DEJURE

Dezvoltare Durabilă

April 2024

**Kristu Jayanti College Autonoumous
Department of Political Science**

MA Public Administration

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ABOUT US

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.

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.

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.

THE COURSE

With its founding in 2023, Public Administration (PG) offers a thorough curriculum of study and research in the following core areas of the field: public policy, political economy, emergency management, budget analysis, public finance management, local government, performance management, public accountability, economic development, and nonprofit management. In the spirit of harmonious self-governance via practical education, liberty in academia, and equitable access to education are the core values of the subject. ICT-enabled teaching strategies that prioritize student engagement are approved, and a continuous assessment process that includes practical assignments and unanticipated exams is in place. The goal of the course is to empower our varied student population to become effective professionals, model citizens, and contribute positively to the social, political, and academic spheres of their home countries in the future.

For more information scan the QR provided below
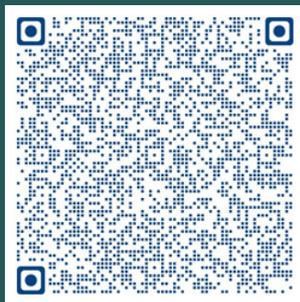
DR. KAVERI SWAMI
(HOD)

MS. ANJALI BAJAJ
(CLASS ANIMATOR)

DR. DEEKSHITH
KUMAR. M

DR. S.J.MICHAEL

DR. LOITONGBAM
JAYA DEVI

The First Batch 2023-25

MESSAGES

Enhancing student's competency and creativity have always been a hallmark of Kristu Jayanti College. The college has always been keen on creating empowered students and molding them to be responsible citizen of the country.

Dejure, released by the Department of Political Science PG, is a fine reflection of this vision of the institution. It has comprehended various ideas and perspectives of students on the topic.

I vehemently congratulate and convey my best wishes to the effort, that the scholars has put forward. May the Almighty support and guide all the members of the department for all the ventures they are yet to commit.

I join, in the happiness of the department and the students on this most delightful occasion of their magazine release.

FR. DR. AUGUSTINE GEORGE
(PRINCIPAL)

It is an honour to be a part of this publication. I am glad to say that the students of MA Public Administration have come up with their first newsletter- Dejure presenting the theme of sustainable development.

I am thrilled for the responses that the magazine is about to get. This publication is a great platform for students to showcase their talents and gives students a medium to express their ideas, views and thought.

I take this as an opportunity to appreciate all the staff coordinator, students and faculties. I look forward for more similar initiatives from the department.

DR. GOPUKUMAR A.V
(DEAN)
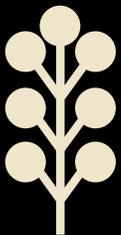
It is with great pleasure that I share this exciting news of presenting the newsletter- DEJURE by PG Public Administration students which aims to promote knowledge sharing and facilitate fruitful discussions on various topics of Public Administration.

It features articles, field visits, panel discussions, expert lectures and case studies from experts and practitioners in the field, providing valuable insights and perspectives on the activities of the Department.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank everyone who has contributed to the creation and release of this newsletter.

Special thanks to the editorial team, writers, and designers who have worked diligently to bring this newsletter. Your hard work and dedication are greatly appreciated.

Best Wishes

DR. KAVERI SWAMI
(HOD)

"Competition is great but collaboration is where the magic happens"

I am delighted to be a part of the launch of the first newsletter- Dejure by our PG Public Administration student who have put tremendous effort and strived for the best outcome of the newsletter.

The enthusiasm and dedication of the students is appreciable and it provided them an understanding and cooperation of bringing things together.

Commendable job by the editorial team, scholars and researchers who worked tirelessly to come up with such a good initiative and work. Kudos to your endeavors!

MS. ANJALI BAJAJ
(CLASS ANIMATOR)
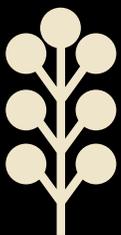
FROM THE *Editor*

Dezvoltare Durabilă: A Walk to Sustainable Ideologies
-Sungnya Khullo, MA Public Administration (1st Year)

Welcome to the First edition of "**Dejure**", the newsletter of the Department of Public Administration.

The Department of Public Administration has been dedicated to provide quality education and training to students interested in pursuing a career in the public sector. Our faculty members are experts in their fields and are committed to preparing our students for the challenges of the ever-changing landscape of public administration.

Over the past months, our department has continued to make strides in academic excellence and innovation. In addition to our academic achievements, the department has also been actively engaging with the community through various outreach programs.

These initiatives not only provide valuable real-world experience for our students, but also demonstrate our commitment to serving the public and making a positive impact on society.

This Newsletter focuses on our academic perseverance and achievements and we look towards the future, we are excited to continue our efforts in providing top-notch education and making a positive impact in the public sector.

PUBLICATION

ABOUT THE COLLEGE

Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), situated in Bengaluru, India, embodies the educational vision of St. Kuriakose Elias Chavara (1805-1871), the founder of the religious congregation Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI). The College is affiliated to Bengaluru North University and was reaccredited by NAAC with an 'A++' grade with a CGPA of 3.78 in December 2021. Recognized by UGC under the categories 2(f) & 12(B), the College has been accorded Autonomous Status since 2013 by the University Grants Commission, Government of Karnataka & Bangalore University. The Institution strives to fulfill its mission to provide educational opportunities to all aspiring youth to excel in life by developing academic excellence, fostering values, creating civic responsibility, inculcating environmental concern, and building global competencies in a dynamic learning environment.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

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 department focuses on research on areas affecting polity, society and economic issues in international politics. The Department strives to inculcate research aptitude in students by imparting basic and advanced research skills. The Political Science club stages various activities ranging from Polemic (Debate House), (Quiz), Policrazy, Documentary Presentation, Movie Screening, Mock Election, Youth Parliament and game show etc. Besides, there has been a regular extra-curricular exercise including paper presentation, workshops and other development orientation programs.

ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

In the current era of ever-evolving societal needs, the concept of Democracy stands at a critical juncture. Democratic systems struggle to rise through divisive populist discourses, new disruptive technologies, polarized political landscapes and governance styles that test the limits of their institutions. This necessitates the need to explore the diverse dimensions and perspectives on Democratic governance, transcending the boundaries of traditional voting processes. The conference invites discourses on reimagining democracy in the 21st century and innovating approaches through which we can not only employ citizen's engagement but also foster inclusive participation. In Defiance of the conventional paradigms on democracy, the conference solicits scholarly contributions that focus on a critical analysis of the models of democracy throughout the continents of Asia, Africa, Europe and America. It further seeks to address the unconventional questions regarding inclusivity and role of democracy in addressing the issues of social inequalities, equity, social justice and gender justice. The exploration extends to understand the role of youth and amplifier of democratic values. Finally it calls for confronting the challenges to democracy by forging innovative solutions.

VIBRANT DEMOCRACY
VISION BEYOND THE BALLOT BOX

Editors
Dr. Kaveri Swami, Ms. Riddhi Sanyal
Dr. Deekshith Kumar M, Dr. S.J. Michael
Dr. Loitongbam Jaya Devi, Ms. Anjali Bajaj

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Fast Fashion- A Threat to the Nation

-Sungnya Khullo, 1st year MPAD

The fashion industry wasn't always as harmful. Buying new clothes used to be a rare experience that happened a few times a year in response to changing seasons or outgrowing our existing wardrobes. However, over a period of time shopping turned into a weekly pastime for many people, trend cycles accelerated, and clothing costs decreased.

"Fast fashion plays into the idea that outfit repeating is a fashion faux pas and that if you want to stay relevant, you have to sport the latest looks as they happen."

Fast fashion is characterized as affordable, stylish apparel that quickly and furiously transforms concepts from the catwalk or celebrity culture into finished items in order to satisfy customer demand.

Fashion has become one of the biggest global polluters due to its excessive production and consumption, of which it is a major component. The fast fashion industry is contributing to the triple global problem with its waste, emissions, and new season, new trends, purchase more, buy cheap, move on, and throw away mentality. Although circularity in the textile value chain and sustainable fashion are feasible, global consumers in this century are purchasing more clothing and using it for shorter periods of time than in previous generations, throwing it away as soon as trends change.

With the rise of online shopping, quick fashion stores like Topshop, Zara, and H&M dominated high streets. These companies swiftly and inexpensively copied the styles and design cues from the most prestigious fashion houses. It's understandable how the problem gained traction given that anyone may now purchase anytime they want for fashionable clothing.

The environmental impact of fast fashion is enormous. There is more of a chance that environmental standards may be compromised in an effort to save expenses and expedite manufacturing. The use of inexpensive, hazardous textile dyes is one of the detrimental effects of fast fashion, ranking the sector with agriculture as the world's biggest polluters of clean water. For this reason, Greenpeace has used its detoxifying fashion campaigns throughout the years to put pressure on manufacturers to cut harmful chemicals out of their supply chains.

Cheap fabrics further amplify the effects of quick fashion. One of the most common types of fabric is polyester. It is made from fossil fuels, adds to global warming, and, when cleaned or even worn, can release micro-fibers that increase the amount of plastic in our oceans. In nations like China and India, conventional cotton uses copious amounts of chemicals and water. This increases the likelihood of drought, puts a great deal of strain on water basins, and fuels resource competition between businesses and nearby populations.

The best advice on reducing the environmental impact of fast fashion comes from Patsy Perry, senior lecturer in fashion marketing at the University of Manchester, who says, **"Less is always more."**

The role of Technology in advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

-Joe Kent, 1st Year, MPAD

Technology has become an indispensable tool in our pursuit of sustainable development goals. It offers innovative solutions and opportunities to address various global challenges, from poverty eradication to climate change mitigation. Through the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI), automation, and other technological advancements, we can create a more sustainable future for all.

One of the key areas where technology plays a vital role is in resource management. With the help of AI and data analytics, we can monitor and manage resources more efficiently. For example, smart grids and energy management systems enable us to optimize energy consumption, reduce waste, and promote the use of renewable energy sources. This not only helps in mitigating climate change but also ensures a more sustainable and reliable energy supply.

In the agricultural sector, technology has revolutionized farming practices. AI-powered sensors and drones can monitor soil conditions, crop health, and weather patterns, allowing farmers to make informed decisions about irrigation, fertilization, and pest control. Precision agriculture techniques minimize resource wastage, increase crop yields, and reduce the environmental impact of farming practices. Education and healthcare are also areas where technology has made significant advancements. Through e-learning platforms and digital tools, education can reach remote areas, providing access to quality education for all. Technology also enables telemedicine, allowing healthcare professionals to remotely diagnose and treat patients, especially in underserved areas. This not only improves healthcare access but also reduces the need for travel, decreasing carbon emissions.

Process automation is another aspect where technology drives sustainable development. By automating repetitive tasks, organizations can increase efficiency, reduce errors, and save resources. For example, administrative tasks like data entry, document processing, and record keeping can be automated, freeing up human resources to focus on more complex and value-added activities. This not only improves productivity but also reduces paper usage and waste generation.

However, while technology offers immense opportunities, it also presents challenges that need to be addressed. One of the main concerns is the digital divide, where not everyone has equal access to technology and its benefits. Bridging this gap requires efforts to provide affordable and accessible internet connectivity, along with digital literacy programs to empower individuals and communities.

Another challenge is the ethical use of technology. As AI becomes more advanced, questions arise regarding privacy, data security, and algorithm bias. It is essential to develop robust regulations and ethical frameworks to ensure that technology is used in a responsible and inclusive manner, without compromising individual rights or perpetuating

Violence Against Children

-Vikshitha C.B, 1st Year, MPAD

ABSTRACT

Violence against teens primarily affects children and young adults between the ages of 10 and 29. It usually happens in public places between friends and strangers, and it can involve gang violence in addition to bullying and physical assault with or without weapons (such as the blades and assault weapons). violence against children can also be called as child abuse, it is the abuse or neglect of a child, particularly by a parent or other caregiver, on the physical, sexual, emotional, and/or psychological levels.

