जगह तकनीक के उपयोग की तरफ बढ़ने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। खासकर, भारत को चीन के आर्थिक विकास की राह पर आगे बढ़ने की अपनी योजना मुलतवी करनी होगी। चीन एक पीढ़ी पहले जितने कोयले का इस्तेमाल करता था, भारत ठीक उतना ही कोयला आज जला रहा है। अगर एक पीढ़ी के अंतराल के बाद भारत उतना ही कोयला जलाता है, जितना ही चीन आज उपयोग कर रहा है, इससे वायुमंडल में 13 अरब टन अतिरिक्त कार्बन डाई-ऑक्साइड बढ़ेगा। तब वैश्विक तापमान दो डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड की बजाय चार डिग्री के आसपास बढ़ जाएगा। मगर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने स्पष्ट किया है कि अगर गरीबी

और जलवायु परिवर्तन में से किसी को चुनने की बात होगी, तो भारत दूसरे मुद्दे के साथ जाना चाहेगा। एक औसत यूरोपीय या एक चीनी की तुलना में एक भारतीय औसतन एक-चौथाई कार्बन उत्सर्जन करता है और एक अमेरिकी की तुलना में आठ गुना। भारत विकास को लेकर प्रतिबद्ध है और उसके पास कोयले का विशाल भंडार है। वह दूसरे देशों की तरह इसका इस्तेमाल विकास की राह पर आगे बढ़ने के लिए करना चाहता है।

पहली नजर में मोदी का नजरिया बहुत संगत नहीं लगता। कोयला के अलावा भारत के पास ऊर्जा का दूसरा बड़ा स्रोत सूर्य है। मगर सौर ऊर्जा महंगी रही है। लिहाजा इसे प्रमुख ऊर्जा स्रोत, यानी कोयला ऊर्जा के समान कम लागत वाला स्रोत बनाने के लिए क्षमता में निवेश के साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र में शोध व विकास की जरूरत है। मगर निजीकरण के कारण ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में शोध व विकास में गिरावट आई है। मसलन, सीईजीबी और नेशनल कोल बोर्ड पहले वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में बड़े निवेशक थे, मगर अब ऐसा नहीं है। आज सौर ऊर्जा के इस्तेमाल की बात करें या सौर ऊर्जा संबंधी उपकरण बनाने वाले निर्माताओं की, यह क्षेत्र शोध व विकास पर अपनी बिक्री का महज दो प्रतिशत खर्च करता है, जबकि दवा उद्योग में इसी मद में तुलनात्मक रूप से 15 फीसदी खर्च होता है। यानी निजीकरण ने वैश्विक तापमान में वृद्धि के खिलाफ लड़ाई को कमजोर किया है।

लिहाजा, अ ग्लोबल अपोलो प्रोग्राम टु कॉम्बैट क्लाइमेट चेंज किताब के लेखकों सर डेविड किंग, लॉर्ड्स ब्राउन, लेयर्ड, ओडोनेल, रीस, स्टर्न और टर्नर की मानें, तो इसी अंतर को समाप्त करने की जिम्मेदारी सरकारों पर है। अगर नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा से नवनिर्मित ऊर्जा, खासकर सौर ऊर्जा पर ध्यान दिया जाता है, और ऊर्जा पर वैश्विक अनुसंधान व विकास के मद की रकम छह अरब डॉलर से बढ़ाकर 15 अरब डॉलर की जाती है, तो इन लेखकों की राय में कोयला ऊर्जा के समान ही वर्ष 2022 तक सौर ऊर्जा भी महत्वपूर्ण हो सकती है।

अभी 15 अरब डॉलर दूर का लक्ष्य लग सकता है, मगर जीवाश्म ईंधनों के उत्पादन पर विभिन्न देशों द्वारा दी जा रही अरबों डॉलर की सब्सिडी से तुलना करें, तो यह नगण्य है। कार्बन कटौती एक बड़ा वैश्विक बाजार बनने जा रहा है। ऐसे में, पेरिस महत्वपूर्ण मोड़ के तौर पर उभर रहा है। यहां नैतिक दायित्व, वैश्विक चुनौती और आर्थिक अवसर, सबकी नई शुरुआत होने जा रही है।

