

The HULAHUL Times

Established - 2019

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Initiative by HULAHUL Foundation

**NEVER GIVE UP. GOD GIVES YOU
A SURPRISE AS WHEN YOU
BELIEVE ALL IS OVER!**

In India, countless religious beliefs are practiced, and as a result, numerous celebrations are held every year. Festivals are important to us since they are always affiliated with story lines and lessons. Diwali, Holi, Eid, and Christmas are the most important Indian festivals. Every other day is a joyous occasion here, and everybody, regardless of faith participates in the festivities. Every celebration has its own story, significance, and message, which is why we celebrate it. If we look deep into the historical roots of Indian culture, we will locate empires and monarchies of many rulers who were worshippers of divine beings and cultures.

Jesus Christ is one well god whose birth anniversary is applauded around the world, and the celebration affiliated with him is Christmas. Jesus Christ's birth was mainly noticed on December 25th between 6 and 4 BC and praised as Christmas means "Feast day of Christ" in Christian communities around the world. It is believed that Jesus was born in Bethlehem, a Palestinian town in the West Bank, to Joseph, a carpenter, and Mary. This location is now addressed as a humanistic location and is worshipped by the Christian community. Christianity is the world's most popular religion, and Jesus is revered as the personification of God.

It is a tradition with an established holiday celebrated in December and recognized for Santa Clause. It is observed in all Christian countries, but each has its own way of doing so. The origins of Christmas can be traced back to 336 A.D., when it was first honoured in Rome. It rose to prominence in 800 A.D. Christmas celebrations vary by country, but gift giving, sending cards, and participating in community festivities are universal. Christmas arrives in the midst of winter. People used to spend most of their time in the dense forests when they were hunting.

It is presumed that Jesus Christ, the son of God, was born to cease the suffering of humanity. Christmas is celebrated in the Indian cities of Goa, Kolkata, Pondicherry, and Kerala. Cakes are the most widely known and special Christmas delights delivered and consumed. Children are thrilled to meet Santa Claus, who welcomes and distributes gifts to the children. Christmas is a wonderful time to reflect on essence and brings people together. Amidst being a Christian holiday, it is the most widely celebrated holiday in the world, with the greeting "Merry Christmas!"

NATIONAL MATHEMATICS DAY

Every year on December 22nd, it commemorates the birth anniversary of the legendary Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan.

A r y a b h a t a , Brahmagupta, Mahavira, Bhaskara II, Srinivasa Ramanujan, and other historic academics contributed significantly to mathematics. Srinivasa Ramanujan demonstrated the symbols of a developing brilliance at an early age, and his donations to fractions, exponentials, numerical methods, numerical modeling, and so forth put in place an illustration in mathematics.

Dr. Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister of India, expressed gratitude to Srinivasa Ramanujan in 2012 at a function in Chennai commemorating the excellent mathematician Srinivasa Iyengar Ramanujan's anniversary celebrations. The 22nd of December has been designated as National Mathematics Day. Thereby, for the first time, National Mathematics Day was observed all across nation on December 22, 2012.

The primary objective of the commemoration is to enhance public awareness of the significance of mathematics in the advancement of humanity. We cannot overlook the fact that many developments are being undertaken to encourage, energies, and instill a good mindset forward into mathematics learning among nation's millennial population.

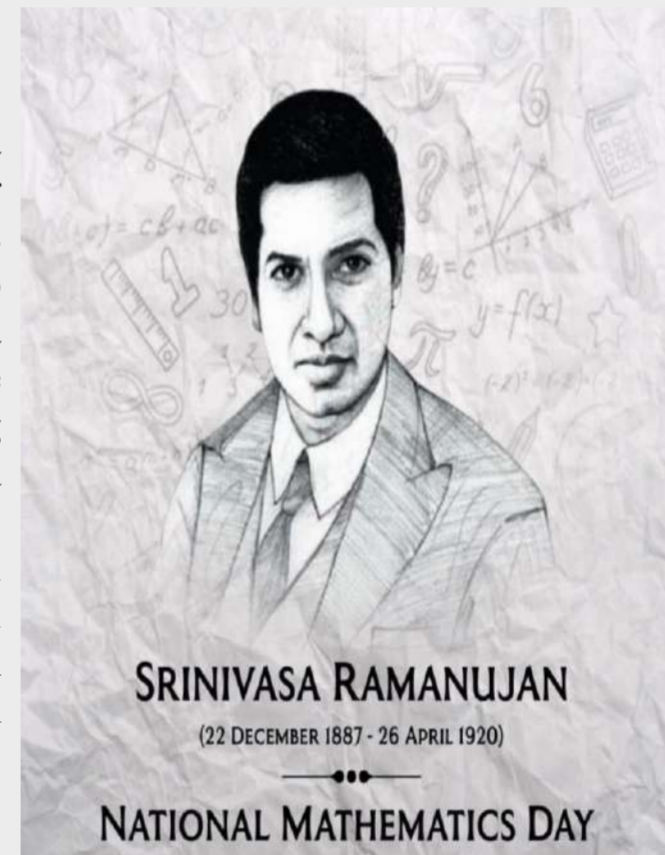
Ramanujan was regarded as a gifted mathematician because he rectified some 'intractable' calculations and displayed

specific mathematical analysis. On a national and international scale, he is recognized as one of the world's finest mathematicians.

The brilliant mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan was born in Erode in Tamil Nadu in 1887 to a Tamil Brahmin Iyengar family. He has spent the majority of his existence in hardship. He had a strong mathematical interest from a young age, and by the time of life of 15, he had bought a copy of the Synopsis of Elementary Results. To support himself, he worked as a clerk as an individual while continuing his mathematical research on his own. Ramanujan ultimately found his way to Trinity College after contacting some famed professors from foreign universities.

During this day, mathematics teachers and students undergo training through camps that emphasise the advancement, creation, and propagation of teaching-learning materials (TLM) for mathematics and investigations in relevant issues.

National Mathematics Day is observed in a variety of Indian schools, colleges, academic institutions, and educational institutions. Even now the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and India consented to collaborate to expand mathematics knowledge and understanding. Necessary processes were also begun taking to teach people in mathematics and to distribute information to pupils and educators all over the globe.



INTERNATIONAL HUMAN SOLIDARITY DAY

"You don't fight Racism with Racism, the Best way to Fight Racism is with Solidarity"

- Bobby Seale

begin in December 2002, when the United Nations General Assembly founded the World Solidarity Fund. This fund was launched in February 2003 to support the United Nations Development Program efforts to alleviate

way to support the destitute. The goal is also to locate people who share similar values, which will lead to more individuals being helped. The World Solidarity Fund is commemorated on International Human Solidarity Day. On this day, the United Nations promotes numerous efforts aimed at alleviating poverty and proclaims International Human Solidarity Day.

