

# The RNB Times

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BY RNB GLOBAL UNIVERSITY



## REPUBLIC DAY

On January 26th, India commemorates Republic Day. This year, India celebrated its 73rd year as a republic.

### HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE

On August 15, 1947, India achieved independence. A committee was created a few days later, on August 29, to draft a permanent constitution for independent India. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was made the chairman of the committee.** On November 4, 1947, the committee drafted the constitution and submitted it to the Constituent Assembly. The Assembly met in numerous sessions for nearly two years before finally adopting the Constitution. On January 24, 1950, the 308 members of the Assembly signed two handwritten versions of the agreement – each in Hindi and English, after much deliberation and a few changes.

**The Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950 and this day is celebrated as Republic Day throughout the country.** This was the day that India, the ancient civilization, a potpourri of different cultures and kingdoms became a modern republic.

Republic Day commemorates the spirit of independent and individual India. **It was on this day in 1930 when the Indian National Congress proclaimed Purna Swaraj, the declaration of India's independence from colonial rule. The day also commemorates Indian citizens' power to choose their government democratically.**



### FACTS ABOUT REPUBLIC DAY PARADE

1. Between 1950 and 1954, the Republic Day parade was held at Irwin Stadium (now National Stadium), Kingsway, Red Fort, and Ramlila grounds.
2. It was in 1955 that the Republic Day celebrations started at Rajpath. Rajpath was called the Kingsway until 1947, in honour of India's then emperor, George V.
3. On the occasion of Republic Day, India invites a leader of another nation to be the chief guest for the parade. The first ever leader to be invited to the parade was President Sukarno of Indonesia in 1950.
4. The Republic Day parade only starts after the arrival of the President of India every year. First, the President's bodyguards salute the National Flag and then the National Anthem is played.
5. The President's cavalier bodyguards salute the National Flag, followed by the playing of the National Anthem and the firing of 21 guns. The firing of 21 guns is not carried out using guns. Instead, Indian Army's 7 cannons, which are known as 25 pounders, are employed to fire three rounds. These canons were built in 1941 and are used in all the army's formal programmes.



# EVENTS @ RNB

## WEBINAR ON BUILDING EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

The School of Commerce & Management on 5<sup>th</sup> January 2022 organized a webinar on- **“What’s next? Building Employability Skills for Students”** for the final year students. The lecturer for this webinar was **Mr. Deependra Ojha, Assistant Manager-HR at Sigma Minerals Limited**. He shared practical tips to the students about appearing and applying in the interview. He also talked about how to start one’s own venture.



## 5th SETH JAGANNATH BAJAJ MEMORIAL RNBGU ONLINE NATIONAL MOOT COURT COMPETITION 2022

RNB Global University organized the 5th Seth Jagannath Bajaj Memorial RNBGU Online National Moot Court Competition on 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> January 2022. Over 11 teams participated in this moot court competition. The winning team was **G D Goenka University, Gurugram, Haryana** and runner-up was **The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, School of excellence, Chennai**.



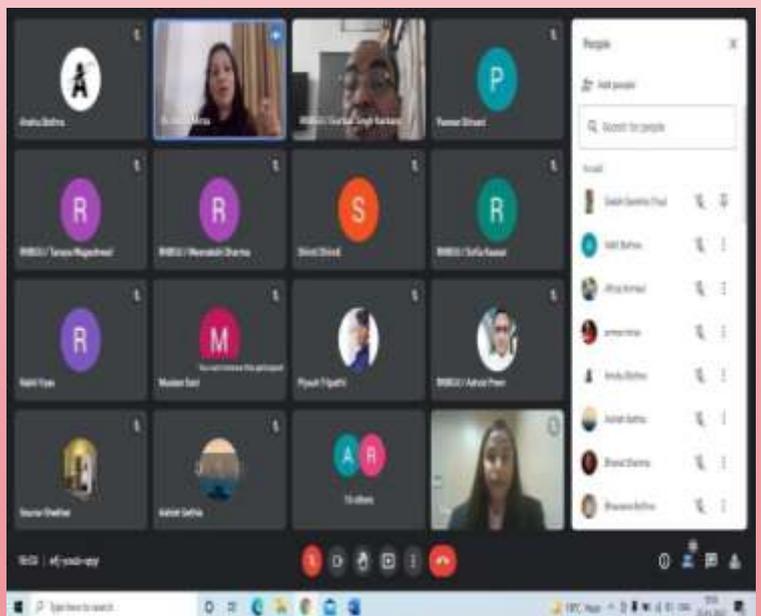
## WEBINAR ON “SKILLS REQUIRED FOR DIGITAL ENTREPRENEUR”

