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CHIEF EDITOR DESK



Dear Readers,

On behalf of National Awareness Times (India's National Weekly), the editorial board and the team of our journal would like to wish all the readers a wonderful week ahead to all .

Global History of Ethanol and current Ethanol Blending in some of the

major economies Ethanol is not a new or experimental automotive fuel.

In another milestone for India's rapidly expanding digital payment ecosystem, Greece has become the 15th country to accept payments through the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), offering Indian travellers a faster, safer and more convenient way to make transactions abroad.

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India has firmly ruled out any discussions on the future of the Indus Waters Treaty until Pakistan takes credible and irreversible action against terrorism.

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PURI PRAISES MODI FOR ETHANOL BLENDING PROGRAM

By Editor – Gaurav Singh



Global History of Ethanol and current Ethanol Blending in some of the major economies Ethanol is not a new or experimental automotive fuel. It has been used as a transportation fuel for well over a century. One of its earliest and most prominent proponents was Henry Ford, founder of Ford Motor Company, who regarded ethanol as the "fuel of the future". Ford believed that ethanol, being derived from agricultural produce, would strengthen rural economies, provide additional income to farmers and reduce dependence on petroleum monopolies. Henry Ford heavily championed ethanol as a cheap, renewable, plant-based fuel for the masses. The famous Model T introduced in 1908 was capable of

running on pure ethanol, gasoline, kerosene, or any combination of these. More than a century later, countries across the world continue to expand ethanol blending as part of their energy security and decarbonisation strategies. India's Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme is therefore part of an established global transition towards cleaner transportation fuels and not an isolated initiative.

Far from being unique, ethanol blending is now a globally accepted practice. In the United States, petrol containing 10% ethanol (E10) is the standard ethanol blended fuel. E15 is also rapidly expanding in the US market, backed by the US Government. Millions of Flex Fuel Vehicles (FFVs) in the United

States are capable of operating on blends up to E85. Brazil, the global leader in ethanol utilisation, presently mandates 27% ethanol blending in gasoline (E27) and has recently decided to further enhance the blend level to about 35%. More than 80% of new passenger vehicles sold in Brazil are Flex Fuel Vehicles capable of operating on any blend from E27/E30 to 100% hydrous ethanol. Countries including Canada, Thailand, Japan E10 and several European nations have also adopted ethanol blending as part of their clean fuel strategies. Thus, India's E20 programme is consistent with international best practices rather than an experimental departure from them. Ethanol's exceptionally high-

octane number (approximately 108 RON) has made it a preferred fuel component for high-performance internal combustion engines. Ethanol and ethanol-based fuels have historically been used in several sports cars because of their superior anti-knock characteristics, higher power potential and cooling effect arising from their high latent heat of vaporisation. Modern turbocharged and high-compression engines worldwide heavily rely on ethanol blends to realise higher performance while simultaneously reducing emissions.

1. Genesis of Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme in India

- The journey of EBP Programme in India has started during the previous regime of Governments from 2001 onwards. Pilots for ethanol blending in petrol @5% started at three locations in 2001 and the Government in September 2002 resolved to blend 5% ethanol in petrol in 9

States & 4 Union Territories with effect from 1st January 2003. Subsequently, vide Notification dated 20th September 2006, 5% ethanol blending was extended to 20 States & 4 Union Territories.

- The then UPA Government notified the first National Policy on Biofuels in 2009, giving an indicative target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2017. A scientific study on 'Assessing the effect of E10 on the existing vehicles', was undertaken in the year 2009-10, by IOCL, ARAI and SIAM. Different categories of vehicles were taken for study aimed to evaluate the performance. The vehicles were subjected to mileage accumulation for assessing the durability performance. Mileage accumulations of 20,000 km and 40,000 km were carried out on Two-Wheelers and Four-Wheelers respectively with the initial and intermittent performance test at every 5000 km for Two-wheelers and 10,000 km for Four-wheelers. The findings indicated that the

hydrocarbon and carbon monoxide emissions decreased by about 20% with E10 as compared to neat gasoline on both two-wheelers and passenger cars. No startability and drivability issues were observed. No clear trend of fuel economy change on account of blending of ethanol was observed during the mileage build-up. Subsequently, Indian auto OEMs adopted the vehicle designs suitable for E10 fuel.