साभार - द गार्जियन  
(ये लेखक के अपने विचार हैं)





# ग्लोबल वार्मिंग पर अमीर देशों की खिंचाई

1.12. CPK

पेरिस, (भाषा): प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने जीवाश्म ईंधन के जरिए समृद्धि की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने वाले विकसित देशों को बेबाक चेतावनी देते हुए आज कहा कि यदि वे भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों पर उत्सर्जन कम करने का बोझ स्थानांतरित करेंगे तो यह नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा। उन्होंने 'फाइनेंशियल टाइम्स' के ओपिनियन खंड में आज लिखा, "साझी किंतु अलग-अलग जिम्मेदारियों का सिद्धांत हमारे सामूहिक उपक्रम का आधार होना चाहिए। इसके अलावा कोई भी अन्य सिद्धांत नैतिक रूप से गलत होगा।" उन्होंने विकसित देशों से कहा कि वे जलवायु परिवर्तन के खिलाफ लड़ाई में अधिक बोझ उठाने के अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन करें। ब्रिटेन के प्रमुख दैनिक अखबार में लिखे लेख में मोदी ने कहा, "कुछ का कहना है कि आधुनिक देशों ने समृद्धि की दिशा में अपना मार्ग

जीवाश्म ईंधन के जरिए एक ऐसे समय पर तय किया, जबकि मानवता को इसके असर की जानकारी भी नहीं थी।" यह लेख जलवायु परिवर्तन पर सीओपी 21 सम्मेलन की शुरुआत के समय प्रकाशित हुआ है।

मोदी ने कहा, "चूंकि विज्ञान आगे बढ़ गया है और ऊर्जा के वैकल्पिक स्रोत उपलब्ध हैं। ऐसे में वे दलील देते हैं कि अपनी विकास यात्रा की शुरुआत भर करने वालों पर उन देशों की तुलना में कोई कम जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जो तरक्की के चरम पर पहुंच चुके हैं। हालांकि नयी जागरूकता के जरिए आधुनिक देशों को ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी उठानी चाहिए। सिर्फ इसलिए कि तकनीक मौजूद है, इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि वह संवहनीय और प्राप्य है।"

मोदी ने कहा, "जलवायु परिवर्तन का प्रभाव कितना तेजी से बढ़ रहा है यह अब हम लोग अनुभव

**बेबाक बोल**

**यदि विकसित देश  
भारत जैसे  
विकासशील देशों पर  
उत्सर्जन कम करने का  
बोझ डालेंगे तो यह  
अनैतिक होगा**

कर रहे हैं। हमारे ही देश में, पिछले दिनों जिस प्रकार से अति वर्षा और वो भी बेमौसमी वर्षा हुई और लम्बे अरसे तक वर्षा हुई, खासकर के तमिलनाडु में जो नुक्सान हुआ है, और अन्य राज्यों को भी इसका असर हुआ है। कई लोगों की जानें गयीं।"

उन्होंने कहा कि मैं इस संकट की घड़ी में उन सभी परिवारों के प्रति अपनी शोक-संवेदना प्रकट करता हूं। राज्य सरकारें रहत और बचाव कार्यों में पूरी शक्ति से जुट

जाती हैं। केंद्र सरकार भी हमेशा कंधे से कन्धा मिलाकर काम करती है। अभी भारत सरकार की एक टीम तमिलनाडु गयी हुई है, लेकिन मुझे विश्वास है कि तमिलनाडु की शक्ति पर इस संकट के बावजूद भी एक बार फिर बहुत तेज गति से आगे बढ़ने लग जाएगा और देश को आगे बढ़ाने में जो उसकी भूमिका है वो निभाता रहेगा। मोदी ने कहा कि जब से संकटों की बातें आई हैं तब हमें इससे निपटने में काफी बदलाव लाने की आवश्यकता हो गयी है। आज से 15 साल पहले प्राकृतिक आपदा कृषि विभाग का हिस्सा हुआ करता था, क्योंकि तब ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्राकृतिक आपदाएं यानि अकाल यहीं तक सीमित था। इस संबंध में उन्होंने दक्षेस देशों की ऊर्जा संरक्षण कार्याशाला का जिक्र किया और इस बारे में पाकिस्तान के प्रधानमंत्री नवाज शरीफ से हुई चर्चा का जिक्र किया।



