

Net-Zero Deadline Or Not, Here's What India Must Do To Cut Emissions

Scientists say the world needs to halve global emissions by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050 to avoid the worst impacts of climate change

India surprises COP26 climate summit with 2070 target for net zero emissions

So far, India has made good on its climate promises, made as 'nationally determined contributions' (NDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the global treaty under which the COP26 is taking place

By Tanvi Deshpande

What We Did

- ▲ India aims to take its installed renewable energy capacity to around 60% of installed capacity, at 450 GW, by 2030
- ▲ A National Hydrogen Mission for generating hydrogen from green power sources
- ▲ A plan to decarbonise the Indian Railways by 2030
- ▲ Electrification across sectors to reduce dependency on carbon-intensive fuels
- ▲ Incentivising electric vehicles through schemes such as Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India Scheme (FAME)
- ▲ Promoting a shift from biomass for cooking to LPG, encouraging conversion of all lights to LEDs inside of homes and on streets, and
- ▲ Launch of an energy savings certificates trading scheme

What We Plan on Doing



Renewables in, coal out



'Make-in-India' green hydrogen



Electrify the economy



Capture emissions that cannot be avoided

Rapid electrification of the energy systems, a faster switch over to electric transportation, and creating space for green hydrogen in manufacturing are among the pathways India must embark on

COP26: The Hits & Misses



By Flavia Lopes

The pact, announced on November 13, brings countries closer to keeping global temperature rise under 1.5°C by 2100, and has closed some loopholes on carbon markets that let polluters continue emitting greenhouse gases, and set in place a reporting mechanism to ensure greater transparency in countries' progress on their climate pledges.



Specific agreements on forests, coal, cars, methane and a \$24 billion agreement to stop overseas fossil fuel finance, all signed at COP26, can make significant strikes towards cutting emissions, the pact said.



Highlights

HITS

Paris Rulebook: More transparency, Nationally Determined Contributions to be updated sooner

Carbon markets: Some loopholes fixed

Finance: By 2025, developed countries will double finance for adaptation

Electric vehicles: India signs pledge to go all-electric by 2030

MISSES

Methane emissions: Some curbs announced but biggest emitters not in

Loss and damage: Rich countries won't pay, yet

Fossil fuel phase 'down' not 'out'

Researchers: These efforts are not enough

IS THIS ENOUGH?

The final deal at COP26 moves countries closer to controlling global temperature rise but falls short on climate finance. The Climate Pact is a step forward, researchers say, but efforts to decarbonize are not enough to limit global temperature rises to two degrees Celsius

Sanitation Does Not End With Flushing A Toilet



By TNUSSP Team

Primarily, there are 2 methods of treating waste, which are followed in India. Here's the journey of the waste under both methods-

The Sanitation Cycle

Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP)

An FSTP is especially designed to treat waste generated outside the underground sewage network. Expensive to build and operate, centralised underground systems are built, managed and maintained by government agencies.

Requirements in order to pump in large quantities of water to households on the network-

- extensive underground piping
- continuous water supply
- rigorous maintenance
- large quantities of energy

Wastewater generated is then carried in underground pipes through a series of pumping stations to a Sewage Treatment Plant(STP), usually located at a city's periphery.

On-site sanitation systems

In India, an estimated 47% of urban households depend on these on-site systems, according to the ministry of urban development's National Policy on Faecal Sludge and Septage Management.

Untreated waste from these on-site systems often goes into undesignated areas like open drains, water bodies and empty land, leading to hazards such as groundwater pollution and faecal contamination of the water supply.

Around 62.5% of toilet waste in urban India is untreated or partially treated, and a major part of this waste is from on-site systems, according to the NPFSSM.

The waste generated is collected in septic tanks or pit latrines, are are carried by cesspool vehicles to the nearest Sewage Treatment Plant.



- AT THE STP,
- ▼ Separation between solid and liquid waste
 - ▼ After treatment, the liquid can be used for irrigation
 - ▼ After treatment, the solid can be used as fertilizer



FSTP



co-treatment



Both FSTPs and cost-effective methods like co-treatment can thus become efficient on-site sanitation management systems to deal with India's mounting sewage crisis. A lack of awareness regarding infrequent desludging can lead to sludge overflow, pollution and health risks. Hence, TNUSSP and the state government are exploring methods like automated SMS reminders and a desludging app.

Karunguzhi in Tamil Nadu, consequently, is one of the first towns in India to move towards the 'full cycle of sanitation', i.e., access to toilets, safe containment, conveyance (through the sewer network or through trucks), and finally treatment and disposal of toilet waste.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005



'DOMESTIC VIOLENCE' includes-

Harming or injuring a **woman** in a domestic relationship, be it-

Physical Abuse

Sexual Abuse

Verbal and Emotional Abuse

Economic Abuse

Source- http://chdlsa.gov.in/right_menu/act/pdf/domviolence.pdf

RIGHTS TO THE VICTIM UNDER THE ACT-

- Right to reside in the shared household
- Protection orders issued to the accused, for the victim's safety
- Residence orders being issued to the accused
- Monetary Relief
- Full custody of children may be given to the victim, with visiting rights to the accused.
- Penalty to accused for not following orders
- Penalty to Protection Officer for not following Orders

ONLY A FEMALE CAN BE A VICTIM

LIVE-IN RELATIONSHIPS ARE ALSO PROTECTED

MARITAL RAPE AND UNLAWFUL DOWRY DEMANDS ARE FORMS OF ABUSE

VICTIM RESOURCES AND REMEDIES



INFORM THE PROTECTION OFFICER



FILE AN APPLICATION AND MAKE USE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL'S DUTIES TOWARDS HER

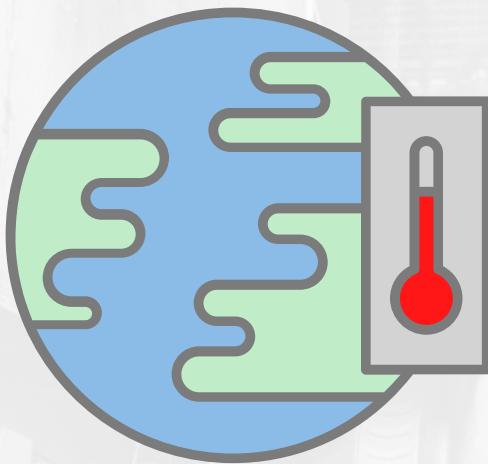


MAKE USE OF SHELTER HOMES, MEDICAL FACILITIES AND COUNSELLING IF NECESSARY

Why Air Cooling Technologies Are Heating Up The Earth

By Flavia Lopes

With heat waves sweeping across India, India's cooling demand is expected to grow five to eight times by 2037-38, as compared to 2017-18 levels, with the most growth in the demand for cooling spaces, which will be met through air conditioners & refrigerators.



CFCs(Chlorofluorocarbon) have been destroying the ozone layer high in the earth's atmosphere,

HFCs have a strong heat-trapping effect that is contributing to global warming and are up to several thousand times more warming than carbon dioxide.

Cooling technologies are also highly energy- intensive, consuming large amounts of electricity, produced mainly using coal, which results in high CO2 emissions.

Coping Measures

- ⊕ Formulation of India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) in 2019.
- ⊕ Ratification of the Kigali Amendment in 2021
- ⊕ Usage of CO2 in refrigerators makes a partial come-back
- ⊕ Phasing out of ozone-depleting substances like HFC(hydrofluorocarbons) by mid-2024, through the Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules

1 billion tonnes
Currently, cooling technologies add over 1 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions (CO2) yearly



50% of Indian households are expected to be air-conditioned by 2050, not only leading to an increase in HFC leakage, but also in energy needs



In 2050, HFC emissions are expected to contribute to warming that is equivalent to 20% of global CO2 output



ICAP launched in 2019 seeks to reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20-25% by 2037-38

0.4°C

The HFC phaseout would help avoid upto 0.4°C of global warming by the end of this century

HIV/AIDS - Facts and Figures (India)

2019

1,500,000

1,000,000

500,000

0

**No. of General clients
detected sero-positive
for HIV**

**PLHIV Alive and
on ART**

Source- National Health Profile, 2020

Why India's Public Health Insurance Doesn't Work As Well As It Should

By Gokulananda Nandan

From 2018, since the **Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana**, a public Health Insurance initiative began, it is yet to meet one of its main objectives of seamless, paperless and cashless access to services at the point of care.

PM-JAY (Facts)

110 Million

Poor & deprived rural & urban(selective) beneficiaries for insurance

2011

Socio-Economic and Caste Census- basis for selection of beneficiaries

upto Rs. 5 Lakh

of Health Insurance cover required to be considered beneficiary

Diseases

Insurance covers only diseases which cannot be cured in a primary health centre

Schemes

PM-JAY subsumed-Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme

PM-JAY (Stats)

33

States and Union Territories with PM-JAY

23,311

Hospitals Empanelled

162,003,748

Ayushman Cards Issued

19,958,886

Hospital Admissions

15,579 Crore

Value of Treatments Provided

What's Going Wrong?



