



# RKKMUN CLUB COMMUNARD

*First Edition*

OCTOBER



# INTERVIEW

## WITH DEAN ACADEMICS SENIORS, MRS. SEEMA MALHOTRA BAXI



**Q1. Do you believe that the New Education Policy 2020 will bring changes at the grass root level?**

Ans. "I believe so because a lot of stress is given on using vernacular local languages in pre-primary and primary education. It is bound to bring a lot of change at the grass root level because from the foundation level tutoring brings closeness to the language and also it is easier for the pupil to understand the complex terminologies easily."

**Q2. What is the 5+3+3+4 structure that is to be implemented by the Nep 2020?**

Ans. "The earlier education policy we had, we used to call it 10+2, now they have given a finer division of the whole system where the first 5 years that is your pre-school; the pre-primary or nursery or KG and Pre and first and second these five are dedicated to build up a good foundation of children then third, fourth and fifth are the preparatory levels and then the next three years become the middle school and then becomes the higher school senior school so these are the 4 broader division with each division having a specific goal to it."

**Q3. Do you agree that the use of the mother tongue in early childhood education will grasp the interest of students more than English medium as a medium of communication?**

Ans. "I agree with it 100% percent because when you understand something in your mother tongue, you develop an interest in the subject, think of people from rural areas they don't even know Hindi they only know their mother tongue so if you teach them in that language, we, as educators slowly build up on the other languages too. You see when you're doing any subject if you understand that subject well you develop an interest so something is taught in French and if you do not understand the ABC of French, you wouldn't like that class so when you're teaching them in the language which they understand, that will develop the interest and therefore improvement in the foundation."

**Q4. What are your thoughts on the NEPs new structure where the student will be a jack of all the trades but master of none i.e., people without expertise in any area?**

Ans. "So new education policy is not doing away with any kind of expertise If you look at it with a keen eye, it is harping on developing skills right from school. For example, introducing vocational education, coding, and pottery at the school level. It involves multiple things that they have specified and they are asking the schools to teach these skills. Even if a child doesn't go into formal education, then in later years the child will at least have those skills and the child can develop his own business at the same time he can be a creator of jobs for others also. It is not a curb to the specialized education but at the same time stresses on developing vocational skills even at the school level so that the children have special skills right from the beginning."



**Q5. In the NEP 2020, there is a Focus on E-learning so that they can reduce their dependency on textbooks. What will be its impact on certain sections of society which are not techno-savvy?**

Ans. "It is the era of technology, or what you call a technological revolution. It is not going to leave anybody unaffected by it and all the parts of society will be affected. As an interviewee, my question to you is 'Which class of society doesn't use a smartphone'? The domestic worker, the vegetable vendor, and autorickshaw drivers also use the smartphone. In a country like ours, where access to smartphones is a basic need, education through E-learning will not serve as a hindrance. So that's the far-reaching effect of technology on people of. Even if they are not that educated, they have learned how to use the smartphone and similarly, they will get used to technology. Understand that the technology that is coming up now is too easy to understand and adopt and a little bit of literacy would make people swing with it."

**Q6. In contemporary times where both parents are working, would it be advantageous to send kids to school at the age of 3. which will come under the umbrella of formal schooling?**

Ans. "At the age of 3, yes. All these years parents have been sending children to school at the age of 3, right? So, there is nothing new about it. Parents have been making arrangements all these years and they will continue to make these familiar arrangements even now, so there is nothing new about it as compared to the older education policy."

**Q7. Do you feel that there is a need to teach more than one language in schools? If so which ones? What are your views on teaching of foreign languages in schools and what are the advantages and disadvantages?**

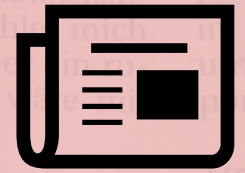
Ans. "Yes, it is the need of the hour. Learning, writing, and speaking more than one language will give an edge over the students who are stuck with one language. The simple reason attributed to that is, you do not know, where life will take you after you complete your school education or higher education. I'll give you my insight on this, I had a student who opted for French in class 10 but persisted in opting for French in class 10. With the help of some teachers at school and home, she successfully aced French and even in +2 she opted for French and now she is working in the French Embassy. So when you learn a foreign language and you aspire to work abroad, you gain that kind of skill, a foreign language will widen your horizon and you can work at any place. While if you know only your local language then you are stuck in that area of the world. So if you know French or any other language you can very easily go abroad and work anywhere. You can have relations, business partners anything all over the world if you know a foreign language".

