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INTERNATIONAL DAY TO END IMPUNITY FOR CRIMES AGAINST JOURNALISTS

Countries all over the world are being urged to look into not only crimes against journalists, but also all menaces against them. Throughout interrogations, states must make sure that all avenues of investigation connecting journalistic operation to threats and violent behaviour are drained.

According to the UNESCO observation deck of brutally murdered journalists, over 1,200 journalists were killed all around globe between 2006 and 2020, with nearly 9 out of 10 cases of these homicides leaving the rest judicial process unsettled. Impunity led directly to more killings and is a sign of rapidly deteriorating dispute and a break - down of the judicial systems.

UNESCO is concerned that extrajudicial killings harms entire communities by concealing grave human rights violations and corrupt practices. Governments and everybody who cares about the rule of law are being urged to join the worldwide effort to end injustices. However, while journalist killings are declining internationally, media employees experience a slew of other attacks, including imprisonment, abduction, physical assaults, brutality, bullying, and harassment.

On the contrary, judicial systems that strenuously start investigating all allegations of violence against journalists convey a clear message to society that threats on journalists and the privilege to individual freedoms for all will not be tolerated.

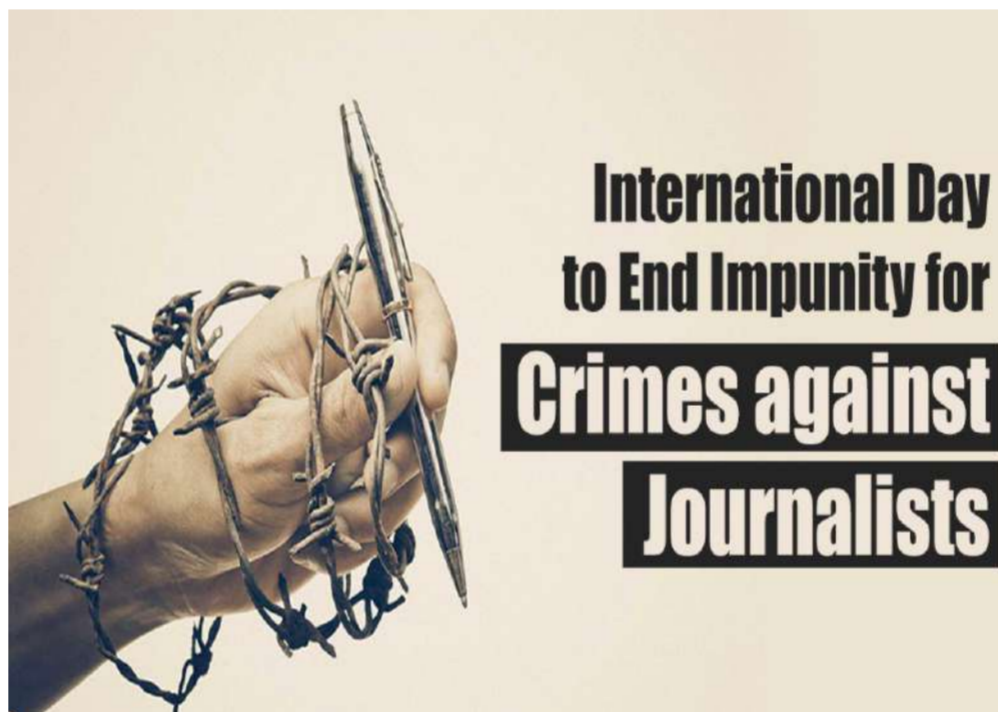
The UN Agenda for Action on Journalist Safe operation and the Dilemma

of Extreme prejudice is the UN's first coordinated attempt to address threats and impunity for crimes against journalists through a multi-stakeholder and comprehensive manner. It helps to bring around each other UN agencies, national governments, media outlets, and civil society organizations.

Ever since the plan's adoption, the concern of journalist safe operation has acquired considerable prominence in the UN, and is demonstrated by an increase in the amount of proclamations, agreements, and other socially constructed texts, as well as the United Nations secretary General's Call for Action for Human Dignity. Journalist protection is also included in the Agenda for Sustainable Development 2030. The Strategy has also aided in the formation of global collective action of both governments and civil society, as well as in the implementation of modifications on the ground, such as the development of national protection measures in at least 50 countries.

But besides these accomplishments, challenges still remain. Impunity for crimes against journalists keeps increasing, and modern forms of risks emerge in new and unexpected ways. UNESCO is also organizing a succession of provincial consultations with key communities to

assess the progress and difficulties in protecting journalists over the last 10 years and develop strategies how to carry out the Plan more efficiently and successfully, drawing on positive stories and knowledge gained in each region's particular circumstance. Two conceptual discussions will be held, one on internet accountability and one on the security of female journalists.



**International Day
to End Impunity for
Crimes against
Journalists**

date was selected to commemorate the assassination of two French journalists, Claude Verlon and Ghislaine Dupont, in Mali on November 2, 2013. As an important determinant of the legitimate democratic structure and function of its organizations and Member States, the EU is deeply involved in safeguarding journalists' autonomy and wellbeing. Nonetheless, a growing percentage of assaults and threats against journalists have been documented and covered in recent years across Europe.

According to the Council of Europe Forum to Publicize the Security of Journalism and the Safety of Journalists, six journalists were killed in Europe in 2021 alone. Despite the EU's active commitment

to safeguarding journalists' security and independence as an essential component of a legitimate democratic society, journalists are becoming extremely vulnerable to aggressive attacks on their physiological security and integrity. These threats and menaces against journalists have been reported and documented in recent years, including in the Commission's yearly rule of law reports.

The attacks are designed to stop journalists who serve as general populace regulatory agencies, and finally to protect the establishment of a general populace civic area in which residents can engage in primary debate on matters of public interest.

A study commissioned by the European Parliament in 2022 proves the global deterioration of media independence and summarizes that "impunity stays alarmingly high, with many of these instances of slayings surviving unsettled." The number of people imprisoned is rising, while online environments have become incredibly aggressive and filled with gender-based offensive speech.