Excessive Out-Of-Pocket Expenditure



No Outpatient Consultation



Inadequate Funding



of healthcare expenditure was out-of-pocket in 2018

Rs. 3200 Crore

Budget allocated to PM-JAY in 2021-22, which is lower than that of 2019-20

People who do not need hospitalisation outnumber those who do by 135 times in rural areas and by 122 times in urban India

4 Ways India Can Aim For Universal Primary Healthcare

By Swagata Yadavar

Shift from vertical programmes to holistic care



of the Ministry of Health and Family welfare budget in 2018-19 was for the National Health Mission, of which maternal and child health component accounted for 74%



Indians killed from non-communicable diseases like hypertension, cancer & diabetes

An important component of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana is the **health and wellness sub-centres and primary health centres**

Pay and train frontline workers better, hire mid-level health workers



ASHAs needed better training, monetary support, timely replenishment of the drug kit to perform better

1,974

Primary health centres without doctors



Medical providers in PHCs in 19 major states counted "absent"

Rural Medical Assistants seem like a viable solution to this problem, as it was found that that **RMAs** performed the best in terms of prescribing drugs

Improve quality of care and reduce barriers

1.6 Million

Indians died due to poor quality of care, almost double than those killed due to non-utilisation of health services (838,000)



This makes a large number of citizens—**58%** in rural areas and **68%** in urban areas--to seek care from the private sector

Solutions (Potential)-

- Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act
- Rogi Kalyan Samitis

Spend more on health

1.02%

Pre-Covid percentage of GDP spent on Health



This increased the share of out-of-pocket (OOP) expenses for Indians, and have made Indians the **sixth biggest** OOP health spenders in the low-middle income group of 50 nations.

The **National Health Policy 2017** talked about increasing public health spending to **2.5%** of GDP by 2025. Post-Covid, the spending on health has been doubled.



of India's nearly 248 million children study in over one million Govt. schools which remain poorly funded

3.2%

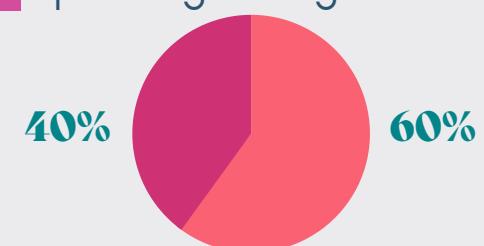
of India's GDP spent on education in 2021-22, as opposed to the 6% suggested by every NEP since 1968

93.224 Crores

Spending by Govt. on education in 2021-22 as opposed to 99.311 Crores in 2020-21

Spending on School Edu.

Spending on Higher Edu.



CENTRAL FUNDING

The central government contributes to education in two ways: through centrally sponsored schemes (Ex.- the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan) and central sector schemes (Ex. - the Navodaya school network)

STATE FUNDING

States contribute the most educational funds. Other than contributing to centrally sponsored schemes, states also have their own schemes, such as Bihar's incentives for girls in secondary school.

Outlay remains flat

While spending on education has increased since 2014-15, it has remained **stagnant** at around 10.5% of the total government budget

The COVID fiasco

As schools reopen and the government tries to implement the 2020 **New Education Policy**, India will have to spend more and reallocate funds



Not nearly enough

Along with teacher training, and monitoring, supervision and digital infrastructure are **underfunded** in India's budget

How India Funds Public School Education

By Shreya Khaitan

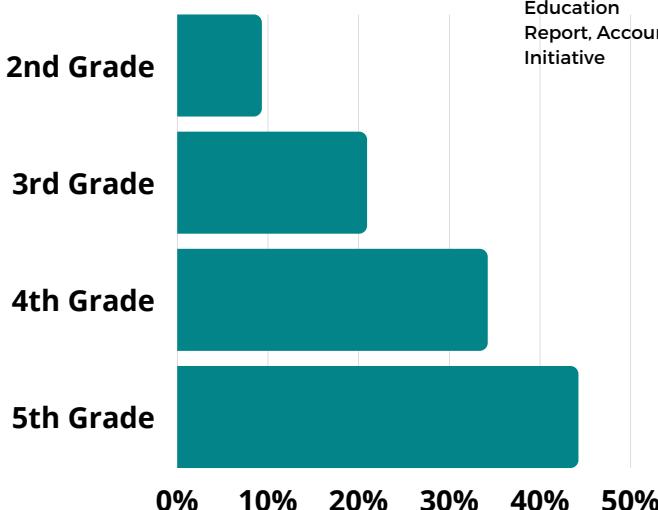


52%

of India's nearly 248 million children study in over one million Govt. schools which remain poorly funded

STUDENTS DO NOT LEARN ENOUGH IN SCHOOL

Sources- Annual Survey of Education Report, Accountability Initiative



Children in Government Schools Who Can At Least Read a Grade II Level Text (%) In 2018



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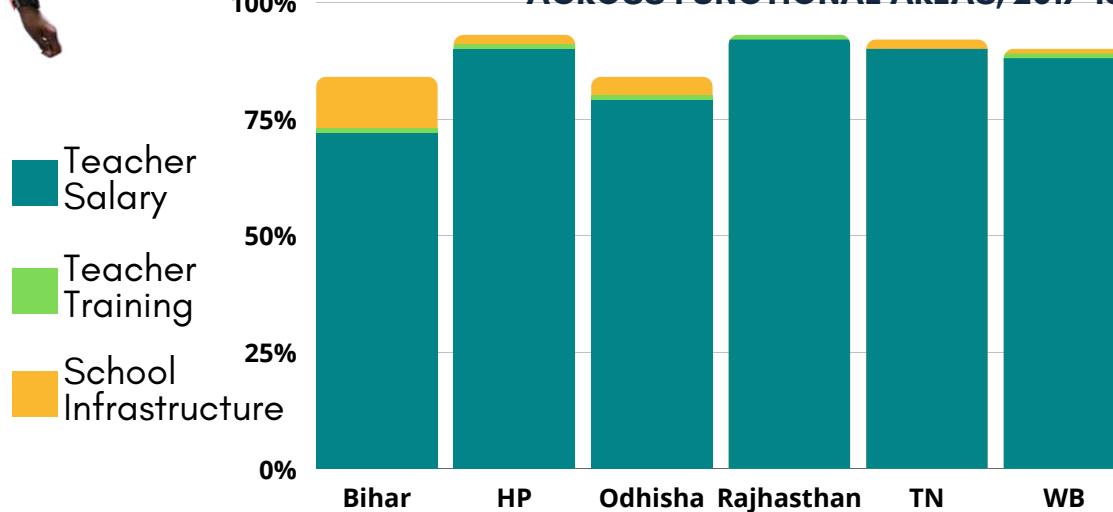
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DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE BY STATES ACROSS FUNCTIONAL AREAS, 2017-18

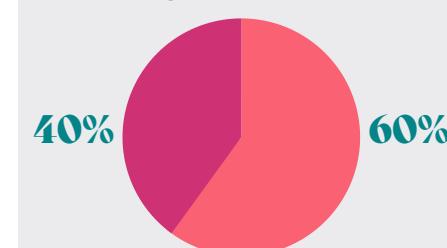


Spending on School Edu.

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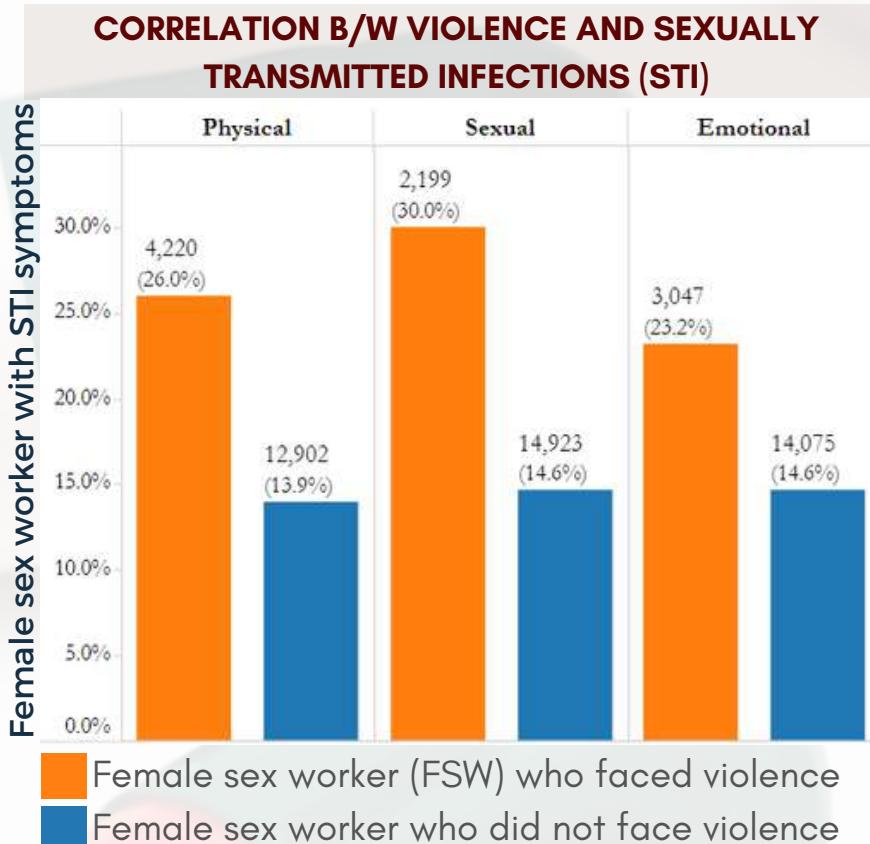
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How Violence Contributes to Diseases Among Sex Workers