This is a good day to learn about the values of solidarity, empathy, and international collaboration. Solidarity is defined as an understanding of mutual interests that promotes a sense of belonging. It is the emotion that drives us to encourage and act jointly in our neighborhoods, countries, and around the world. The cultivation of compassion emotions and knowledge of common ideals between individuals is critical in creating solidarity. The UN's goal is to elevate individuals free of poverty, malnutrition, and disease via cooperation and solidarity. Solidarity may also be defined as a connection of unity or accord amongst those who are united around a common purpose or against a same opponent.

Every year, International Human Solidarity Day is observed to promote the concept of human solidarity. Global cooperation is critical to each country's overall success. Individuals all throughout the world should understand the concept of human solidarity. Human Solidarity Day educates citizens all over the world about the importance of global solidarity in the advancement of nations.

Every year on December 20, the world honours International Human Solidarity Day. As stated on the UN website, the day commemorates people all across the world's unity in variety. It also instantly reminded governments to honor their international commitments, elevates public awareness of the value of solidarity, enhances debate on how to advertise solidarity in order to accomplish the 'Sustainable Development Goals,' including eradicating poverty, and incentivizes policy innovations that aid in fighting poverty.

According to the United Nations Millennium Proclamation, one of the key qualities required for healthy "international relations" is solidarity. Thus, after the United Nations General Assembly determined that fostering a culture of solidarity and the attitude of sharing were critical to combating poverty; December 20th was designated as International Human Solidarity Day.

The origins of International Human Solidarity Day



inequality. On December 22, 2005, the UN General Assembly defined solidarity as an inherent good; the day marks the foundation of the World Solidarity Fund.

According to the United Nations, International Human Solidarity Day is a day to commemorate unity in diversity and to encourage governments to honor their international responsibilities. The day also aims to inspire new projects for eradicating poverty and improve public understanding of the importance of solidarity. The UN believes that solidarity fosters an attitude of sharing, which is necessary for poverty eradication.

The significance of International Human Solidarity Day is to raise public awareness about the importance of compassion society. People can aid the needy in their town by contributing to a welfare society and finding their own

The day also draws attention to the importance of unity in the struggle against adversity. The assembly believed that promoting a culture of solidarity and the attitude of cooperation was critical to the abolition of poverty, hunger, and illness. Its primary goal is to achieve international peace.

According to the United Nations Millennium Proclamation, global concerns such as increasing inequality, unemployment, and the environmental disaster must be addressed in a manner that equitably shares expenditures and obligations in adherence to social justice standards. People who suffer or profit the fewest need assistance from those who gain the most in order to make sure that globalization is a good factor for everyone.

Establishing international solidarity is critical to accomplishing objectives. As a result, during World Summit 2005, the UN General Assembly declared December 20 as International Human Solidarity Day by agreement 60/209.

Ever since organization's inception, the principle of solidarity to advance global peace and security, civil rights, and economic progress has characterized its activities. In this attitude, the organization established the World Solidarity Fund under UNEP in 2003 to combat poverty in all its manifestations and promote human and cultural growth in developing countries.

To mark this day, the United Nations supports developmental activities to address poverty. The day serves as an encouragement to nations to honor their worldwide accords. Around the world, events are organized to promote the value of solidarity. Conferences, workshops, seminars, and discussion groups are examples of these gatherings. Numerous of these activities also address the issue of destitution.

RAJA RAM MOHAN ROY - THE RENAISSANCE MAN OF INDIA

Our history has epic contributions by great leaders and as the saga goes about this man who left a great legacy behind, He not only brought up a Revolution that shook the concept of religious beliefs but Raja Ram Mohan Roy is also remembered as the 'Maker of modern India' and also the founder of 'Brahmo Samaj'.

This pioneer of India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772, in Radhanagar, Hooghly District, West Bengal (Bengal Presidency). He was born in a typical Brahmin conservative family; his parents were Ramakant Roy and Tarini Devi despite the family's orthodox mentality, Roy developed an unorthodox ideology at a very tender age. After completing his basics from local pathshala, he was sent to Patna for his further studies at the age of 15, he was also a learned scholar and knew many languages like Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit.

In an incident from his life when he was barely 17 years, he saw his widowed sister-in-law dragged to flames and burnt alive along with her husband's corpse. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was deeply affected by the loss of his sister-in-law and his being helpless to the superstitious customs of the society. That was when the young boy pledged to abolish the ritual of Sati that forced a young woman to end her life after her husband's death. He stood firmly by his beliefs and ideas against all social bigotry and conservative tradition.

His father being a Hindu orthodox led to a clash of opinions between father and son and these differences led to leaving his house. He wandered around the Himalayas and went to Tibet, he travelled widely before returning home. After his return, his family got him married with a pinch of hope that it would change his attitude towards his thoughts and ideas but this did not have any impact on him. During that era, languages like Persian and Arabic were highly in demand and it further shaped his monotheistic belief in the oneness of God. Raja Ram Mohan Roy went to Varanasi and studied the Vedas and

Upanishads and Hindu philosophy deeply.

After his father's death he returned to Murshidabad and worked as a money lender in Calcutta from 1809 to 1814, he served the revenue department of the East India Company. His command over English is



also well known from an incident when in 1809 he wrote a letter to the Governor-general of Bengal, Lord Minto, and surprised many that an Indian could write English with that level of accuracy. Through the mode of communication, Roy tried to convey western thoughts and rich ideas to Bengali. Later Raja Ram Mohan Roy started a vicious campaign against social evils by countering all orthodox thoughts through his writings in the regional Bengali language. His mission was to spread western education in the country by imbibing scientific temper among the masses.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy, also a Sanskrit scholar, he set up the Vedanta college to promote Indian education. He also contributed to the translation of Vedic scriptures into English with the humble intention to preach on the rich ideas of Indian heritage. His mission did not end there and Raja Ram Mohan extensively

utilized his weekly newspaper "Sambad Kaumudi" to express his opinions on English education. Also, he tried a scientific approach to education through his writings. His ideologies went to form an organizational base and founded the Atmiya Sabha in 1814. The Brahmo Samaj had

weekly meetings where participants would recite Hindu scriptures and discussion on social and religious issues. Further his great knowledge on the scriptures also including the Bible and Quran made him conclude with the oneness of God.

In his criticism of the polytheism of orthodox Hinduism and Christianity, Roy used to say rituals, and idolatry is not part of Vedanta, and he used to advocate "If you want to understand a religion, use your rationality but don't rely on a priest to interpret"

Roy once quoted Vaihistha in a piece of writing in "Mirat-ul-Akbar" (Persian journal), "If a child says something reasonable, it should be accepted but if a Brahmana himself says something unreasonable it should be discarded like a piece of straw." He fearlessly expressed himself against all social and administrative evils through his Persian publication; he

didn't even spare the British administration and openly criticized their policy. Roy's book called Taufat-ul-Muhahhidin in Persian was written at a young age after that he also wrote "Brahmasutra" in Bengali and translated many scriptures and books like "Ishao Parishad Katha", "Manduka", "Mankukya Upanishad" into Bengali and then "Percept of Jesus" in 1820. His invention was never to establish a new religion rather, he always worked hard for reformations of Hinduism, by condemning Sati, child marriage, polygamy, and crusading for widow remarriage.