Furthermore, the research proves that the majority of the deaths occur as a result of journalists being killed in retaliation for their task, while others are killed in cross - fire, i.e. on a battleground or in a military setting. Among all those shot dead for their jobs, 28.8% were political journalists, 23.8% were military conflict reporters, 15.8% were civil rights reporters, 10.7% were responding to incidents, and 9.6% were trying to investigate cases of corruption.

REMEMBERING THE STRUGGLES AND SACRIFICES OF THE IRON MAN

On October 31, India celebrates Rashtriya Ekta Diwas, also known as National Unity Day. The Indian government launched it in 2014, on the 139th anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth. The day commemorates the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel, who played a key role in India's political union.

As India's Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, also known as the "Unifier of India," contributed to the unification of the country's 565 princely republics. He was a firm believer in the concept of a united and capable India, so he refused to compromise on the country's political unity and rejected the idea of separate states within the union. Because of his steely resolve, he was termed "the iron man of India." He is known as the "Iron Man of India" for his efforts to unite the country. On the occasion of the 143rd anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi unveiled a massive Statue of Unity in Gujarat, accompanied by floral tributes.

The Prime Minister also coined the phrase "Run For Unity," as well as "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat." The goal of this programme was to bring attention to Sardar Patel's efforts to unite the nation. On this day, a national marathon is held to raise awareness of Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and to honour an outstanding individual.

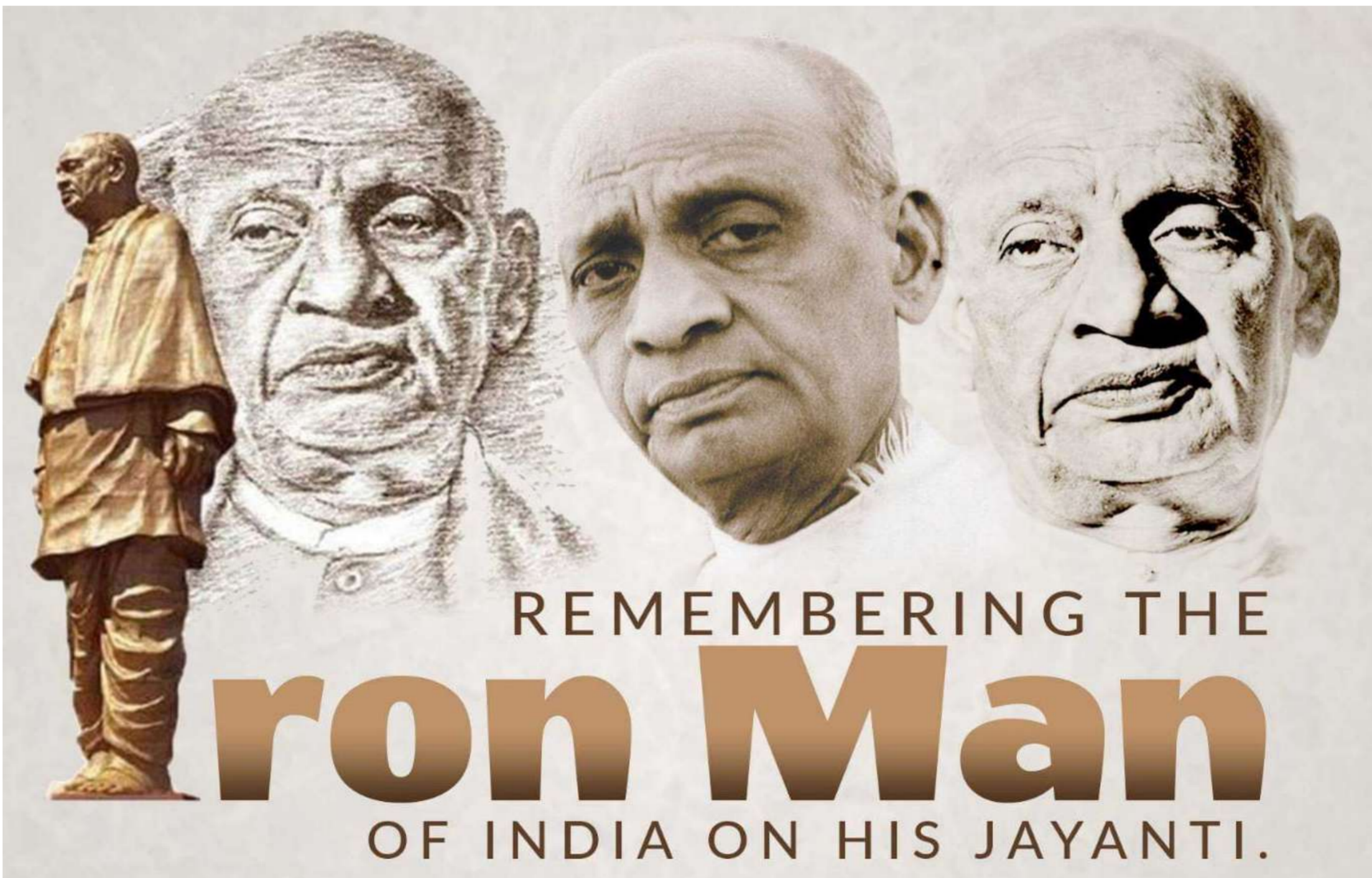
The purpose of National Unity Day is to honour this outstanding leader, who was also India's first Deputy Prime Minister.

The goal of organising this event is to remember Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's enormous contributions to the nation on his birthday. Every year, National Unity Day is observed to "provide an opportunity to reassert our nation's inherent strength and resilience to endure actual and potential

current and future threats to the country's stability, integrity, and security.

The significance of this day is to remember the struggles and sacrifices made by Sardar Patel and other activists in order to unite India. Its goal is to reaffirm Indians'

colleges, and universities, as well as the National Cadet Corps and the National Service Scheme, actively participate in the programme. It is organised on a massive scale in the nation's capital at 8.30 a.m., from Vijay Chowk to India Gate on the Rajpath.



