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TRIPURA, MANIPUR AND MEGHALAYA FOUNDATION DAY

India is a melting pot of cultures, dialects, and beliefs, all intertwined in different states. The histories of these states frequently hint at the stories of how India as we know it today came to be. And the 21st of January marks an important historical milestone in putting the North East Reorganization Act of 1971 into effect. The day these North Eastern states gained statehood is known as Tripura, Manipur, and Meghalaya Foundation Day, which falls on January 21. Soon after India gained independence from British rule, the princely states that became part of the Indian Union began to be granted statehood. During this journey, Tripura and Manipur were granted union territory status. Meanwhile, Meghalaya was still a part of Assam, and the well-known seven sisters had not yet been formed. The Assam Reorganization (Meghalaya) Act, 1969, finally recognised Meghalaya as an autonomous state in 1969. However, it was not until January 21, 1971, with the passage of the North East Reorganization Act, 1971, that Tripura, Meghalaya, and Manipur were granted statehood. As a result, this day is known as Tripura, Manipur, and Meghalaya Foundation Day. The Foundation Day celebrations in Tripura, Manipur, and Meghalaya are usually filled with special events. This day frequently encourages people to discuss the history of these states and their contributions to the country.

Merger of Manipur with India:

Prior to August 15, 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all states whose territories were adjacent to India's new borders into the Indian Union. The

rulers of the majority of the states signed a document known as the 'Instrument of Accession,' which meant that their state agreed to join the Union of India. A few days before independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the

Manipur.

Merger of Tripura with India:

Tripura was a princely state until it joined the Indian Union on November 15,

regions joined the newly independent country of India in 1947. Meghalaya, a small hilly state in India's North Eastern region, was established on 2 April 1970 as an autonomous state within the state of Assam, comprising the districts of United Khasi, Jaintia Hills, and Guro Hills.

This day is celebrated with great pomp and zeal in the three princely states. The states kick off the celebrations by hosting sporting events, cultural events, and other activities. The North Eastern states of India are known for their rich culture, diversity, and exotic flora and fauna. And, over time, the three princely states have evolved into some of the most beautiful tourist destinations. In recent years, the three states have reached new heights in terms of overall development. During the period of independence, the North East was made up of the Assam plains of the old Assam Province, hill districts, and the North Eastern Frontier Tracts (NEFT) of the North-Eastern borderland. Manipur and Tripura were designated as Union Territories in 1949. On December 1, 1963, Nagaland was granted statehood. The Assam Reorganisation (Meghalaya) Act 1969 established Meghalaya as an autonomous state within Assam, according to the sixth schedule of the Indian constitution.



Instrument of Accession with the Indian government, promising to maintain Manipur's internal autonomy. Under public pressure, the Maharaja of Manipur held elections in June 1948, and the state became a constitutional monarchy. As a result, Manipur was the first state in India to hold a universal adult franchise election. There were sharp disagreements in Manipur's Legislative Assembly over the issue of Manipur's merger with India. In September 1949, the Government of India succeeded in pressuring the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement without consulting the popularly elected Legislative Assembly of

1949. The last king on the throne, Bir Bikram, died on May 17, 1947, just before India's independence. After his death, his minor son Kirri Bikram Mannikya ascended to the throne of Tripura, but he could not rule because he was a minor. As a result, his widow queen Kanchan Prabha assumed regency of Tripura and administrative duties. She was instrumental in the incorporation of the Tripura kingdom into the Indian Union.

Merger of Meghalaya with India

The rulers of the Garo and Khasi



NEP 2020: A PROGRESSIVE POLICY WITH DIVERSE CHALLENGES

"Education is not static it is dynamic in nature which should serve the current needs of the nation."

It is the year 2050. With the help of the nation's youth, India has propelled its launch vehicle carrying humans to Mars, improved its human development indices to alleviate poverty, and emerged as the de-facto global leader in the fight against climate change. The vision above can become a reality if the foundation is strong. It is said that "the destiny of a nation is shaped in its classroom," so in order to meet the demands of a changing global order demanding knowledge-based economies, India's democratic dividend, which is expected to peak by 2041, a new educational policy with progressive objectives has been formulated. We will look at the NEP 2020's progressive ideas in this portion. Further analysis of the looming challenges in a diverse country like India will be discussed. The path to realising the nation's dream will also be determined.

After a 34-year hiatus, the third NEP is finally on the way. Considering the decline of educational institutions, there is an excessive emphasis on rote learning, imparting information and facts but not values. The divide in access and affordability of education is evident, with Roshani Badauria, the state topper of Madhya Pradesh's class 10th examination, cycling 24 kilometres to school every day. For the stagnation of research and intellectual property growth in higher educational institutions, a regulatory overhaul with strict vigilance was demanded. In the same way The reliance on technology imports (India imports 70% of its armaments) demanded a progressive policy that is inclusive, futuristic, and affordable.

In the midst of these expectations, Nep 2020 sought to reform all levels of education, with a special emphasis on technology (digital infrastructure for education). It provides a comprehensive framework for promoting experiential learning while also encouraging critical

thinking. The goal of leaving no child behind makes it a forward-thinking step toward ensuring quality education for all (SDG 4). Early childhood education between the ages of 3 and 6 years has been proposed to stimulate a child's cognitive abilities from a young age. The shift from 10 + 2 to 5 - 3 - 3 - 4 approach reduced the burden of syllabus earlier board exams flexibility in choosing course and skill development in vocational courses laid a solid foundation. A typical Indian child, on the other hand, suffers from malnutrition and hidden hunger, both of which reduce learning productivity. As a result, a nutritious breakfast and protein-rich lunch serve as incentives for poor parents to pursue the benefits of child education. In addition to addressing the incident of Roshni Badaurai's hardship, special education zones in aspirational districts, and inclusion funds for socially and economically disadvantaged groups (particularly gender inclusion funds) are all steps in the right direction toward equality and excellence. However, the gains made after loss at the primary and secondary levels shine through at the tertiary level.