On 17<sup>th</sup> January 2022, RNB Global University organized a webinar in association with **GlobalLinker.com**, one of the world's largest global SME networking platforms. The webinar was very helpful for future young entrepreneurs/SMEs in Bikaner to network & gain knowledge, build their product catalogues, launch B2B/B2C E-commerce stores, enjoy payroll solutions, make travel bookings, and even get access to legal services etc.



## GUEST LECTURE ON VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM

On 25<sup>th</sup> January 2022, a webinar was organized by RNB Global University on ‘Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam’: Understanding Significance of India’s Unique role in contemporary Global Governance issues. Lecture was delivered by **Dr Amna Mirza** an alumnus of Delhi Public School (Mathura Road), St. Stephens College (Bachelor Degree- BA Program), Hindu College (Master Degree in Political Science), M. Phil & PhD from University of Delhi. She is currently Assistant Professor of Political Studies at SPM College, University of Delhi.

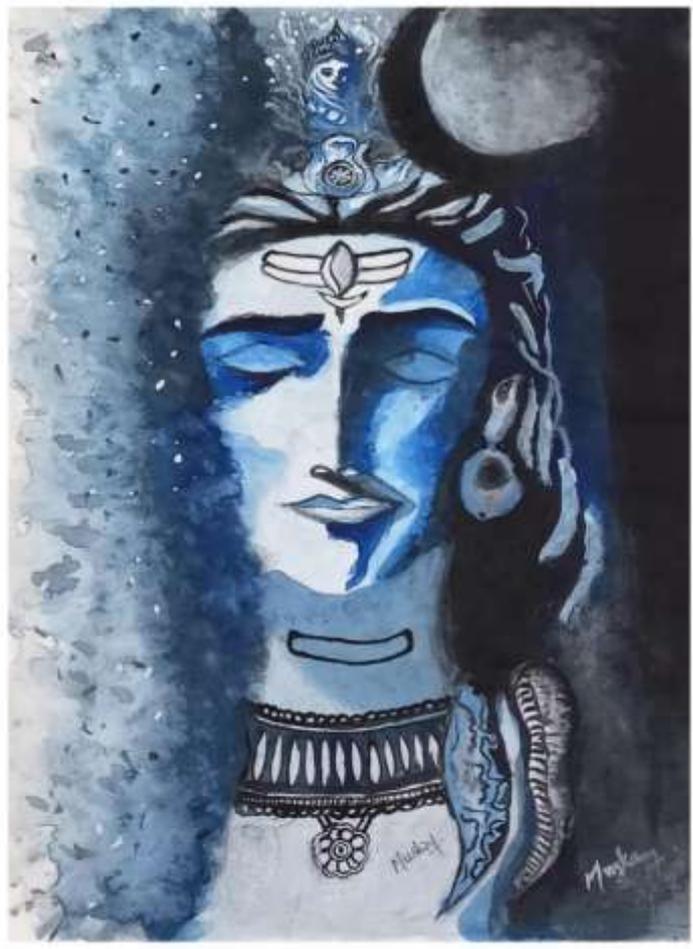


# STUDENTS @ RNB

RNB Global University congratulates **Miss Anjali Sharma student of B.Sc ( Bio Technology) - VI** for her research paper being published in a reputed research journal.

**She has co-authored the paper “Exploration of Some Candidate Plants with Medicinal Properties to Enhance Immunity Against Coronavirus Pandemic: A Review”.**

This research paper has been published in the prestigious Journal of Plant Biology and Crop Research, published by MedDocs Publishers.



Art by: Muskaan Rampuria (MBA-II)

## THE WHITE SPARROW

Wednesday morn shine,  
Sparkle wisdom of light  
Here comes the white sparrow  
Dazzling, singing  
Lovely vibe  
Small wings, feather to fly  
Gasp air underneath  
Launch to sky  
Does she smile?  
Breathing, breaking  
Fear of caged,  
Into the valley,  
Freedom to wings,  
To touch sky,  
Lovely sparrow,  
Vanishes in the sky!



