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ARMY DAY: THE DAY FOR THE UNSUNG HEROES OF THE NATION!

In India, the army and its troops are regarded as the country's dignity and respect. On April 1, 1895, the Indian Army was formed. However, on January 15, 1949, the army received its first Indian chief following independence. India observes Indian Army Day to commemorate the transfer of authority from the final English commander to the commander-in-chief, General KM Cariappa. On this day in 1949, KM. Cariappa took over as the first Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army from the final British Army Chief, General Francis Butcher. India will commemorate the 75th anniversary of Indian Army Day in 2023.

On Army Day, the nation applauds the unbeatable heroism and bravery of all the country's warriors. Army Day is a massive commemoration of India's military capabilities of brave men and women. The country's army authorities commemorate the day by conducting numerous military parades that feature airborne acrobatics and bike pyramids. The parade is normally held at Procession Ground, Delhi Cantonment, when the parade is inspected by the Chief of Army Staff. Captain Tania Shergill became the first female officer to lead an Army Day parade in 2020.

On this particular day, the Chief of Staff will present different gallantry awards and Sena decorations. Every year, the recipients of the Param Vir Chakra and the Ashok Chakra march in the Army Day procession. The vast majority of the population and government leaders also give homage to the army at 'Amar Jawan Jyoti' at India Gate.

After India achieved independence from British rule, Field Marshal Kodandera Madappa Cariappa became the nation's first Chief Commander. He was born in

Karnataka in 1899. Kondera's father used to be a revenue officer. Cariappa, like Sir Sam Manekshaw, is one of the military commanders who have received the Five-Star rank of Field Marshal. Cariappa influence, however, goes beyond being the first Indian commander-in-chief or one of



the five-star military generals.

Prior to becoming Troops Chief, he commanded the country's armed forces in the west during the 1947 Indo-Pak War. He was instrumental in regaining different regions in Kargil. At March 1937, he married Muthu Machia, the daughter of a forest official, in Secunderabad.

He was granted the Order of the Chief Commander of the Legion of Merit. He died in Bangalore in 1993, at the age of 94. The Indian Army Day commemorates the sacrifices of this principled individual. He was well-known for his kindness and severity. He encouraged centuries by exemplifying the best performance in terms

of nationalism.

With the exception of wars, the army has participated in peace keeping activities such as Operation Brasstacks and Exercise Shoorveer, as well as numerous United Nations peacekeeping operations including

those in Cyprus, Lebanon, Congo, Angola, Cambodia, Vietnam, Namibia, El Salvador, Liberia, Mozambique, South Sudan, and Somalia.

The historical joyful Indian Army day marks the day in 1949 when Field Marshal Kodandera M. Cariappa superseded British Army General Roy Butcher as the first Commander-in-Chief of independent India. India gained independence from British sovereignty in 1945, after nearly 200 years of British rule. The country was in turmoil and violence at the moment, because many refugees and migrants were moving from Pakistan.

This administration disarray

necessitated an army intervention to deal with the situation and bring balance during the partition. During India's independence, British officer Francis Butcher was in command of the country's army. This was when the British General delegated command of the country's armed forces to Field Marshal Kodandera M. Cariappa. As a result, The Indian Army Day has been observed to acknowledge his involvement in the management of the Indian army. In other words, we are commemorating the day when command of the national army is passed to an Indian citizen.

The day is observed by all army command headquarters in New Delhi to honor Indian army personnel who fought, endured, and sacrificed while defending the nation's freedom and dignity. Following the tribute, massive celebrations are held across the country. To commemorate the day, various parades, including military displays, are staged yearly at Cariappa Parade Ground in Delhi Cantonment. It exemplifies the army's capabilities, courage, tenacity, and devotion to the country. On this occasion, the Indian Army Chief salutes the parade. The day is observed in memory of the valiant Indian warriors who perished while serving for their country.

Even though the country gained independence from British authority in 1947, it did not take control of the Indian army until two years later, in 1949. Ultimately, on January 26th, 1950, the country's sovereignty was proclaimed, and India became a republic. The holiday on 26th January reminds us that achieving freedom was not a one-day battle, but rather a daunting task.



AN ARTICULATION BEYOND THE COUNTRY

Hindi uses the "Devanagari" script, which is also used by several other Indian languages. Hindi is without a certainty the second-most widely recognized language in the world, directly after Chinese. In India, a significant percentage of the population speaks Hindi as their common tongue. The majority of terms in Hindi are derived from the ancient Sanskrit language, which is where the language's origins lie. The overall population of Hindi speakers is now around 90 crores, yet it is impossible to assert that their everyday conversation is entirely in Hindi.

Hindi is still spoken by around 500 million people worldwide presently, and the majority of them think it is very important. As a result, Hindi has been designated as a primary language, but they should also be aware that it is also an official language.

Every autonomous country uses its own language that is utilized for communication and official tasks. When a nation enslaves another nation, it does so by substituting its own dialect for that nation's in order to have a greater control over the slave nation. The creators of our legislation designated Hindi as the official language for legal correspondence on the nation's primary language after India gained independence. Hindi is the official language of the nation because of this.

The national language of India prior to the rise of English was Hindi, which is now the official language of an Indian History. The East India Company published all of its announcements in languages other than Hindi. However, need for a dialect that could be used as a broadcasting medium was recognized when the Indian Constitution was being drafted. More over 50% of India's population could write, communicate, and comprehend Hindi alone. But regrettably, as the procedure of making it the national language progressed, various disagreements and concerns emerged.

As a result, it was designated the official language of India on September 14,

1949, although elaborate plans were created to ensure that Hindi's evolution should continue. Part 17 Articles 343 to 351 of the Indian Constitution contain special provisions relating to Hindi as the national



हिन्दी दिवस
की हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ

language. The terminology that will be used by Parliament and the Legislature is also covered under Articles 120 and 210.

In this segment, it was also discovered that the Implementation Of the national Language Commission was established in 1955. The Indian government releases yearly recommendations for the Hindi language every year. On January 10, 2006, Manmohan Singh launched World Hindi Day to encourage the development of Hindi. Nagpur hosted the very first Hindi Vishwa Sammelan on January 10, 1975.

