

Initiative by HULAHUL Foundation

COMMEMORATION OF HAPPINESS AND COEXISTENCE

Historically, on January 1st, we make New Year Resolutions such as kicking a bad habit, living a healthier lifestyle, getting up earlier, and so on. Similar manner, Global Family Day was created to encourage peace and harmony. It is an opportunity to celebrate and promotes the idea that the Earth is one big family (Vasudeva Kutumbakam) and that we ought to all live together in peace. Global Family Day expanded out of the UN's Millennium celebration, "One Day in Peace".

Global Family Day is an international day of national reconciliation and observed on January 1st by people all over the world. It seeks to unite and expanded harmony by contemplating and helping to promote the notion that the planet is a single global family in order to make the planet a more pleasant place to live for everyone. It is a day when families and individuals share a meal with companions (especially the vulnerable), make meaningful campaign promises of nonviolent resistance, and communicate a message of coexistence and spreading by ringing bells or beating a drum in the vain hope of uniting the community and the world as a family.

Eventually, Global Family Day arose from the Millennium United Nations celebration, "One Day of Harmony," on January 1, 2000. Countless grassroots movement attempts had autonomously emerged up all over the world to attack this landmark as a special day for tranquilly, and started working independently to persuade local governments and the United Nations to define those very a day.

The concept of Global Family Day arose in 1997 from a children's book in which a perspective of a day that includes

only peace and no violence is envisioned. 'One Day In Peace - January 1, 2000,' was the title of the book. The United Nations General Assembly established the International Century for the Advancement of Peace and Non - violence among the

Peace." Ultimately, in November 1999, the United Nations sent out a formal invitation to the entire world to participate.

As impartial grass-roots organizations from around the world decided to join the

Global Family Day.

Global Family Day has twice garnered universal approval from the United States Congress, the United Nations General Assembly, and more than thirty forced to sit heads of state and ambassadors chosen to represent more than two-thirds of the world's population. Currently, involvement in Global Family Day has been rekindled by U.S. Senate resolutions S. Res. 357 and S. Res. 387 imploring the citizens of the United States to observe Global Family Day and One Day of Peace and Wanting to share, as well as a U.S. House of Representatives settlement soliciting that the President concern a declaration yearly imploring the citizens of the United States to notice Global Family Day, One Day of Unity and Communicating, and for other specific purpose.

On January 1, 2000, Palestinian and Israeli families celebrated Global Family Day at a West Bank refugee camp, with successive youth-led celebrations at the South Pole in 2001 and in various metropolitan areas in 2002.

Global Family Day is a day for celebration. Spending quality time with your immediate family is the finest way to commemorate this day. Families should gather and exchange food and other valuable items while making personal promises made to promote the message of peace around the world. Individuals can also reach out to people in their society, particularly those who live on its own or are elderly. This day is about reconnecting with one another and treating everyone as if they were family.



World's Children. Global Family Day was established on the first day of the millennium. Linda Grover, a peace activist, was instrumental in bringing the day to the attention of the rest of the world.

As a result, nearly 140 countries were preparing to react to the United Nations General Assembly's November 1997 proclamation that the first year of the new millennium would herald in a "International Decade for the Peaceful Culture and Nonviolence for the Children of the World," that was going to preceded by "One Day of

endeavor, one notable result was a special ceremony at a refugee camp in Nablus among Israeli and Palestinian family members. Afterward that year, the United States Congress accompanied the United Nations initiative and voted overwhelmingly to designate January 1 as a special day of harmony and expressing. The United Nations General Assembly declared it a regularly occurring annual event in 2001, endorsing that all Member States recognize the new holiday. More than 20 heads of state and numerous ambassadors have supported what is now recognized as

A VISIONARY WITH STRENGTH AND COURAGE

Guru Gobind Singh was the tenth and final Sikh Guru, as well as a religious leader, scholar, poet, and great warrior. Born Gobind Rāi, he became the 10th Sikh Guru at the age of nine, after his father, Guru Tegh Bahadur, was openly hacked to death by Mughal emperor Aurangzeb for refusing to accept Islam. Such atrocities prompted Guru Gobind Singh to establish the Sikh warrior group known as the Khalsa, which was a watershed moment in Sikhism's heritage. He also initiated the five articles known as the Five K's, which the Khalsa Sikhs were mandated to wear at all occasions. Many accomplishments of the Guru include composing crucial writings on Sikh religion and carrying Guru Granth Sahib, Sikhism's religious scripture, as the Sikhs' everlasting living guru.

Gobind Rai was born on January 5, 1666 in Patna Sahib, Bihar, India, into the Sodhi Khatri family of Guru Tegh Bahadur and Mata Gujri, the 9th Sikh guru. Ranjit Singh, the first King of the Sikh Empire, later added the Gurdwara Takht Sri Patna Sahib on the location of the residence where Guru Gobind Singh was born and spent his first four years of life. The Guru came back to Punjab with his family in 1670, and later moved together to Chakk Nanaki on the outskirts of the Shivalik Hills in March 1672, where he completed his education.

In 1675, Kashmiri Pandits contacted Guru Tegh Bahadur for protection from the injustice of Iftikar Khan, the Islamic ruling dynasty of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Tegh Bahadur and his affiliates were detained and stoned to death in public on November 11, 1675, in Chandni Chowk, Delhi. Those very executions only strengthened the Sikhs' desire to fight against Muslim brutality in order to protect their civil dignity and Sikh individuality.

Following his father's self sacrifice, the Sikhs officially installed Gobind Rai as the tenth Sikh Guru on March 29, 1676, on Vaisakhi. He kept up his education that included archery, horse riding and martial arts.

On Vaisakhi in 1699, the Guru summoned the Sikhs to Anandpur. Guru Gobind Singh accumulated his supporters on March 30, 1699, and inquired for a volunteer to surrender his head. The disciples were astonished to hear

this, but one follower, Daya Ram, quickly presented his head. Guru Gobind Singh led him into a tent and surfaced with a blood-splattered sword. He asked for another participant and did it again. This occurred five times. Finally,



Guru Gobind Singh surfaced from the tent with the five volunteers, who, to everyone's amazement, were still awake.

The Guru named these five Sikh volunteers Panj Pyaare, or "five beloved ones," because they were willing to sacrifice their existences for the utterance of their Guru. He gave them the entire surname 'Singh,' which implies 'lion' in Hindi. These five disciples are remembered to this day because of their unyielding devotion and faith to their Mentor, which was a great lesson evidenced by Guru Gobind Singh.