As a result, the promotion of a multidisciplinary higher education with multiple entry and exit points conversion of specialised institutions has been proposed in order to reduce the rigid separation between arts and science. Similarly, a common regulator in the form of the Higher Education Commission of India, with the exception of legal and medical courses, as well as a standardise National Accreditation Council, are likely to strengthen education governance.

Simultaneously, it is proposed that well-informed trained educators with no deviant tasks (such as annual household surveys, etc.) and regular training be introduced into the system. The national Foundational literacy and numeracy mission, the National Research Foundation, the National Educational Technology Forum, and a dedicated unit to coordinate digital infrastructure all highlight the importance of technology and innovation.

NEP 2020

Thus, the NEP 2020, which aims to transform education by 2040, is a game changer that can give India's growth trajectory much-needed impetus. I work on the question of how far it can be implemented in a country known for its implementation deficit. What are the impediments to progress on this path?

The primary challenge is India's federal political structure. Education in the concurrent list gives states a lot of leeway to deviate from the progressive setup. Consider the proposal to teach in mother tongue until the eighth grade. However, states such as Andhra Pradesh are wary of it. Similarly, the issue of language, which is a popular emotive force in the south, remains a source of contention over 3 language formula.

The challenge for NEP 2020 is to provide secular education in a communalized nation (controversy over contribution of Tipu Sultan chapter in textbooks). Further legal challenges in developing a HECI, as well as repealing the existing commission based on consensus in a less productive, disorderly parliament without debate, remain.

Similarly, addressing the lobbying and pressure of private educational institutions that have commercialised education and rely on rampant unaccountable donations, as well as the unholy alliance with politicians, poses a challenge to the universalisation of access to education. The goal of increasing the gross enrollment ratio in higher education to 50% by 2035 necessitates a robust infrastructure capable of accommodating one crore seats with a constant on-land trained manpower and capital.

At this point, the government's recommendation to spend 6% of GDP on education has been long pending and appears to be an uphill task given the government's current fiscal burden, low revenues, and multifaceted responsibilities. Furthermore, the School Management Committee faces administrative challenges due to a lack of oversight and accountability

mechanisms. Special efforts toward tribal education and active participation are insufficiently addressed, resulting in the challenge of last mile inclusivity.

Above all as highlighted by S. Radhakrishnan chairman of India's first national education commission "education is not about imparting information or securing means of livelihood. It should inculcate the ethics and spirit of life, promote sense of moral values." Promoting value based secular education which trains both the heart and mind to tackle life challenges in the era of competition.

It is said that "education is the progressive discovery of one's ignorance." In the midst of fake news, paid media, and a heard mentality, NEP 2020 should work hard to unearth forgotten culture, traditions, and truths. The nep 2020 challenge is to create not only the next Nicola Tesla, but also the next Mahabharata Vidhura. Who can face adversity with integrity, emotional intelligence, and a desire for truth and justice?

In this regard, the best practises of Delhi are happiness curriculum, and Kerala's first Bell initiative can be used as a model to fill gaps in NEP 2020. Cooperative federalism with a sense of oneness must be the spirit that drives political will that emphasises vaccine against communalism secular education to promote harmony in diversity is the way forward. Realizing India's dreams in 2015 is in the hands of its people, who must take advantage of the opportunity through active participation and questioning for collective progress for all.

NEP 2020 holds our children's future as future leaders. We cannot afford to make a mistake. The NEP is very much in line with the sustainable development goals, and while India looks to the future, the world looks to India. With this policy, we are laying the foundation for a new era in which liberty, equity, and inclusivity are valued across the board.

VELU NACHIYAR : THE FEROCIOUS QUEEN

India has sung the valor of leaders but has spoken less about the feminist part of contributing to the pages of history, some became the pride and some vanished from pages of history; one such name is Velu Nachiyar, a Queen from the 18 century. She is known by Tamils as Veeramangai (Brave woman).

Velu Nachiyar was born on 3 January 1730 and was the princess of Ramanathapuram and the only child of King Chellamuthu Vijayaragunatha Sethupathy and Queen Sakandhimuthathal of the Ramnad kingdom in 1730 AD. Since she was an only child and had no brothers, she was brought up like a prince. Velu Nachiyar was trained in many methods of combat including war match weapons usage, martial arts like Valari (throwing sickle) and Silambam (fighting with a stick) horse riding, and archery. She was also a scholar of many languages like French, English, and Urdu. When she was 16, she married the Sivagangai kingdom, King Muthuvaduganaatha Periyavudaya Thevar; she and her husband ruled the kingdom for over two decades from 1750 to 1772. The couple had a daughter named Vellachi.

In 1772, the Nawab of Arcot and the British troops belonging to the East India company united and invaded the Sivagangai. They killed her husband in a battle known as the Kalaiyar Koil war. Velu Nachiyar had to run like a fugitive with her daughter who escaped and found their haven in Dindugal with the help of the Maruthu brothers, feudal lords of Sivaganga, and some other powerful friends. She lived there for 8 years under the sanctuary of Gopala Nayekar. During her stay in Dindigul, Velu Nachiyar met Sultan Haider Ali the then-ruler of Mysore, as she sought the help of Sultan Hyder Ali, initially he refused but then when she conversed with him in Urdu and highly impressed him with her courage and impressed him with her perseverance, this led to her garnering unwavering support not just from Gopal Nayekar but also the Sultan himself, who pledged to her ally in her fight against the British.

