



THE RNB TIMES

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BY RNB GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

ED-TECH & COVID

About 60 million students across the globe were limited to home during the crucial months of March to June, which generally see a flurry of curricular and assessment activities; and to this day, they are limited to their houses.

Institutions and students alike are under pressure not to lose academic time and re-invent their teaching-learning in the only possible way –go completely online. At least for two decades now, **Education Technologies (Ed-Tech)**, enthusiasts have been predicting that technology will become the biggest intermediary of teaching and learning processes, but no one could have predicted that it would take a pandemic for humans to realize the usefulness of the technology around and to ‘digitalize’ education.

EDTECH IN INDIA

There is no doubt in the fact that Ed-Tech had laid its feet in India pre-Covid, but since the outbreak of this pandemic, its pace has fastened. The educational institutions have adapted online modes of teaching. Zoom calls, Teams and Meets and many other platforms are being used by teachers. **But is E-learning only limited to this?** Merely taking online class is not the only thing needed to be done. It is the need of the hour to come-up with more efficient and effective ways to conduct the learning activities in schools and universities. A report by BARC India and Nielsen revealed that there has been a 30% increase in the time spent on education apps available on smartphones since lockdown. Meanwhile, a similar web survey showed that the Ed-Tech segment saw an increase in user visits by 26% between April 2019 & March 2020, as compared to the same period 2018-19. The above data clearly shows that online schooling is the new “mainstream” in education for India.

THE CHALLENGES WITH ONLINE EDUCATION

While online learning appears to be the only solution for these times, there are many pitfalls observed with it. For economies like India, where internet penetration is 36 per cent, internet users per 100 stands at 78, fixed broadband subscription per 100 stands at 1.34, it are a challenging task for the institutes to continue teaching during this lockdown. There are many challenges associated with the accessibility of education owing to the existing digital divide. Coupled with this are other factors like the reliability of local power supply, device ownership, and digital skills of teachers and students. While the institutes of metro cities have means to continue teaching by various remote-learning means, the schools in small towns and villages, where parents have always supported the idea of not giving smartphones to their children may cause an obstruction in the path to access the online learning. At school level, a major challenge is the absence of a robust monitoring method to gauge the activities of the students remotely. Yet another issue is that learners who have just been exposed to the e-learning segment are not taking it too seriously, and skipping lectures, assignments and assessments. However, in the present scenario when there is a lack of clarity on when the schools will reopen, digital learning appears to be the only possible solution. A challenge that has to be addressed on the operational level is the assessment of students after imparting them education through the digital medium. For this point, an assessment method has to be bought about for fixing the learning outcomes at each level of subject progression. This might give way to open-book assessments, online presentations, group discussions, etc., by students. Rather than grading in the context of crisis, these methods of evaluation identify the strengths and weaknesses of each student, which is the need of the hour.

WHAT ARE THE INITIATIVES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE E-LEARNING?

- i. First, the national institutions of **UGC and MHRD** are at the forefront of provisioning technology-enabled learning through audio-video mode or through e-books and journals.
- ii. Second, the **Swayam-Prabha** initiative intends to address the problem of non-uniform internet penetration in the country, by offering 32 high-quality educational channels through DTH (**Direct to Home**) across the nation, 24x7. The content for these channels is provided by esteemed educational institutes of the nation like **IIT, UGC, NCERT**, etc.
- iii. Third, there is a provision of digital repository of journals and books which can be accessed by the learners at one place in the **National Digital Library of India (NLDI)**. **MHRD** has also ensured the provisioning of virtual labs that simulate an environment to perform experiments.

Looking at the present situation, it is important that the government works along with the institution to bring about a change in the traditional teaching-learning methods. These changes should not only last until the lockdown, but must be continued even when the colleges and other educational institutions reopen. It must be acknowledged by the people that **E-learning** includes not only the initiatives of online classes, but includes the means of providing information through various audio-visual modes. It is said that investment in knowledge pays the best interest. It is important that the government introduce ways to provide technical help especially to the rural people who have little to no means to access the “online classes” and other alternative modes of education. The resources available must be used to its full potential for solving the crisis which the students are facing now.

BY: Shubham Singh, BALLB-III sem

EVENT @RNBGU

5th Annual HR Conclave

On **27th November 2020**, RNB Global University organized its **5th Annual HR Conclave**, organized virtually during COVID-19 Pandemic. The title of the Conclave was "HR going virtual during COVID-19 Pandemic - Strategies to manage the workforce digitally." Many eminent speakers attended this conclave as the resource persons for the day.

In this conclave, the resource person, **Mr. D.K. Yadav** shared great ways to manage the challenges of **VUCA**, his views on managing the workforce digitally and HR renovation.

Mr. Aniket Anand, the second resource person highlighted the significance of listening and communication. He was of the view that HR should be a good orator as well.

Dr. Neha Tiwari remarked about the education in post-Covid world and also talked about work-life integration and raised a very inquisitive question – "Are we ready to mould ourselves for the present and future?"

Mr. Anand Hangal discussed the process and the pros and cons of remote hiring or virtual hiring, where on one hand he told how it has cut the time involved in hiring, but on the other hand it has increased the amount of time that employees might need to dedicate to a particular task. He also discussed its importance in near future.

The conclave was a fruitful event. The resource persons gave answers to the question of every student and they learned a lot from the speakers.

