

Editorial

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Nature- the answer to global warming.

"I am Gorilla I am flowers, animals, I am nature. Man koko love. Earth koko love. But man stupid. Koko sorry ... koko cry. Time hurry.. fix earth. Help earth.. hurry... protect earth..nature see you... thank you."- a compelling videotaped message left by Koko, a captive and trained Gorilla who died last year at the age of forty seven with a communicative skill of more than two thousand spoken words in English and over a thousand signs.

Today, we no longer need an expert to explain the effects of climate change and the resulting global warming. Climate Change is the defining issue of our time and we are at a defining moment. From shifting weather patterns that threaten food production, to rising sea levels that increase the risk of catastrophic flooding, the impacts of climate change are global in scope and unprecedented in scale. Without drastic action today, adapting to these impacts in the future will be more difficult and costly.

Described as the most important report ever published in the 30-year history of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and an "ear-splitting wake-up call to the world", the new report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C made headline news around the world with its stark message that limiting warming to 1.5 °C would require unprecedented transitions in all aspects of society. The report stresses the huge benefits to human welfare, ecosystems and sustainable economic development in keeping warming to 1.5 °C compared to 2 °C, or higher. While previous estimates focused on estimating the damage if average temperatures were to rise by 2 °C, this report shows that many of the adverse impacts of climate change will come at the 1.5 °C mark.

The report also highlights a number of climate change impacts that could be avoided by limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C, or more. For instance, by 2100, global sea level rise would be 10 cm lower with global warming of 1.5°C compared with 2 °C. The likelihood of an Arctic Ocean free of sea ice in summer would be once per century with global warming of 1.5 °C, compared with at least once per decade with 2 °C. Coral reefs would decline by 70-90 percent with global warming of 1.5 °C, whereas virtually all (> 99 percent) would be lost with 2°C. The report underlines that we are already seeing the consequences of 1 °C of global warming through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic sea ice, among other changes.

Despite the overwhelming evidences and negative experiences of the consistently rising temperature, we have yet to see a sustainable, committed and concerted effort on the part of the government both at the national and state level to implement policies to counter the situation affecting the world without exception. While the problem is a global in nature, the solution should start at the grass root level, literally and figuratively. And the solution should start with finding the root cause of the problem, which differs with different region and way of life. It is therefore imperative that a thorough study is carried out to understand the ways in which the people in the state is damaging the environment and contributing to global warming and draw up policies and programs with its effective implementation to curb and hopefully reverse the situation.

One of the best ways to ensure effective implementation of the policies is to mobilize the public into contributing towards understanding and preserving nature and the environment, and a few passionate groups of people are making efforts to spread awareness of the importance of preserving the environment and appreciating the beauty of nature like Green Manipur and Lamkoi, to name just a few. It is only when one develops a connection with the natural environment and begin appreciating the beauty nature has to offer that the urge to protect and preserve it will automatically emerge. And there is no dearth of natural beauty in our state. We only need to create better infrastructure and improve facilities for exploring and utilizing these gifts of nature without damaging or altering the surroundings. The most prominent example of such a gift of nature is the Langol hill range which is being visited by numerous nature and fitness lovers daily as it is perfectly situated with the potential to be converted into a natural short hiking trail for the people of the state and even visitors looking for a short hike without going out to the far hills. There are also numerous places which can rival the most famous natural tourist destinations and hiking trails of the world. We only need to feel the connection with nature to start appreciating and think up ways to preserve it. The state government need to take these passionate nature enthusiasts into confidence and work with them at the grass root level to initiate positive change. It would be unacceptable and perhaps too late if we wait for another Koko to tell us that we have failed and destroyed mother nature. We have to tune in and sync up with nature and not the other way around to ensure our continued survival.

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Positive Teachers-Students relation for a better Education



By: Sanjebam Jugeshwar Singh Faculty, NIELIT Imphal.

