



Kristu Jayanti College

AUTONOMOUS

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DESARROLLO SUSTENTÀVEL



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ABOUT US

ABOUT THE INSTITUTION

Kristu Jayanti College, founded in 1999, is managed by "BODHI NIKETAN TRUST", formed by the members of St. Joseph Province of the Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI). The College is affiliated to Bengaluru North University and is reaccredited with grade 'A++' in 2021 by NAAC in the Third Cycle of Accreditation. The college is recognized by UGC under the category 2(f) & 12(B). The College has been accorded Autonomous Status since 2013 by the University Grants Commission, the Government of Karnataka & Bangalore University. In the NIRF 2022 rankings, the college was placed among the top 150 colleges in the country and ranks as one of the five colleges from Karnataka. The institution strives to fulfill its mission to provide educational opportunities for all aspiring young people to excel in life by developing academic excellence, fostering values, creating civic responsibility, inculcating environmental concern and building global competencies in a dynamic environment

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

Established in the year 2006, the Department of Political Science provides a comprehensive program of instruction and research in the fundamental areas of the discipline: political institutions and processes; the origins, development and transformation of theory and concepts; understanding different approaches to political analysis; political philosophy; social theory; political economy, public administration, its principles, International relations, approaches to world politics and peace. As a community of students, faculty and staff, the Department of Political Science is committed to academic freedom, equal access to education and collegial self-governance through experiential learning. The method of teaching is sanctioned by the ICT enabled techniques with emphasis upon class interaction and there is a continuous evaluation incorporating the surprise class tests and pragmatic assignments. Our ultimate aim is to enable our diverse student body, to be an ideal citizen and to become successful professionals' in the future social, political and academic life of their home countries

From The Principal's Desk

The latest edition of the political science magazine is dedicated to the theme of “Desarollo sustentavel”. This edition represents a commendable effort by our students and faculty to delve into one of the most pressing issues of our time. Sustainable development is not just a buzzword; it is a critical imperative for ensuring the well being of current and future generations . In today's rapidly changing world, it is imperative that we adopt policies and practices that promote environmental sustainability, social equity, and economic prosperity. Through thought- provoking articles, insightful analyses, and innovative solutions, this magazine aims to shed light on the multifaceted aspects of sustainable development. It is my hope that by engaging with these ideas, we can foster a deeper understanding of the challenges we face and inspire meaningful action within our community and beyond. I extend my heartfelt congratulations to the editorial team, contributors, and everyone involved in bringing this edition to fruition. Your dedication and passion are truly commendable.



*Fr. Dr. Augustine George
Principal,
Kristu Jayanti College*

From The Vice Principal's Desk

The newest edition of the political science magazine, is centered around the theme of “Desarollo sustentavel”. This edition marks a significant milestone in our ongoing journey to address the crucial issues facing our global community. Sustainable development lies at the intersection of the environmental preservation, social equity, and economic progress. It requires us to rethink traditional approaches and embrace innovative solutions that prioritize the well being of both current and future generations. I commend the editorial team, contributors, and all those involved for their hard work and dedication in producing this enlightening publication. Your efforts have enriched our understanding of this vital topic and have empowered us to make meaningful action towards building a more sustainable world.



*Fr . Lijo Thomas
Vice Principal
Kristu Jayanti College*

Message from HOD

It gives me great pleasure to share with you the latest edition of our Newsletter-Defacto.

It has been a busy and eventful academic year for us and I am excited to update you on all the exciting developments of our Political Science Department.

It is a testament to our team's hard work and dedication, and I sincerely thank the staff coordinator and the editorial team for their dedication in bringing out this edition which highlights the achievements of the Department.



*Dr. Kaveri Swami
Head of Department of Social
Sciences and Languages*

Message from the Faculty Club Coordinator

In this edition, we have focused on the significance of sustainable development and its role in shaping our future. We call it our duty to recognize the connection between good governance and the achievement of sustainable development goals. This encompasses an examination of how governance structures and processes can be used to move societies towards a more sustainable future. This edition of our newsletter highlights the need to find a middle ground between human development, environmental conservation, and social justice. By analyzing stakeholders interests and political power relations, we hope to shed light on the complexities involved while trying to realize sustainable development objectives. As we embark on this intellectual odyssey, it is my hope that our readers will consider the significance of administration in determining the course for sustainable development. I thank all the students who have contributed immensely and worked tirelessly in curating the newsletter.



*Dr. Loitongbam Jaya Devi
Faculty Coordinator Political
Science Club*

Message From Student Coordinators

As the student coordinators of the political science department, we are thrilled to announce the latest edition of our department's newsletter, which is centered around the theme of sustainable development. This newsletter, titled "Desarrollo sustentável" delves into the dynamics of sustainable development and its role in shaping our collective future.

In this edition of our newsletter we've curated a diverse range of content to inspire and inform our readers about pressing climate change issues and the path towards a more sustainable future. Curating the contents of this newsletter has been an enriching and enlightening journey for us. We have had the privilege to delve deep into the numerous aspects of sustainable development, exploring a diverse range of topics.

We have sought to present an informative and comprehensive collection of articles, poems, and artworks that highlight the urgency and significance of the theme in the present scenario. We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to all those who have worked tirelessly in curating this newsletter. To begin with, we would like to thank our editorial team for their hard work and commitment to getting insightful articles as well as ensuring quality across the board with a keen eye for detail. This newsletter would not have come to fruition without the team's dedication. We wish to thank the design team for their innovative skills in developing visually appealing layouts and graphics. Your efforts have ensured the effectiveness of the newsletter in disseminating information to the readers.

We invite the readers to explore the diverse contents of the newsletter and join us in reflecting on the significance of sustainable development in determining the future of the planet. Together, let us actively use the power of knowledge and activism to create a more sustainable and prosperous world for generations to come.



Sharon Sebastin, VI BA PSEC and
Laya Gopal, VI BA PSSO

EDITOR'S NOTE

Sustainable development and governance

In today's global scenario, sustainable development is of utmost importance. In this edition of the newsletter, we explore the intersection of sustainable development and governance. Each article, artwork, and story adds to the holistic understanding of this theme. As political science students, we recognize the need to bring in the angle of sustainable development in governance, which can facilitate a transition towards a more sustainable future, which will help in analyzing the roles played by institutions, international cooperation, policies, etc. in addressing the issues of social and environmental justice.

At the heart of this discussion lies the concept of "Desarrollo Sustentavel"- The dynamics between sustainable development and political realities in the present global scenario have to be critically understood through the lens of social justice. Each state plays a significant role in inculcating the vision of sustainability in policy formulation and governance. Collaborative activities in the international as well as regional spheres to balance short-term goals and long-term needs are essential. As responsible citizens, there is also a need to encourage thoughtful discussions on sustainable development and to actively participate in influencing policies.

As editors, we are committed to creating an inclusive environment where all voices are heard. We encourage the readers to delve into the content, embrace the diverse perspectives, and strive for a sustainable future.



Lakshmi T M, VI BA PSSO and
A Priyadharsini, VI BA PSEC

VOX POPULI



CURATED BY:
Joanna Hebsibha.S, IV BA HSPS
Junia Anna John, II BA PSSO



"Purpose-driven politics is the need of the hour where the principles of equity and equality shape the society with humanitarian concerns".

Fr. Joshy Mathew
Head, Department of
English

In the symphony of sustainability, equity orchestrates a melody as here everything resonates, ensuring that the harmony of our planet's resources remain undisturbed.



Dr. AV Gopakumar
Dean, Faculty of
Humanities



"Democracy is one of the basic structures of the Constitution of India. Democracy shall be the guiding force for the functioning of any ideal institution".

Dr. Mohan Rao Bolla
Principal, Department
of Law

"Civil Responsibility is not merely a legal obligation; It's a moral commitment to uphold the fairness, accountability, and respect for others in our actions and decisions".



Prof. Don Caiero
Department Of
Forensic Science



"E-governance is not just a technological upshift, also a green solution that abundantly helps reduce usage, thus propelling sustainability"

Dr. Saranya
Department of Professional
Accounting & Finance

"Liberty sporting a choice without infringement - politically, academically, socially, domestically, Physically, and sexually-would be an ideal model of exercising Liberty".



Mr. Meshach R.S
Edwin
Department of
English



"Political progress demands the dismantling of antiquated structures, the rupture of societal divisions, and the unwavering pursuit of truth and justice, irrespective of lineage or status".

Dr. Sameena M.S
Department of
Sociology

"Sustainable Development is a boon to humanity if practiced and a doom if ignored"



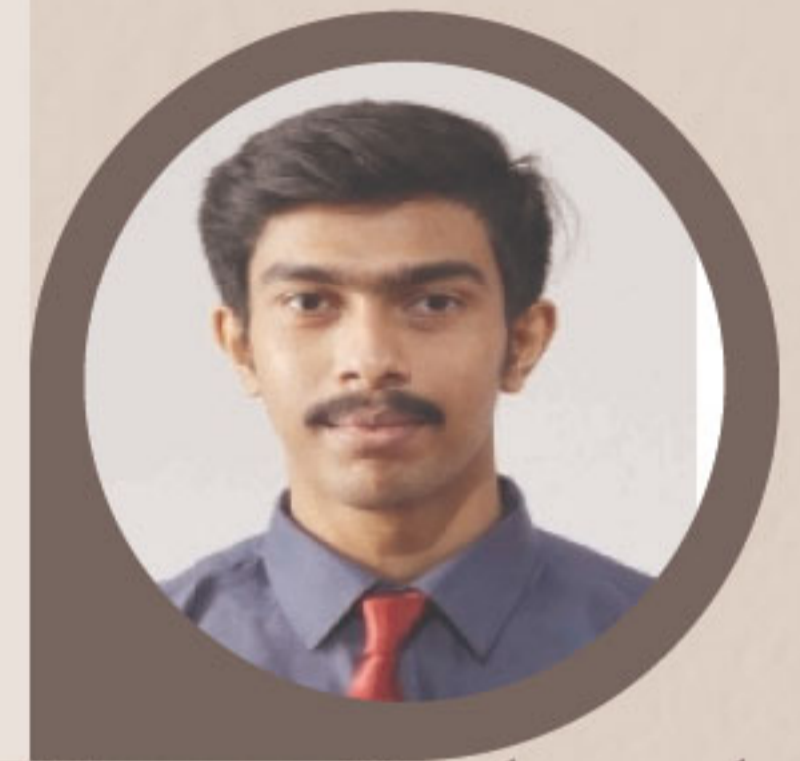
Rithik Shetty
1st year HSPS



Zakha Abraham
1st year JOPS

“Political leadership shouldn't be about pursuing power but should be about the empowerment of the citizens of the country”.

“Political Science teaches us that sustainable development is not just an aspiration but a fundamental necessity for the survival of our global community. It demands bold policies, international cooperation, and a relentless commitment to justice and equity”



Pranav Raghunath
3rd year HSPS

“Democracy is like a tree. Even though the leaves fall from the trees, the tree still stands high and strong as the roots hold it together”.



Ribin Thomas
1st year PSSO

The image shows a decorative book cover. The background is a warm, golden-brown color. A fountain pen is positioned diagonally from the bottom left towards the top right. The pen is illuminated from the right, creating a bright highlight along its length. The nib of the pen is resting on a piece of white paper that is slightly curled. The cover is framed by a thin, dark border with decorative floral and scrollwork elements at the corners and top center. The text 'ARTICLES AND POEMS' is centered on the cover in a classic, serif font.

ARTICLES AND
POEMS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Prolonged famines and dreadful droughts, floods due to rain, and changes in climate—it is when sustainability demands.

In the political arena where opinions collide, sustainable development becomes our guide.

From renewable energy to nature-friendly schemes, let's pave our way towards land that's clean.

With sustainable policies and different missions, let's prepare our earth for a cleaner vision.

Let's make this world a place where resources are preserved and the requirements of the present and the future are met.

-Varnna Varghese
22PSSO25

Dubai Expo 2022

In the Expo 2022 held in Dubai, they showcased a great way of sustainability, from building to maintaining. One of the wings on the acre-long platform was for sustainability. Many large countries, like Germany, showed their innovative thinking on their respective podiums. Their agenda was to save water and energy while protecting the resources for future generations. As a visitor to the event, my personal experience went beyond words in the way each country showcased its developments and unique ideas. The German Pavilion was very unique. The way each main country showcased its developments and unique ideas.

The German pavilion was one of the most eye catching and the way they introduced new games and fun activities to teach the importance of sustainable development was very unique. The way each main country pavilion brought in different methods and implemented their ideas was different from each other. One of the pavilions had water as a base to depict their nature and the way they wanted to protect the world.

Sustainability is an important concept for Expo 2020 Dubai, and to align with commitments stipulated in Chapter 4 of the Registration Document to the Bureau International des Expositions (BIE), Dubai has proudly received the ISO 20121:2012 certification.

-Hena Benny
23HSPS13

Sustainable Development : Navigating Environmental Policy and Sustainability

“Sustainable development is a common agenda of global concern. Everybody accepts it, but its application is a difficult task.”

The word “sustainable development” means a pace of development that is sustained, supported, or maintained. It was best explained by Gro Harlem Brundtland in the Brundtland Report titled “Our Common Future.” She defined it as: Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is also the most accepted definition.