- However, the performance of EBP programme remained sluggish despite its journey having kickstarted more than a decade ago. Till 2013, ethanol blending in petrol could not reach even 1%. Since 2014-15, the EBP programme has taken-off aggressively with the game-changing measures taken by the present Government. A list of measures taken so far is mentioned in Annexure-1.

- Supported by technical studies done and findings of these studies, the Government introduced a revised National Policy on Biofuels in 2018,



recognizing technological advancements, changing energy security considerations, and evolving climate commitments. The policy gave an indicative target of 20% ethanol blending in petrol by 2030. For the first time, during two consecutive years (2018-19 and 2019-20), India achieved a milestone of 5% ethanol blending in petrol. Encouraged by the performance of ethanol blending programme, Government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) under NITI-Aayog in 2020 to prepare a roadmap for phased roll-out of higher ethanol blends in the country. The roadmap was subsequently released by the IMC in June 2021, recommending 20% ethanol blending in 2025-26. Timelines of Ethanol Blending journey in India as shown in Annexure-2.

- Recognising that ethanol production capacity was a critical prerequisite for higher blending, Government simultaneously launched a comprehensive ecosystem of policy interventions. These included introduction of the Interest Subvention Scheme by the Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD) for establishment of new distilleries and expansion of existing ethanol capacities, reduction of GST on ethanol supplied to OMCs from 18% to 5%, introduction of differentiated ethanol pricing linked to feedstocks, signing of Long-Term Offtake Agreements (LTOAs) with Dedicated Ethanol Plants (DEPs) to provide long-term investment confidence, expansion of eligible feedstocks including maize and surplus food grains, and creation of a transparent procurement framework by Public Sector OMCs. These measures collectively resulted in an unprecedented increase in India's ethanol production capacity from about 38 crore litres in 2013-14 to now 2000 crore litres per annum.

2. Achievements under EBP Programme

- Public Sector OMCs have achieved the target of 20% ethanol blending in December 2025. Since ESY 2014-15 (up to May 2026), Ethanol Blended Petrol Programme has resulted in:
 - o Foreign exchange savings exceeding Rs. 1.90 lakh crore,
 - o Expedited payment of more than Rs. 1.60 lakh crore to farmers,
 - o Reduction of approximately 930 lakh metric tonnes of CO₂ emissions
 - o Crude oil substitution of more than 310 lakh metric tonnes.

3. Current Status

- With the concerted efforts of the Government, supported by OMCs, automobile manufacturers and also States, the target was achieved



well ahead of the schedule in December 2025. Ethanol blending has risen from a level of about meagre 1.5% in 2013-14, with 38 crore litres of ethanol procured to the current 20% blending level, with projected procurement of more than 1200 crore litres in ESY 2025-26. The installed ethanol capacity in the country stands today at 2000 crore litres (for all usages – EBP Programme, Potable alcohol and Industrial applications), which is adequate to cater to enhanced blending trajectory in near future.

- The performance of EBP programme since ESY 2013-14 is shown in the graph below:

4. Misleading information being surfaced on various social media platforms about EBP Programme and response of the Government.

- In recent months, several misleading videos, selectively edited clips and sensational social media posts have been circulated with the apparent objective of creating fear amongst vehicle owners regarding the use of E20 fuel. Many such contents appear to rely on unverified claims, selective presentation of facts and click-bait headlines designed primarily to generate online viewership. The Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas categorically assures all vehicle owners that these fear-mongering claims are false, baseless, scientifically unfounded and inconsistent with extensive technical studies conducted by leading automotive research institutions. Citizens are advised not to rely upon such unverified content and instead refer to official communications issued by the Government, OMCs, automobile manufacturers and automotive research institutions.