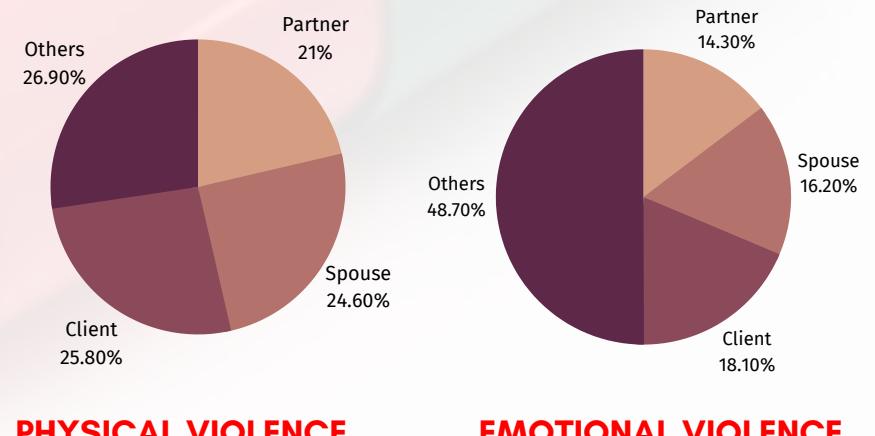
iS.

By Sumit Chaturvedi

Violence inflicted on sex workers increases their risk of contracting **STIs**, including AIDS. While **sexual violence** has a more obvious connection to STIs, physical and emotional violence also play a major role in increasing their **vulnerability**.



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST FSW (FEMALE SEX WORKERS)



"Violence has a direct and indirect bearing on sex workers' ability to protect themselves from HIV and maintain good sexual health," - World Health Org.

STUDIES SHOW THAT-

- ▲ More money and more clients are correlated with more violence and STIs.
- ▲ Those who work from brothels or lodges are at greatest risk of violence.
- ▲ Violence impedes the chance that a sex worker will be tested for HIV.

Sex work in India is not a crime, but running brothels and soliciting clients are illegal under the **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (1956)** which is often interpreted in ways that lead to harassment, detention, and arrest of sex workers, endangering them further. Social support is important for sex workers to "challenge power relationships and structural barriers that contribute to their vulnerability".

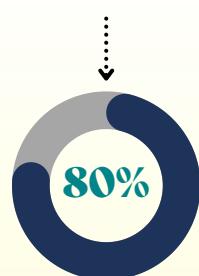
Denied Visibility In Official Data, Millions Of Transgender Indians Can't Access Benefits, Services

By Shreya Raman

NALSA Judgement

Transgender persons were granted legal recognition in a Supreme Court judgement in April 2014 that recognised transgender as a third gender.

Majority of official data sources, like NFHS, USIDE continue to collect and provide data in the binary format, excluding transgender and intersex persons. Even sex-disaggregated documents, like birth certificates fail to include intersex persons.



Transgenders have no bank accounts because of lack of documentation



Transgender children are forced to quit their education due to harassment and bullying, impacting their chances of employment and societal integration.

Individuals who identify as transgender often face discrimination from healthcare workers, limiting their access to health services.

Transgenders are subjected to higher rates of gender-based violence, especially by police personnel.

A valid identity card is a prerequisite for accessing any government welfare scheme or private service system, including healthcare, education, banking and housing. Despite legal recognition in 2014, acquiring an identity card in their preferred name and gender remains a challenge for transgender persons.

Last year, as India went into lockdown due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the government announced that each transgender person would receive Rs 1,500 as direct transfer and ration supplies.

2011 Census 4.8 Million

India's first attempt at collecting data on people with non-binary gender identities

5711

Transgender individuals received the bank transfer

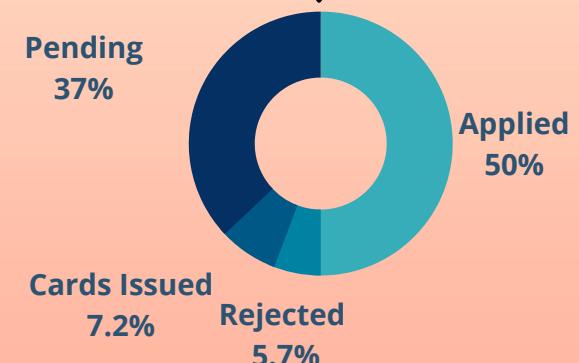
Estimated population of Transgenders in India

1299

Transgender individuals received the ration supplies.

2020

Launch of the National Portal for Transgender Persons, based on the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act



Nearly 85% Of Transgender Persons' Applications For ID Cards Are Pending

How Repowering Old Wind Turbines Can Help India Meet Renewables Targets

iS.

By Jency Samuel

What is Repowering?

- Repowering means replacing a high number of smaller, less efficient turbines with a smaller number of bigger, more efficient turbines.
- This comes with increases in capacity, hub height, rotor diameter (the circle formed when the turbine's blades rotate), etc.
- The amount of energy produced increases with an increase in blade length, and hence the rotor diameter.



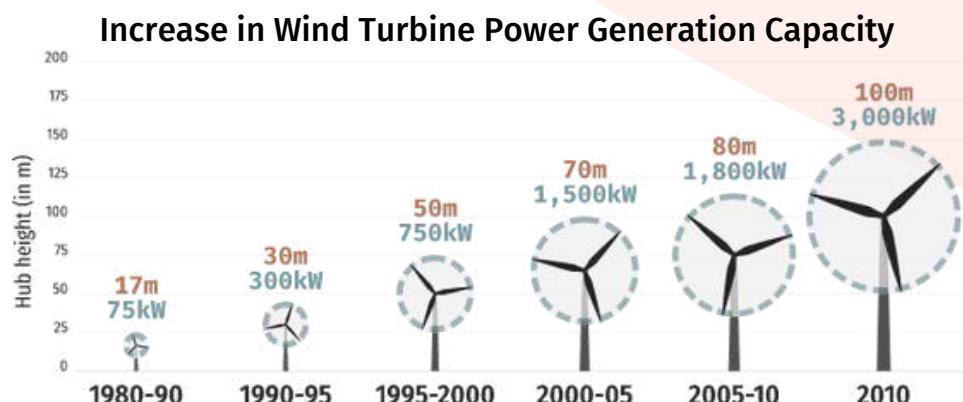
55 kilowatt



3,000 KW (3 MW)

Capacity of the very first wind turbine installed in India

Capacity of present day turbines



How it can Help India meet Renewables targets

Repowering means more electricity production per unit. When wind turbines replace other forms of electricity production such as fossil fuels, there's a higher reduction of carbon dioxide emissions per wind turbine, which ultimately helps us fight climate change.

Challenges

- The industry cites lack of financial incentives as a reason for failure to repower, including limits on capacity addition imposed by discoms.
- There is no clarity between the public utilities and stakeholders on sale and tariff of the additional energy produced after repowering.
- Reluctance to Change
- Shortcomings of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy policies

WAY FORWARD-

Experts suggest a cooperatively financed credit model of repowering turbines by State residents and entrepreneurs as was successfully done in the Netherlands.

How Repowering Old Wind Turbines Can Help India *is.* Meet Renewables Targets

By Jency Samuel

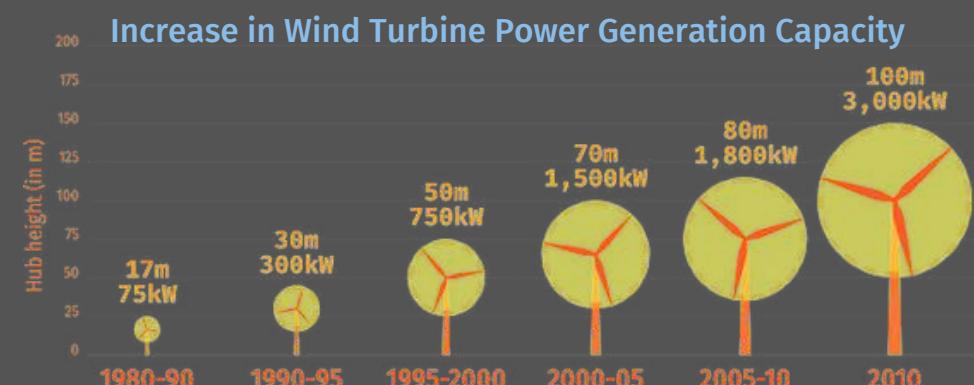
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Tamil Nadu had the highest installed wind power generating capacity, with 9.6 gigawatt (GW) as of March 31, 2021, per Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) data.

