

FLAGGING INTERESTING RESEARCH

## CANCER STUDIES TO SCREEN OR NOT

Analysis published in *The BMJ*, January 2016

**AUTHORS:**  
Vinay Prasad and Others

## Screening for cancer hasn't been shown to save lives

WHILE CANCER screening may be linked to fewer deaths from tumours, finding cancers doesn't necessarily save lives when fatalities from all causes are taken into account, according to the authors of a new analysis. Bigger studies are needed to tell whether cancer screening really saves lives, they have argued.

Studies to date may have included too few people to detect slight overall mortality benefits associated with screening, two doctors and a health-care journalist have argued in *The BMJ*. It's also possible that any reduction in cancer deaths due to screening may be offset by fatalities connected to harmful effects of the tests themselves or of unnecessary treatments.

"It is clearly the case that some deaths unrelated to cancer are due to screening, whether from complications of procedures or treatment of cancer," said lead study author Dr Vinay Prasad of Oregon Health and Science University.

Many cancers are also over diagnosed, Prasad added. This means that in some instances, screening detects abnormal cells that would never have progressed to cause symptoms or complications, or not before the person died of old age or another cause.

"Yet because of screening, a person may undergo surgery, radiation, chemotherapy and more to treat it — all those treatments have side effects," Prasad said.

Take stool testing for colorectal cancer. One study found 128 cancer deaths among every 10,000 people who got screened, compared to 192 cancer deaths among every 10,000 individuals who didn't get screened.

But when researchers looked at deaths from all causes, there wasn't a meaningful difference between the two groups. To detect any decrease in overall deaths in either group, the study would have needed to be five times as large as it was.

These so-called "off-target" deaths are particularly likely with screening tests that produce what's known as false positive results, when follow-up evaluations find that people don't actually have cancer.

False positive screening results contribute to more than 1 million prostate biopsies a year, the authors noted. Down the line, procedures done as a result of these inaccurate results can lead to incontinence, erectile dysfunction, hospital admission and deaths. Mammograms, too, may be problematic, they wrote, citing Swiss data showing that these tests avert just one breast cancer death for every 1,000 women screened.

— REUTERS

# Aims and hurdles of cleaning the Ganga

It isn't walking on water, but still a very difficult job — one that India has been trying unsuccessfully to accomplish for the last three decades. AMITABH SINHA lists the steps the government has planned to make India's holiest river pollution-free

MUCH OF the effort to clean the Ganga over the last 30 years has been centred around creating sewage treatment capacities in major urban centres along the river. Besides the fact that a lot of this capacity has remained underutilised or non-functional, the discharge of urban sewage is only one of several interventions required to rid the holy river of pollution.

The government's Namami Gange programme seeks to tackle the problem at several levels at the same time. "Rejuvenation" of the Ganga includes reviving 'Aavah Dhara', or continuous flow in stretches that have gone dry due to natural or man-made reasons, regenerating the river ecology, making the river an important inland waterway, reviving it as a habitat for dolphins and ghazals, and spreading awareness about the need to keep the Ganga clean.

But the first step no doubt is to restart the effort to clean the river that runs for some 2,500 km through five states, and is said to provide direct livelihood to almost 13 million Indians.

## Treating Urban Sewage

Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal together generate over 7,300 million litres of sewage per day that flows directly or indirectly into the river. About half of this comes from Tier I and Tier II towns like Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. Currently, the five states together have the capacity to treat only about 3,300

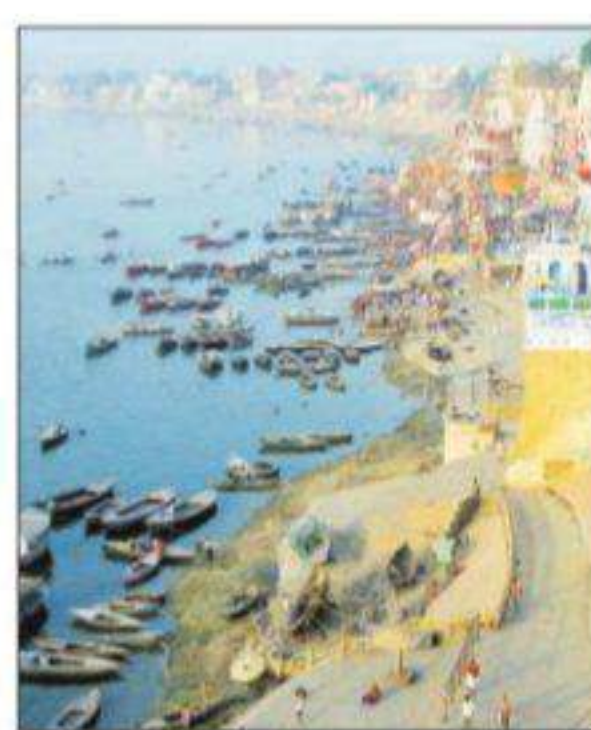
million litres of sewage — or about 45 per cent of the total. The rest flows into the river untreated. This colossal volume might actually be even greater, because large parts of major urban centres like Kanpur and Varanasi are not even connected to the sewage network, and their waste remains unaccounted for.