In addition, in 2020, the Sardar Patel National Unity Awards were established to recognise individuals who have made significant contributions to India's unity and integrity. Even today, a pledge is recited in all government offices. Sardar Patel established the "modern all India services system," formerly known as the Indian Civil Services, on this day, making it especially significant for the Indian Administrative Services. Members of the Indian Administrative Services gather in state secretariats and other appropriate locations to pay their respects to the man known as the "patron saint of India's public workers."

threats to our country's unity, integrity, and security."

It is essential to keep India's people united, despite the country's many different cultures, customs, faiths, and languages. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel fought for a united India at a time when so many princely states in India were divided. The annual commemoration of this event allows everyone the opportunity to preserve the country's fundamental strength and raises awareness among the nation's youth. It teaches Indian citizens how maintaining national integrity helps to thwart both

shared solidarity. It strives to maintain the young people's sense of "unity in diversity." The Indian population celebrates it by organising a variety of festivities. Flowers are presented to Sardar Patel's statue at the Patel Chowk on Parliament Street in New Delhi every year in the morning.

The Indian government has planned a number of events to mark the occasion, including a police parade and a run for unity. In addition to major cities and district towns, the Run for Unity programme is held in a number of rural locations. Youth from educational institutions such as schools,

The government announces a unique theme for the annual National Unity Day celebration. Everything that occurs—events, speeches, conversations, campaigns, and so on—is centred on the year's theme. The theme for this year has yet to be revealed.

In honour of Sardar Patel, people celebrate this day with great zeal & enthusiasm.

THE UNTOLD STORY OF VEER MAHARANI DURGAUVATI

Our history has spoken the valor of many freedom fighters, and leaders, and every Indian has felt those sagas emotionally close to their hearts. Among them was one such ferocious lioness Maharani Durgavati, born on 5th October 1524 A.D. In the famous Chandel emperor Keerat Rai in the fort of Kalanjar (Banda, U.P.) Durgavati's praises of achievements like her ancestral dynasty Chandel enhanced the glory of her courage and patronage of arts framed like her ancestors on the temples of Khajuraho and Kalaiyar. She was married in 1542, to Dalpatshah, the eldest son of Sangramshah of the Gond dynasty. After her marriage, Chandel and Gond became closer.

In 1545 A.D. Durgavati gave birth to a son who was named Vir Narayan, after the death of her husband Dalpatshah in 1550 A.D. As her son was too small to take over the kingdom, she then took the reins of the Gond kingdom in her hands, under two ministers Adhar Kayastha and Maan Thakur for the administration to run successfully. Rani moved her capital to Chaugarh place Singaugarh a fort of strategic importance in Satpura hill range. Like her husband's predecessors, she too extended her territory, and she accomplished political unification of Gondwana also called Garha-Katanga, with courage, generosity, and tact. Out of 23,000 villages in her kingdom, 12,000 were managed directly by her government, she had a well-equipped army consisting of 20,000 cavalry, 1000 elephants, and a good number of foot soldiers.

Durgavati was a great combination of beauty with brains, her courage, and wisdom soon won over many hearts of her people, and she built a great reservoir close to Jabaur called Ranital. She soon distinguished herself as a warrior and fought unvaryingly success against Baz Bahadur Sultan of Malwa.

Her bravery stories as a warrior and

hunter spread like fire. After the death of Shersah, Sujat Khan captured Malwa and was succeeded by his son, Baz Bahadur in 1556 A.D. After taking over the throne he



attacked Rani Durgavati which was repulsed back to massive losses to his army. The defeat silenced king Baz Bahadur, but the victory brought Rani Durgavati a lot of name and fame.

In the year 1562 Akbar vanquished the Malwa ruler Baz Bahadur and annexed the Mughal domain. The Mughals soon were lured to the territory's prosperity by Rani Durgavati and soon decided to invade her state after taking permission from the Mughal emperor, their plan of invasion resulted in the expansionism and imperialism of Akbar.

In defense, Rani went to Narrai, a place situated between a hilly range on one side and two rivers Gaur and Narmada on the other side. It was an unequal battle between

battle, he forced the Mughal army to move back three times but at the end, was wounded and moved to a safer zone.

In this battle, Rani also was injured near the ear with an arrow, and another pierced her neck. She fell back but immediately rose and continued to fight back. Her Mahout advised her to leave the battlefield, but Durgavati replied that she would either drive away the enemy or attain veergati fighting until the end on the battlefield, she knew her son might not be alive with wounds, pain, and blood drenching her, Rani was persistently attacking back on the Mughal. And in the end, took out her dagger and killed herself. Her martyrdom day (24 June 1564) is celebrated as "Balidan diwas"

Rani Durgavati's personality had varied facets, her self-respect forced her to fight until the death rather than surrender in front of enemies. Like her ancestral dynasty, she had built many lakes and did a lot of welfare for her people, she welcomed Vitthalpant of the Vallabh community. She was secular and appointed many eminent Muslims and appointed them to important posts.

The place where she sacrificed herself will always be a source of inspiration to many freedom fighters and generations to come in the future.

In 1983, the Government of Madhya Pradesh renamed the university of Jabalpur as Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya in memory and also paid tribute to this brave lady by issuing a postage stamp commemorating her martyrdom on 24 June 1988. This brave lady will always be remembered for her heroic bravery and never giving up spirit.

DR. DILIP MAHALANABIS - AN UNFORGETTABLE NAME IN MEDICAL HISTORY

ORS is a solution which is fully secure and can be utilized to cure anybody experiencing from diarrhea before a physician performs a thorough examination. Grownups require rehydration remedy at the same rate as children, according to the National Health Portal (NHP).

Diarrheal disorders, like cholera, are among the most frequent cause of infants and early infant mortality rates in many underdeveloped nations, in which the person dies of dehydration, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). ORS, a solution containing water, glucose, and salts, is a straightforward and affordable way to stop this.

