

Important Vocab for the Editorial

1. **green** (adjective) – concerned with the protection of the environment; environmentally friendly, environmentally sound, energy-efficient.
2. **pact** (noun) – agreement, treaty, protocol, deal, contract, compact.
3. **potential** (noun) – potentiality, prospect; capability, capacity.
4. **aid** (verb) – facilitate, help, assist.
5. **sustainable** (adjective) – reasonable, sensible, well-founded (without disturbing the balance of nature and then without exhausting all of the natural resources).
6. **post-** (prefix) – after.
7. **pandemic** (noun) – the worldwide spread of a new disease; The illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area.
8. **U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership** (noun) – The United States and India launched a new high-level, “U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership,” to create stronger bilateral cooperation on actions in the current decade to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.
9. **decade** (noun) – a period of ten years.
10. **sustained** (adjective) – continuous, ongoing, steady, continuing, constant.
11. **cut** (verb) – reduce, decrease, lessen.
12. **greenhouse gas** (noun) – heat-trapping gas; a gas (such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, etc) in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation, causing the greenhouse effect and warming of Earth’s temperature. (Courtesy: VOA Learning English).
13. **The Leaders (Virtual) Summit on Climate, April 22 & 23, 2021** (noun) – President Biden invited 40 world leaders to the Leaders Summit on Climate on April 22 and 23, 2021 to galvanize efforts by the major economies to tackle the climate crisis. The Leaders Summit on Climate will underscore the urgency – and the economic benefits – of stronger climate action. It will be a key milestone on the road to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) this November in Glasgow.
14. **virtual** (adjective) – performing a task with the use of the computer, especially over a network.
15. **virtual summit** (noun) – online meeting/conference.

16. **summit** (noun) – meeting, conference, conclave (international meeting/conference of heads of state/government).
17. **carbon emission** (noun) – the release of carbon into the atmosphere.
18. **per capita** (adverb & adjective) – per person, for each, individually.
19. **point out** (phrasal verb) – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.
20. **pandemic-stricken** (adjective) – alarmed, frightened, scared by the pandemic.
21. **fossil fuel** (noun) – non renewable resources (or fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas are formed from the buried /deposited organic materials).
22. **The International Energy Agency (IEA)** (noun) – The IEA is at the heart of global dialogue on energy, providing authoritative analysis, data, policy recommendations, and real-world solutions to help countries provide secure and sustainable energy for all. The IEA was created in 1974 to help co-ordinate a collective response to major disruptions in the supply of oil.
23. **dramatic** (adjective) – considerable, substantial, appreciable, significant.
24. **race** (verb) – hurry, run, rush.
25. **shake off** (phrasal verb) – deal with, handle, tackle, recover from something (e.g. an illness/feeling).
26. **coronavirus** (CoV) (noun) – a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death. (Courtesy: **WHO**)
27. **decisive** (adjective) – resolute, firm, determined.
28. **scale up** (phrasal verb) – increase, expand, augment.
29. **global warming** (noun) – it is the unusually rapid increase in Earth's average surface temperature over the past century primarily due to the greenhouse gases released as people burn fossil fuels.
30. **Paris Agreement/accord/pact** (noun) – The Paris Agreement builds upon the Convention (agreement) and for the first time brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so.
31. **envisage** (verb) – foresee, anticipate, expect.
32. **bilateral** (adjective) – involving two groups or countries.

33. **transformative** (adjective) – forward-thinking, progressive, liberal, dynamic.
34. **-intensive** (adjective/usually in combination) – (in business) concentrating on a particular thing.
35. **renewable energy** (noun) – clean energy, green energy; energy generated from natural resources (such as water, wind & solar energy).
36. **Open source technology/software** (noun) – A technology/software for which the original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified according to the requirement of the user. Open source technology/software is that by which the source code or the base code is usually available for modification or enhancement by anyone for reusability and accessibility.
37. **de-carbonise** (verb) – reduce carbon dioxide emissions (through the use of low carbon power sources, achieving a lower output of greenhouse gasses into the atmosphere).
38. **tend** (verb) – gravitate, be drawn, move; watch over; keep an eye on.
39. **reluctance** (noun) – unwillingness, disinclination, hesitation.
40. **net zero emissions/carbon neutrality** (noun) – it means annual zero net CO₂ emissions; Carbon neutrality means every ton of anthropogenic (human-caused or influenced) CO₂ emitted is compensated with an equivalent amount of CO₂ removed (e.g. via carbon sink or carbon sequestration).
41. **recalcitrance** (noun) – an attitude of uncooperative, resistant, non-compliant.
42. **climate change** (noun) – a long-term change in the Earth's climate, or of a region on Earth (Courtesy: NASA).
43. **industrialized** (adjective) – relating to the developed countries (the countries with advanced technological infrastructure).
44. **use up** (phrasal verb) – take up, occupy.
45. **carbon space** (noun) – the amount of carbon (or CO₂) that can be put into the atmosphere.
46. **forward-looking** (adjective) – progressive, reforming, liberal, radical.
47. **envision** (verb) – visualize, envisage.
48. **anew** (adverb) – afresh, over again, once more.
49. **compensation** (noun) – settlement, reparation (for loss/damage).
50. **win-win** (adjective) – relating to a situation in which each party will gain something.
51. **win-win game** (noun) – a situation in which each party will gain something.