Challenges

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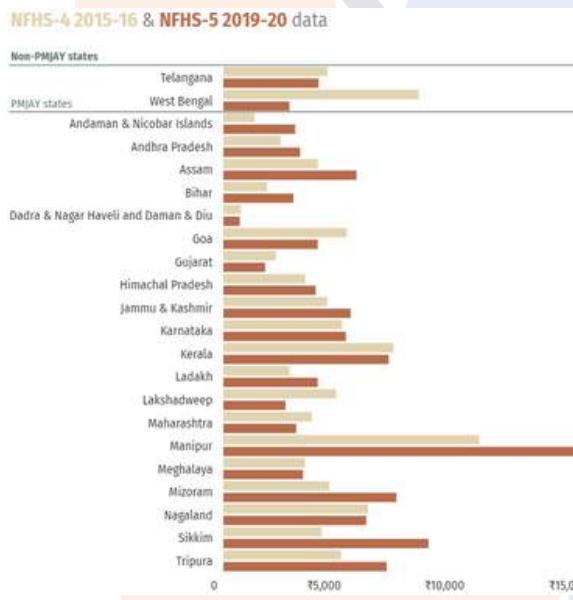
WAY FORWARD-

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West Bengal Outperformed States That Implemented PM's Health Insurance Scheme, On Key Indicators

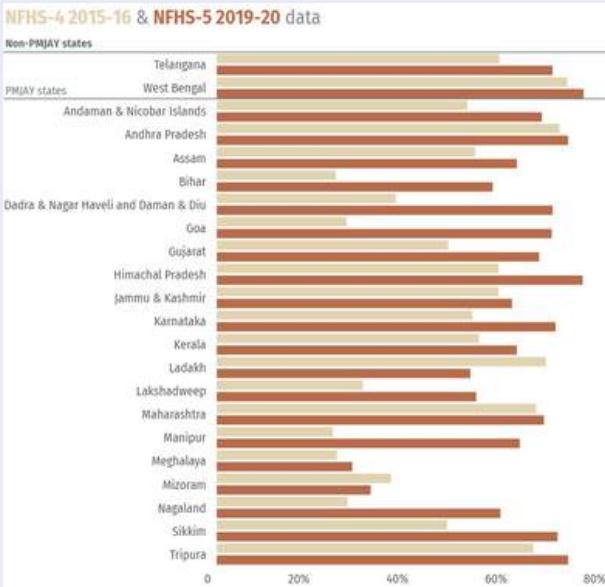
By Anoo Bhuyan, Nileena Suresh

The **PMJAY (Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana)** scheme aims to provide Rs 5 lakh health insurance coverage per year to nearly 110 million economically vulnerable families, or 500 million people. PMJAY is jointly implemented by the central and state governments in 32 states and UTs. However, **West Bengal, Telangana, Odisha and Delhi** have not implemented PMJAY.



Current Use Of Any Family Planning Methods In PMJAY and non-PMJAY States/UTs

Average Out-of-pocket Expenditure Per Delivery in a Public Health Institution in 20 PMJAY, 2 Non-PMJAY States/UTs



West Bengal's % of institutional births saw a larger increase at 22%, compared to its PMJAY neighbours Bihar, Assam and Sikkim, at 11% from 2005-11 to 2012-18.

In terms of births in public health institutions, West Bengal's performance (a 28% increase) was better compared to its neighbours (10%)

West Bengal paid on average Rs 7,919 per delivery in a public health facility in 2015-16, per NFHS-4. By NFHS-5 (2019-20), they paid Rs 2,683, a 66% reduction in cost.

Out-of-pocket Expenditure

WB went from being the second-worst on the OOPE metric in 2015-16 to fourth-best in 2019-20, among the 22 states/UTs.

Child Health

West Bengal has seen the third biggest improvement in neonatal, infant and under-five mortality compared to all other large PMJAY states, from 2005-11 to 2012-18.

Family Planning

WB remains the best performer on uptake of family planning methods among all 22 states and UTs, large and small, with 74.4% of married women in West Bengal accessing family planning methods, without PMJAY.

Vaccination

On fully vaccinating children, West Bengal has outperformed all the large PMJAY states.

Why India Still Has A 12-16 Week Gap Between Covishield Doses

By : Lesley A. Esteves, Shreya Khaitan

Interval between doses

WHO recommendation- 8 to 12 weeks

England- 8 weeks

Northern Ireland- Up to 8 weeks

Scotland- 8 weeks

Australia- 4 to 8 weeks

India- 12 to 16 weeks



On December 31, 2020, UK recommended a 12-week gap between the two doses.

On January 16, 2021, the two-dose vaccine was to be administered with a gap of four-six weeks between doses.

On March 22, this was increased to six-eight weeks

On May 13, NTAGI recommended the dosage interval for Covishield be extended further to 12-16 weeks.

Reasons-

- India is in a different stage of the pandemic compared to the other countries using the same vaccine.
- India has not completed single-dose vaccinations for the entire population yet.

IF INDIA WAS THINKING OF REDUCING THE DOSAGE INTERVAL FOR COVISHIELD, THEY SHOULD FIRST DO SO FOR THE POPULATION THAT IS MORE PRONE TO SEVERE DISEASE OR DEATH FROM COVID-19 OR LOCATIONS WHERE THERE ARE CURRENTLY MORE CASES OF COVID-19, EXPERTS SAID. WITH BETTER SUPPLIES AND REDUCED DAILY INFECTIONS, THIS WOULD BE THE RIGHT TIME TO EVALUATE THE EVIDENCE AND POSSIBLY BRING DOWN THE GAP TO 8-12 WEEKS.

1.39 billion doses

As of 23 December 2021, India has administered over 1.39 billion doses overall, including first and second doses of the currently-approved vaccines.

12 to 16 weeks

dosage interval for Covishield.

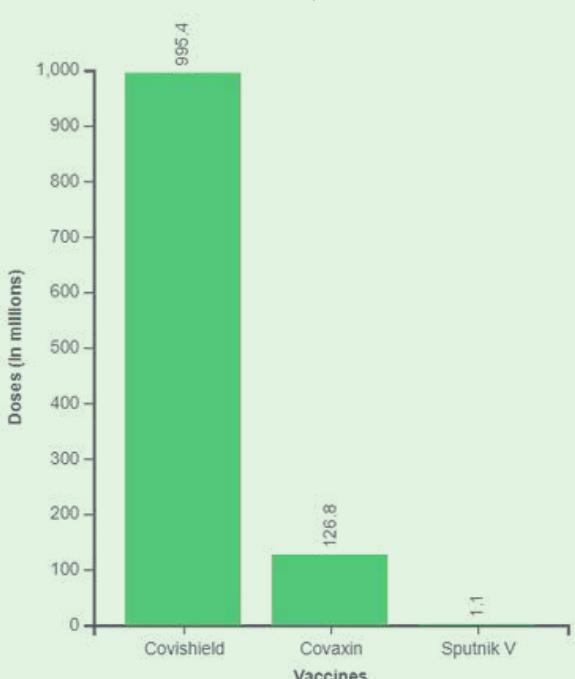
831,486,835

people with one dose administered (60% of Indian Population)

565,489,939

people have been fully vaccinated with both doses (41% of Indian Population)

Vaccine administration by vaccine brand



What's Green Hydrogen And Why It's Important For India's Climate Goals

By : Flavia Lopes

GREEN HYDROGEN-

'Green' hydrogen is produced by using renewable energy to split water into hydrogen and oxygen. In contrast, the conventional process of making hydrogen uses fossil fuels. This could reduce global warming-causing greenhouse gas emissions and help countries achieve their climate goals.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF HYDROGEN

	Grey	Blue	Turquoise	Green
Process of production	Steam Methane Reforming (SMR) or gasification, in which methane reacts with steam at high pressure to produce hydrogen. It also produces carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide	The same SMR or gasification process is used, but the carbon dioxide released is stored in the ground using carbon capture and storage technology	A process called pyrolysis uses steam to break methane down into hydrogen, oxygen and solid carbon. This is done after methane is passed through molten metal which prevents oxygen reacting with carbon to form carbon dioxide	Electrolysis to split water into hydrogen and oxygen
Energy Source	Coal	Coal	Renewable electricity	Renewable electricity
Emissions	Substantial CO ₂ emissions	Lower GHG emissions than grey hydrogen	Leaves residual carbon in solid form and not CO ₂	Zero GHG emissions

SECTORS WHERE GREEN HYDROGEN COULD BE USED

Manufacturing: Steel, Chemicals, Refineries

Transport: Shipping, Cars, Aviation, Rail, Buses, Trucks

Power generation

Heating

Way Ahead

The main challenge in transitioning to green hydrogen is to make it economically competitive and commercially viable.



India can use its recent US-India Climate and Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership to push for collaboration on research on transition to green steel.



A hybrid model consisting of green hydrogen and green steel is the way to go.

5x

By 2050, India will see a five-fold growth in grey hydrogen demand, a TERI report predicts.