Sultan Hyder Ali also built a temple inside his palace as a gesture of friendship. She was invited by the Sultan to stay at Dindigul fort where she was respected like the queen that she always was. Sultan also provided her with

the monthly financial support of 400 pounds and 5000 infantry and cavalry troops each. All of that combined with the weapons provided by the Sultan helped Velu Nachiyar to assemble a powerful army to drive away the British in a brilliantly formulated coup.

She was the first Indian queen to wage war with the East India Company in India. She was also widely known as the first queen to put up resistance against the colonial



power, even before Rani of Jhansi. In the years that Velu Nachiyar spent in Dindigul, she allied and plotted her revenge against the British.

In 1780, she led the charge against her enemies with an army she had built along with the help of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore. Velu Nachiyar intelligently gathering agents found out where the British had stored their ammunition. A suicide attack was devised to destroy all of it. Kuyili, her loyal follower (some also say her adopted daughter) a Dalit woman who saved Velu Nachiyar's life many times, from being the queen's bodyguard to being chief commander in chief, gallantly volunteered to carry out the suicide mission.

On the day of a planned conspiracy, Kuyili doused herself in oil/ghee and set herself on a flame before jumping into the ammunition store, destroying every last bit of it. Kuyili blew up the ammunition place of the British. She is also credited to have been the first person to be a suicide bomber in history. Udaiyaal was also another adopted daughter of Velu Nachiyaar, she too died in the battle against the British while blowing up their arsenal in another suicide attack. In their memory, the Queen (Velu Nachiyar) built an all-woman army and named it after Udaiyaal.

After her victory over the British, Velu Nachiyar resigned from the Sivagangai kingdom. She made her daughter Vellachi heir to the throne. The Madhukar brothers, her fellow escapees from the Kalaiyar Koil war, were given the administrative position in the kingdom. To express her gratitude to Sultan Haider Ali for the immense timely help. Velu Nachiyar constructed a mosque and church at Sivagangai. She further maintained a friendly relationship with Tipu Sultan and cared for them like a brother.

Velu Nachiyar's daughter Vellachi succeeded her to the throne and ruled from 1790 to 1793. The 66-year-old queen passed away due to heart issues in 1776 in Sivagangai, her beloved kingdom.

On December 31, 2008, a commemorative postage stamp was released in her remembrance. The late J. Jayalalitha, former chief minister of Tamilnadu, inaugurated the Veeramangai Velu Nachiyar memorial in Sivagangai on 18 July 2014. A six feet bronze statue of the Queen was also erected and it was announced that January 3, will be celebrated as the queen's anniversary of the undaunted queen who shattered gender roles back then in the 18 century, a salute to valor and contribution. Her bravery stands as a tremendous standout that woman can take charge as Goddess Durga and fight her battles not just decades back then but today too woman has proved their caliber in every field, keeping our nation proud on the global map. A tribute to all such iron ladies who made a mark on chapters of history.

AMRITA PRITAM - A DISTINGUISHED AUTHOR IN PUNJABI LITERARY WORKS!

Amrita Pritam, the teenage poet who referenced Waris Shah empathetically in what would become her finest poetry, 'Ajj aakhaan Waris Shah nu,' was one of India's most prominent woman authors of the twentieth century. Pritam, who authored in Punjabi and Hindi, was a daring and intrepid woman who lived her life on her own terms, in contrast to the more oppressed women of her time. Over the course of her six-decade profession, she wrote hundreds of pieces, encompassing poetry, memoirs, stories, biographies, and so on. She also authored an autobiography in which she demonstrated her bravery by penning about her personal life, which may be deemed 'controversial' by plenty of, even now in modern India.

As a young woman, she encountered the atrocities of the partition, an incident that rocked her to her soul and devastated her spirit. She articulated her pain in the poem 'Ajj aakhaan Waris Shah nu' in the shadow of the terrible experience, conveying the feeling of futility, horror, and grief that rushed over all those who witness the division. Her emotions during the partition prompted her to compose the novel 'Pinjar,' wherein she highlighted the powerlessness that women faced at the period. She became a spokesperson for women in Punjabi literature and the foremost 20th-century poet of the Punjabi language through her sensitive poems. Her publications have been translated into a number of Indian and international languages.

Amrita Amrit Kaur was born on August 31, 1919, in Gujranwala, Punjab. She was born into a Sikh family of Raj Bibi, a local public school teacher, and Kartar Singh Hitkari, a writer, who was Braj language expert, and intellectual journal editor. Kartar Singh Hitkari was a revered man who, in addition to being an accomplished academic, acted as a preacher in his spare time. Amrita brought up in a spiritual home and acquired her father's fascination with literature.

Her father was a "Preacher" of

Sikhism; hence her family was quite religious. Amrita Pritam's grandma divides the kitchenware between Hindus and Muslims. She had always been a moral person and was against to such behaviors.

Despite being born into a traditional Sikh family, Amrita abandoned belief in God when her mother Raj Bibi died when



she was 11 years old. Amrita migrated to Lahore after her mother died, where she was nurtured by her father. Amrita sought refuge in writing after her mother's death and began to compose at an early age. She became a professional author when she was only 17 years old, in 1936.

From 1936 through 1943, she published at least six more poetry compilations after publishing her first compilation, 'Amrit Lehan' (Immortal Waves). Her mother's death transformed her into a powerful and independent woman who displayed daring in her literature.

Perhaps coincidentally, she became a member of the 'Progressive Writers'

Movement' in order to encourage others through her works of literature. The movement began in which was before partition of British India, and its adherents were predominantly left-wing and anti-imperialist. Following that, in 1944, she published a collection of essays titled 'Lok Peed' (People's Distress), in which she condemned the British Raj for the 'Bengal

famine of 1943' and the nation's military conflict infrastructure.

