

DEFACTO

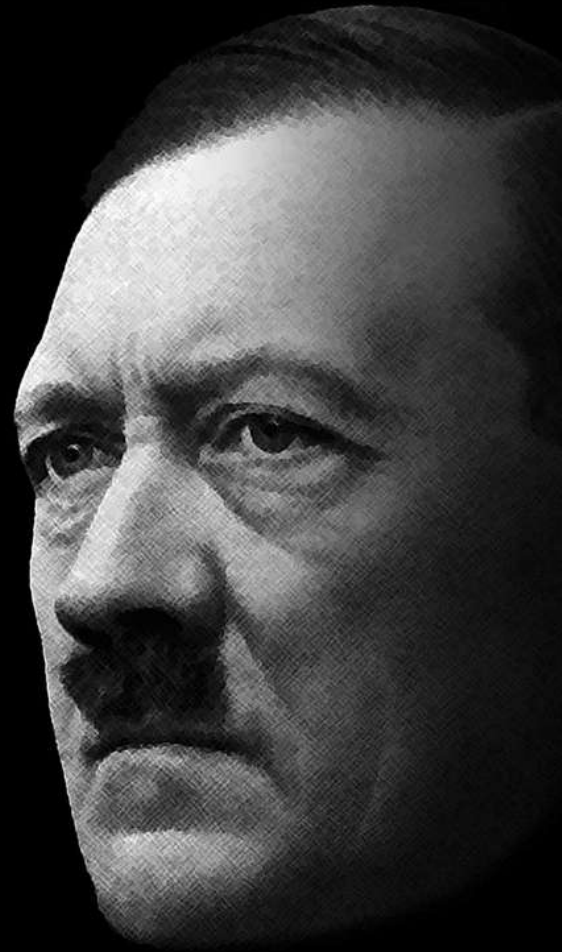
VOL: 1

ISSUE: 4

P
A
X

E
T

C
O
N
F
L
I
C
T
U
S



KRISTU JAYANTI COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

DEFACTO '23

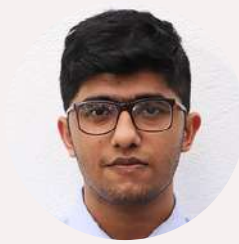
"Pax Et Conflictus"



Department of Political Science
Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous
Bengaluru - 560077

CREDITS

COORDINATORS



Dr. Kaveri Swami
Coordinator, Department of
Social Sciences and Languages

Dr. Deekshith Kumar M.
Faculty Coordinator
Political Science Club

Alan Joseph Benny
Student Coordinator
Political Science Club

Ayeishaani Yadav
Student Coordinator
Political Science Club

EDITORIAL BOARD



Esha George
Editor

Shannan Sarvanan
Editor

Devika Shibu Kumar
Designer

Hewin Byju
Photographer

THE TEAM



1st Row (Left to Right): Ashwin Agrawal, Esha George, Ayeishaani Yadav, Devika Shibu Kumar, K. Amirthavarthini, Monesh B, Dr. Deekshith Kumar M.

2nd Row (Left to Right): Hewin Byju, Alan Joseph Benny, Merline Sara Shaji, Shannan Sarvanan, Dr. Kaveri Swami, A. Priyadharsini, Sharon Sebastin

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 About Us

02 Messages

03 Editors' Note

04 Vox Populi

05 Interview

02 Articles and Poems

03 Creative Corner

04 Annual Reports

05 Gallery



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

"DE-FACTO" is an annual magazine published by the Department of Political Science to enhance students' understanding of peace, power, material interests, and political institutions in society. As part of its current issue titled "Pax et Conflictus," the Political Science magazine examines the effects of global politics focusing on peace and conflict throughout the world. As Mahatma Gandhi said "Peace is not the absence of conflict, it is the ability to handle conflict by peaceful means." An effective conflict resolution process relies heavily on communication, emotional awareness, and empathy. In addition to



publishing the magazine, I would like to congratulate the Department of Political Science for organizing various webinars and events for our students that provide them with a wealth of knowledge and opportunities. Best wishes to the editorial team, faculty, and everyone involved for putting together such excellent work. My heartfelt congratulations go out to the department.

Fr. Dr. Augustine George

Principal

Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous

From the Vice Principal's Desk



"The world must learn to work together, or finally it will not work at all." - Dwight D. Eisenhower

Our college has always benefited significantly from the department of political science's involvement in running events, initiatives, and campaigns. I take pride in being a part of this year's Political Science Journal DEFACTO focusing in the theme, "Pax et Conflictus". Events like the Russia-Ukraine crisis, issues with border security, the usage of technology, have dominated the arena of international politics this year. This edition of the magazine can shed some light on these topics and assist readers in analysing the events from a wider angle. I value the faculty members' and students' tireless efforts in producing this magazine.

Fr. Lijo P Thomas

Vice Principal

Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous

Dean's Note

It is an honour to be a part of this publication. I am glad to say that the students of the political science department of our college have come out with another edition (or new edition) of DEFACTO , which revolves around the theme “PAX ET CONFLICTUS”. This publication is a great platform for students to showcase their talents and gives many students an opportunity to come forward and express their ideas, views and thoughts. I take this as an opportunity to appreciate all the students who have actively contributed to this publication and I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Deekshith Kumar M and his team, for heading the department in the right direction.



Dr. Gopakumar A. V.
Dean of Humanities
Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous

Message from the Faculty Club Coordinator



Esteemed readers, I am pleased to present the latest edition of our esteemed newsletter - De Facto 2023. The newsletter is based on the theme “Pax et Conflictus” which delves deep into the most pressing issues facing the world today. Our team has worked tirelessly to bring you the most comprehensive and insightful coverage of the complex global landscape. In this issue, we explore the changing dynamics of international relations and also delve into the complex intersection of technology and geopolitics. As always, we are committed to providing

a balanced and nuanced perspective on these issues, drawing on a range of perspectives to offer a truly comprehensive picture of the world we live in. Amidst rising tensions in the world, conflict resolution is one aspect that requires focus. Through the creative outlook of our students we bring to you a variety of opinions and are committed in providing comprehensive and quality data.

Dr. Deekshith Kumar M.
Faculty Coordinator
Political Science Club

Message from the Student Coordinators

-Alan Joseph Benny, VI BA EPS and Ayeishaani Yadav, VI BA HEP

As the student coordinators of the political science department it gives us immense pleasure to bring you a diverse range of voices and perspectives to create a compelling publication that reflects the richness and complexity of the field.

Our team has shown a keen eye for detail, a talent for editing and layout, and an unwavering commitment to ensuring that the final product is of the highest quality. They have also been a strong advocates for the importance of accuracy, integrity, and impartiality in reporting on political issues, and has worked tirelessly to ensure that these values are reflected in the magazine's content.



This edition of DEFACTO stresses on the theme of 'Pax et Conflictus', that is, peace and conflict. Everything, from the cover art to the various topics in the articles of this newsletter reflect this duality of peace and conflict within and between nations. As students of political science, we call it our duty to elucidate the public on various aspects of international relations, security concerns and peace-building efforts undertaken around the world to ensure a better future for all of us.

Working for this newsletter has given us the opportunity to learn closely from a range of future scholars, journalists, and writers, and in the process we gained valuable insights into the workings of the political world, as well as the challenges and opportunities that come with reporting on these issues.

Most importantly, our team has shown a deep passion for political science and a genuine commitment to using their skills and talents to make a positive impact in the world. This has been a enriching experience for the entire team. We reiterate our sincere gratitude to the members of the editorial board and the entire team for their excellent effort.

Editors' Note

"Pax et Conflictus: Navigating the Complexities of Peace and Conflict"

-Shannan Sarvanan, VI HEP and Esha George, VI JPsEng

Conflict is an inevitable aspect of today's world, shaped by socio-political, economic and cultural factors. Conflicts can result from disparities in ideas, values, or interests, whether they are between people, groups, or nations, and they can have serious repercussions. While some disputes can be settled amicably, others can spiral out of control and cause pain for millions of people around the world. Therefore, forging a more peaceful society requires an awareness of the intricacies of both peace and conflict.



Peace is more than just the absence of violence, as it is characterized by justice, human rights, and social inclusion. Conflict resolution aims to end violence and restore stability through dialogue and mediation. In recent decades, notable progress has been made in peacebuilding through the establishment of international and regional institutions, as well as civil society initiatives. However, achieving sustainable peace remains a significant challenge, particularly in areas affected by conflict. Armed conflict inflicts severe harm on civilians, including displacement, trauma, and violations of human rights. Structural violence, such as poverty, inequality, and discrimination, often fuels conflict cycles and impedes peacebuilding efforts. Limited political will and resources, as well as external influences, may hinder efforts to establish long-term peace.

Achieving sustainable peace requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the core causes of conflict and promotes inclusive governance, social justice, and human rights. There are three main methods of fostering peace, which are conflict resolution, peacekeeping, and peacebuilding. Establishing a more peaceful and fair world requires a comprehensive strategy and continuous commitment to resolving conflicts and promoting social justice and human rights by working together.