By 2030 green hydrogen will become cost-competitive with hydrogen from fossil fuels, when its cost is likely to fall by more than 50%

Current Costs

Its current cost is between \$3/kg (Rs 221/kg) and \$10/kg (Rs 737/kg).

UPDATES- GREEN HYDROGEN IN INDIA-

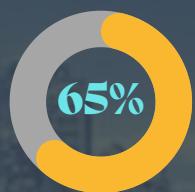
- In September 2021, Kerala initiated talks with energy companies to make green hydrogen from a solar power facility at Cochin Airport.
- In August, the prime minister announced the National Hydrogen Mission to support India's energy transition goals.
- India Becomes Latest to Test Green Hydrogen Microgrids in December 2021
- NTPC Renewable Awards India's First Green Hydrogen Project In Andhra Pradesh in December 2021.
- Sentient Labs announces hydrogen fuel cell bus that runs on indigenously developed electric powertrain and hydrogen fuel cell in December 2021.

Smart City Deadline Looms But Targets Remain Distant

By- Priyanka Gulati

India's Smart Cities Mission (**SCM**) identified **100 cities, covering 21% of India's urban population**, for a makeover in four rounds starting January **2016**. Each smart city is expected to complete its projects within five years from the date of selection. These projects are meant to improve core infrastructure and services to make cities more **liveable, economically vibrant and environmentally sustainable**.

PROGRESS OF PROJECTS UNDER SMART CITIES MISSION-



Round 1,
Commenced 2016,
20 cities



Round-Fast Track
Commenced 2016,
13 cities



Round 2,
Commenced 2016,
27 cities

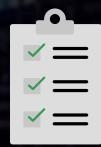


Round 3,
Commenced 2017,
30 cities



Round 4,
Commenced 2018,
10 cities

FACTORS AT PLAY-



Overambitious
plans



Budget
constraints



Administrative clutter
remains



Not enough
urban planners



Increasing
disparities



Not enough
'smart' citizens



Sustainability not
prioritised enough

WAY AHEAD-

- Aim for a holistic and equitable approach across cities.
- Smart cities need to revisit their core idea of using smart technologies to stay one step ahead.
- Models of a city should be small, manageable, and self-sustaining.
- There is a need for a transparent platform where demand and supply interact.

A Protest In West Bihar Shows How Unsurveyed Land Leaves Residents Vulnerable

By- Nihar Gokhale

Eight Indian states and two UTs have areas that have not been surveyed by the state government. People living and working on these lands have no land titles and hence no protection from displacement.

20%

Among the states, Bihar has the highest proportion of unsurveyed land--20% of its area or 18,832 sq km

In over a decade, the Union government's Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme, which seeks to provide states with financial and technical help to update and digitise land records, has been able to carry out surveys on just 3% of the total geographical area of the country. In 2020, the government launched the SVAMITVA programme to survey residential areas in rural areas but this mission leaves out urban areas.

Chhapra protests

Even if the occupants are encroachers, they are dependent on the land and must be offered compensation and rehabilitation to avoid conflict.

To begin with, only farms

The British only surveyed agricultural lands, leaving out inhabited areas of villages and cities as well as forests, the point being to cover areas which generated land revenue.

Slopes, mining zones, riverine lands excluded

This exclusion of forests and inhabited areas from land surveys is a crucial gap in land governance, because forest areas are the most vulnerable lands, while inhabited lands are economically valuable.

State policy not clear

The Bihar revenue department has, on several occasions since 2019, considered developing a policy to survey unsurveyed but occupied lands, but there is no policy yet.



The Challenge Of Saying How Many Excess Deaths Could Be Due To Covid-19

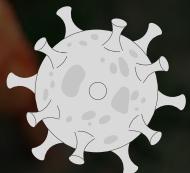
By-Rukmini S

EXCESS DEATHS HERE SIGNIFIES THE EXTRA NO. OF DEATHS AS COMPARED TO A TYPICAL YEAR

REASONS AS TO WHY IT IS A CHALLENGE-



Rough assessments
of
undercounts



No foolproof method
to estimate all
actual Covid-19 deaths

460000

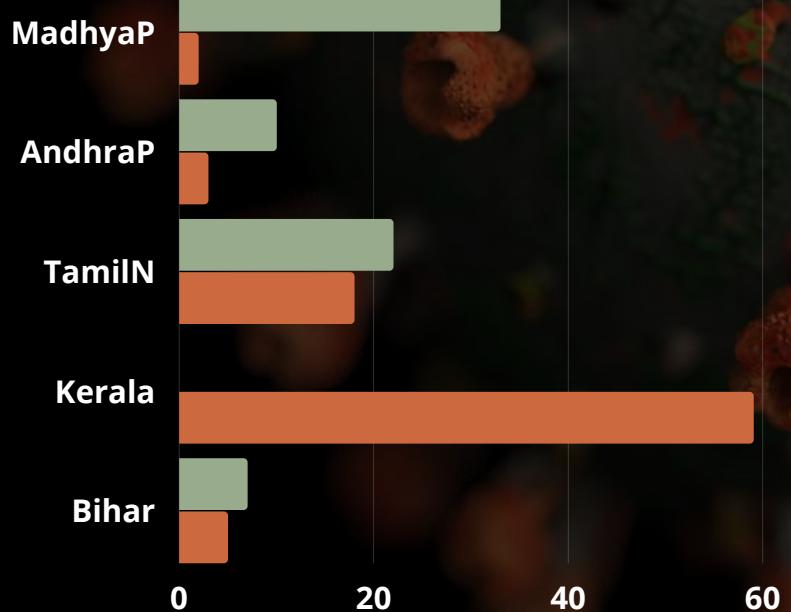
The five states
saw over 460,000
excess deaths in
the first five
months of 2021



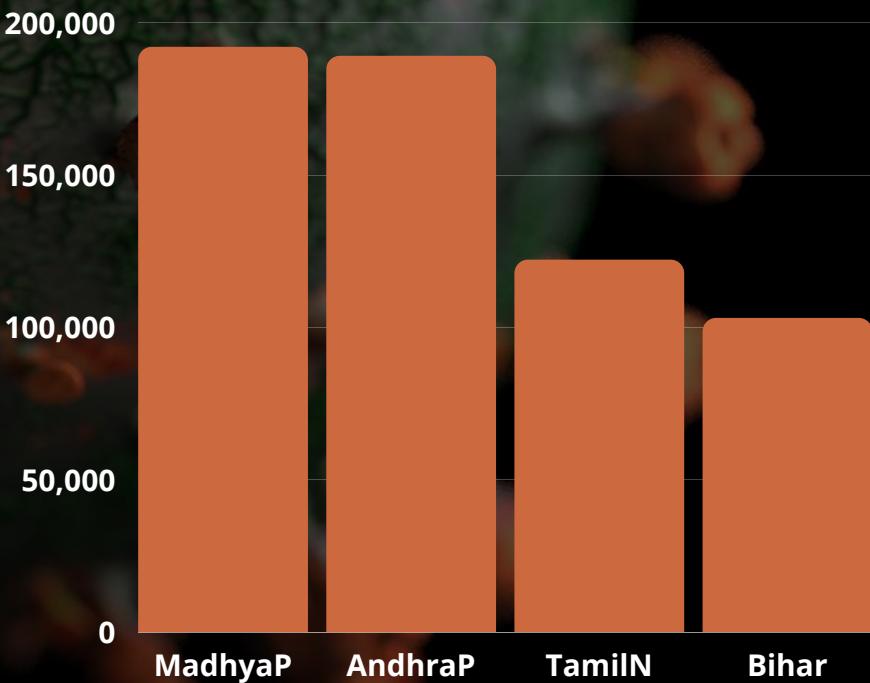
But the official Covid-19
toll in these states in this
period accounts for only
6% of these excess deaths.

**How many of the remaining 94%
are 'missed' Covid-19 deaths?**

% OF EXCESS DEATHS IN 5 INDIAN STATES IN-
● 2020 ● 2021



EXCESS MORTALITY IN 4 STATES FROM MAR'20-MAY'21

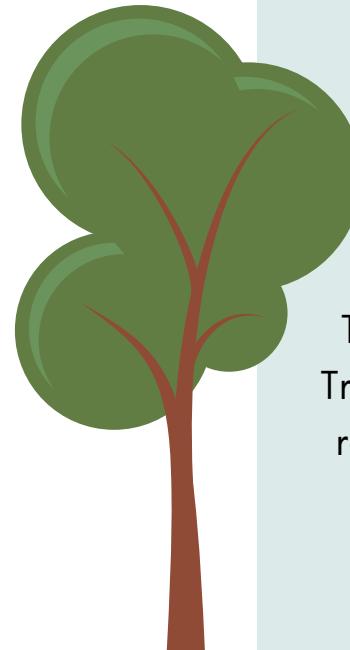


The larger point is that all excess deaths in a pandemic should matter. The lower the percentage of Covid-19 deaths in excess deaths, the worse it reflects on the government of the day because the question arises of why did so many die in that case.