He taught his followers to be their own masters by mastering their aspirations and wishes. He urged them to be ferocious and courageous in breaking free from the shackles of being mandated, ruled, and guided. The Bhagavad Gita also states that an ideal candidate should never be filled with hesitation, afraid. One will never advance spiritually if they have severe pressure opponents.

Guru Gobind Singh emphasized that people should not be disturbed or frustrated by adversity, but rather conquers it by surviving unchanged and matched. For this, one must master the brain, which is, our needs and wants, and also get rid of our cruel desires, such as overindulgence or resting.

He urged humanity to recognize the holiness that resides within each of us. He was dedicated to helping the poor and needy.

Expressing on Guru Gobind Singh's life and philosophy presently, we deify him as a Guru who made sacrifices his family and worked diligently for the sake of inclusivity among all and the mystical improvement of human civilization by recognizing the divine nature inside it. It is well recognized that no matter how hard we try, words cannot understand divinity. It is something that has been noticed and felt. We honor ancient sages like Guru Gobind Singh for the ultimate sacrifice they made for the upliftment of everyone.

People must seek out the Guru who teaches the true Name of our Lord, the Word of God. The Word is the source of all emergences. We can follow the paths of great men and accomplish what they motivated us to obtain in order to comprehend the profound meaning of life, which is the gateway to everlasting independence, and to advantage from the golden opportunities presented to us in this entire life to explore Divinity.

RAMABAI RANADE - MOTHER OF INDIAN FEMINISM

When we walk past history, there have been stronger, brave, and more badass women who have led India through many revolutionary waves. Among those who worked towards the upliftment and empowerment of women, there was a great humble lady Ramabai Ranade, a social worker and activist from the early 20th century. Ramabai Ranade was born on January 25, 1862, in the Kurlekar family coming from a small village, in Devashtre Sangli District, Maharashtra. As educating a female child was considered taboo in those days, her father did not take any interest in educating her and in the year 1873, barely at a tender age of 11 got her married to Justice Govind Ranade a widower and a pioneer of India's social reforms movement.

Justice Ranade devoted his time to educate her in face of opposition of women in the house and helped her to become a worthy helpmate in social and educational reform with his strong support and sharing his visionary path, Ramabai worked to liberate women out of their shackles. She spent all her life working to make women self-reliant and emotionally independent. Her husband was also an oriental translator and a social reformer who worked against evils that existed in society. He was strictly against the pratha (tradition) of untouchability, child marriage, and Sati.

Rambai made it a mission to educate herself so that she could be an equal partner in the active life led by her husband and in her efforts she faced obstruction and hostility from other women and her extended family. Justice Ranade gave her regular lessons to his young wife in reading and writing starting with the basics of Marathi, then moving on to other subjects he also made it a regular practice for her to read all the newspapers and discuss current affairs with him. She became a dedicated disciple and slowly his secretary and his trusted friend. When Pandita Ramabai came to Pune in 1882 after being a widow, the Ranades helped her. Both Ramabai Ranade and Pandita Ramabai took English lessons from a Christian missionary lady at

the Ranade residence.

Ramabai made her first public appearance at Nasik High school as a chief guest Justice Ranade wrote her maiden speech; she soon mastered the art of public speaking both in Marathi and English; her

speeches were simple but heart-touching. She started working for Prathana Samaj in Bombay (Mumbai) she soon established a branch of Arya Mahila Samaj. Arya's women's society in the city from 1893 to 1901 Ramabai was at the peak of her popularity in all her social activities, she also established the Hindu Ladies Social Liberty Club in Mumbai and started several classes to train women in languages, general knowledge, tailoring, and handwork. She started her public service around 1878 that's officially after the death of her husband by 1901 she wholly identified herself with the cause for women in India.

Ramabai was a pioneer of the modern women's movement in India; she was also the founder and president of "Seva Sadan" which is among the most successful of all Indian women's institutions. As a strong woman, Ramabai was forward-looking and realistic in her outlook; she brought many

significant changes in the Maharashtrian society through her reforms and encouraged women to come out of their shell space most importantly their roles in society and perspective of gender bias through equal rights and basic right for education. In the early years of Seva Sadan, most of the



nursing students were widows once there was an occasion for the Annual social gathering of Seva Sadan one of the highlights of the event was the prize distribution ceremony the prize winner was a widow, was dressed in the traditional dress of the widows of those days, a simple dark red saree with pallu tightly drawn to her clean-shaven head.

As the widow stepped on stage, the student crowded the galleries and started hooting and shouting. Then she stood up and said to the crowd, "You all are college students and yet how can you be regarded as educated? How can those who are considered educated who do not extend sympathy to their unfortunate sisters who have fallen victim to cruel fate and merciless social customs but find fit to heap ridicule on them? Every one of you probably has some unfortunate widow sheltered under one roof, maybe as a sister, cousin or aunties, or even your mother. If

you had kept that in mind, you would have not misbehaved the way you did." These were the sharp stinging words striking the students like a whiplash. There was pin-drop silence. It was a triumph of Ramabai's powerful and spell-binding personality. She worked relentlessly against the system of child marriage. As her efforts yielded shaped results in Seva Sadan which was substituted as a home for several distressed women. She started the Pune Seva Sadan society in her own ancestral house. This later developed into an institution offering several facilities like hostels, training colleges, and vocational centers. Ramabai's name became synonymous with Seva Sadan.

In her honor, the Indo-Australian post issued a postage stamp picturing 14 August 1962 in her birth century year for her great contribution to Indian society.

She was a 19th-century Indian feminist who fought for women's freedom and trained them efficiently in public speaking. Because of her activism, she was opposed by both conservative men and women but she worked tirelessly for the welfare of society.

The singular position that she assumed to end her life was delivered by Mahatma Gandhi's tribute to her as quoted "The death of Rambai Ranade is a great national loss, she was the embodiment of all the Hindu widow would be, She was a true friend and helpmate of her illustrious husband in his lifetime."

In the year 1924, after Ramabai's death on her 62 birthday the Pune Seva Sadan was training more than one thousand women in different sectors. Her hard work and efforts teach us that any person, no matter where one comes from, can cause significant societal change. One of the fiercest women leaders who will long be remembered for her efforts and dedicated service to society. A gem who will be cherished in the heart of every distressed woman forever.