She was also an enthusiastic member of numerous charitable non-profit organizations. Apart from empowering individuals through her works of literature, Amrita opted to communicate with individuals directly by participating briefly at the 'Lahore Radio Station' before India's split in 1947.

Amrita relocated from Lahore to New Delhi following the partition of British India in 1947. And be a participant with one of the most brutal massive immigration in human history, she later wrote one of her most renowned poems, 'Ajj akhaan Waris Shah nu,' which highlighted her agony over

atrocities during India's division. She worked at the national public radio station 'All India Radio' in Delhi till 1961, in addition to authoring a number of notable works of literature.

She also wrote several novels that were eventually adapted into films. Film adaptations of her books include 'Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan,' 'Unah Di Kahani,' and 'Pinjar.' While 'Dharti Sagar te Sippiyan' was released in 1965 as 'Kadambari,' 'Unah Di Kahani' was released in 1976 as 'Daaku.' 'Pinjar,' on the other hand, was an award-winning film that addressed with morality as its central theme.

While she spent the majority of her life writing in Punjabi, several of her works were published in both Hindi and Punjabi when British India was partitioned.

Amrita was engaged to Pritam Singh, the son of a prominent Lahore businessman. Amrita married in 1935, when she was still in her twenties. Amrita admitted in her memoirs, published years after her marriage, that she did not have a good partnership with her husband and that her marriage was a miserable time.

Amrita wrote 28 novels, 18 anthologies (prose), 16 random volumes of writing, and five short tales during her remarkable career. Many of her work continue to motivate people today. Many of her writings have been made into movies. Gulzar, a prominent Indian lyricist, published an album in 2007 that was essentially a compilation of Amrita Pritam's poetry spoken by Gulzar.

Amrita died in New Delhi on October 31, 2005. Amrita Pritam has received numerous renowned accolades, including the 'Sahitya Akadami,' 'Bharatiya Jnanpith,' and 'Padma Vibhushan,' among others.

INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IS BECOMING MORE GLOBALISED THANKS TO LAWS BROUGHT UP BY THE UGC THAT FOLLOW THE NEP, 2020



In accordance with the New Education Policy, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) has at last implemented regulations to modernise and internationalise India's educational system (2020).

According to the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, many steps have been taken to improve internationalisation of higher education, including: Identifying and fostering each student's individual strengths by educating parents and teachers about the importance of fostering each student's overall development in both academic and extracurricular areas.

Flexibility; giving students the freedom to select their educational paths and programmes and, ultimately, their own life paths based on their skills and interests. Science majors have the option of choosing physics as their major and music as their minor, for example. Every combination is valid.

Multidisciplinarity and a thorough education covering the social sciences, arts, humanities, and sports are required to maintain the unity and integrity of all knowledge. Conceptual knowledge is prioritised over memorization and test prep, and critical and creative thinking are used to encourage innovation and reasoned decision-making.

Encouraging the development of life skills like resiliency, cooperation, and teamwork, as well as the importance of language in teaching and learning.

EDUCATION MINISTRY GEARS UP FOR EVENTS LINKED TO G20 PRESIDENCY



The University Grants Commission (UGC) has asked all universities to begin preparing students for their active participation, and the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) division has invited bids for the filming of documentaries that highlight India's educational heritage, agricultural practices, and water management customs.

In 2023, India will host the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time after assuming the G20 leadership in December. In an effort to incorporate young people in the country's G20

presidency, India started its one-year journey with an innovative outreach campaign dubbed University Connect.

In a letter sent to the vice chancellors of all universities and the principals of all colleges on 5th January, the UGC requested that they begin organizing activities to get students ready for conferences that will be held in various cities and on a variety of topics related to the history, culture, and legacy of the region. It also invited students to attend the conferences and act as facilitators for foreign delegates.

To encourage interdisciplinary research on aspects of indigenous knowledge, the ministry has charged its IKS division, which was established as an invention cell at the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in 2020, to present India's knowledge systems to the world in the best possible manner.

PM MODI LAUNCHES A MASTERCLASS ON PARIKSHA PE CHARCHA 2023 TO HELP STUDENTS COPE WITH EXAM STRESS

As part of Pariksha Pe Charcha 2023, Prime Minister Narendra Modi today provided students with a "collection of mantras and activities" to help them cope with exam stress. The videos may be found on the official website — narendramodi.in/parikshapecharcha.

All of the significant topics that the prime minister has addressed in his conversations will be included in this series. Videos of the prime minister, text summaries of the ideas, and images that clearly convey the message are all available on the website. It addresses a number of issues, including how to approach exams properly, how to feel confident both inside and outside of the exam

room, how to manage time, how to approach challenging material, how to focus, how to make the most of memory, how to set goals, and much more.

The sixth iteration of Pariksha Pe Charcha (PPC) will take place on January 27 at the Talkatora Stadium in New Delhi, according to a recent announcement by the Ministry of Education. The deadline for PPC 2023 registration has been moved up to January 27, 2023. At innovateindia.mygov.in/ppc-2023, the official website, interested candidates can register. This annual conversation is open to students in grades 9 through 12.

IIT MANDI FACULTY RECEIVES PLATINUM JUBILEE AWARD FROM NASI-YOUNG SCIENTIST



Dr. Garima Agrawal, a professor at the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, has received the NASI-Platinum Jubilee Young Scientist Award 2022. Every year, the Young Scientist Platinum Jubilee Award is given out by the National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI). Dr. Garima Agrawal received this yearly scientific prize in the "Chemical Sciences" category in honour of her contributions to the industry. This honour comes with a medal, a citation, and a financial award of Rs 25,000.

The NASI launched the NASI-Young Scientist Platinum Jubilee Award for Indian and Indian-overseas persons under the age of 35. The prize was established to honour young scientists who show promise, inventiveness, and quality. The NASI-Platinum Jubilee Young Scientist Award is a prominent honour given to young scientists who have made noteworthy contributions to any field of science or technology that the NASI has recognised as a result of work done in India. Applicants for the NASI-Platinum Jubilee Young Scientist Award must be under 35 years old, have a strong scientific background, and have produced important work in India.

