



# The RNB Times

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## ROLE OF JUDICIARY IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Judiciary is considered as the third very important pillar in our democracy. Judiciary is the guardian of an individual's rights, a protector of the constitution and a promoter of peace in the country, which helps maintain a good administration in the state.

The people of our nation are petrified to another extent. Death and destruction are all that can be seen around us. Amidst this chaos, the **Indian judiciary has been a saviour of all**. Where the government machinery seems dysfunctional, the High Courts and the Supreme Court have step-up to restore order in the country and have made the welfare its citizen at their priority.

**The Allahabad High Courts' division bench** after holding that it is their constitutional duty to save the innocent and to break the chain of COVID-19 pandemic said that people are to be restricted from going outside their homes for a week. The court further stated that it'd be a mockery of the government that they had fail to counter the pandemic even after a long year of learning. The court instructed the closure of institutions and restriction on public d administration in the state.

**The division bench of Delhi High Court** has expressed that the lives of the people take priority over everything else. The bench had issued an order to the GNCTD to file an affidavit regarding the deaths that have taken place due to the non-availability of oxygen. The bench also asked the Delhi Government to file an affidavit providing the status of liquid and gaseous oxygen re-fillers, and that the oxygen re-fillers to provide data relating the same on government portals. The Court had also directed that if any oxygen re-filler didn't provide the relevant data, a strict action would be taken against them by both the government and the court. Moreover, the court has also orally ruled that it is the duty of the state to compensate people dying due to the shortage of oxygen.

It has not gone unnoticed by anyone that the prisons of our country are overcrowded with inmates. As of April 7, the total number of inmates in three prisons, namely- The Tihar, Rohini and Mandoli jails was 17,285 against the total capacity 10,026. A **plea was filed by Shobha Gupta** before the division bench of Delhi High Court which sought response from the Centre, the Delhi government, and the prisoner authorities **to temporarily release the prisoners involved in non-heinous crimes on bail or parole in view of the unrelenting surge in COVID-19 cases**. The court has issued a notice to seek response from the Ministry of Law and Health, the government, the police and the office of Lieutenant Governor and the Director General of Prison.

**The Madras High Court's division bench** stated that public health is of paramount importance to all. The court in this case criticized the incidents that have occurred during the elections and stated that it is distressing those Constitutional authorities must be reminded at the importance of public health. The situation is now of one's survival and protection of the citizens, and everything else comes thereafter.

Moreover, **Justice DY Chandrachud** while hearing the suo moto case pertaining COVID-19 issue has observed that **the Central Government has a special responsibility towards the nation's capital Delhi**. The Supreme Court in this issue was hearing the Solicitor General on the issue of oxygen shortage across the country. The court addressed plethora of issues which the citizens are facing due to shortage of medical facilities.

Another important issue addressed by the Supreme Court was relating the immunization policy. The court had urged centre to not leave the vaccine pricing to the manufacturers. It further said the centre to use its power under section 92 and 100 of the Patents Act for compulsory licensing of the vaccines. The Supreme Court further observed that vaccine manufacturing is publicly funded and hence are public goods and the centres must buy full doses of vaccine. It also asked the government to give an explanation to the rationale behind the different pricing regarding the vaccines which are sourced by the Union government on one end and the States on the other.

In these tough times, the courts have taken control over everything and have started to make the government accountable for their actions. The courts have today become the custodian of its citizen and have once again proved their importance in the country. They've in true sense proved that they are here to protect their people.

# EVENTS@ RNB

## INVESTORS AWARENESS PROGRAM

On 26th May 2021, a webinar on Investors Awareness Program was organized by the Central Depository Service (India) Ltd. The resource person for this webinar was Ms. Shweta Cama. The programme was on the topic "Financial Awareness" and various sub-topics were covered in this webinar, like *"What is financial planning?", the impact of inflation, various asset classes, Mutual Funds and the students were given an overview of the Stock Market at the end of this webinar.*



## Webinar on "DIGITAL COMMERCE DURING THE DAYS OF COVID"

The students of RNBGU attended a webinar conducted on "Digital Commerce during the Days of COVID" organized by IBM on the 28th of May 2021. The objective of this webinar was to give everyone an idea of the surge in digital commerce and accelerated digital transformation, during the pandemic.