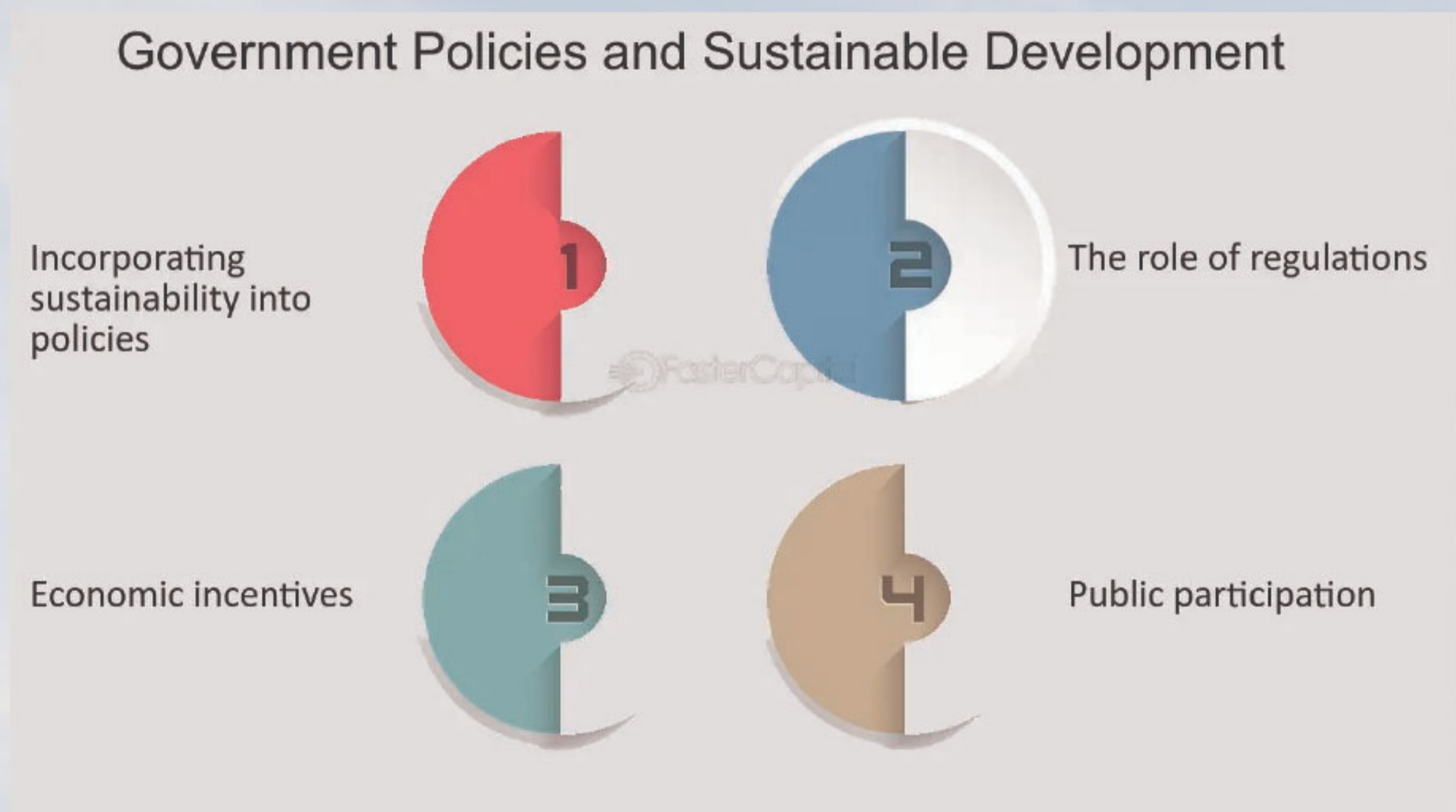
According to the 1980 World Conservation Strategy report by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), for development to be sustainable, it must consider social and economic factors as well as ecological ones.

In an era marked by unprecedented environmental challenges, the formulation of effective environmental policies is imperative. The contemporary world grapples with the issues of climate change, resource depletion, deforestation, and increasing levels of pollution; thus, the role of policy responses in fostering sustainability has gained prominence. Environmental challenges transcend boundaries, and policymakers are charged with the difficult task of finding solutions.

Various governments, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations are developing policies to mitigate these challenges and promote sustainable practices.

For example, Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE) is a non-profit organisation located in Bangalore that works towards environmental issues like biodiversity and conservation, climate change mitigation and development, land and water resources, ecosystem services, and human well-being.

Greenpeace India is one of the best Indian environmental NGOs, with a global reach of over 55 nations. It is a branch of the environmental organisation Greenpeace on several continents, including Europe, Asia, the Pacific, and America.



Some of the policy responses include:

- **Market-based mechanisms**

Market-based mechanisms mean harnessing the power of economic incentives to drive environmentally friendly behaviour. For example, carbon pricing curbs greenhouse gas emissions by placing a fee on emissions and/or offering an incentive for emitting less. The price signal created shifts in consumption and investment patterns, making economic development compatible with climate protection. This approach encourages industries to reduce emissions and adopt cleaner technologies by placing a monetary value on environmentally friendly goods.

- **Command and control approaches**

This refers to specific regulations and standards that companies must adhere to regardless of economic considerations.

Both approaches have their own set of merits and challenges; the effectiveness of each depends on factors such as industry structure, political will, and enforcement structure.

Sustainable development goals and policy implications:

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have emerged as a comprehensive framework to address global challenges while fostering sustainability. There are 17 interconnected goals that encompass social, economic, and environmental dimensions, creating a road map for policymakers worldwide. Each goal represents a specific set of policy implications requiring a multi-faceted approach to achieve a desired outcome.

For example:

- Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy demands policies that promote renewable energies.
- Goal 14: Life Below Water necessitates measures to protect the marine ecosystem and combat overfishing.

The policy implications of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals transcend national and state boundaries and urge countries to collaborate and share best practices.

There should be a global commitment to overcome environmental challenges collectively. Policies formulated should underscore the importance of achieving sustainability.

Sustainable Development Goals provide a comprehensive blueprint for policymakers to follow. We should recognise our interconnectedness and collaborate to create a healthier planet.

**-Kanish Das
22HSPS15**

The political impact of the sustainable development goals

In September 2015, the United Nations adopted 17 world development goals called sustainable development goals, commonly known as SDGs. They were created in 2015 and formally came into force on January 1, 2016. These goals have 169 specific targets. The organisation plans to achieve its targets by 2030. The governments of the world are now all dedicated to making the world a better place by overcoming challenges. Some of the important focal points are ending poverty and hunger, providing access to basic services such as education, healthcare, sanitation, etc., preventing discrimination in all its forms, and addressing inequality between and within countries. It also focuses on environmental protection. Overall, it aims to establish an inclusive and peaceful society covering social, economic, and environmental aspects.

The Sustainable Development Goals were not the first set of global goals; initially, many Millennium Development Goals were advocated during 2001–2005.



Many international organisations and political institutions felt the need to enhance global goals, which would also enhance global governance. Hence, the SDGs were implemented. The SDGs are universal, as the Millennium Goals were mostly concerning developing countries. The Millennium Goals were formulated mostly by civil servants at the international level. On the other hand, the SDGs were formulated more inclusively, having received input from millions of people through polling and various online platforms, along with considering the opinions of non-governmental organisations and civil society.

This article seeks to analyse the political impact of global goal-setting as a governance mechanism focusing on the SDGs, which tries to analyse what kind of behavioural change has been brought about in the political institutions that include international bureaucratic organisations, national-level governments, and regional local authorities.



All international organisations and agencies aim to implement the SDGs. In order to monitor the progress and achievements of the SDGs, a high-level political forum on sustainable development was brought into effect. This body meets annually and reviews reports submitted to it on the progress levels of the SDGs in various countries. The ultimate implementation of the SDGs lies in the hands of national governments, as the role of the UN is limited to providing assistance and guidance. Every country has to work individually on the execution of the sustainable development goals in accordance with their socio-economic and political stance. Looking at the global south, it is evident that Bangladesh has not progressed much with regard to the execution of the sustainable development goals. Bangladesh particularly failed to address equity and social justice, which was due to the ruling political elites, who promoted their own interests instead of giving importance to the SDGs.

Evaluating the political institutional effects, observations can be made in Latin America that around 10 countries have established new institutional arrangements, such as commissions or councils, to look into the accomplishments of the sustainable development goals. Ghana has set up similar institutions, which include a high-level ministerial committee. China has worked towards the adoption of the SDGs by including them in its 13th Five-Year Plan. In addition, China uses innovation-derived demonstration zones for implementing the SDGs.

Roles played by democratic institutions, policy framing platforms, and nation-wide contributions and participation are instrumental in developing and effectively implementing the SDGs. Countries cannot completely rely on institutional arrangements to achieve the SDGs, but they have to ensure effective policy change. Some nations focus on selective goals of the SDGs and fail to address the rest; this is a drawback to the 2030 agenda. Nations also require strong and stable leaders and governments to assure the adoption of the SDGs. For instance, Pakistan's parliament has accepted the SDGs, but political stability and the will to implement them are shaky.

Examining the growth and development in India with regard to the SDG's, it can be noted that in the Sustainable Development Solutions Network report, India is doing well in meeting the global goals of sustainable consumption and production, environmental protection, and climate change. In terms of poverty elimination, promotion of employment, education, and economic growth, India is in the middle stage. Health and sanitation, clean energy, reducing inequalities, etc. remain areas that need improvement. According to the SDG India Index, southern states such as Tamil Nadu and Karnataka are well on track, while Himachal Pradesh in the north is leaning towards sustainable development. On the other end, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and a few North Eastern states have high rates of poverty and hunger; they are finding it difficult to cope with health infrastructure, gender equality, etc.

Overall, it can be said that India is marching towards progress and prosperity with promising outcomes, keeping global goals in mind. International and national organs and governments play a major role in contributing to the adoption of the SDGs. The local and regional institutions also play an equally important part; without their cooperation and contribution, effective implementation will be at a standstill.

At times, regional or local authorities are more progressive as compared to national governments in making an effort to meet global goals. If every citizen considers it their duty to contribute in a small way, then it will bring about a huge change heading in the right direction.



The role of civil society is not to be undermined since grass-roots action leads to actual progress and development.

Thus, we can conclude by saying that the influence and extent of the implementation of the SDG's vary from country to country as a number of factors such as socio-economic context and circumstances, political stability, level of development within the nation, will to participate, relevance of the goals with respect to different nations, and county priorities differ, so effective implementation varies. Roles played by democratic institutions, policy framing platforms, and nation-wide contributions and participation are instrumental in developing and effectively implementing the SDGs. Countries cannot completely rely on institutional arrangements to achieve the SDGs, but they have to ensure effective policy change. The political impact of the SDG's can be observed as many nations have set up additional committees to cater to effective implementation of the SDG's; however, without the formulation of adequate strategies and policies by these committees along with rigid implementation, fruitful outcomes will not be possible.

-Aqsa ShariEFF
22PSSO04

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Development that satisfies current needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own is known as sustainable development. Although there are numerous ways to interpret it, it is even a method to development that appears to be balanced differently and frequently pits wants against knowledge of the social, economic, and environmental constraints that our society faces. That is an approach to a nation's economic development that does not compromise the environment's quality. The Latin word "sustinere" which meaning to uphold, endure, and support, is where the word sustainability originates. Thus, sustainability refers to the capacity to endure over an extended duration.



Ensuring that the development demands of future generations are addressed is a crucial component of sustainable development. For instance, implementing sustainable energy programmes to cut down on the usage of fossil fuels, which will conserve existing resources and lower carbon emissions. The eight MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS [MGDs] were introduced by the UN at the turn of the millennium. These were a collection of objectives that centre on many facets of sustainable development. Later, in 2016, a new set of goals replaced the original set of principles. One of the main issues with the SGDGs is that they are broad concepts that can address a wide range of topics. Therefore, within certain ranges, sustainable development does not have many precise aims.

The three primary pillars of sustainable development objectives are environmental protection, social inclusion, and economic growth. The main obstacles to sustainable growth are those that benefit everyone on the planet and even contribute to the future generation's supply security, but they are not without difficulties. If we want to reach a better future, we will need to overcome a great deal of hurdles.



Most nations committed to developing a national strategy for sustainable development after the 1992 Rio meeting. Because these methods must address very serious challenges within political and economic contexts characterised by tremendous inertia, their implementation has proven to be challenging. The problems are widespread and have an impact on almost all facets of national policy. The different approaches represent different points of view, including: a desire to put people at the centre of the economy, a desire to constrain free market practices to some extent, varying degrees of determination among the world's nations, and striking a balance between short-, medium-, long-, and very long-term interests. Furthermore, it is undeniable that environmental issues must be addressed globally due to the interdependence of today's economies. However, this does not make the execution of the required solutions any easier, especially given the disparities in development levels.



In summary, sustainable development is the ongoing process of achieving social and economic advancement without depleting the planet's limited natural resources. Because it combines environmental responsibility, social justice, and economic advancement, sustainable development is significant. We can guarantee a bright and balanced future for everybody if we adopt sustainable habits. It makes it possible for us to combat climate change, save biodiversity, eradicate poverty, advance social inclusion, and support sustained economic growth.

If we use resources responsibly, the planet has enough to meet our demands for development, both now and in the future. However, if we exploit them in the hopes of achieving quick economic expansion, the Earth can end up being a huge wasteland.

- Nandha Kumar
23PSSO21

SUSTAINABLE WORLD

With governance that's sage and sane, let's create policies with maximal care. Let's protect the earth, sea, and greens, preserving them for you and me. Amidst the conflicts, war, and strife, let us embrace this noble cause to protect the earth and pave the way for a livable world. Let's keep the water bodies crystal clear and clean, the air pure and not harmful to breathe, and show the world that we truly care through our actions and deeds and lead our lives in a sustainable world. So, let's paint the portrait of sustainability on the canvas of politics, where it is eminently said that the true role of leadership is in procuring future, sustainable, and human rights.

-Varnna Varghese
22PSSO25

WAR vs AGENDA 2030: A RACE FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global objectives established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. These interconnected goals aim to address various social, economic, and environmental challenges our world faces today. The ultimate objective of the SDGs is to achieve sustainable development by 2030. Notably, more than 193 UN member states have committed to this ambitious agenda. However, despite the global efforts towards sustainable development, the world has been experiencing a growing number of international wars and armed conflicts over the past decade. A recent study by the Statista research department estimates that between 2014 and 2022, there have been over 500 violent conflicts, 200 limited wars, and over 150 wars. The most recent ones are the Ukraine–Russia War, the Israel–Gaza conflict, and the war in Sudan.