His advice was to consult your conscience not the priest, when in doubt. He severely criticized Hinduism and Christianity for miracle stories and suggested moral principles he used to always say that his intention of Brahmo Samaj was never to attack any religion, but it was rather to create awareness among the masses against superstitious beliefs.

The title 'Raja' was given by the Mughal Emperor Akbar II, in 1831. This great soul passed away due to Meningitis in 1833, while he was residing in England. In Bristol, England Raja Ram Mohan Roy's statue was erected after his death in the year 1997. Although his death message reached India 120 days later, his strong belief and ideas, philosophy had already deeply penetrated the spirit of the country much before,

Roy was a true rationalist, pragmatist, and humanist. He amalgamated India's rich ancient wisdom with modern scientific knowledge for his strongly believed and he was determined to those rational thoughts throughout his life span. Humanity requires more of the spirit of Roy in each individual to build up the ideal society that he dreamt of and it is our well-deserved responsibility to finish the unfinished noble task of this "Legend of modern India."

ARYABHATTA – A GENIUS OF SIMPLICITY AND ELOQUENCE!

Aryabhata was a brilliant Indian mathematician and an astronomer. Several of his writings have indeed been abandoned through the passage of time, but his significance can be observed in the compositions of future Indian mathematicians who frequently allude to his efforts. Aryabhata composed various scholarly works on both mathematics and astronomy, only handfuls among which have survived.

Aryabhata was born in a small village known as Taregana, today placed in Bihar, India. Although some experts disagree with this assertion. The "Aryabhatia" and the "Arya-Siddhanta" are two of Aryabhata most renowned writings. Aryabhatia is thought to have been written by Aryabhata around 3600 years ago, as the world reached the "Kali Yuga" (modern generation). The mathematical section of Aryabhatiya comprises arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry. A list of sines, continuing fraction, quadratic, amounts sequences, and algebraic equations is also included. Aryabhatiya or Arya-status-ash was translated directly as 'Aryabhata 108' because the book comprises 108 verses. Sutras are collections of aphorisms, pithy remarks, or scientific principles.

Aryabhata is said to have been 23 years old when he wrote this masterwork. In terms of schooling, it is thought that this outstanding genius obtained his higher studies in Kusumapura (the present "Patna" in Bihar, India). He even spent a few days in Kusumapura. There have been various theories that Aryabhata was the likely head of the prestigious Nalanda University in Bihar, India. It is also believed that he established scientific observatories at Taregan's Sun Temple in Bihar.

His other invention, the Arya-Siddhanta, dealt with celestial estimations. However, this document was misplaced over time. This work is notable for Aryabhata modern writing style. The

report aims to discuss several complex astronomical ideas as well as several astrological tools such as the shadows instruments, the gnomon, circle and semi-circular devices, water clocks, and so forth.

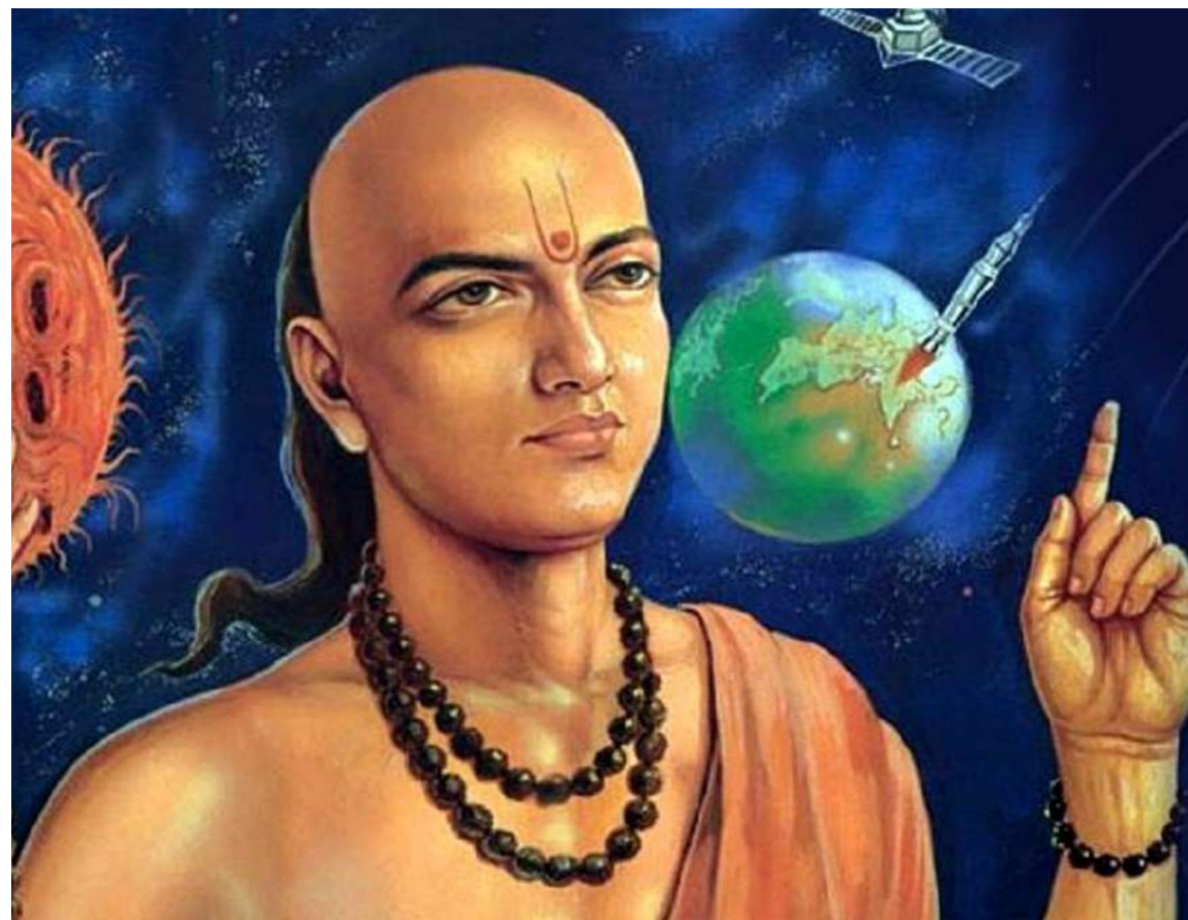
These verses are his efforts in the format of 13 introductory verses that serve as an easy way of remembering

complicated calculations. The text is divided into four sections the first of which is 'Gitikapada', which contains 13 verses.