INTRODUCTION

When a child under the age of eighteen is subjected to physical, sexual, emotional, or careless treatment—including abuse, neglect, or exploitation—it is reported as violence against them. The home, school, community, or the internet are just a few places where it can happen. Violence against children and abuse of children is the reverse side. Every day, boys and girls experience and witness violence in every nation. The courts and law enforcement agencies are not the only ones with jurisdiction over it. Public opposition that supports proper norms must be encouraged. Crime law is thought to have a preventive impact because of the prejudice associated with trust and penalty. The health and well-being of children are severely harmed by violence. Violence against children includes physical violence, Exposing a child to a situation whereby the Child's life is endangered, ill-treatment or neglect by those in charge of a child or young person, forceable taking or detention of a person with intent to sell the person, stealing a child under 14 years of age, sexual abuse of children and so on. However, the most horrific forms of violence are frequently concealed from the general public. The perpetrators take great care to hide their acts, which exposes children to further harm, especially those who are too young to report or even comprehend what is happening to them. .

One of the fundamental rights protected by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international human rights treaties and standards is the protection of children from all forms of violence. There are no barriers to education, income, class, culture, or ethnic origin when it comes to violence against children. It occurs in homes, schools, online, and in facilities created with the well-being of children in mind. In particular, when the abuser is someone close to them who they depend on for safety and well-being, the majority of girls and boys who are exposed to violence live in fear, loneliness, and isolation and do not know where to turn for assistance. Younger children are particularly vulnerable to violence because it can harm their development irreversibly and they are less able to speak up or ask for help. A troubling situation is the growing number of children who are being targeted in the nation's child rape epidemic. Expanding on a proposal from the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the UN General Assembly requested that the Secretary-General carry out a comprehensive investigation into child abuse and provide suggestions for addressing it. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2018, recently passed by the Parliament, imposes the death penalty on Indian defendants who are found guilty. According to the bill, the maximum punishment for raping a child under the age of 12 is the death penalty. Since violence against children is a problem that impacts the entire society, all parties involved need to work together to find a solution. The role of healthcare professionals who are able to identify abuse would be the most significant.
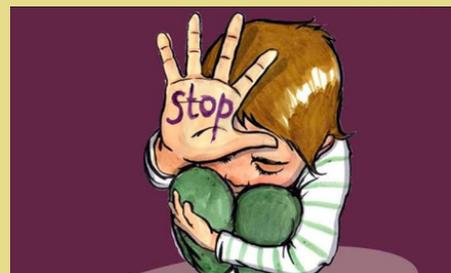
86 degrees Fahrenheit Lifestyle

-Tiasunep Jamir, 1st Year, MPAD

The west coast and southern India are expected to transition to new, high-temperature climatic regimes at 4°C warming, which would have a major effect on agriculture. Modifying Patterns of Rainfall: There has already been a decrease in monsoon rainfall since the 1950s.India's health is predicted to be significantly impacted by climate change, with the poorest populations likely to be most severely affected. Malnutrition and related health issues, such as child stunting, are predicted to increase. By 2050, stunting of children is expected to rise by 35% when compared to a world without climate change. According to the WMO, India lost $4.2 billion in GDP in 2022 as a result of climatic disasters and extreme weather, the majority of which were caused by floods.

According to D Sivananda Pai, the former head of the Institute for Climate Change Studies in Kottayam, the fisheries industry also loses man-days of labor due to the frequent alerts for severe weather. The property of the seaside community is being damaged. In order to fight climate change in the arid regions of Rajasthan, farmers have embraced cutting-edge farming techniques including "pitcher irrigation." Along with embankments, they build water collecting devices to collect rainfall and stop runoff and soil erosion. The effects that have been observed thus far are all a result of the one-degree Celsius increase in global warming. Global warming by two degrees Celsius is predicted by the current trajectory of carbon emissions by 2050. This implies that extreme weather events will occur more frequently, with greater intensity, and cover greater areas throughout India. The physical and emotional health of a community is greatly impacted by climate change, and early warning systems for public health care depend critically on health data. The effects of climate change are expected to cause losses to Delhi of Rs 2.75 trillion by 2050, with major risks to the lives of the most vulnerable populations posed by changes in temperature and precipitation patterns.

The confluence of persistent El Nino conditions in the equatorial Pacific Ocean and global warming has resulted in increased temperatures in numerous locations of the northern hemisphere, including south India. This could cause these areas to experience an early and severe heatwave. In southern India, the daily maximum temperature is 4–8 degrees Celsius higher than average. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) states that the worst-affected regions are in northern Karnataka, western and central Maharashtra, and Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh. In 2023, central, eastern, and southern India had a rise in temperature around the middle of February. Southern India has, however, been enjoying warmer weather somewhat earlier this time around—in certain circumstances, since the first week of February.

With its transboundary river basins, geo-ecological fragility, strategic location in relation to the eastern Himalayan landscape and international borders, and inherent socio-economic instabilities, the Northeastern Region of India is expected to be particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. These consequences have and will pose serious challenges to the region's environmental security and sustainability. The area has a subtropical climate and is in a high rainfall zone. Nonetheless, even regions with considerable rainfall are currently experiencing drought-like conditions due to the effects of global climate change. The unfavorable weather conditions brought on by excess and shortfall rainfall, respectively, are droughts and floods. A new study has indicated that between 1950 and 2021, the frequency of extreme rainfall events exceeding 15 cm per day has doubled over the Meghalaya plateau in the Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia hills and neighboring areas in Assam due to climate change.

Every Thing There Is To COP28

-Spandana HY, 1st Year, MPAD

TThe only multilateral decision-making gathering in the world focused only on finding solutions to the climate catastrophe is the gathering of Parties (COP), which is held annually. All political parties in the world have decided to address the many climate crises by holding this conference. The conference's goals change from year to year, but offering answers to issues is its main goal.

A total of 70,000 participants, including representatives from the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) member nations, are anticipated to attend the COP each year. Participants include journalists, young people, indigenous peoples, climate scientists, business executives, and a variety of other professionals and stakeholders.