The consequences of war are vast and far-reaching, extending beyond the immediate battlefield and impacting societies, economies, and individuals in profound ways. Amidst all the chaos the war brings, somewhere the essence of SDGs and Agenda 2030 has been silenced.



Over a hundred days into the war almost 80% of people facing famine across the world are the Gazans and currently every single Gazan is suffering from extreme hunger and poverty. The accessibility to clean drinking water is hindered, forcing people to dig underground in search of water pipes to satisfy their water needs. Access to affordable energy has been deprived after the destruction of the sole power plant that supplied energy to the whole of Gaza leading to unbearable consequences, especially in the health sector.

Gaza is a densely populated region that has traditionally relied on humanitarian aid. However, the recent conflict with Israel has only exacerbated the situation. Sudan, a country in northeastern Africa that was once known for its picturesque landscapes and wildlife safaris has now become an arena for warfare and conflicts. The ongoing civil war in Sudan between two rival factions of the government has led to devastating effects on nature as well as on its people. Due to the disruption of hospitals and various healthcare centers, there is a lack of public health facilities leading to an increase in cholera, malaria, and other vector-borne diseases.

According to UNICEF, over 12 million children have been deprived of schooling due to the conflict putting their futures at risk. The organization has also expressed concerns that this situation could lead to one of the most severe educational crises in the world. These existing conditions will lead us to the conclusion that SDGs no longer exist in Sudan.

In recent times, one of the more long-standing conflicts has been the war between Ukraine and Russia. The Russian forces began their full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and since then there has been nothing but turmoil in both countries.



According to the latest reports from the United Nations over 13% of educational institutions have been damaged in Ukraine and about 719,000 people are living without proper access to safe and proper housing facilities impacting people's basic human rights. The repercussions of the ongoing war are not confined to a single nation but have global ramifications. One such impact is the escalation of wheat prices worldwide which has caused disturbance in the global wheat trade. After about two years of war, tales of death, pain, and loss remain, while sustainable development, peace, and humanity seem to be forgotten.

The term "war" may be deceptively small, but its impact is anything but "small". The destruction and chaos it brings can take decades, if not centuries, to rebuild, and the emotional and psychological trauma endured by those affected can linger indefinitely. Sustainable development goals are steps taken towards a better world.

Despite their numerous action plans to achieve sustainable development goals by 2030, the world has fallen short in executing their plans. Some of the sustainable development goals like no poverty, zero hunger, gender equality, good health and well-being are basic human rights that every person deserves to attain without any hindrance. It is worth noting that all the goals that are outlined are interdependent, and any obstacle that impedes the realization of one goal will invariably have a ripple effect on the successful implementation of the others. In the current race to achieve a sustainable future, wars and conflicts act as significant obstacles that slow down the pace of sustainable development. However, despite these challenges, the world should not lose hope and instead continue to persevere until it reaches the finish line because, reaching this finish line is not only important to the present generation but also to future generations as well.

**-Ananya R Navnita
21PSEC10**



Towards a Violence-Free Workplace: Combating Gender-Based Violence and Harassment in India for Sustainable Development and Gender Equality

To ensure gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, it is necessary to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and workplace harassment in India. The country has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women as well as taken various other steps towards achieving full equality between men and women. However, India's poor performance on both the Global Gender Gap Index and the Global Gender Inequality Index underscores the urgent need for further measures aimed at combating harassment and violence against women.

Gender-based violence may happen to anyone based on their gender, but it has a disproportionate impact on women. Sexual harassment in workplaces (SHW), being a major concern, is undermining equal pay, safety at work, and social protection for female workers. Younger people are more likely to be affected by this problem, including migrants from rural areas.



WSH harms one's physical, mental, and social health to a great extent. These consequences last forever and include traumatic stress disorders and depression, among others. To handle complaints of sexual harassment, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013 requires the creation of Internal Committees (IC) and Local Committees (LC). However, obstacles like mistrust, ignorance of the law, and fear of reprisals prevent women from reporting to WSH.

Empowerment Measures for Women in the Labor Force

Over and above that, healthcare workers and lay personnel at the workplace have an important role to play in giving care and support to victims of violence and harassment. This can include psychological interventions towards mental health support, promoting freedom of association, regular audits, and monitoring of cases of sexual harassment, as well as the operation of ICs and LCs.

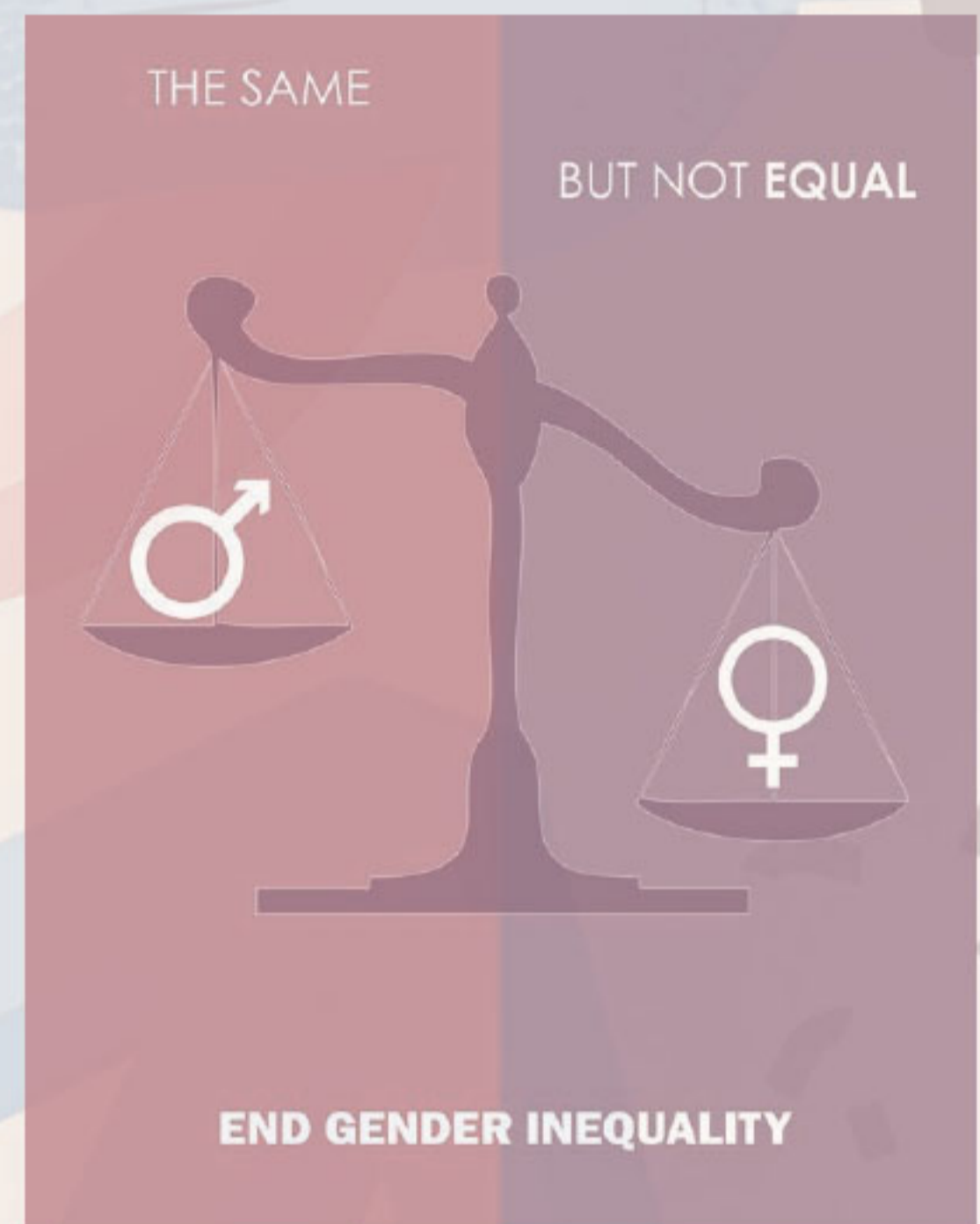
Renovating customary GBV impunity norms is a must if employers want to make workplaces violence-free by doing WSH training, offering anti-retaliation protections, and being transparent. Furthermore, the formation of ICs and LCs along with their operation remains problematic for staff working in the informal sector.

In addition, those employed in medical facilities as well as other workers can help provide victims with adequate care.

These individuals can offer counselling services that are aimed at managing their mental health while advocating for freedom of association in workplaces; the employees should also be frequently checked on so as to see any emerging risks resulting from sexual molestation; they likewise ought to ensure that these structures are functioning according to their purpose.

Creating a Violence-Free Workplace Culture

Violence-free workplaces are an important employer's concern. An inclusive environment is needed where every employee feels valued and protected. Employers can break barriers and enable the advancement of women in their careers by implementing policies and practices that are inclusive.



Gender-based violence is also driven by cultural norms. We must challenge and dismantle those norms that normalise, perpetuate, or justify violence against women. More equitable workplaces can be made by having gender equality as well as breaking traditional stereotypes.

In addition, the vulnerability associated with intersectionality among women and LGBTQI+ individuals is crucial for a workplace free of violence. These groups have unique needs and challenges that need to be recognized and addressed so that inclusion and respect may prevail in such settings.

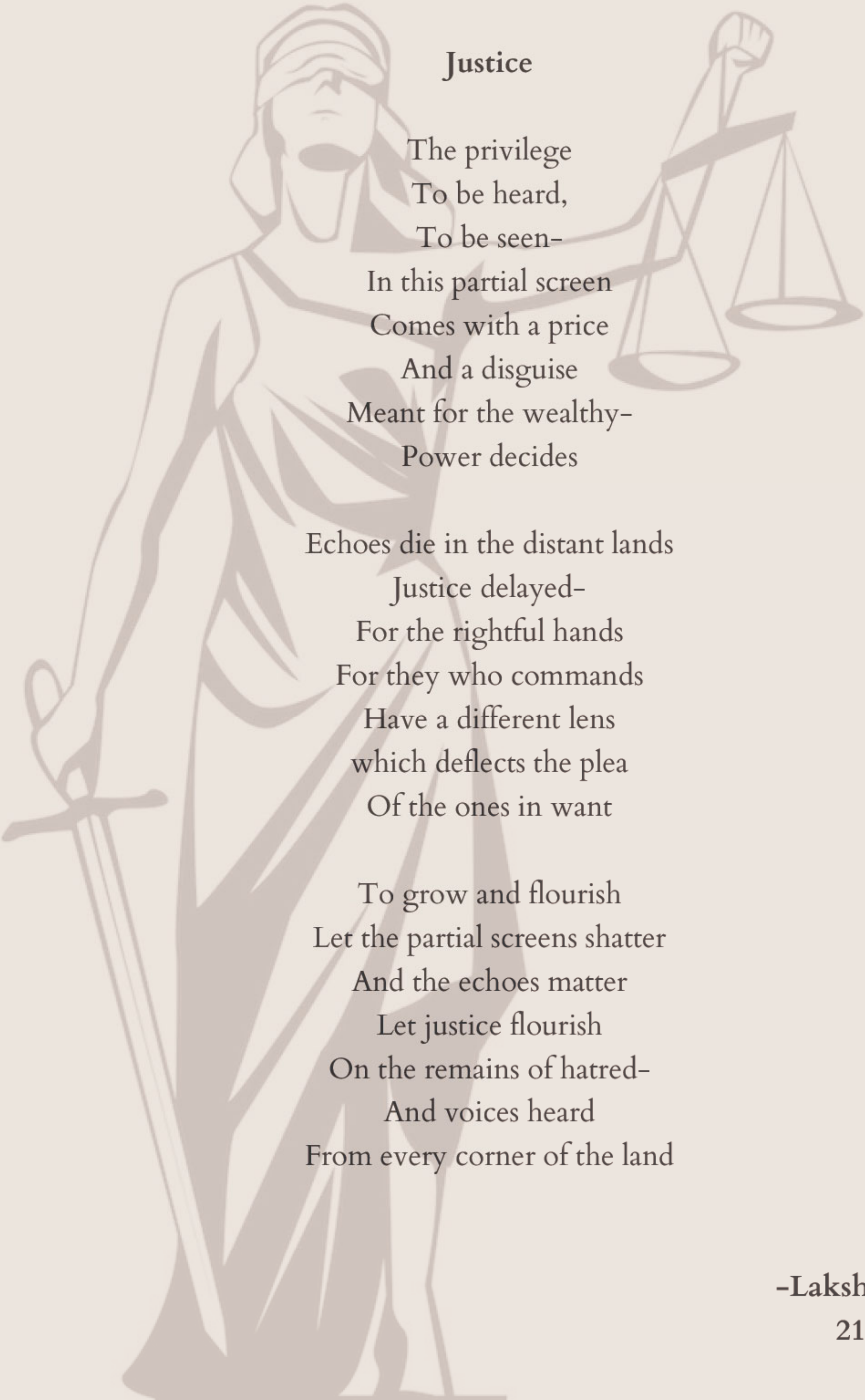
Contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 5

Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls is the goal of Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is partially realised by India's efforts to combat gender-based violence and harassment in the workplace. By ensuring a non-violent work environment, India can go a long way in creating a space that respects human rights and advances the welfare of all people.

The benefits of gender equality in the workplace are many. It supports women's economic independence and career progression, as well as balancing professional lives with other aspects of life. In addition, gender equality also leads to positive social advancement by challenging traditional roles and advocating for inclusive policies. Through the equal participation of women in employment opportunities, the economy is fully utilised, thereby facilitating overall development.