Dr Dilip Mahalanabis, a highly regarded pediatrician who spearheaded the application of oral rehydration concept for going to treat diarrhea and developed oral rehydration solution (ORS), died at the age of 88 in a private hospital in Kolkata. According to family references, he was admitted to a city hospital a few weeks earlier with the several age-related chronic conditions, including a respiratory infection. However, all health practitioners' efforts to resuscitate his health were futile, and he passed away on October 16.

Many of East Pakistanis fled to India during the war that started in 1971. At these refugee camps, there were issues with safe drinking water and proper sanitation, and cholera and diarrhea sprang out among people who were already fatigued and dehydrated. However one camp was located in Bongaon, where Dr. Mahalanabis and his team were practicing. There weren't enough competent workers to perform the IV treatment and there was running out of intravenous fluid supplies.

ORS was developed by Dr. Mahalanabis while he was serving in overcrowded refugee camps during the 1971 Liberation War in Bangladesh. The Lancet hailed ORS as "the most significant medical invention of the 20th century. By mixing salt, sugar, and water, he made an

oral formula that magically stopped the transmission of cholera and diarrhea among the camp's inmates. The remedy later gained notoriety as ORS.



In an extreme emergency where intravenous treatment is not accessible, oral rehydration theory can be used to treat and avoid dehydration caused by diarrhea. The World Health Organization (WHO) believes that the idea has prevented the death of more than 60 million people. "Dr. Mahalanabis provided cholera control services for the WHO in Afghanistan, Egypt, and Yemen between 1975 and 1979. He participated as a WHO consultant on studies into the treatment of bacterial infections in the 1980s.

Dr. Mahalanabis realized from his investigation that a sugar and salt combination, which would boost the body's ability to absorb water, may save fatalities. Then, he and his staff started preparing salt-and-glucose-in-water solutions and started putting them in big drums where patients or their family members could assist

themselves.

When reflecting on that time period in 1971, Dr. Mahalanabis subsequently stated in WHO's South-East Asia Journal of

Public Health, "Resource were deployed for the cure of cholera, but fundamental hindrances persisted. The enormous quantities of intravenous fluids that would be needed, along with transportation issues and a shortage of qualified staff to administer them, addressed a logistical challenge that was truly enormous for treating various cholera under such conditions using the existing standard treatments. As the sole option in this case, we advised using oral liquids. The casualty rate in Dr Mahalanabis' camp was quickly reduced to 3%, compared to 20% to 30% in camps that only utilized intravenous fluids. Dr Dhiman Barua, WHO head of the Bacterial Diseases Unit, visited Dr Mahalanabis' camp and began helped popularize the ORS treatment approach.

Whereas the medical community was initially divided, the WHO quickly adopted

ORS as the traditional treatment for cholera and other diarrhea diseases. ORS Day is witnessed on July 29 in India.

One of the benefits of ORS that even unskilled individuals can implement it and hold the emergency under control until the patient is taken to the hospital. It includes electrolytes in the correct ratio and is given to babies and adults who have diarrhea. Dr. Dilip Mahalanabis spearheaded this minimal remedy to a very widespread condition. The Union Health Ministry has promoted instructions for making preparations as well as using ORS, which is accessible in dry powder at medical clinics and pharmacies.

Dr. Dilip Mahalanabis and Dr. Nathaniel F. Pierce received the Pollin Prize from Columbia University in 2002 which is considered as the equivalent of Nobel in pediatrics and the Prince Mahidol Award in 2006. He was appointed a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1994. Despite his contributions to medical science, which saved countless lives, the Union government paid little attention to them.

Mahalanabis was born in 1934 in undivided Bengal's Kishoreganj. He joined the hospital's pediatrics section as a fellow after earning his medical degree in 1958 from Calcutta Medical College. He was given the chance to acquire more knowledge in medicine in England because to the National Health Service, which the British government launched in the 1950s. He became the inaugural Indian to be selected as registrar of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children in London after earning two degrees in London and Edinburgh. He researched cholera and other diarrheal diseases at the Johns Hopkins International Center for Medical Research and Training, which was established by the American government in Kolkata at the Beliaghata Communicable Diseases Hospital.

RAJASTHAN APPROVES SPENDING RS. 36 CRORES TO ESTABLISH DIGITAL LIBRARIES IN 344 GOVERNMENT-RUN RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS



According to a formal announcement, the Rajasthan government approved spending Rs 36.56 crore to establish digital libraries in 344 residential schools throughout the state. Following the statement made during the discussion of the Finance and Appropriations Bill 2022–2023, Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot authorised the sum.

In light of the significance of digital learning in the current environment, the Chief Minister had declared the financial provision for digital libraries and other basic amenities for classes 9 to 12 in residential education institutions and selected schools under multiple departments, according to the statement.

This will allow for the establishment of digital libraries with cutting-edge amenities in a number of residential schools, multipurpose hostels, and Kasturba Gandhi Schools run by the departments of Tribal Area Development, Social Justice and Empowerment, Minority Affairs, and School Education, among others. The statement also said that the government is making a number of initiatives to support information technology in education.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY GRADUATE RISHI SUNAK HAS SERVED AS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT SINCE 2015

On Monday, Rishi Sunak was selected as the Conservative Party's leader, and he is set to take the office as the country's next prime minister. The 42-year-old Indian-born MP with a Stanford education has had a spectacular, upward trajectory.

The grandparents of Sunak were Indian natives. In the 1960s, they immigrated to East Africa and then to the UK. Yashvir and Usha Sunak welcomed Rishi Sunak into the world on May 12, 1980 in Southampton. He read philosophy, politics, and economics at the esteemed Winchester College in Oxford. Then, as a Fulbright Scholar, he advanced his education by going to California to get an MBA at Stanford University, an Ivy League university.

Sunak worked as an analyst at the investment bank Goldman Sachs from 2001 to 2004. He joined The Children's Investment Fund Management (TCI) as a



partner in 2006. He quit TCI in 2009 and joined Theleme Partners, a different hedge fund company.