The background of the entire page is a muted olive green. On the left side, there is a dark grey silhouette of a person's head in profile, facing right. A large, light pink speech bubble originates from the person's mouth and extends towards the right side of the page. The title 'VOX POPULI' is centered within this speech bubble.

VOX POPULI

Curated by:

A. Priyadharsini, IV BA PSEC

Laya Gopal, IV BA PSSO



"Freedom comes with a responsibility. Freedom need to be constrained by both divine law and natural law. Respecting the worth of all beings, living and non-living, is what freedom is all about."

-Fr. Jais V Thomas, Financial Administrator
Faculty Member, Commerce and Management

"Having freedom from repressive controls placed on one's actions, speech, or political beliefs by authorities within society is called being free. The absence of sin, spiritual servitude, and/or both worldly ties and their consequences is liberty."

-Fr. Deepu Joy, Director, Student Welfare Office
Faculty Member, Department of Life Sciences



"For an egalitarian society that ensures justice and peace, inclusivity is a pertinent aspect. A society can develop only when all its citizens enjoy equal opportunities."

-Prof. Alna Mariya Isac
Department of English

"Contemporary political science discourse denotes political participation of the people on the basis of active and deliberate political consciousness, which definitely, consolidate democracy from all its varying patterns and dimensions."

-Dr. Rajeesh C. S.
Department of Political Science





"Minorities should be considered because political power is not always about the majority. People's power is ignored. There is no inclusivity in power. It should be everyone's decision to decide who has power, not just one. Power is acquired nowadays by leveraging the diversity of our population."

-Dr. Masilamani
Department of English

"Regulation ensuring gender and income equality is essential, and it should begin at home. The underprivileged groups should be treated equally through various aspects."

-Mr. Tinto Tom
Department of Economics



"The term Secularism in Sanskrit called "Sarva Dharma Samanvaya", it means No special treatment on basis of Religion. It is the personal choice of Individual with rationality and Scientific thinking."

-Dr. Deekshith Kumar M.
Department of Political Science

"The concept of justice remains to be dominated by the field of philosophy where the ideal of a just society is envisaged. But Political Sociology goes into the social roots of inequity, exclusion and discrimination through empirical analysis. This helps in working towards achieving "Nyaya, the real-view of justice" as espoused by Sen."

--Prof. Lakshmi Jahnavi
Department of Sociology





"In today's world, peace is of utmost importance. For the greater good of humanity, the world must be peaceful. As opposed to violence and hostility, peace is a concept of social harmony and friendship. It can lead to a strong, prosperous and healthy nation. There will be suffering in the world if peace is broken."

-Dr Meshram Pradhnya Prabhu
Department of History

"Justice is the key to a peaceful society. If the key is used properly crime could be locked away."

-K. Amirthavarthini
II BA PSSO



"Multiculturalism is the essence of unity in diversity, which in itself is the beauty of the world."

-Nandeesh Galibe
II BA PSEC

"Revolutions do not happen naturally. It takes years and decades of suppression and persecution of the masses, to create the spark needed to justify the humungous disobedience by the citizens to the government. Nothing can stop the crowd then, the tank and the guns behind full power of the government fall silent at that moment and that is the voice of the people."

-Rahul Raj
VI BA HEP



In Conversation With Dr. Jeevan Kumar

-Interviewed by Alan Joseph Benny, VI BA EPS

-Transcribed by Merline Sara Shaji, IV PSEC; Sharon Sebastin, IV PSEC; Esha George, VI JPsEng

The Department of Political Science recently had the privilege of hosting Dr. D Jeevan Kumar, a renowned name in the field of political science, with over 38 years of teaching experience. During his visit, Alan Joseph Benny, the student coordinator, got a chance to sit down with Dr. Kumar and discuss his views on peace and conflict and the role of public administration in promoting peace. In this exclusive interview, Dr. Kumar shares his valuable insights and offers an interesting perspective on the topic. We are grateful to Esha, Aparna, Hewin, Bavana, and Gowri for preparing the thought-provoking questions. We hope that readers will find this interview both enlightening and inspiring.

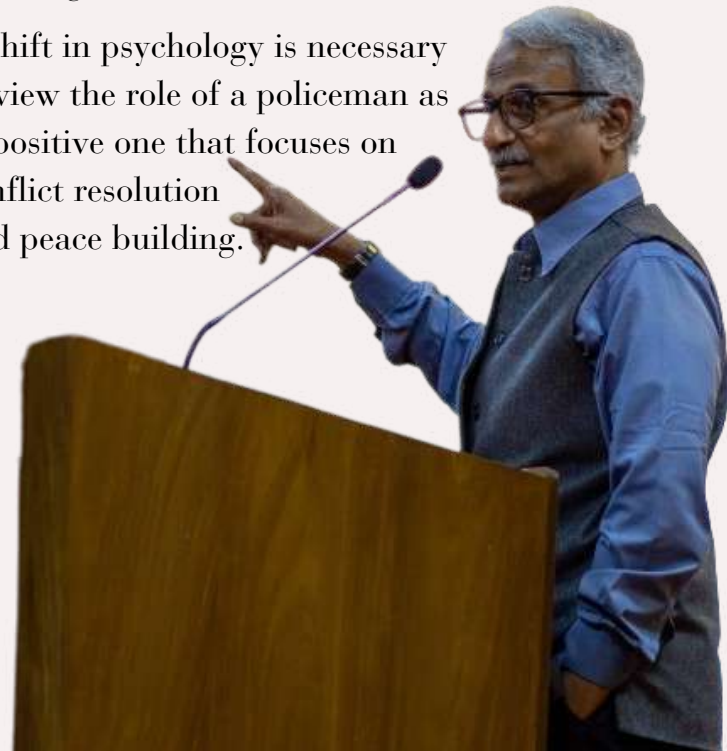
How can public administration contribute to building peace and resolving conflicts in society?

While the entire administrative machinery may not be involved in building peace or resolving conflicts, certain government agencies such as the police department are expected to play a conciliatory role. In situations where law and order is being maintained, the police often come face-to-face with conflicts and are expected to play various roles such as peacemaker, peacebuilder, and arbitrator.

The police department is the primary agency responsible for building peace, restoring peace, and resolving conflicts in a society. However, in many countries, including India, the police department falls short in living up to this image due to a lack of appropriate training and a negative psychology that emphasizes the use of force and violence to maintain law and order.

This has resulted in a lack of trust and confidence in the police by the general public, who are often afraid to approach the police station for fear of being mistreated or abused. To overcome this, the psychology of the police force needs to change, with a greater emphasis on maintaining peace, resolving disputes, and instilling confidence in the common man.

A shift in psychology is necessary to view the role of a policeman as a positive one that focuses on conflict resolution and peace building.



What is the feasibility of global governance and the idea of different governments coming together to form a global government? How do you personally view this possibility, with fear, apprehension, or joy?

The concept of global governance is becoming popular and highlights the need for a different approach in a globalized world. The responsibility for global governance falls on the United Nations, but it is important to remember that the UN is an international organization and not a world government.

It is made up of independent nation states that come together to work on global governance. However, each representative often forgets that they are there to work on global governance and instead focuses on representing their own national interests. This results in a struggle between national interest and global governance, causing the United Nations to fail and become discredited.

The General Assembly, tends to focus more on rhetoric than action, while the Security Council, is often hindered by the veto power and conflicting national interests of its five permanent members. Despite this, some UN agencies are still able to make meaningful contributions to global governance, although their efforts are often overshadowed by the headlines generated by the more high-profile failures of the UN system.

It is important to understand global governance from a variety of perspectives to effectively address the multinational or international threats facing the planet.

How has our technology transformed public administration in recent years and what impact do you really see this having on the future?

Technology has played an amazing role in refining and reforming public administration, in reaching out to the common man. The term that comes to mind immediately when you ask the question, is E governance, a buzzword among governments across the world today.

And through E governance, governments such as our Indian government are showing us, how with the use of technology, a lot of things can be done, particularly in breaching the divide between administration and the common man.

So a variety of techniques have been used by the government by the establishment of the department of E Governance and governance institutions and so on and so forth to make it easier for the common man to access it. And to a large extent corruption has also been eliminated because this avoids the need for the common man to keep going to multiple channels of the government.

The biggest challenge I think that the government is facing here is to do with the 4th industrial revolution, with the entry of artificial intelligence, with the governments wanting a whole lot of data from you and you're not very sure what they're going to use this data for.

So if governments are able to ensure that personal data is not getting into the hands of multinational companies or business houses or so on and so forth, then the citizens would feel a little more safe.

Does Public Administration play a role in determining international peace and conflicts?

The rank and file of public administration is not normally considered in IR but then there is the Ministry of External Affairs and there are IFS officers.

The IFS is given a role to play in the global arena, the initial part of the IFS carrier focuses on serving as a diplomat for the Government of India and in whichever country you are posted to. But the moment you step into the UN HQ the first thing you are told is to make the transition from being a citizen of your country to a global citizen that is a different ball game altogether.