In conclusion, addressing sexual violence and harassment in the workplace in India requires an approach that takes into account legal frameworks, the creation of awareness, and providing comprehensive care and support services to survivors. This calls for recognition of the intersecting vulnerabilities among women and LGBTQI+ persons, leading to transformative workplaces grounded in mutual respect and dignity.

-Laya Gopal
21PSSO07



Justice

The privilege
To be heard,
To be seen-
In this partial screen
Comes with a price
And a disguise
Meant for the wealthy-
Power decides

Echoes die in the distant lands
Justice delayed-
For the rightful hands
For they who commands
Have a different lens
which deflects the plea
Of the ones in want

To grow and flourish
Let the partial screens shatter
And the echoes matter
Let justice flourish
On the remains of hatred-
And voices heard
From every corner of the land

-Lakshmi T M
21PSSO05

Circular Economy: Commercial Sustainability

The notion of the circular economy signifies a profound transformation in our perspectives on production, consumption, and waste handling. By eliminating waste and extending the useful life of resources, the circular economy seeks to shut the loop in contrast to the conventional linear model, which operates along a take-make-dispose cycle. It is fundamentally a regenerative economic system that places an emphasis on innovation, resource efficiency, and sustainability.

Resource optimisation is one of the key tenets of the circular economy. Circularity highlights the need of protecting and optimising the value of current resources rather than depleting them at unsustainable rates. This entails tactics including material and product recycling, reuse, and remanufacturing. The circular economy minimises the requirement for virgin materials and lessens the environmental effect of resource extraction and industrial processes by keeping resources in circulation.

Waste minimization is a crucial component of the circular economy. Rather than considering trash as an inevitable consequence of economic activity, circularity aims to completely eradicate waste. This can be accomplished by designing products with recyclability, durability, and reparability as top priorities. Manufacturers can reduce the quantity of garbage transported to landfills or incinerators by designing their goods with ease of disassembly and recycling in mind.



Apart from its advantageous effects on the environment, the circular economy presents substantial financial prospects. Businesses can increase competitiveness, lower production costs, and open up new revenue sources by switching to circular business models.

Using a product-as-a-service model, for instance, enables businesses to maintain ownership of their products and make them available to clients on a subscription basis, encouraging longevity and resource efficiency.

The circular economy also encourages cross-sector innovation and cooperation. Businesses are forced to reconsider conventional production techniques and investigate novel technologies and procedures in an effort to maximise resource utilisation and minimise waste. This passion for invention has the potential to produce ground-breaking answers to urgent environmental problems that benefit companies and society at large.



To sum up, the circular economy provides a comprehensive strategy for sustainability that strikes a balance between social, economic, and environmental goals. For the benefit of future generations, we can rethink our linear system and adopt circular ideas, which will make our system more resilient, affluent, and egalitarian.

-Ryan Marcus
21HSPS20

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN POLITICAL WORLD THROUGH DEMOCRACY

Sustainable development in the political sphere refers to incorporating environmental, social, and economic considerations into governments' decision-making and policy implementation processes. The concept of sustainable development has gained in prominence among the political community in recent years. It alludes to the notion of providing for current needs without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to provide for themselves. The various dimensions of sustainable development in the political sphere, including the principles that guide it, the challenges associated with its implementation, and the potential benefits it offers, are discussed here.

The freedom of speech and the ability to hold lawmakers accountable for their deeds allow citizens to advocate for policies that support sustainable development in democracies. The preservation of the environment is a crucial component of sustainable development. This entails regulations meant to decrease carbon emissions, safeguard the environment, and maintain biodiversity. Citizens may elect leaders who emphasize environmental protection in a democratic society and hold them accountable if they don't. This may result in the implementation of laws that support sustainable land use practices, decreased waste production, and renewable energy sources.

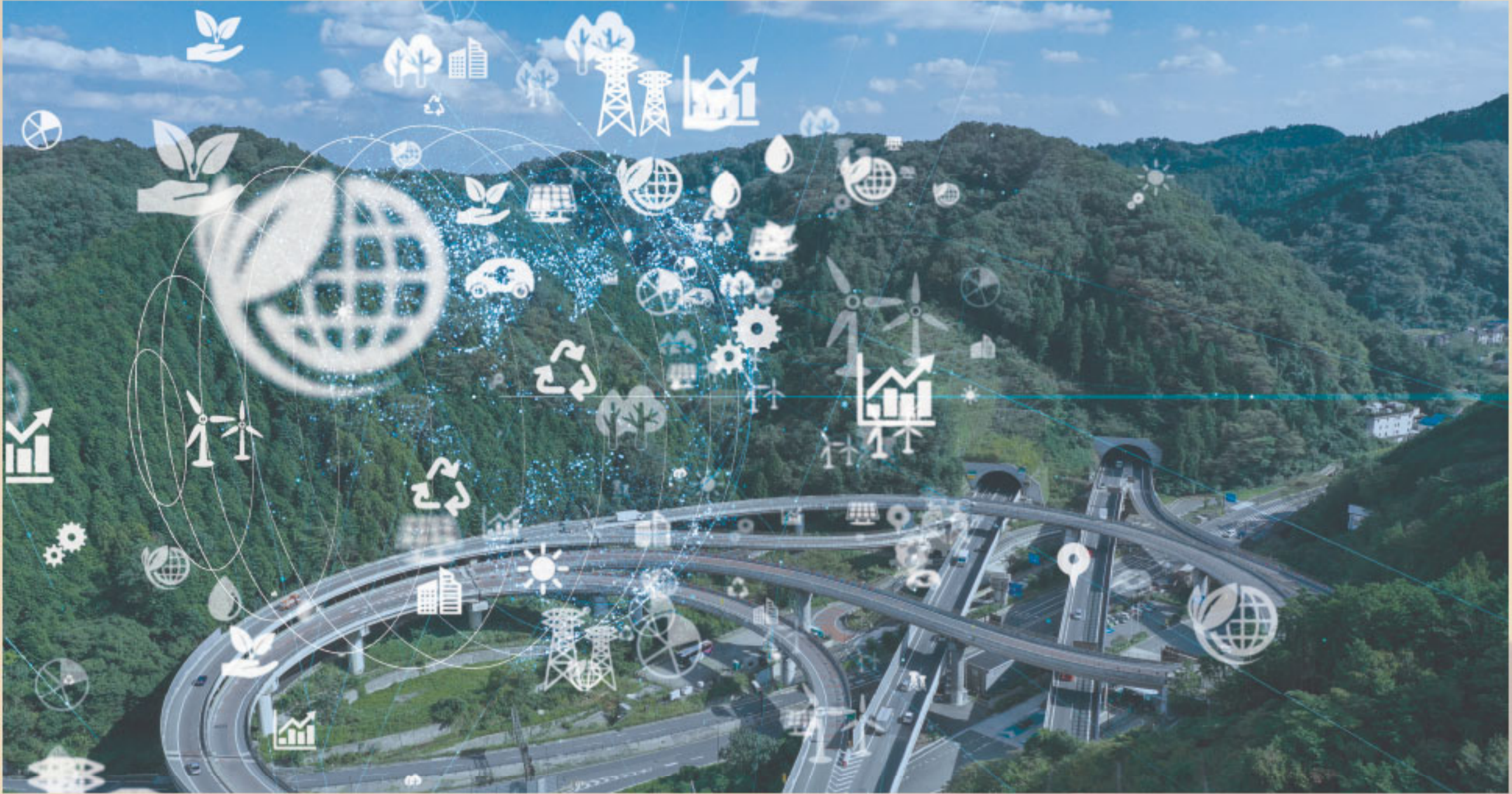
Sustainable development involves, in addition to preserving the environment ,promoting economic success and social equity. Democracy gives people a voice in the decisions that impact their daily lives and can result in the development of laws that combat income inequality, advance access to healthcare and education, and guarantee ethical work practices. Governments may guarantee that every member of society has access to the resources and opportunities necessary for them to prosper, both now and in the future, by encouraging sustainable development through democratic processes.

Economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection are key principles of sustainable development in the political realm. Those in power and those in policymaking are encouraged to think long-term and to seek sustainable, equitable solutions. A holistic and integrated approach to governance is required to achieve these goals, taking stakeholders and sectors into account. Conflicting priorities and interests are key challenges associated with implementing sustainable development in politics. It is often the case for policymakers to deal with pressure from various parties, including business interests, environmental activists, and social justice organizations, each with their own objectives and priorities. Navigating these competing demands while staying true to the principles of sustainable development can be a daunting task for political leaders. Furthermore, the long-term nature of sustainable development goals can make it difficult to garner immediate political support, as the benefits of sustainable policies may not be immediately apparent to voters.

In conclusion, despite these challenges, the pursuit of sustainability in politics offers several potential benefits. Environmental and social factors can be taken into account by governments to help tackle pressing issues like climate change, biodiversity loss, and inequality.



It can improve public health, increase social cohesion, and improve environmental protection. In addition, by promoting a more inclusive and sustainable economy, governments can create new opportunities for innovation, job creation, and economic resilience.



Sustainable development in the political sphere is a complex and multifaceted effort to balance economic, social and environmental priorities. Its application has its own set of challenges, but the potential benefits from a public welfare state's actions, environmental protection, and economic prosperity make it incredibly important for governments worldwide. Despite the challenges faced by many individuals and groups worldwide, the pursuit of sustainability in politics is a vital issue for both policymakers and citizens.

-Liya Susan
23PSSO17

UNs Walk Towards Sustainable Development

“Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being, and bears a solemn responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, racial segregation, discrimination, colonial and other forms of oppression and foreign domination stand condemned and must be eliminated”. – Stockholm (UN’s conference on the human environment)

In the shadow of two destructible world wars and the cold war, a new problem was arising amidst this tension which was unnoticed by the world. It was not a conflict between nations, but between humanity and nature. When nations were fighting to prove their supremacy in term of warfare, the United Nation took a major step by organising the first ever conference on human environment in Stockholm, Sweden. During the late 1960s, Swedish diplomats tried to divert the world’s attention towards environmental problems, which would foster cooperation and ease the tense atmosphere of the cold war.

This conference was not just about addressing environmental problems but also about paving a new path towards sustainable development.

The conference led to the establishment of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The Stockholm conference produced three set of declarations.

First was the Stockholm’s declaration. The second was the Stockholm action plan and international measures against environmental degradation. The third and final one included five resolutions (ban of nuclear weapon, international databank on environmental data, to address the link between development and environment, creation of environmental fund).



Following this, united nation convened world commission on environment and development (WCED) also known as Brundtland commission in 1983, which published a report titled Brundtland Report.



The commission focused on sustainable development, population resource, food security, species and ecosystem, energy, industry and proposed legal principles for environmental protection. The Brundtland commission is known for its definition on sustainable development “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” Further, the Brundtland Report urged the UN to establish the UN Programme of Action on Sustainable Development. This report laid the foundations for the Rio Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

In the Rio summit involved nearly 172 nations and 2400 representatives of NGOs. The main agenda of the Rio summit was to broaden the plan which focused on environment and development challenges in the 21st century. Maurice strong the Conference’s secretary general of the UN referred to this summit as an “historic moment for humanity.”



“...development which meets the needs of current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Our Common Future, 1987

The key outcome of the Rio summit was – the Rio declaration, Agenda 21 and forest policies. Along with this the United Nations framework convention on Climate change (UNFCCC) or global warming convention was established, this agreement demanded that the nations reduce their emission of greenhouse gases which is responsible for global warming.

However, this agreement was a downfall as it didn't estimate the level of reduction of greenhouse gases that needs to be achieved. Later on, the UNFCCC was amended by the introduction of Kyoto protocol which was embedded in the Paris agreement on climate change.



Subsequently, the UN implement the millennium development goals in the 21st century. On September 2000, after a decade of major United Nations conferences and summits, world leaders gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to adopt the United Nations Millennium Declaration, engaging countries in a new global partnership aimed at reducing extreme poverty and establishing a series of time-bound targets – with a deadline by 2015. In 2002, the United Nations Secretary-General commissioned the Millennium Project to establish a specific action plan for the world to meet the Millennium Development Goals and overcome poverty, hunger and illness that affect billions of people.

On the 25th of September, 2013, the president of the United Nations general assembly conducted a special session to review the progress of the millennium development goals.

Followed by the report which was presented by the UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, world leaders reaffirmed their commitment to achieve the targets as laid by the MDG and promised to hold a high-level summit in 2015 to adopt a new set of Goals based on the MDGs' successes

Finally, in 2015 the sustainable development goals were adopted by United Nations. A remarkable step towards progress and development was to be achieved by 2030. These 17 goals are broader in scope and go beyond the MDGs in addressing the root cause of various issues.

Each of these 17 goals have specific targets that must be met by 2030. Every year an annual SDGs progress report is presented based on global indicator framework and data produced by national statistical report that is collected at the regional level and published in UNs official website. In the Annual Report of 2023, the Secretary-General stated that numerous crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, global conflicts (particularly Russia's aggression against Ukraine), and climate change, have significantly slowed down or even reversed the progress rate towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. These crises have also disproportionately impacted the most disadvantaged populations and countries, exacerbating pre-existing disparities.

The path to sustainable growth is undoubtedly difficult. Global setbacks such as pandemics and conflicts have the potential to greatly hinder growth. However, the UN continues to play an important role in promoting change.





The United Nations not only serves as a central organizer, facilitating international collaboration, rigorously collecting data to track progress, and supporting innovation in sustainable practices. While the UN's efforts are not immediate, they do give an important foundation and direction for attaining a more sustainable future on a global basis. The UN continues to be dedicated to accomplish the Sustainable Development Goals despite unforeseen setbacks, setting a role model to handle every step of the process.