According to a release from IIT Mandi, Dr. Agrawal is interested in creating colloidal particles and functional polymers with carefully controlled chemical structure and morphology. Her team is particularly interested in the chemical design of macromolecules that exhibit stimuli sensitive behaviour, self-assembly, and programmable degradation, drawing inspiration from nature.

MU GANGA VILAS

MAHARASHTRA TO LEAD BEST PERFORMING STATE'S LIST



Our country has witnessed several road and expressway development in the infrastructure sector but for the first time there has been a development in river infrastructure. For the sake of modern cruise ship service, the government has developed more than one thousand waterways. Along with sustainable water development India is preparing itself to enter the cruise tourism sector. The country is soon going to see a luxury river cruise. Indian has introduced a river cruise, MV Ganga Vilas which is going to cover a distance of 3200 kilometers in 50-51 days. On Friday, 13th January 2023, the prime minister of India virtually gave green flag and the journey to the longest river cruise in the world began from Varanasi and is expected to end at Assam.

territorial water of Bangladesh for 15 days. The Inland Waterways Authority of India is developing 62 small community Ghats on Ganga river for better transport.

Facilities: MV Ganga Vilas is a great initiative taken under the make in India scheme, according to the chief engineer of Inland Waterways Authority of India Mr. Ravikant, Ganga Vilas is the first vessel built in India. The measure of the cruise is 62.5 meters in length 12.8 meters in width and 1.35 meters draft the cruise is as luxurious as five-star hotel and is equipped with several high tech facilities, the cruise has in all 18 suits to accommodate with numerous facilities for the sake of entertainment there are many cultural and folk dances to be organized and to grow the India handicrafts many wooden artifacts are put on view in the rooms. The cruise is running on PPP (Public Private Partnership) model a memorandum of understanding was signed between Inland Waterways Authority of India, Antara Luxury River Cruise and JM Baxi River Cruise. This journey has been routed on the map and is going to change the picture of river cruise in India.

The cruise is going to travel from Varanasi to Dibrugarh and will include visiting many ancient places which will prove to be spectacular for Nature lovers, History Buffs and cultural enthusiasts. The cruise will travel in Bangladesh as well.

Route of Ganga Vilas- Ganga Vilas will pass from three major routes National Waterway 1, Indo-Bangla protocol route and National Waterway 2. It will be covering 27 river routes out of which Ganga and Bramhaputra are the major one, it will be in the

The credit rating given by a domestic credit rating agency CareEdge, which is a research arm of Care Rating Ltd, said that the western state of Maharashtra is the nation's best performer on economic, social and governance parameters, the ranking are based on seven pillars which is economical, fiscal, social, infrastructure, financial inclusion and governance and also includes 46 more indicators to rank the major states in the country. On the governance front Uttar Pradesh is ranked third just behind the southern state of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. CareEdges chief economist Rajani Sinha attributed to the yogi Adityanath ruled states gains in ease of doing business. She claimed that more emphasis is given to ease of doing business followed by e-governance records ,conviction rates and policies strength while arriving at the governance rankings.

Maharashtra's Top ranking is largely due to its outstanding performance in financial inclusion and fiscal front. Gujarat and Tamil Nadu follow in the composite ranking however it is ranked lower on the social parameters but higher than states like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar. Odisha is top-ranked state on fiscal parameters and followed by Maharashtra and Gujrat while under the head of the environment Andhra Pradesh leads with Karnataka and Telangana following it. She also said that third position of Tamil Nadu is because of performance in social aspect. Majorly the states in west and south are doing well because of the beneficial policies adopted in the particular state.

Stating that physical infrastructure is getting more and due attention she has asked the states to focus more on the social infrastructure like education health if we were to realize the potential of the favorable demographic because India is lacking in those areas and must endeavor and emphasize develop these areas the managing director of EdgeCare Mehul Pandya added that "The leading states could offer the others a model to follow".

DCGI APPROVES ADULT COVOVAX HETEROLOGOUS BOOSTER DOSE

In view of the recent increase in COVID-19 pandemic cases, the Serum Institute of India recently wrote to the Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) requesting approval of a Covovax heterologous booster dose for those aged 18 and above. The Covovax vaccine has been approved as an adult booster dose. According to reports, an expert panel of the central drug regulatory authority approved the vaccine. They have recommended that Serum Institute of India be granted market authorization to manufacture this vaccine for adults. Adults who have already received the first two doses of either Covishield or Covaxin should receive this vaccine booster dose. The CDSCO's subject expert committee (SEC) declared this. DCGI granted the first permission to use Covovax for two age groups: teenagers aged 12 to 17 and children aged 7 to 11. This occurred in March and June of 2022, respectively. Its use was authorised under specific conditions. Covovax is manufactured using technology transferred from Novovax. The European Medicines Agency has granted Novovax conditional marketing authorization. On December 17, 2021, the World Health Organization (WHO) approved its use as an emergency. Novovax Inc., based in the United States, announced a licence agreement with SII in August 2020 for the development and commercialization of NVX-CoV2373, its COVID-19 vaccine candidate, in India and low-and-middle-income countries.