Each one of us engaging with what it takes to become a global citizen is the need of the hour, because today we see too much of national interest and state sovereignty. I think this militates against global citizenship.

Each one of us needs to rise above our narrow nationality and look at what is expected from us as a global citizen.



What are the major challenges faced by civil servants when trying to resolve conflicts and what are some ethical challenges that they have to face when handling such issues?

There are huge challenges if you talk to an IPS officer or an IAS officer. He would say his predecessor generation worked in an administration that was not corrupt, an administration where the rule of the game was decency, where the civil servants had respect, enjoyed the confidence and the respect of the political dispensation. Officers today say that there has been a sea change in the way in which a political dispensation is dealing with officers, especially upright officers, nowadays they are harassed, they suffer punitive transfers, and they are sent without postings.

I'm rubbing shoulders with senior bureaucrats, and senior civil servants who had retired as secretaries to the government, and one thing that they have pointed out is that they face a huge challenge regarding how to deal with this political dispensation. They do not respect you anymore, they think that you are at their beck and call, and they think that you should be as political as them. The second biggest challenge is corruption, when there is all-round corruption and you are one honest officer who does not know how to fit into the entire system.

Many civil servants have shown that you can follow ethics and can be principled, you may face the flag now and then but you have done your job, you have held your head high and you retire with dignity, and you can do it, it is possible even for the contemporary civil servants.



ARTICLES & POEMS

Book Review

-Hewin Byju, VI BA JPsEng

Book: *1946 Last War of Independence: Royal Indian Navy Mutiny*

Author: *Pramod Kapoor*

Publisher: *Roli*

1946 Last War of Independence: Royal Indian Navy Mutiny is a book written by Pramod Kapoor. The book tells the account of the Royal Indian Navy (RIN) mutiny, which was sparked by BC Dutt persuading his fellow comrades on HMS Talwar. The mutiny began on February 18, 1946, and in only five days, dealt a lethal blow to the whole structure of the British Raj. It is a forgotten narrative, a vital element of history and the independence movement that ended up in the footnotes of history in both India and Pakistan.

The book's plot opens in Calcutta in March 1965, when Utpal Dutt debuted his play, *Kallol*, at the Minerva Theatre, dramatising the Naval Mutiny of 1946 with flair and alarm. *Kallol* was an important milestone in Indian theatre: despite government resistance, a media blackout, mob violence, and explosions, the play was an overwhelming success. Pramod Kapoor then focuses on the history of Naval mutiny with primary sources of his information as historical records, newspaper reports, reminiscences of the mutineers, and long interviews with their kith and kin. The book then continues with the account of the RIN Mutiny.

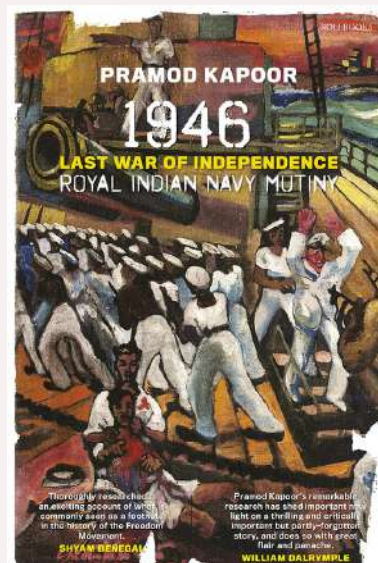
Ratings of the Royal Indian Navy launched a rebellion on the signal ship HMIS Talwar in Bombay in February 1946. The young sailors protested because the promises made during recruiting had not been kept: living conditions were dreadful, food was much worse, and racial prejudice was ubiquitous. The uprising effectively immobilised the Royal Indian Navy, one of the most powerful navies to survive the Second World War. Within 48 hours around 20,000 RIN ratings from 78 ships and 21 shore facilities in erstwhile British Indian ports of Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Calcutta and Vizag rebelled and supported the strike at HMIS Talwar. Citizens across India supported their walkout, and Indian army personnel intentionally misfired the shots at the mutineers.

Pramod Kapoor continues to write about the details of the mutiny, the sailors lowered the Royal Navy's White Ensigns and hoisted three flags: the red of the Communist Party, the tricolour of the Congress, and the green of the Muslim League. They also demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops from countries such as Indonesia and Egypt, and the release of all Indian political prisoners and troops who had fought in the Azad Hind Fauj. Prior to the onset of mutiny in November 1945, the British carried out the trial of INA prisoners P.K. Sahgal, Shah Nawaz Khan, and Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon, a Hindu, a Muslim, and a Sikh put on open trial by the British at the Red Fort that united Indians across communal divides, and this trial is also thought to have inspired unity among the ratings during the rise of mutiny.

The book gives the tribute and honour that has been long due for mutineers like B.C. Dutt, M.S. Khan, Rishi Dev Puri, Kusum and P.N. Nayyar and political activists like Aruna Asaf Ali. Aside from the communists and young socialist nationalists like Aruna Asaf Ali, the leaders of the national movement not only disregarded the sailors' cries for help but also repeatedly pleaded with them to call off the strike, arguably the last time the Congress and the Muslim League were on the same page.

1946 Last War of Independence: Royal Indian Navy Mutiny belongs to the league of history writings that shows how the freedom movement was not just about the Congress party. the book provides an important account of how the leaders of the national movement were not involved and actively tried to turn down the mutiny and how leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali and the communists played a major role in the Indian freedom struggle and how they were involved in hammering the last nails in the coffin of British colonialism and imperialism in India. Within 24 hours of the rise of mutiny, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee hustled to announce a Cabinet Mission which was to travel to India and discuss the transfer of power with Indian stakeholders.

This exceptional book is a must-read for any person who is interested in the freedom movement of India, military history and looking into the forgotten aspects of Indian history that have ended up as a footnote.



1946 Last War of Independence:
Royal Indian Navy Mutiny



Mr. Pramod Kapoor

Longitudes and Attitudes: A Review

-Hannah Biju, VI BA JEEng

Pulitzer prize-winning author and columnist Thomas L. Friedman's *Longitudes and Attitudes* documents the sudden change in the nature and writing of foreign affairs columns post the 9/11 attacks. He brings out this dichotomy by illustrating his own columns which were written prior to and after September 11, 2001. He characterises the non-fiction as a summation of his journalistic career which sheds light into the life of a foreign affairs columnist. The book is a thorough account fueled by the author's rage and curiosity which aims to investigate the reasons behind the birth of misanthropic suicide bombers that led to the unforeseen attacks.

According to Friedman, the new world order of globalisation gave birth to "super nations", "super markets" and "super-empowered individuals". Friedman considers the existence of "super-empowered individuals with access to cheaper and faster access to information, communication and transportation systems as the most interesting by-product of world integration or globalisation. For instance, Friedman illustrates terrorist attacks as a hazardous consequence of the potential power wielded by these individuals. However, he also cites the example of Jody Williams who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for building a treaty endorsed by nearly 120 governments which was achieved mostly by communicating via email.

Hence, the author believes the immense power resting in every individual can be moulded into a weapon of mass destruction or a good deed that can unite nations.

The book is partitioned into two parts, the former section comprises more than one hundred and twenty columns Friedman wrote for New York Times and the later part of the book is an account of his personal journey of finding answers to the root causes of terrorism. This particular book can be an informative read for anyone interested in looking at the issues related to international relations from an American perspective. However, the book lacks a thread of continuity for a regular reader seeking to gain insights. Thus, the prologue can be a little misleading as the book more or less provides an isolated line of thought and lacks in shaping a rounder understanding of the global issues that disrupt the peace and tranquillity among nations.

In essence, *Longitudes and Attitudes* is an exploration of a journalist who embarked on a mission to find answers to imperative questions. However, this journey does not end on the three hundred and ninety fifth page of Friedman's work. In a way, one can suggest that the book ends in a cliffhanger but real world problems are intricately layered and if one book could magically solve all the complex world problems it would be a work of fiction.

Democratic Peace Theory: An Analysis

-Kavya Pradeep M, VI BA JPsEng

It has been a persistent goal of the post-cold war era to replace warfare with peace. Maintaining international peace and security was crucial. Organizations like the United Nations were established because it was necessary to stop the global anarchy and restore peace. Have democracies contributed to achieving world peace? How, if so?

Representative democracies are more convoluted and indirect than the Athenian democracy, which granted voters full agency through active engagement in the political process. How can such democracies come together to settle disagreements is now the question. Here the democratic peace theory's premise enters the picture..



Causes:

There can be various reasons for democracies to be more restful than others. To begin with, as Kant stated in his essay, democracies need the approval of their citizens to declare war. Unlike aristocracies, the authorities are answerable to the public regarding the loss of lives and materials. It is observed that the mindset of people from democracies is more inclined towards peace and problem-solving. Thus, the government will be required to form an organisation that guarantees security and progressiveness. It is also possible for countries with the same style of governance to have a similar approach towards the idea of war. So it is less likely for them to turn against each other. Lastly, wealth being their core resource, they would prefer to preserve it for the country's development and emergencies that might occur in the future.