- Following are the broad theme based misleading information being circulated with malafide intention:

To be continued in next issue

EVENTS

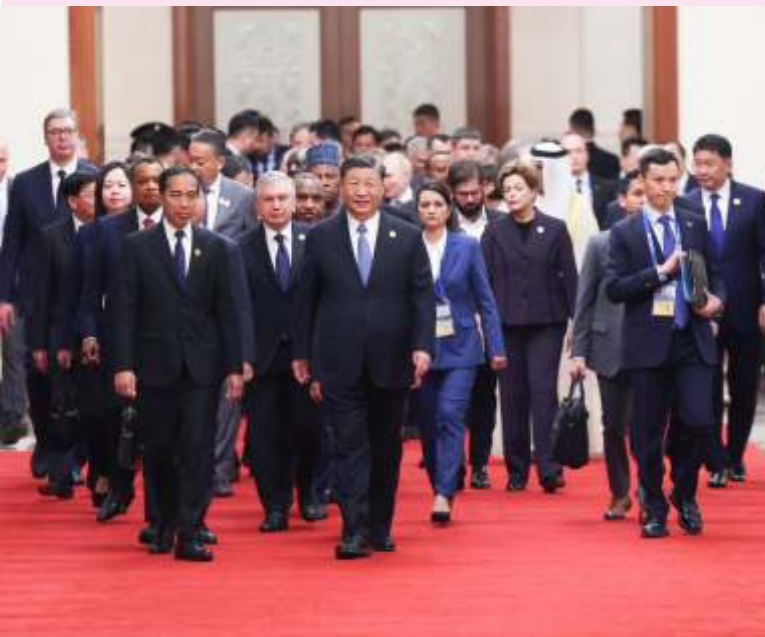
INDIA-JAPAN JOINT ECONOMIC FORUM

2 July 2026, New Delhi



PM attends India-Japan Joint Economic Forum, in New Delhi.

NATO leaders gathered in Ankara for the alliance's most important summit of the year, focusing on Ukraine, defence spending, and European security.



Beijing welcomed foreign delegations for talks on infrastructure investment and regional economic cooperation.



Tokyo and Seoul reaffirmed cooperation on regional security and economic partnerships in East Asia.

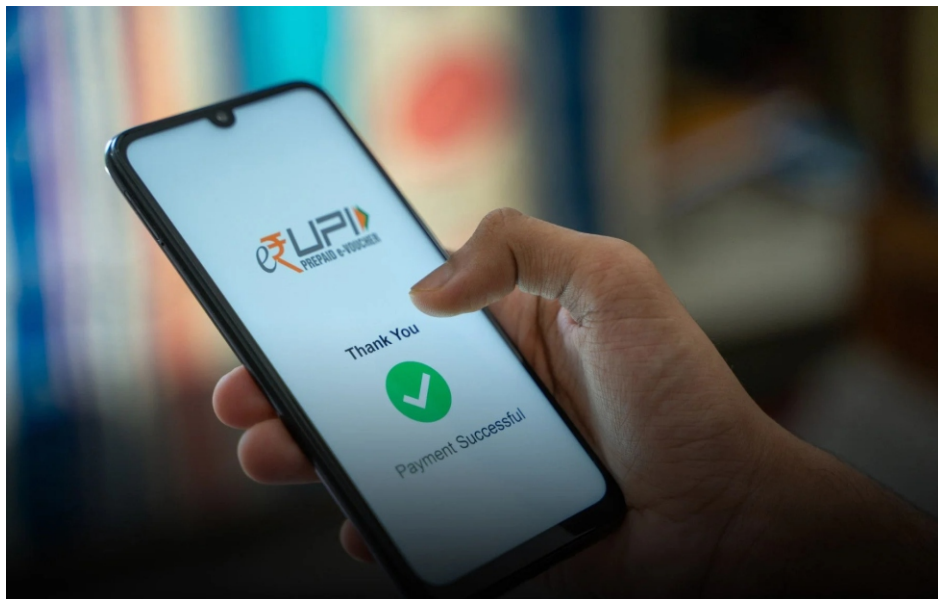


British and EU officials resumed negotiations aimed at improving post-Brexit trade and regulatory cooperation.

The Security Council held emergency discussions on rising tensions in the Middle East and humanitarian concerns.