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE - A LEADER WITH STRONG IDEOLOGICAL BELIEFS!

Democracy is frequently characterized by strong likes, tough decisions, and sometimes even bigger and more powerful criticisms, and is thus a double-edged sword, especially for the best leaders. The ministers' behaviour is not only followed closely by the mainstream press, but they also spread rapidly all around world via social networks, trolls, headlines, and other signifies. As a result, for the majority of politicians, power and politics are ends in themselves rather than a means to an end. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, on the other hand, was much more reasonable in his methodology to the nation's wellbeing.

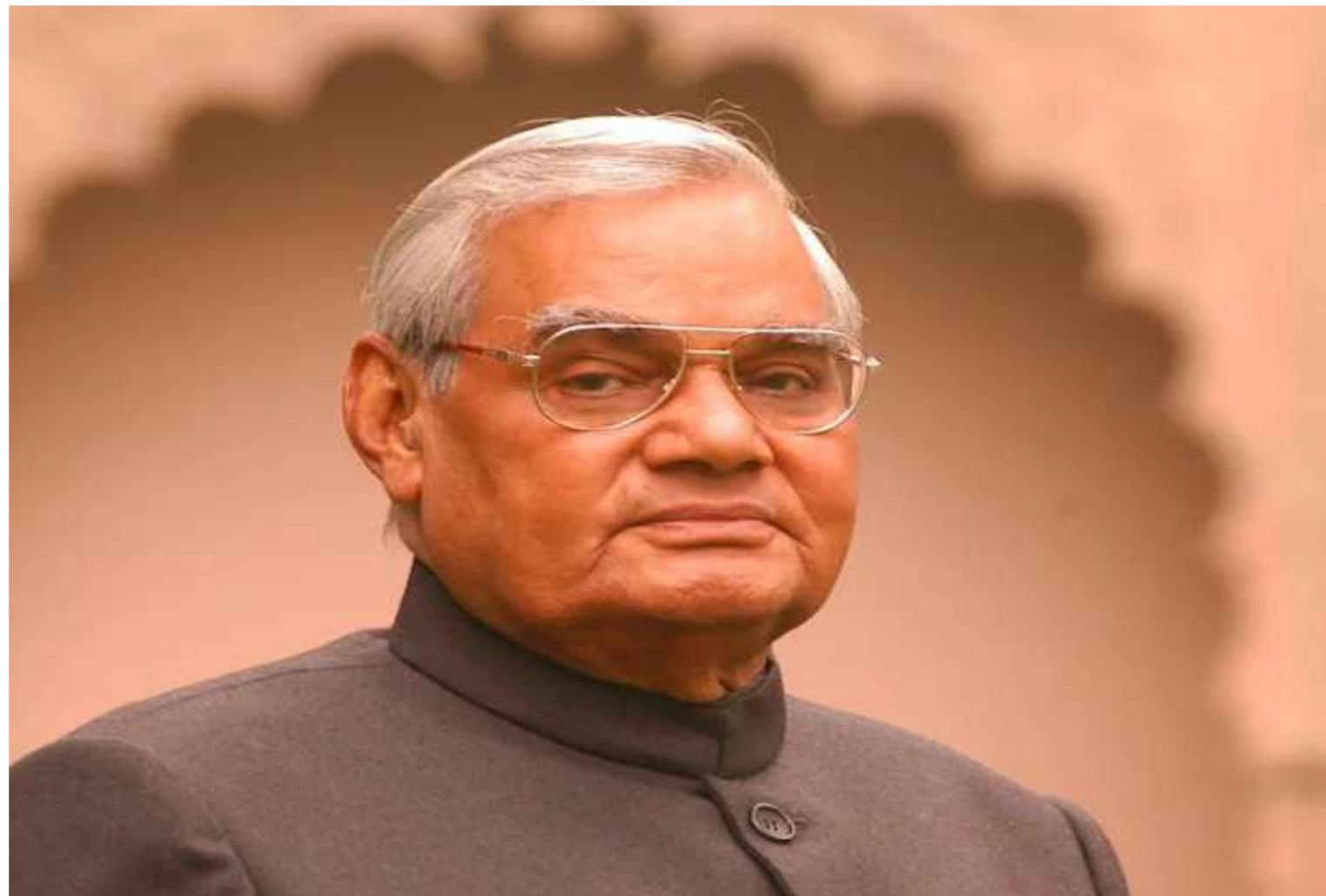
Vajpayee handled disparities gracefully, motivated the opinions of individuals and fellow party members, upheld the decency of political discussions, and, most importantly, treated with respect and appreciated his political adversaries. He was the kind of human who might have reshaped the Bhartiya Janata Party's impression, motto, and strong work ethic as a group. He was in politics, but was more than a game of fame and power. He continued to work for the nation and taught us a number of the greatest important lessons.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, known as the man of the people; who was constantly lauded as a statesman politician; he was always willing to go well beyond his government discourse for the betterment and so on.

Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee was born in Gwalior on December 25, 1924. He attended the Saraswati Shishu Mandir in Gwalior before completing a BA in Hindi, English, and Sanskrit at the city's Victoria College and a post-graduate degree in Political Science at DAV College in Kanpur. He was praised as a diplomat political leader who would reach much further than his party's fundamental politics for the greater good.

Vajpayee's career in politics did begin as a revolutionary leader, with his first

foray into politics as a member of the 1942 Quit India movement. Vajpayee had seriously contemplated communism as a student. However, it was the worldview of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) that drew him in. In 1930, he volunteered for the RSS. In 1947, Vajpayee began his journalistic career working for Deendayal Upadhyaya's newspapers Rashtra dharm



(a Hindi monthly), Panchjanya (a Hindi weekly), and the daily newspapers Swadesh and Veer Arjun. Vajpayee later joined the Bharatiya Janata Sangh, deeply affected by Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

His electoral political career began in 1957, when he ran for 3 Lok Sabha seats and was put into power from Uttar Pradesh's Balrampur constituency. Vajpayee took his pledge of allegiance as a parliamentary member that year, and his outstanding oratorical skills enthralled then-prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru anticipated that Vajpayee will indeed one day become India's Prime Minister.

Following the death of Deendayal Upadhyaya, Vajpayee was appointed as the Jana Sangh's national president in 1968. In the years since, he has worked with Lal

Krishna Advani, Nanaji Deshmukh, and Balraj Madhok to strengthen the Janata Dal-presence Secular's in Indian politics.