Application of the theory

The first-ever application of the democratic peace theory was initiated in 1831 by the US. The country announced that it would not withstand any European kingships which try to colonize America's democratic nations. In the 1990s, US democratic peace theory came in.

Theory

The democratic peace theory claims that liberal democracies, in general, refrain from any form of warfare. The theory was advocated by Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher, in his essay "Perpetual Peace" (1795). In the essay, Kant asserts that, unlike monarchies, a democratic country needs the consent of its citizens, who are warriors, to begin a war.

The theory doesn't declare that democracies certainly don't involve themselves in conflicts. Rather, it tries to put out the fact that they are comparatively more peaceful than non-democracies. The concept became enormously studied and researched during the time of tensions between democratic states and communist states. Digging into the past, there have been fewer instances of fights between democracies than between non-democratic. President Bill Clinton adopted the theory in framing the country's foreign policy. He noted that the US might be far more calm about military attacks from their side if the totalitarian countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union that broke down could be transformed into democracies. President George W. Bush of the United States thought that the democratization of Iraq may progressively improve the situation in the broader Middle East following the terrorist events on September 11, 2001. The role of democratic countries in maintaining peace is visible in the post-cold war era.

The role of democratic countries in maintaining peace is visible in the post-cold war era. The existence of fewer major powers is reflected in the lack of wars worldwide. When the US chose to ally with democratic nations to resist fascism and authoritarianism in WW1 and WW2, it showed the ability of democracies to instill peace in the world.

Criticism

Can democracy by itself bring peace? Few skeptics, however, argue that the Industrial Revolution significantly influenced the same. A more sensitive and peaceful society that gave war and conflict the least amount of priority was shaped by the growing modernization and progress in terms of standard of living, employment, prosperity, and education. It looked less necessary for nations to control one another as they became more pragmatic in their foreign policy formulation and chose to work with other democratic governments on the basis of economy and defense.

It's possible that the democratic philosophy of peace had some application in real life. However, if the argument is only founded on the supposition that democratic countries can be less divisive, the claim will be useless given the current global state of affairs. However, the theory might be justified when it is noted that it was created in response to Woodrow Wilson, the former American president, who said in public, "The world must be made safe for democracy."

Understanding Peace and Conflict

-Gowri Sreekumar, VI BA JPsEng

Everyone is affected by conflict and peace differently, and both have a big influence on how we conduct our daily lives. Even if it is highly conflicting, it currently leaves room for a number of possible global futures. Conflicts are less deadly and violent now than they were before the United Nations was founded. Modern conflicts tend to be more amicable, and democracy has greatly influenced our society's progress in this direction.

Take into account a few recent global issues, like the ongoing dispute between China and Taiwan. The situation might have turned into a violent dispute, but it hasn't owing to the external pressure and ties that both countries are subject to. Here, diplomacy and agreements have been vital.

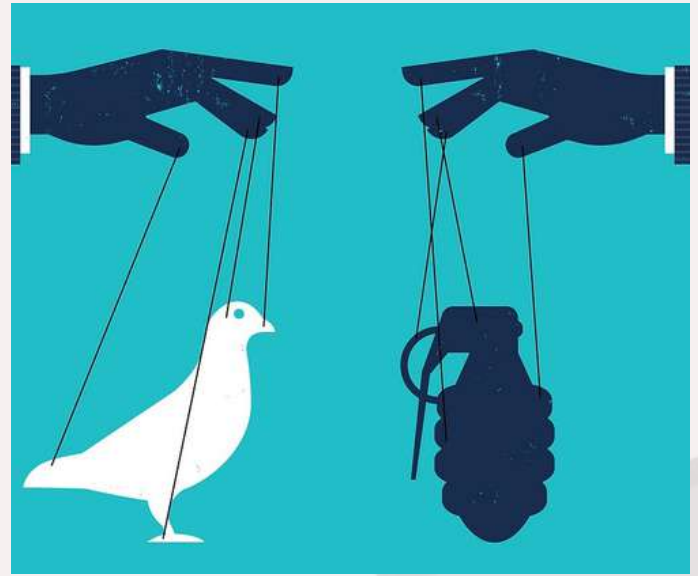
Another example is the Russo-Ukraine war, the consequences of the war are huge, war has brought loss to both the countries with no positive impact. The full scale invasion has led to a disruption in the normality and even in the supply of commodities and an unacceptable increase in the price of energy. This situation has shattered the global stability which is still trying to recover from the impact of COVID - 19 pandemic .But what is notable in this situation is that the consequences, though huge, are much less compared to the destruction and loss during World War I and World War II.

World wars have caused devastating destruction that mankind cannot forgive nor forget. By the end of the Second World War most parts of Europe, Asia and parts of Africa lay in ruins. Combat and bombing had destroyed roads , bridges and all the developments in countries. The humanitarian destruction caused by these wars is beyond human imagination.

There were 20 million deaths and 21 million wounded, the total number of deaths includes 9.7 million military personnel and about 10 million civilians. The Entente Powers (also known as the Allies) lost about 5.7 million soldiers while the Central Powers lost about 4 million.



These wars' aftereffects are still evident now and are still having an impact on current generations. The United States dropped nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing about 2,14,000 people. The survivors' and future generations' health has also been impacted by these nuclear blasts. Following this widespread destruction, the United Nations was created, and international peace was established. The globe has become a better place to live in with more security, peace, and tranquility even though many nations still have weapons that might terminate civilization. This is as a result of the promotion of peace and the value of coexistence.



Establishing peace through conflict resolution is a difficult but doable task. Making sure that peace prevails over conflict and violence can be achieved by taking action, prioritising dialogue and negotiations, identifying the source of a problem, identifying points of agreement, and involving organisations run by neutral third parties that can mediate disputes. Ronald Reagan once remarked, "Peace is not the absence of conflict; it is the capacity to resolve conflict through peaceful means."

Conflict and peace will always coexist. The global situation will continue to see active conflicts. The only way to bring these conflicts under control without resorting to violence and killing, as well as to assure that no humanitarian principles or aspirations are compromised, is through peace.

India's Foreign Policy Under Different Ministers: An Analysis Before the Cold War

-Merline Sara Shaji, IV BA PSEC

India's foreign policy is influenced by a variety of sources, including ancient texts such as Manusmriti and Mahabharat, as well as the ideas of prominent figures like Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Tagore. Over the past 75 years, India's foreign policy has undergone various shifts under the leadership of its prime ministers since gaining independence from foreign rule.

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of India, played a significant role in shaping the nation's foreign policy. He prioritized diplomacy over the use of force and aimed to build peaceful relations with neighboring countries. Though he signed the Panchasheel Agreement with China, their relationship soured when China invaded India in 1962. Nehru made efforts to build friendly relations with Afghanistan, Burma, and Nepal, and was a founding member of the non-alignment movement during the Cold War. Nehru could be described as an idealist who valued establishing positive relationships with neighboring nations.

Lal Bahadur Shastri's government didn't bring much change in India's foreign policy as he focused on building the military, which contributed to winning the war against Pakistan. Indira Gandhi, who succeeded him, prioritised military development as well and aligned with the USSR.

Her administration's accomplishments included the liberation of East Pakistan, the Simla Agreement, and India's first nuclear test. Moraji Desai became the first non-Congress prime minister and improved India's relationship with the USA. His government also focused on peaceful relations with neighbors and signed the Sallal Dam Agreement with Pakistan.

Rajiv Gandhi became India's prime minister after his mother, Indira Gandhi. He worked on developing India's technology and economy, while also establishing strong relationships with both superpowers. However, his decision to send troops to Sri Lanka caused significant Indian casualties. VP Singh later became prime minister and faced challenges, including tense relations with Pakistan and criticism for his evacuation efforts during the Gulf War.

As the Cold War ended, India provided refuelling facilities to American fighter planes. India adopted a non-aligned foreign policy during the Cold War and received support from both the US and the USSR. India's foreign policy became more practical, and it maintained an independent stance in conflicts like the 1971 war with Pakistan. India shifted its attention from one superpower to the other to balance power, and as the world moved from being bipolar to unipolar, India transitioned from supporting the USSR to the US.

Peace and Conflict: The Ongoing Saga Between India and Pakistan

-Bavana Thalathoti Vinod, VI BA JPsEng

The long-standing conflict between India and Pakistan has caused persistent tension and instability in the region. The conflict stems from various factors, including religion, history, geography, and border disputes. Despite several attempts to achieve peace, the India-Pakistan conflict remains a challenge to regional stability and global security.

The split of India in 1947 was the catalyst for the conflict between India and Pakistan. The division of the country created Pakistan as a Muslim state, and India became a predominantly Hindu country. This division led to widespread violence and communal riots, resulting in the deaths of millions and migration of people across borders. These events created distrust and animosity between the two nations that continue to this day.

The long-standing dispute over the region of Kashmir between India and Pakistan has been a major source of hostility between the two nations. Both countries claim sovereignty over the region, which has led to numerous conflicts and thousands of deaths. Kashmir has a religious and cultural dimension as well, with the majority of the population in Indian-administered Kashmir being Muslim, while India is a secular country with a Hindu majority. Pakistan has supported the demand for self-determination in Kashmir, further exacerbating tensions between the two nations.