Sunak was chosen as the Conservative candidate for Richmond (Yorks) in 2014, and he was elected as a Conservative MP the following year. Later in 2017, he was re-elected to serve as Richmond's MP (Yorks). He worked at the Department for Business, Energy, and Industrial Strategy as a Parliamentary Private Secretary. He was named Parliamentary Under Secretary of State in 2018. (Minister for Local

Government). He was re-elected to serve as Richmond's (Yorks) MP in 2019 and was also given the position of Chief Secretary to the Treasury. He was named Chancellor of the Exchequer in 2020.

He announced his intention to succeed Boris Johnson as UK prime minister on July 9 after leaving his position as chancellor on July 5, 2022. But on September 6, he was defeated by Liz Truss.

After only 45 days in office, British Prime Minister Truss resigned. On October 23, he declared his intention to run against Liz Truss for the position of prime minister of Britain and leader of the Conservative Party. On October 24, he finally triumphs in the Tory primary, becoming the country's first prime minister of South Asian heritage.

WORLD SUSTAINABILITY DAY EVENTS INCLUDE HACKATHONS, VARIOUS COMPETITIONS, AND THE "PUNCH THE PLASTIC" INITIATIVE FROM IIT MADRAS!

IIT Madras launched the 'Punch the Plastic' campaign on the occasion of World Sustainability Day. The effort aims for a new way to gather dry, clean plastic that is not considered recyclable and send it for recycling processes like pyrolysis.

Students, teachers, and staff at IIT Madras have organised a group called the "Sustainable Campus Collective" with the goal of educating locals about waste segregation and reducing water and energy use.

Punch the Plastic Drive, the Monkey-proof food waste dustbin hackathon, and the sustainability champions competition were three sustainability events that were launched.

Punch the Plastic: Most plastic food



packaging is considered nonrecyclable. Most of the time, they wind up in dumpsters or bodies of water. IIT Madras students have created two types of a straightforward hook mechanism to gather clean, dry plastic packaging and transport it for pyrolysis and other forms of recycling.

Hackathon to create a wet and dry waste dustbin that is monkey-proof will help create a larger, more durable, and more user-friendly dustbin model. Many of these

approaches have been proposed in the past since IIT Madras has a sizable monkey population that frequently forages for food in trash cans and causes issues with waste management.

Contest to identify sustainability champions: A competition to identify sustainability champions will be organised among the vendors and service providers on campus as well as among the residential, academic, and hostel areas.

IIT Madras also intends to hold competitions in schools, dorms, and academic and residential zones to broaden their reach. These competitions can inspire locals to live sustainably by internalising and implementing the concept in their daily lives.

THE GEM OF JAISALMER



economically challenged places. This dream project had many huddles in their way so to complete this project major local support was provided by Chaitanya Raj Singh Bhati erstwhile royal family of Jaisalmer and his mother Rajeshwari Rajya Laxmi who was on the Board of Director of CITTA India and a companion Manvendra Singh Shekhawat (MD at MRS group and founder of NGO ,I Love Jaisalmer) he was the one who contributed land for building this gem and posed a condition that the bushes of the berry tree should not be removed from their actual spot or harmed in any way. Diana Kellogg is the architect of this marvellous building; Uniforms are designed by Designer Sabyasachi Mukharjee and both of them didn't charge a rupee for their work. But the most challenging task was that of the construction for which many local contractors had admit defeat due to its complicated structure and the dreadful desertic climate. A good deed is never lost and this plan was brought to performance by Karim Khan. The project supervisor Lalit said that it took 2 years to construct this working in horrible 50-degree heat. The NGO dreams to further construct two more building which is the blueprint project known as 'Gyaan Centre' which includes three buildings a school ,a women's cooperative and an exhibition marketplace. This project is a complete package from education to employment.

Who Constructed this School?

A not-for-profit organisation CITTA founded by Michael Daube registered in New York works for the development of

INDIA'S FOREX RESERVE IS 2 YEAR LOW



The Foreign Exchange Reserve of India amounted to \$524.52 Billion in the first week of October which was \$597.73 in the beginning of the financial year 2022-23 and came down to \$553.1 billion in the first week of September. The foreign exchange hits a two-year low record. It has been said that the reserves have fallen by \$4.9 billion in the week to September 30 as the Reserve Bank of India possibly sold dollars to stabilise the exchange rate movement in the local market. When compared to the foreign exchange of last year the forex have fallen by \$45 billion by last eight months to \$524.52 billion which is the lowest ever seen since July 2020.

Reason Behind This Major Fall

The foreign exchange of India has been falling in the last seven weeks and has fallen by 5-8 billion dollars in the previous month. Two possible reasons behind this drastic fall that has been talked about is, Change in Valuation of the Foreign Currency Assets (dollar, yen, yuan, pound, euro) are changing at a great pace, also there has been huge fluctuation in the value of

Gold. Second possible reason could be depreciation of rupee, reports have claimed that post Russia-Ukraine war India (RBI) has spent more than \$80 billion foreign reserve to prevent the rupee from depreciating more sharply against dollar. Foreign investors pulling out money from India has also been termed as a major cause for low forex, approximately \$20 billion has been taken by the investors in the year 2022.

Drawbacks Of this Decline

If the Foreign Exchange reserve keeps declining the way it is now, we may be left with only forex for 9 months imports which will make it difficult to manage our internal as well a external affairs. The Reserve Bank of India is making efforts to bring the foreign exchange reserve at a margin of \$600 billion. A report issued by IMF said that by the year 2028-29 India's GDP will hit \$5 trillion but rupee will be at 94 a dollar.