Once Indira Gandhi declared Emergency in June 1975, Vajpayee was imprisoned for months. He co-founded the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) with Advani and Bhairon Singh Shekhawat in 1980 and

served as its first president.

Following the assassination of then-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984, the BJP won only two seats in the 545-member Lok Sabha. This defeat was especially painful for Vajpayee. He worked incredibly hard to establish the political group, and the BJP won 88 seats in the next parliament elections in 1989.

Vajpayee served in the Parliament for over 5 decades, being elected 10 times to the Lok Sabha and multiple times to the Rajya Sabha.

Vajpayee was Prime Minister for three. His first term, which began in 1996, can last only 13 days. He then served as Prime Minister for 13 months, from 1998 to 1999. At last, from 1999 to 2004, he successfully served a full five-year term.

He was the first non-Congress Indian prime minister to finish his entire five-year term.

The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee was in the government at the time of the Kargil War. India's success enhanced Vajpayee's impression; he was commended for his assistance for the military services and for establishing clear India's position on the international stage. He was elected as Prime Minister for the third time after the conflict. When he failed to reclaim power following the 2004 national elections, it effectively ended his long and turbulent political career. He left aggressive politics a year afterward.

In 2009, Vajpayee experienced a stroke that affected his voice. He also had dementia and long-term diabetes. On June 11, 2018, he was admitted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) in New Delhi with a kidney and urinary infection as well as chest congestion. He died on August 16, the same year at the age of 93. Vajpayee was cremated with full government honours near Raj Ghat at Rashtriya Smriti Sthal. Namita Kaul Bhattacharya, his foster daughter, illuminated his pyre. All through his burial ceremony, thousands of people expressed their condolences. The central government has declared a seven-day state of deep despair across India. Throughout this time, the national flag was flown at half-mast.

He was awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1992 for his contributions to the country. When India conducted its first authoritative nuclear tests in Pokhran, Rajasthan, in 1998, the world was completely unaware. The underground experiments indicate the nation's research capability and the governance strength of character of Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

LOW-VALUE LOANS FUELING NPAS IN EDUCATION SECTOR



The ratio of non-performing loans (NPAs) to students in primary educational institutions is significantly lower than that in secondary institutions, according to information on non-performing assets (NPAs) (non-performing loans) in education loans of public sector banks (PSBs) obtained through the Right to Information Act. Banks classify 239 educational institutions, including the IITs, IIMs, NITs, and AIIMS, as premier institutions. Data shows that 4.7% of all education loans made by State Bank of India, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India, and Indian Overseas Banks have become non-performing assets (NPAs) (non-performing loans). Together, these four banks represent 65% of the entire loan value made by public sector banks. A total of 8% of the education loans provided by the 12 public sector banks that have begun receiving repayments have become non-performing assets. Students have up to a 12-month grace period after finishing their studies for academic loans.

Therefore, if the student does not find employment after finishing the fifth year of a four-year B.Tech programme, the repayment period will not begin until then. In the event that the student begins working right after graduation, repayment begins right away. Banks are worried about low-value education loan defaults, according to bankers, and this may discourage them from expanding their loan portfolios by making low-value loans. In the meantime, the administration has voiced its concern over the delay in school loan disbursement. In August, the Department of Financial Services called a meeting of these institutions in response to concerns regarding loan disbursement delays and denials based on poor justifications.

GLOBAL SCHOOLS OF SINGAPORE WOULD DEVOTE \$550 MILLION TO THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL MARKET

The Global Schools Foundation (GSF), an organisation with Indian roots established in Singapore, announced plans to invest more than USD 550 million in India's school education system by 2026. GSF, which already has locations in Bangalore, Pune, Ahmedabad, and Noida, has experienced a significant rise in demand for admission from both internal populations migrating between Indian cities as well as from families coming from abroad to India and vice versa as a result of Covid. Many of GSF's current student communities are moving to important Indian metropolises from overseas markets like North Asia, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Europe, the UK, and the USA. GSF intends to increase the number of campuses in India where it offers an international curriculum through greenfield construction, mergers, and acquisitions in places like Bangalore, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Madurai, Nagpur, and Noida.

In order to serve the growing international populations in Noida, city officials recently extended an invitation to the international school chain to build more campuses there. GSF signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Noida, pledging to invest Rs 100 crores in new international schools that will provide international curriculums in addition to the national-level board of education, with the assistance of Enterprise Singapore, a division of the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Ritu Maheshwari, the CEO of Noida, and Prafulla Rout, the deputy chief financial officer of GSF, signed the MoU. GSF is still pursuing a global expansion strategy to broaden its reach and provide services to new communities in Europe, Japan, the Middle East, and India. The non-profit foundation educates 32,000 students from 70 different nationalities on a network of 35 sites spread over 11 different countries.

OFFICIALS ARE URGED TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST OFFENDERS OF THE SYNTHETIC KITE STRING BAN

Using the authority granted by Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Deputy Commissioner Harpreet Singh Sudan issued an order prohibiting the sale and storage of synthetic kite string in the district. This order will be in effect until February 12 of the following year. According to the written order, it was discovered that synthetic string rather than cotton string was being used to fly kites. Traditional cotton strings are equally durable, unbreakable, and robust. While both people and animals get sliced by the synthetic thread. Bicycle and scooter riders have frequently experienced injuries to their throats and ears as well as bird strikes from these vehicles. To

reduce the usage of synthetic string in kite flying, Cabinet Minister Gurmeet Singh Meht Hayer met with representatives on Tuesday at the District Administrative Complex. He said that anyone who buys and sells synthetic thread would face harsh punishment from the government. Hayer instructed the officials to inform kids about the harm synthetic string is causing in classrooms. He gave the police officers the order to quickly examine everybody who keeps a stock of this string, and all strings that were found should be destroyed while being observed by the pollution control department and being videotaped.