India has a sizable Hindi-speaking population. Hindi is a language that is

spoken outside of India. Many attempts have been made to establish Hindi as the official language of the country after it gained independence. Mahatma Gandhi discussed declaring Hindi the national

which you can communicate with someone else. A speech is honorable in and of itself. The conflict that frequently arises over languages like Hindi and English is incorrect. This has been going on between Hindi and Sanskrit for a long time. In the matter of language, the subject's significance is frequently overlooked.

The same thing is happening in English today. Intelligent English language intellectuals are regarded; however, they lack perhaps a fraction of scholarship, and Hindi is becoming the target of their mockery. In real sense, there is no such thing as good, bad, or excellent Hindi, Sanskrit, or English. The vowels and consonants that come out of the throat form the foundation of the language. The purpose of language completes with expression. Language is simply a means of communication, but we've constrained ourselves to a small spectrum in which there is a conflict on special language.

Approximately 600 years ago, whenever Kabir Das wished to familiarize the prevalent society with Hindu religious scriptures, he explained it with the significance and elegance of Hindi language.

Kabir Das honoured the dialect by naming it flowing water since its vocabulary is enormous, it has its own allure, and it is a dialect that the wider populace understands. The significance of language here refers to the language of the general public, whereas calling Sanskrit well water referred to its limited availability, because not everyone could communicate, interpret, or comprehend it.

language at the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan as early as 1918. Hindi was referred to as the dialect of the masses by Mahatma Gandhi.

Hindi was officially designated as an official language on September 14, 1949, following the arduous efforts and protracted struggles among many Hindi innovators. Hindi was not declared the national language, however. In addition to this, several groups made contributions according to their own terms. And in 2006, it was decided to observe World Hindi Day on January 10 each year.

Language serves the purpose of communication. Language is the vehicle via

THE JOURNEY OF THE FOURTH SIKH GURU- GURU RAMDAS

In Ancient Bharat we have many Gurus and among the Sikhs community, among them are ten Gurus of Sikhism who lead mankind to roads to divinity and peace with their immortal knowledge.

A Guru here means a mentor who by his inner power can dispel the darkness, remove the ignorance and lead the initiate to the realm of Light, Truth, and Bliss.

Here is such a saga of one such divine gem among the ten gems of Gurus. Guru Ramdas was born on 15 September 1534 in Lahore born to parents Haridasji and Mata Daya Kaurji. His birth name was Jetha. His childhood was full of hardships and completely heartbreaking, as he was orphaned at the age of 7, and thereafter his maternal grandmother took him back to her village Basarke, near Amritsar where they struggled to make ends meet.

Bhai Ramdasji made a living selling roasted chickpeas. Once when Ramdasji came across some starving saints, he offered them his chickpeas for free and went home without any earnings. Bhasarke was also the same village where Guru Amar Dasji lived. At the age of 12, Jetha and his grandma moved to Goindwal where on an occasion Jetha came across some Sikhs who were on their way to pay homage to Guru Amardasji. The little boy then decided to join them, upon his arrival Guru Amardas immediately noticed the humble manner and devotion of the boy as it showcased out from rest. While other travelers returned to Lahore, Jetha decided to stay back and became a disciple of Guru Amardasji.

He became a dedicated sevadar (one who serves selflessly). Over the years Bhai Ramdasji became very close to Guru Amardasji. Soon the family decided to marry Ramdasji to their daughter Bibi Bhani as Guru Amardasji believed there was nobody else like Ramdasji. So at age of 18 he was married to Bibi Bhaniji. After marriage he continued to Goindwal and involved himself in seva and prachar (spreading message of Sikhi). Bhai Ramdasji and Bibi Bhaniji played a big role in building Baoli Sahib, the first Sarovar (sacred pool).

At that phase of time, Brahmins were unhappy with the rise in popularity of Sikhs and during that period the rule was of Emperor Akbar in Lahore, so they drafted a complaint against Guru Amardasji. Amardasji sent Ramdasji to Akbar's court to respond against to all the complaints.

As per the complaints –

Sikhs do not recite the Gayathri mantra thrice daily as

directed by Vedas and Shrudas (low caste) are banned from reciting the Gayatri mantra. Bhai Ramdasji explained Guru Nanakdevji said that everyone should have equal access to Waheguru.

Sikhs do not visit the Hindu pilgrimage sites, Bhai Ramdasji's reply to this was no place is considered more



holy than another, the pilgrimage sites used to be scared because of the saints that once shared their spiritual knowledge now Brahmins are using them to profit from pilgrims.

Sikhs do not support the caste system Bhai Ramdasji simply reply that this caste system was designed to oppress the poor, nor to benefit humanity.

Sikhs do not worship an idol. Bhai Ramdasji revealed that Waheguru is everywhere, and Stones cannot provide any sort of spiritual guidance.

Emperor Akbar was so impressed with Bhai Ramdasji's explanation that he offered him a robe of honor and dismissed all charges.

After obtaining the name of 'Guru' that is at the age of 40, in 1574, Bhai Ramdasji became Guru Ramdasji - the 4th

Guru of the Sikhs. As given the honor by his mentor (Guru Amardasji) as well-deserved Guru and it was decided that all future Gurus would be inherited from Guru Ramdasji family, the Sodhi clan. After obtaining the Gurugaddi of Guru, Ramdasji eagerly continued on his Seva for society, Guru Amardasji wanted to establish a new town so along with Ramdas ji they went to local leaders with the good thought and it was well appreciated thereafter he eagerly continued building the city of Ramdaspur (the abode of Ramdas) by digging a sacred pool as instructed by his Guru Amardasji. Pilgrims were growing in number to hear from the Guru and to help excavation work of the tank. The holy tank was called 'Amritsar' meaning a pool of nectar, to the present day it's a holy place of Sikkism known as Amritsar.

Guru Ramdasji urged Sikhs that one would fulfill one's life not merely by quiet medication but by actively participating in the joys and sorrows of others. This is how one could also rid oneself of a prime malady - Ego and end their spiritual loneliness as per Bani of Guru Ramdasji and as per holy Granth Sahib.

He also said one who calls himself a Sikh of true (God) shall get up early morning and meditate on the Lord's name and bathe daily in the ambrosial pool and follow the Guru's instructions, chanting Har, Har. All sins, misdeeds, and negativity shall be erased. He composed 638 hymns or 10% of hymns from Guru Granth Sahib and composed 30 ancient ragas of Indian classical music. His compositions are still alive and sung daily at Harimandir Sahib (Golden Temple) of Sikkism.