The 28th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC, which was held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, is officially referred to as COP 28. COP 28 offers a chance to find international solutions to keep the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees, to guide countries' revised and more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are due by 2025, to speed up the ongoing green transition, and to ultimately fulfil the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

Every year, the conference is conducted in a new place since the hosting government's responsibility is to supply the COP with a venue, amenities, utilities, and equipment. In addition to carrying out its duties as host nation, the presidency entails encouraging cooperation amongst other states at the ministerial, head-of-delegation, and technical levels in order to ensure a successful COP 28.

The COP28 President will be Dr. Sultan Ahmed Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology and Special Envoy of the United Arab Emirates for Climate Change.

Actress Anushka Sen, who has been in several hit TV series, represented India at COP28. The International Solar Alliance (ISA), the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), and the principles of Mission LiFE - Lifestyle for Environment is evidence of India's focus on taking concrete steps. On December 1st, India introduced the Green Credit Initiative at COP28 in an effort to provide a worldwide forum for the exchange of creative environmental tools and programmes.

Ethics in Sustainable Development

-Alex Goulian Simte, 1st Year, MPAD

It was the intention of the notion of sustainable development to integrate environmentalist concepts into the core of economic development strategy. It aimed to alter the type of unsustainable strategies for development that were being investigated. The words "sustainability" and "development" are used to describe a pattern of growth that improves a country's ability to care for its citizens in light of their overall connection with the earth's resources.

The Brundtland Commission provided the definition of sustainable development that is currently most used in its 1987 report, Our Common Future. "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" is how sustainable development was defined.

Ethics in sustainable development involves moral principles and values that guide decision-making. It emphasizes the importance of responsibility and integrity in all actions.

Ethics in Sustainable Development

Esteem and Consideration for the living community:
This calls on us to treat life with reverence and can be seen as the ethical foundation for the guidelines that follow. This refers not only to other individuals but also to other living things, such as future generations. Furthermore, it suggests that as all life things on Earth are interrelated, one must likewise treat the non-living elements of the earth with care.

Raise the standard of living for people:
This is the goal of progress, encompassing goals like political freedom, a long and healthy life, education, secured human rights, nonviolent living conditions, and a reasonable standard of living. Although some may argue that these goals are outside the realm of engineering, the final one is undoubtedly inside it, and the others are as well, in some degree that is inversely reliant on a robust engineering infrastructure.

Remain inside the planet's carrying capacity:

In this situation, it is simple to assign blame for the rapid population growth that is visible in less developed nations or areas. Nonetheless, it is commonly known that industrialized nations have far larger per capita resource demands than developing nations.

Give communities the tools they need to maintain their own surroundings:

Recently, this work has been incorporated into civil engineering projects more and more. It may be reasonable to argue, nevertheless, that civil engineers have not taken the initiative in this situation and have instead mostly been forced to do it by current political climate or contractual obligations.

In Conclusion, Sustainable growth requires ethical thinking at every stage. We can make everyone's future more just, egalitarian, and sustainable if we put ethics first.

Disciplined Wild - Sustainable development Among Animals

-Vyshnavi Menon, 1st Year, MPAD

Flora , fauna and the in-between humans , in balance , maintains the world order. Any change in one , upturns the whole cycle of co-existence. 'Parasparam Bhavayanthah' a Sanskrit phrase which connotes the meaning of 'being in the state of - nourishing each other' , literally encapsulates the idea of the whole cycle of nature , of which , unfortunately , humans are , now , not a part of . Wildlife behaves mature in resource management and meeting the future demands. Animals like squirrels , birds , chipmunks, bees and ants , saves food during abundance for the scarce seasons. 'Self' exist very rarely among them , as the food stored is preserved , not for an animal , or a family , rather is for the entire community. Camels conserve water in their body , for very long periods , allowing them to survive lifetaking heat seasons. Rear practises like creating water holes and hiding their hunts are witnessed among the wilds , especially Elephants and the Cats. Matriarchs of wild , the Elephants , Lions, Tigers and Hyenas feeds the hierarchy , dominants to subordinates are fed completely. The Birds and Monkeys stores food in hollow trees and some even dries the food to preserve and to make them last long time.

Hunger is the only motto in the wild , to kill. During the scarce, in wild , collective hunting , where species of certain birds and mammals engage in cooperative killing to prevent depletion of resources. Most of them , establish territories in woods for feeding , mating and raising offspring. It regulates access to resources within the marked territories and balances the power struggles , promoting stability. Some Altruistic behaviours , like alerting members about predators , parenting the orphaned , caring injured ,sharing food (very rarely), that benefits the whole animal community are noticed in the wild. Parenting now which is certainly not any human's cup of tea , is done with great care and time , demonstrating responsibility to the future of the clan, sacrificing personal resources , teaching the hunts and skills , prioritising needs of the young, empowering to survive and finally leaving , properly fit to the wild.

Coordination among the wild is a marvellous natural phenomenon , communicated with coded body language , chemical signals , cries and even eye commands.

Eagles especially, uses wings and their eyes , to communicate. Various hierarchical structures amongst the animal clans are observed , to limit power struggles and conflicts and to preserve orders and ways of conduct. Matriarchy in wild , is itself an incredible showcase of Nature's finest lifestyles. Collective living especially among Bees and Ants, are intricately coded and ordered , from the time unknown. Insects , of various groups , purifies air in the wild. Mortal remains are degraded and consumed , leftovers are eaten , one dies to feed another – strange are the rules of Mother Nature ! The whole network , from the algae , grasses and dry leaves to the Elephants , Beasts and cats , showcases the idea of sustainable development which literally is inherently present and is practised in the wild. Humans preach , but forgets to practise.

Quality Education for Sustainable Development: A Key Pillar of Global Progress

-Lalrosanga, 1st Year, MPAD

In today's rapidly evolving world, quality education stands as a cornerstone for achieving sustainable development. The United Nations has recognized education as one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasizing its crucial role in fostering economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Quality education not only equips individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to thrive in a competitive global economy but also empowers them to contribute meaningfully to their communities and the broader society.