CM BHUPENDRA PATEL OF GUJARAT ESTABLISHES WILDLIFE REHABILITATION CENTRE

Gujarat Chief Minister Bhupendra Patel launched an online wildlife rehabilitation centre in Daskroi's Bilasia village in Ahmedabad on Friday as part of the state's Karuna Abhiyan (campaign for compassion) to save birds injured by sharp kite strings during Uttarayan. From January 10 to 20, the statewide Karuna Abhiyan will include dialogue between various cooperative organisations and state government departments of forest and animal husbandry. The rehabilitation centre offers a wide range of services for the treatment and rehabilitation of injured animals. The Centre covers an area of 23,000 square metres and was built at a cost of Rs 2.72 crore. "The need of every living being is the responsibility of the government," Patel said, congratulating social service and volunteer organisations. Karuna Abhiyan is a shining example of this responsibility." The chief minister also stated that a festival should not be fatal to any living being. The forest and animal husbandry departments, as well as the municipal cooperation administration, are assisting Karuna Abhiyan in rescuing and treating injured birds during the state's kite flying festival. Volunteer organisations were encouraged to work with animal husbandry and forest departments to make necessary arrangements such as ICU, ambulance, and pre and post-treatment of animals and birds. Since the campaign's inception in 2017, over 70,000 birds have been treated. This year's campaign includes over 700 doctors, 8,000 volunteers, and 700 organisations.

GARUDA AEROSPACE SIGNS AN AGREEMENT WITH RALLIS INDIA TO EXPAND AGRICULTURE

Garuda Aerospace, a leading drone manufacturer, has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Rallis India, a major player in the agriculture industry. Rallis will provide pesticides and crop nutrients to Garuda Aerospace for a pilot demonstration and pesticide spraying on fields via drones, primarily in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Garuda Aerospace and Rallis India, a Tata Chemicals subsidiary, are collaborating to improve farmers' agricultural operations by leveraging technology, according to a statement from the drone manufacturer. According to the statement, Rallis India, with a mission of "Serving Farmers Through Science," is known for its farmer engagement and as a reliable supplier of quality agrochemicals, crop nutrients, and seeds. This collaboration between Garuda and Rallis India will help to leverage both parties' key strengths. While Garuda Aerospace is well-known for its agricultural drone solutions, Rallis India is well-known for its extensive distribution network. Drone pilots will demonstrate crops such as paddy, onion, Bengal gramme, wheat, and vegetables on over 1,000 acres of land. This drone-based solution will also help businesses achieve their sustainability goals by promoting resource efficiency. Garuda Aerospace, according to the statement, has a fleet of 400 drones and a well-trained team of over 500 pilots in 26 locations across the country, whereas Rallis India has a strong distribution network for crop care and seeds.



IG DRONES, AN INDIAN STARTUP, HAS DEVELOPED INDIA'S FIRST 5G-ENABLED DRONE; DEFENCE FORCES WILL BENEFIT

January 11 (ANI): Bhubaneswar (Odisha) [India]: IG Drones, a startup firm based on the Veer Surendra Sai University of Technology (VSSUT) campus in Odisha's Sambalpur, has developed a 5G-enabled drone capable of vertical take-off and landing. Skyhawk is a drone that can be used in a variety of industries, including defence and medicine. The drone has a payload capacity of 10 kg and a range of about five hours. With Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) in the country providing 5G services, these drones



can be controlled much more precisely and directly from the command centre rather than being on the field. Because it is a VTOL (Vertical Take-off and Landing), it can operate from any terrain and does not require a conventional runway. According to the company, with the addition of artificial intelligence and thermal imaging capabilities, the drones can be used in monitoring border intrusion as well as during regular patrolling by the defence forces. It is IP67 rated and can be controlled by a combination of NavIC + GPS navigational satellites that stay connected in the upper range of 50 to 60 in the event of failsafe activation.

SURYAKUMAR YADAV AND ISHAN KISHAN ARE SELECTED FOR TESTS, WHILE PRITHVI SHAW WILL PLAY IN T20IS



Ishan Kishan and Suryakumar Yadav have been called up for their first Tests against Australia next month. The teams for the ODI and T20I series against New Zealand, which precedes the Test series, were announced on Friday night. Prithvi Shaw has been selected for the T20I team. Surprisingly, Jasprit Bumrah has been left out of the Test squad. It is believed that he is still not ready to withstand the rigors of Test cricket. In Rishabh Pant's absence, the selectors are looking at attacking options in the middle order for Test matches. The selectors and team management are eager to play Ishan in the middle order against Australia

as a like-for-like replacement for Pant, according to sources. Sarfaraz Khan is also said to have missed out on a spot because he struggled to convert his domestic form for India's 'A' team. It's a difficult situation for the team's leadership. The team felt at ease with five specialist bowlers. Ravindra Jadeja has been selected for the Test matches despite being out with a knee injury since the Asia Cup in September. Meanwhile, due to personal obligations, KL Rahul and Axar Patel opted out of the New Zealand series.

SATWIKSAIRAJ RANKIREDDY AND CHIRAG SHETTY LOSE THE SEMI-FINALS OF MALAYSIA OPEN



Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty's impressive run in the Malaysia Open Super 1000 tournament ended in a semifinal finish after they were defeated in three games by China's Liang Wei Keng and Wang Chang. The world number 5 Indian pair put up a valiant fight, but Liang and Wang, ranked 17th, held their nerve in the final stages to win 21-16 11-21 21-15 in an hour and four minutes to advance to their first super 1000 finals. It was the seventh seeded Indians' third semi-final appearance in a Super 1000 tournament.

The match was expected to be close as the two pairs tried

to outwit each other in the fast-paced rallies. After an initial duel, Satwik and Chirag managed to eke out an 11-9 lead at the break. The Chinese duo, on the other hand, did not allow the Indian pair to play their attacking game, which included drives and blocks. It was soon 14-14 before Liang and Wang took the lead and earned the bragging rights. The Indians gathered themselves after the change of ends and turned it around as they broke off from 4-4. Satwik and Chirag won 7 of the last 8 points to take a six-point lead into the halftime break. When the game resumed, the Indians were more alert, made better decisions, and chose the right shots to quickly move to 14-5. Satwik unleashed a booming smash, but it was negated by a wide shot, extending the lead to 14-10. The Chinese made three service errors but also scored quickly, with Liang scoring a cross-court return to make it 19-14. Chirag's long shot gave their opponents five match points. A flurry of smashes from Liang then secured the Chinese pair's final place in their first ever super 1000 tournament.