The standard Sikh marriage ceremony known as Anand Karaj is centered around a four-stanza composed by Guru Ramdasji. Lavan's meaning of marriage in these two lines is "They are not said to be husband and wife who merely sit together, rather they alone are called husband and wife who have one soul in two bodies."

Guru Ramdasji shared a common message with mankind, to live a disciplined life full of humanity, and to be forever thankful to the True Guru (God). Guru Ramdasji remained Guru of Sikhs for 7 years until he passed away on 1st September 1581. After his death, his son Arjandevji with full honors became the next Guru as declared by Guru Ramdasji, as his successor that is fifth Guru of Sikhism, and he continued the gifted journey from where his father ended.

LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI - AN EPITOME OF ETHICS, HUMANITY AND DEVOTION!

Lal Bahadur Shastri arose as a source of optimism for India amidst the strains of an armed rebellion, communal disharmony, famine, and poverty. He effectively unified the country in a sense of unity and preached a life of self-reliance and hard work through deeds that supported his motto Jai Jawan Jai Kisaan.

However the country's second prime minister was new to the political scene, he was intimately familiar with the circumstances of his people's lives. He had emerged from adversity himself, which may explain why his efforts during his brief tenure in the office touched a nerve for its sincerity with subsequent generations.

Shastriji was small in height but majestic in character. At the time, the country was depressed and healing the bruises of a humiliating loss at the hands of the Chinese. It was a period when the country was experiencing severe food scarcity. The condition was so dire that the country was completely reliant on humanitarian assistance, with the US sending inferior grain deliveries with numerous additional conditions.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was India's second Prime Minister after independence. He took his oath of office following the unexpected death of the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. He was very young to the presidency when he skillfully guided the country through the Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. He popularized the term 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan,' emphasizing the importance of self-sufficiency and identity as cornerstones of a great nation. He was a person of tremendous determination, despite his little fragile physique and soft-spoken demeanor. He preferred to be known for his work rather than for well-rehearsed speeches full of high aspirations.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was born in Mughalsarai, U.P, on October 2, 1904. Lal Bahadur was opposed to the existing caste hierarchy and hence chose to abandon his

surname. In 1925, he received the designation "Shastri" after graduating from Kashi Vidyapeeth in Varanasi. The term "Shastri" alludes to a "scholar" or an individual, proficient in the "Religious Texts".

In his childhood, Lal Bahadur learned values such as bravery, courage, perseverance, self-control, politeness, and devotion. Lal Bahadur was moved to Varanasi after finishing his elementary school in Mirzapur, where he lived with his mother's brother. Lal Bahadur Shastri married Lalita Devi, in 1928. He was opposed to the prevalent "dowry system," hence he refused to take dowry. However, despite his father-in-rentless law's pushing, he chose to accept only five yards of khadi cloth as dowry.

Young Lal Bahadur became interested in the Indian nationalist movement after being impressed by the narratives and speeches of country leaders. He also spent time studying international authors such as Marx, Russell, and Lenin. Mahatma Gandhi's statement in 1915 changed the direction of his life, and he resolved to play an active role in Freedom from British rule war.

Lal Bahadur sacrificed his schooling

in order to actively engage in the liberation fight. During the non-cooperation movement in 1921, Lal Bahadur was detained for defying the unnecessarily burdensome order. Because he was a kid at the time, the officials had no choice but to release him.



In 1930, Lal Bahadur Shastri was appointed secretary of the Congress party's local agency and then president of the Allahabad Congress Committee. He spearheaded a door-to-door movement asking individuals to not pay British land ownership and taxes. Shastri was one of several important

Congress leaders arrested by the British government in 1942. During his extended imprisonment, Lal Bahadur spent his time studying social revolutionaries and foreign philosophers. He was appointed to the UP Legislative Assembly in 1937.

Before becoming Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri held a number of jobs. Post independence, he has become the Minister of Security in the Uttar Pradesh Ministry of Govind Vallabh Pant. His suggestions involved employing "water-jets" rather than lathis to scatter the furious crowd. Jawaharlal Nehru invited Shastri to serve the Union cabinet as Minister for Railways after being delighted with his

attempts to overhaul the state police department. He was well-known for his ethical behavior and morality. During a railway tragedy in Ariyalur in Tamil Nadu that massacred around 150 people, Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from his job in 1956. "No one would want for a stronger companion than Lal Bahadur, a man of the utmost sincerity and committed towards principles," Nehru always said.

In 1957, Lal Bahadur Shastri rejoined to the Cabinet, first as Minister of Transportation and Communications and subsequently as Minister of Commerce and Industry. In 1961, he was appointed Minister of Housing and constituted the "Committee on the Prevention of Corruption," which was chaired by K. Santhanam.

On June 9, 1964, Jawaharlal Nehru was replaced by a relatively benign and gentle Lal Bahadur Shastri. Despite the fact that more powerful leaders inside Congress, Shastri prevailed as the mainstream choice following Nehru's untimely death. Shastri was a supporter of Nehruvian socialism who remained calm in the face of adversity.

Shastri addressed numerous fundamental issues such as food scarcity, unemployment, and destitution. Shastri requested the professionals to design a long-term plan to address the urgent food scarcity. The legendary "Green Revolution" began here. Aside from the Green Revolution, he was a driving force behind the White Revolution.

Lal Bahadur Shastri, who had already experienced two heart attacks, died on January 11, 1966, of a third cardiac arrest. He is the only Indian Prime Minister to have died outside of India. In 1966, Lal Bahadur Shastri was subsequently given the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honor.

SEVEN YEARS LATER, THE CENTER HAS NOT YET APPROVED THE PROPOSED VIKRAMSHILA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY PROJECT, WHICH IS IN LIMBO



Seven years after it was announced as part of the 1,25,000-crore special package for Bihar by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, construction of the proposed central university at Vikramshila in Bihar has not started because the state government is awaiting the Centre's decision on the location of the university. Prior to the 2015 Bihar state assembly elections, Prime Minister Modi unveiled a special package for the state that includes financing for the development of a central university at Vikramshila, the state's medieval capital in the district of Bhagalpur.