THE NIRMAN ACCELERATOR PROGRAM AT IIT KANPUR HAS REVEALED 15 STARTUPS THAT WILL RECEIVE MENTORING FROM IIT-K

The Nirman Accelerator Program was launched earlier this year by the Startup Incubation and Innovation Centre (SIIC) at IIT Kanpur, with support from the Department of Science and Technology (DST). As part of this, 15 startups have been chosen for the programme to work in the health-tech and agri-tech domains under the supervision of IIT-K. This collaboration with the Department of Science and Technology aims to revitalise the country's manufacturing sector. LCB Fertilizers, Saptkrishi Scientific, BomLife, Polycycling Solutions, Surobhi AgroIndustries, Primary Healthtech, Lenek Technologies, Aana Crop Solutions, Wander Continental Flyer, Climec Lab, ProPlant Foods, Meukron Technologies, Xfinito Biodesigns, Life and Limb, and NadiPulse Prognostics are among the 15 startups chosen for the Nirman Accelerator Program. The six-month programme will be divided into four sections: product growth principles, engineering acceleration, navigating the compliance puzzle, and leading to next-stage growth. The winning startup will receive a cash prize of 10 lakh and additional funding of 50 lakh at the end of the six-month period. The programme will also include workshops, one-on-one mentoring, in-depth clinical validation support, and business and investor connections. SIIC at IIT-K has extensive experience working with promising innovators and startups to maximise social impact.



RAJNATH SINGH DEDICATES 75 BRO PROJECTS IN SIX STATES AND TWO UNION TERRITORIES



Defence Minister Rajnath Singh dedicated to the nation 75 infrastructure projects constructed by the Border Roads Organisation (BRO) in six states and two union territories (Uts). According to an official statement, the BRO built these strategically important projects at a total cost of 2,180 crore in record time, with many of them completed in a single working season using cutting-edge technology. There are 45 bridges, 27 roads, two helipads, and one carbon neutral habitat among the

75 projects. On October 28, Singh inaugurated these at a ceremony held on the D-S-DBO road in Ladakh. Rajnath Singh praised BRO's tenacity and determination in accomplishing the feat despite adverse weather conditions, saying the projects will strengthen the country's defence preparedness and ensure the economic development of border areas. The bridge will be strategically important because it will facilitate armed forces logistics movement. Singh reaffirmed the government's commitment to ensuring the progress of remote areas in order to meet the country's security needs, emphasising that infrastructure development, along with the valour of the Armed Forces, was the primary reason that India was able to effectively deal with the recent situation in the northern sector. Singh also laid the groundwork for the Himank Air Despatch Complex in Chandigarh and the BRO Museum in Leh. When winter arrives and the passes close due to heavy snowfall, BRO relies heavily on air power to transport men, machinery, and materials to remote locations so that it serves its aims. This creation by ISRO will turn out to be a national asset.

TWO BEACHES IN LAKSHADWEEP HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE INTERNATIONAL ECO-LABEL "BLUE FLAG"

The non-profit Foundation for Environmental Education bestows the Blue Flag Certification (FEE). It is obtained after a beach, marina, or sustainable boating tourism operator in a FEE member country meets 33 stringent environmental, educational, safety, and access criteria. The blue flag certification is regarded as a sign of high environmental and quality standards for beaches, marinas, and sustainable boating tourism. Minicoy Thundi Beach and Kadmat Beach in Lakshadweep have recently joined the prestigious list of Blue Beaches. These two beaches have a dedicated staff to keep the beaches clean and to provide swimmers with safety and security. With the addition of these new entrants, India now has 12 Blue Flag beaches. Shivrajpur (Gujarat), Ghoghla (Diu), Kasarkod and Padubidri (Karnataka), Kappad (Kerala), Rushikonda (Andhra Pradesh), Golden beach (Odisha), Radhanagar (Andaman and Nicobar Islands), Kovalam (Tamil Nadu), and Eden are also on the blue list (Puducherry). Puri's Golden Beach was the first in Asia to receive the Blue Flag certification. Kovalam beach in Tamil Nadu and Eden beach in Puducherry will be awarded the blue flag in 2021. A 30-kilometer stretch of Chennai's Marina Beach is currently being developed for Blue Flag Beach certification. The government has set aside Rs. 100 crore for the project's implementation.



WHO PUBLISHES THE FIRST-EVER LIST OF FUNGAL INFECTIONS THAT COULD ENDANGER PUBLIC HEALTH

The World Health Organization (WHO) has published the first list of fungal infections known as "priority pathogens." The fungi on the fungal priority pathogens list (FPPL) pose the greatest threat to human health. The United Nations warned that some strains are becoming increasingly drug-resistant and spreading at an alarming rate. According to the WHO, fungal infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment and can be dangerous to humans due to a lack of focus, surveillance, treatments, and diagnostics. The WHO FPPL is divided into three priority levels: critical, high, and medium. These fungi are ranked in each priority category based on their impact on public health and/or the risk of emerging antifungal resistance. Candida auris, a highly drug-resistant fungus, Cryptococcus neoformans, Aspergillus fumigatus, and Candida albicans are among the critical fungi. A number of other fungi from the Candida family, as well as others such as Mucorales, a group containing "black fungus," an infection that spread rapidly in critically ill people, particularly in India, during Covid-19. Other fungi in the medium priority group include Coccidioides spp. and Cryptococcus gattii. Invasive forms of these fungal infections can affect people who are critically ill and have significant underlying immune system issues. In addition, people with cancer, HIV/AIDS, organ transplants, chronic respiratory disease, and post-primary tuberculosis are more vulnerable to invasive fungal infections.

R PRAGGNANANDHAA DEFEATS PRANAV ANAND TO TAKE A SHARE OF THE ASIAN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP LEAD

R Pragnanandhaa, the top seed, moved into a tie for first place with five others after winning his third consecutive game in the Open section of the Asian Continental Chess Championship. After the fourth round, the 17-year-old Chennai player joined fellow teenager Leon Luke Mendonca, Koustav Chatterjee, Karthikeyan Murali, Harsha Bharathakoti, and Turkmenistan's Maksat Atabayev on top with 3.5 points. Mendonca, who was the sole leader after the third round,

agreed to a 49-move draw with fellow Indian S L Narayanan. Chatterjee defeated eighth-seed Rinat Jumabayev with ease (Kazakhstan). Karthikeyan, on the other hand, defeated Aditya Mittal of India, while GM Harsha Bharathakoti defeated Sandeepan Chanda in an all-Indian match. Atabayev, the 32nd seed, tied with Indian GM M Shyam Sundar in a 31-move game to increase his tally to 3.5 points. A group of 11 players, including experienced Indian GMs B Adhiban, S P Sethuraman, former national champion Aravindh Chithambaram, and S L Narayanan, is on three points. In the women's event, young Indian Woman Grandmaster Priyanka Nuttaki stunned top-seed Tania Sachdev, moving into a tie for first place with compatriots Soumya Swaminathan, P V Nandhidhaa, and Thi Kim Phung Vo (Vietnam). Saina Salonika, who had upset second-seeded Devaademberel Nomin-Erdene of Mongolia in the third round, continued her good form on Saturday by defeating the experienced Bhakti Kulkarni in the fourth round. Rakshitta Ravi, a female International Master, drew with Nilufar Yakubbaeva (Uzbekistan) to tie Salonika on three points.

