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Government need to reconsider decision to absorb students in public school

The government's decision of absorbing all the class XI students in public school by 2021 need to reconsider.

Starting next year, government will take in all students who are awarded the "pass certificate" in government schools which means there will be no students on government scholarship enrolled in private schools.

DNT government did away with the Class X cut-off points in 2019 and most students were absorbed in the public schools based on merit. The remaining were provided full scholarships and enrolled in private on scholarship of Nu 40,000 for day scholars and Nu 70,000 for boarders. Since then, it has brought drastic impact on private educational sector.

The Opposition Party in 2019 opposed the government's move pointing that besides compromising the quality of education, doing away with the cut-off point for class 10 could prove to be a huge financial burden to the government's exchequer. Opposition Party also pointed out that the government lacks clarity and direction of vision and ambition in the 12th five-year plan.

The sole objective for letting private schools was because public schools could not absorb the entire students in Class XI and government also could not invest much on educational sector.

In fact, private school delivers education to poorer sections of societies, including those private schools that are identified as low-fee private schools. On other hand, open-

ing private schools in the country have helped in private sector development. Now if government wants to take away all the students, how and in which other ways government would develop private sector? This can be even termed as political agenda.

The ministry of education has tentatively targeted to distribute about 1,500 students to the private schools on a government scholarship for the 2021 academic session where each school would get only 70 students.

How this could meet operational and development costs to run the school? Many teachers and other supporting staff should be laid off. It would impact livelihood of hundreds.

Whatever, the only means for private schools is provide a better option to government schools by setting higher standards or providing a better quality of education. Private schools invest more for better infrastructure development.

Parents seeking the best educational opportunities for their children would be willing to pay more to secure the better resources offered by private schools - even though similar resources may be available in public schools that serve disadvantaged student populations.

Thus, the distinctiveness of private schools is that they have to follow the market to attract and retain students in order to be financially viable. From all angles, the best solution is government should distribute more numbers of student or make a cut-off point.

Moving beyond Paris, India steps up its climate ambitions

"The country aims to be 'a leader in thought and action on climate,'" said Harsh

Harsh V. Shringla

Five years after the Paris Agreement, India is among the few developing countries that are not only meeting their "green" targets but are aspiring to more ambitious climate goals.

At the recent Climate Ambition Summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi articulated the Indian approach. He said that we must set our sights "even higher", even as we do not lose sight of the past. He added that India would not only achieve its Paris Agreement targets, but would exceed them.

At the U.N. Climate Action Summit in 2019, Modi said that an ounce of practice is worth more than a ton of preaching. We are taking practical steps across all areas, including energy, industry, transport, agriculture and protection of green spaces, in our whole-of-society journey to become a leader in climate action and climate ambition.

India recognizes that climate change cannot be fought in silos. It requires an integrated, comprehensive and holistic approach. It requires innovation and adoption of new and sustainable technologies. Conscious of these imperatives, India has mainstreamed climate in its national developmental and industrial strategies.

Energy is at the center of all climate strategies. We believe India has become a clean energy powerhouse and is a leader in energy transition from carbon dioxide-producing sources to renewables and non-fossil-fuel sources.

We intend to keep harnessing India's renewable energy potential. Our renewable energy capacity is the fourth largest in the world and the capacity expansion being undertaken is also one of the largest in the world. The bulk of this will come from the cleanest

energy source, the sun.

We are seeing progress already. We initially committed to 175 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022. We have gone further and expect to cross 220 GW in the next two years. We have an even more ambitious target of 450 GW by 2030.

We are working to ensure that 40 percent of electric power in India is from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. This clean energy push goes hand-in-hand with a parallel effort to reduce the emissions intensity of our economy by 33-35 percent from 2005 levels by 2030.

The Ujala scheme - a national drive to use LED lamps - is reducing CO2 emissions by 38.5-million (M) tonnes every year. The Ujwala scheme, under which over 80-lakh households have been provided access to clean cooking gas, is one of the largest clean energy initiatives in the world.

Climate action and sustainability is being brought into government schemes across multiple sectors. Our Smart Cities Mission is working with 100 cities to help them become more sustainable and adaptable to the challenges of climate change. The National Clean Air Programme aims to reduce air pollution (PM2.5 and PM10) by 20-30 percent in the next four years.

The Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections by 2024 to all households in rural India, has a strong sustainability focus.

More trees are being planted and degraded land is being reclaimed to create a carbon "sink" that can absorb 2.5 to 3-billion tonnes of CO2.

We are also working

rapidly to create a green transport network, to offset a sector known for its polluting emissions particularly in our big cities.

India is building next-generation infrastructure such as mass transit systems, green highways and waterways. A national electric mobility plan is creating an e-mobility ecosystem with the aim to have over 30 percent of all vehicles on India's roads to be electric.

These initiatives are for our own good as India is among the countries most vulnerable to the impact of climate change.

We recognize there is still a long way to go but these efforts are already paying dividends. India's emission intensity has reduced by 21 percent over the period 2005-2014. Over the next decade, we are expecting even greater reductions.

India intends to be a responsible global citizen in the climate space. We are not only going beyond our Paris Agreement commitments. We are adopting innovative instruments to further international cooperation in climate action.

We have created international organizations like the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure that are working on creating global low-carbon pathways. More than 80 countries have joined the International Solar Alliance, making it one of the fastest-growing international bodies.

This combination of national action and responsible international citizenship makes India unique amongst developing countries and is placing it on the path to realize its ambitions to be a leader in thought and action on climate.

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