The Bihar government was subsequently requested to recommend 500 acres of unencumbered land for the project, and on January 28, 2021, the state government submitted three possible sites. A 200-acre parcel of land near the site, located roughly four kilometers away, was also reviewed by a three-person team. In March 2021, a committee headed by HCS Rathore, who was vice chancellor of the Central University of South Bihar at the time, provided an interim report on the same property.

In addition to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and National Institute of Technology, Bihar also boasts four central institutions and an off-campus Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) center in Kishanganj. In the past, there have also been problems with the land acquisition procedure for Bihar's central institutions. AMU's Kishanganj centre is now operating from a rented structure because it lacks the 224 acres of land and funding to construct its own campus.

CM OF HIMACHAL ANNOUNCES FUND FOR ORPHAN CHILDREN'S HIGHER EDUCATION

As a New Year's gift to almost 6,000 orphan children, the state government of Himachal Pradesh on Sunday announced the creation of the Mukhya Mantri Sukhashraya Sahayata Kosh, a Rs 101-crore fund for their further education and daily necessities. Chief Minister Sukhvinder Singh Sukhu made the announcement and stated that all 40 of the Congress MLAs have pledged to donate Rs 1 lakh each from their first salary to this fund, and additional cash will be raised from businesses through corporate social responsibility. According to Sukhu, the state government would act as the parent to single women, orphans living in orphanages, with relatives, or those who have been adopted, and it would pay for their daily necessities and education.



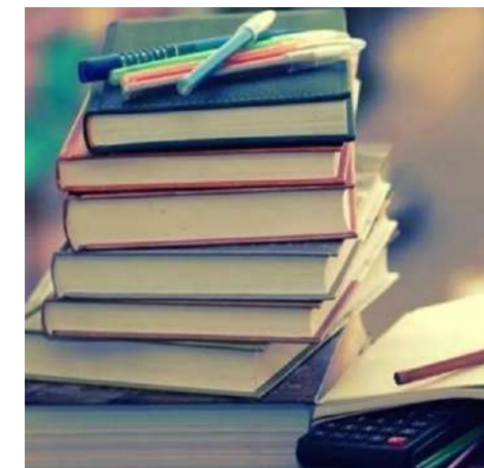
He said that they would receive almost pocket money of Rs 4,000 per month so they could meet their necessities and lead normal children's lives. According to this programme, only an application would be required, he said, adding that the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment will deposit the assistance straight into the beneficiary's bank account. Additionally, he added, the state government would give festive rewards of Rs 500 to all residents of child care facilities, nursing homes, special homes, nari seva sadan, and shakti sadan. According to him, the state government will cover the costs of these kids' vocational training, higher education, and skill development education.

12 GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN PUNJAB NOW BEAR THE NAMES OF WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE

The AAP government in Punjab has renamed 12 government schools after well-known individuals in order to pay respect to freedom fighters, fallen warriors, and great writers and to educate future generations about these individuals. The department has decided to rename government schools after famous people so that they continue to serve as an inspiration for our future generations, according to school education minister Harjot Singh Bains. Similarly several primary and elementary schools from a variety of districts have been renamed after the freedom fighters from Punjab. According to Bains, numerous government schools' caste-based titles have recently been altered on the orders of Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann. He added that renaming government schools after well-known residents of various villages, cities, and towns will continue in the future. He advised the citizens of the state to communicate with the department if they wanted to rename the local school.

He disclosed that Ram Saroop Ankhil Government Primary Smart School Dhaula in district Barnala has taken the place of Government Primary Smart School Dhaula.

LEARNING NOT COMPLETE UNTIL BLENDED WITH COUNTRY'S ART, CULTURE, SAYS UNION EDU MINISTER



If education is not infused with the nation's art, culture, and heritage, it is incomplete. According to a press release, Dharmendra Pradhan, the Union Minister of Education, stated on Tuesday. He continued by saying that India's G-20 presidency is an opportunity to introduce the world to our rich ideology and legacy.

The declaration was made upon the opening of the Rashtriya Kala Utsav, which the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and the Union Ministry of Education jointly organized in the capital of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Since 2015, the Kala Ustav has involved participants from 36 states and union territories, including students, teachers, and other stakeholders. The Ustav will feature performances by up to 38 troupes and about 800 student performers.

Pradhan emphasised the New Education Policy 2020 and stated that one of its goals is to assist students in becoming global citizens. Speaking about the rich artistic, cultural, and historical heritage of Odisha, Pradhan recalled the bravery and supreme sacrifice of 12-year-old Dharmapada, the son of a famous architect by the name of Bishu Maharana, who finished the Sun Temple at Konark in Odisha in one night and saved the lives of 1200 craftsmen from the wrath of King Langula Narasingha Deva-I in the 13th century.

Additionally, Pradhan asked kids to take part in PM Modi's "Pariksha Pe Charcha" campaign in 2023. The kids who place first in various competitions during Kala Utsav will receive invitations to New Delhi so they can take part in the Republic march and see the city.

INDIA'S EFFORTS FOR SUSTAINABILITY



government will bring down the cost over the next five years. Major emphasis is laid on using green energy for the generation of hydrogen. The Ministry of Powers on 17 February said that manufacturers of green hydrogen or green ammonia shall be allowed to be setup bunkers near port for storage and export of green hydrogen and this land for storage will be provided by the respective port authorities at reasonable cost.

There are three categories of hydrogen - grey, blue and green and since India aims to achieve the zero-carbon emission goal by 2030 more importance is being given to blue and green energy due to its zero-carbon emission and use of carbon offset technology. The mission is expected to add 125GW energy capacity to the country and reduce our dependence on the fossil fuel by one lakh crore. The government endeavours to develop a green hydrogen capacity of 5 million metric tons per annum and will create employment opportunities of more than 6 lakh workers in this sector. In line with our nationally determined contribution target the government of India is aiming to reduce 50 million metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emission. Reports also say that due to huge edge in green hydrogen production, owing to its favourable geographical conditions and the presence of abundant natural elements which favour the production of green hydrogen. The Minister of Railways announced two days ago that railways are developing a prototype of a hydrogen fuel-based train at the northern railway workshop which will test run on the Sonipat -Jind section in Haryana however these are being launched at the heritage routes which are narrow gauge. Companies like Reliance Industries, Indian Oil, NTCP, Adani Enterprise JSW Energy have huge plans for green hydrogen production.