At its core, quality education goes beyond mere academic instruction; it encompasses a holistic approach that nurtures critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities. It promotes lifelong learning and prepares individuals to adapt to changing circumstances, embrace diversity, and engage in sustainable practices. Moreover, quality education fosters values such as empathy, tolerance, and respect for human rights, laying the foundation for peaceful coexistence and social cohesion.

Investing in quality education yields numerous benefits that extend far beyond the classroom. By providing equal opportunities for all, regardless of gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic background, education helps break the cycle of poverty and reduce inequality. It empowers marginalized groups, including women and girls, to overcome barriers and participate fully in economic and social life. Furthermore, education plays a pivotal role in advancing health outcomes, promoting environmental stewardship, and fostering democratic governance.

However, achieving quality education for all remains a formidable challenge, particularly in low-income and conflict-affected regions. Persistent barriers such as inadequate infrastructure, teacher shortages, and insufficient funding hinder access to education and undermine its quality. Addressing these challenges requires concerted efforts from governments, civil society, the private sector, and international organizations. It entails prioritizing education in national development agendas, allocating sufficient resources, and implementing inclusive policies that target the most vulnerable populations

Moreover, harnessing the potential of technology and innovation can enhance the delivery of education, particularly in remote or underserved areas. Digital platforms, online learning resources, and mobile applications offer scalable solutions to expand access to quality education and bridge the learning gap. However, it is essential to ensure that technology is used inclusively and responsibly, taking into account factors such as digital literacy, privacy, and data security.

In conclusion, quality education is indispensable for achieving sustainable development and building a more equitable and prosperous world. By investing in education, we invest in the future of individuals, communities, and nations. It is imperative that we work together to overcome the existing challenges and create an environment where every person has the opportunity to unlock their full potential through education. Only then can we truly realize the vision of a sustainable and inclusive future for all.

Role of Public Administration In Sustain Development

-Marietta Manu, 1st Year, MPAD

"Sustainable development" is the one which satisfies current demands without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own. The important primary characteristics of sustainable development include- it raises the standard of living for people, it lessens how quickly natural resources are depleted, it teaches us to treat all living things with kindness and respect, verifying the amount of pollutants; making plans to enable the next generation to satisfy their own needs.

The idea of sustainable development has drawn more and more attention lately. In conversations concerning economic, social, and environmental policies, the notion of providing for current needs without sacrificing the capacity of future generations to provide for their own needs has come to dominate the conversation. This essay will examine the potential and problems that public administration faces in advancing sustainable development. The United Nations' 1987 Brundtland Report serves as the foundation for the idea of sustainable development. Sustainable development, according to the study, is "development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Since then, the UN has made sustainable development a top priority in world policy. In 2015, the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a set of 17 objectives and 169 targets designed to advance sustainable development across national boundaries.

The art and science of overseeing governmental policies and programs and making sure they are carried out effectively for the good of society is known as "public administration". The management of public affairs and the implementation, supervision, and control of governmental policies are included in public administration. The field deals with how bureaucratic organizations in the public sector are set up, run, and strategically coordinated. Developing and implementing policies, allocating and overseeing shared resources, and guaranteeing the smooth operation of government offices and initiatives are all major responsibilities of public administrators.

To promote sustainable growth, public administration is essential. It is the duty of governments to make sure that programmes and policies are created in a way that promotes sustainable development. This might involve taking steps to guarantee social justice, safeguard the environment, and encourage economic prosperity.

Research indicates that governments all throughout the world are giving sustainable development a higher priority. Over 70 nations have included the SDGs into their national development plans, and over 160 countries have established national policies or plans for sustainable development, according to the UN. Furthermore, businesses in the private sector are establishing sustainability plans and reporting on their progress towards sustainability targets, demonstrating their growing recognition of the significance of sustainable development.

There are several ways that public administration might support sustainable development. Adopting green public procurement policies, which employ public procurement to promote ecologically sustainable goods and services, is one crucial strategy. This might involve taking steps like establishing environmental standards for the products and services that are purchased, encouraging sustainable patterns of production and consumption, and supporting the development of innovative sustainable technology. Research indicates that sustainable development may be greatly impacted by green public procurement. A research released by the European Commission estimates that the public sector contributes around 14% of the GDP and 19% of greenhouse gas emissions of the European Union. Governments may lessen their influence on the environment and encourage sustainable growth by implementing green public procurement laws. The implementation of sustainable infrastructure policy is another way that public administration may support sustainable development. This might involve taking steps like encouraging the use of renewable energy, creating environmentally friendly transportation networks, and developing green structures. Research indicates that in order to support sustainable growth, sustainable infrastructure is becoming more and more crucial. An International Energy Agency estimate states that around 36% of the world's energy consumption and 40% of its greenhouse gas emissions are attributable to the development and maintenance of infrastructure and buildings. Governments may lessen their influence on the environment and encourage sustainable growth by implementing regulations for sustainable infrastructure.

Lastly, the implementation of social justice measures is one way that public administration may support sustainable development. In addition to safeguarding the environment, sustainable development aims to ensure that the advantages of the economy and society are shared equally. This can involve actions like advancing gender equality, lowering poverty and inequality, and defending human rights.

Research indicates that social justice is a crucial element of sustainable development. Reducing inequality can lessen the chance of social upheaval and promote more sustainable economic growth, according to the World Bank. Additionally, ensuring that sustainable development is accomplished in a way that is inclusive and equitable for everyone depends on advancing gender equality and defending human rights.

In a nutshell, public administration plays a crucial role in advancing sustainable development. It is the duty of governments to make sure that programs and policies are created in a way that promotes sustainable development. This might involve taking steps like implementing social equality legislation, sustainable infrastructure regulations, and green public procurement practices.

POEMS

Death or Development

They said,
'Buildings, Oil, Malls, Roads'
we said,
animals, birds, rain, trees...

They said,
'GDP, Healthcare, Income, Economy'
poverty, pollution, cancer, said us
'Innovation, Technology, IT, Growth'
Proclaimed Them !
seas, heatwaves, depletion... we cried

'Education, IQ, Skills, Global village',
Said Them
carbon di oxide, extinction, climate.. we
sighed

They Said,
'Development, Excellence, Standards'
We see,
summits, treaties, wars, deaths...