Creating sewage treatment plants (STPs) was at the core of the Ganga Action Plan that began in 1985. About 1,000 million litres of sewage treatment capacity per day was set up, but lackadaisical state governments and lack of maintenance by municipal authorities have kept a large part of this capacity on paper alone.

The government has now decided to rope in corporates to do this work in all the 118 urban centres along the river. Companies will have to create additional capacities, use existing capacities at optimum levels, and operate and maintain the facilities for a minimum 15 years to produce treated water at prescribed standards.

They will receive some money from the government upfront for creating the infrastructure, but the rest of their investment, operation and maintenance costs, and a decided profit would come in the form of annuities over the 15-year period.

The government hopes that annuity-based payments and guaranteed returns would keep the firms interested. The companies will also be allowed to sell the treated water to generate additional revenues.



A trash skimming machine is already in use at Varanasi. Should machines ordered from abroad arrive on time, surface cleaning could begin in March

## Rural Sewage

About 1,650 gram panchayats lie directly on the banks of the Ganga. The sewage they generate is almost entirely untreated. About half the population in these villages defecates in the open.

The government plans to use biological means to deal with this waste. It wants to experiment with a model said to have been used in a Punjab village by a local spiritual

leader, Baba Balbir Singh Seechewal, who is credited with the successful cleaning of the Kali Bein river with public participation. Seechewal is supposed to have inculcated the practice of segregation of solid and liquid waste, treatment of waste water through oxidation ponds, use of treated water for irrigation, and composting of solid waste. He is said to have infused a sense of community participation and ownership of the river.

## Industrial Effluents

There are 764 grossly polluting industries on the banks of the Ganga, mostly in Uttar Pradesh. These include tanneries, paper and pulp industries, sugar mills, dyeing factories, distilleries, and cement plants. Effluents from all these flow untreated into the river. Tanneries near Kanpur alone generate about 25 million litres of effluents daily.

These industries have been repeatedly told to set up common effluent treatment plants (CETPs), install new technologies, and ensure zero liquid discharge into the river. But enforcement has been lax. The industries have now been given a fresh ultimatum — last year, the National Green Tribunal told them to comply with pollution control norms or face closure. The request of some industries for more time has been granted.

## Surface Cleaning

Solid waste, clothes, polythene, and all kinds of religious offerings are dumped into the river, and float on its surface. It is the easiest to clean them — and can result in a quick

visual makeover for the river.

Machines called trash skimmers have been ordered from abroad to clean the river surface near all major towns. One of these skimmers is already operating in Varanasi. If the machines arrive on time, work on cleaning the river surface is expected to begin by March. The government has also invited corporate groups to take up this task as part of their corporate social responsibility.

## Burning the Dead

Cremation along rivers and immersion of remains is a unique reason for pollution in Indian rivers, and especially the Ganga. Burning of wood leads to air pollution as well. One of the efforts in the Ganga Action Plan of 1985 was to build gas or electric crematoriums, especially in religious centres like Varanasi and Allahabad. Not much was achieved, however.

The current programme seeks to build at least 100 crematoriums by November this year. A standard design has been prepared and approved. Renovation and modernisation of existing crematoriums too has been ordered. Work is under way at some places.

## Others Initiatives

Several other components of the Clean Ganga programme are planned to be initiated simultaneously. These include the launch of a public awareness exercise, regeneration of aquatic biology, plantations, and riverfront development. A comprehensive law on the Ganga is also in the offing.