Successful teachers are those that have the ability to maximize the learning potential of all students in their class. Developing positive relationship between a teacher and students is a fundamental aspect of quality teaching and student learning. Positive teacher-student relationship promote a sense of school belonging and encourage students to participate cooperatively. Students develop confidence to experiment and succeed in an environment where they are not restricted by the fear of failure. Teachers are able to assist students with motivation and goal setting, and students can turn to them for advice and guidance. As a parent, it's important to understand how to develop positive teacher-student relationship, to know what to look for at his/her child's school. One of the significant aspect of teaching is establishing a strong relationship between teacher and students. The honest and good relationship is very important for child future success. If a teacher want to maintain the good relationship with his/her students, he/she needs to follow some educational tactics that contribute to establishing the relationship between teacher and students. Also it's necessary to keep in mind that not every strategy will suitable for every students but there is a need to

maintain strong bonding between students through giving the feeling of love, sincere atmosphere. According to SIMON, there is a responsibility of a teacher to effectively collaborate with the students and provide the better learning experience for them. It is included in the responsibility of the teacher to try to find different ways through which a teacher can actively engage with them as well as try to learn their behavior, what they like, in which activity they enjoy most and so on. According to VALENZUELA, teacher should create a sincerity and take interest in all students. If teacher adopt the advice of VALENZUELA then it means they need to learn more about students rather than teaching books. The teaching method can also need to modify and design as per students need and its interest. Also while creating a curriculum, it should be kept in mind that what students like and what they want to learn more. If teachers don't find out, they lose interest and teachers do not successfully engage students during lectures. It is required to adopt different teaching technique to provide unique learning experiences. According to NODDINGS, if curriculum and lectures are the mixtures of emotional intelligence and socially engaging activities then a strong relationship between teachers-students can be easily established. To develop a successful relationship between students-teachers, we should design such strategy through which all students engage and take part in classroom activities and learning. Also giving more importance to such students who are shy and quite are also played a vital role to establish a good relationship. Teacher should motivate such students in the class and take their feedback so that they feel important person in the class. Knowing all the students of a class by name (this can be possible by

taking attendance, calling their names for a few days)also help to establish a good relation as students are happy because he/she thinks that he/she is known by the teacher very well. This way teacher can make a successful relationship with the students. It is also required to remember that, teachers should not adopt abuse language in the classroom, this will run the good relationship between teachers and students. The key element for the successful relation, there is an element of respect between teacher and students. There is a difference between students respect a teacher with the bottom of heart and just respecting a teacher because a teacher is authorized at the higher level. Generous and humble behavior towards students from the teachers is also a key to establish a successful relationship with the students. It is also said that it is important to understand that students should treat teachers as a person with whom he/she can talk and share his/her feelings. According to NODDINGS, creating a proper relationship between teacher and students is highly possible by caring the students. Both teachers and students should have a shared responsibility, interest and sincerity. Teachers have different perceptions regarding kind of relationship with different students. Hence, those teachers perception regarding students is very significant for assessing student's connection with their teachers. There are various benefits of executing a successful relationship between teacher and students as it can lead students to get success academically. With the positive attitude, a teacher can change the attitude towards willingness of doing different classroom task. Most importantly when the successful relationship between teacher and students established then to grow academically, physically, spiritually

and emotionally is sure to develop. Teachers play an important role in the trajectory of students throughout the formal schooling experiences. Although most research regarding teacher-students relationship investigate the elementary years of schooling, teachers have unique opportunity to support students' academic and social development at all levels of schooling when teachers form positive bond with students, classrooms become supportive spaces in which students can engage in academically and socially productive ways. Positive teachers-students relationship are classified as having the presence of closeness, warmth and positivity. Students who have positive relationship with their teachers use them as a secure base from which they can explore the classroom and school setting both academically and socially, to take on academic challenges and work on social-emotional development. This includes, relationship with peers and developing self-esteem and self-concept. Through this secure relationship, students learnt about socially appropriate behaviors as well as academic expectations and how to achieve these expectations. Students in low-income schools can especially benefit from positive relationship with teachers. Students in higher poverty urban schools may benefit from positive teacher-students relationship even more than students in high-income schools, because of the risks associated with poverty. Risk outcomes associated with poverty include high rates of school dropout, lower rates of college applications, low self-efficacy and low self-confidence. However, *question from many is that whether all these important aspects of positive teacher-students relationship exist in schools & colleges of Manipur or no? I think, no!!* *Writer can be reached to: sjugheshwar7@gmail.com.*