-Vyshnavi Menon
1st Year, MPAD

Sustainable Development

The earth, our home, we must preserve,
With forests lush, and waters that
deserve,
To be protected, for all to serve,
A future bright, with hope that emerges.

The seas, a treasure, we must keep,
A world of wonder, where life does creep,
With marine life, our hearts do seek,
A future secure, where all can speak.

The winds of change, they do blow,
A path we must choose, to go,
With sustainable development, we'll
grow,
A world of peace, where all can glow.

- Vikshitha C.B.
1st Year, MPAD

Nature's Beauty
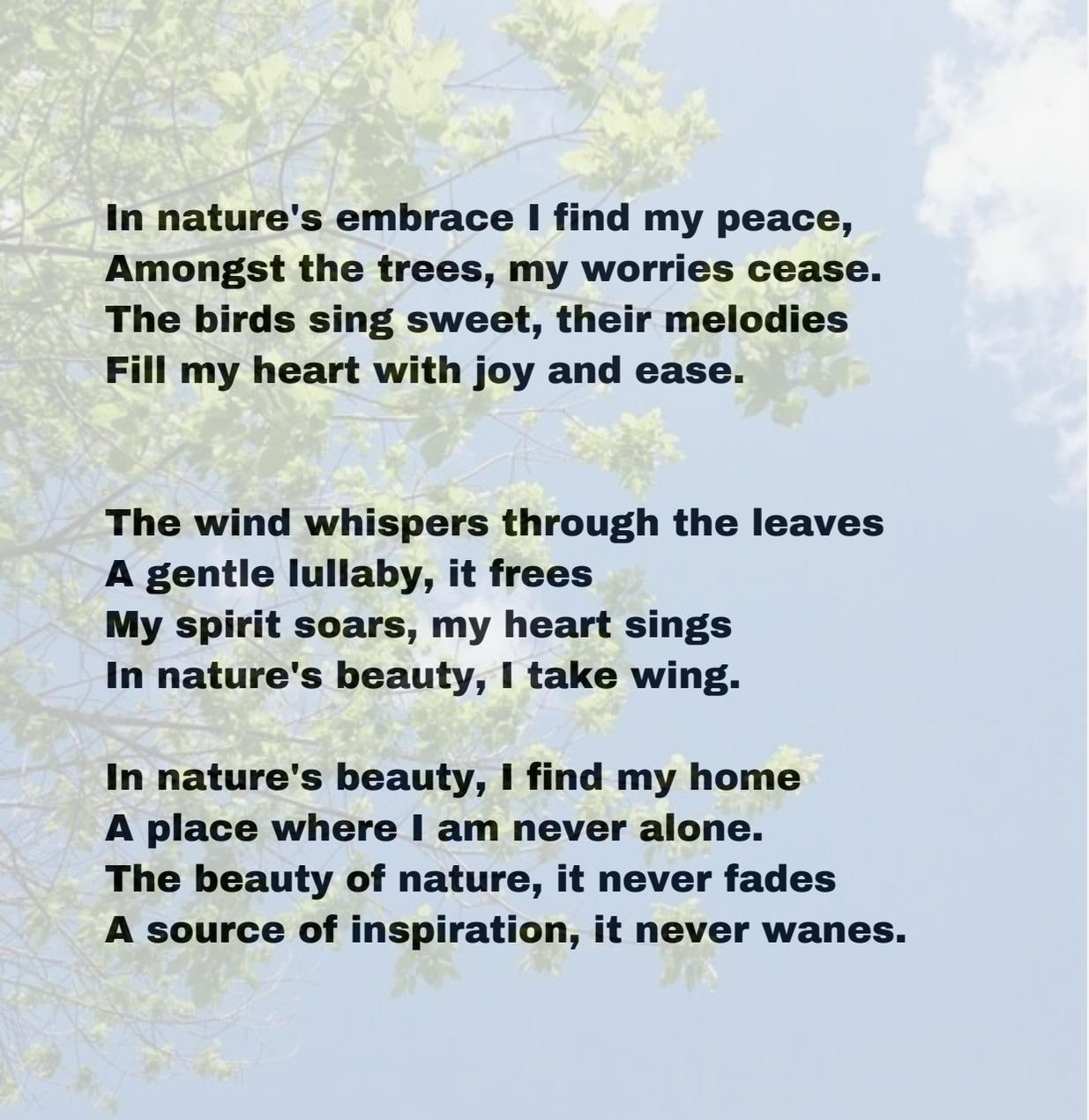
In nature's embrace I find my peace,
Amongst the trees, my worries cease.
The birds sing sweet, their melodies
Fill my heart with joy and ease.

The wind whispers through the leaves
A gentle lullaby, it frees
My spirit soars, my heart sings
In nature's beauty, I take wing.

In nature's beauty, I find my home
A place where I am never alone.
The beauty of nature, it never fades
A source of inspiration, it never wanes.

Alex Goulian Simte
1st Year, MPAD

Waste Managment

In the town or a city, where the trash does pile
A tale of management, of waste and of toil.
The people here should know, the importance of the task,
To keep the streets clean, and the environment to ask.

The garbage trucks rumble, through the streets they do roam,
Collecting the waste, with a purposeful tone.
The recycling plants, they hum and they buzz,
Transforming the trash, into something new and fuzzy.

The compost heap, it grows and it thrives,
A nutrient-rich soil, for the plants to survive.
The landfills, they shrink, as the waste is reduced,

So let us learn, And strive for a future,
with waste management in sight.

Sungnya Khullo
1st Year, MPAD

Dying Earth

Beauty, wisdom, freedom and love
Lay far behind , the ages beyond
Water, air, rocks and earth
Exists pure and sublime, behind there

Each rock, drop or grain, here
Is measured, packed and sold
Humans become machines disguised
Operates as commanded, Callous !

Rocks beneath, less arid indeed
Than reckless human hearts they have
Sows concretes, rods, irons and
conclaves
To reap tears and corpses, indifferent

Earth mourns, humanity dies
Development ? Or so, they claims
Bitterness, in every Blue veins
Poisons every roots of coexistence

Every branch cut, with one branch huge
Tree of Earth, shaking, stands Menace

-Vyshnavi Menon
1st Year, MPAD

Terra Mater

Mother, I was a Boy,
What did I know
About the cries oftrees,
The cruelty of men,
In the far lands.