# गंगा नदी पर पनबिजली परियोजना का शरद ने किया विरोध

प्रेस  
13-1-16

नई दिल्ली, (वार्ता): जनता दल (यू) के अध्यक्ष शरद ने गंगा नदी पर पनबिजली परियोजना को मंजूरी देने के का कड़ा विरोध किया है और प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी मामले में तुरंत हस्तक्षेप करने का अनुरोध किया है। श्री ने श्री मोदी को भेजे पत्र में कहा है कि गंगा नदी पर पन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण से संबंधित उच्चतम न्यायालय रहे मामले में वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की ओर से एक हलफनामा दाखिल किया गया है जिसमें गंगा और सहायक नदियों पर पनबिजली परियोजना के निर्माण की देने की बात कही गई है।

उन्होंने शपथपत्र पर गहरी नाराजगी व्यक्त करते हुए है कि एक ओर सरकार गंगा नदी के संरक्षण एवं संवर्धन संकल्प व्यक्त करती है और दूसरी ओर उसे नष्ट करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जून 20 उत्तराखंड में बाढ़ की भीषण त्रासदी को सभी लोगों ने इसके बावजूद गंगा पर पनबिजली परियोजना को मंजूरी प्रयास किया जा रहा है जिससे लगता है कि सरकार पर गंभीर नहीं है। श्री यादव ने कहा है कि अनेक समितियों ने गंगा नदी पर पनबिजली परियोजनाओं के विरोध में अपना निष्कर्ष दिया है।

# झटका: नमामि गंगे योजना का फंड जारी करने पर रोक

13-1-18

नई दिल्ली | विशेष संवाददाता

नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एनजीटी) ने मंगलवार को नमामि गंगे परियोजना पर केंद्र सरकार को तगड़ा झटका दिया। एनजीटी ने प्रदूषण के आंकड़े उपलब्ध न कराने और लापरवाही के कारण गोमुख से कानपुर तक गंगा सफाई के लिए फंड जारी करने पर रोक लगा दी। मामले

पर अगली सुनवाई 18 जनवरी को होगी।

**यूपी-उत्तराखंड को पैसा नहीं :**

जस्टिस स्वतंत्र कुमार की अध्यक्षता वाली पीठ ने जल संसाधन मंत्रालय और राष्ट्रीय गंगा नदी बेसिन प्राधिकरण (एनजीआरबीए) को एमसी मेहता की ओर से दायर यचिका पर निर्देश जारी किया। अब बिना एनजीटी की मंजूरी के उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड सरकार को

कोई भी पैसा प्राधिकरण की ओर से नहीं जारी किया जाएगा।

**अधिकारी जवाब नहीं दे सके :** पीठ ने यह आदेश तब जारी किया जबकि यूपी और उत्तराखंड के अधिकारी दोनों राज्यों में नदी में बढ़ रहे प्रदूषण से जुड़े विभिन्न बिंदुओं पर स्पष्ट जवाब देने में असफल हो गए। एनजीटी ने अधिकारियों से कई सवाल किए व उचित जवाब नहीं मिलने पर नाराजगी जताई।

**लापरवाही का आरोप :** सुनवाई के दौरान अधिवक्ता एमसी मेहता ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तराखंड औद्योगिकीकरण के दौरान नदी के संरक्षण के प्रति लापरवाह हैं। मेहता ने आरोप लगाया कि दोनों ही राज्यों के पास इस संबंध में समुचित जानकारी नहीं है और कोई आंकड़ा भी नहीं है। यही वजह है कि दोनों राज्यों के अधिकारी एक-दूसरे पर आरोप लगाते रहते हैं।

## सख्त आदेश क्यों?

एनजीटी जानना चाहता था कि गोमुख से हरिद्वार तक के रास्ते में कौन-कौन सी औद्योगिक इकाइयां कहां और कितना कचरा गंगा में डाल रही हैं। गंगा सफाई से जुड़ा कोई विभाग यह जानकारी नहीं दे पाया।



## एनजीआरबीए क्या?

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने एनजीआरबीए का गठन गंगा के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए किया है। मौजूदा समय में प्राधिकरण की गंगा सफाई की निगरानी करने वाली यह सर्वोच्च संस्था है और राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) 'नमामि गंगे' से जुड़ी परियोजनाओं को लागू कराने वाली एजेंसी है।

हिन्दुस्तान

नई दिल्ली • बुधवार • 13 जनवरी 2016 •

# जनवरी में आगे भी टंड के आसार नहीं

## अनुमान

नई दिल्ली | विवेक तिवारी

इस वर्ष जनवरी के अंत तक कड़कड़ाती ठंड की संभावना बेहद कम है। मौसम के जानकारों की मानें तो अलनीनो के प्रभाव के चलते 2008 के बाद इस वर्ष जनवरी महीना सबसे गर्म हो सकता है।