*Explanation:- The poet here describes Wednesday morning with bright sunshine. Poet says that morning light brings wisdom, knowledge and the fresh air, in which we breathe in open the sky full of opportunities.*

*Then the poet saw a white sparrow in front of him, colour white has been used by the poet to signify that the sparrow isn't a caged pet. The sparrow seems very happy and is singing in joy. When poet wrote "Did she smile?", poets pictures if that little bird smiled on poets' incapability to touch the sky.*

*The poet describes the beauty of god's creation in "small wings, feather to fly, gasp air underneath, launch to sky" Poet says that such a creature, small with wings which are made up of feather so delicate and can gasp air underneath it and launch in sky, where there is no limit. He here has criticized human efforts to reach the sky full of opportunities even with a well-built body, big hands and scientific advancements.*

*In next four lines, the poet says that little bird breathes in fresh air and poet is jealous of her. He says that little bird breaks free from the fear of being caged, with cage poet means that "a life with endless opportunities but without freedom". According to the poet, it is the sparrow's will power which made her reach the sky, where she is not bound to any cage. Poet sees that sparrow fly through valley, with her will of freedom which pumps air under her wings to touch the sky. Now the poet says that little sparrow is out of his sight, he assumes that she might have vanished in the sky.*

*Similarly, if a person is determined to do a certain task, then no cage, no barrier can stop him from reaching his destination.*

Poem by: Shubham Singh (BA.LL.B. -VI)

## THE CODE ON WAGES ACT 2019

The Code on Wages Act 2019 amalgamates, simplifies and rationalizes the relevant provisions of four central labour enactments relating to wages, namely: The Payment of Wages Act 1936, The Minimum Wages Act 1948, The Payment of Bonus Act 1965 & The Equal Remuneration Act 1976.

The Wage Code intends to cover more than 50 Crore employees and ensure "Right to Sustenance" for every worker by increasing the legislative protection of minimum wage.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CODE:

- Seeks to regulate wages and bonus payments in all areas of employment where any trade, business, or manufacturing is carried out including organized and unorganized sectors.
- Wages include salary, allowance, or any other component expressed in monetary terms. This does not include bonus payable to employees or any travelling allowance, among others.
- It aims to ensure process of registration and filing of returns is standardized and streamlined. With various labour-related definitions getting standardized, it is expected that there shall be less dispute.
- Covers definition of wages, reducing categories for minimum wages, web-based randomized computerized inspection scheme, statutory protection for minimum wage and timely payment of wages.
- Currently, many states have multiple minimum wages but by enactment of this Code, the methodology to fix the minimum wages has been simplified and rationalized by eradicating type of employment is one of the criteria for fixation of minimum wage.
- The minimum wage fixation would now primarily be based on geography and skills.
- It will substantially reduce the number of minimum wages in the country from existing more than 2000 rates of minimum wage
- Enactment of this new code will facilitate easier compliance by businesses.

**Conditio sine qua non** - An indispensable and essential action, condition, or ingredient.

**Vakalatnama** - document empowering a lawyer to act for and on behalf of his client.

## LOK ADALAT

NALSA along with other Legal Services Institutions conducts Lok Adalat. Lok Adalat is one of the alternative dispute redressal mechanisms, a forum where cases pending in the court of law or at pre-litigation stage are settled or compromised amicably. Lok Adalat's have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award made by the Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law. If the parties are not satisfied with the award of the Lok Adalat though there is no provision for an appeal against such an award, but they are free to initiate litigation by approaching the court of appropriate jurisdiction by filing a case by following the required procedure, in exercise of their right to litigate. **There is no court fee payable when a matter is filed in a Lok Adalat. If a matter pending in the court of law is referred to the Lok Adalat and is settled subsequently, the court fee originally paid in the court on the complaints/petition is also refunded back to the parties.**

The persons deciding the cases in the Lok Adalat's are called the Members of the Lok Adalat, they have the role of statutory conciliators only and do not have any judicial role; therefore, they can only persuade the parties to come to a conclusion for settling the dispute outside the court in the Lok Adalat and shall not pressurize or coerce any of the parties to compromise or settle cases or matters either directly or indirectly. The members shall assist the parties in an independent and impartial manner in their attempt to reach amicable settlement of their dispute.

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