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By RNB Global University

PARTITION HORROR'S REMEMBRANCE DAY

Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi declared that the **14th of the August** annually will be remembered as "**Partition Horrors Remembrance Day**" to remind the nation of the sufferings and sacrifices of Indians during the partition in 1947.

The Partition Horrors Remembrance Day will be observed to bring to light the agony, sufferings and pains of millions of people who were the sufferers of partition of India. It was done to remind the country of the largest displacement of human population in the twentieth Century, which also claimed the lives of a large number of people.

The partition had left 10 to 20 million people displaced and left 2 hundred thousand to 2 million dead.

RNBGU displayed the photographs of the sufferings of partition from 10th to 14th August, 2022 outside the Seminar Hall of the University.

The inauguration of the exhibition was done on 10th August by **Dr. Dinesh Goyal- Principal & Director, Poornima Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Jaipur.**



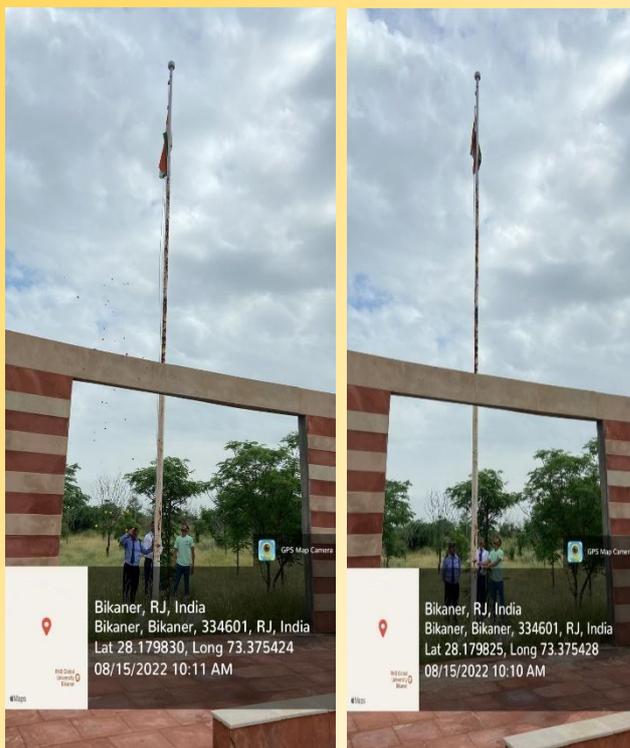
INDEPENDENCE DAY

The **15th of August** is celebrated as Independence Day in India.

Independence Day, one of the three National holidays in India (the other two being the Republic Day on 26th January and Mahatma Gandhi's birthday on 2nd October), is observed in all Indian states and union territories. On the eve of Independence Day, the President of India addressed the nation. On 15th August, the Prime Minister hoists the Indian flag on the ramparts of the historical site of Red Fort in Delhi.

In his speech, the Prime Minister highlights the past year's achievements, raises important issues and calls for further development. He pays tribute to the leaders of the Indian independence movement. The Indian national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana", is sung. The speech is followed by a march past of divisions of the Indian Armed Forces and paramilitary forces.

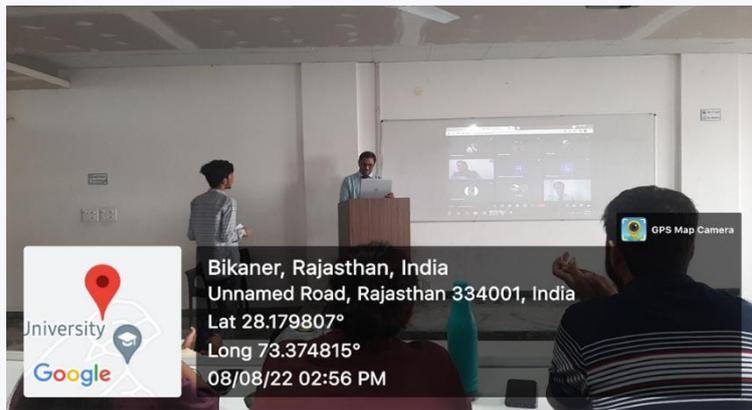
On this occasion **RNB Global University** organized an event, whereby the teachers and the students gathered for flag hoisting and sang the national anthem and then sweets were distributed amongst the faculty members and students.