Cross-border terrorism is another cause of tension between India and Pakistan. India accuses Pakistan of supporting terrorist groups that attack Indian-administered territory, including in Kashmir. Pakistan, on the other hand, alleges India's support for terrorist activities in its province of Balochistan and other areas. This blame game has resulted in a cycle of retaliation, hindering any efforts towards achieving peace. Despite numerous attempts to promote peace through diplomatic discussions, confidence-building measures, and international mediation, mistrust, lack of progress on key issues, and violence have posed challenges to these efforts.

In recent years, there have been positive developments, such as the opening of a corridor in 2018 that allows Sikh pilgrims to visit a sacred site in Pakistan from India. Efforts to revive official talks between India and Pakistan have been made, but maintaining a lasting peace will continue to be difficult in the foreseeable future.



Nagaland: The Confession Of A Soul

-Tali Amer, IV HSPS

A state known for its numerous indigenous tribes and rich culture, with festivals and markets honouring the cultures of the various tribes, existed in the remote rivers and valleys of northeastern India. This state was known as Nagaland, and it had a vibrant atmosphere that instilled in visitors a sense of beauty. It shares its border with Arunachal Pradesh, Myanmar, Manipur, and Assam

Consequently, every year in the chilly month of December, people from all walks of life enjoy the festivities of the "Hornbill Festival," which is held from the first to the tenth of December and features a celebration of the cultures and cuisines of all the ethnic tribes in Nagaland. whilst, on the other hand, a close enemy lurks to shackle the people of the Hills for its own beneficial purpose. A scourge known as "AFSPA" in India. Famously known as the Armed forces (extraordinary Powers) Act, 1958, this Indian Parliamentary law gives the Indian Armed Forces extraordinary authority to uphold public order in "disturbed areas"; Nagaland is one of these locations.

AFSPA AND THE OTING INCIDENT

On December 4th 2021, the 21st Special Forces based in Assam ambushed eight coal miners traveling home from work, resulting in the death of six and leaving two critically injured. Villagers who heard gunshots became enraged and fought with the security personnel who were allegedly trying to hide the dead bodies. The special forces personnel then opened fire against unarmed villagers, killing seven more people, while the villagers set fire to three special forces vehicles. The reason for the operation was based on intelligence input about the presence of militants belonging to NSCN(K) and ULFA-I. However, some found it puzzling that the mission was carried out after "credible information" was provided from intelligence sources. The AFSPA defended the incident as a case of mistaken identity and Home Minister Amit Shah supported this claim in Parliament. Following the incident, a committee was formed to recommend the withdrawal of AFSPA (1958) from Nagaland, but it was extended for six months until September 30th by the union home ministry.

A WOUND THAT WON'T HEAL

A day after the tragic tragedy in Oting village, on the evening of December 5, candles were held high, black flags were displayed everywhere, and people were dressed in their respective traditional attire. All joined together in protest and called for the removal of the "AFSPA" from Nagaland. The Eastern Nagaland Peoples Organisation (ENPO) encouraged the local tribes to boycott the Hornbill festival in 2022 beginning in December in protest to the revocation of the AFSPA, which led to six tribes withdrawing from the celebration last year due to the incident. Moreover, the ENPO appealed to the people living in Eastern Nagaland to hoist black flags in all households and remember those killed in the Mon incident. Moreover, the ENPO has also resolved to observe December 4 and 5 as "Black Days" in the entire region of eastern Nagaland. And to add to that, for an "Indian" living in the northeast society, there is a wound that won't heal, by which I mean the wound of pain inculcated by AFSPA which only adds salts to the wound. The family's sole breadwinner, who is a cancer survivor, is waiting to return from work as I write this with sadness. Little did they realise that he would go on to become one with the stars. In conclusion, AFSPA is acknowledged as a delicate subject that needs to be raised in the public eye in order to bring justice to the hapless victim. Even though we Nagas are capable of forgiving, this wound cannot be closed; it must remain open.



Untreated Africa

-Monesh B, II BA PsSo

Africa is a continent with a wide range of cultures and natural resources, but it is also prone to protracted wars where residents must continually fight for their lives. Conflicts exist everywhere in the world, and your answer will determine how you handle them. The main cause of the strife in Africa is the legacy of colonialism. The seed they sowed has grown into a massive tree that is now rooted in the soils of Africa, causing a variety of sub-factors such as war brought on by a mixture of ethnic groups, economic inequality, ineffective government, corruption, and so forth.

Many African countries have abundant natural resources, but these resources are frequently controlled by few elite groups, leaving the rest of the population impoverished. As a result, tensions have arisen between various socioeconomic classes, as well as between different regions within countries. Furthermore, the existing ethnic and cultural barriers as a result of the various ethnic composition of the countries have resulted in disputes between different groups inside the countries as well as tensions between surrounding countries. Somali civil war, Rwandan genocide, and Eritrean Ethiopian war are among of Africa's biggest ethnic conflicts.

On the one side, we have ineffective government (caused by capitalism and a mixed-ethnic population), corruption, and Elite groups; on the other, we have poor people who suffer from racial conflict, malnutrition, and unhygienic living conditions with a lack of water. What steps can be taken to effect change? What must we do and what should we do? How is it possible that the poorest continent has such a wealth of natural resources? There needs to be change in Africa.

There is no single solution to avoid conflicts in Africa. However, there are several approaches that can be taken to reduce the intensity of the conflict and promote peace and stability - Corruption, lack of accountability and poor governance are often at the root of conflicts in Africa. Governments that are transparent, accountable, and responsive to the needs of their citizens are less likely to experience unrest and violence. Civil society organizations, such as human rights groups and religious organizations, play a critical role in promoting peace and stability. Supporting these organizations, through funding and other means can help to build a strong and vibrant civil society that can help to prevent conflict. Economic inequality and poverty can fuel conflict by creating competition for scarce resources. Addressing inequality through policies that promote economic growth and development can reduce tensions and promote stability.

I believe we can strive towards a more peaceful and stable Africa by employing these strategies.

The State of Diplomacy and International Relations Post Covid-19 Pandemic

-Alan Joseph Benny, VI BA EPS

Every aspect of modern human existence has been profoundly affected by the coronavirus pandemic. Furthermore, it had a negative impact on foreign relations and policies. The events of 2020, particularly the state of healthcare, will have a significant impact on diplomacy in the years to come as we attempt to get used to this new "NORMAL." Let's examine this subject in the context of India with a particular emphasis on China, Pakistan, and the USA. Trade relations with our neighbor China continue to deteriorate as India seeks to reduce trade deficits and increase import tariffs. Also, the move to expand ties with Taiwan and higher scrutiny of Chinese companies seem to have irked officials in Beijing. Also, with rising public sentiment against China after the LOC runoff in May 2020, relations look bleak, especially given the paradigm shift in the outlook of Chinese diplomacy since it emerged as a formidable superpower of sorts. Relations with Pakistan continue to severely deteriorate under the PM Imran Khan with public sentiment mounting against him both in India and Pakistan. Since the Pulwama attack in 2019, international agencies have expressed serious concerns regarding the state of diplomacy. The relations nose-dived further following the abrogation of Article 370 of India's Constitution in August 2019, that revoked the special status of Jammu and Kashmir.

The move angered Pakistan, which downgraded its diplomatic ties with India and expelled the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad.

Things seem to look bright in terms of relations with the US, given the forward push by the Indian officials in the Indian Subcontracting Expo 2021. Also, the office of President Joe Biden has placed a greater emphasis on trade with India and increase in partnerships. US India Business Council president Nisha Desai Biswal has said that the ties between the two nations continue to be "strong and vibrant" and 2021 will provide significant opportunities to broaden and deepen this partnership.

2020 was not only a year in which there was a global pandemic; it was also a year in which there were widespread issues with intercommunal conflict and an unparalleled level of global recession. The secret to recovery and progress lies in international connections and the creation of a broad consensus to handle global concerns.



How Can National Security be A Threat to Peace?

-Kevin Jacob, IV BA PSEC

“National Security must be the result of peace and not vice-versa.” A territory is said to be peaceful and safe not when it is guarded instead only when each individual can walk down safely without any guarding force. Today, almost all countries provide peace in the form of national security and in that name most of them have lost peace. The territories of Kashmir, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh etc are being deprived of peace in the name of national security. Most recently the Supreme Court in ‘Media One’ verdict stated, “The State is using national security as a tool to deny citizens remedies provided under the law. This is not compatible with the rule of law.” Recent happenings also suggest the same. It is high time to change this perspective i.e.; Peace is the result of national security.

To have a change it is necessary to understand the meaning of peace and initiate peace building not as a part of national security instead by accepting peace to be a fundamental element. The concept of peace is broad in sense as it includes both negative and positive peace. The former refers to the absence of violence (Peacekeeping) and the latter refers to the absence of structural violence and mutual love (Peacebuilding and Peacemaking). It must be the latter that the state must concentrate on.