NATIONAL SHOOTING TRIALS ARE BEING HELD IN DELHI

Olympic gold medalist Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar defeated Pankaj Mukheja 17-7 in the 50-metre rifle 3-position event at the Dr. Karni Singh Range in Tughlakabad on Thursday. Aishwary had previously topped qualification with 590 and emerged victorious in the semifinal stage in a particularly strong field. Akhil Sheoran finished third, ahead of Niraj Kumar, and Olympic quota winner Swapnil Kusale finished fifth, ahead of Olympians Deepak Kumar and Sanjeev Rajput. Ramita Jindal (16-12) defeated qualification topper Tilottama Sen (633.5) in the second trials of women's air rifle. Elavenil Valarivan finished third again, while Narmada Nithin, the winner of the first event, finished fifth after scoring 630.5 in qualification. Manini Kaushik, Meghana Sajjanar, and Yukthi Rajendra also advanced to the semifinals. Manu Bhaker won the women's sports pistol event again, defeating Abhidnya Patil 27-26 after topping qualification with a magnificent 590. In the semifinals, Rhythm Sangwan, Shri Nivetha, Aakanksha Bansal, and Surabhi Pathak were eliminated.



WOMEN'S DOUBLES CHAMPIONS ARE ARYSTANBEKOVA AND NUPBAY

On Friday, Jangjun Kim of Korea defeated top seed Adhithya Ganesan of India 7-5, 6-3 in the boys semifinals of the ITF junior tennis tournament at the DLTA Complex. The Korean stopped the American of Indian origin with a clinical performance, moving with energy and hitting with intensity. Adhithya rallied from a 1-4 deficit in the first set to tie the match, but the



Korean proved difficult to beat as the match progressed. In the other semifinal, Ivan Lutkin of Russia retired early in the second set against compatriot Timofei Derepasko due to a hip strain. In the girls section, top seed Ashton Bowers used patience and a strong game to overcome the teasing game of Indira Lepage of Belgium and win in straight sets. As the wiry Belgian fought back in the tenth and 12th games of the second set, Ashton was unable to serve out the match, but the American handled the eventual tie-break competently. In the final, Ashton will face Vlada Mincheva of Russia, who defeated the other American, Alexia Harmon, in three games. Top seeds Aayush Bhat and Amir Milushev won the boys doubles title, while third seeds Asylzhan Arystanbekova and Aiya Nupbay won the girls doubles title.

EXPERT



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FAQs ON

Learning and Development through Ancient Indian Wisdom

Q1. Do you think the concept of well-integrated personality is useful in the modern days?

Ans. Integrated personality denotes to a personality which mixes the numerous magnitudes of the personality into a well-adjusted and integrated whole. It is dated forever. We inherit the underlying valued from our ancestors even if we hesitate to accept and practice. The integrated personality aims at emerging the whole or the total human being (Poornatha). The development of personality has engaged the attention of philosophers around the world from ancient times.

Personality is the sum total of what we are. It reflects our views, characters, beliefs, attitude, knowledge, abilities etc. We act/behave/think in a particular way because values, ethics and cultures determine to a very large extent or personality. Bhagwad Gita has identified different personality models/traits/behaviours in the Indian context:

Tamasic: living with the values which are utterly selfish, ego-centred motives, dull and meant to satisfy only personal interest.

Rajasic: living with tendencies which are extremely passionate and ambitious, dynamic in nature but centred to fulfilling selfish desires. Motives slightly nobler but centred on selfish etc.

Sattvic: the attitude and motives are selfless, more balanced and discrimination based on higher values.

An integrated personality is flexible, strong, and organized as well as balanced. Characteristics of well-integrated personality are:

- (1) They maintain good health practices with regard to nutrition, sleep, rest, physical activity, personal cleanliness and hygiene, which promote healthful living.
- (2) They have some insight into and understanding of their motives, desires, weaknesses and strong points.
- (3) They have a clear understanding of their environment and of the forces with which they must deal.
- (4) They plan ahead; but do not fear the future. They have the capacity to face realities rationally and objectively.
- (5) They have a sense of personal worth.
- (6) They have faith in their ability to succeed.
- (7) They live in the world of realities and not in fantasies.
- (8) They have developed the capacity to tolerate the frustration and disappointment in daily life.
- (9) They show emotional maturity in their behaviour. They don't go to pieces as a result of their fears, anger and worries.
- (10) They can distinguish between what is right and wrong.
- (11) Concerned with social welfare.
- (12) They get along with all and Have sense of humour.
- (13) They are stable and dependable.

For getting happiness which is the ultimate end of the satisfaction of all needs and desires the man does 4 kinds of efforts (Purusharthas) according to Vedandda Philosophy.