CARLOS SAINZ OUTPERFORMS CHARLES LECLERC IN PRACTICE

After Charles Leclerc crashed his Ferrari during Friday's second practice at the Mexico Formula One Grand Prix, George Russell set the fastest time for Mercedes. Russell demonstrated Mercedes' potential with a strong performance in a tyre testing session in variable conditions, while Leclerc, unharmed, was left to watch from the Ferrari garage. The 24-year-old Briton took advantage of a rare opportunity to shine as one of only a few drivers allowed to use 2022 tyres, clocking a best lap time of one minute

and 19.970 seconds on softs. This put him eight-tenths of a second ahead of Yuki Tsunoda in his Alpha Tauri and Esteban Ocon of Alpine, who were both given half the session to work on set-up with regular tyres after handing their cars over to guest rookies for the first practice. Lewis Hamilton, Russell's Mercedes teammate, was fourth fastest in a session interrupted by two red flags. The first occurred when Leclerc spun off in his Ferrari, and the second occurred in the closing minutes when Zhou Guanyu's Alfa Romeo suffered a hydraulic failure. The session was cut short as a result, leaving Ferrari frustrated after dominating the first practice when Carlos Sainz set the fastest time. Max Verstappen, the two-time world champion, finished sixth, one place behind Red Bull teammate Sergio Perez, who was cheered on by his home fans. Leclerc finished seventh, ahead of Sainz, Alfa Romeo's Valtteri Bottas, and Alpha Tauri's Pierre Gasly.

KARMAN KAUR THANDI IS RANKED FIRST IN INDIA IN WOMEN'S SINGLES TENNIS

Karman Kaur Thandi has surpassed long-time resident Ankita Raina to become India's No. 1 women's singles tennis player, after winning the W60 ITF event in Saguenay, Canada, on Sunday. The victory, the biggest singles title of Karman Kaur Thandi's career, propelled the 24-year-old up to 217th in the latest WTA tennis rankings, a whopping 91 positions higher than the previous rankings release. Olympian Ankita Rania is currently ranked 297th, having dropped 13 places. The top five Indian women's singles players in the world are Rutuja Bhosale (world No. 411), Riya Bhatia (world No. 490 after losing five places), and Sahaja Yamalapalli (world No. 508). Karman Kaur Thandi set a career-high ranking of 196 in 2018. Karman Kaur Thandi's victory in Saguenay was her third career singles title and her second of the year. In June, the Indian tennis player won a W25 tournament in Gurugram. Meanwhile, Karman Kaur Thandi won her first singles title in Hong Kong in 2018. In the final against Canadian Katherine Sebov in Saguenay, Karman Kaur Thandi came back from a set down to win 3-6, 6-4, 6-3. Earlier in the tournament, Karman Kaur Thandi defeated the second seed, USA's Robin Anderson, in the first round, and Japan's Ena Shibahara, one half of the French Open 2022 mixed doubles champions, in the second round. She then defeated England's Sarah Beth Grey and the United States' Sarah Beth Grey in straight sets in the quarter-finals and semi-finals, respectively, to advance to the final. Overall, the year 2022 has been fantastic for the Indian tennis player, who was ranked over 400 in February. Thandi stunned France's Chloe Paquet, the then-world No. 109, in the first round of the WTA Chennai Open 2022 last month and earned praise for putting up a valiant fight against former Wimbledon finalist Eugenie Bouchard in the second round.

INDIA AND BRITAIN TIE 5-5 IN THE SULTAN OF JOHOR CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Indian junior men's hockey team held Great Britain to a thrilling 5-5 draw in its final round-robin league match of the Sultan of Johor Cup to remain in contention for a place in the final. India finished their round-robin league engagements with eight points from five games, placing them second behind Australia, who has already qualified for the final with ten points from four games. Great Britain got off to a faster start than India, with Anderson scoring the game's first goal early on. A few minutes later, India scored as well, with midfielder Poovanna finding the back of the net. The first quarter was fast and even, ending 1-1. Both teams continued to match each other play for play in the second quarter, with neither allowing the other a break. The match, which is a rematch of the 2018 and 2019 finals, went into halftime with Great Britain and India tied at 1-1. India had an early look at the goal in the third quarter, winning a penalty corner in the 32nd minute but failing to convert. Great Britain took the lead five minutes before the quarter's end when Anderson scored his second goal of the game. A few minutes later, Harrison Stone added another as Great Britain took control of the game, leading 3-1 at the end of the third quarter. India needed a strong fourth quarter and started strong. India cut the deficit in half after five minutes when Amandeep scored. Shortly after, Arajjeet Singh Hundal scored India's third goal, bringing the game back to level terms. However, Great Britain shifted gears in the following minutes, with Jami Golden scoring twice in the 54th and 56th minutes to restore the two-goal lead. Sharda Nand Tiwari's (56th) penalty corner re-introduced India into the game. Tiwari converted another penalty corner a few minutes later to tie the game at 5-5. Both teams were unable to find a winner and walked away with a point each.



EXPERT



Dr. (Mrs) Chandra Hariharan Iyer

Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, B.K.Birla College (Autonomous), Kalyan.