Peace building operations must be to reduce tensions in troubled areas and for that the national security must be both resolution oriented and output oriented or else it will suppress the entire socio-economic and political activity, unfolding many complicated events, thus making national security a threat to peace.

While framing National Security policies, it is important to note that it should not hamper or threaten the gentle flow of peace. For that it must always be based on Sustainable Peace Building, in which, there exists inclusive politics by including all the actors and institutions. By playing inclusive politics through Sustainable Peace Building, it divides society into 3 layers i.e., Top Layer, Middle Layer and Local Layer. Top Layers must be output-oriented and must be engaged in negotiation, mediation and give importance to peacekeeping. The Middle Layer, including various influencers, elite groups or pressure groups must be resolution oriented by giving importance to the root cause of various turmoil. Lastly, the Local Layer or the grassroot level must involve themselves in promoting local peace through the method of peacebuilding and peacekeeping and also they provide the means for mutual love and the absence of structural violence. Thus, these three structures are important in promoting both positive and negative peace.



Unfortunately, in the present political scenario, most of the countries are being engaged in political realism, where one uses the realist theory of peace building, which maintains peace (negative peace) through the influence of hegemonic power. The realist theory argues that a peaceful scenario is maintained by preserving the interest of hegemonic powers. Most recently, if Ukraine could satisfy the interests of Russia (hegemonic power), the war could have been avoided. This strategy included in national security and peace is a threat moreover that it is unethical, since it includes politics of separation. Today, the strategies used by Conflict Management Schools are being dominated by resolving peace, which is highly threatening. The former upholds the involvement or the ability of powers in ending violence and does not focus on internal conflicts or structural violence. In short, when National Security adopts the methods and strategies of Realist Theory and Conflict Management School, the former becomes a threat to peace itself.

In order to maintain national security, conflict resolution and complementing school measures must always be used. Due to the fact that the former emphasises interpersonal issues and seeks to focus on the problem's fundamental cause, while the latter employs de-escalation techniques and multi-track diplomacy (or involves three structures, i.e. inclusive politics). When National Security is used in conjunction with these strategies, peace has a broader meaning. When national security is approached narrowly, it poses a threat to peace.

The Civil War in Myanmar: An Eventual Outcome

-A. Priyadharsini, IV BA PSEC

Myanmar gained independence from Great Britain in 1948 and initially adopted a parliamentary democracy. However, in 1964, the military staged a coup, establishing a military junta that held complete control over the country's political, constitutional, and economic aspects. Although a civilian government was established in 2011, the military retained significant power. Following the National League for Democracy's victory in the 2021 elections, the State Administration Council took over Myanmar's administration.

The establishment of the People's Defense Force by the National Unity Government in May 2021 has contributed to the ongoing conflict in Myanmar as the largest opposition alliance against the junta. The 2021 coup has exacerbated tensions between the junta and other opposition groups and intensified the Rohingya genocide in Rakhine State. Western countries currently do not see any benefits to intervening. The conflict between the Bamar-dominated central government and ethnic armed groups in seven ethnic states has been persistent since independence in 1948. The military replaced the country's representative democracy for 26 years after General Ne Win's ousting in 1962, and the military refused to recognize the NLD's victory in the 1990 elections. The NLD, led by Aung San Suu Kyi, won again in the 2015 general elections, but the military extended its rule by 25 years.

Before the 2021 revolution, the people of Myanmar had enjoyed democratic governance, open communication, and economic development. However, the military's refusal to relinquish power has created conflict between the military government and the pro-democracy movement, resulting in environmental degradation, economic harm, and an increase in refugees and internally displaced persons. Despite efforts for peaceful resolution, military rule has been reinstated, with the military announcing plans for elections in 2023. However, due to the military's control over the election commission and the reservation of seats for the military, these elections are unlikely to be free or fair. Any violence during the election could damage the opposition's international reputation.

There is a dearth of trustworthy data gathered at the national level about the state of the nation. Individual reports, typically of limited instances, exist but are challenging to objectively verify. Some claims are made by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, which produced an interactive map showing the ongoing fighting. The only fact that could be established with sure is that since the coup, the violence has only increased and spread. The eventual outcome of the civil war is, however, still up in the air.

Armenia and Azerbaijan: A Wider Conflict

-Sharon Sebastin, IV BA PSEC

The protracted struggle between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh has forged unexpected alliances across religious, racial, and geopolitical boundaries in the South Caucasus. Armenia, which has a majority of Christians, has received economic support from Iran, which is governed by Shiite clerics. Azerbaijan, which is predominantly Shiite, has forged a strategic partnership with Turkey, a Sunni majority nation.

This combination has mostly been seen as an example of politics creating strange bedfellows in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict: where Azerbaijan, which won a decisive military win over Armenia in a brief but crucial war over the region in 2020, decisively shifted the conflict's momentum in its favour. In the meantime, Iran has grown apprehensive that Israel, an ally of Azerbaijan, is utilising it as a launchpad for operations against Iran. The perceived prospect of being trapped within an Israeli-Gulf Arab alliance to the south and an Israeli-Turkic alliance to the north could push Tehran to openly intervene in the conflict on the Armenian side and attempt to undermine the Azerbaijani state, which would try to arm and fuel separatism between the Iranian Azeri community. Azerbaijan and Armenia are at odds over ownership of a section of land that connects Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia, which is putting the cease-fire between them in jeopardy.

Iran is likely to openly back Armenia more than it has in the past if conflict breaks out between Armenia and Azerbaijan once more since the stakes are significantly bigger. Armenia has reportedly received anti-tank missile systems and missiles from Iran since last autumn, according to Azerbaijani media sources, however Yerevan refutes these claims. It is possible for a conflict in the South Caucasus to escalate into a crisis, one that would involve both NATO and the United States (in support of Azerbaijan, Israel, and Turkey) and Russia (in support of Armenia and Iran). This would cause yet another rift in the West's tumultuous relationship with Russia and solidify a growing military alliance between Tehran and Moscow.

In an effort to reduce tensions, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken has had trilateral talks with Aliyev and Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan of Armenia, asking Aliyev to quickly reopen a business route that connects Nagorno-Karabakh to Armenia in order to prevent a humanitarian catastrophe. Both presidents have received phone calls from Charles Michel, president of the European Council, asking them to refrain from exacerbating the situation. However, until the international community urgently recognises how this dispute between two small nations could escalate into a tragedy with global implications, a resolution is unlikely to take place.

The Abraham Accords: A Diplomatic Breakthrough in a Troubled Region

-Ayeishaani Yadav, VI BA HEP

The Abraham Accords, signed in 2020, are a game changer in the Middle East. The US-mediated agreements created trade and diplomatic ties between Israel and four Arab nations that had not previously recognised Israel's right to exist: the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Morocco, and Sudan.

To understand the significance of the Abraham Accords, it is necessary to consider the historical context of the conflict between Israel and some of its Arab neighbours. Since Israel's founding in 1948, it has been embroiled in a series of wars and territorial disputes with its Arab neighbours. The accords represent a major milestone in the quest for peace in the Middle East. They represent a departure from the traditional approach to peace negotiations, which often focused on the Palestinian-Israeli conflict as the key obstacle to peace in the region. Instead, the accords recognize that regional dynamics are shifting, and that there is a growing recognition among Arab countries that Israel can be a partner for peace and prosperity in the region. It also reflects a changing political landscape in the Middle East, where several Arab countries took the historic step of recognizing Israel's right to exist, marking a departure from the traditional Arab consensus on the Palestinian issue, creating new opportunities for regional cooperation and exchange,

Some of the reasons why the Abraham Accords succeeded in taking place was the shared interest in countering Iran's influence in the region, the changing political landscape in the Middle East, including the shifting alliances and priorities of regional powers, and lastly, Trump administration's "maximum pressure" campaign against Iran and its withdrawal from the Iran nuclear deal, creating a sense of urgency among Middle Eastern countries.

Despite this, the Abraham Accords raise questions about the broader implications for peace and conflict in the Middle East. While the accords represent a significant breakthrough, they also raise concerns about the potential for worsening relations with other Arab countries that have not yet recognized Israel. The Palestinian leadership has criticized the accords as a betrayal of their cause, and some experts worry that the normalization of relations with Israel could undermine Arab solidarity and fuel further conflict. Keeping these concerns aside, the Abraham Accords represent a significant step towards regional peace and stability as they demonstrate that peace is possible through diplomatic negotiations, even in the most fraught and complex geopolitical contexts.

PEACE OR WAR: YOUR CHOICE

-Marietta Manu, VI BA EPS

When diplomacy ends, war begins and peace ceases.
Blood-stained relations or ready-to-give blood relations,
Hostility or hospitality,
Injecting enmity on innocent minds or
Chanting prayers for world peace,
Striving only for self-gains or
Endeavouring towards development and gains of whole,
Choosing hostility over fraternity,
The choice is yours.

The boundaries between nations are meant for peace
And not to create division and enmity.

Everything can be solved to an extent when we realise,
If it is wrong when they do it,
It is wrong when we do it as well!