The speaker for this session was Ms. Sailatha Karthikeyan-GIC Leader Digital Commerce at IBM IX and a Digital Enterprise Architect. *She has more than 15 software patents and has authored numerous software publications.*



## WEBINAR ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Communication is one of the key skills that are needed in every profession. For improving the same, a webinar on "Communication Skills" was organized on the 15th of May 2021.

The guest lecturer for this webinar was Ms. Babita Chowdhary. The webinar was very fruitful for all the RNBians, as they were thought about various aspects of Communication and the role it plays in one's personal and professional life. The students were also given certain tips on how they can improve their communication skills.



-HAPPY-  
LABOR DAY  
☆☆☆☆☆☆



# INNOVATION by RNBians



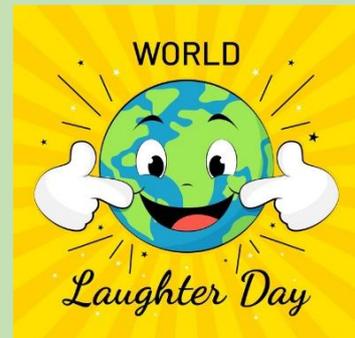
Art By - Shejal BALLB SEM V



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## Amazing science facts that will blow your mind

1. Babies have around 100 more bones than adults
2. The Eiffel Tower can be 15 cm taller during the summer
3. 20% of Earth's oxygen is produced by the Amazon rainforest
4. Some metals are so reactive that they explode on contact with water
5. A teaspoonful of neutron star would weigh 6 billion tons
6. In 2.3 billion years it will be too hot for life to exist on Earth
7. Polar bears are nearly undetectable by infrared cameras
8. It takes 8 minutes, 19 seconds for light to travel from the Sun to the Earth
9. Venus is the only planet to spin clockwise
10. A flea can accelerate faster than the Space Shuttle



## FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA

**Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** is a statutory body established under the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Government of India**. It was *established by Former Union Minister Dr Anbumani Ramadoss*, Government of India on *5 August 2011 under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006* which is a consolidating statute related to food safety and regulation in India. The FSSAI is headed by a non-executive Chairperson, appointed by the Central Government, either holding or has held the position of not below the rank of Secretary to the Government of India.

The FSSAI consists of a chairperson & 22 members. **The FSSAI has its headquarters at New Delhi**. The authority also has **6 regional offices located in Delhi, Guwahati, Mumbai, Kolkata, Cochin, and Chennai**. FSSAI is responsible for setting standards for food so that there is one body to deal with and no confusion in the minds of consumers, traders, manufacturers, and investors. **Rita Teotia is the current Chairperson for FSSAI and Shri Arun Singhal is the current Chief Executive Officer for FSSAI**.

The following are the statutory powers that the FSS Act, 2006 gives to the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

- i. Framing of regulations to lay down food safety standards
- ii. Laying down guidelines for accreditation of laboratories for food testing
- iii. Providing scientific advice and technical support to the Central Government
- iv. Contributing to the development of international technical standards in food
- v. Collecting and collating data regarding food consumption, contamination, emerging risks, etc.
- vi. Disseminating information and promoting awareness about food safety and nutrition in India

### LEGAL MAXIMS

***Actus Curiae Nemimen Gravabit*** – An act of Court shall prejudice no man.

***Ejusdem Generis*** – Of the same class, or same kind.

### DID YOU KNOW?

**Article 39A** of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all.

## PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE

*Natural justice is an expression of English common law, and involves a procedural requirement of fairness*. The word has originated from the maxim jus natural. It is also known as substantial justice or fundamental justice or Universal justice or fair play in action. The principles of natural justice are not embodied rules and are not codified. They are judge made rules and are regarded as counterpart of the American procedural due process.

**There are two main principles of this justice system:**

- i. 'Nemo judex in causa sua' - No one should be made a judge in his own cause and the rule against bias.
- ii. 'Audi alteram partem' - To hear the other party or no one should be condemned unheard.

**In India the principles of natural justice are embedded in Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution**. The principles of natural justice have been adopted by the judiciary to protect public rights against the arbitrary decision by the administrative authorities. At all the stages of the proceedings the main motive of the principles of natural justice is to prevent miscarriage of justice. *One must keep in mind that in order to hold the decision of the adjudicating authorities as valid principles of natural justice is equally important in procedure.*

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