



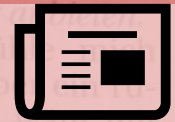
**RKKMUN CLUB**

**COMMUNARD**

*Ninth Edition*

July'24





## “Recognising The Climate Rights By The Courts And How India Can Enforce It”

Through the court's recent judgment in *M.K. Ranjitsinh and Ors. vs Union of India and Ors.*, Supreme Court of India. This ruling carries significant implications for climate action and citizens' rights.

### The Court's Verdict

The Supreme Court noticed that people have a right to be free from the adverse effects of climate change, identifying both the right to life and the right to equality as its sources under Article 21 and Article 14 respectively of the Indian Constitution. The court admitted the complex interaction between environmental conservation, social justice, economic prosperity, and climate change.

### Balancing Climate Change and Renewable Energy

The issue before the court was to protect the two endangered species, the Lesser Florican and the Great Indian Bustard. The government claimed that a previous court order protecting the bird's habitat had affected the country's renewable energy potential. Modifying its previous order, the court gave priority to transmission infrastructure to facilitate the development of renewable energy and address climate change. This decision aimed to support India's renewable energy goals while ensuring environmental protection.

### Legal Accountability and Climate Targets

By recognising climate change as a constitutional issue, the court has paved the way for legal accountability. Actions that weaken climate targets can now be challenged based on citizens' rights. However, the effectiveness of court rulings on climate change remains a question. Considering the immense complexity of this global challenge. A holistic approach involving policy, governance, and public participation is essential.

### Conclusion

While the recognition of climate rights is a significant move forward, translating it into physical action requires concerted efforts from policymakers, civil society, and the private sector. India must continue prioritising clean energy initiatives while safeguarding citizens from climate change's adverse effects. As legal practitioners unpack this judgment, ongoing discussions will shape its practical implications. Let's work together to protect our planet earth and ensure a sustainable future.

**BHAVI MEHTA**

**IX- B**



# WILL PRIVATIZING THE POWER SECTOR LEAD TO A HOLE IN THE COMMON MAN'S POCKET OR BETTER TRANSMISSION AND LESSER POWER CUTS?

The Indian government recently proposed the Electricity Bill (amendment) 2020 to allow the development of private sector companies to attract certain foreign investments. If this bill is passed, it will do wonders for private sectors and international entities. The keyword here to focus on is Privatisation. Privatisation is the moving of the government sector to the private sector to improve work efficiency and service quality. On the other hand, privatisation can also increase the prices of electricity making it harder for consumers to purchase. The pandemic worsened the situation in India such as the limited cashflows, unpaid dues for generators and power demand. The Ministry of Power announced a liquidity support package of USD 12.31 bn for discounts. It even reduced late-payment penalties on generating companies and transmission licensees for unpaid dues. However, continued illiquidity affected overall capacity addition plans in the sector. The private sector has been considered more efficient and efficacious than the public sector. Some of the advantages of the private sector dominating the power of India are:

- Implementation delays – Power projects in the public sector face delayed implementation due to complex, intensive paperwork. The private sector would expedite the entire process.
- Technological advancements – Private-sector companies will invest in technology to create the best processes. This could bring about optimal solutions and cost-effective measures.
- Increased investment – With the entry of foreign participants, the economy stands to benefit greatly from foreign direct investment (FDI).
- Higher Investments- Private sectors will modernize transmission systems and reduce losses. Therefore, it will improve the overall efficiency system of the power sector.

Power performs the overall GDP and economy of India. However, there are some hurdles in the route of privatization and the passage of the Bill may not be swift and smooth. State governments have already argued that privatization could foster monopolistic practices by the companies that win the bid. They are largely deterred by the perception that participants would be entirely profit-driven and forsake all public interest. Without any government control, the sector could face large-scale disruption in the value chain. Despite the challenges in privatizing the Indian power sector, the positives far outweigh the negatives. The central government could weigh alternatives such as the franchisee model to ensure it retains some regulations.

**KHYATI RATHI**

**IX-A**



# TO CURB THE MENACE OF CHEATING IN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS, SHOULD 'EDUCATION BE PUT EXCLUSIVELY UNDER THE STATE LIST OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA?

Which list?

B.B. King once said, "The beautiful thing about learning is that no one can take it away from you",

But that is only applicable if, to yourself, you are completely honest and true.

In our country, however, there have been recent occurrences of shame, Where medical aspirants have turned to 'cheating' and have outrageous allegations to their name.

Wrong intentions had resulted in the infamous NEET-UG 2024 paper leak, These were the erroneous acts in the field of education, at their very peak.

In the state known for its Chhath Puja and the Nalanda University, there had been a guilty confession, For almost 32 lakh rupees, a man had sold exam papers during the course of his unlawful profession.

The real question now is whether Education should come under the concurrent list or the list of the state, Because something needs to be done at the moment, to curb the problem which we are forced to face in today's date.

In 1935, the Government of India Act placed education under the provincial [state] list, However, during the emergency, the Swaran Singh Committee had to move it to the concurrent subjects- a swap which they felt, had to exist.

This was done during the 42nd Constitutional Amendment also called the 'Mini-Constitution', in the year 1976, The 44th Constitutional Amendment later though, was an attempt at getting this change duly fixed.

Though the effort didn't achieve the result of everything going back to how it previously was, The ideology of a concurrent list allowing the Centre to set core national standards which states could modify regionally, definitely deserves some kind of applause.

"This is not the right model for our country!", the popular opinions of our people have gone to show, However, if asked what I believe, I'd probably disagree with them and might even go as far as saying 'no'.