THE UGC CHIEF SAID THAT 3-YEAR UG PROGRAMMES WON'T BE ELIMINATED UNTIL 4-YEAR PROGRAMMES ARE COMPLETELY IMPLEMENTED



According to University Grants Commission Chairman M Jagadesh Kumar, three-year undergraduate programmes won't be stopped until the four-year programme is fully implemented and graduates will be able to enroll immediately in Ph.D. programmes under the new structure. This week's announcement of the new credit and curriculum structure for undergraduate (UG) courses specifies that courses leading to an honors degree must be completed over a four-year period. But Kumar made it clear that universities could select between three and four-year programmes. He was questioned if moving to a four-year programme for Honors degrees is a must for universities. Varsities can also use the curriculum framework for the four-year undergraduate programme (FYUP) to add new courses to three-year UG programmes, according to Kumar.

According to the UGC director, graduates of four-year undergraduate programmes won't need a Master's degree to enrol in Ph.D. programmes. The UGC announced the curriculum and credit structure for undergraduate programmes on Monday, giving students a variety of admission and departure options, the opportunity to choose between a single major and a double major, as well as interdisciplinary subject alternatives. The framework was created by making changes to the current Choice Based Credit System. Instead of the current three-year course, students will only be able to pursue a four-year honours degree under the programme. There will be two sorts of honours degrees available: honours and honours with research.

RUBBER PRICES DROP TO TWO-YEAR LOWS

Indian natural rubber prices have fallen to a two-year low as a result of weak market outlooks and increased arrivals, prompting concerns about declining producer enthusiasm in tapping during the current peak harvest season. The price of the RSS-4 kind, which is utilised in the tyre sector, is at Rs 137.5 per kilogramme, down 8% over the past few months. The distribution of the novel COVID-19 strain in China was reported this week, which contributed to the decline's severity.

Prices last reached this level in October 2020, when the economy was beginning to recover from the initial COVID-19 lockdown. The decline in rubber prices has also been helped by difficult circumstances on the global markets.

The tyre sector's offtake is sluggish, and this is the busiest time of year for tapping. After the pandemic faded, rubber prices spiked extremely high, and they are currently seeing a correction, according to K N Raghavan, Executive Director (ED), Rubber Board.

The third quarter of the fiscal year did not see the increase in demand that the tyre sector had anticipated, and car sales have remained flat. They are now only anticipating a pickup in the fourth quarter. Due to an excessive supply and the spread of COVID-19 in China, the world's largest consumer, rubber prices have been historically low in recent



months. However, according to Jom Jacob, a rubber analyst and specialist, there is no need for excessive fear.

According to Jacob, there is lessening concern regarding China's natural rubber (NR) demand forecast as China is easing off on its COVID-19 controls. By controlling the disruption brought on by the rapid removal of limitations, businesses and other economic activity are allegedly in the process of returning to normal.

Additionally, the Kerala government's price support programme has made sure that small growers, who make up the majority of rubber producers in the state, receive a price of Rs 170 per kg. Even at low pricing, this had maintained their interest in tapping. If government payments had been made on time, more rubber would have been tapped during the current season given that the price difference from the market is currently Rs 32 per kilogramme.

In order to reach its goal of 8.5 lakh tonnes, the Rubber Board has set a production increase of 10% for the fiscal year 2022-23. The current expectation, according to Raghavan, is about eight lakh tonnes. Production increased by 10% year over year

(YoY) from April to October 2022 to 4.27 lakh tonnes, while consumption increased by 7.5% to 7.88 lakh tonnes within the same time frame. After the peak season began in October, however, growth has slowed significantly.

In contrast to production's growth of over 8%, consumption expanded at a greater rate of 13% last year. In 2021-2022, consumption reached a record high of 12.38 lakh tonnes. However, it appears that the pattern has changed this year.

The increase in production in the north eastern area, which is the second-largest producer of rubber after Kerala, and increased imports, according to George Vally, President of the Indian Rubber Dealers Federation, have contributed to the fall in pricing. In April through October 2022, imports increased by about 16 percent to 329,277 tonnes from the same time the previous year.

According to Jom Jacob, there are two reasons why a seasonal decrease in supply and the easing of unfavourable weather conditions in Thailand, the world's largest producer of rubber, can only have a limited effect on pricing globally. He added, First, since global output has been significantly higher than supply for the past five months, there would be an excess of stock on the market. Second, the recent increase in COVID-19 infections in China and the recent fears about a worldwide economic slump have a negative impact on demand prospects globally.

GOVERNMENT REPORT: MOST PROJECTS ARE DELAYED IN THE ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS SECTOR

Reports from the government show that 358 road projects have been delayed, followed by 111 railway projects and 87 petroleum projects. A total of 358 out of 769 projects in the road transport and highways sector are delayed. According to the latest flash report on infrastructure projects for November 2022, 111 out of 173 railway projects are delayed, while 87 out of 154 petroleum projects are behind schedule.

Based on the information provided by the project implementing agencies through the Online Computerised Monitoring System (OCMS), the Infrastructure and Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) monitors central sector infrastructure projects costing Rs 150 crore and above. IPMD is part of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

The most delayed project is the Muneerabad-Mahaboobnagar rail line. It is delayed by 276 months. The Udampur-Srinagar-Baramulla rail project is the second-most delayed project which is delayed by 247 months. The third-most delayed project which is delayed by 228 month is Belapur-Seawood-Urban Electrified Double Line.

The 1,476 federal sector infrastructure projects with a budget of at least Rs 150 crore are all detailed in the flash report for November 2022. Up to 756 projects are behind schedule in comparison to their original estimates, while 304 projects have reported further delays compared to the completion date announced in the preceding

month. 58 of these 304 projects—totaling more than Rs 1,000 crore—are megaprojects.

According to the report, the entire cost of implementing 769 projects at their original sanctioned level was Rs 4,33,744.86 crore; however, this cost was later estimated to be Rs 4,60,524.16 crore, representing a cost overrun of 6.2%.

The amount spent on these projects up through November 2022 was Rs 2,77,208.24 crore, or 60.2% of the projects' estimated cost. Similar to this, the overall cost of implementing 173 projects in the railway sector originally rose to Rs 6,24,583.37 crore from Rs 3,72,761.45 crore when it was approved, representing a cost overrun of 67.6%. Till November, Rs 3,59,996.26 crore had been spent on these projects, which is 57.6% of the projects' estimated cost.

Regarding the petroleum industry, it was claimed that the overall estimated cost of 154 projects was originally set at Rs 3,81,885.12 crore but was later revised to Rs 4,01,966.41 crore, representing a cost overrun of 5.3%. As of November 2022, Rs 1,48,897.69 crore, or 37% of the projects' projected costs, have already been spent on them.