It has to do with cosmology. The astronomical rotations in a 'maha Yuga' are estimated to be the last up to 4.32 million years.

The 'Ganitapada' is the second chapter. 'Ganita' means computation in Sanskrit. It features 33 poems, majority of which include about mathematics. From Arithmetic and geometric variables to measurements, simple, quadratic, and indeterminate equations.

The third chapter is the 'Kalakriya Pada,' which comprises of 25 verses that count the days, weeks, and months in different time's divisions. The fourth chapter, 'Golapada,' contains 50 verses. In this chapter, Aryabhata discusses the origins of nights and days the development of astrological signs, eclipse, the astronomical equator, node, and the shape of the world.



'Aryabhatiya' is a detailed description of Indian mathematical literature. Interestingly, the Vedic technique of tackling mathematical issues has survived to the present day. All aspects of algebra, arithmetic, plane trigonometry, and spherical trigonometry were thoroughly taught. He followed the 'Sanskrutik' style or calculation technique that was popular all

through the Vedic period.

Aryabhata was designated as the "Father of Algebra" for his amazing knowledge and understanding of planets and stars

using it. Aryabhata correctly determined the value of pi to two decimal places, 3.14. He even used null factors and was perfectly knowledgeable of how to use zero in this case. Unlike Brahmi numbers, he used the Sanskrutik heritage, which was principally represented by words and alphanumeric characters.

Aryabhata was correct when he stated that the globe rotates on its spin all around sun each day and that the motion of stars looked to be driven by the relative movement generated by the planet's rotation. This contradicted the generally believed assumption at the moment that the sky revolved. Using statistical evidence, heliocentric theory was established as the rotational movement of the sun's planets around it.

His astronomical discoveries can be divided into four areas. This includes a discussion of the movement of the solar

system, eclipses, sidereal periods, and heliocentric.

Aryabhata suggested that the earth rotates once a day around its axis. And the comparative motion of the stars is produced by the motion of the earth. In the first chapter of his works, Aryabhatiya, he identifies the number of earth revolutions in a Yuga.

To describe this phenomenon, he created a mathematical representation of the solar system that showed that the moon and sun were driven by epicycles, which are circles that travel on top of one another. In this scenario, the planets' motion was regulated by two epicycles. The smallest moved slowly, but the bigger one moved quickly.

The planets were ordered in order of distance from Earth as tries to follow: the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the asterisms (group of stars). The phases and positions of the planets were calculated using relative velocity of the lines. Venus and Mercury, for example, orbited the Earth with the same speed as the Sun. However, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mars, as stars or dots, moved around the Earth at a constant speed, mirroring each planet's passage across the zodiac.

Aryabhata is a true role model who continues to motivate future generations. He is praised for his services and exceptional intelligence. Along with Archimedes, Euclid, Isaac Newton, and Leonard Euler, Aryabhata is considered as one of the world's greatest mathematicians. The Classical Era of Aryabhata is considered as a golden age of mathematics and astronomy. Aryabhata mathematics is mainly pragmatic rather than theoretical, with astronomy as its primary application. Aryabhatiya, his masterpiece, is a work of brilliance in terms of conciseness and eloquence.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS



There are three widely acknowledged goals of all education: educating students for future work, assisting youth in becoming the best versions of themselves by cultivating their special gifts and abilities, and ensuring that individuals are successfully integrated into society.

'Social education' is often addressed in schools through three main channels. First and foremost, "literacy" must be one of the key pillars of social education. Without literacy, it is difficult to conceive a group or society having any cohesion or success. Societies function through good communication.

Second, many educational institutions provide "social science" courses, which typically cover subjects like geography, history, economics, business, philosophy, psychology, and so forth. These classes are designed to help students comprehend their place in the world, how people interact with one another, how things came to be the way they are, how societies have evolved, and the ideas that have shaped them.

In addition to the curriculum, schools frequently assign pupils to volunteer work in the neighbourhood. The goal is to assist our students in connecting what they are learning in the classroom with their everyday lives.

Students must develop into digital citizens who are highly proficient in new literacies and who communicate using digital technologies. Schools must therefore make sure that the school curriculum includes a strong digital citizenship curriculum and that pupils acquire the literacy skills necessary to function in the new social environment.

INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL SIGNED AN MOU FOR THREE PROJECTS

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between the Nepali government's Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration and the Indian Embassy to work together on projects in the field of education. The industries of healthcare and drinking water will also be the focus of the collaboration. According to a formal announcement, the projects would be carried out in Nepal with grant funding from the Indian government.



The three projects include the building of the Shree Janata Belaka Secondary School in Udayapur, the Ngonga Thenchowk Chholing Meditation Center in Soulukhumbu, and the Lisnekhola Tikasung Dangchet Jharlang Water Supply Project in Dhading. According to the statement, the initiatives will be carried out at a cost of NRs. 101.79 million.

In a news release, the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu stated that the completion of these projects would improve Nepali citizens' access to drinking water, healthcare, and educational opportunities. It emphasized the extensive and multifaceted cooperation between India and Nepal. According to the Indian Embassy in Nepal, the execution of these projects demonstrates the Indian government's support for bolstering the

efforts of the Nepalese government to improve its citizens.

It was also noted by the Embassy of India in Nepal that India and Nepal collaborate widely and in many sectors as close neighbors. The execution of these projects demonstrates the Government of India's ongoing assistance in supporting the efforts of the Government of Nepal to improve the lives of its citizens.

According to the Indian Embassy in Nepal, India has undertaken more than 532 High Impact Development Projects (HICDPs) in Nepal and has successfully completed 476 projects in a variety of fields, including health, education, drinking water, connectivity, sanitation, and the development of other public utilities in seven provinces of the country.

ASHWINI VAISHNAW PREDICTS PLATFORMS SIMILAR TO UPI FOR LOGISTICS, AGRICULTURE, AND EDUCATION

According to Ashwini Vaishnav, the minister of electronics and information technology, the government plans to create a number of platforms, such as the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), to expand tech-driven good governance throughout the nation.

Moreover the government is collaborating with the National Digital Health Mission to introduce a model similar to UPI that will be used in a variety of sectors, including logistics, agriculture, and education.

He explained that the goal was to employ technology in a way that would mimic the achievements of UPI, Jan Dhan bank accounts, and digital Direct Benefit Transfer programmes, among other things.