The ASER 2023 Report backs my stance and that too with a valid reason, 'Most rural kids of age 14-18 can't do Class 3 math while over 25% can't read', shows that the governance of states in education is not great, this particular season.

Education's presence in the concurrent list is probably for the best, But there are a few modifications needed in this system to help our country complete this quest.

'What can they possibly be?' Many would want to know, They are the "Collaborative Federalism" approach suggested by the Kothari Commission and Outcome-based funding mechanisms, which the NITI Aayog's report went to show.

We also require more autonomy for the states, so that the locally required policies they can accordingly tailor,

And the Centre to be the mainsail of the educational boat, so that the rough waves of such issues can be dealt with by the states, like an experienced sailor...

**ESHAL BINDRA**

**IX-C**



# COMMUNICAM

## WELMUN 2024



On 7th August 2024, six students Adwitiya Saxena, Subhadra Kumari, Naavya Rathi, Akshi Singhvi, Aarohi Bhattacharjee, Demira Bhati; left the portals of RKK with their teacher trainer and escort Mrs. Jyoti Ratan Singh, to enter into the arena of the Model United Nations organised by Welham Boys' School, Dehradun from 8th to 10th August.

The MUN witnessed seven committees across various agendas The Lok Sabha Committee deliberated on two present issues i.e. the Role and Impact of Article 356 in the Context of Federalism in India and Analysing the implications of implementing a Uniform Civil Code in India, UNHSC discussed the Arab-Israeli Conflict - Securing Stability for the Future, the Interpol debated dismantling the Global Hydra of Organized Crime, the DISEC navigated the Ever -Evolving Labyrinth of Modern Weapons.

## OXFORDMUN 2024

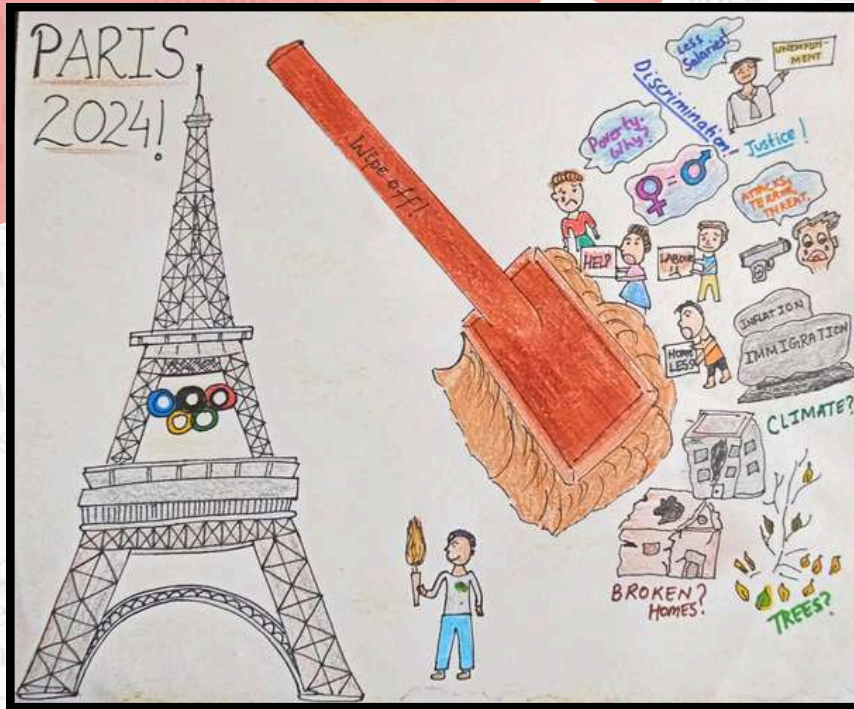


From the 9th to 11th of August 2024, Flames University in Pune hosted the Oxford Model United Nations (MUN), an event that brought together students from various schools nationwide. RKK's delegation of 09 students - Samriddhi Pandey, Bhavya Baid, Dhruvi Garg, Yashaswi Singh Shekhawat, Gaurisha Tanwar, Dhruvi Gupta, Palak Jaisalmeria, Gayatri Rathore, Anvi Garg from grades X & XI with their Teacher Escort - Ms Neetu Chatterjee, represented different countries in committees.



# COMUNITEA

## Sketching The World's Woes





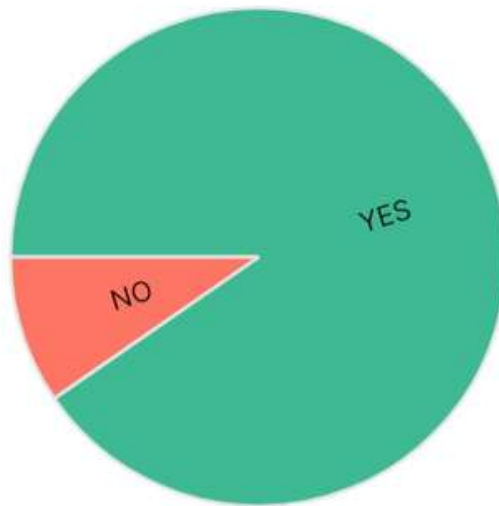
# COMMUNIQUEST

## Monthly Poll

Should stricter regulations under the Information and Technology Act, 2000 be imposed to combat misleading and false Information on social media?

YES 90.38% (47 votes)

NO 9.62% (5 votes)



# EDITORIAL MAESTROS

## Design Architects

**Piya Salecha XIB**  
**Pari Salecha XID**  
**Ayaana Beniwal XA**

## Cartoonist-in-Residence

**Kimaya Parihar XI A**  
**Shrishti Jain IX**  
**Advika Bhansali XI B**

## Newsletter Coordinator

**Mrs. Jyoti Ratan Singh**