Mother, I was a boy,
Why I would've cared,
About another man's fare,
Fore he paid his dues,
For the locomotive to
Run it's route.

Mother, I was a boy,
How I would've known,
The ways of the bow,
If I shan't cut saplings
For my bow to firearrows.

Mother, Now I Know.
I will be a Man,
Worthy to be.
Entitled of your love
The Son of Mother Nature

-Tiasunep Jamir
1st Year, MPAD

FOR A SUSTAINED FUTURE...

The warning bell has rung,
The alarming rate is high,
The mortality rates are higher than the birth rates,
Yet, we are not aware!

Neither the life on land
Nor the life under water
Has become dangerous than ever.
Yet, we are not aware!

The clean water sources are becoming invisible,
The quality lakes, ponds, rivers, wells are disappearing,
The life on earth has become tougher than ever.
Yet, we are not aware!

Neither the "accountable" government machineries
Nor the "responsible" citizens of the land
Are silent, disinterested; unconcerned.
And, yes, still we're unaware!

When will all realize the requisite of taking the right actions?
When will all realize the value of sustainable land and nature?
Is it after the breakdown of the world?
Or is it after the last breath on land?

It's already high-time to raise our voice,
To bring our awareness and concern,
And turn it into action,
For a better sustained future...

-Marietta Manu
1st Year, MPAD

17 TIPS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Give care for what you've now,
By not forgetting the sustainability of future.

Let poor be not poor forever,
For the justification of the country's treasury.

Let no man sleep with an empty stomach,
For a full potential country's growth.

Let good health and well-being of the citizens be the prime priority,
For a healthy manpower of the country.

Let quality education be accessible to all,
For reducing the ignorant bunch of the country.

Let man and woman be treated equally without any bias,
For the achievement of united populace of the country.

Let clean water and sanitation be available to all,
For the country's healthy environment to develop.

Let all be accessible to affordable and clean energy,
For a brighter and reliable future.

Let all have decent jobs with equal pay for equal work,
For the promotion of inclusive and sustained economic growth.

Let's build a resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization,
For fostering country's technology and innovation.

Let's reduce inequality within and among the countries,
For long, reliable, sustained growth of the country.

17 TIPS FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

Let's make cities and human settlements safe and inclusive,
For ensuring a resilient and sustainable development.

Let the patterns of consumption and production be responsible,
For a sustained and productive growth of the nation.

Let the action on climate change be taken soon,
For protecting the existence of human settlements.

Let life below water be valued and conserved,
For the conservation of water biodiversity and sustainability.

Let life on land be restored and protected,
For the restoration of land biodiversity and nature.

Let peace, justice and strong institutions be available,
For promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.

Let's strengthen the global partnerships,
For the achievement of sustainable development.

Let's follow these tips of "sustainable development",
For the life of all to be sustained in the future!

-Marietta Manu
1st Year, MPAD

FINE ARTS

"Life and death are one thread, the same line viewed from different sides"

As hunger strikes continue in support of the future of Ladakh, let's examine the environmental risks we face.

Uncontrolled groundwater depletion, pollution, building and tourism.

Mega solar and geothermal facilities, dams, and mining endanger our wetlands and pastoral areas.

Insufficient representation of indigenous people in governance paves the path for industry-friendly land policies

Loss of food and habitat for Ladakh's wildlife due to melting glaciers and flash floods

I mean, I don't even need to fast in order to express my disapproval. Nevertheless, climate change has placed me on one.

THE GREEN LIFE IS A GOOD LIFE

YOU CAN DO IT TOO.

Do you also eat these with that Mask ON ?!

"The future is in our hands, let's come together, raise our voices, and demand the sustainable and just world we deserve."
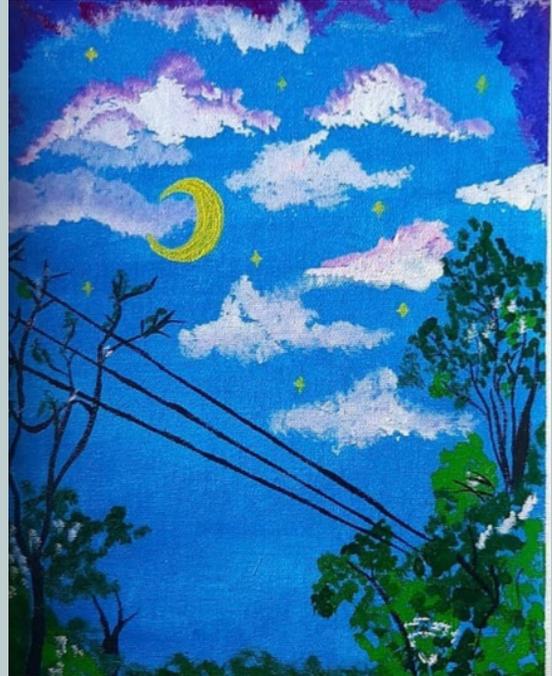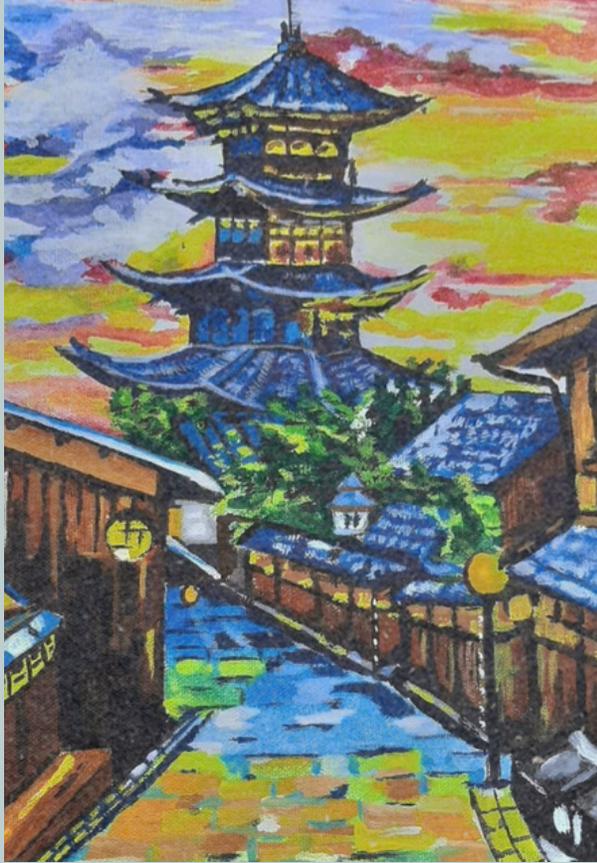
Field Visits