RESEARCHERS FREEZE GREAT BARRIER REEF CORAL

Scientists working on the Great Barrier Reef have tested a new method for freezing and storing coral larvae. The newly developed "cryomesh" technology allows the coral larvae to be stored at -196°C (-320.8°F). A team of scientists from the University of Minnesota's College of Science and Engineering created it. This novel mech technology is less expensive to produce. This is significant because the preceding methods necessitate cutting-edge equipment, such as lasers. It is lightweight and ensures better coral preservation. The technology was initially tested on smaller and larger Hawaiian coral varieties. The larger coral varieties failed in the trials. For the first time, scientists conducted trials on Great Barrier Reef coral in December. The coral larvae were frozen using cryomesh at the Australian Institute of Marine Sciences (AIMS). The coral was collected from the reef during the annual spawning period. The Great Barrier Reef spans 2,300 kilometres down Australia's northeast coast, covering an area the size of Italy. UNESCO designated it a World Heritage Area due to its ecological significance. It is experiencing significant bleaching events as a result of rising ocean temperatures caused by climate change. Corals are sea creatures that get their colour and most of their food from algae that live within them. The increased temperature stresses the coral's algae. As a result, the corals expel the algae and starve to death. Back-to-back bleaching events in recent years left corals with little time to recover and significantly reduced their stress tolerance.



Great Barrier Reef

INDIA HOPES TO BECOME A RESPONSIBLE STEEL PRODUCER BY USING GREEN STEEL



Making it mandatory for steelmakers to dedicate a certain percentage of their production lines to green steel production and encouraging its use in government projects may be some of the best ways to promote the product's use, according to Union Steel Minister Jyotiraditya Scindia. "Steel is a fundamental tenet of any emerging or developing economy. As our ambitions grow, development will seek out new opportunities. As a result, in addition to being the world's second-largest steel

producer, the country must also become a responsible steel producer," the minister emphasised. The minister stated that the government aimed to decarbonize the steel industry by encouraging increased use of renewable energy, the use of resource-efficient materials, the expansion of scrap usage, the future use of green hydrogen as a furnace fuel, and the exploration of carbon capture, utilisation, and storage. On Tuesday, the minister made these remarks at the launch of India's first green steel brand, Saarloha Kalyani FeRRESTA, in New Delhi. The minister praised the \$3 billion Kalyani Group subsidiary for taking the lead in the area and expressed hope that the country's other steelmakers would follow suit. "The [Kalyani Group] initiative will help transform the steel sector's long-standing identity as a carbon-emitting 'hard to abate sector' to a low-carbon-emitting-green steel-producing industry," the minister stated. The steel industry accounts for 7% of global CO2 emissions, with the Indian steel industry accounting for 12% of such emissions. Instead of the commonly used coking coal, green steel is produced using low-carbon energy sources such as hydrogen, coal gasification, and electricity.

GAGANYAAN, INDIA'S MANNED SPACE FLIGHT, WILL LAUNCH IN THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 2024

According to the government, the country's first human space flight mission, Gaganyaan, is scheduled to launch in the fourth quarter of 2024. Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of Science and Technology, stated that due to the critical importance of crew safety, two uncrewed flights are planned before the final human space flight—the 'H1 mission'—to demonstrate the performance of the crew escape system and parachute-based deceleration system under various flight conditions. He stated that an uncrewed 'G1 mission' will be launched in the fourth quarter of next year, followed by a 'G2 mission' in the second quarter of 2024. Dr. Jitendra Singh stated that the astronauts for the Gaganyaan have been identified and are undergoing mission-specific training in Bengaluru. The first unmanned flight of the Gaganyaan program's 'G1' mission is intended to validate the performance of the human-rated launch vehicle, Orbital module propulsion system, mission management, communication system, and recovery operations. The mission's payload will be a humanoid. Gaganyaan is an Indian crewed orbital spacecraft that will send three astronauts into space for at least seven days by 2022. (delayed due to COVID-19). Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mk III of ISRO (3 stages heavy-lift vehicle). An Orbital Module is made up of two modules: a service module and a crew module (Crew Module carries astronauts & Service Modules carries propellants.) For 5-7 days, LEO will circle the Earth in a low-Earth orbit at an altitude of 300-400 km. SRO will launch humanoid Vyommitra in an unmanned Gaganyaan spacecraft before human spaceflight (Monitoring module parameters).



'AYURSWASTHYA YOJANA' CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE STATUS SCHEME

The Ministry of Ayush issued a notification regarding the status of the 'AYURSWASTHYA Yojana' centres of excellence scheme. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible individual organizations/institutions for the establishment and upgrading of their functions and facilities, as well as for research and development activities in AYUSH. From the Fiscal Year 2021-22, the scheme will consist primarily of two components: (i) AYUSH and Public Health (PHI) and (ii) Centre of Excellence (CoE), created by merging two previous schemes of this Ministry: (i) Central Sector Scheme of Grant-in-Aid for Promotion of AYUSH Intervention in Public Health Initiatives (PHI) and (ii) Central Sector Scheme for Assistance to AYUSH Organizations (Government / Non-Government Non (CoE). The objectives of the AYURSWASTHYA Yojana's Centre of Excellence component are as follows: i) To support the establishment of advanced/specialized AYUSH medical health units in reputed AYUSH and Allopathic institutions in both the government and non-government sectors. ii) To support creative and innovative proposals for the establishment and enhancement of both functions and facilities of reputable institutions in order to strengthen the competencies of AYUSH professionals in education technology, research and innovation, and other fields required for the promotion of AYUSH at both the national and international levels. iii) To support creative and innovative proposals for prestigious organisations with well-established buildings and infrastructure that want to work for AYUSH systems at the Centre of Excellence level.