A RHYTHM FOR HARMONY

-Unitta Anna Shaji, VI BA JPsEng

The days were short
And lessons taught
But not one on peace
Not even a single piece
Explosion of war
I heard near and far
I hunted for peace and love
But found, a bleeding dove
World in crutches
Coming up from bloody ditches
When will the wounded dove heal
And sore high to spread the feel
The feeling of peace and valour
In each and every hour
So that we can all live
Gifting peace, before we leave
Let the dove fly high
Giving everyone a sigh
The sigh of relief and joy
Even from each little girl and boy

WAR AND PEACE

-Brundha K N, VI BA EPS

The world was full of peace,
Sharing all the love we feel
Our world was in lovely green,
With human hearts pretty clean.

Later came the greed,
Which led to the bleed.
Our world turned red,
With fullness of blood.

Fights raised all-around,
Humanity is nowhere found.
Darkness covered the face,
In trying to run the race.

The world was full of peace,
But now war has conquered the grave.





Jinsa Deena Mathew, VI BA EPS



Nikitha Kishore, VI BA HEP



Devika Shibu Kumar, VI BA JPsEng



Sayan Halder
II BA Applied Economics



Shawna John, VI BA HEP

*"The Balance of
power is the scale
of Peace."*
Thomas Paine



Hewin Byju, VI BA JPsEng

*"Voting is the expression of our
commitment to ourselves, one another,
this country and this world."*
-Sharon Salzberg



Debojyoti Chatterjee,
IV BSc BTGE

*"You have to know the
past to understand the
present"*
-Carl Sagan



Devika Shibu Kumar, VI BA JPsEng

ANNUAL REPORTS

ANEXARTISIA 2022 - An Independence Day online Quiz

Date: 14/08/2022 to 15/08/2022

The government of India has launched the Bharat ki Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to celebrate 75 illustrious years of progress in India, encompassing its rich history, diverse population, exquisite culture, and outstanding accomplishments. On August 14 and 15, 2022, the Department of Political Science organised "ANEXARTISIA 2022" - An Independence Day Online Quiz in remembrance of this day. The major goal of the quiz was to demonstrate the key principles of the Indian Constitution while engaging the participants in an unique and intriguing way.

GUEST TALK- Constitutional values and public policy

Date: 24/08/2022

The Department of Political Science organized a guest talk on Constitutional Values and Public Policy on 24th August 2022. On this occasion the department had invited Prof Mohan Rao Bolla, Principal, Kristu Jayanti College of Law as the Resource Person. The session revolved around the objective of bringing awareness about values of the Indian Constitution and to identify the significance of public policy in the Indian Constitution which intended to cherish the glory and reaffirm our commitment to upholding the ideology of the great Indian constitution.



DISCOURSE ON THE BOOK “WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHT”

Date: 25/8/2022

On 25th August 2022, Kristu Jayanti College's Department of Political Science, in collaboration with the Library and Information Centre, hosted a book launch for "Western Political Thought." The session was graced by Dr. S.J. Michael, faculty member of Political Science. He congratulated the author and praised the book for being a treasure trove of knowledge. The book covers various topics such as the philosophies of Aristotle, Plato, Hobbes, Rousseau and other modern thinkers. Dr. Kaveri Swami, the author, gave a brief abstract and review of the book, speaking of her journey as an author.



ALUMNI TALK - “CAREER GUIDANCE”

Date: 08/09/2022



On 8th September 2022, the students of Political Science Department got an opportunity to attend career guidance by Capt. George Johns Thampy. Captain George addressed the pupils with the responsibilities of being a student. He underlined the importance of developing positive habits, such as time management and reading, as well as the importance of setting short-term, attainable goals. Morals and values, in Captain Thampy's opinion, should be upheld by all people since they influence how one lives. Captain Thampy also shared his life experiences as a commander in the army and how he overcomes new challenges every day.

REPORT ON EXPERIENTIAL VISIT TO DELHI

Date: 22/09/2022 - 29/09/2022

Between September 22 and September 24, 2022, the Department of Political Science organised an immersive trip for PSEC and PSSO III students to the Parliament of India, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Rashtrapati Bhavan Museum, India Gate, and other significant locations in New Delhi. 14 chosen students went on the trip, and the major goals were to improve skill development and give students a chance to get hands-on experience with the Indian parliamentary system.



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE - “CONTOURS OF POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH ASIA REGION: CHANGING SECURITY PRIORITIES AND PERSPECTIVES”

Date: 12/10/2022 to 13/10/2022

The International Conference on “Contours of Political Developments in South Asian Region: Changing Security Priorities and Perspectives” was held on 12th and 13th October 2022, by the Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous). The objective of the event is to understand the changing security priorities in South Asian Region and to identify the recent socio-economic and Political developments in the region. The conference invited internationally eminent academicians, scholars and researchers on a shared platform to identify and arrive at possible solutions with a focus on research and effective policy for the overall development of South Asia as a region.

REPORT ON NATIONAL UNITY DAY

Date: 31/10/2022

On October 31, 2022, the Department of Political Science held the Unity Day Exhibition to honour Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's 147th birthday. The department organised a day-long exhibition that featured unique displays on Sardar Patel's life along with cultural performances with the goal of fostering a sense of national need and unity as well as raising awareness of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's contributions to Indian society. Eighty students from Sri Siddhartha Sanivasa High School attended the ceremony in addition to pupils from Kristu Jayanti College.



REPORT ON 'PARAMANU' – MOVIE SCREENING ON DISARMAMENT

Date: 22/11/2022

The Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), Bengaluru organized a movie screening on disarmament "Paramanu" the story of Pokhran on 22nd November 2022. The objective of the event was to encourage students to gain team spirit, creativity, self-motivation, and social values and help students expand their horizons of knowledge and experience. The movie is based on the true account of India's nuclear test at Pokhran in 1998, it demonstrates how India came to be recognised as a nuclear state. It was an opportunity for the students to gain more knowledge about the significant events of India in nuclear experiments and achievements.

VOTERS AWARENESS, VOTER REGISTRATION PROGRAM AND RALLY FOR VOTERS AWARENESS

Date: 25/11/2022

The Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), National Service Scheme (NSS) and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA), in collaboration with Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), organized a Voter ID registration drive from 22nd to 25th November 2022. More than 200 students were on the voter's list. The drive was concluded with a voter's awareness rally on 25th November from Kristu Jayanti College to K. Narayanapura Main Road. Students held placards, distributed pamphlets, and raised slogans to create awareness about the importance of voting. The main objective was to create awareness for voters about the upcoming election and electoral process.

GUEST TALK ON CONSTITUTIONAL DAY - "INDIA – THE MOTHER OF DEMOCRACY: MAJOR CHALLENGES"

Date: 25/11/2022

On November 25, 2022, the Department of Political Science hosted a guest lecture on "India, the mother of democracy: Major Challenges". Dr. S.Y. Surendra Kumar, Professor, Department of Political Science, Bangalore University, was called by the department to serve as a resource person on this occasion. The chief guest gave a detailed speech on democratic ideas and their applicability, emphasising the importance of the Constitution of India in the modern world. The lecture provided insight into the Indian Constitution's guiding principles, values, and ideals for the students.



“PUBLIC PERSONNEL SYSTEM IN INDIA AND USA: COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT”

Date: 12/01/2023

On January 12, 2023, the Department of Political Science at Kristu Jayanti College hosted an interactive lecture titled ‘Public Personnel Systems in India and USA: Comparative Assessment’ in collaboration with the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch. Dr. Krishna K. Tummala, Professor Emeritus at Kansas State University, and Shri. T.M. Vijay Bhaskar, IAS (Retd.), Former Chief Secretary, Govt of Karnataka, were the speaker and chair, respectively. Dr. Tummala discussed the ranking system used in India and America, while also acknowledging the social perils that exist in America.

REPORT ON MOCK ELECTION – 2023

Date: 25/01/2023

On January 25, 2023, National Voters Day, the Department of Political Science of Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous) held a mock election. The oath-taking ceremony was presided over by Fr. Deepu Joy, the student welfare officer at Kristu Jayanti College. The election process adhered to the essential principles, which included the nominating of candidates, party-based campaigning, and general interaction with the students while addressing the party agendas and manifestos. Students of all three years cast their votes in a ballot after the inaugural session. Students' responses to the voting process were conflicted, ranging from excitement to anticipation.



REPORT ON SAMVIDHANADA ARIVU (Student Outreach Programme)

Date: 27/01/2023

The Department of Political Science organized “Samvidhanada Arivu” a student outreach programme. Political Science Club Coordinator Dr. Deekshith Kumar M along with 14 students visited Siddhartha Government School on 27th January 2023 to commemorate the 74th Republic Day. The main objective was to create awareness for the school children about the significance of Republic Day and Nationality. Our students interacted with the school children to bring awareness about the Indian Constitution, National Flag, National Anthem etc. The Club Coordinator spoke about the significance of Nationality, Patriotism and an overview of Republic Day.