India imports more than 80% of crude oil consumption being the third largest importer of petroleum and crude in the world which makes it extremely important to either reduce the consumption or be self-reliant in these products. An initiative has been taken by the government to make India sustainable in terms of energy. On 15th August 2021 the prime minister of India in his Independence speech announced the launch of National Hydrogen Mission. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy had accordingly prepared a draft for the same and this proposal was finally passed by the Union Cabinet Minister on Wednesday, 4th January 2023. In a press release on March 2022 it was said that this mission is for short term (four years) as well as long term (Ten years and beyond) the government in another press release said that the National Hydrogen Mission is introduced with the aim to develop India into a global hub for manufacturing of Hydrogen and fuel cell technologies across the value chain.

The initial outlay of the project is ₹ 19,744 crores out of these ₹ 17,490 crores for the sight programme (wherein small industries will be encouraged for the production of green hydrogen) ₹ 1,466 for the pilot project, ₹ 400 crores for research and development, and ₹ 388 crores for other components, however the central government expects a total investment of ₹ 8 lakh crore from the private players. The Ministry of New and Renewable energy is expected to formulate the guidelines with respect to the project and the incentive given by the

AUTO EXPO - 2023: SPECIAL WEEK FOR SPEED FREAKS

The Auto Expo 2023 is going to be held at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Auto Expo is the biennial (once every two years) automotive show of India and second largest auto show of the world, held in the National Capital Region of Delhi. The show will be held from 13th to 18th January. The venue of Auto Expo Component Show will be Pragati Maidan, Delhi. It is a motor car show wherein all new entries in the automobile industry are showcased in this event. This event is being held after three years due to pandemic. Auto expo 2023 is jointly organized by Automotive Component Manufacturers Association (ACMA) Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers. ACMA director Vinnie Mehta said that there are 200 more participants than the 2020 edition. The participants from various countries include Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Israel, Taiwan, Thailand, Japan, Poland, South Korea, UK, etc.

Participating Automobile Manufacturers:

The manufacturers that are going to participate in Auto Expo 2023 includes Maruti, Hyundai, Tata, MG, Toyota, Isuzu, BYD, Lexus, Kia, etc. However, there are some major brands who are out of the list or who are not participating this time. The manufacturers having a mass market and are absent from the list includes Mahindra, Honda, Skoda, Volkswagen, Renault, Nissan, Citro, Jeep and luxury brands like Mercedes-Benz, BMW, Audi, Volvo, Land Rover, Jaguar, Mini, except for this Porsche, and Lamborghini, who have major market for sports car are also not participating which has somewhere reduced the excitement.



Cars to be Unveiled:

Starting with Hyundai: Neos and Facelift, Tata is going to launch a CNG variant of Tata Punch and Tata Altroz. Similarly, Suzuki is also introducing a CNG variant of its Baleno called Baleno Cross. In previous auto expo Mahindra had introduced its three door Jimmy but in Expo 2023 Mahindra has a surprise with five door Jimmy nevertheless since Mahindra is not participating, we may or may not see this car. Hyundai is launching its new gen Hyundai Verna. Kia is coming up with Selton, Honda is introducing a midsize SUV. For the first time Toyota is coming up with two generations named Toyota Innova Hycross and Toyota Crysta Diesel. Since its the electronic era launches are expected by Hyundai named Kona EV and Hyundai Ionio 5. There are many more entries expected in the show which are not revealed yet. In the Backdrop of strong economic recovery and raising vehicle sales in the country, the Auto Expo 2023 is expected to create newer opportunity for the components industry and also provide a platform to showcase its prowess as it strives to stay relevant in a fast transforming industry.

ISRO AND MICROSOFT HAVE SIGNED AN AGREEMENT TO STRENGTHEN THE INDIAN SPACE TECHNOLOGY ECOSYSTEM

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Microsoft signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to provide technology tools, go-to-market support, and mentoring to Indian space tech start-ups as they scale and become business ready. The ISRO-identified space tech startups will be added to the Microsoft for Startups Founders Hub as a result of this MoU. Technical assistance for building and scaling on Azure, developer and productivity tools such as GitHub Enterprises and Microsoft 365, and access to smart analytics with Power BI and Dynamics 365. Microsoft will mentor space tech entrepreneurs in a variety of areas, including space engineering, cloud technologies, product and design, fundraising, and sales and marketing. Founders will have access to Microsoft Learn for customised Startup-centric training content and programmes to assist them in connecting with the industry and potential customers. Microsoft and ISRO will also organise knowledge-sharing and thought leadership sessions with space industry experts for the startups. In addition, the collaboration will provide founders with go-to-market strategies, technical support, and opportunities to sell their solutions through Microsoft channels and the marketplace. ISRO Chairman S Somanath stated that collaboration between ISROs and Microsoft will greatly benefit space tech startups in their analysis and processing of massive amounts of satellite data for various applications.



IN NILGIRI RESERVE, THE ENDANGERED ASIAN ELEPHANT HAS LOST MOST OF ITS IDEAL HABITAT



Photographs of elephants winding their way up the rocky green hills of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve (NBR) are beautiful. However, according to a recent article, the endangered Asian Elephant has lost most of its "optimal" habitat: flat, easily negotiable terrain. A multi-disciplinary team of ecologists, conservationists, and scientists published Fencing Can Alter Gene Flow of Asian Elephant Populations Within Protected Areas in the international, peer-reviewed, open-

access journal Conservation. "The WG [Western Ghats] is an escarpment running north-south along India's western coastline, interrupted towards the south by the low-lying Palghat Gap that separates the northern and southern elephant populations," it says. This gap, which has been transformed by agriculture for centuries, is 3 km wide at its narrowest and 40 km wide at its widest. The northern part of the WG includes the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve [NBR] and its surrounding PAs [protected areas], which contain the largest remaining population of wild elephants, ca. 6000 animals." The Palghat Gap is a break in the Ghats that is "relatively flat and consequently easily negotiable by elephants". However, human settlements and crop cultivation have hampered elephant movement, keeping them confined to hilly areas that are considered sub-optimal habitats. A study published in the scientific journal Global Ecology & Conservation in 2021 discovered moderate levels of genetic differentiation between northern and southern populations, implying limited gene flow between the two regions. Elephants roamed freely across South-East Asia for thousands of years, all the way to China, but "anthropogenic pressures" have limited them to mountain chains, according to the paper. Surprisingly, most elephant reserves in India are located in mountainous areas.