SATWIKSAIRAJ RANKIREDDY AND CHIRAG SHETTY CLIMB TO NO. 5 IN THE BWF WORLD RANKINGS, A CAREER HIGH



Satwiksairaj Rankireddy and Chirag Shetty, the ace Indian doubles pair, jumped two places to the world number five spot with 75,806 rating points in the latest BWF World Rankings released on Tuesday. Satwik and Chirag had a fantastic year in 2022, winning two world tour titles at the Indian Open Super 500 and the French Open Super 750, as well as their first Commonwealth Games gold and World Championship bronze. HS Prannoy also improved in the latest rankings, breaking into the top 10 for the first time, moving up to world number 9 after starting the year at world number

26. Prannoy also led the Indian team to a historic Thomas Cup victory in Bangkok, but he was unable to win an individual title. His consistent play, on the other hand, earned him a spot in the season-ending BWF World Tour Finals and a nomination for BWF Player of the Year. Commonwealth Games champion Lakshya Sen remained the best-placed Indian at number seven, while former world number one Kidambi Srikanth climbed a rung to 11th. PV Sindhu, a double Olympic medalist, maintained her sixth-place ranking in women's singles, while Gayatri Gopichand and Treesa Jolly, who won bronze in Birmingham, climbed two places to world number 18. Ishaan Bhatnagar and Tanisha Crasto jumped three places to finish 21st in the mixed doubles.

NIKHAT STORMS INTO THE SEMIFINALS OF THE NATIONAL BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

On 24 Dec, reigning world champion Nikhat Zareen advanced to the semifinals of the ongoing 6th Elite Women's National Boxing Championship in Bhopal. Nikhat, who faced Taniksha Chawar of Goa in the 50kg quarterfinals, barely broke a sweat and was on the offensive from the start. The Telangana-born boxer's quick movement and powerful punches helped her overpower her opponent and win after the referee stopped the fight near the end of the second round. Nikhat will now compete in the semifinals against Shvinder Kaur Sidhu of the All India Police (AIP). Lovlina Borgohain, bronze medalist at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics, and Manju Rani, silver medalist at the 2019 World Championships, both put on spectacular performances to secure their places in the final. Lovlina was competing for Assam in the 75kg quarterfinals against Meena Rani of the Railway Sports Promotion Board (RSPB). The superior technical ability of the 2022 Asian Champion allowed her to cruise through the entire bout, barely allowing her opponent to have a go at her. Lovlina eventually won 5-0 by unanimous decision and advanced to the tournament's semi-finals, where she will face Jigyasa Rajput of Madhya Pradesh. Manju Rani of RSPB defeated Simran of Chandigarh in the 48kg quarter-finals. Manju, brimming with confidence, was at her attacking best and won 5:0 by unanimous decision. In the semi-finals, she will compete against Anjali Sharma of Madhya Pradesh.



NITIN DEFEATS MENDONCA AT THE NATIONAL CHESS CHAMPIONSHIPS, SHARES LEAD WITH SEVEN OTHERS



S. Nitin, a seasoned International Master, may not have imagined himself nabbing fourth-seeded Grandmaster Leon Mendonca by forcing his helpless king into a checkmating net. Nitin needed only 36 moves to humiliate the young talent and maintain his three-point lead with seven others in what turned out to be the biggest upset of the third round of the 59th MPL National chess championship. Top seed S. P. Sethuraman, Abhijeet Gupta, Aronyak Ghosh, Koustav Chatterjee, P. Iniyana, G. B. Harshvardhan, and Vedant Panesar also won a

hat trick. Grandmasters Karthik Vekataraman, Mitrabha Guha, Deep Sengupta, P. Karthikeyan, and Neelotpal Das competed in drawn encounters and joined a 25-player pack that finished half a point behind the leaders' group. Bharat Reddy received a walkover from seeded 11 Swapnil Dhopade, while fellow Grandmasters M. R. Venkatesh and R. R. Laxman were involved in drawn encounters. Meanwhile, GM Deepan Chakkravarthy's quest for victory ended when he blundered a knight against Manipur's veteran Imocha Laishram and resigned immediately.

MU WINS FOUR MEDALS AT THE ALL INDIA INTER UNIVERSITY FENCING CHAMPIONSHIP

Manipur University's fencing team won four medals, including one gold, one silver, and two bronze, at the All India Inter University Fencing Championship 2022-23, which was held at the University of Jammu on December 20. The gold medal was won by the women's foil team of W Sonia, N Mina, Ph Anita, and G Priyaluxmi, who defeated Guru Nanak Dev University 15-9 in the final. The women's epee team of Linthoi Haobam, Chingkheinganbi Seram, N Pinky, and K Nomita took silver after losing 14-15 in the final to Guru Nanak Dev University. Meanwhile, Th Satish won a bronze medal in the individual epee event before joining G Bhiviyekar Sharma, K Vivek, and Thangjam Vishal in the team event. The men's team was managed and coached by H Jadavchandra and H Manglemba, while the women's team was managed and coached by H Leimarembi Chanu and S Roshan Meitei, according to MU's Asst Director of Sports.



EXPERT



Dr. (Mrs) Chandra Hariharan Iyer

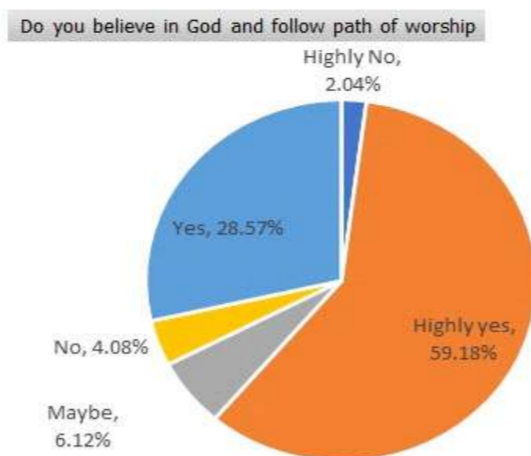
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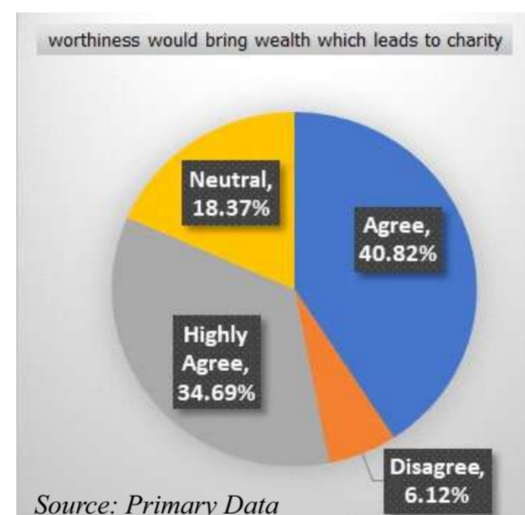
FAQs ON

Learning and Development through Ancient Indian Wisdom

do not recognize do's and do not's. Individuals with demonic qualities miss purity, right actions, truth in them. They pronounce that this earth is illusory, that there is no base and that there is no God be in charge of. It is better to focus on self, no meaning to help others. Following such conclusions demonic individuals are misplaced to themselves. They have no cleverness; engage in unbeneficial, horrible works meant to destroy the world. In India it was believed that Good actions lead to meritorious karma (punyam) and evil actions lead to sin karma (papam). The knowledge of papa-punya will help us not only to safeguard ourselves against evil but also remain on the right side of life and on the side of God. It was found in recent research in Mumbai metro region that the youngsters still have faith in God (87.76%) and follow path of worship.