INDIA'S DIGITAL PAYMENT SUCCESS REACHES GREECE



In another milestone for India's rapidly expanding digital payment ecosystem, Greece has become the 15th country to accept payments through the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), offering Indian travellers a faster, safer and more convenient way to make transactions abroad. The development marks another significant step in the globalisation of India's home-grown digital payment platform, reinforcing the country's position as a leader in financial technology and digital innovation.

For thousands of Indian tourists, business travellers and students visiting Greece each year, the integration of UPI means they can now make payments at participating merchants using familiar mobile applications linked to their Indian bank accounts. Instead of carrying large amounts of cash or relying solely on international debit and credit cards, users can simply scan a QR code and complete transactions instantly through supported UPI-enabled apps.

The inclusion of Greece in the expanding UPI network reflects the growing international confidence in India's digital payment infrastructure. Since its launch by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) in 2016, UPI has transformed the way

Indians conduct financial transactions. What began as a domestic payment system has evolved into one of the world's most successful real-time digital payment platforms, processing billions of transactions every month across India.

The international expansion of UPI has been driven by India's vision of making digital payments seamless across borders. Countries partnering with the platform recognise its speed, security and ease of use, making it an attractive solution for international visitors from India. Greece's decision to adopt UPI is expected to strengthen economic ties between the two countries while enhancing the travel experience for Indian tourists exploring destinations such as Athens, Santorini, Mykonos and Crete.

The timing of this development is particularly significant as outbound tourism from India continues to witness strong growth. Greece has emerged as one of the preferred European destinations for Indian travellers because of its rich cultural heritage, picturesque islands, Mediterranean cuisine and historic landmarks. The availability of UPI payments removes one of the common challenges faced by international travelers currency exchange and payment convenience.

Beyond tourism, the partnership also carries broader economic significance. Easier digital payments encourage spending by travellers, support local businesses that cater to international visitors and strengthen commercial interactions between India and Greece. Small retailers, restaurants, hotels and tourism operators accepting UPI can benefit from quicker and more secure transactions while offering Indian customers a familiar payment experience.

The global expansion of UPI also showcases India's growing influence in the digital economy. Over the past decade, India has built one of the world's most advanced digital public infrastructures through initiatives such as Aadhaar, DigiLocker, FASTag and UPI. These innovations have demonstrated how technology can improve financial inclusion, simplify governance and promote economic growth. Today, many countries are looking at India's digital payment model as an example of scalable, secure and affordable financial technology.

For Indian travellers, the benefits extend beyond convenience. UPI transactions eliminate the need to carry excess foreign currency, reduce dependence on cash withdrawals and minimise transaction delays.

Payments are completed within seconds, providing greater transparency and security while helping users track their expenses more efficiently through their banking applications.

As UPI continues its international journey, Greece's inclusion further strengthens India's vision of creating a globally connected digital payment ecosystem. Each new partnership enhances the acceptance of Indian financial technology on the world stage while making overseas travel more convenient for millions of Indians. The expansion also reflects the growing trust in India's digital innovation and highlights how home-grown technology is shaping the future of global payments, one country at a time.

MONSOON HITS MUMBAI-PUNE MISSING LINK PROJECT



One of Maharashtra's most ambitious infrastructure projects, the Mumbai-Pune Expressway Missing Link, has encountered a major setback after a landslide triggered by heavy monsoon rains disrupted construction activities. The incident has once again highlighted the challenges of executing large-scale engineering projects in the rugged Western Ghats, where intense rainfall and unstable terrain often test both technology and planning.

The Missing Link Project is designed to transform travel between Mumbai and Pune by reducing the distance of the expressway by nearly 13 kilometres and cutting travel time by almost 30 minutes. Once completed, the new alignment will feature some of India's longest tunnels, high bridges and advanced safety systems, making the journey faster, smoother and safer for millions of commuters. The project is considered a landmark in India's highway development programme and is expected to significantly improve connectivity between the state's two largest economic hubs.

However, the arrival of the southwest monsoon has temporarily slowed progress. Continuous rainfall saturated the hillsides surrounding the construction zone, leading to a landslide that deposited large

volumes of mud, rocks and debris across sections of the project. Construction teams were forced to halt work in the affected areas while engineers began assessing the extent of the damage and implementing safety measures.