जलवायु परिवर्तन की चुनौती से लड़ना धनी देशों का कर्तव्य

# 15 साल में कम करना होगा 35 फीसदी कार्बन उत्सर्जन

**आतंक से जंग : जर्मन,  
इटली भी साथ**

पेरिस @ पत्रिका

patrika.com/world

पेरिस में सोमवार को प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने दुनिया के बदलते मौसम पर गहरी चिंता जताई। जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए प्रधानमंत्री ने पर्यावरण को लेकर लक्ष्य तय करने की बात कही। पीएम ने कहा कि हमें वन क्षेत्र बढ़ाने होंगे तथा वर्ष 2030 तक 30-35 फीसदी कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम कर दिया जाएगा। विकसीत देशों को प्रकृति के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने की बात करते हुए मोदी ने कहा कि दुनिया को वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के स्रोत बढ़ाने होंगे। हमें भारत की ऊर्जा जरूरतों को पूरा करना है। हमें क्लीन एनर्जी पर ध्यान देना होगा। इससे पहले मोदी ने आतंक संबंधित मुद्दों पर बात की, जिसमें इटली व जर्मनी ने साथ देने का भरोसा दिलाया।



फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति फ्रांस्वा ओलांद से मुलाकात करते पीएम मोदी।

## ओबामा से मुलाकात

मोदी ने अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति बराक ओबामा से भी मुलाकात की। जलवायु परिवर्तन के संबंध में भारत अपनी सभी जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करेगा। उन्होंने कहा, देश विकास और पर्यावरण दोनों को साथ लेकर चलने पर काम कर रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री ने 175 गीगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन के भारत के महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य का भी जिक्र किया।

## ओलांद ने किया मोदी का स्वागत

जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन में शिरकत करने पहुंचे भारत के प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी का फ्रांस के राष्ट्रपति फ्रांस्वा ओलांद ने स्वागत किया। दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों के नेता इस सम्मेलन में शिरकत करने यहां पहुंचे हैं।

## मोदी ने भारतीय पैवेलियन का उद्घाटन किया

पेरिस @ पत्रिका . प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने यहां सोमवार को वैश्विक जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन में भारतीय पैवेलियन का उद्घाटन किया। मोदी ने कहा, भारतीय पैवेलियन में जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रति भारत की प्रतिबद्धता और जलवायु न्याय को प्रदर्शित किया गया है। भारतीय पैवेलियन में यह भी दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि दुनिया को जलवायु परिवर्तन से आगे बढ़कर जलवायु न्याय पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा कि पैवेलियन में पर्यावरण और प्राकृतिक के साथ देश की सहजीविता को भी प्रदर्शित किया गया है। उन्होंने कहा, सम्मेलन भारत के भविष्य के लिए काफी महत्वपूर्ण है। यह हमारी परंपरा, विकास, महत्वाकांक्षा और उपलब्धि का भी एक आइना है। मोदी ने एक कॉफी टेबल पुस्तक परंपरा भी लांच की। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत पेरिस सम्मेलन को प्रतिबद्धता और उम्मीद से देखता है। मोदी जलवायु परिवर्तन प्रारूप संकल्प के तहत पेरिस में आयोजित वार्ताकार पक्षों के सम्मेलन के 21वें सत्र में हिस्सा लेने आए हैं। उन्होंने कहा, दुनिया में तत्परता से पहल करनी चाहिए। समझौते से मानव और प्रकृति के बीच संतुलन स्थापित होना चाहिए।

**बेंगलूरु के  
मंसूर  
सम्मेलन में  
देगे प्रस्तुति**

जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन में शामिल होने के लिए बेंगलूरु के मंसूर सोमवार को खाना हुआ। कचरा पृथक्करण के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने एवं जागरूक करने वाले मंसूर पेरिस में जलवायु परिवर्तन सम्मेलन के दौरान विश्वभर के प्रतिनिधियों के समक्ष अपनी प्रस्तुति देंगे। वे विश्व प्रतिनिधियों को कचरा पृथक्करण के महत्व और फायदा पर प्रस्तुति तो देंगे ही, यह भी बताएंगे कि किस तरह अपने क्षेत्र के 75 फीसदी लोगों को घरों या कारखानों में ही कचरा पृथक्करण के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।



# Climate change? Modi, Sharif warm up with Paris huddle

## Nawaz: Both Sides Hope To Move Forward

Indrani.Bagchi@timesgroup.com

A brisk handshake and an intense 160-second huddle following an unscripted encounter between PM Narendra Modi and his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz Sharif at the Leaders' Lounge of the climate change conference in Paris on Monday set off intense speculation of a possible thaw in India-Pakistan ties.