Source: Primary Data

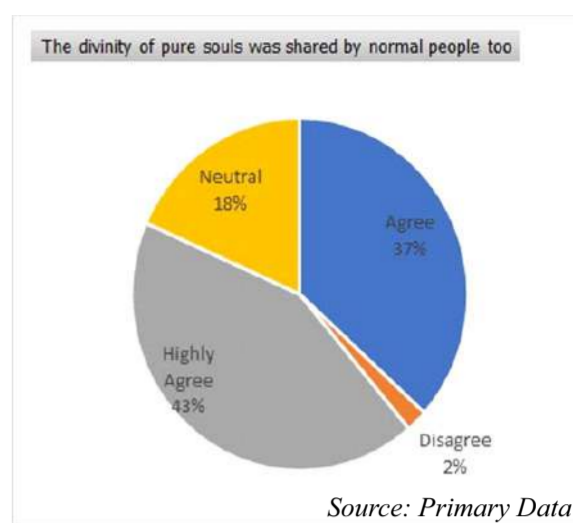


Source: Primary Data

they go madly in search of opportunities for fulfilling their selfish need, there is no end to their anxiety. With unending desires, lust and anger, they lock money by illegal means for sense satisfaction. Thus confused by various anxieties and bound by a network of illusions, one becomes too powerfully attached to sense pleasure and falls downwards into hell. Self-complacent and always rude, deceived by prosperity and fake prestige, they sometimes carry out sacrifices for the sake of fame and name only without following any rules or regulations. Knowledge brings modesty; from modesty comes worthiness; worthiness would bring wealth; from wealth charity would flow. This is the route to contentment (Nityaneeti -167). It was found in recent research in Mumbai metro region that youngsters are still following the ancient value systems and 75.51% of respondents believe that from wealth charity would flow.

There are three entrances mainly to hell-lust, anger, and greed. Every rational man should give these up, for they guide to the deprivation of the soul. Mystified by false ego, power syndrome, pride, lust and anger, the demon becomes envious of the Supreme Personality of Godhead, who is situated in his own body and in the bodies of others, and curses against the real faith. Those who are envious and ill-behaved are the lowest among men who are in demoniac species of life. Attaining repetitive birth amongst the species of demoniac life, such persons can never move towards

God. Gradually they sink down to the most dreadful type of existence. The individual, who has escaped these three gates of hell, carry out acts positive to self-realization and so slowly attains the supreme goal. But he who rejects scriptural injunctions and acts according to his own whims achieves neither perfection, nor happiness, nor the supreme target. Some were ruined by lack of knowledge. Some were destroyed by negligence. Some were ruined by the arrogance of their supposed knowledge and learning; yet others were ruined by these ruined peoples (Subhashitam-153/14). But there are many individuals who do believe in the grace called goodness. The diagram validates this comment as the youngsters do have strong belief in unconditional goodness (79.59%).



Source: Primary Data

Let us work together to make the happy generation with full of Responsible youth! We need to be real to improve self. Understand self, analysis and adapt the changes required. The widespread themes of sacrifice, selflessness, humility, courage, duty, honour, are all aims that we struggle for in our daily lives but we sometimes lose our focus. Self-improvement depends on rewiring brain for good habits, and that depends on sharpen practical awareness skill making us more responsible for self!

Being responsible is bliss. Committing self to responsibility is very important for youngsters. Self-awareness skill is the foundation of understanding the responsibilities. Let us take a new year resolution to focus on improving self by controlling the demonic qualities if any. Let us focus on the learnings from ancient Indian wisdom. I wish to share the Indian LIGHT principle to practice to overcome the demonic urge. Let us stick to unconditional Love, unquestionable Integrity, unconditional Goodness, Harmony in actions, unshakable Trustworthiness with Truthfulness. If you practice these for 41 days, I am sure, you will find the difference in your life, as character decides your destiny. As a responsible youth you can contribute in developing a Happy nation. Wish you a happy and prosperous 2023! Stay blessed.

Mail your questions on
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or

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

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

QUIZ TIME

1. Which state/UT recently gave its tourist industry industry status?
2. Who is the new director of the New Delhi International Arbitration Center?
3. What is India's gross domestic product growth in the first half of 2022–2023, according to the most recent data from the Finance Ministry?
4. In February 2023, which nation will serve as the host of a special round of negotiations on three of the IPEF's four pillars?
5. Which state or UT created the most jobs through the PMEGP programme during the current fiscal year?
6. The report "Coal 2022: Analysis and Forecast to 2025" was published by which organisation?
7. What nation has joined forces with PTC India to supply energy from the Indian power market?
8. Which nation is hosting the COP15 of the UN Biodiversity Conference?
9. In which nation will the 2022 FIFA World Cup be held?
10. Which Indian state or UT's "Rythu Bandhu" initiative is its hallmark programme?

1. Assam
2. Hemant Gupta
3. 9.7%
4. India
5. Jammu and Kashmir
6. International Energy Agency
7. Bhutan
8. Canada
9. Argentina
10. Telangana

Answers

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DID YOU KNOW?

INDIA IS THE WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST PRODUCER OF TEA



The contribution of a generation of hardworking tea estate workers, combined with the combination of strong geographical indications and significant investments, has resulted in India becoming the world's

second largest tea-producing country. The tea industry in India has grown rapidly over the years, consuming vast tracts of land for tea plantations. Apart from Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, other tea-producing states include Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura. Certain tea varieties are grown only in India and are in high demand around the world. India exports tea to over 25 countries around the world. China, Russia, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, and the United Kingdom are among the top tea importers from India. In 2021-22, India's total tea exports were 201 million kilogrammes. Over the years, India's export price per kilogramme has also steadily increased. India is also the world's largest tea consumer, accounting for nearly 30% of global output. India is also the world's second-largest tea exporter, trailing only China.

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