Fortunately, there were no reports of major casualties, but the incident underscored the risks associated with infrastructure development in mountainous regions. Experts note that heavy rainfall weakens soil stability, increasing the likelihood of landslides even in areas where protective measures have already been installed. Such conditions require constant monitoring, particularly during the peak monsoon season.

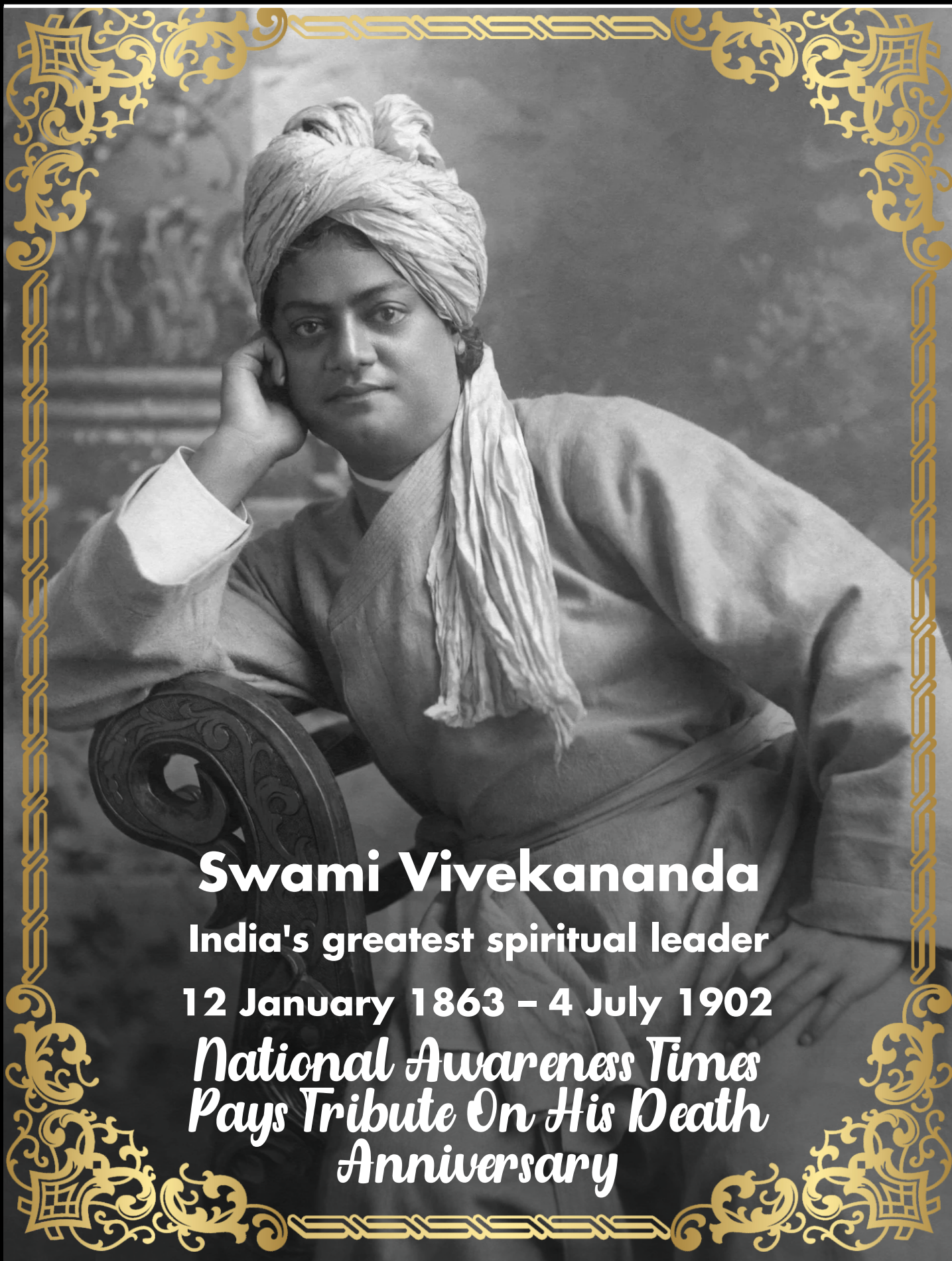
Authorities have moved quickly to clear debris and inspect slopes surrounding the project site. Geotechnical experts and engineers are evaluating the stability of nearby rock faces to determine whether additional reinforcement is required before construction resumes. Worker safety remains the highest priority, and operations in vulnerable sections are expected to continue only after comprehensive safety clearances. Despite the setback, officials remain confident that the project will move forward. Modern engineering techniques, including reinforced retaining walls, rock bolting, slope