-Monesh B
22PSSO20

Sustainable development in India

India, a land of vibrant culture, ancient traditions and a booming economy, is also facing the challenges of the 21st century. Sustainable development is crucial, requiring us to meet present needs without harming the future's potential to do the same. Let's delve into India's journey towards achieving this delicate balance.

India's economic growth story is undeniable. Millions have been lifted out of poverty, infrastructure is expanding and the middle class is flourishing. However, this progress has come at a cost. Rapid urbanization has led to sprawling cities choked with pollution, while industrial development has strained natural resources. Deforestation, water scarcity, and soil degradation are a few of the environmental issues that India faces.

Recognizing these challenges, India has wholeheartedly embraced the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These 17 goals, ranging from poverty eradication to climate action, provide a comprehensive framework for achieving a sustainable future. NITI Aayog, India's premier policy think tank, plays a critical role in coordinating efforts to achieve these objectives.

Despite the daunting task, India has made significant strides in some areas. The "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" (Clean India Mission) has resulted in a sanitation revolution, with millions of people having access to toilets for the first time.

Renewable energy is gaining attraction, with ambitious targets set for solar and wind power generation. The government's initiatives like "Ujjwala Yojana" have provided clean cooking fuel to millions of rural households, curbing air pollution and deforestation.



The road ahead is far from smooth. Bridging the gap between policy and implementation remains a hurdle. Raising awareness and securing public participation are crucial for long-term success. Financing sustainable projects requires innovative approaches that attract private investment alongside government funds.

India's young and tech-savvy population is a source of strength in the fight for sustainability. Social enterprises are developing solutions to tackle waste management, water conservation and renewable energy generation. The "Greenpreneurs," as they're called, are proving that sustainability can be not just beneficial for the environment, but also a profitable business proposition.

Sustainable development is not just a government or corporate responsibility. Individuals have a crucial role to play through their choices. Reducing our carbon footprint by opting for public transport, using energy-efficient appliances, and minimizing waste generation are a few positive steps. Supporting sustainable businesses and advocating for environmentally friendly policies can create a ripple effect.

India's journey towards sustainable development is a work in progress. Challenges abound, but the country's determination and innovative spirit offer hope for the future. By embracing new technologies, fostering collaboration across sectors, and empowering individuals, India can achieve a future where economic prosperity goes hand-in-hand with environmental well-being. This will require a collective effort from the government, businesses and individuals alike. Let us all work together to build a sustainable India that will thrive for future generations. Together, we can create a more sustainable future for India and our planet.

-Wilson Tete
21PSEN16

Africa's Climate Crisis: A Call for Sustainable Development and Political Action

Africa is at a historical crossroads because it has lots of different land types and a wide range of cultures. Over a billion people live in this continent which is currently experiencing climate change that could make the progress achieved over many years to be reversed and cause more problems. The impact of climate change on Lagos, Nairobi and Sahel's rural villages are quite profound thereby affecting every aspect of life. Millions of Africans already face water scarcity due to climate change, an impending disaster that cannot be ignored. Dry rivers, smaller lakes and depleted ground water tables means that clean drinking water for households, sanitation facilities like toilets and irrigation systems required for farming are all very hard to come by.

Places such as Sahel and Horn Of Africa where rainfall irregularities are pronounced leading to much longer periods without any rains ,drought becomes a big worry forcing families into pleading their existence . But drought is just one aspect contributing to this problem.



Climate change induced extreme weather conditions are increasingly common across the whole continent. These storms also cause floods in urban areas as well as heat waves ravaging land masses. In Southern Africa recently, half a million people were displaced within three months due to the upsurge of tropical cyclones thus signifying the extent to which climate change can be costly for human beings. The Africa 2022 State of the Climate Report released by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) provides a bleak picture of the continent's climate crisis. This has resulted in Africa, which is responsible for less than 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions, bearing the brunt of destructive impacts from climate change.

In 2022, more than one hundred and ten million people on this continent faced direct consequences of weather/climate/water-related hazards that led to over \$8.5 billion economic damages and reported death toll of five thousand persons. However, it is likely that this figure understates the actual losses. For instance, since 1961 agricultural productivity growth in Africa's economies has declined by 34%, primarily because of climate change. It is highest as compared to other parts of the world. Projections indicate that African countries' annual food imports will triple to about \$110 bn by 2025. The costs associated with loss and damage due to climate change in Africa have been projected to be between US\$290bn and US\$440bn depending on warming scenarios.

Moreover, climactic changes aggravate conflicts over scarce resources like arable land, water bodies and pastures resulting into escalating farmer-herder violence across a number of sub-Saharan nations. These are among the key issues that will be addressed in the NDCs of more than 50 African countries. However, it is estimated that by 2030, these commitments will require \$2.8 trillion for implementation. By 2025, AFDB has pledged to increase its funding for climate change to \$25 billion doubling up its previous allocation of \$10.4bn with 67% of all spending being directed toward adaptation activities and raising at least \$13bn from Africa Development Fund.

However, there is a link between these environmental challenges and Africa's socio-political realities. In many cases, climate change has worsened existing differences and tensions leading to conflict and displacement. For instance, violence and instability in the Sahel region due to scarcity of resources like water and land have made millions more poverty stricken as well as marginalised people even poorer during the last few years. Not only this but also strains on urban infrastructure due to forced migration of millions following climate-related catastrophes have tested social cohesion in most cities affected.

An influx of climate migrants into already overflowing urban centres like Nairobi or Lagos would compound existing problems related to fast rising populations alongside inadequate service delivery organisations resulting in overcrowding together with unemployment bringing about social unrest in such areas. Sustainable development becomes a ray of hope against these odds. This can be through investments in green energy, sustainable agriculture and robust infrastructure that will make African countries more adaptable to the changing climate. But such undertakings entail national dedication as well as international intervention and unity of purpose. The Paris Agreement, celebrated as a landmark in the campaign on global warming, signifies the world's acceptance of its responsibility regarding climate change. Nevertheless, some high-income countries have come short of their lofty pledges leaving developing nations like those found in Africa to bear the full force of global warming alone.

The international community has an obligation to honour its obligations and provide adequate support for Africa's transition to low carbon resilient pathways through climate finance and technology transfer. Moreover, long-term resilience building and sustainable development necessitate addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability including poverty, inequality and poor governance.





In summary, the climate crisis in Africa requires urgent and concerted action on several fronts. From sustainable development initiatives to political commitments, the time for rhetoric is over; concrete steps must be taken to address the root causes of climate change and support those most affected by its impacts. Only through collective action and cooperation can we hope to mitigate the worst effects of climate change and secure a sustainable future for Africa and the planet as a whole.

- A Priyadharsini
21PSEC01

Agenda For Sustainable Green Energy And Its Implications on Geopolitics

Countries are uniting at a greater scale to prevent a catastrophic climate crisis. However, the question of whether the climate agenda can continue to be preserved from growing worries about energy security is being signified by wars in the Middle East and Europe, rising nationalism, and escalating tensions between superpowers. Reconsidering whether the political incidents of the previous energy order have been neglected by focusing on the climate change agenda in isolation from geopolitical considerations is necessary given the waning optimism that the contemporary liberal international order clearly reflects a shift from the realist political maneuvering of the previous century. There is a need for more substantive collaborative initiatives carried out by third parties that provide a platform for comprehensive dialogue on geopolitical, and particularly energy security concerns as China keeps expanding its dominance over numerous spectrums of the sustainable energy value chain and as Western countries attempt to disrupt the market's hyper-concentration.

There is an emerging risk that issues of energy security led by geopolitical tensions around the globe could exacerbate the global effect of national interest on reducing carbon emissions. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has already made geopolitical matters instead of economic considerations the significant variable in influencing the policies regulating the energy trade, possibly leading to the disintegration of energy value chains.



Preliminary indications suggest that sustainable energy chains are heading in the same direction. Democratic countries have joined forces to create a Minerals Security Partnership, and are examining policies corresponding to the Washington Inflation Reduction Act that places the emphasis on the sovereignty of sustainable energy over the principles of free trade.

At first, the above mentioned advancements appear to vindicate liberalist fears that too much significance given to “geopolitics” or realist politics could put the climate agenda at risk. However, it could also be debated that there has been much less significance given to the right notion of geopolitics.

The Russia and Ukraine war and the most recent Houthi attacks on commercial ships in the Red Sea perhaps serve as a timely reminder that the political incidents of the old oil-driven economy and usage of energy supply chains as weapons could resurface in the new one. Therefore, the question arises, whether focusing on the issues of climate change in isolation from geopolitical factors can pave the way to a comprehensive ‘sustainable’ energy order.




Greater commutability, and a sharp decline in the need for a steady flow of resources, show that green technology is less vulnerable to the more pressing security concerns of the fossil fuel-driven economy.

However, the warning indications from historical precedent are clear. If the transition continues to advance down the same trajectory in the absence of a significant intervention, the world will either witness a highly unstable and compromised sustainable energy trading order, or will rather see a degree of concentration in energy value chains and bottlenecks that could create disruptions to an extent never witnessed in modern history. Moreover, this concentration will initially reside in China, which could possibly enhance the country's hegemonic aspirations of what is already a economic and military superpower. Even more serious is the fact that China, like Russia, is becoming increasingly authoritarian, has made extensive territorial claims, and is now posing a threat to a neighbouring country.

The sustainable energy reset endowed China with a rare opportunity to overcome one of the most crucial limitations to its national power: its predominant reliance on other nations to satisfy its rapidly increasing energy needs. It also largely benefited from shifting its focus from fossil fuel technologies, which took the West more than a decade to finally catch up with China, to innovations in technologies with lead times of less than years, which were better compatible with China's own industrial and R&D capacities, such as its rapidly growing electronic goods industry.





This agenda was transitioned into a significantly efficient green energy sector growth by a mixture of innovations in technology and market size, rather than by contentious market practices, foreign acquisitions, facilitative regulation and tech transfer. This has been the reason behind China's transformation spanning more than a decade from a nation that viewed energy security as a predominant vulnerability to operating large portions of the global supply chain of the new energy technologies likely to control the post-fossil fuel economy.

Eventually, the international community, by leveraging their global standing as target markets for sustainable technologies and value chain partners, could play a crucial role in preventing the disintegration or overconcentration of the new energy order. To achieve this, however, it would necessitate instituting a multilateral forum that gives precedence to contemporary liberal pragmatism, which accommodates mature deliberations on geopolitical issues and pragmatic energy security fears instead of neglecting them.

-Sharon Sebastin
21PSEC33

The Struggle for existence

I am black like a crow
Does it mean that
I don't belongs to this land..
I am black that even my mother
Doesn't want to face me,
They say...

Dark moments lead to give
colourful wings to people of colour
Was in vain

Black skin, white mask
In fanon's words
Assimilation?
No Struggle for existence

-Biya Biju
21PSEN05

A close-up photograph of a hand reaching into a filing cabinet drawer. The drawer is filled with numerous light-colored folders, each with a white tab. The hand is positioned on the right side, with fingers slightly curled as if about to pull a folder out. The background is softly blurred, showing more of the filing cabinet's interior. The overall color palette is warm and neutral, dominated by the beige of the folders and the skin tone of the hand. The text 'ANNUAL REPORTS' is overlaid in a classic, elegant serif font, centered in the middle of the image.

ANNUAL
REPORTS

STUDENT EXTENSION ACTIVITY AT LIGHTHOUSE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY

Date: 16/8/2023

The Department of Political Science had organised an extension activity for the undergraduate students, to Lighthouse International Academy, Bagalur, Bengaluru, to commemorate the 77th Independence Day Celebration. Lighthouse Academy is a trust organization which provides education to physically and mentally challenged children. The BA V Semester HSPS/PSSO/PSEN students of Kristu Jayanti College, were divided into two groups: one to conduct the classes for children from 6th to 10th grade and the other to conduct classes for children from 1st to 5th grade. The children were taught the importance of Independence Day through various activities such as- quizzes, storytelling, drawing, aerobics, movie screening, mime show etc. The students also had an interaction with the Director and the founder chairperson of Lighthouse Academy.



DROP EVERYTHING AND READ (D.E.A.R)

Date: 28/8/2023

The Department of Political Science initiated a new teaching pedagogy titled as “Drop Everything and Read” (D.E.A.R) on 28th August 2023. The students reported on the turf with the newspaper. The chief guest of the event, Dr Gopakumar AV, Dean of Humanities, stressed on the importance of reading newspaper on a regular basis. Dr Gopakumar additionally remarked on the events related to the BRICS Summit hosted by South Africa. The students began reading the international column of the newspapers. The event concluded with sharing information extracted from the newspapers.