STARTUP INDIA INNOVATION WEEK RUNS FROM THE 10TH TO THE 16TH OF JANUARY

From 10 to 16 January, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will host Startup India Innovation Week to commemorate the Indian Startup Ecosystem and National Startup Day. The Startup India Innovation Week 2023 will include Knowledge Sharing Sessions for entrepreneurs, aspiring entrepreneurs, and other enablers, as well as participation from key stakeholders in the startup ecosystem such as government officials, incubators, corporations, and investors. Furthermore, as part of the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' celebrations, various startup-related events are being held in over 75 locations across the country to foster a spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation by involving the startup community from coast to coast. Among these events are dedicated workshops for women entrepreneurs, incubator training, mentorship workshops, stakeholder round tables, conferences, capacity-building workshops, and startup pitching sessions. Furthermore, on National Startup Day, January 16, the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) will host a felicitation ceremony for the winners of the National Startup Awards 2022, a flagship initiative under Startup India. The ceremony will recognise and reward startup and ecosystem enabler excellence across various sectors, sub-sectors, and categories. Startup India Innovation Week 2023 aims to engage startup ecosystem stakeholders from across the country and encourage entrepreneurship and innovation in India.



DR. JITENDRA SINGH, UNION MINISTER, INAUGURATES THE NATIONAL GENOME EDITING AND TRAINING CENTER (NGETC)



The "National Genome Editing & Training Centre" (NGETC) is a one-of-a-kind facility that will serve as a national platform to adapt different genome editing methods, including CRISPR-Cas9 mediated genome modification. It will also empower young researchers by training and advising them on its know-how and application in crops. Improving crops for better nutrition and tolerance to changing environmental conditions is a significant challenge in the current climatic scenario. Genome editing

may be a promising technology that Indian researchers can adapt to provide desired tailor-made traits in crops. NABI has demonstrated the ability to expand genome editing tools to a wide range of crops, including banana, rice, wheat, tomato, maize, and millets. The National Agri-Food Biotechnology Institute (NABI), Centre for Innovative and Applied Bioprocessing (CIAB), National Institute of Plant Biotechnology (NIPB), and International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) will co-host the International Conference on Food and Nutritional Security (iFANS-2023) at NABI, Mohali. The four-day conference will discuss how genome editing could improve the country's food and nutritional security in the face of a changing climate. The conference will feature multiple sessions with speakers from 15 countries. They will share their knowledge by making contributions to plant sciences in frontier areas of their research. The conference will introduce new challenges and ideas, as well as serve as a platform for fostering new research collaborations between laboratories from various countries.

INDIA VS. SRI LANKA: SURYAKUMAR YADAV WINS THIRD T20I TON



Suryakumar Yadav delivered another T20 batting masterclass with a 51-ball unbeaten 112 to power India to 228 for five against Sri Lanka in Rajkot on Saturday. Surya toyed with the Sri Lankan bowlers, hitting fours and maximums at will and in his trademark fashion all over the ground to record his third T20I century. Surya took only 19 deliveries to reach the 100-run mark after completing his fifty in 26 balls. He finished the innings with a six and a four off Chamika Karunaratne's final over. Suryakumar Yadav was lauded by fans after the ton. Shubman Gill (46)

was cautious as he opened his account after playing nine dots with a six, followed by a four off Dilshan Madushanka in the third over, after failing to go beyond single digit scores in the previous two matches. After Ishan Kishan (1) was sent back in the first over, Rahul Tripathi played a 16-ball 35-run knock. Tripathi targeted Mahesh Theekshana (0/48) as soon as spin was introduced, and he collected three fours from the fifth over. The first one he scooped over square leg, the second to point, and the third over mid-off. Tripathi played the aggressor, hitting Chamika Karunaratne (1/52) for two sixes before being caught at short third on a short ball. In the powerplay, India scored 53 for the loss of two wickets, and while Gill continued to score slowly, Surya was at his effortless best. The world's best batter in the format appeared to be from another planet. He got his half-century by hitting the ball over the boundary. With Surya on the firing line, Gill attempted to up the ante on the other end as well. He hit Wanindu Hasaranga (1/36) for a six, but a leg-break got the better of him as he moved down the wicket to dispatch the ball for another boundary, bringing an end to a 111-run partnership. With the wicket of Gill, India lost skipper Hardik Pandya (4) and all-rounder Deepak Hooda (4) in quick succession. Surya, meanwhile, went about his business as usual, perfectly timing the ball. In his scorching knock, he hit nine sixes and seven fours. He found an able ally in Axar Patel (21 not out) near the end, and the duo helped India pass the 230-run mark.

KARAIKUDI BOY BECOMES INDIA'S 79TH CHESS GRANDMASTER

M. Pranesh, 16, of Karaikudi, became India's 79th Chess Grandmaster on Friday by winning the Rilton Cup with a rating of 2500-plus in Stockholm. According to a school release, he is a Class 11 student at Sri Vidhyaa Giri Matriculation Higher Secondary School in Puduvayal, Karaikudi, Sivaganga district, and has been an avid chess player since childhood. One of his early victories was being named the Best Chess Player in the Sivaganga district at the age of five in a State-level chess tournament. He has a long list of accomplishments, including winning the gold medal in the 26th Tamil Nadu Chess Championship tournament and finishing 10th in the World Chess Championship for Under-12s held in Brazil. He has also represented India in the Asia-level under-12 chess tournament held in Uzbekistan, and he has won medals in numerous chess tournaments at the state, national, and international levels. Mr. Pranesh has made a name for himself in tournaments held in Sri Lanka, China, Athens, Delhi, Chattisgarh, Chennai, and Nilgiris, as well as being awarded the title 'International Master' in Russia in 2020. He is currently the early leader of the FIDE Circuit, with 6.8 circuit points. Kumar, the principal of the school, and other officials from the Vidhyaa Giri Educational Group of Institutions extended their best wishes and assured him of their support in his academic and athletic endeavours.