stabilisation and advanced drainage systems, are being used to minimise the impact of natural hazards. These measures are essential for ensuring the long-term durability of infrastructure built in challenging terrain.

The Missing Link Project represents far more than a new highway. It is expected to improve logistics, reduce fuel consumption and lower vehicle emissions by enabling smoother traffic movement between Mumbai and Pune. The shorter route will also ease congestion on the existing expressway, particularly around the winding ghat sections that often experience traffic bottlenecks and accidents during the monsoon.

For businesses, the project promises faster transportation of goods between the two cities, strengthening industrial supply chains and supporting economic growth across Maharashtra. The improved corridor will benefit commuters, tourists and commercial transport operators alike, making one of India's busiest road networks more efficient and reliable. Infrastructure experts point out that temporary disruptions caused by extreme weather are not uncommon in projects of this scale. What matters most is the ability to respond quickly, protect workers and adopt engineering solutions that can withstand future climatic challenges. As weather patterns become increasingly unpredictable, resilience has become an essential element of infrastructure planning across the country.

While the recent landslide has delayed work in parts of the project, it has not diminished its long-term importance. Once completed, the Mumbai-Pune Expressway Missing Link is expected to stand as one of India's most significant highway engineering achievements. The current setback serves as a reminder that building world-class infrastructure often requires overcoming the forces of nature, especially in regions where geography is as challenging as it is spectacular.



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INDIA REFUSES INDUS TALKS WITH PAKISTAN UNTIL TERROR ENDS



India has firmly ruled out any discussions on the future of the Indus Waters Treaty until Pakistan takes credible and irreversible action against terrorism. The government's position reflects a growing emphasis on national security, making it clear that meaningful dialogue cannot take place while cross-border terror activities continue to threaten peace and stability in the region. The Indus Waters Treaty, signed in 1960 with the support of the World Bank, has long been regarded as one of the world's most enduring water-sharing agreements. Despite several wars and periods of heightened tension, the treaty has largely remained operational for more than six decades. However, recent developments in bilateral relations have prompted New Delhi to reassess its approach, arguing that cooperation in one area cannot continue in isolation from serious security concerns.

Indian officials have maintained that terrorism and constructive engagement cannot go hand in hand. According to the government's stance, any future discussions on the treaty or broader bilateral issues will depend on Pakistan demonstrating sustained action against terrorist organisations operating from its soil. The message signals a continuation of India's long-standing policy that dialogue and terrorism are mutually incompatible.

The latest position comes against the backdrop of strained diplomatic ties between the two neighbours. Over the years, repeated incidents of cross-border terrorism have significantly affected bilateral relations, limiting opportunities for political engagement and confidence-building measures. India believes that creating an environment free from terrorism is the first and most essential step towards rebuilding trust between the two countries.

The Indus Waters Treaty governs the sharing of the waters of the Indus River system between India and Pakistan. Under the agreement, India received rights over the eastern rivers while Pakistan was granted primary access to the western rivers, with India retaining limited rights for domestic use, irrigation and hydropower generation within the treaty's framework. For decades, the agreement has been cited internationally as an example of successful cooperation over shared water resources, even during periods of political tension.

In recent years, however, India has increasingly argued that changing geopolitical realities require a fresh assessment of bilateral agreements. Government officials have stressed that while India remains committed to acting responsibly, national security interests cannot be separated from discussions involving long-term cooperation. The latest statement

reinforces that position by linking any future engagement on the treaty to visible progress on counter-terrorism efforts.