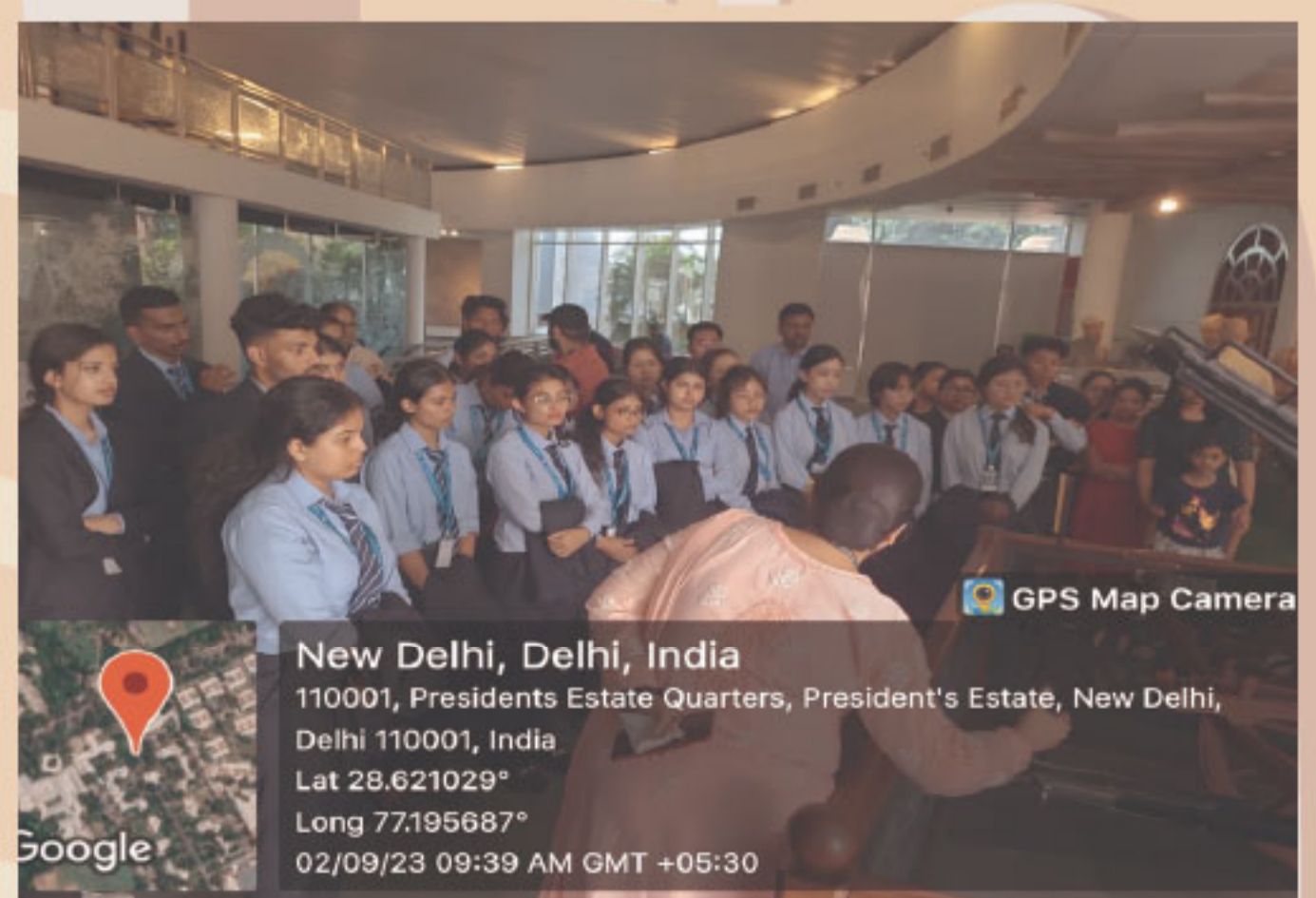
EDUCATIONAL AND EXPERIENTIAL VISIT TO DELHI

Date: 30/08/2023 to 07/09/2023

The Department of Political Science organized an Educational and Experiential visit to Delhi. The whole trip covered a visit to the Indian Parliament, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, the Mughal Garden, Akshardham Temple, and the Qutab Minar.

Students representing the department of political science had the privilege of visiting the Parliament of India, and gaining firsthand insights into Parliamentary Procedures. The students visited the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha, and the Centre Hall of the Parliament, and experienced the real-life Parliamentary proceedings.

Students had an opportunity to visit other famous historical sites in Delhi. The Rashtrapati Bhavan Museum enriched their understanding of India's historical and political evolution. Akshardham Temple offered a unique blend of spirituality and culture, educating the students about India's rich spiritual heritage. The meticulously designed garden in Akshardham provided a serene backdrop for reflection and relaxation. The Mughal Garden within the Rashtrapati Bhavan complex showcased India's horticultural legacy and landscape magnificence, while the Qutab Minar, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, revealed the grandeur of Indo-Islamic architecture and the intricate layers of India's cultural history. All these provided students with an opportunity to have practical exposure of the subject.



ALUMINI INTERACTION ON “RELEVANCE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AS SUBJECT AND EMPLOYMENT

Date: 01/9/2023

The Department of Political Science hosted an Alumni Interaction Program with a distinguished alumni Mr. Manu Thomas (BA JPsEng, Batch 2016-19). The program aimed to inspire the undergraduate and postgraduate students of Political Science (BA PSEC, HSPS, PSSO, MA in Public Administration) by highlighting the significance of the subject and its career opportunities.

Mr. Thomas, a successful political analyst, shared a personal connection with the college, fostering trust. He emphasized Political Science career potential, including roles like policy analysts, political consultants, diplomats, and careers in schools, colleges, and universities, and advised on specialization paths. An inspiring segment detailed his journey as a political analyst and campaign manager, showcasing the transformative power of the field. The program's core message underscored the importance of Political Science careers in shaping societies and policies, urging commitment for meaningful change. In conclusion, interaction with Mr. Thomas left a profound impact, reaffirming students' belief in Political Science- a potential to shape the world.



EXPERT TALK ON FORCED MIGRATION AND REFUGEE CRISIS

Date: 13/9/2023

The Department of Political Science hosted an expert talk on “Forced Migration and Refugee Crisis” featuring Dr. Tejal Khanna, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, GITAM University, Bangalore. This insightful lecture covered a wide array of topics, from the intricacies of forced and voluntary migration to the crucial role of International Refugee Law, with a focus on the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and the Principle of Non-Refoulement. Dr. Khanna's extensive expertise and engaging discourse shed light on contemporary issues such as the Libya/EU refugee situation, the UK-Rwanda refugee agreement, and the ongoing Rohingya crisis, all underlining the pressing need for durable solutions in the realm of forced migration.



MOCK PARLIAMENT-2023

Date: 12/09/2023

The Department of Political Science organized a Mock Parliament on 12 September 2023, in A1 Auditorium, Admin Block, Kristu Jayanti Autonomous College. The program provided participants with a deep and practical insight into the intricate workings of the Indian Parliament. The heart of the Mock Parliament lay in the active involvement of Second and Third-year BA Students, who assumed roles mirroring those of the Indian Parliament, including the Speaker, Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, and Opposition Members. The students received intensive instruction from Ms. Anjali Bajaj, faculty, Department of Political Science. This immersive approach allowed students to practically apply their theoretical knowledge, fostering a more profound understanding of the Indian Parliamentary Practices. Additionally, the Mock Parliament event provided a sense of civic engagement and social responsibility among the students. It encouraged them to actively participate in the democratic process, raising their awareness of the issues facing our nation and the role they can play in shaping its future. Such engagement is essential for developing informed and responsible citizens.



EXPERT TALK: “ASHRAM BHAJANAVALI” IN COMMEMORATION OF GANDHI JAYANTI

Date: 04/10/2023

The Department of Political Science organized an expert talk with Melanie P Kumar, Independent Journalist and Trustee, Sarvodaya International Trust, Karnataka Chapter, to commemorate Gandhi Jayanti.

The session sheds light on the musical and spiritual dimension of Mahatma Gandhi’s life, primarily through the lens of “Ashram Bhajanaivali,” a collection of devotional songs. It went on to explain the relevance of music and spirituality in the life of Mahatma Gandhi and power, devotion and unity it impacted on his followers during the Freedom Struggle.

What set this session apart was its immersive interactivity. Mrs. Milanie Kumar actively involved the teachers and students in singing iconic Bhajans, providing a unique opportunity for attendees to connect with the spirit of Gandhi’s philosophies deeply. It emphasized how spiritual and musical practices played a crucial role in his unwavering commitment to truth and non-violence. This event left the audience with a heightened understanding of both Gandhi and the devotional songs that were central to his life.



Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

3J5X+89G, Narayanapura, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560077, India

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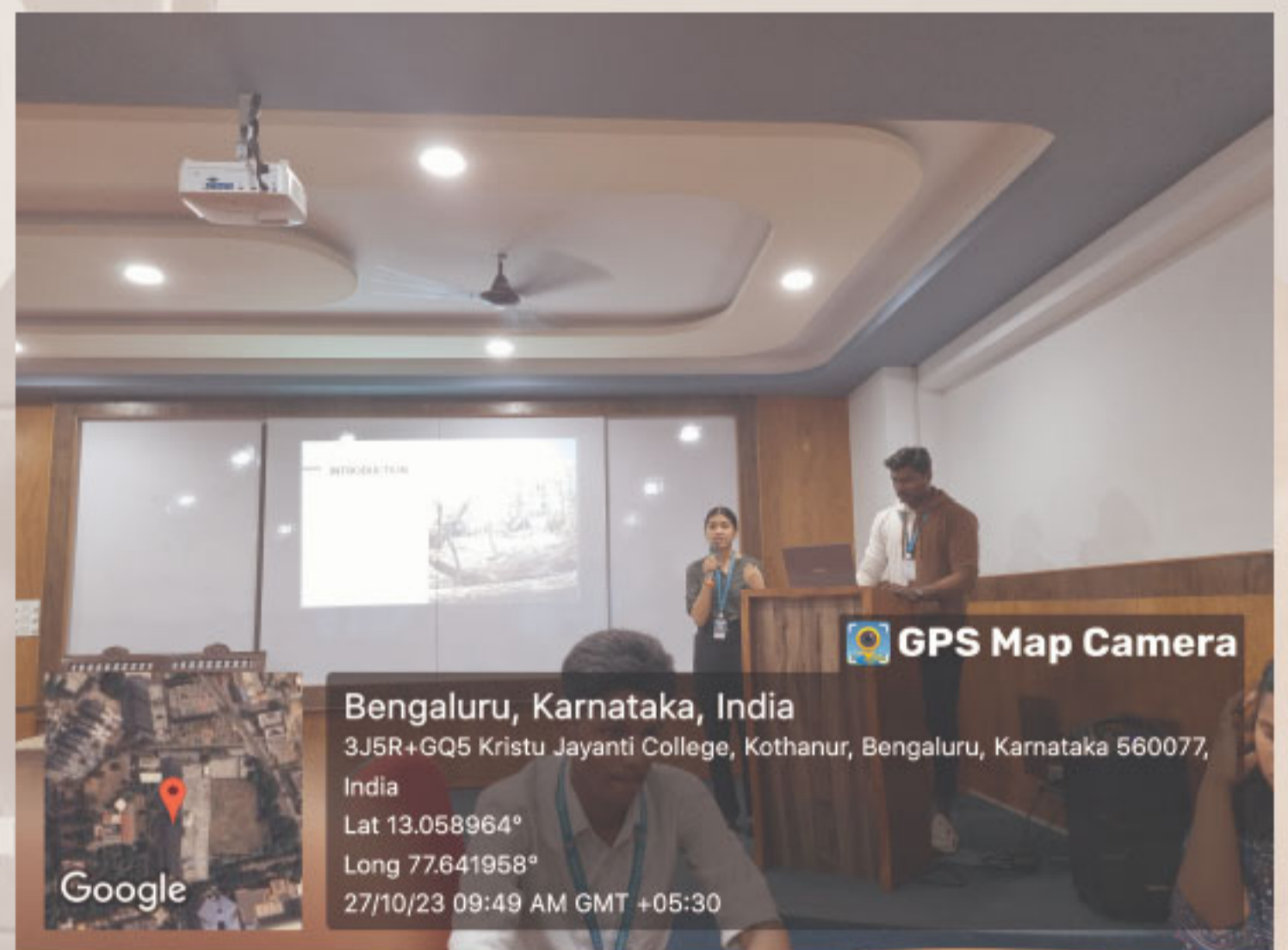
HUMANTRA 2023: "INOVATE AND ADVOCATE: THE POLICY FRAMING SHOWDOWN "

Date: 27/10/2023

The "INOVATE AND ADVOCATE: The Policy Framing Showdown" event, organized by the Department of Political Science at Kristu Jayanti College, proved to be a thought-provoking and enriching experience. The event witnessed active participation from five students, representing the first and second years of various courses - PSSO, HSPS, and JOPS.

Under the insightful guidance of esteemed alumni Alan Joseph Benny and sociology faculty, Dr. Sikha Das, the discussions delved into critical policy areas, including counterterrorism, climate change, disaster management, pandemic response, and data protection. The diverse perspectives and informed debates underscored the significance of robust policymaking in addressing global challenges.

In an era marked by evolving threats, the "INOVATE AND ADVOCATE: The Policy Framing Showdown" event exemplified the importance of informed and proactive policymaking as a means to tackle pressing issues. It served as a platform for fostering intellectual engagement and nurturing future leaders who can contribute to the betterment of society through well-crafted policies.