- Dharma Rectitude & Righteousness
- Artha Money & Wealth
- Kama Desires & Needs
- Moksha Liberation of the Spiritual Core

Developing a dharmic mindset was in focus in ancient Indian culture. Many of the youth argue that spirituality is just a bubble created and no logic in it. I wish to reply that creative thinking and critical thinking skills are powerful and will yield positive results

in their life provided their empathy skill and emotional intelligence supports. Spiritual living focus on humanity, humility and simplicity. Unless otherwise the life skills are developed to understand the logic behind our value systems, no qualifications or achievements will serve the purpose of peaceful life. Let me explore the Indian knowledge system to substantiate my stand:

- Humanity refers to the quality of being kind and understanding others situations. Our ancestors lived in harmony and inculcated the values to the next generation because there were mutual acceptance and considerations. Their life style is best depicted in the Subhashitha: Non-crookedness is the primeval quality of Dharma; non-ambiguity that of Artha; non-attachment, that of Kama; and non-rebirth, that of Moksha. **(subhashitavali - 2643).**
- Humility is the quality of not thinking that you are better than other people. The mental state of being humble, living simple makes a difference for mother nation. But in the world of self-promotion those living with humility are targeted and humiliated to the core. But they remain committed to their virtues. The branches of a tree laden with fruit bend downward just as the Virtuous persons bow down out of respect to others. But a dry wood never bends down. Neither does a fool who does not respect others. **(Subhashitha)**
- Simplicity is not in reach of everyone. To live simple with humility and humanity is a choice of a wise person. Simplicity practiced by our ancestors called Arjava literally means sincerity, straightness and non-hypocrisy. It is one of the ten Yamas in ancient Hindu and Jaina texts. "Aarjavam" refers to straightforwardness, an absence of crookedness in dealing with the world One who has a disorganized mind, one who has no understanding of true. Dharma and who has a butterfly-mind will not attain wisdom. **(Dharmapadam - 3/6)**

Without referring seven sins Gadhiji had referred we can't close the discussion of integrated personality as it is the dire necessity of our society to develop positive aspects of the same. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, our father of nation, one of the most influential figures in modern social and political activism, considered these traits to be the most spiritually perilous to humanity. (1)Wealth without Work. (2)Pleasure without Conscience. (3)Science without Humanity. (4)Knowledge without Character. (5) Politics without Principle. (6) Commerce without Morality. (7) Worship without Sacrifice.

Simple Living, High Thinking practiced by our Indian culture is displaced and it's placed by so called modern 'Complex Living, Low Thinking'. The logic behind the ancient Indian wisdom has to be felt for which the open approach to absorb the values is required rather than asking for logic to prove the same. One need to develop the insight to transform the information into knowledge and knowledge into wisdom. May our mother nation get more serene and committed residents to take her again to the original status of supreme peaceful nation with all the desired modern day super powers! Stay blessed!

QUIZ TIME

1. What is the name of India's most recent test-launched short-range ballistic missile?
2. What song from an Indian movie took home the 2023 Golden Globe for Best Original Song?
3. What is the projected economic growth for India in 2023–24, according to the Global Economic Prospects Report from the World Bank?
4. Which state is home to "Kumarakom and Beypore," which were chosen for the Swadesh Darshan 2.0 Scheme?
5. What will the "National Science Day 2023" be about?
6. What organisation introduced a brand-new system to assess and rank hospital performance under AB PM-JAY?
7. Which public sector bank in India has been given permission by the RBI to manage three Sri Lankan banks' special rupee vostro accounts?
8. Which state in India initiated the caste-based census?
9. What entity is responsible for publishing the Food Price Index (FFPI)?
10. Which nation is home to the Kilauea Volcano, which was recently featured in the news?

10. Hawaii (USA)

9. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

8. Bihar

7. Indian Bank

6. National Health Authority (NHA)

5. Global Science for Global Wellbeing

4. Kerala

3. 6.6%

2. Natu Natu

1. Prithvi II

Answers

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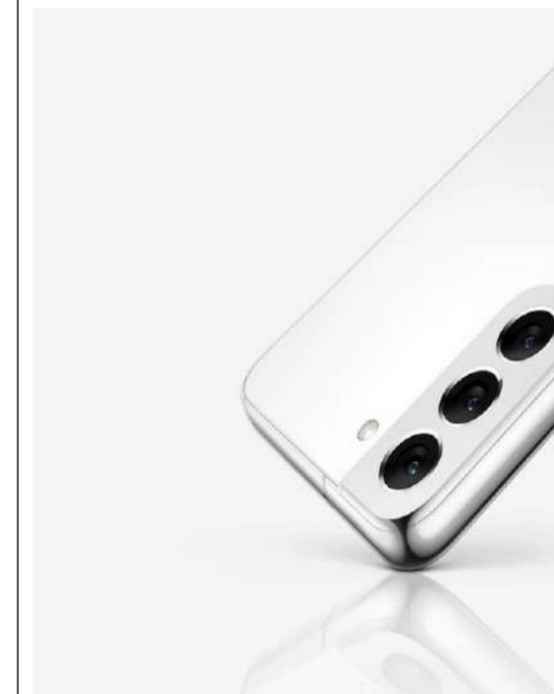
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DID YOU KNOW?

SAMSUNG'S LATEST OFFERING INCLUDES A 150X ZOOM CAMERA!

The upcoming Galaxy S24 Ultra smartphone from tech giant Samsung will reportedly include a 150x zoom



camera. According to @RGcloudS, the Galaxy S24 Ultra will most likely have a telephoto camera with "Gen4" optics and an aperture between F2.5 and F9. Both of these will enable the telephoto camera to capture images with a 150x zoom, which is 50% greater than the Galaxy S22's 100x Space Zoom.

Meanwhile, Tipster Ice Universe previously stated that the tech giant Galaxy S24 Ultra may include a new telephoto sensor, as well as that the main camera may remain the same or undergo minor changes. "The telephoto sensor is expected to be replaced by a new solution in the Galaxy S24 Ultra. I believe the primary camera will remain the same or be slightly modified" It sent out a tweet. Meanwhile, at its Unpacked event on Wednesday, Samsung officially confirmed the February 1 launch date of its upcoming Galaxy S23 series. This will be the first in-person event following the Covid-19 pandemic's outbreak in early 2020. It will also be livestreamed on the official website of the tech behemoth. The Samsung Galaxy S series is a collection of high-end Android smartphones. The Samsung Galaxy S was the first device to be announced in March 2010.

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