जनवरी महीने में औसत अधिकतम तापमान 19.5 डिग्री सेल्सियस के करीब रहता है। वहीं इस वर्ष यह औसत से पांच डिग्री सेल्सियस तक अधिक बना हुआ है। मंगलवार को अधिकतम तापमान 25.1 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया जो सामान्य से पांच डिग्री अधिक है।

**पश्चिमी विक्षोभ का प्रभाव :** मौसम वैज्ञानिकों के अनुसार एक पश्चिमी विक्षोभ का प्रभाव अभी बना हुआ है। जबकि दूसरा 14 जनवरी को सक्रिय हो रहा है। इसका प्रभाव खत्म होने के पहले ही 19 जनवरी को एक और पश्चिमी विक्षोभ के सक्रिय होने की संभावना है।

## प्रदूषण से भी गर्मी बढ़ी

मौसम जानकारों के अनुसार तापमान की वृद्धि में प्रदूषण भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहा है। हवा में मौजूद प्रदूषक तत्व सूरज की गर्मी को सोख लेते हैं और बहुत देर तक वातावरण में गर्मी बनाए रखते हैं। इसके चलते अधिकतम तापमान अधिक दर्ज किया जाता है।

## आज हो सकती है बूंदबांदी

मौसम विभाग के अनुसार बुधवार को आसमान में बादल छाए रहेंगे। दिल्ली व आसपास के कुछ इलाकों में हल्की बूंदबांदी दर्ज की जा सकती है।

इन पश्चिमी विक्षोभों के प्रभाव के चलते 22 से 23 जनवरी तक आसमान में बादल बने रहने की संभावना है। मौसम विभाग के आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2008 में 9 जनवरी को अधिकतम तापमान 28 डिग्री सेल्सियस दर्ज किया गया था। इसके बाद नौ वर्षों के बाद 5 जनवरी 2015 को अधिकतम तापमान 26.5 डिग्री दर्ज किया गया।



HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELHI  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 2016

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htspotlight

## BUND ELKHAND BLUES

## BATTLING FARM DISTRESS

## 2009 aid fails to stem suicides, migration

**HIGH AND DRY** ₹7,266-crore package has done little to protect farmers from regular droughts, rampant corruption worsens situationRanjana and Anupam Patwari  
\* hindustantimes.com**BHOPAL/SAGAR:** When 39-year-old Ram Dwivedi shot himself with a rifle in Uttar Pradesh's worst drought-ravaged Banda district a few months ago, it came as a shock even to local residents in the drought-ravaged Bundelkhand region.

In the past few years, most people who committed suicide in the area were either tenants or small-time farmers. But despite having 20 acres of land, Dwivedi could not generate enough income to sustain his six-member family.

Hit by drought, unseasonable rainfall and hailstorm in a matter of a few months, the once well-to-do farmer invested heavily in his recent crop. But successive farm distress events dashed those hopes.

Dwivedi reportedly walked into his house after realising his investments were going down the drain, asked his daughter for a pouch of chewing tobacco, hid her goodbye and went to the farm to kill himself. "He was depending heavily on the crop to repay his loan but was depressed at seeing the prospect of the second crop of the year failing," said his younger brother, Anil Dwivedi.

Such stories of rural distress are strewn across the Bundelkhand region, where farmers are fighting with their backs to the wall after a drought, followed by an unusually warm winter followed by heavy crop yields. A farmer death is reported every third day from the 18 districts that comprise the region. Government agencies report around 400 people have killed themselves in the past year but local estimates say the number is 10 times higher.

A ₹7,266 crore package in 2009 promised by Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi has achieved little, except for increasing loan burdens, rampant corruption and poor project implementation.

## LITTLE COMPENSATION

The promised compensation hasn't trickled down to those who need it most.

## LAND OF NO RETURNS

Seven years after a special package was rolled out, very little has changed in Bundelkhand. The region continues to reel under acute drought, poor crop yield, unpaid loan burdens and farmer suicides.

₹8,316cr

was sought in 2008 by an inter-ministerial panel that surveyed the region

₹7,266cr

approved by Union cabinet in November 2009

₹3,760cr

sanctioned for Bundelkhand by Madhya Pradesh

₹3,506cr

given to Uttar Pradesh

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BUND ELKHAND

Uttar Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh

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## Funds caught in Centre-state tussle, farmers struggle

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