REPORT ON STUDENT PRESENTATION (To Commemorate Martyr's Day)

Date: 30/01/2023



To honour Martyrs Day, the Department of Political Science conducted a student presentation on January 30, 2023. The purpose of the day was to educate the pupils about wonderful people who gave their lives in defence of their country and to educate the pupils about the active involvement of leaders in various Indian movements. During this session, a few students gave presentations on martyrs. In addition to discussing well-known figures like M.K. Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, and Bhagat Singh, they also discussed Alluri Sita Rama Raju and Baburao Pullesur Shedmake with the students.

REPORT ON INTERCOLLEGIATE FEST: HUMANTRA' 22-23 – SAMISHRA: CELEBRATING DIVERSITY

Date: 22/02/2023

On February 22, 2023, the Department of Social Sciences and Languages hosted HUMANTRA 22-23, an intra-collegiate fest with the theme Samishra - Celebrating Diversity, to establish a venue for students to showcase their abilities and to educate children on the importance of actively participating in extracurricular activities. The Department of Political Science conducted the event 'Young Leader 2023' which saw the participants don the role of policy experts addressing various social issues and providing feasible solutions for them.



REPORT ON FIELD VISIT TO MYSORE

Date: 01/03/2023

On March 1, 2023, the Department of Political Science at Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous) sponsored a field trip to Mysore to foster practical exposure to explore the value of historical places and facilitate skill development. The Mysore University, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, St. Philomena's Church, and other locations in Mysuru were visited by the VI sem HEP, EPS, and JPENG students.



The students benefited from it in terms of gaining real-world knowledge, social activism, an appreciation for historical sites, and lifelong experiences.

FIELD VISIT TO MYSURU

Date: 03/03/2023

The Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous) organized a field visit to Mysuru on 03/03/2023. The students of IV sem PSEN, PSSO and PSEC visited the Mysore University, Sri Chamarajendra Zoological Gardens, St. Philomena's Church and other places in Mysuru. The objective was to enhance skill development and nurture practical exposure to study the significance of historical places. The visit to Mysuru Palace provided an opportunity to obtain practical knowledge of the rich heritage and culture of the Wodeyar Dynasty.



REPORT ON MOCK PARLIAMENT

Date: 10/04/2023

The Department of Political Science conducted its flagship event Mock Parliament 2023 on April 10th 2023. There were two sessions in total; one from 11:00 to 12:45 PM and the other from 2:30 to 4:00 PM. The main objective was to create awareness about the significance of the Indian Parliamentary System and involve the students in the process of the parliament. The mock parliament is a demonstration of the political processes in the Lok Sabha of the Indian Parliament. It aims to provide holistic training and public speaking and acting with extensive knowledge about parliamentary procedures.





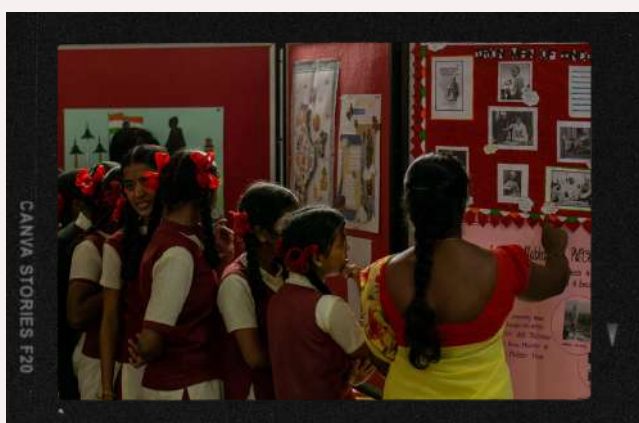
MOCK PARLIAMENT 2023



YOUNG LEADER '23



GNANA SANGAMA



UNITY DAY EXHIBITION



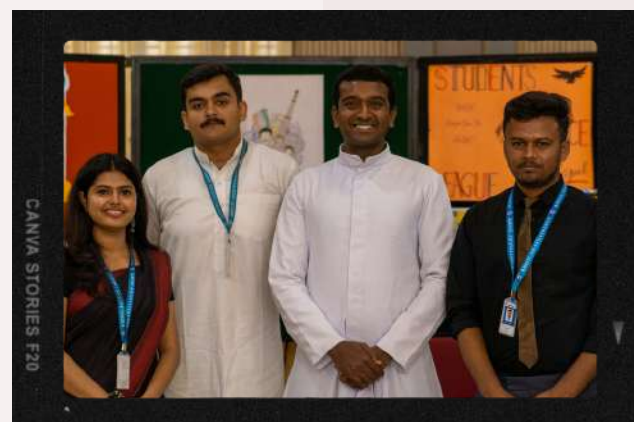
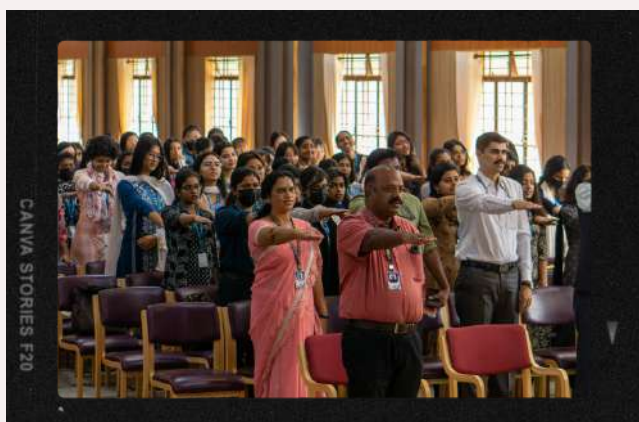
EXPERT LECTURE
WITH DR. K. TUMMALA



EXPERT LECTURE
WITH DR. S. KUMAR



FIELD VISIT TO
MYSORE



MOCK ELECTION 2023



EXPERIENTIAL VISIT TO DELHI



Kristu Jayanti College

AUTONOMOUS

Bengaluru

Reaccredited A++ Grade by NAAC | Affiliated to Bengaluru North University

An Institution managed by CMI Fathers

Awarded A++ Grade
by NAAC with CGPA 3.78 out of 4

BEST EMERGING COLLEGE OF THE CENTURY
at NATIONAL LEVEL



India Today - MDRA Survey 2022

Kristu Jayanti School of Management

MBA (International Finance, HR, Finance, Marketing,
Business Intelligence & Analytics)

Kristu Jayanti College of Law

B.A., LL.B. | B.B.A., LL.B. | B.Com., LL.B.
(5 year Integrated Programme)

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

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MSW Master of Social Work
M.Sc. Psychology
M.Sc. Counselling Psychology
M.Sc. Clinical Psychology
MA English Literature
MA Kannada
MA Journalism & Mass Communication
MA Public Administration
BA Psychology & Journalism [PYJO]
BA Journalism & English Literature [JOEN]
BA Psychology & English Literature [PYEN]
BA Political Science & Sociology [PSSO]
BA History & Political Science [HSPS]
BA English Literature & Performing Arts [ENPA]
BA Journalism & Political Science [JOPS]
BA English Literature
BA Psychology
BA Visual Communication
BA Applied Economics

FACULTY OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

M.Com. Master of Commerce
M.Com. Financial Analysis
MA Economics
BBA Bachelor of Business Administration
BBA Business Analytics
BBA Aviation Management
BBA Tourism and Hospitality Management
BBA Branding and Advertising
BBA Retail Management
B.Com. Bachelor of Commerce
B.Com. Professional
B.Com. Integrated with ACCA
B.Com. Business Analytics
B.Com. Integrated with CMA
B.Com. Tourism
B.Com. Logistics and Supply Chain Management
B.Com. International Business and Finance

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

MCA Master of Computer Applications
M.Sc. Computer Science
M.Sc. Data Science
M.Sc. Biotechnology
M.Sc. Microbiology
M.Sc. Biochemistry
M.Sc. Forensic Science
BCA Bachelor of Computer Applications with Analytics
BCA with Cloud Computing
B.Sc. Data Science
B.Sc. Computer Science & Mathematics [CSMM]
B.Sc. Computer Science & Electronics [CSEL]
B.Sc. Physics & Computer Science [PHCS]
B.Sc. Statistics & Mathematics [STMM]
B.Sc. Statistics & Economics [STEC]
B.Sc. Statistics & Computer Science [STCS]
B.Sc. Physics & Electronics [PHEL]
B.Sc. Internet of Things (IoT)
B.Sc. Biotechnology & Genetics [BTGE]
B.Sc. Biotechnology & Botany [BTBO]
B.Sc. Biotechnology & Biochemistry [BTBC]
B.Sc. Microbiology & Genetics [MBGE]
B.Sc. Biotechnology & Forensic Science [BTFS]
B.Sc. Forensic Science

All UG Programmes are for 3 years (Degree) or 4 years (Honours)

Research Centre - Biotechnology, Commerce, Management, Psychology

**Apply
online**

Application Forms are Available on the College Website
www.kristujayanti.edu.in



Kristu Jayanti College, Autonomous

K. Narayanapura, Kothanur P.O., Bengaluru, Karnataka - 560 077. Tel: 080-68737777 | Fax: 080-68737799
Mob: +91 9449451111 | E-mail: admission@kristujayanti.com