**Q8. Should ethics be taught in schools? Should our schools promote arts & crafts and sensitize children to our culture? How can this be done in schools by the NEP 2020?**

Ans. "Definitely. Today's world needs people with good values more than anything else because, in today's time, values are dying so it is very important to imbibe ethics and values in school and also at home. We pay a lot of attention to good ethics and values in our school. Art, craft, and vocational training are being imparted daily for one hour and what is enshrined in the NEP 2020 is what we have been doing for ages. Ever since we started this school, we've been devoting more than an hour every day for all these things so definitely NEP will develop those skills because the world needs good people more than anything else in today's time. What NEP is enforcing we're already doing it."



# INSIGHTS



## **The New Women Reservation Bill, 2023: A reform or just another political stunt.**

The Women Reservation Bill or Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam was introduced in Lok Sabha on September 19, 2023. The Bill seeks to reserve one-third of the total number of seats in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies for women. The bill successfully passed on 21st September in Rajya Sabha creating history after 27 years of struggle. The bill is designed to enhance women's participation in decision-making roles and offer them a more significant voice and role in politics. Though the bill is passed with elections just around the corner, the idea of the bill was proposed in 1989 by our former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi who reserved 33% of seats and chairperson posts for women in local elections in the municipality as well as panchayat. These Bills were passed, giving women reservations in local bodies. Due to this bill more than 45% of women's representatives are in the local body.

Women's representation in parliament was introduced in the parliament in years 1996, 1998, and 1999 but failed to pass all the time. but in 2008 Bill was introduced and passed by the Rajya Sabha but it also lapsed with the dissolution of the 15th Lok Sabha. It was again reintroduced in 2010 but still failed to pass. Despite multiple attempts to introduce it in Parliament, the Women's Reservation Bill has failed to become law.

Though the bill is passed now it will remain frozen till 2026. That is after the general elections but will be fully in action in the 2029 general election. The BJP's election manifesto for both 2014 and 2019 included the passing of the Women's Reservation Bill.

Since there is a very big difference in the economy as well as the overall position of India in the world. People are slowly recognizing and accepting women in all fields.

So, the bill not only provides women a chance to represent themselves but also helps them empower, carry forward, and display a powerful role in the future of India.

**By: ANANYA VIKRAM SINGH (XI-C)**



# The Losing grip of the US Dollar on International Trade

The United States dollar (USD) has long been the dominant currency in international trade, serving as the primary medium for global transactions and the world's primary reserve currency. However, in recent years, there have been indications of a weakening grip on its status as the undisputed leader in international trade. Several factors contribute to this shift in the global economic landscape.

1. Rise of Alternative Currencies: The emergence of alternative currencies, like the Euro, Chinese Yuan, and cryptocurrencies, has provided options for countries and businesses to diversify their currency holdings. This diversification reduces dependency on the USD.

2. Trade Agreements and Bilateral Deals: Countries have been increasingly engaging in bilateral trade agreements that do not necessarily involve the USD. China and Russia have conducted trade using their respective currencies, bypassing the dollar.

3. Rise of Digital Currencies: Central banks worldwide are exploring the development of digital currencies, which could provide a more efficient and controlled means of international trade. If widely adopted, these digital currencies could challenge the USD's dominance.

4. Global Economic Shifts: As emerging markets continue to grow and gain economic prominence, they may prefer to conduct trade in their own currencies rather than the USD. This trend could further reduce the dollar's importance in global trade.

In addition, alternative payment systems are emerging to bypass traditional dollar-dominated channels. For example, the EU has introduced INSTAX, a euro-based mechanism designed to facilitate trade with Iran while sidestepping the US dollar.

While the US dollar remains a significant player in global finance, its grip on international trade is undeniably waning. The shift toward a more multipolar currency system reflects changing global economic dynamics and a desire among nations to reduce dependence on a single dominant currency. This trend is likely to continue evolving, reshaping the landscape of international trade in the years to come.