PhD(Management-Finance), M.Phil(Management), MBA(Finance), M.com, M.Sc.(Psychology), M.A. (Philosophy and Religion) DBM, PGDBM, PGDFM, PG Diploma in Guidance & Counselling

FAQs ON

Learning and Development through Ancient Indian Wisdom

Q1. How can I change my mind set to retain my peace?

Ans. Well, retaining peace is the ultimate philosophy of our life. As you know the Sanskrit term shanti denotes peace which means serene, non-violent, composed or undisturbed mindset. It denotes refraining from mental and physical aggression and conflict, say avoiding negativity from our life. It is a good quality under which some response is to be removed from the mind instead of generating some reaction in the mind. It is to bring the rejection of aggressive feelings from mind and vicious actions from the life.

A mindset denotes an individual philosophy of life. It is a set of assumption, methods, or notations held by individuals. How you consider an incident which is affecting your peace definitely depends on your own mindset. Once your mindset changes, everything on the outside will change along with it.

To develop a mindset retaining your peace, you need to focus on your way of life and the philosophies you practice. To develop a peace driven mindset, observe your approach: you need to recognize the situation, aware of your response to the situation, regulate the influence of environment and replace negative irrational thoughts with positive rational facts. I wish to explain the below mentioned 4R strategies to answer your question in the light of few maxims from nyayavali for developing a peace driven mindset:

Recognize: Be aware of the situation which shrinks your self esteem level which affects your peace. At times the pressure is unnecessary and if you can change your mindset, you can retain your peace. There is a Sanskrit maxim known as Andha darpana nyayah (अन्धदर्पणन्यायः). It is used in case of individuals who have things which may be of no utilization to them. Observe, are you using your skills to handle the situation or just worrying for no reason. The mirror is of no use to blind, similarly what is the use of your skills if you cannot utilize it for your betterment? This maxim gives insights to improve our thinking and emotions leading to a better mindset for peaceful way of life.

Responsiveness: Aware of your thoughts and beliefs is really important to keep your peace. Is it changing or stable? What you can not suggest to your friends or siblings, why you tell yourself? Nyayavali describes a Sanskrit maxim called Andha chataka nyayah (अन्धचटकन्यायः). The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, just by luck, does not denote his expertise in catching sparrow. This maxim is used where an unanticipated and accidental happenings and there is no rationality to it. Observe your responsiveness and self talk. Stop negative self talk to undervalue self. Again, consider about the circumstances that seem to reduce your self-esteem. Then observe your response about them. Your thoughts must be based on facts, rather than false ideas, so that you can handle the situation well and retain your peace.

Regulate: Learn to regulate your mind as to others opinions. Stop worrying about what others will think and comment. You are the person who will be having complete grip on the situation; others can just give one-sided view. Stop worrying about what others say, just ignore and retain your peace. I will explain here the maxim **Andha gaja nyayah (अन्धगजन्यायः)**. Certain blind men approached a mahout and requested to get an idea of the animal. Each one was feeling different parts of the animal and explained it; One felt trunk and compared it as fat serpent. Another blind man felt legs of elephant and described it as four pillars. Third one felt tail of elephant and described it as piece of stout rope, tapering gradually and having loose fibres at the end and so on and so on. They start to argue with one another over the explanation of the elephant, each believe his own to be correct. This maxim is used in cases where an inadequate, biased or prejudiced view of a thing is considered. Others are going to argue as per their perceptions, you need to regulate your mind and improve your peacefulness.

Replace: Adjust your thoughts and beliefs. Replace the negative thoughts with positive thoughts. It is better to challenge the initial negative thinking before deciding it as fact. You need to have clarity in your thoughts and commit to your value systems

rather than following what others are doing. No point in repeating the mistakes or doing it because all are doing it. I will explain here a Sanskrit maxim Andha parampara nyayah (अन्धपरम्परान्यायः). The maxim of the blind following the blind. It is used in those cases where individuals blindly, insensitively, or impulsively go behind others opinions, not caring to observe whether their doing so would not be a unsafe dive in the dark. Don't waste time on people who don't treat you well.

I am sure the above mentioned 4R strategies will definitely help you to amend your mindset for developing peace driven philosophy as way of life. Half of human problems are due to pure and impure mindset. We need to focus on cleansing our thoughts and emotions for attaining peace driven mindset. Wish you the best for developing a stable mindset focusing on peace-keeping, peace-making and peace-building. Stay blessed!

AN INTIATIVE OF HULAHUL FOUNDATION

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH
ANCIENT INDIAN WISDOM

ARE YOU FINDING DIFFICULTY IN LEARNING? NEED A SOLUTION

Ask the
EXPERT

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QUIZ TIME

1. Which state launched 'Vidya Rath-School on Wheels' project?
2. Which is the venue of the 'National Security Strategies (NSS) Conference 2022'?
3. How many cities have recently declared themselves as 'Safai Mitra Surakshit Shehar' (as of August 2022)?
4. Project Tej, which was in news recently, was launched by which Indian state?
5. What is the beginning level in Karate?
6. The term Grand Slam is associated with?
7. The game of Cricket originated in which country?
8. Which is the smallest (in area) of the following Union Territories?
9. Who is the president of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?
10. Which project is a joint venture of India and France?

GUESS

The Movies Name

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

1. Assam
2. New Delhi
3. 500
4. Telangana
5. White Belt
6. Lawn Tennis
7. Britain
8. Lakshadweep
9. Prime Minister of India
10. Cog missile project

ANSWERS

The HULAHUL Times TEAM

Editor-in-Chief : Mr. Ravi Singh

Editors

- Dr. (Ms.) Smita Kuntay
- Dr. (Mrs.) Chandra Hariharan Iyer
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- Ms. Deepika Singh
- Ms. Rekha D.

Content Writers

- Preeti Sharma
- Rakhi Mishra
- Dimple Gehlot
- Reshma S.

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thehulahultimes@gmail.com

For Internship

Please mail your updated CV on
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5. Ek tha tiger
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8. Hum aapke h kun
9. Pyaar kiya toh darma kya
10. Babul

ANSWERS