5th
ANNUAL HR CONCLAVE

Nov 27th 2020
10.00 AM Onwards

Impact of COVID-19 on Human Resource Management Practices
RSVP
SCHOOL OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

HR Going Virtual During COVID-19 Pandemic
Strategies to Manage the Workforce Digitally

RNB GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
Educating Stars For Tomorrow

Meeting details

People (10) Chat

- Manika Maroo
- Minakshi Rout
- Minni Modi
- Manoj Verma
- Monika Bera
- Muskan Soni
- Namani Bhandari
- Nancy Tal
- Nancy Tanwar
- Nandini Bhatti



WISH

Wish?
Have you ever thought?
What will happen, if all your wishes are fulfilled?
Will it bring happiness or
Leave you as an empty vessel?
What precisely is "wish"?
It a monkey paws,
It snatches more then it gives!
It is greed,
It is pain &
Is happiness,
Until it is fulfilled.....
"Wish"
It is a wizard without a wand
Harmless, unpossessed, until fulfilled!
Until fulfilled
Wish!
Do you wish?



By:

Shubham Singh, BALLB- III sem

Do Not Give-up on Your Dreams

"All our dreams come true, if we have the courage to pursue them" - Walt Disney.

Everyone dreams of what they would want to be like in near future. But not everyone is able to accomplish what they had imagined.

This is because, they either don't take any action in order to fulfill their dreams, some stop midway, and the rest only look in the dim view.

Anything is created in two stages: the first is a mental creation and second is the physical creation. Your dream, or your mental creation is like a blueprint and your actions towards that blueprint will eventually bring your dream to reality, just like the blueprint makes it possible to construct a building. It is known to all that creating a building requires constant efforts; similarly, if you do not make any conscious efforts to visualize who you are and what you want to be, then you'll never be able achieve your dreams.

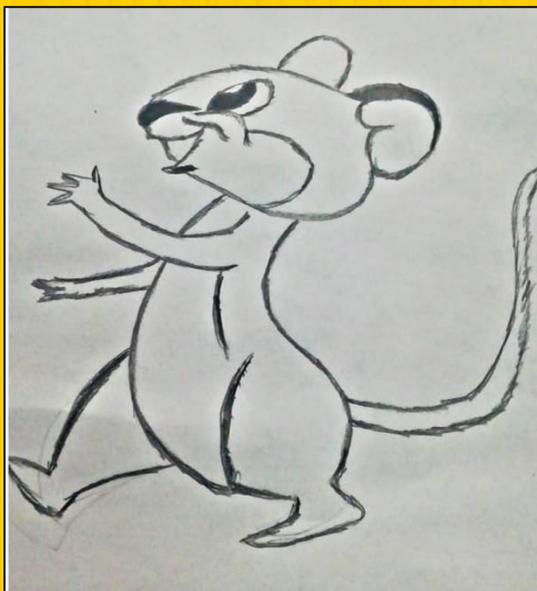
If you stop walking, do you expect to get where you want?

On the path of making your dream come to reality, you might stumble and fall; not once, not twice, but many times. But remember, its okay to fall. Always remember the lesson that you've learned, get up and continue your journey. Always be patient and disciplined.

And remember: "All successful people men and women are big dreamers. They imagine what their future could be, ideal in every respect, and then they work every day toward their distant vision, that goal or purpose"

- Brian Tracy

By: Saakshi Sharma, BBALLB- III sem



By: Shubham Kumar Patra,
MBA – III Sem



By: Harshita Sharma, BBALLB – III Sem



SALIENT FEATURES-PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AGAINST SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT

Child sexual abuse laws in India have been enacted as part of the child protection policies of India.

The Parliament of India passed the '**Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Bill, 2011**' regarding child sexual abuse on **22 May 2012** into an Act.

- i. The Act is gender neutral and regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage so as to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
- ii. The Act defines a child as any person below eighteen years of age, and regards the best interests and well-being of the child as being of paramount importance at every stage, to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
- iii. It defines different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography, and deems a sexual assault to be "aggravated" under certain circumstances, such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-a-vis the child, like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor.
- iv. People who traffic children for sexual purposes are also punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act. The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.
- v. It defines "child pornography" as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a child which include photograph, video, digital or computer generated image indistinguishable from an actual child, and image created, adapted, or modified, but appear to depict a child

LEGAL MAXIM

Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto - Welfare of the people is the supreme law.

Actio Personalis Moritur Cum Persona - A personal right of action dies with the person.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS!

A Police officer can't refuse to lodge an FIR if he/she does so they could be jailed for up to 6 months to 1 year - **Section 166A Indian Penal Code**

FACTS ABOUT THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. The original Constitution of India was handwritten by **Prem Behari Narain Raizada** in a flowing italic style with beautiful calligraphy. Each page was beautified and decorated by artists from Shantiniketan.
2. The original copies of the Indian Constitution, written in Hindi and English, are kept in special helium-filled cases in the **Library of the Parliament of India**.
3. With **25 parts containing 448 articles and 12 schedules**, the Indian Constitution is the longest written Constitution of any sovereign country in the world.
4. The Constituent Assembly, which first met on **December 9, 1946**, took precisely 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to come up with the final draft.
5. When the draft was prepared and put for debate and discussion, **over 2000 amendments** was made, before it was finalized.
6. The preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended only once so far on **December 18 December 1976**, during emergency.
7. The original constitution document was signed by **283 members of the parliament**.
8. **9 December 1946**: The Constituent Assembly Met for the First Time

Faculty Editor: -Mr. Ashok Prem, Ms. Swati Agrawal & Ms. Kadambari Vyas,

Student Editor: -Shubham Singh (BALLB-III)

RNB Global University
RNB Global City
Ganganagar Road, Bikaner

Toll Free: 1800-313-0075
F +91-7230834441/42/43/44 W
rnbglobal.edu.in



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