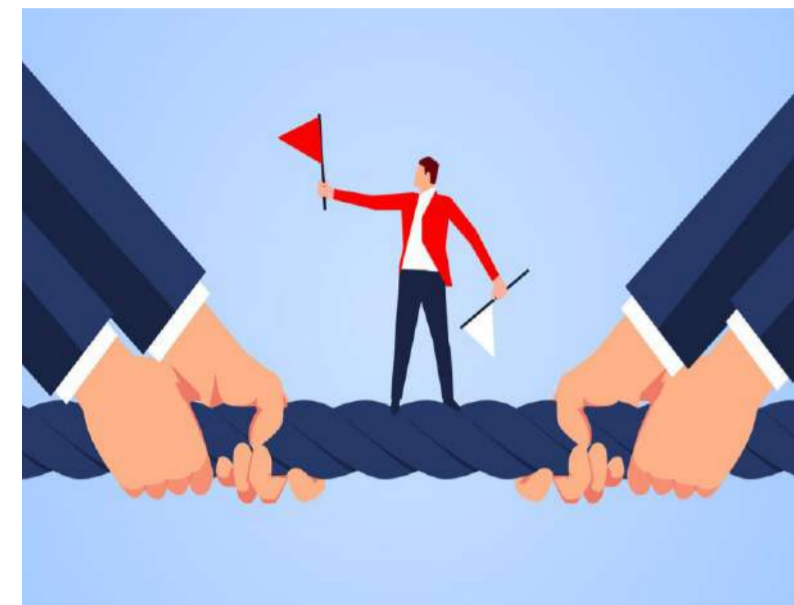
He said that the government's ability to quickly roll out and implement the Covid-19 vaccination programme was due to the effective usage of such a platform. He informed the press how in just one year and 10 months, due to the help of the CoWIN platform, the government was able to administer 219 crore

immunizations.

The minister cited how the government recently held a recruitment exam in which over 10 million applicants took an entrance examination without any claims of question paper leaks. In addition to the IT ministry, he claimed that technology has also aided the establishment of improved governance models by the government.

In the country, there are 450 million Jan Dhan accounts and 1.35 billion people have an Aadhaar, a digital identification. According to him, nearly 75,000 shell firms have been deregistered, Rs 1.25 lakh crore of black money has been seized, and benami assets worth Rs 4,300 crore have been attached.

COMPETITION AMENDMENT BILL 2022



The Competition Commission of India (CCI) formed in 2009 replacing the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP) 1969 to promote competition in India. Since 2009 two amendments were made in the competition Act 2009 so in order to make it more appropriate with the current constraints certain amendments are introduced to the competition act. The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2022 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on, 5th August ,hereafter it was referred to the Standing Committee on 17th August and finally the Standing Committee issued its report on 13th

December 2022 and introduced the Competition Amendment Bill 2022.

Prominent Amendments

- The initial amendment was related to Merger and Acquisitions based on their transaction value. The new transaction value was added to the definition to include the limit of 2000 crore and in case the amount exceeds the aforesaid limit a transaction will require the approval of CCI.
- The second amendment is related to the time taken in passing order in relation to combinations which initially was 210 days has been now amended to 150 days.
- The bill modified the definition of control for classification of combination as the ability to exercise material influence over the management, affairs, or strategic commercial decisions. The concept of control refers to the exercise of control by one or more enterprises over the affairs or management of another enterprise or group.
- The next amendment is related to Anti-Competition Agreement. According to the Act, anti-competitive agreements include agreements pertaining to production, supply, storage, or control of goods or services that may adversely affect Indian competition. Any agreement between enterprises or persons, engaged in identical or similar businesses, will have such adverse effects on competition if it meets certain criteria. These include: (i) directly or indirectly determining purchase or sale prices, (ii) controlling production, supply, markets, or provision of services, or (iii) directly or indirectly leading to collusive bidding. The amendment bill recently made an addition in the definition-(Enterprises or persons who are and who are not engaged in identical or similar businesses shall be presumed to be part of such agreements, if they actively participate in the furtherance of such agreements).
- The penal provision in relation to the Anti -Competitive agreement and Abuse of Dominant position has been amended from fine to penalty and also includes a penalty if there's failure to comply with orders of CCI and directions of Director General.

Certain more suitable amendments were also made but they could not make their position in the Amendment Bill 2022 and only above-mentioned amendments and few more relevant amendments were made to the Act.

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA MAKE HUGE INVESTMENT IN EV SECTOR



Mahindra and Mahindra Limited is an Indian multinational vehicle manufacturing company a conglomerate of Mahindra Group having its headquarter at Mumbai, Maharashtra. Being the largest manufacturer of three-wheeler and tractor manufacturer in the world Mahindra employees more than 2,60,000 workers in more than 100 countries and with a

turnover of more than \$19 billion dollar is planning to invest Rs. 10,000 crores in Electric Vehicle manufacturing plant in Pune as part of its aggressive push in the countries EV space. The Investment has been approved under the Maharashtra governments Industrial promotion scheme for electric vehicles. In India electric models make up for only 1% of the annual car sale out of 3 million vehicles so in order to increase it to 30% by 2030 the government has taken certain steps and accordingly incentives and facility is been provided to the motor car industry.

The increasing pace of EV industries in Indian Automobile sector has changed the face of Automobile industry. At present Tata Motors hold major portion of the market share of approximately 83% followed by MG motors then KIA motors and after that Hyundai motors Mahindra not being among the top ten in the list, being the top player in three-wheeler, jeeps, SUV (sports utility vehicle) Mahindra and Mahindra barely are able to sell their four-wheeler cars in the market. Mahindra through its subsidiary will make an investment for about 7-8 years for the development and production of Mahindra's upcoming Born Electric Vehicle. Since Pune is home to countries top Automakers which includes Bajaj Auto Ltd, Hero Motor Cops, Volkswagen, Mercedes-Benz and a new entry Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. The company showcased some of the models in oxford shire, UK in august, the company also seeks to raise between \$250 million to \$500 million from global investors to accelerate its plan to build EV and simultaneously commits of being net zero carbon by 2040 and electric vehicle have a major role to play in this endeavor.

When we talk about Mahindra's experience in electric vehicle so it was the first company to launch first three-wheeler electric vehicle in 1999 which was named as "Bijlee" and was first time deployed in New Delhi. Mahindra after that had launched many electronic vehicle the credit for the design of Mahindra goes to Mahindra advance design Europe for the extremely stunning design also Mahindra has outsourced its battery from Volkswagen which will ultimately cut down the R&D cost. The Automobile market is eagerly waiting for some amazing surprises.

ISRO COMPLETES HYPERSONIC VEHICLE TEST RUN SUCCESSFULLY

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and the Headquarters, Integrated Defence Staff successfully conducted a joint hypersonic vehicle trial (HQ IDS). The joint hypersonic vehicle trial met the predetermined targets, according to the country's premier space research agency. Based on cutting-edge technology, the hypersonic vehicle is capable of delivering military response over long distances by rapidly reaching space. As part of its Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle programme, India is also developing an indigenous, dual-capable hypersonic cruise missile. This missile will be able to launch both conventional and nuclear weapons. A hypersonic vehicle is an aeroplane, missile, or spacecraft that can travel at speeds greater than Mach 5, or five times the speed of sound. It is considered cutting-edge technology, and countries such as China, India, Russia, and the United States have been working to improve the capabilities of their hypersonic weapons. In collaboration with Russia, India's space agency has been developing hypersonic missiles. As part of its Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle programme, Indian scientists are also developing an indigenous, dual-capable hypersonic cruise missile. Hypersonic missiles travel at a speed of Mach 5, which is 5 times or more than the speed of sound (343 m/s). It has a top speed of 6,200 kilometres per hour. Hypersonic missiles, which can carry nuclear warheads, can fly at much lower altitudes and at much faster speeds than conventional ballistic and cruise missiles. They can also change direction during their journey, so the target does not follow a fixed path like a normal missile.