Why Tree Transplantation Can't Make Up For Loss Of Green Cover

By : Flavia Lopes

- Widespread felling though every tree supports 30 species
- Neglect killed 60% of transplanted trees
- No viability study
- No method
- Transplantation not a solution



iS.
2.9%
The 2019 India State of Forest Report revealed that India's total tree cover is 95,027 sq km, just 2.89% of its geographical area.



The Delhi Government's Tree Transplantation Policy of 2020 requires building agencies to transplant 80% of the trees they uproot.

Big projects in India where tree transplantation failed-

2,141 trees

Up to 2,141 trees in 2017 were felled in Aarey Colony, an urban forest , to make way for the Mumbai Metro 3 project linking the southern end of the city to its western suburbs.



The Bombay High court appointed a fact-finding team in 2019 to inspect the transplanted trees and reportedly found that over 60% of them had died.

21 trees

The metro line constructed to connect north and south Nagpur led to the transplantation of 21 trees in 2019



None of them survived.DESPITE THIS FAILURE, the city has planned infrastructure projects like the Rs 1,053-crore InterModal Station to integrate road, rail and metro terminals but would end up displacing 1,940 trees.



Nagpur, once one of Indian greenest cities, has lost over or 40 sq km of its green cover to infrastructural projects between 1999 and 2018-- reducing its green cover from 31% of the city's area to 21%



94% of Mumbai has been concretised over 40 years and the metropolis has only one tree for every four persons

0.166

Bengaluru tree-human ratio

Our Journey



10 Years of
IndiaSpend



2011

Launch of
IndiaSpend



2012

Introduced
FactChecker.in



2013

-IndiaSpend
Fellowship
-Hindi Web Interface



2014

-Collaboration with
Guardian
-Inducted member of
Global Investigative
Journalism Network



2015

-Inducted in
International
Fact Checking
Network
-Launched
#Breathe- Air
Quality
Monitoring
Initiative

2020

-Launch of
IndiaSpend Tamil
-Launch of IFQ
-Launch of ISDJ



2019

- Bagged the Data
Journalism Award for
FactChecker.in
-Launch of Health-
Check.in



2018

-National
Investigation award
by Asian College of
Journalism
-Won-Red Ink Award
-June L Beider Prize
in Cancer Journalism
-Launched India
Governance Report



2017

-Nomination-Best
Website of the Year
at GEN Summit
-Launched Data
Journalism
Workshops
-ICFJ Fellowship
-ICRC Award for
health story
Reach-Lily MDR
Award for TB Story



2016

- Recieved the
mBillionth
Award
-#Breathe as
part of Tech for
Good
-Launch of Data
Fix



2021

IndiaSpend completes 10 Years!

Indian Police Work 14-Hr Workdays

iS.

By- Atman Mehta

"It's not like Singham.", a Station House Officer said.

44%

Police personnel in India work for more than 12 hours a day, on average

24%

Police personnel in India work for more than 16 hours a day, on average



"We're supposed to have a holiday once every week, but that too is never certain."

"Only major problems such as cardiac issues, cancer, liver problems, etc are covered in our Mediclaim," he added.

73%

Police personnel reported that their workload is taking a toll on their physical and mental health

"Will not let our children join the police force." the SHO said.

84%

Police personnel reported that their duties leave no time for their families

"I've no time to spend with family," the SHO said.
"I have an 18-month-old son. When I leave for work in the morning, he's asleep and when I return from work, he's also sleeping."

Odisha

Average working hours in Odisha are the highest, 18 hours a day.

4 in 5

Personnel said they do not get paid for overtime work

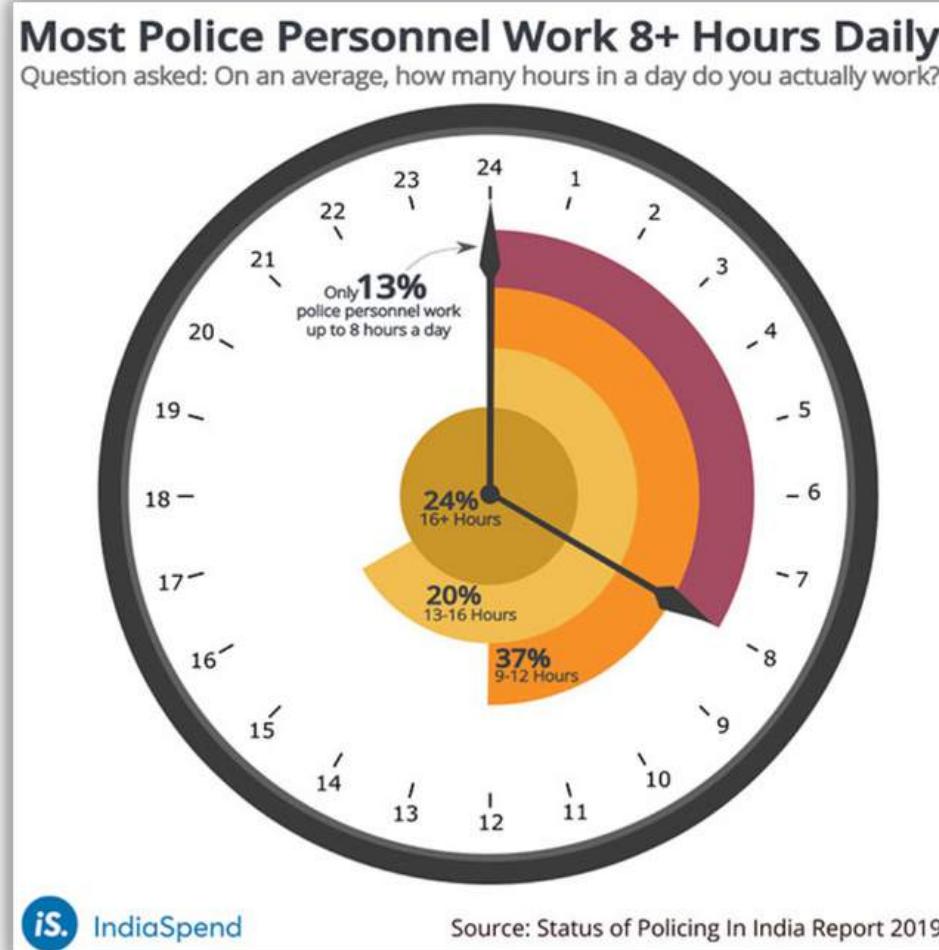


1 in 5 sanctioned positions vacant

As many as 22% of positions in the police force were yet to be filled as of January 2017

Deprived of human rights, labour rights & constitutional rights

Non-abidance with Articles 23, 24 and 42

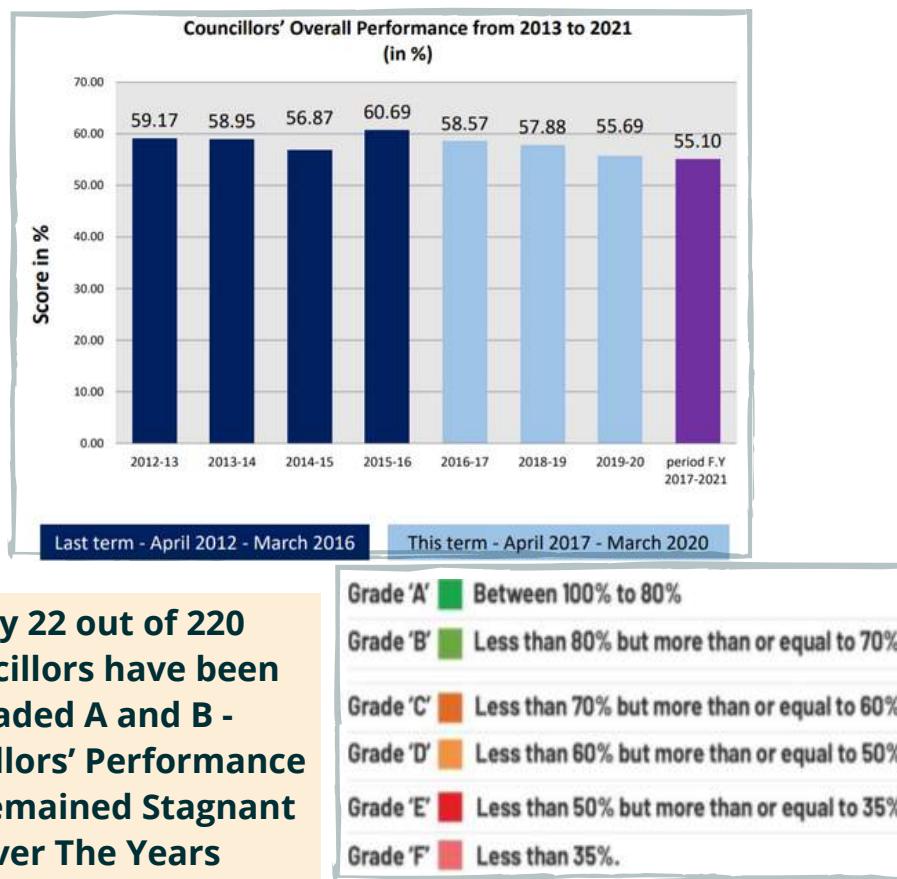


"Every two or three days someone like you comes and speaks with us, but nothing ever changes," he added. "Why don't things change?"