After shaking hands, Modi and Sharif sat on a sofa for a brief conversation that the Pakistani prime minister later described as cordial. "I had good discussions with the Indian Prime Minister in a good way,

**CLIMATE SUMMIT: P 12 & 16**

in a good environment and even they have expressed that we should take our issues forward. And we also have the same opinion and hope," Sharif said according to a Times Now report, giving grist to the conjecture that the meeting could potentially clear the air between the two sides.

The Indian side, however, downplayed the significance of the brief discussion, with the meeting seen as a courtesy as the two leaders were present in the same room ahead of the climate conference. Modi apparently did not see the meeting as necessitating particular comment. But even if unplanned, it certainly marks a contact at the highest level after failed attempts to restart a dialogue.



**BRIDGING THE GULF:** PM Modi talks to his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz Sharif on the sidelines of the climate summit in Paris on Monday

## Beijing on smog alert, Delhi silently chokes

As world leaders met in Paris on Monday, a thick smog of pollution hung over Delhi and Beijing. However, while Beijing sounded an alert for citizens, it was business as usual in Delhi, report **Amit Bhattacharya** and **Jayashree Nandi**.

Beijing issued an 'orange' alert, the second highest of four levels, that requires suspending outdoor activities in

schools and construction work and warning residents to stay indoors. On Monday afternoon, the PM 2.5 level in Beijing air had crossed 600 micrograms per cubic metre.

In Delhi, Monday saw one of the season's worst smog spells with visibility less than 800 metres. PM 2.5 levels were in the 'severe' category in many parts, reaching up to 530 in Anand Vihar. **P 12**

## PM, Obama: Climate change urgent threat

PM Modi on Monday held a bilateral meeting with US President Barack Obama in Paris as the two called climate change an "urgent threat". "India will fulfil its responsibilities," Modi said. **P 12**

## Global solar club & a green tech pact

Alongside a solar alliance of over 100 nations, 28 titans of industry, including Bill Gates and Mukesh Ambani, kicked off the Breakthrough Energy Coalition to invest in green technologies. **P 12**

## Limit carbon footprint: PM to rich nations

Vishwa.Mohan  
@timesgroup.com

**Paris:** India on Monday asked developed nations to mind their carbon footprint and provide space for the poor and developing countries to grow economically. The country also reminded the rich bloc of its responsibilities to cut emission in a big way and guarantee finance and technology to support developing countries.

"The prosperous still have a strong carbon footprint but the world's billions at the bottom of the development ladder are seeking space to grow," PM Narendra Modi said, addressing a gathering of world leaders on the opening day of the climate summit here.

Emphasising India's need to ensure economic growth to eradicate poverty and bring energy access to millions of its citizens, Modi said, "Democratic India must grow rapidly to meet the aspirations of 1.25 billion people, 300 million of whom are without access to energy."

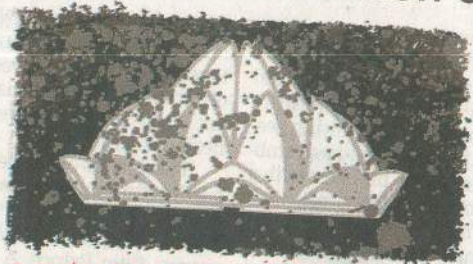
Earlier, at the opening of India Pavilion at the summit venue, Modi reminded leaders of developed nations of their responsibility, flagging industrialised nations as the main culprits for the rising threat of global warming.