The government's stand has also sparked wider discussions among strategic and policy experts. Some believe the firm position strengthens India's diplomatic leverage by emphasising accountability and security. Others argue that maintaining communication channels remains important even during difficult periods, particularly on issues involving shared natural resources. Regardless of differing viewpoints, there is broad agreement that the future of India-Pakistan relations depends largely on reducing hostility and creating conditions that encourage mutual trust.

Water security has become an increasingly important issue across South Asia as populations grow and climate change places greater pressure on river systems. Experts note that sustainable management of shared rivers will remain essential for long-term regional stability. However, they also acknowledge that political relations play a significant role in determining the success of any cooperative framework.

For India, the immediate priority remains safeguarding national interests while ensuring the security of its citizens. The government's latest position sends a clear diplomatic message that meaningful engagement requires an atmosphere free from terrorism. Until that condition is met, New Delhi has indicated that talks on the Indus Waters Treaty will remain off the table.

As regional dynamics continue to evolve, the future of the treaty will depend not only on legal and diplomatic considerations but also on the broader political relationship between the two neighbours. For now, India's stance underscores that peace, security and trust must form the foundation of any future dialogue, including discussions on one of the region's most significant water-sharing agreements.

SATLUJ PULLED FROM ZEE5 JUST 48 HOURS AFTER RELEASE



After years of delays and anticipation, Diljit Dosanjh's much-awaited film *Satluj* has once again found itself at the centre of controversy. Just two days after premiering on ZEE5, the film was removed from the platform in India, leaving audiences surprised and raising fresh questions about its release and future.

Originally titled *Punjab 95*, the film is based on the life of human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra, who investigated the alleged disappearances and illegal cremations during Punjab's militancy era. The project had already faced a prolonged delay after remaining stuck in the certification process for nearly three years. To bring the film to audiences, the makers released it directly on ZEE5 under the new title *Satluj*.

However, the film's digital run proved to be extremely short-lived. Within 48 hours of its release, ZEE5 removed *Satluj* from its India catalogue, stating that the film would remain unavailable until further notice. The platform thanked viewers for their overwhelming response and said it would continue exploring appropriate legal and regulatory avenues to make the film available again.

The controversy deepened after the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting stated that the film had been released before the required certification process had been completed. According to government officials, the matter is being referred to an Inter-Departmental Committee under the Information Technology Rules for further examination. Reports also indicated that the removal was linked to security-related concerns.

Director Honey Trehan has revealed that the decision to release the film on OTT was kept highly confidential after years of delays. Only a handful of people, including Diljit Dosanjh, were informed before the film went live. The makers had hoped the digital release would finally allow audiences to watch a film that had remained in limbo for years.

Diljit Dosanjh later addressed fans through social media, expressing gratitude for the support the film received during its brief availability. He said the team had worked tirelessly to bring the story to viewers and appreciated everyone who watched and supported the film despite its uncertain journey.

The sudden removal of *Satluj* has reignited the debate over creative freedom, certification procedures and digital content regulation in India. While its future remains uncertain, the film's brief release has generated widespread discussion and ensured that the conversation surrounding its subject matter continues well beyond the screen.

PARAGUAY KNOCKS GERMANY OUT ON PENALTIES



Paraguay produced one of the biggest upsets of the FIFA World Cup 2026 by eliminating four-time champions Germany in a dramatic penalty shootout after a fiercely contested Round of 32 clash ended 1-1 following extra time. The South American side held their nerve to win the shootout 4-3, securing a memorable place in the Round of 16 while ending Germany's campaign far earlier than expected.

Germany entered the match as favourites, dominating possession and creating several chances, but Paraguay defended with remarkable discipline. Against the run of play, Julio Enciso broke the deadlock in the 42nd minute with a well-placed header, giving Paraguay a crucial lead before halftime. Germany responded strongly after the break, with Kai Havertz scoring the

equaliser in the 54th minute to restore hope for Julian Nagelsmann's side.