Key Elements from Mumbai Municipal Councillors' Report Card

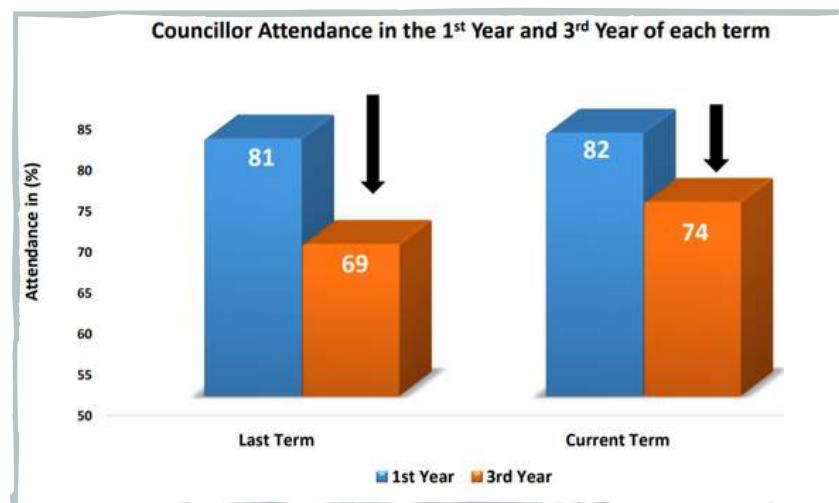
Based on Report by Praja.org

Grades Achieved



Only 22 out of 220 Councillors have been Graded A and B - Councillors' Performance Has Remained Stagnant Over The Years

Attendance

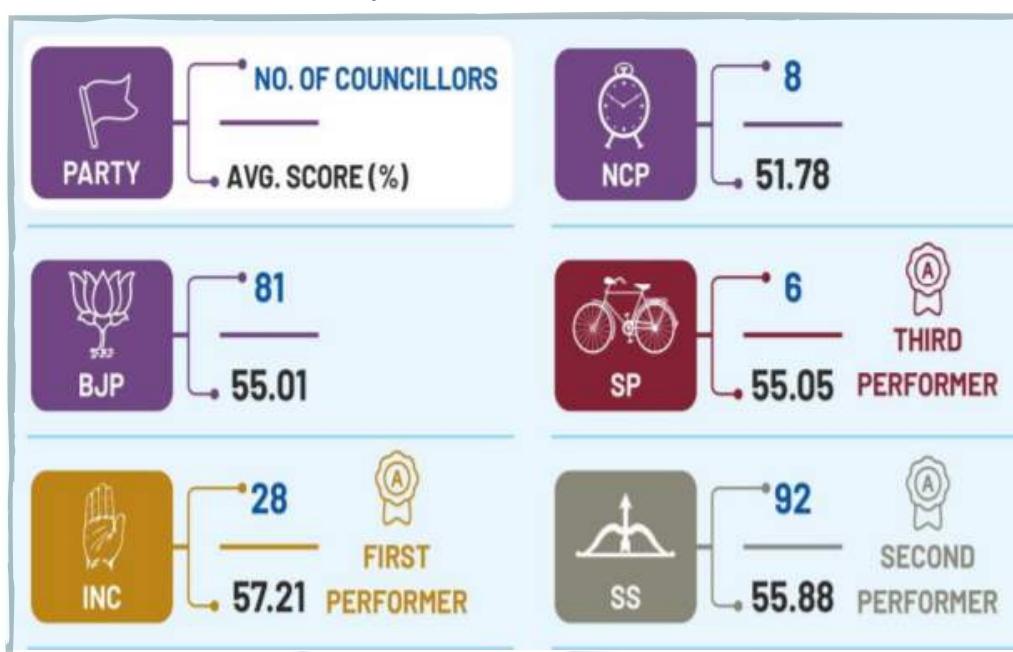


Last term - 1st year is from April 2012 to March 2013; 3rd year is from April 2014 to March 2015

Current term - 1st year is from April 2017 to March 2018; 3rd year is from April 2019 to March 2020

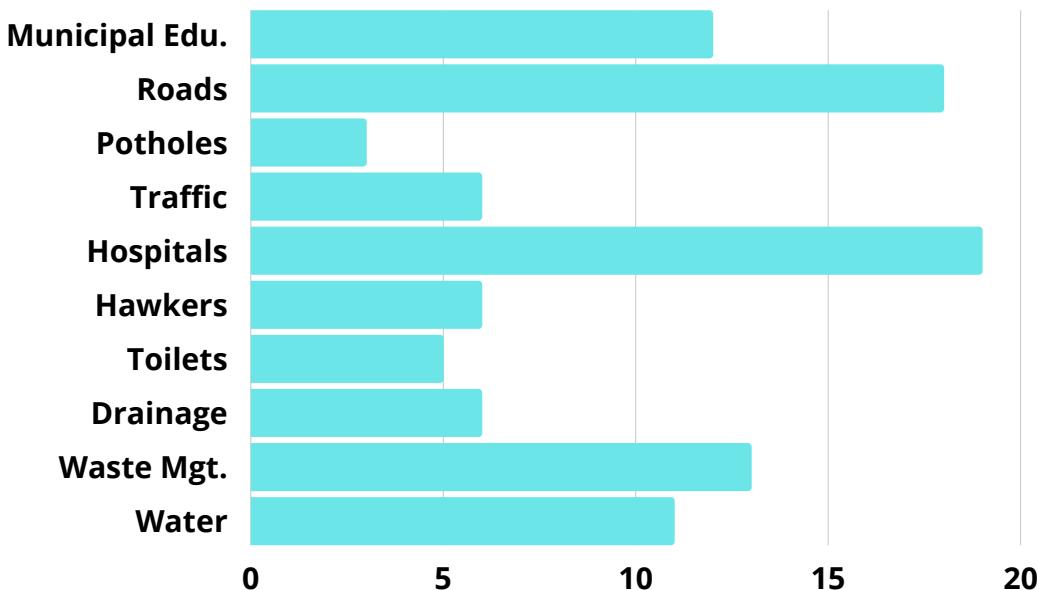
Councillors' Attendance Dropped from 82% in 2017-18 to 74% in 2019-20 -Attendance declines as the term progresses

Party Performances



- Top 3 parties- Indian National Congress, Shiv Sena & Samajwadi Party
- Average Scores- ABS(32.56), AIMIM(31.38), IND(42.01), MNS(44.01)

Questions Asked



Shiv Sena asked the most questions about Hospitals, Bhartiya Janta Party about Roads, Indian National Congress about Hospitals, and Nationalist Congress Party about Hospitals.

Why There Have Been So Few Women In India's Administrative Services

By- Surbhi Bhatia, Akshi Chawla

13%

From 1951, when the first woman joined the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), until 2020, women have made up only 13% of all IAS officers.

31%

In 1970, women made up 9% of those entering the IAS; that proportion rose to just 31% by 2020.

21%

Currently 21% of serving IAS officers are women, show data from the National Informatics Centre.

14%

As of January 03, 2022, only 14% (13) of the 92 secretaries to the Indian government were women.

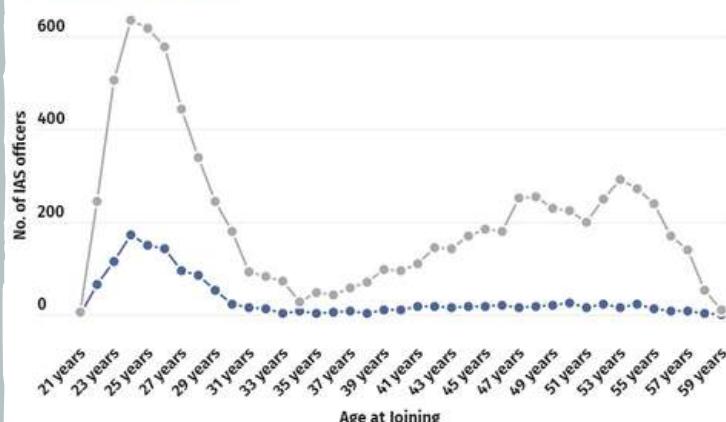
30%

Karnataka and Telangana are the only two state cadres where 30% of the officers were women. Against that, less than 15% of the cadre in Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Bihar, Tripura and Jharkhand were women.