# Govt wants ideas to clean up city air

## Urban Labs Innovation Challenge Launches Today; Submit Proposals Within 3 Months



**LET DELHI BREATHE**

Neha.Lalchandani  
@timesgroup.com

**New Delhi:** With air pollution at a 'very poor' level in Delhi, the government is crowdsourcing ideas to improve the quality of environment. It will award the best ideas received through Urban Labs Innovation Challenge that will be launched on Tuesday in association

with University of Chicago. Michael Greenstone, director of Energy Policy Institute and Urban Labs' Energy and Environment Lab, spoke to **TOI** about the city's pollution problem and the objectives of the programme. "I think we have a tremendous opportunity here to combine the best of government action and academic research to solve one of the biggest

problems in Delhi, and one of the biggest problems that all governments in the world are facing, and that is the environment challenge."

Greenstone, who has researched extensively on energy and environment issues in developing countries, said Delhi's air is among the most polluted in the country, with several factors, including vehicular pollution and open burning, contributing to it. His research in north China had indicated that people there live 4-5 years less than those in the country's south due to the government's policy of giving subsidised coal during winter.

"Exposure to much higher concentration of particulate matter had the unintended consequence of reducing life expectancy by an average of 4-5 years. That study was



useful in isolating the cause of air pollution." He added that, if the Indian government brings down particulate levels in air to the permissible limits, life expectancy would increase by about three years. "This applies to 660 million people, including those who live in Delhi."

Crowdsourcing is being used for environment and energy issues for the past few

**“ If the Indian government brings down particulate levels in air to the permissible limits, life expectancy will increase by about three years**

**MICHAEL GREENSTONE**  
Director, Urban Labs

months, but in the US it has been used for other social challenges as well, for example crime. In Chicago, the results of a similar competition were announced recently when residents suggested solutions to the city's energy problems. The winning project focused on ways for low-income homes to conserve energy.

"Delhi's air pollution

problems have been long in the making and cannot be solved immediately. However, one important thing to do is to gather reliable real-time information on sources of pollution," Greenstone said, adding, "Providing the regulators with this information can be very effective. Secondly, it is very necessary to make a strong link between pollution and its impact on health. This will help us come up with low-cost solutions to combat pollution."

On Tuesday, the government will announce the programme, giving interested parties three months to submit their proposals. The winning candidate's project will be tested by the university to look at its implementation and scalability. The project will be made public by the summer of 2016.

**The Times of India**

**Title : Obama: India must curb emissions as it grows**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**Paris**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

**Will Fulfil Expectations, PM Tells Prez**

Paris: PM Narendra Modi on Monday held a bilateral meeting with US President Barack Obama on the sidelines of the climate summit with the two leaders calling it an “urgent threat” and assuring each other to work towards an effective climate deal.

“India will fulfil expectations from it and its responsibilities... the country is working to take forward development and (protecting) environment together,” Modi said at a joint press conference with Obama. Obama said, “We agree that (climate change) is an urgent threat. We welcome India's leadership on this issue.”

Obama said India must curb its carbon dioxide pollution even while it works to eradicate poverty , prioritise growth and promote economic development. He also said climate change was one of the major areas for deeper cooperation between the US and India. While he said the Paris meeting should protect the possibility of countries like India to pursue their fight against poverty , the US President also clearly stated that serious climate commitments from all parties were absolutely necessary . The agreement “has to reflect serious and ambitious actions by all countries“, he insisted.

Foreign ministry spokesperson Vikas Swarup tweeted, “An opportunity for engagement. The leaders of the two largest democracies exchange views on sidelines of COP21.” Earlier during the day, Modi held bilateral meetings with French President Francois Hollande and Japanese PM Shinzo Abe besides a brief meeting with Pakistani PM Nawaz Sharif.

Modi also met Afghan President Ashraf Ghani, Mongolian President Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj, Sri Lankan President Maithripala Sirisena and a host of other world leaders.



PM Narendra Modi with United States President Barack Obama in Le Bourget, outside Paris, on Monday. **For steps to use the Alive app, see P 2**



**The Times of India****Title : TOI AT PARIS SUMMIT - Sunshine nations ink solar alliance****Author : Vishwa Mohan****Location :****Paris:****Article Date : 12/01/2015**

Forging an effective group of over 100 sunshine countries as a block to get a better deal in the growing renewable energy market, PM Modi with French President Francois Hollande on Monday launched an International Solar Alliance on the sidelines of the climate summit.