INDIA WILL BE THE FIRST COUNTRY TO AUCTION OFF SATELLITE SPECTRUM



According to telecom regulator Trai chairman PD Vaghela, India will be the first country to auction spectrum for satellite communication, and it should be designed to attract investments in the sector. Vaghela stated at a Broadband India Forum summit on SatCom that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai) will soon make recommendations to make permissions required for satellite communication from various ministries — Information and Broadcasting, Space, and Telecom — seamless in

order to improve the ease of doing business in the sector. He also stated that Trai has received a referral from the Department of Telecommunications for the auction of spectrum and related aspects of satellite-based communication. Satellite communication is any communication link that uses an artificial satellite as part of its propagation path. Satellite communications are essential in modern life. Over 2000 artificial satellites are in use. They are found in geostationary, Molniya, elliptical, and low Earth orbits and are used for traditional point-to-point communications, mobile applications, and TV and radio programme distribution. Satellite communications typically employ high-frequency signals. TRAI is currently in discussions with experts and regulators around the world to develop a suitable model, and the consultation paper will be released once those discussions are completed. While telecom operators have proposed allocating satellite communication spectrum through an auction, satellite industry players have objected.

IEX CLAIMS TO BE INDIA'S FIRST CARBON-NEUTRAL POWER EXCHANGE

On 14 December, IEX, India's leading energy trading platform, announced that it had become the country's first carbon-neutral power exchange, using market-based tradable instruments to offset its carbon emissions. To reduce its carbon footprint, the Indian Energy Exchange (IEX) said in a statement that it voluntarily cancelled certified emissions reductions (CERs) from clean projects registered under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Clean Development Mechanism. A certificate issued by the United Nations to member countries for preventing one tonne of carbon dioxide emissions is known as a CER. "We are honoured to achieve another milestone as a carbon-neutral exchange, as we further our commitment towards India's Net Zero ambitions. "This achievement is yet another landmark in our 15-year journey to enable India's energy transition in a sustainable manner," said SN Goel, chairman and managing director of IEX. According to the recent UNEP 2022 report, global GHG emissions must be cut by 45% by 2030 in order to keep global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. In 2021, total global GHG emissions are expected to be around 53 GTCO₂eq. The recently concluded COP27 emphasised the importance of reducing GHG emissions. India has set a national goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2070. India's pledge was announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the COP26 Glasgow Summit in November 2021. Net zero, or becoming carbon neutral, simply means not adding to the existing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. IEX stated that it is committed to meeting India's net zero emissions target by developing an emissions-reduction ecosystem. IEX had EKI Energy as its sustainability partner in becoming India's first carbon-neutral power exchange, which provided it with advisory and consultancy services in this climate action exercise, according to the exchange.



THE AIIA HAS SIGNED AGREEMENTS WITH INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO PROMOTE AYURVEDA

The All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the University of Medical Sciences in Cuba, and has extended its agreement with the Rosenberg European Academy of Ayurveda (REAA) in Germany for another five years to advance collaborative programmes. The agreements were signed during the 9th World Ayurveda Congress and Arogya Expo. The Memorandum of Understanding with Havana-based University of Medical Sciences was signed by Cuban Ambassador to India Alejandro Simancas Marin and AIIA Director Dr Tanuja M Nesari. The AIIA has signed agreements with the world's best partners, including Harvard Medical School, and has also signed an agreement with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM) for clinical trials on the efficacy of 'ashwagandha' (withania somnifera) and 'guruchi' (tinsoporacordifolia) in treating Long Covid. The AIIA aims to promote futuristic Ayurveda by combining traditional wisdom with modern tools and technology. The AIIA and REAA signed a Memorandum of Understanding in September 2017 with a five-year term that has been extended to 2027. AIIA, a Delhi-based autonomous organisation under the Ministry of AYUSH, now has 15 international partners and 35 national partners as part of its collaborative activities.

CHANDNI MEHRA WINS THE WBC INDIA SUPER FEATHERWEIGHT TITLE BY UNANIMOUS DECISION OVER MUSKAN SRIVASTAVA



Chandni Mehra, a rising boxer from Haryana, won the WBC India super featherweight title by thrashing Muskan Srivastava unanimously for all eight rounds in a lopsided clash at Pune. Mehra's first boxing title, and she immediately grabbed the iconic WBC strap. Chandni Mehra received 72-80, 71-80, and 71-80 scores from all three judges. Chandni Mehra and Muskan Srivastava met for the first time in 2020 in Jaipur, and the Haryanvi boxer won. Mehra defeated an undefeated Muskan Srivastava at the time, who then went on a losing streak. Srivastava lost to Rupinder

Kaur and Geeta Solanki in 2021, following her first career defeat against Chandni Mehra. Muskan failed to change her fate when she faced Chandni Mehra for the WBC title. Meanwhile, Chandni Mehra is already India's best female featherweight boxer. Chandni Mehra made her professional boxing debut in 2018 and competed four times that year. Mehra lost her first fight in March 2019 after winning all of them, but she bounced back against Shaik Nazreen in November of the same year. Since then, she has been extremely active. Chandni Mehra ended the year with a WBC title after earning her second KO victory of her boxing career against Priyanka in early 2022. Several young people from the Asian subcontinent joined the WBC India Committee when it was formed in August 2021. Despite having a population of over a billion people, India has never produced a boxing world champion. With the WBC working to advance Indian boxing, the country may soon see a world champion.

JAIPUR PINK PANTHERS WIN THEIR SECOND PKL TITLE



The Jaipur Pink Panthers and Puneri Paltan played a high-octane final, but the Panthers ensured that they stayed in the lead for most of the match and eventually won the match 33-29 to emerge as Pro Kabaddi League Season 9 champions on Saturday at the Dome, NSCI SVP Stadium. With six points each, V Ajith, Sunil Kumar, and Arjun Deshwal emerged as Jaipur's best players. Pankaj Mohite scored a brilliant raid in the first few minutes of the game, giving

Puneri Paltan a 3-1 lead. However, the Jaipur team fought back and tied the game at 3-3. However, in the ninth minute, Gaurav Khatri tackled Arjun Deshwal, allowing Pune to retake the lead at 5-4. However, Ajith intercepted Sanket Sawant and Gaurav Khatri to put Jaipur ahead 12-10 in the 19th minute. The Panthers managed to keep the lead at 14-12 at the halftime break. Aditya Shinde, on the other hand, caught Ankush and Sahul Kumar to keep Pune in the game at 20-23. However, Jaipur's Captain Sunil Kumar scored two brilliant tackle points to keep the Panthers ahead at 27-22 in the 34th minute. The Pune team, however, did not give up and tackled Deshwal in the 38th minute to stay in the game at 25-29. Following that, Badal Singh tackled V Ajith and Aditya Shinde raided, but Puneri couldn't find a way to tie the game as Jaipur led 31-29 in the final minutes. The Panthers played their cards perfectly in the final seconds of the game to win their second PKL championship.