Both teams searched for a winner during regulation time and extra time, but neither could find the decisive breakthrough. Germany thought they had snatched victory when Jonathan Tah found the net in extra time, only for the goal to be ruled out following a VAR review for a foul. The decision ensured the contest would be settled from the penalty spot.

The shootout delivered high drama. Paraguay goalkeeper Orlando Gill emerged as the hero, making crucial saves as Germany surprisingly faltered from the spot. Missed penalties by Havertz, Nick Woltemade and Jonathan Tah proved costly, while José Canale calmly converted the winning kick to spark jubilant celebrations among the Paraguayan players and supporters.

The victory marked a historic achievement for Paraguay, whose disciplined defensive display and composure under pressure earned widespread praise. For Germany, the defeat was particularly painful as it marked the nation's first-ever loss in a FIFA World Cup penalty shootout, ending a remarkable record that had stood for decades.

DEMENTIA: KNOW THE SIGNS, BREAK THE STIGMA



Dementia is not a normal part of ageing. It is a group of conditions that affect memory, thinking, behaviour and the ability to perform everyday activities. Although it is more common among older adults, dementia is caused by diseases that damage brain cells, with Alzheimer's disease being the most common form.

The early signs of dementia often begin subtly. A person may frequently forget recent conversations, misplace everyday items, struggle to find the right words or become confused about time and familiar places. Changes in mood, personality and decision-making are also common. These symptoms gradually become more severe, affecting a person's independence and quality of life. Many people mistakenly believe that occasional forgetfulness is simply a consequence of getting older. While mild memory lapses can occur with age, persistent memory loss that interferes with

daily life should never be ignored. Early diagnosis allows patients and their families to access medical care, plan for the future and adopt lifestyle changes that may help slow the progression of symptoms. Although there is currently no cure for most forms of dementia, healthy habits can reduce the risk. Regular physical exercise, a balanced diet, quality sleep, controlling blood pressure and diabetes, staying socially active and keeping the mind engaged through reading, puzzles or learning new skills all contribute to better brain health.

Living with dementia can be emotionally challenging, not only for those diagnosed but also for their families and caregivers. Patience, understanding and emotional support play a vital role in helping individuals maintain dignity and confidence. Creating a safe and familiar environment can make everyday life easier and reduce anxiety.

As the global population ages,

dementia is becoming an increasingly important public health challenge. Raising awareness is essential to reducing stigma and encouraging timely medical attention. By recognising the warning signs early and supporting those affected with compassion and respect, society can help people with dementia live fuller, safer and more meaningful lives.



**PIC OF
THE WEEK**

Tamannaah Bhatia

Such a memorable day in Bangkok

Source: Instagram

3 July, 2026

DO GOOD, NOT HARM: THE TRUE MEASURE OF HUMANITY



In a world where people are constantly chasing success, wealth and recognition, one value should never be forgotten: kindness. Every person we meet is carrying their own struggles, dreams and responsibilities. While we may not always know what someone is going through, our words and actions have the power to either lift them up or bring them down. That is why choosing kindness over cruelty is one of the greatest qualities a person can possess.

Hurting others does not always mean causing physical pain. Sometimes, a harsh comment, a broken promise, spreading rumours or showing disrespect can leave emotional scars that last for years. Such actions not only affect the person who suffers but also create negativity in families, workplaces and society. On the other hand, a few kind words, a helping hand or a simple gesture of respect can restore hope and make someone feel valued.

Life has a way of returning what we give to others. When we treat people with honesty, compassion and fairness, we build trust and meaningful relationships. Kindness creates a positive environment where people feel safe, respected and motivated to help one another. It costs nothing, yet its value is beyond measure.

No one becomes truly successful by hurting others. Real success lies in earning respect, spreading happiness and making a positive difference in people's lives. Whether at home, at work or in public, we should always think before we speak or act. A moment of patience can prevent a lifetime of regret. Let us remember that humanity is built on compassion, not selfishness. If every individual chooses to do good instead of causing harm, the world will become a kinder, more peaceful and more beautiful place. In the end, people may forget our achievements, but they will always remember how we made them feel. Choosing kindness is not just the right thing to do; it is the foundation of a better society.



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