The idea for such an alliance was conceived by Modi in January and thereafter India had pursued the subject with as many as 121 countries which are solar-rich, lying fully or partially between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

The concept of the alliance was to present these nations as an effective group to get finance and technological support from investors for the solar energy market. Most of the countries of the alliance get nearly 300 days of good sunshine a year and therefore are most suited to move on the solar path if they get cutting-edge technology and adequate finance for investment.

Modi said, "In the Indian tradition, sun is the source of all forms of energy . As Rig Veda says, Sun God is the soul of all beings, moving and non-moving. Today , when the energy sources and excesses of our industrial age have put our planet in peril, we must turn to the sun to power our future."

Highlighting the unique convergence between ecology , economy and energy that can shape the future of solar-rich nations, the PM said, "We will attract investments in the solar sector, encourage JVs and develop innovative financing mechanism." The headquarters of the alliance will be located at the National Institute of Solar Energy in Gurgaon.

For the full report, log on to <http://www.timesofindia.com>

**LINE OF NO CONTROL****SANDEEP ADHWARYU**

**The Times of India**

**Title : Led by Gates, 20 biz titans launch clean tech coalition**

**Author : Vishwa Mohan**

**Location :**

**Paris**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

Almost in tandem with the launch of one of the biggest clean tech initiatives -an International Solar Alliance of over 100 sunshinerich countries -Microsoft founder Bill Gates on Monday kicked off the Breakthrough Energy Coalition, an international group of 28 titans of industry who will invest in technologies that will bring affordable, reliable and carbon free power from the research lab to the market. The coalition includes names like Mukesh Ambani, Ratan Tata, Jack Ma and Mark Zuckerberg and is expected to give a huge push to clean energy .

The coalition which has University of California, USA as a partner is expected to pour in billions of dollars to find a technological solution to global warming. Industry leaders from 10 countries have partnered Gates on this. The coalition was launched as part of `Mission Innovation', an initiative of 19 governments including US, India, Germany , China, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, France, Denmark, Indonesia, South Korea, Norway , Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Japan, UAE and UK. The formal launch on Monday took place here in the presence of US President Barack Obama and PM Narendra Modi.

Speaking about the move, Gates said, “The renewable technologies we have today , like wind and solar, have made a lot of progress and could be one path to a zero-carbon energy future. But given the scale of the challenge, we need to be exploring different paths and that means we also need to invent new approaches. Private companies will ultimately develop these energy breakthroughs, but their work will rely on the kind of basic research that only governments can fund.“

“I am optimistic that we can invent the tools we need to generate clean, affordable, reliable energy that will help the poorest improve their lives and also stop climate change.“

**The Times of India****Title : Want equitable, durable climate pact, says Modi****Author :****Location :****Article Date : 12/01/2015**

India on Monday asked developed nations to mind their carbon footprint and provide space for the poor and developing countries to grow economically. The country also reminded the rich bloc of its responsibilities to cut emission in a big way and guarantee finance and technology to support developing countries.

“The prosperous still have a strong carbon footprint but the world's billions at the bottom of the development ladder are seeking space to grow,” PM Narendra Modi said, addressing a gathering of world leaders on the opening day of the climate summit here.

Emphasising India's need to ensure economic growth to eradicate poverty and bring energy access to millions of its citizens, Modi said, “Democratic India must grow rapidly to meet the aspirations of 1.25 billion people, 300 million of whom are without access to energy.”

Earlier, at the opening of India Pavilion at the summit venue, Modi reminded leaders of developed nations of their responsibility, flagging industrialised nations as the main culprits for the rising threat of global warming. Climate change is not of our making.

It is the result of global warming that came from an industrial age powered by fossil fuel. Yet, we face its consequences today and that is why the outcome in Paris is so important and we are here today,” he said.

The PM said, “We want a comprehensive, equitable and durable agreement in Paris.” His remark is significant as it not only reflects India's commitment towards having an effective deal but also reminds rich nations of their responsibility in making this summit a success for the poor across the world who have been the biggest victims of climate change.