Modi's Dream of a \$5-Trillion Economy Faces New Global Headwinds

Courtesy The Wire By: M.K.Venu

Economies all over the world are so strongly interconnected that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's target of making India a \$5-trillion economy by 2024-25 – from \$2.7 trillion now – could well fall prey to the severe economic trauma caused by Trump's relentless trade war with China, which has led to an overall decline in the global economy. While US GDP growth is steadily slowing, Germany, Europe's traditional engine, is starting at a recession. Many developed economies like the US, the UK and Japan are already witnessing an inverted yield curve in government bonds. An inverted yield curve is historically seen as the most stable predictor of a growth recession. The US's ten-year bond yield – at about 1.6% – has fallen below the two-year treasury rate in the secondary market and the 30-year bond yield also fell just below 2% recently, indicating a grim prospect for the US economy and indeed for the world economy in general. If growth in the US, Europe, China and Japan slows sharply, the impact is directly felt in other emerging economies. India is no exception. As a rule, long-term interest rates on government bonds are higher than the short-term rates and the normal yield curve is upward sloping when plotted for three months, one year, two year, five year, ten year and 30 year periods. When the yield curve becomes flatish or downward sloping, it is seen as a precursor of deflation or recession.

Currently, this development has spooked Wall Street and has forced Trump to postpone the additional 10% tariffs on \$300 billion of Chinese consumer item imports until the end of the year, because he does not want 2019 Christmas to become an expensive affair for middle-class Americans, whose consumption is largely fed by Chinese manufacturers. Trump is getting a strong reality check in a pre-election year as US growth is slowing quite sharply. **Impact on India's economy** But how does this affect India's economy, which continues to reel from the residual shock of demonetisation and badly-implemented GST, thereby causing immense destruction in the small industry sector, including the real estate and construction industry which provided the bulk of incremental employment. Growth in India has already been slowing since October 2018 due to the fresh NPA crises in the non-banking finance (NBFC) sector. The government or regulators are yet to estimate the bad loan problem plaguing the sector even as strident demand is being made for a transparent asset quality review for NBFCs, which had accounted for over 75% of the incremental lending after 2014. Also read | How Should the Indian Economy Move Beyond Producing What the Top 10% Consume? Since most PSU banks had virtually stopped lending while being under RBI supervision to clean their balance sheets, the NBFCs were doing much of the lending to already beleaguered corporates and real estate players. The problem of bad loans essentially got shifted

from banks to the NBFCs. Since NBFCs, especially housing finance companies, were largely unsupervised, we still don't know the extent of the damage caused by them. So there are two sets of problems confronting the Modi government. One, the domestic economy is in a structural mess with the PSU bank/ NBFC credit system yet to unlock properly, despite the RBI's exhortation to banks to facilitate the transmission of policy rate cuts – 110 basis points – announced so far this year. The second set of problems arises from the global economic and trade headwinds. Both these problems will make it very difficult for India's GDP to double to \$5 trillion in six years. Historical data shows that post-1991 reforms, the only time India's GDP doubled in five years was during the global economic boom of 2003-2008. This period was characterised by positive external climate – global economic growth, as well as trade and investment led by the US, EU, Japan and China, had peaked. India's domestic economy was also very strong with high savings and investment rates. Bank credit growth in this period was about 20% and export growth, driven by thriving global trade, was also 20% plus. Because of these conditions, India's exchange rate also remained stable, even appreciated briefly, between 2003 and 2008. The average exchange rate of the rupee remained around Rs 45 to a dollar in this period. This positive environment created by domestic and global conditions

led to India's GDP doubling from roughly \$650 billion in 2003-04 to \$1,350 billion in 2008-09. Unfortunately, such domestic and global conditions don't exist today for India to double its GDP in six years to \$5 trillion. India's exports, credit growth, savings and investment rate are all stagnating at present and the global conditions are not helping either, with some economic analysts suggesting that 5% GDP growth is the new 7% for emerging economies in the current phase of de-globalisation hurting both trade and investment. This has resulted in falling productivity across the developed and developing economies which has got aggravated by the mounting debt problem in much of the developed world and China. China has also seen a secular decline in growth to about 6%. India doesn't have a severe debt problem but it has other vulnerabilities which have caused a structural slowdown in the domestic economy. Also read | India Needs Structural Changes to Maintain 'Fastest Growing Economy' Tag in the Long-Term Given this backdrop, India might be lucky to clock average real growth rate of about 6.5% and with a nominal GDP growth of around 10.5% (after adding an inflation rate of 4%), it may take about eight years for the GDP to reach \$5 trillion and that too only if one assumes a stable exchange rate, which has never happened except during the boom period of 2003-2008. (Contd. on page 3)