

**MARCH**  
**2023**

**B.V. RAJU COLLEGE**  
**VISHNUPUR**

**DEPARTMENT OF**  
**ENGLISH**

**ACTIVITIES**

**NEWSPAPER ARTICLE**  
**WRITING**

## NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WRITING

Writing is a productive skill. For today's employee at an office, writing skills are essential. Undoubtedly, the way we convey our messages, ideas and thoughts decide the career growth of the professionals. Today's students are tomorrow's employees. As a result, we initiated newspaper article writing to the students. It enhances vocabulary building, grammar skills, punctuation development and sentence structure. In this process, students select a news article from newspaper by thorough understanding at first.

### BEFORE WRITING

Students are asked to work in pairs / individual to read and summarize an article that interests them / him / her in their own words. Each pair / individual then reports back to the class about the article they read the same day or the following day. Students also list words or phrases that are not known to them while summarizing newspaper article.

As I mentioned earlier about the importance of writing skills for student individual, newspaper article writing, an activity based on newspaper was held by the students throughout March 2023 by taking the suggestions. A total of 6 students from first year degree have reviewed articles in the newspaper.

## Breathing the toxic air of Chandrapur

**Dangerous disasters**  
Around 40 km away from the plant is an ash pond that holds coal waste in the form of slurry. "All the bottom ash (2,900 metric tonnes that is produced daily) is dumped into the ash pond by the CSTPS. Then the ash leaks into rivers, nullahs and people's agricultural land," says Suresh Chopane, an activist in Chandrapur.

In September 2022, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), which is responsible for overseeing CSTPS' adherence to environmental norms, wrote in a letter to the electric utility saying it had found seven million metric tonnes per annum of ash dumped in the bund and the plant is storing ash in an unscientific manner.

In March last year, a pipe that carried fly ash slurry from the thermal plant to the ash pond reportedly leaked right over the Eral river, a lifeline for the people of Chandrapur. Sapate claims that the quantity of the leaked slurry was very little.

Ash was reportedly found along the river bed and accumulated in many places on the road next to the pipe. "There was no such thing witnessed," he says.

Dangerous disasters such as the slurry leak are an all too common in India. There have been 76 such incidents reported in just the last decade, according to the Flyash Watch Group.

"The ash pond is a temporary storage unit," says Sripad Dharmadhikar, a policy researcher at the Manthan Adhyayan Kendra, an organisation that studies various environmental issues such as water privatisation, inland waterways, coal and water, and water policy in India. The latest rule regarding coal ash stipulate that the rate of fly ash generation is supposed to meet the rate of utilisation, which means 100% of the fly ash being generated needs to be recycled. Fly ash utilisation is the process by which waste is recycled for reuse in cement, concrete, mineral filler for asphalt roads, etc. As per the rule, all coal power plants must reuse 100% of their fly ash within three years or face a fine of ₹1,000 per tonne. However, one in every two coal-based plants flout these norms, according to a report by the Centre for Science and Environment.

**The better way forward**  
India produces almost 180 million metric tonnes of fly ash every year and a significant fraction of it remains unutilised and unrecycled. The Indian government has issued various notifications on fly ash utilisation, demanding beneficial reuse instead of all-out disposal. Installation of flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) units, and safe disposal of fly ash. Yet, India has recycled only around half of its fly ash even as it generates more in 2020 alone. CSTPS emitted 4,724 tonnes of particulate matter, 1,03,010 tonnes of SO2 and 28,417 tonnes of NOx, according to a recent study by CREA. FGD is a system that can help cut SO2 emissions by up to 90% in some units. This way, "More than 1,300 lives could have been saved in 2020 if the CSTPS (had) installed FGD," CREA's report says.


**Critically polluted**  
Several studies have shown the effects of this pollution. A June 2020 study showed that among street vendors, 12% of those surveyed by two researchers in Maharashtra had complained of respiratory tract infections. According to a report published in February 2022 by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA), an independent organisation founded in Helsinki, the operation of units at CSTPS in 2020 could be linked to an estimated 85 premature deaths in Chandrapur and 62 in Nagpur, about 120 km to the north. The study also said that the effects of ambient air pollution from CSTPS resulted in various health illnesses, which led to 34,000 sick leave days in Chandrapur and 30,000 days in Nagpur. MAHAGENCO responded by serving a defamation notice to CREA. It dubbed the study "mischievous", "baseless", "false", "misleading" and "unscientific".

There are several complaints of respiratory issues in the area around the plant. "Children are falling sick because of pollution. If we go to a public hospital, they ask us to come in, give us medicines and an injection. That's it," says a resident of the city.

Group (Prön) Name: Md. Saleha Maryam

## Spread of toxicity In the air of Chandrapur.

The Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station situated in Chandrapur, A hulking and largest 7-unit facility, has been blowing out the toxicity in the air for nearly 30-40 year till now. People living in the city of Chandrapur breathe the toxic air which is surrounded in their spoiled environment. Thermal Power Stations like this knowingly and willingly spoil & damage its pure & safe immediate environment.




Reports:

According several research and studies it is proved that every day children within the age group of 10-15 years suffer from asthma attacks because of continuous breathing of toxic substances in the air. The quality of Environment is gradually decreasing. (CER) high score of 76-41. Chandrapur city is known as "India's Black Gold City". It apparently has become one of most polluted cities in India. Street vendors, people living on footpaths and also who travel daily (passengers) around 35% of them are facing the issue of Respiratory tract infections. and also by few reports by

Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Station knowingly leaking and discharging its waste in ponds that's now holding coal waste in the form of slurry at the bottom degrading its quality. These industries illegally working & resulting in dangerous disasters on environment & health such as water privatisation, inland waterways coal & water policy in India, which resulted in unsafe drinking water in Chandrapur. Water contained heavy metals such as mercury arsenic & cadmium can causes cancer of bladder & liver. public demanded ₹5 crore as compensation for spoiling ponds. However, Government is taking steps to improve the quality of environment, forests & climate change. by utilisation of fly ash. demanding beneficial reuse instead of all-out disposal. Alerting industries to safely dispose the waste without creating any harm to ponds & rivers or agricultural lands. Also decrease in the emission of harmful gasses & chemical into the air. for safe lives of people residing in Chandrapur.