ANTIM PANGHAL IS A NAME TO KEEP AN EYE ON IN INDIAN WRESTLING

Indian wrestlers dominated the Commonwealth Games this year, taking home the majority of the country's medals. Their outstanding performances were not limited to the Commonwealth Games; wrestlers such as Vinesh Phogat, among others, won the championship. One such name who rose to prominence in the wrestling world was Antim Panghal. In 2022, she was nominated for United World Wrestling's Rising Star of the Year award. In August, Antim Panghal made history by bringing India its first-ever gold medal at the World U20 Wrestling Championships 2022. This 18-year-old Haryana freestyle wrestler is the current Asian champion in her age group. Antim's accomplishments were noteworthy because, in the previous 44 junior world meet editions, six Indian wrestlers made it to the finals, but none of them won a gold medal. Her championship win was hard fought and well deserved, as she defeated U20 Asian medalist Altyn Shagayeva of Kazakhstan in the 53kg final, junior European champion Amory Olivia Andrich of Germany 11-0, pinned Japan's Ayaka Kimura, and also defeated Nataliia Klivchutska of Ukraine, a bronze medalist at U20 European championships. As a result, she is a legitimate candidate for the United World Wrestling 2022 Rising Star of the Year award. The other four women nominated for the award are Nonoka Ozaki of Japan, Amit Elor of the United States, Emma Malmgren of Sweden, and Andreea Ana of Romania.



INDIAN, N SRIRAM BALAJI AND JEEVAN NEDUNCHEZHIAN LOSE DOUBLES FINAL, MAHARASHTRA OPEN 2023

On 7th Dec, the Indian duo of N Sriram Balaji and Jeevan Nedunchezhiyan were defeated by Belgium's Sander Gille and Joran Vliegen in the Maharashtra Open 2023 men's doubles final at the Balewadi Stadium in Pune. The Indian duo, who entered the tournament as an alternate pair, were defeated 6-4, 6-4 by the fourth-seeded Belgians in one hour and ten minutes. Sander Gille and Joran Vliegen won their sixth ATP Tour title after defeating US Open champions Rajeev Ram and Joe Salisbury in the semi-finals on Friday. Earlier in the tournament, N Sriram Balaji and Jeevan Nedunchezhiyan upset American second seeds Nathaniel Lammons and Jackson Withrow in the quarter-finals. In the semi-finals, the Indian tennis players defeated Britain's Julian Cash and Henry Patten. N Sriram Balaji and Jeevan Nedunchezhiyan got off to a good start and won the first game. Despite doing well in patches, the Indian tennis players were quickly broken and lost the first set. The Indian duo, who were making their tour-level debut as a team in 2012, were broken early in the second set as well. Sander Gille and Joran Vliegen kept their foot on the gas and won the match in straight sets. The Maharashtra Open is South Asia's only annual ATP 250 event. Tallon Griekspoor of the Netherlands defeated Benjamin Bonzi of France 4-6, 7-5, 6-3 in the singles final. Griekspoor's first ATP Tour singles title.



EXPERT



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FAQs ON

Learning and Development through Ancient Indian Wisdom

Q1. Can you explain what is the concept of integrated personality.

Ans. Indian philosophy gives a lot of importance to the development of integrated Personality. The integrated personality aims at developing the whole or total human being. It refers to a personality which integrates the various dimensions of the personality into a balanced and integrated being. Unlike the modern definition, the personality in India was not limited to having only to the thinking and behaving. It was a combination of healthy body and mind. The mind faculty was further divided into healthy intentions and actions. So a person who is said to have a good personality was someone who had a healthy combination of body and mind. People gave lot of importance to physical fitness hence practice of Yoga was widely seen. The physical stamina also was much greater then. Whether it was a dharma following characters like Arjuna, Bheema, Balrama, many rishis, etc. or adharm following characters like Duryodhana, Keechak, Dushasana etc. all were very strong and had a great inclination towards physical fitness.

Just not limiting to milder terms of feelings and thoughts, Indian ethos was related to stronger terms like intentions in the context of personality, Intentions and actions were the base of personality development. All the intentions and actions were attributed to the karma factor. A personality of a person was determined on the basis of the karmas one earns which were determined in relation to the combination of both intentions and actions. The determinants of Personality development were mainly Intentions and Actions. It could be further explained by 4 combinations of these intentions and actions:

(1) First: intention is right and the action is right then it is the best of all karmas. E.g. You want to help poor and needy people and you help them. It is best of all karmas. Bharata is a perfect example of intention is right and the action is right. Bharata always loved Lord Rama his elder brother and as soon as knowing about how his mother coaxed his father to send Rama into exile, he was ashamed and dejected to the core. He didn't want to be the ruler of the Kingdom Ayodhya. He disowned the throne but when Rama insisted on following his Dharma, Bharata ruled the kingdom as a sanyasi. He ruled for 14 years just as a representative of his elder brother. He could have ruled the kingdom as a king but he ruled it as a sanyasi as he didn't want to enjoy in palace when his brother was suffering in forest. As soon as Rama returned, he happily returned back the throne and the kingdom with due honour. Here the intention was to do what is right and the action was also in place. That's why Bharata is still remembered as a great person, brother and king.

(2) Second: intention is right and the action is wrong is also a good karma. E.g. You want your child to be a better person and you discipline her/him by scolding at times to shape her/him well. Though the action of scolding seems wrong but your intention if is free from any negativity and is completely pure, then it is a good karma too. Vibhishana is a proper example for intention is right and the action is wrong. The dharma of a brother is to support his elder brother. But Vibhishana went against his dharma. He fought on the side of Lord Rama against Ravana. Then why Vibhishana is considered to be a great soul? Because though he fought against his brother, his intention was to support the

truth and justice. To kidnap a married woman and to force her to marry was the worst of all crimes. Though Vibhishana tried to reason out with Ravana, the later was in no mood to accept and release Sita. As a righteous man it was his duty to respect the dignity of women and stand for justice and truth. With that intention in mind, he went against his brother. The intention of standing for truth and justice makes Vibhishana a hero.