WEBINAR ON "ORIGIN & DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA"

The Faculty of Law and Arts, RNB Global University organized a webinar on "Origin and Development of Human Rights in India" on 8th August 2022.

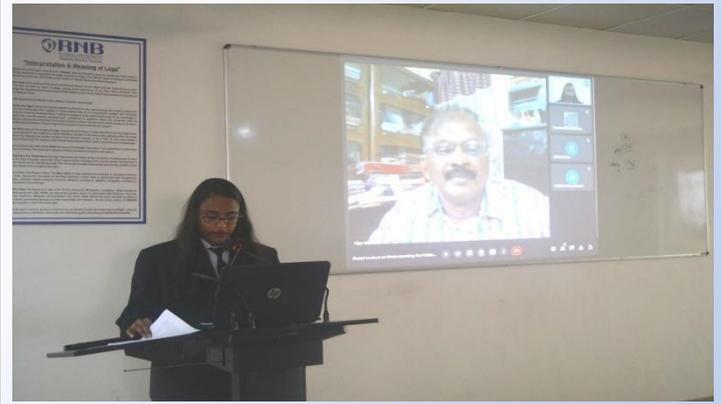
The speaker for the day was **Advocate Indresh Sharma**. He discussed and briefed the students on all the three periods of development of Human Rights, i.e., the Historical, Medieval and the Modern period and the present scenario of Human Rights in India.



WEBINAR ON "UNDERSTANDING THE POLITICAL TURMOIL IN SOUTH ASIA"

The Faculty of Law and Arts, RNB Global University organized an online Guest Lecture on 5th August 2022 for its students.

The speaker on this occasion was **Dr Vijay Kumar Verma, Associate professor, Department of Political Science, Dyal Singh College, University of Delhi**. Dr. Vijay Verma delivered the lecture on the topic "Understanding the Political Turmoil in South Asia".



FINANCIAL ERUDITE - A FINANCE QUIZ

"Financial Erudite - A Finance Quiz" based on the theme of 'Financial Literacy and Basics of Stock Market' was conducted for the students of the School of Commerce and Management and School of Law at RNB Global University.

The activity was coordinated by Nikhil Kumar (BBA III), Archita Sonawat (BBA III) and Lakshya Gandhi (BBA V).

THE WINNING TEAM

- Ashish Sethia (BBA V),
- Pulkit Tanwar (BA-LLB III)
- Mamta Maloo (BBA V)

THE RUNNER-UP TEAM

- Bhawana Bothra (BBA V),
- Ravi Sethia (BBA V)
- Yash Surana (B.Com-III)



START-UP TALKS: A PANEL DISCUSSION

RNB Global University organized a panel discussion - **Start-up talk on 22nd August 2022**, in which the following esteemed entrepreneurs were invited to share their success stories with the future entrepreneurs of the university.

- Manav Popli - Founder BLH
- Sizu Sharma - Founder - LBP Professional Saloon
- Deepak Verma - Founder - One Coffee
- Aditi Sharma - Founder of Momo Eats

After the talks, the curious students of RNB were given an opportunity to ask these entrepreneurs questions about their business and how they overcame the obstacles they faced.



"FREEDOM"**-by Rabindranath Tagore****About The Poet:**

Rabindranath Tagore was born to the religious reformer Debendranath Tagore on May 7, 1861, Calcutta. He was a Bengali poet, short-story writer, song composer, playwright, essayist, and painter who introduced new prose and verse forms and the use of colloquial language into Bengali literature, thereby freeing it from traditional models based on classical Sanskrit.

He was highly influential in introducing Indian culture to the West and vice versa, and he is generally regarded as the outstanding creative artist of early 20th-century India.

In 1901 Tagore founded an experimental school in rural West Bengal at Shantiniketan ("Abode of Peace"), where he sought to blend the best in the Indian and Western traditions. He settled permanently at the school, which became Visva-Bharati University in 1921.