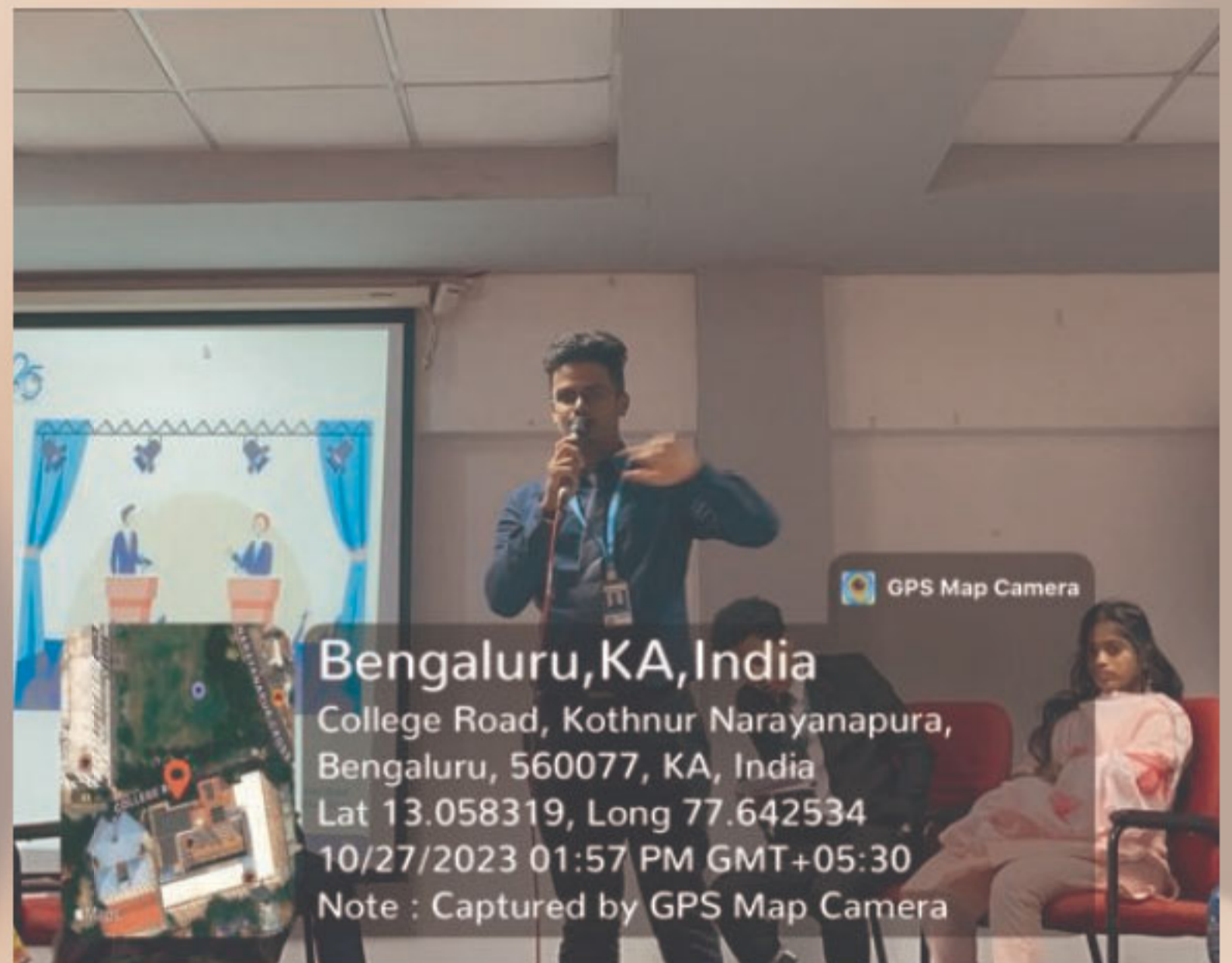
HUMANTRA 2023: THE TALKING HEADS: DEBATE

Date: 27/10/2023

"The Talking Heads: Debate" was a thought-provoking event organized by the Political Science department of Kristu Jayanti College as part of the inter-collegiate festival, Humantra, held on October 27, 2023. The central topic of debate, "Should the International Community intervene in conflicts between countries?" engaged participants from the first and second years of BA PSSO, BA HSPS, and BA JOPS programs.

Two teams, each comprising three members, passionately argued for and against the motion. The event benefited from the expertise of judges, including alumni Alan Joseph Benny and faculty member Ridhi, who brought valuable insights to the deliberations. It served as a platform for intellectual exchange and critical thinking, fostering a deeper understanding of the complexities surrounding international interventions in conflicts.

"The Talking Heads: Debate" exemplified the academic vigor and enthusiasm within the college, demonstrating the importance of exploring global issues through constructive dialogue.



DOCUMENTARY SCREENING ON SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL ON THE OCCASION OF NATIONAL UNITY DAY

Date: 31/10/2023


The Department of Political Science conducted a documentary screening on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel as an educational initiative to commemorate Unity Day, shedding light on Sardar Patel's pivotal role in the freedom struggle. The documentary vividly depicted the chronology of the freedom movement, encompassing major events from the Kheda and Bardoli movements to India's eventual Independence.



CONSTITUTION DAY ONLINE QUIZ

Date: 26/11/2023

The Department of Political Science organized an online Quiz on the occasion of the Constitution Day on 26th November 2023. The Constitution Day Quiz was aimed to enhance constitutional awareness among students of Kristu Jayanti College, fostering a deeper understanding of the constitutional principles of the country. Additionally, the event sought to celebrate and instill a sense of civic responsibility by engaging students in a knowledge-sharing platform.



Kristu Jayanti College
AUTONOMOUS Bengaluru
25 Years of Independence
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
organises
CONSTITUTION DAY QUIZ
#SamvidhanDiwas
26 November 2023
1:00 p.m to 5:00 p.m

DOCUMENTARY SCREENING SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

Date: 11/01/2024

The Department of Political Science conducted a documentary screening on Swami Vivekananda as an educational initiative, specifically to commemorate National Youth Day. The documentary showcased the life, teachings, and the impact Swami Vivekananda had on inspiring the youths. The film covered his early days to his famous speech in 1893, emphasizing his teachings on spirituality, tolerance, and self-realization. The event brought together faculty and students, promoting unity and appreciation for Swami Vivekananda's timeless wisdom. The documentary screening was a thought-provoking and inspirational experience, in line with the college's goal of fostering holistic development and intellectual curiosity.



COLLAGE WITH CAPTION

Date: 18/01/2024

The Department of Political Science organized an engaging event titled "Collage with Caption" on 18th January 2024, in the Main Block Library. The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from four teams, each tasked with creating a collage accompanied by a thought-provoking caption. The teams showcased their artistic talents by creating visually appealing collages that depicted various political ideologies, historical events, and contemporary issues. The collages served as a medium for students to communicate their thoughts and opinions on political matters. This type of initiative plays a crucial role in promoting a vibrant academic culture and encouraging students to explore and express their perspectives on political issues.



MOCK ELECTION-2024

Date: 25/01/2024

The Department of Political Science organized Mock Election 2024 on 25th January 2024 to celebrate National Voters Day. The event began at 11:00 am with the Inaugural address by, Father Jais V Thomas, and he was initiated by taking the oath of voters day with the presence of Dean Dr. Gopa Kumar, A.V, Dr. Kaveri Swami, Head Department of Political Science, Dr. Deekshith Kumar M, Event Coordinator and other faculties of the Department. A few students expressed their opinions and significance of the National Voter's Day. The Candidates who are contesting for elections explained about their manifesto speeches. It was a very good experience for the students to understand the entire electoral process during the elections.

The voters went in the order of 1st years, 2nd years, and 3rd years, followed by the volunteers and candidates. The exit polls were constantly changing and made the final result a little unpredictable. The result in the end was with Monesh Babu of IV sem PSSO as the winner with Joana Hebsiba of IV HSPS at a close second. Once the winner's speech concluded the event was dispersed.



REPUBLIC DAY CELEBRATION - ONLINE ESSAY

Date: 26/01/2024

The Department of Political Science organized an online intradepartmental essay competition on the commemoration of India's 75th Republic Day on 26th January 2024. A total of thirty students participated in the competition and submitted essays on various topics ranging from Democracy, peace, harmony, constitution, statecraft to achievements of India as a State.

The platform has provided students to showcase their creativity, critical thinking and writing skills which promotes intellectual growth fostering competitive spirit.



MARTYR'S DAY - EXHIBITION

Date: 30/01/2024

The Department of Political Science organized a poster exhibition and a documentary screening to commemorate National Martyr's Day (Shaheed Diwas) on 30th January 2024. The event was formally inaugurated by Dr. Gopakumar AV, Dean, Faculty of Humanities. The platform provided students with an opportunity to display their artistic talents. A documentary screening and quiz based on the theme were conducted following the poster exhibition.

The event successfully created a touching and educational experience, highlighting the sacrifices of our martyrs. Through art, it offered a platform for remembrance, reflection, and a better understanding of martyrdom's profound impact on our society.



EXPERIENTIAL VISIT TO CHANNAPATNA AND JANAPADA LOKA

Date: 19/02/2024

The Department of Political Science organized an insightful experiential visit to Channapatna, and Janapada Loka for BA IV SEM HSPS, PSSO on 19th February 2024.

The field trip provided students with invaluable hands-on experience in understanding the administrative processes at Channapatna, Bharat Toy Factory Unit 1, followed by an immersive exploration of the model village showcasing various tribes of Karnataka at Janapada Loka.

The trip offered a unique opportunity to witness firsthand local traditions intricately intertwined with the current political structure. From observing the production methods and management techniques at the toy factory to experiencing the cultural richness of the model village, students gained profound insights into the multifaceted influences of tradition on governance.

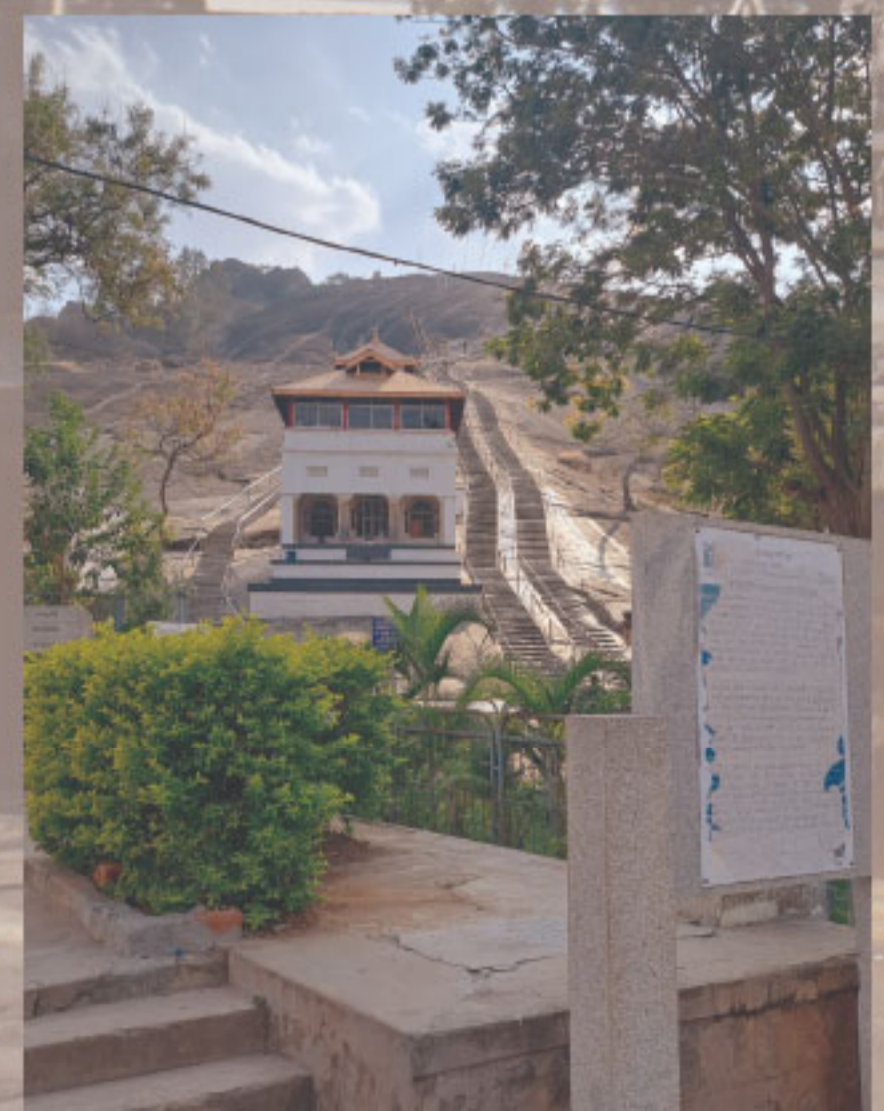
This comprehensive learning experience underscored the importance of preserving cultural heritage while navigating contemporary administrative challenges, fostering a deeper appreciation for the intersection of tradition and politics in shaping society.



EXPERIENTIAL VISIT TO BELUR, HALEBIDU & SHARAVANABELAGOLA

Date: 19/02/2024

The Department of Political Science at Kristu Jayanti College organized an insightful experiential visit to Belur, Halebidu and Shraavanabelgola. Students gained valuable insights regarding the socio-political conditions during the Hoysala period. The intricate carvings and sculptures prompted discussions on power dynamics, societal hierarchies and the role of symbolism in political communication. This exposure broadened the students' perspectives regarding governance structures, societal values and the interplay between politics and art during different periods in Ancient Indian Political thought. Through guided interactions, students could connect theoretical concepts to tangible examples, fostering a deeper appreciation for the complexities of political structures. It also helped them contextualize the regional dynamics that influenced political sentiments during the Indian National Movement. Overall, the visit fostered a holistic understanding of political science within the broader context of India's historical and cultural tapestry.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE - "VIBRANT DEMOCRACY: VISION BEYOND THE BALLET BOX"

Date: 06/02/2024 to 07/03/2024

The International Conference on "Vibrant Democracy: Vision Beyond the Ballot Box" held at Kristu Jayanti College explored the evolving landscape of democracy through four dynamic sessions.

Speakers and scholars from around the world delved into topics such as the impact of social media on democracy, the imperative of inclusivity in democratic governance, global perspectives on democratic principles, and the vital role of youth in shaping democratic processes.

Keynote addresses and paper presentations provided insightful analyses and perspectives on these themes, highlighting the complexities and opportunities inherent in modern democracies.

The conference emphasized the importance of academic discourse in addressing contemporary democratic challenges and fostering inclusive and vibrant democratic societies.

The event concluded with a valedictory session, recognizing the contributions of participants and volunteers and reaffirming the collective commitment to promoting democratic values and global cooperation.



PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE TOPIC "ROLE OF MICROFINANCE IN DEVELOPMENT"

Date: 26/03/2024

The Department of Political Science organized a panel discussion on the "Role of Microfinance in Development." The event aimed to discuss the significance of Microfinance in fostering economic development, particularly in empowering marginalized communities and promoting entrepreneurship at the grassroots level.