GETO SORA, 7, WILL COMPETE IN AN INTERNATIONAL BADMINTON TOURNAMENT

Geto Sora, an Arunachal badminton prodigy, has once again brought honour to his home state and nation.

The under-9 ace shuttler has been chosen for the Tops Arena International Junior Badminton Championship, which will be held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from December 19 to 23. According to Arunachal State Badminton Association secretary-general Bamang Tago, Sora will compete in the championship's U-9 and U-11 boys' singles events. Sora won the U-9 boys singles championship at the Yonex-Singha-BTY Championships 2022. The international competition, which drew 802 shuttlers



from ten different countries, took place from November 2 to November 7 in Bangkok, Thailand. Sora won his first international gold medal after defeating Thailand's third seed, Phukit Chantarangsee, in two sets of straight games of 20-11 and 20-11. Sora had previously defeated top-seeded Thai players Kritin Phutthawilai and Yi Kang Liu of Malaysia in the quarterfinals and semifinals, respectively, to advance to the championship's grand final. In addition, Sora won gold at the 2020 PNB MetLife Junior Badminton Championship in Guwahati, Assam. Geto Sora became the state's youngest ever international badminton champion. The young Thai badminton prodigy, who is only seven years old, rose to prominence after winning the international BTY-Yonex-Singha Championship at Bangkok's Banthongyord Badminton School. According to Arunachal State Badminton Association secretary-general Bamang Tago, he won the tournament title on Tuesday by defeating Thailand's third-seeded Phukit Chantarangsee in two easy 20-11, 20-11 sets. Sora defeated Malaysia's Yi Kang Liu in the semifinals and Thailand's top seed Kritin Phutthawilai in the quarterfinals.

INDIA DEFEATED SPAIN 1-0 IN THE FIH WOMEN'S NATIONS CUP 2022 FINAL

Preeti Maske, 45, of Pune, is set to enter the Guinness World Records after cycling from India's west to east in just 13 days, 19 hours, and 12 minutes, covering a distance of 3,955 kilometres across seven states. Preeti Maske, 45, of Pune, is set to enter the Guinness World Records after cycling from India's west to east in just 13 days, 19 hours, and 12 minutes, covering a distance of 3,955 km across seven states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh (UP), Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and Arunachal Pradesh (AP). Maske has previously cycled the difficult routes from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, the golden quadrilateral, and Leh to Manali. Maske, a mother of two, began cycling when she was five years old, setting her goals metre by metre. Maske completed the west-to-east challenge by travelling 3,955 kilometres through Gujarat, Rajasthan, UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, and AP. The route through Assam and Arunachal Pradesh was particularly difficult, with a total elevation gain of 15,679 meters. People were supportive everywhere she went, she said. Maske cycled nearly 350 kilometres in the first ten days, with an average saddle time of 19 hours. The expedition meant more to Maske than just cycling. Throughout her journey, she raised awareness about organ donation for the non-profit Rbirth Foundation. During the expedition, Maske would only sleep four to five hours per day. Maske, who had the help of five crew members on the west-to-east expedition, is now aiming for the 'ironman challenge.' "The army soldiers gave me the title of 'iron lady,' so my next goal is to complete the 'ironman challenge' until September 2023," she explained.

EXPERT



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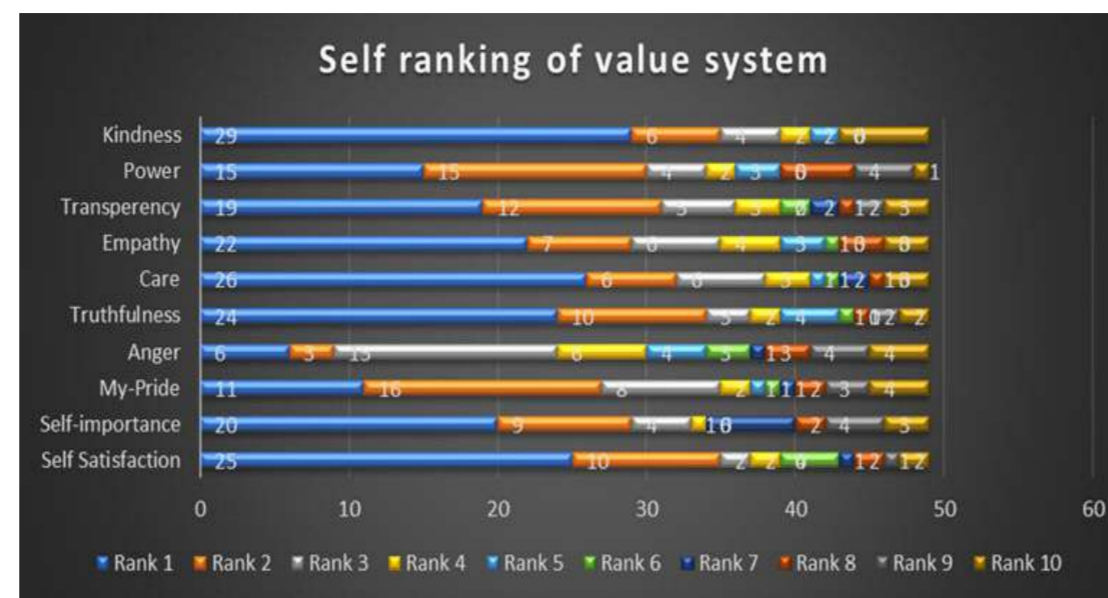
FAQs ON

Learning and Development through Ancient Indian Wisdom

Q1. Can you illustrate how good nature influence our life?

Ans. Let us discuss a very famous model of Indian insight for analyzing human nature. "Two types of human nature" is originated from Vaisheshika School. The basic two types are Positive and Negative. These are nothing but 'divine' types and 'demonic' types. Chapter 16 of Bhagavad Gita explains this well. Those who hold demoniac qualities and who live with whims and fancies, without following the policy of scripture, get lower births and further material oppression. But those who possess divine qualities and live synchronized lives gradually attain spiritual excellence.

The divine-like human beings radiate goodness irrespective of how they are treated or mistreated. It was very interesting to find that kindness, care, self-satisfaction, truthfulness and empathy still remain as the most important values of many respondents, in a research study conducted in Mumbai metro region.