(3) Third: intention is wrong and the action is right would be a bad karma nonetheless. E.g. You want to cheat the other person and you are being very sweet to them just for the sake of it. Here though you appear to be good but you have malice inside then it would be a bad karma irrespective of your good action. Mantara is a wonderful example of intention is wrong and the action is right. Mantara was jealous of Rama's glory and wanted Bharata to be the king. Her intention was filled with malice strong enough to ruin the entire Ishvaku dynasty. Her action of being a loyal servant, friend and genuine well-wisher to Queen Kaikeyi though seemed good but was due to personal motive of getting more recognition and control in her hands. Her action seemed as if she cared for Kaikeyi and Bharata the most but it cost them the death of King Dasharatha and 14 years of pain and distress to all in the Royal family. So, no matter how good one comes across to us, their intention is the decider of their karma.

(4) Fourth: intention is wrong and the action is wrong would be the worst of all karmas. E.g. You are jealous about someone and you do things to harm them. It goes without saying here that it is the worst karma. This was a very big lesson from the wise men of India that intentions count the most. Actions and intentions if both are good then the end result would be the best. Ravana is the ultimate example of intention is wrong and the action is wrong. Though he was approached by Shoorpanaka to avenge her insult, Ravana didn't go to Rama's cottage for avenging her. He was powerful enough to go and fight Rama and Lakshmana. He had pushpak Vimana, he had Kumbakarna and Vibhishan, Meghnath and so many Rakshasa armies. He could have gone straight away and attacked. Rama and Lakshmana were only two. But yet Ravana didn't choose to attack them but decided to kidnap Sita. It was more out of

his own lust of obtaining Sita that he went to the Rama's cottage in the forest that too in the garb of a Sanyasi. His intention was of lust and his action of kidnapping her and forcing her to marry him was a crime too. So no matter he was so learned, a powerful king and a great devotee on Lord Shiva, nothing could save him from his own bad karmas. Our intentions and actions both count in the personality development. Let us all strive to have the best of intentions and actions!

Integrated personality refers to a personality which integrates the various dimensions of the personality into a balanced and integrated whole. The integrated personality aims at developing the whole or the total human being. The development of personality has engaged the attention of philosophers around the world from ancient times. An integrated personality is flexible, strong, and organized as well as balanced. Refer the following Subhashitha:

**साक्षरा विपरीताश्चेद्राक्षसाः एव केवलम् ।
सरसो विपरीतश्चेत्सरसत्वम् न मुञ्चति ॥**

The above Subhashitha educates that: When the word "sakshara" (literate/learned) is inverted, it becomes "rakshasa" (devil). The word "sarasa" (good), however, even when inverted, remains the same ("sarasa"). The deeper, more important meaning of the subhāṣita is as follows: A "sakshara" person may behave like a "rakshasa" in certain situations. The "sarasa" (cultured, cultivated) person will not, however, abandon this quality under any condition. So the education system should focus on knowledge skills and abilities like our ancient gurukul system to develop our next generation. Stay blessed.

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or

DM your questions on our instagram
handle [@thehulahultimes](https://www.instagram.com/thehulahultimes)

Please note: Only selected questions
will be answered in the next issue of
The HULAHUL Times.

QUIZ TIME

1. Who is the first female officer to serve at Kumar Post in Siachen operationally?
2. Which High Court has ordered the city administration to provide HIV-positive people with free food and medical care?
3. In what location is the "Institute of Mathematical Sciences"?
4. Which nation's Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva recently assumed the role of President?
5. Which nation recently converted from using the kuna to the euro and joined the Eurozone as the 20th member?
6. With cooperation from China, which nation officially opened the Pokhara Regional International Airport (PRIA)?
7. Which organization unveiled its "Utkarsh 2.0" Medium-Term Strategy Framework?
8. Which international business programme is known as the "Future Engineer Program"?
9. Which athlete won the world championships in both blitz and rapid chess?
10. Which country hosts the largest open-air theater festival, Dhanu Yatra?

- Answers**
1. Captain Shiva Chouhan
 2. Delhi High Court
 3. Chennai
 4. Brazil
 5. Croatia
 6. Nepal
 7. RBI
 8. Amazon
 9. Magnus Carlsen
 10. India

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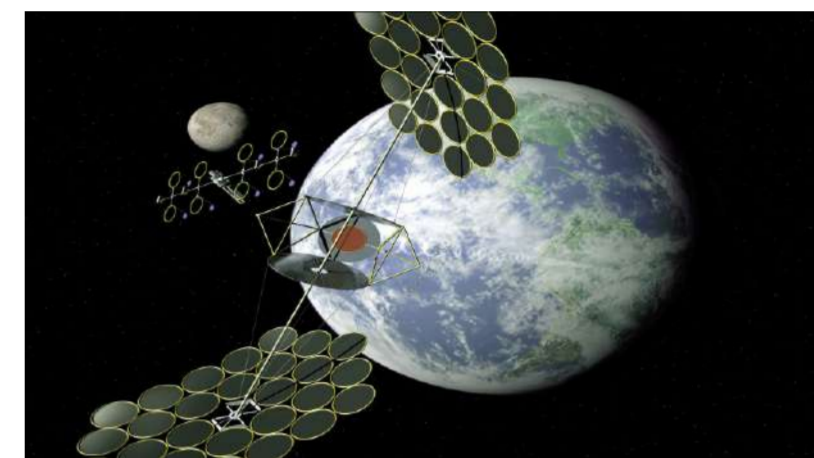
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DID YOU KNOW?

SPACE SOLAR POWER APPLICATION



The Transporter-6 mission, dubbed the Space Solar Power Demonstrator (SSPD) and successfully launched from Cape Canaveral on January 3, will test several key components of an ambitious plan to harvest solar power in space and beam the energy back to Earth. Space solar power allows us to tap into the virtually limitless supply of solar energy in outer space, where it is always available without being affected by the cycles of day and night, seasons, or cloud cover. The launch marks a significant milestone in the project and promises to turn what was once science fiction into reality. When fully realised, SSPP will deploy a constellation of modular spacecraft that collect sunlight, convert it to electricity, and then wirelessly transmit that electricity over long distances to wherever it is needed, including places where there is currently no reliable power. The 50-kilogram SSPD was launched into space by a Momentus Vigoride spacecraft aboard a SpaceX rocket on the Transporter-6 mission. It is made up of three main experiments, each of which is tasked with testing a different key technology. It is a 6-foot-square structure that demonstrates the architecture, packaging scheme, and deployment mechanisms of the modular spacecraft that would eventually form a kilometer-scale constellation forming a power station.

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