D. V. Swamy emphasized the importance of a robust policy framework to support microfinance initiatives. He highlighted the challenges in implementation at the grassroots level and discussed strategies for effective governance and regulation. Dr. Babita Mahapatra shared insights from her experience in Odisha's livelihood mission, emphasizing the role of microfinance in empowering communities and enhancing livelihood opportunities. She discussed successful case studies and best practices in community-led development initiatives. Mr. Karthick Ramadas outlined the role of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in promoting financial inclusion and providing access to credit for underserved populations. He discussed innovative financial products and services tailored to the needs of micro-entrepreneurs. Dr. Subrata Kumar Biswal explored the potential of digital technologies in transforming microfinance operations and expanding outreach. He highlighted the importance of digital literacy and infrastructure in enabling inclusive growth.

The panel discussion was followed by an engaging Q&A session where the audience raised thought-provoking questions. The panel discussion provided valuable insights into the role of microfinance in promoting inclusive development and poverty alleviation. The diverse perspectives shared by the panelists underscored the importance of collaboration between government, non-profit organizations, and private sector stakeholders in advancing the microfinance agenda.



The background of the image is a close-up, artistic shot of various painting tools. In the foreground, several paintbrushes with different bristle types and handle materials (wood, metal) are visible. To the right, there are several open paint containers, one of which is filled with a vibrant blue paint. The background is a soft-focus, textured surface, possibly a canvas or paper, with warm, golden-brown tones. The entire image is framed by a decorative border with floral motifs in the corners.

CREATIVE CORNER

**“Creativity unleashed
with talent”**

CREATIVE CORNER



This art piece shows how time plays an important role in our lives; it is time that decides everything in this world, and one misstep can lead to negative consequences. The future for coming generations may be either bright or dark, depending solely on how we, the present generation, use natural resources.

Half of the illustration depicts a metallic Skeleton wearing a gas mask, symbolizing the dire situation on earth if we exhaust all natural resources, even with preventive measures like the ones shown in the illustration, the earth may not have a suitable atmosphere to sustain lives!

On the other hand, we can start to take preventative measures right now so that future generations experience a peaceful time on Earth without any pain or difficulties. let there be a healthy environment, so it is now or never, take actions

YANGTHEN SANGPO
TV BA PSSO



SHANESSA OLAM DKHAR
TV BA PSSO





F. ZORINPUII
VI BA PSEN



SINDHUSHREE.R
TV BA HSPS



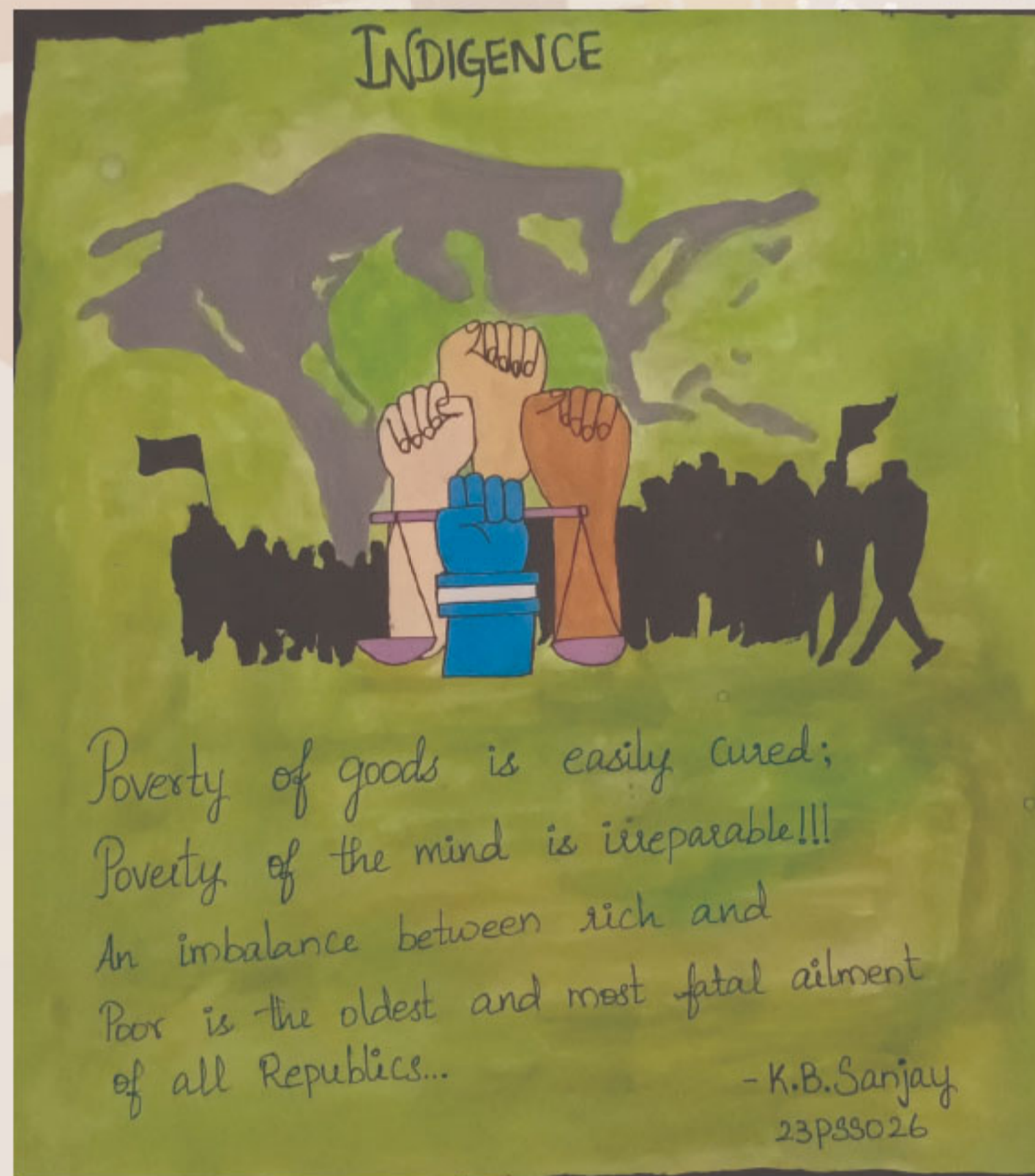
MANIKANDARAJA M
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Creative corner



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KB SACHIN
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Creative corner



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21PSECI4



SUDHARSON.S
21HSPS22





GALLERY

“A Journey through
time and space”



MOCK PARLIAMENT 2023



DROP EVERYTHING AND READ



DOCUMENTARY SCREENING- NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

EXPERT LECTURE ON GANDHI JAYANTI

GallerY



VISIT TO DELHI 2023



VISIT TO CHANNAPATNA & JANAPADA LOKA



VISIT TO BELUR, HALEBIDU & SHARAVANABELAGOLA

Gallery



HUMANTRA - INNOVATE AND ADVOCATE



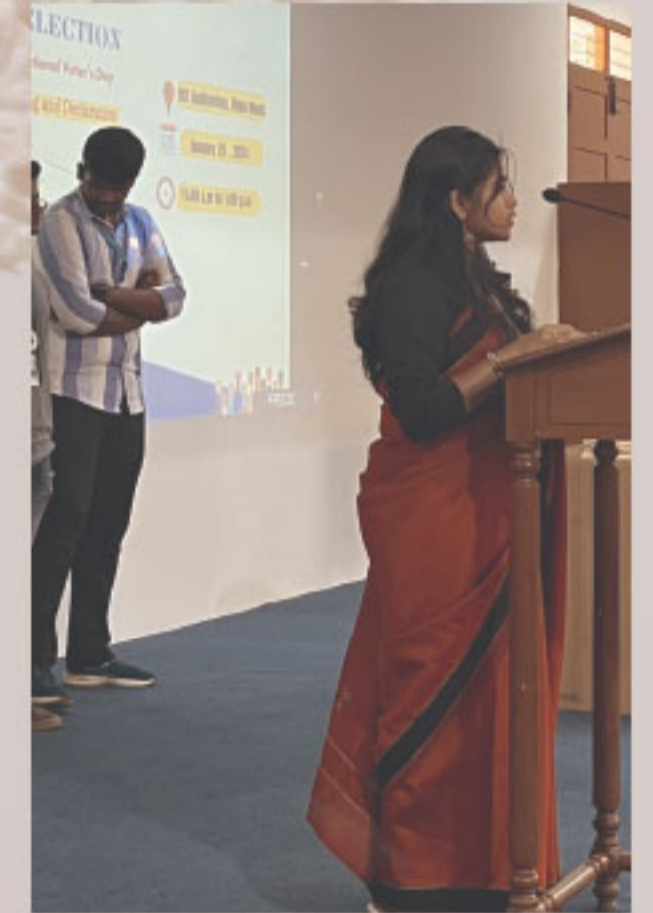
HUMANTRA - THE TALKING HEADS



LECTURE SERIES - FORCED MIGRATION



ALUMNI INTERACTION



MOCK ELECTION 2024

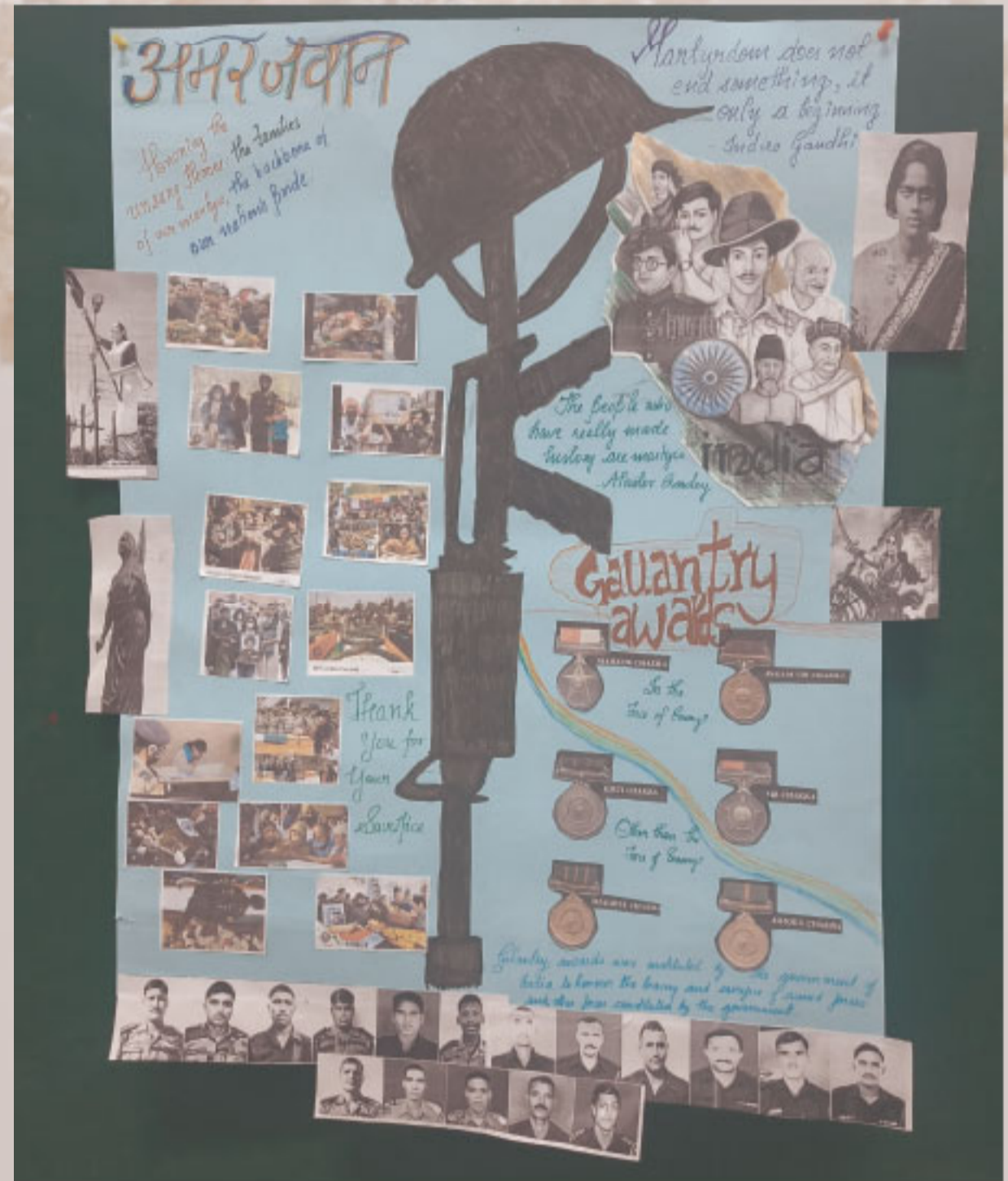


INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2024

Gallery



PANEL DISCUSSION - ROLE OF MICROFINANCE



MARTYR'S DAY EXHIBITION

G a l l e r y



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by NAAC with CGPA 3.78 out of 4**

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OF THE CENTURY
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MBA Business Analytics | MBA Fintech
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(5 year Integrated Programme)

Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous (Arts, Commerce & Science)

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M.Sc. Economics
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B.Com. Integrated with ACCA
B.Com. International Business and Finance
B.Com. Business Analytics
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B.Com. Professional
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BA Applied Economics
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M.Sc. Forensic Science
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BCA Analytics
BCA Cloud Computing
BCA Cyber Security
B.Sc. Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning
B.Sc. Internet of Things (IoT)
B.Sc. Data Science
B.Sc. Computer Science, Electronics
B.Sc. Computer Science, Mathematics
B.Sc. Computer Science, Physics
B.Sc. Computer Science, Statistics
B.Sc. Statistics, Economics
B.Sc. Statistics, Mathematics
B.Sc. Biotechnology, Genetics
B.Sc. Biotechnology, Biochemistry
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M.Sc. Clinical Psychology
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MA Journalism and Mass Communication
MA Public Administration
MSW Master of Social Work
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BA Journalism, Political Science
BA Psychology, Journalism
BA Psychology, English Literature
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