52. lose-lose game (noun) – a situation in which each party could end up as losers in the event of a conflict.
53. clean up (phrasal verb) – tidy up, neat, cleanse, purify; reorganize, restore.
54. enhanced (adjective) – intensified, increased, strengthened, augmented.
55. advance (verb) – progress, make progress, make headway, develop, improve.
56. call for (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
57. yield (verb) – produce, give, provide.
58. persuade (verb) – convince, influence, motivate.
59. at home (phrase) – in one's own country.
60. subsidise (verb/noun) – support, finance, contribute to, provide finance for. (it generally means “pay part of the cost of something, so that it is available at a lower price”).
61. commendation (noun) – praise, appreciation, acclamation, credit, recognition.
62. steer (verb) – guide, conduct, direct, lead.
63. deprived (adjective) – disadvantaged, in need, in want of something (e.g. science).
64. rely on (phrasal verb) – depend on; resort to, have recourse to.
65. executive authority/executive order (noun) – an indisputable/unquestionable order issued by the government (or by the president).
66. rather than (phrase) – instead of.
67. bipartisan (adjective) – involving cooperation between two (opposite & big) political parties.
68. political will (noun) – political desire/intention.
69. engagement (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement.

A green partnership: On U.S.-India climate pact

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The U.S.-India climate pact has the potential to aid sustainable post-pandemic development

The [U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership](#) raises expectations that the coming decade will see sustained financial and technological cooperation between the two countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions. At the [Leaders Summit on Climate organised by U.S. President Joe Biden](#), the world's attention was focused on countries responsible for the highest carbon emissions. India ranks third, behind the U.S. and China, although its per capita CO₂ emissions are less than 60% of the global average, as Prime Minister Narendra Modi pointed out. There is little confidence in a pandemic-stricken world, however, that future growth pathways will be aligned away from fossil fuels. The International Energy Agency, in fact, expects a dramatic rise in emissions as countries race to shake off the impact of the coronavirus, as they did after the 2008 financial crisis. Yet, the years to 2030, as President Biden put it, are part of a “decisive decade”, and action to scale up funding and innovation can help all countries move closer to keeping global warming well below 2°C or even 1.5°C, as the [Paris Agreement](#) envisages. There are many aspects to the [bilateral pact](#) that could be transformative for energy-intensive sectors in India, starting with renewable power expansion to 450 GW. With open source technologies, India could incorporate innovative materials and processes to decarbonise industry, transport and buildings, the biggest emitters, apart from power.

Many developed countries tend to view India's reluctance to commit to a net zero emissions target as recalcitrance, but the climate change crisis originated not here but in the industrialised world, which has used up much of the world's carbon space. A forward-looking policy should, therefore, envision green development anew, providing funding and green technologies as compensation for the emissions space lost by poorer countries. This is a win-win game, since it would aid sustainable development, boost employment, clean up the environment and, crucially, help all countries emerge healthier from the pandemic. British Prime Minister Boris Johnson, who announced enhanced ambition at the summit for Britain to cut carbon emissions by 78% by 2035 over 1990 levels, advanced the agenda by calling for climate funding by rich nations to exceed the decade-old goal of \$100 billion. For the India-U.S. agreement to yield results, Mr. Biden would have to persuade industry and research institutions at home to share knowledge and subsidise transfer of

technologies. He has won commendations for steering America around from the science-deprived Trump years and announcing enhanced ambition: cuts in emissions by 50% to 52% by 2030 over 2005 levels. But much of his climate effort will rely on executive authority, rather than bipartisan support. With political will on both sides, the engagement with India can become a model.

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