**By: BHOOMI RATHI (X-D)**



## **The ties between India-UAE for the new Economic Corridor: Its effect on China.**

During the recently finished G20 summit, India, the United States, the United Arab Emirates, the European Union, France, Italy, and Germany signed a memorandum of understanding to build the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), comparable to China's BRI unlocking the economic potential of the region. The project has significant implications, particularly for India. The pact will link India to nations in the Middle East, then to Eastern and Western Europe, via ports, maritime routes, and rail lines. It may also be seen as a rival to China's Belt and Road Initiative in the context of the United States and China's escalating great power rivalry. If finished, the project will serve as a counterweight to China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which is a major infrastructure project that has raised worries about Beijing's vast presence over at least three continents. Both massive transnational initiatives share similar goals, however China's BRI is greater in scope. Some of the IMEC signatories are also BRI members, including Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. There are indications that China is slowing down on BRI due to its faltering economy. Furthermore, several nations have accused China of increasing strategic influence while ignoring local requirements, initiatives have a negative impact on the environment.

Once the eastern and western legs of the corridor are completed, it is important to keep in mind that the project will also affect (for the good) the geopolitical landscape and help Southeast Asian nations. The corridor will strengthen supply chains, create jobs, and facilitate commerce and increase accessibility. The Modi government now has the chance to establish a reliable connection between India and Arabia after swiftly strengthening political and strategic ties with the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia in recent years.

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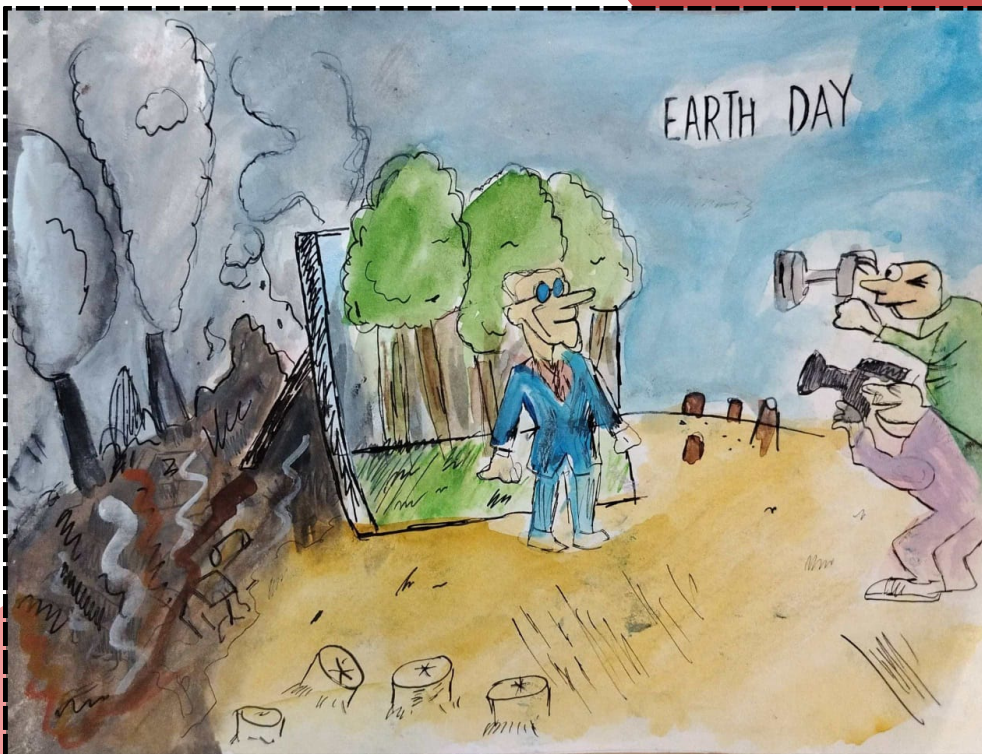


# COMMUNITEA

## Sketching The World's Woes

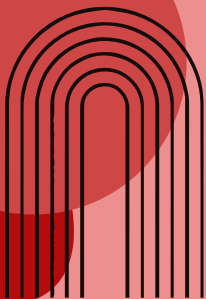


**Making peace with  
nature is the defining  
task of the 21st  
century”**





**“The UN wasn’t  
created to take  
mankind to paradise,  
but rather, to save  
humanity from hell”**





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