In 1913 he became the first non-European to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The Poem:

*Freedom from fear is the freedom I
claim for you my motherland!*



*Freedom from the burden of the ages, bending your head,
breaking your back, blinding your eyes to the beckoning call of
the future;*

*Freedom from the shackles of slumber wherewith you
fasten yourself in night's stillness,
mistrusting the star that speaks of truth's adventurous paths;
freedom from the anarchy of destiny
whose sails are weakly yielded to the blind uncertain winds, and
the helm to a hand ever rigid and cold as death.*

*Freedom from the insult of dwelling in a puppet's world,
where movements are started through brainless wires,
repeated through mindless habits,
where figures wait with patience and obedience.*

INTERESTING FACTS

1. When many cultures were only nomadic forest dwellers over 5000 years ago, Indians established Harappan culture in Sindhu Valley (Indus Valley Civilization)
2. The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
3. The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
4. Chess was invented in India.
5. Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies, which originated in India.
6. The 'Place Value System' and the 'Decimal System' were developed in India in 100 B.C.
7. The world's first granite temple is the Brihadeswara Temple at Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The shikhara of the temple is made from a single 80-tonne piece of granite. This magnificent temple was built in just five years, (between 1004 AD and 1009 AD) during the reign of Rajaraja Chola.
8. The game of Snakes & Ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev. It was originally called 'Mokshapat'. The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices. The game was played with cowrie shells and dices.
9. The world's highest cricket ground is in Chail, Himachal Pradesh. Built in 1893 after levelling a hilltop, this cricket pitch is 2444 meters above sea level.
10. The largest employer in India is the Indian Railways, employing over a million people.
11. The world's first university was established in Takshila in 700 BC. More than 10500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education.
12. The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. He discovered this in the 6th century, long before the European mathematicians.

THE CODE ON WAGES BILL 2019

The Code on Wages Bill 2019, also referred to as Wage Code, consolidates provisions of four labour laws concerning wages and bonuses, while allowing for timely payment of wages for workers in India. After undergoing many changes and amendments in the Parliament of India, the new bill came into effect on April 1st, 2021.

The government of India began considering a plan in 2015 to consolidate India's 44 labour laws into four codes in order to rationalize labour laws and improve ease of doing business. The other three are the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, the Industrial Relations Code, and the Code on Social Security.

The Code on Wages Bill, in turn, subsumes four laws:

1. Minimum Wages Act
2. Payment of Wages Act
3. Payment of Bonus Act
4. Equal Remuneration Act.

- The bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha on 2nd August 2019.
- The bill received assent from Ex-President Ram Nath Kovind on 8th of August. The bill is a series of many labour reforms undertaken by the Government of India



Salient Features of Code on Wages Bill

- The Wage Code now will ensure uniform applicability of the timely payment of wages. Irrespective of wage ceilings and different industrial sectors when previous laws like the Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act had placed restrictions.
- The definition of 'wages' slightly varied across **PWA, MWA, PBA** and this has resulted in numerous litigations. Therefore, the Wage Code seeks to provide a single uniform definition of 'wages' for the purposes of computation and payment of wages to the employees. As per Wage Code, the term '**wages**' means all remuneration whether, by way of salaries, allowances or otherwise, expressed in terms of money and includes basic pay; Dearness allowance; and retaining allowance if any.
- **The distinction between Employee and Worker:** The Wage Code provides separate definitions of 'worker' and 'employee'. The definition of 'employee' is broader than that of 'worker'.
- **Equal Remuneration:** The Wage Code prohibits discrimination on the ground of gender with respect to wages by employers or for purpose of recruitment, with respect to the same or work of similar nature of work.
- **Payment of Bonus:** There is no significant change from PBA and the provisions relating to the payment of bonus are also consistent with the terms of PBA. Earlier, the applicability was limited to employees drawing wages not exceeding INR 21,000 per month. Now, under the Wage Code, the appropriate government is empowered to fix the wage threshold for determining the applicability.

Source: Byjus

LEGAL MAXIMS

Maxim: *Ut res magis valet quam pereat*

Meaning: It is better for a thing to have effect than to be made void.

Case: Ravindra Babu Shriwas and Ors. vs. State of U.P. and Ors.

LEGAL TERMS

Term: *Adjournment*

Postponement of a court session until another time or place.

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