Over 1/2 Of The Women Qualifying For The IAS Did So By 26 Years

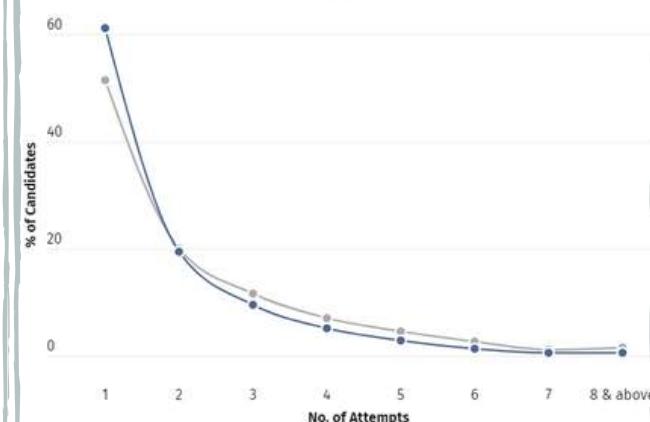
■ Women (no. of officers) ■ Men (no. of officers)



Fewer women take IAS exam

Fewer Women Take Multiple Tries At The Civil Services Exam Than Men

● Men ● Women



Women shoulder an unequal burden of the housework

Gendered experience in IAS prep

A glass ceiling for women

Larger gender gap in IAS applicants from SCs, OBCs, interstate disparities

Gender Gap In IAS Aspirants Greater For Those From Marginalised Communities

■ Female Candidates (in %) ■ Male Candidates (in %)

Category	Female Candidates (in %)	Male Candidates (in %)
General	32	68
SC	25.8	74.2
ST	26.6	73.4
OBC	26.2	73.8

2008

Category	Female Candidates (in %)	Male Candidates (in %)
General	29.4	70.6
SC	22.1	77.9
ST	22.4	77.6
OBC	21	79

Candidates appearing for CSE (Preliminary), by category

As Many Children Die Before Their Fifth Birthday In Uttar Pradesh As In Afghanistan

By- Nushaiba Iqbal

In the latest health survey, conducted between 2019 and 2021, over a third of Indian children (35.5%) under the age of five were stunted—when a child's height is more than two standard deviations below the median height of children of their age



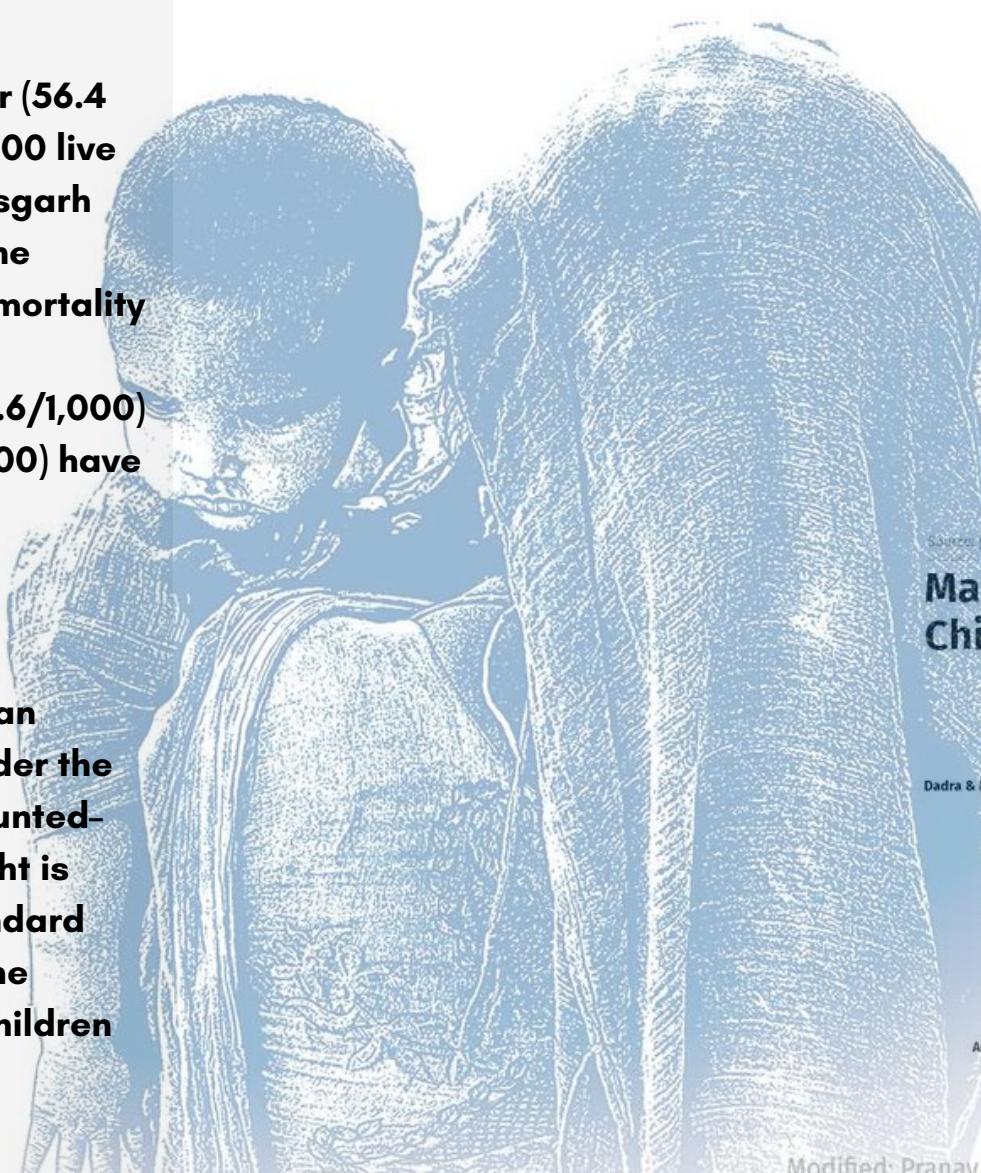
Across India, 42 of every 1,000 children die before the age of five



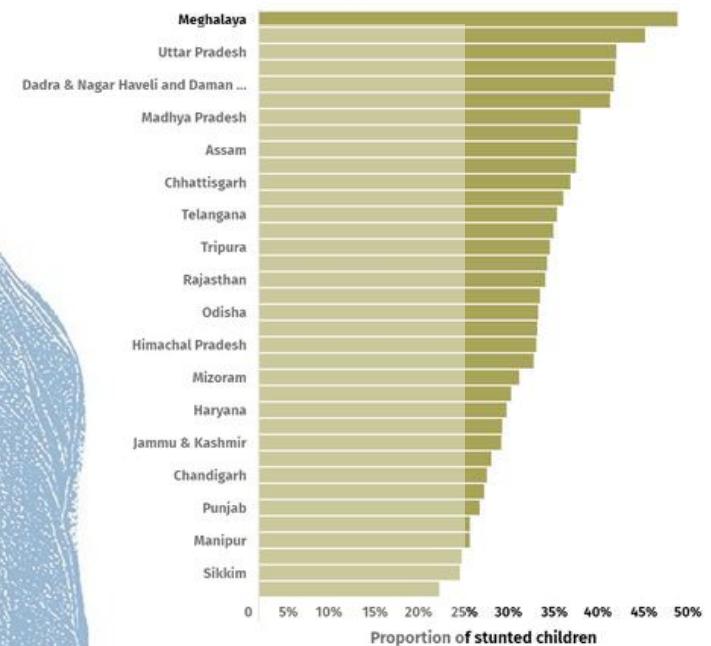
Uttar Pradesh, Bihar (56.4 deaths for every 1,000 live births) and Chhattisgarh (50.4/1,000) have the highest under-five mortality rate. Puducherry (3.9/1,000), Goa (10.6/1,000) and Kerala (5.6/1,000) have the least



Over a third of Indian children (35.5%) under the age of five were stunted—when a child's height is more than two standard deviations below the median height of children of their age

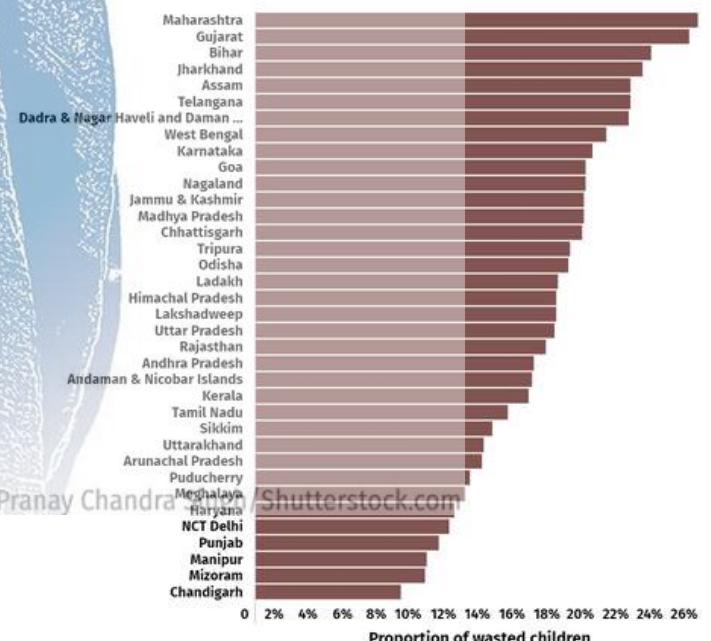


Over A Third Of Indian Children Are Short For Their Age



Source: National Family Health Survey 5

Maharashtra Has The Most Wasted Children In India



Modified: Pranay Chandra / Shutterstock.com

Source: National Family Health Survey 5