Source: Primary data

I was curious to find whether the age of respondent influence their perception in ranking their value system and used the ANOVA to test the hypothesis. From the analysis it was found that the age of the respondents significantly influences their perception while ranking their value system. It implies that there exist value system related issues amongst the youngsters and need proper guidance and support to direct. I strongly feel that we need to introduce value enhancement course work as a part of curriculum. May be the learnings can influence the thinking and modify the emotions and behaviors of youth.

Anova: Single Factor SUMMARY				
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
Age	49	64	1.31	0.47
Self Satisfaction	49	404	8.24	7.19
Self-importance	49	361	7.37	10.57
My-Pride	49	363	7.41	8.91
Anger	49	313	6.39	7.91
Truthfulness	49	406	8.29	6.75
Care	49	408	8.33	6.77
Empathy	49	394	8.04	7.12
Transperency	49	387	7.90	8.01
Power	49	373	7.61	8.33
Kindness	49	408	8.33	8.77

ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	2040.442	10	204.0442	27.78174	1.03E-42	1.84863
Within Groups	3877.918	528	7.344542			
Total	5918.36	538				

Source: Primary data

Let us discuss few thoughts on divine nature of human beings from ancient Indian scriptures which will definitely help to improvise our thoughts:

- The basic quality of good people is to stick to their character always. Nothing can make them deviate from the path of truth. Suffering from pangs of hunger, thin by aging, tired, living in distressful condition, having lost all its magnificence and breathing its last willpower even such a lion ever eat dry grass? The one that is foremost among the respected and the one which aspires to eat greedily flesh by tearing to pieces the temples of a rogue tusker?(Bhartriharinitishatakam-28).
- To keep positive attitude our associates, have a great influence. So we need to observe all those who are influencing us most. The friendship of good people removes the apathy of one's mind, nurtures reality in the speech, enhances status, expiates the sins, comforts the ethics, spreads the name and fame in all directions. Say! What good is there which the company of pious bring to a man (Bhartriharinitishatakam-22).
- Happy souls are always preferred as good friends by many blessed souls. It helps to add value to our personality. Knowledge of values influences our nature. Knowledge brings modesty; from modesty comes worthiness; worthiness would bring wealth; from wealth charity would flow. This is the route to contentment (Nityaneeti -167).
- Knowledge is certainly a man's greatest beauty. It is a safe and

hidden treasure. It provides prosperity, fame and happiness. Knowledge is the guru of all gurus. It acts as one's friend in a foreign country. Knowledge is the Supreme God. It is the awareness, not prosperity, which is garlanded by kings. Without knowledge one remains an animal (Bhartriharinitishatakam-19).

- Our culture is groomed by many spiritual gurus who made us realize the power of prayer. Few pray for the sake of daily routine completion. Few pray as parents insist. But how to pray and why to pray be the main important focus which are taught by our spiritual gurus. Pray for good conduct, not good looks. Pray for cultured behaviour, not high birth. Pray for achievement, not mere education. Pray for contentment and happiness, not mere wealth (Subhashitam-167/645).
- Our spiritual gurus taught us path to have a peaceful-graceful life. They gave the list of do's and don'ts! However scholarly a person, he should not speak slightly of others in an assembly. Though now and then true, if it causes suffering, it should not be spoken (Neetiswishashtika -4). What to say, when to say, when not to say and how to say were taught.
- Knowledge is one's own top secret fortune. It is hardly noticeable to a thief; it provides enduring happiness; it grows ceaselessly while being imparted to soliciting disciples, and it is not shattered, even with passing of an era. Therefore, with those who own such unequalled fortune, O kings! Avoid your pride (Bhartriharinitishatakam-15). Even the rulers were given direction to shed the pride. That was the power of goodness appreciated in ancient India.
- The divinity of pure souls was shared by normal people too. Those enlightened men who are deeply attached to truthfulness, are ready to relinquish happiness and life, but they do not renounce their pledge of adhering to truth that gives birth to modesty and other virtues. That vow is like a simple-hearted and ever amiable mother to them (Bhartriharinitishatakam-110).
- The spiritual gurus were the one who showed the light to generation for emancipation. Even today there are divine natured who respect and try for elevation. Divine-like human qualities contain truthfulness, gentleness, modesty and steadfastness, freedom from anger, forgiveness, freedom from malice and excessive pride. Good people never lose their composure even in the worst distress. Even while burning camphor emanates fragrance. (Drushtantakalikasatakam - 37).
- My earnest request to the younger generation is that never give up your goodness and stick to your value systems for better life. You have to focus on your life and live with grace. Let us go back to our roots, our ancient wisdom and apply the value system in our life, believe me, it is not outdated. Practice unconditional goodness, stay blessed.

Mail your questions on thehulahultimes@gmail.com

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. The India Water Impact Summit (IWIS 2022) will be held in which city?
2. Which state government and Airbnb signed an agreement to promote inclusive tourism?
3. Which nation made the momentous nuclear fusion breakthrough announcement?
4. What state/UT has the idea to provide every family a special alphanumeric identification number?
5. What organisation was the "International Climate Club" founded by?
6. Which state just enacted a law removing the governor from his or her position as chancellor of the state's universities?
7. What is the retail inflation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for November in India?
8. What place does India hold on the Hurun Global list for 2022?
9. Which state saw the opening of the All India Institute of Ayurveda by Prime Minister Narendra Modi?
10. Which state is the first to begin its specific climate change mission?

1. New Delhi
2. Goa
3. USA
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. G-7
6. Kerala
7. 5.88%
8. 5
9. Goa
10. Tamil Nadu

ANSWERS

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DID YOU KNOW?

India's longest escape tunnel ready



The 12.89 km tunnel, India's longest escape tunnel, was completed on Thursday on the 111 km under-construction Banihal-Katra railway line in Jammu and Kashmir, officials said. It is a component of the prestigious Udhampur-Srinagar-Baramulla Railway Line (USBRL). This is the fourth tunnel on the Banihal-Katra route, following the 12.75 km tunnel T-49 (India's longest tunnel), which was completed in January of this year. Officials say the 'T-13' escape tunnel was built to help with rescue efforts in the event of an emergency.

The world's highest rail bridge over the Chenab river in the Kouri area of Reasi district reached a milestone on August 14 when the overarch deck was completed with a golden joint. The breakthrough was accomplished through the use of a blast, and with it, work on the escape tunnel began.

"After successfully negotiating major cavity formation, the construction work of the escape tunnel (12.895 km) for the longest rail tunnel T- 49 between Khari and Banihal stations of Katra under USBRL project was completed today," a senior official involved in the work said. "This is India's longest escape tunnel, and its line and level are precise," the official said. Tunnel T-49 is a twin tube tunnel with a main tunnel (12.75 km) and an escape tunnel (12.895 km) connected by 33 cross-passages, according to officials.

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