It is scientifically estimated by the UN's IPCC that the world can emit only about 2900 billion tonne (giga tonne or Gt) of carbon dioxide from pre-industrialization level till 2100 to stay below 2 degrees Celsius global warming. But the world has already emitted 1,900 Gt of carbon dioxide till 2011, leaving only 1000 Gt of carbon space for the developing countries who still need to grow and thereby need to emit.

After aggregating INDCs of all countries, it is estimated that the world will emit 748.2 Gt out of remaining 1,000 Gt of carbon dioxide by 2030. It means the aggregate INDCs will finish 75% of the carbon budget by 2030. So, the aggregate INDCs will not leave enough carbon space for poor developing countries to grow beyond 2030.

In this context, the PM's demand for carbon space for poor and developing countries sounds quite logical when these countries have to eradicate poverty. The PM said, “We hope advanced nations will assume ambitious targets and pursue them as they have the most room for impact.”

About India's expectation from the climate deal, he said, “The principles of equity & common but differentiated responsibilities must remain the bedrock of our collective enterprise... We look to the developed countries to mobilise \$100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation.”

Closing his statement, he said, “We will succeed if we have the wisdom to craft a collective partnership that balances responsibilities and capabilities.”





**“ Climate change is not of our making. It is the result of global warming that came from an industrial age powered by fossil fuel. Yet, we face its consequences and that is why the outcome in Paris is so important and we are here today**  
**PM NARENDRA MODI**

---

**The Times of India**

**Title : Govt wants to be biz-friendly, green laws a hurdle: Ramesh**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**New Delhi:**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

Jairam Ramesh, former environment minister speaking on Monday at the Times LitFest in Delhi warned that India may be trying to claim a leadership role at the ongoing United Nations climate change conference (COP21) in Paris, but at home its policies are not the most environmentally sound.

Attacking the Centre's environmental policies, Ramesh said "Mr Modi will claim for India a leadership role in Paris, he will quote Gandhi, he will quote the scriptures but you cannot have an international leadership role if you have a domestic policy that is based on the edifice of loosening environmental policy ."

Ramesh critiqued government's attempts to introduce "self-regulation" for polluters. "You can quote a Sanskrit shloka to show environment and development can go hand-in-hand, but in actual practice they're in conflict. If there's a coal mine in a rich forest area, do you allow it or not?" He said in the last 18 months "a clear ideology has emerged that economic growth is more important than environment. There's an ideology that ease of doing business must improve and environmental laws, policies are hindrances". He talked of "a recommendation being considered by government for self-regulation. It is saying polluters regulate your pollution." Ramesh criticised government's move to set up a committee "to re-do all environmental laws. A bill is now prepared whose thrust will be self-regulation." He also said the concept of "go" and "no-go" areas for coal reserves is now diluted.

**The Times of India**

**Title : Govt wants to be biz-friendly, green laws a hurdle: Ramesh**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**New Delhi:**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

Jairam Ramesh, former environment minister speaking on Monday at the Times LitFest in Delhi warned that India may be trying to claim a leadership role at the ongoing United Nations climate change conference (COP21) in Paris, but at home its policies are not the most environmentally sound.

Attacking the Centre's environmental policies, Ramesh said "Mr Modi will claim for India a leadership role in Paris, he will quote Gandhi, he will quote the scriptures but you cannot have an international leadership role if you have a domestic policy that is based on the edifice of loosening environmental policy ."

Ramesh critiqued government's attempts to introduce "self-regulation" for polluters. "You can quote a Sanskrit shloka to show environment and development can go hand-in-hand, but in actual practice they're in conflict. If there's a coal mine in a rich forest area, do you allow it or not?" He said in the last 18 months "a clear ideology has emerged that economic growth is more important than environment. There's an ideology that ease of doing business must improve and environmental laws, policies are hindrances". He talked of "a recommendation being considered by government for self-regulation. It is saying polluters regulate your pollution." Ramesh criticised government's move to set up a committee "to re-do all environmental laws. A bill is now prepared whose thrust will be self-regulation." He also said the concept of "go" and "no-go" areas for coal reserves is now diluted.

## The Times of India

**Title : A fake volcano can fight warming**

**Author :**

**Location :**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

There's a cheap, quick dirty, and controversia way to combat global warming that isn't on the agenda of the UN climate summit. It involves replicating the planet-cooling effect of a volcanic eruption.

When Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines blew in 1991, its emissions briefly reversed most of the global warming that had occurred since the start of the Industrial Revolution. The idea is to mimic Pinatubo by using a fleet of modified business jets to inject fine droplets of sulfuric acid into the stratosphere, where they would combine with water vapor to form fine sulfate particles that reflect sunlight away from the earth.

Scientists estimate that a few grams of sulfate would be enough to counteract the warming effect of a ton of carbon dioxide. The cost of this planetary protection? Perhaps 0.01% of the annual world GDP . In other words, almost nothing. The cost of stopping the entire planet from warming would be not much more per decade than the \$6 billion Italy spends to protect one city, Venice, from rising sea levels. That's the calculation of a leading figure in the debate over geoengineering, David Keith, a professor of applied physics at Harvard and of public policy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government.

Naturally , there's a catch. Several, in fact. The sun shield would merely mask the rising concentration of greenhouse gases, like perfuming a skunk. It adds one pollutant to counteract another. It could reverse progress towards closing the hole in the ozone layer by ripping apart ozone molecules. Sulfate particles falling from the sky could cause air pollution deaths. It would leave fertile coral reefs exposed to deadly bleaching. It could cause a war if one country decided it was harmed by another's climate meddling. Even Keith allows that it's a "brutally ugly technical fix."

Critics' biggest worry: It would be perceived as a getout-of-jail-free card for the planet. If pausing global warming is as easy as sending a fleet of modified Gulfstream G650s into the stratosphere with payloads of sulfuric acid, the weak pressure to cut back on emissions of greenhouse gases might get even weaker.

This leaves humanity in a strange place. An effective but flawed technique for stopping global warming is shunted aside while negotiators try to fix the problem the right way , through cutting emissions.



The idea is to replicate the planet-cooling effect of a volcanic eruption

**The Times of India**

**Title : Leaders In A Huddle, World Waits With Bated Breath**

**Author : Amit Bhattacharya & Jayashree Nandi**

**Location :**

**New Delhi:**

**Article Date : 12/01/2015**

### **Capitals Delhi, Beijing Choke On Polluted Air**

As world leaders met in Paris on Monday to commit to a united fight against climate change, the capitals of India and China remained blanketed in heavy smog triggered by pollution. The difference was that Beijing sounded an alert for its citizens while in Delhi it was business as usual.

Authorities in Beijing have issued an 'orange' pollution alert, the second highest of four, wherein outdoor activities in schools and construction work is suspended and residents are warned to stay indoors, agencies reported.

The reports said late Monday afternoon, the level of fine pollution particles (PM 2.5) in the Beijing air had crossed 600 micrograms (mcg) per cubic metre, around 24 times WHO's safe level for a 24-hour period.

Delhi, meanwhile, witnessed one of its worst smog of the season, with visibility remaining less than 800 metres through Monday. PM 2.5 levels were in the 'severe' category in many parts of the city, with the most polluted spot, Anand Vihar, showing levels up to 530 mcg cubic m between 2.30pm and 8pm.

Despite being labelled by WHO as the world's most polluted city, there's no protocol in Delhi for warning residents when pollution levels spike. PM 2.5 levels at individual air monitoring stations have in the past few days crossed the 600 mark. Many residents complained of a choking feeling as a white smog hung in the air through the last day of November, a month that saw Delhi's air quality dip alarmingly.

"Monday morning (6-8am) saw the densest fog of the season in Delhi. In November, such thick fog usually forms only after rain, when moisture levels go up. Since there has been no rain, it's likely high pollution, combined with moisture and absence of winds caused the fog," said R K Jenamani, director of Met office at IGI Airport.

Like in Delhi, local emissions have combined with weather to produce the year's worst pollution in Beijing. The public has been warned to take protective measures when engaging in outdoor activities and those suffering from respiratory diseases advised to stay indoors. China has a four-tier colour-coded weather warning system with red representing the most severe weather followed by orange, yellow and blue. The last time Beijing issued an orange alert was in February 2014.



Both Delhi and Beijing (right) were enveloped by smog on Monday. Authorities in the Chinese capital issued an 'orange' pollution alert asking residents to stay indoors. On the other hand, Delhi failed to warn citizens of the spike in pollution levels as it has no protocol for such situations