- **Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag.**
- **Tungabhadra Dam.**
- **Hampi.**
- **Badami Caves.**
- **National Institute of Prakrit Studies and Research, Shravanabelagola.**
- **Shree Digambar Jain Mahasamsthan Math Shravanabelagola.**
- **Jain Temple Belur.**
- **Archaelogical Museum, Halebidu.**

Student Presentation

- **Joe Kent presented "Elton Mayo Human Relation Theory".**
- **Tiasunep Jamir presented "Theory of Bounded Rationality by Herbert Simon".**
- **Alex Goulian Simte presented "Theory of Authority and Theory of Responsibility, Chester Bernard."**
- **Vyshnavi Menon presented "Urwick and Principles of Management"**
- **Sungnya Khullo presented "Conflict in Organization, Mary Parker Follet"**
- **Spandana H.Y. presented "Theory of Bureaucracy".**
- **Vikshitha C.B. presented "Scientific Management Theory, Fredrick Taylor".**
- **Marietta Manu presented "Principles of Management".**
- **Lalrosanga presented "Principles of Organization".**

Workshop

20th February, 2024 Department of Political Science (PG) conducted "workshop on face mask making". The resources person was Hidayath Ahmad (Professor of Practice), the session started at 9am at Yoga Room, PG block. Master of Ceremony was Sungnya Khullo, which was followed by welcome speech by Vikshitha, then MR. Hidayath Ahmad gave a briefing about face mask making process and then proceded with mask making, where he first showed a sample on how to make a mask, then the students proceeded, the students learned making mask using POP (Plaster of Paris)

The session concluded with vote of thanks from Spandana.

Wizirio

Department of Political science PG organized an academic game show 'Wizirio' - quest for knowledge , by Dr.S.J Michael , on 24th February 2023 for 1st year MA Public Administration students. Renowned for his unique experimentations and programming of games , Dr. S.J Michael , associate professor , Department of Political science , designed and conducted the game , at H407 Humanities Block. The show started off with the welcome address by Prf.Anjaly Bajaj. Game show included both faculties and the students to play and engage in the games.Miss Sungnya Khullo , Master Sunep Jamir and Miss Marietta Manu gave feedbacks of the game show. The programme was concluded by vote of thanks of Dr. Kaveri Swami.

International Conference

The International Conference was held on 6th and 7th of March 2024 , in a Hybrid mode including participants both online and offline , internationally with four sessions . The Conference topic was 'Vibrant Democracy : Vision beyond the ballot box' with the book released.

All the students of MA Public Administration has presented their published article. Presenters on the first day were Alex Goulian Simte, Vikshita.C.B, Joe Kent and Spandana H.Y. The following day presenters were Sungnya Khullo, Vyshnavi R Menon, Tiasunep Jamir, Marietta Manu and Lal Rosanga .

Panel Discussion

Department of Political Science (PG) has organized panel discussion on the 'Role of Micro Finance in Development'. Master of Ceremony was Spandana H.Y. followed with the welcome speech given by Laya Gopal. A brief introduction on Micro Finance was given by Dr. Kaveri Swami and vote of thanks by Marietta Manu.

The panelists: D.V. Swamy IAS (Chairman MPEDA, Department of Commerce, Government of India)

Dr. Babita Mahapatra (Additional CEO, operational, Odisha Livelihoods Mission)

Mr. Karthick Ramadas (Vice President, Sa-Dhan)

Dr. Subrata Kumar Biswal (State Lead, Odisha e-Government Foundation, India.

Expert Talk

- Scope and significance of Public Administrative Theory by Dr. Jeevan Kumar D (Chairman, CIVIC, Bangalore).

- Sustainable Development by Dr. R. Mohan Kumar (Professor of Commerce Department).

- Interview Techniques, by Mr. Bijin Philip (Coordinator Centre for Employability and Corporate Relations (CECR) & Talent Transformation Team.

- Indian Public Finance by Dr. Jeevan Kumar D (Chairman, CIVIC, Bangalore).

- E- Governance by Dr. Shiv Prasad (Assistant Professor, Department of Professional Management Studies).

NIAS-ASIA CENTRE BOOK DISCUSSION

On 26th February 2024, the students of MA Public Administration II semester along with 2 faculties of Political Science Department visited the National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) to attend the book publishing of Professor SD Muni's "Dabbling in Diplomacy: Authorized & Otherwise: recollections of a Non-Career Diplomat". Prof SD Muni is an honorary professor Emeritus at the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. During the session, Prof. Muni provided fascinating tales from his extensive conversations with high officials in Sri Lanka and Nepal, as well as his insider knowledge of some of the most significant regional happenings.

Gallery 📷

Hampi, Karnataka 📍

Badami Caves, Karnataka 📍

Tungabhadra Dam 📍

Prakrit Center, Shravanabelagola 📍

Halebidu 📍

Sabarmati Ashram, Gadag 📍

Binkadakatti Gram Panchayat 📍

Gandhi Gram Puraskar

Zilla Parishad, Gadag 📍

Interaction with Deputy Commissioner of Gadag

Karnataka State Rural Development and Panchayat Raj University, Gadag 📍

Interaction with Vice Chancellor of Gadag University

Interaction with coordinators and teaching staffs

Interaction with the students of Political Science

Indian Institute of Public Administration, Delhi 📍

Student Presentation in National Conference

Kristu Jayanti College Autonomous 📍
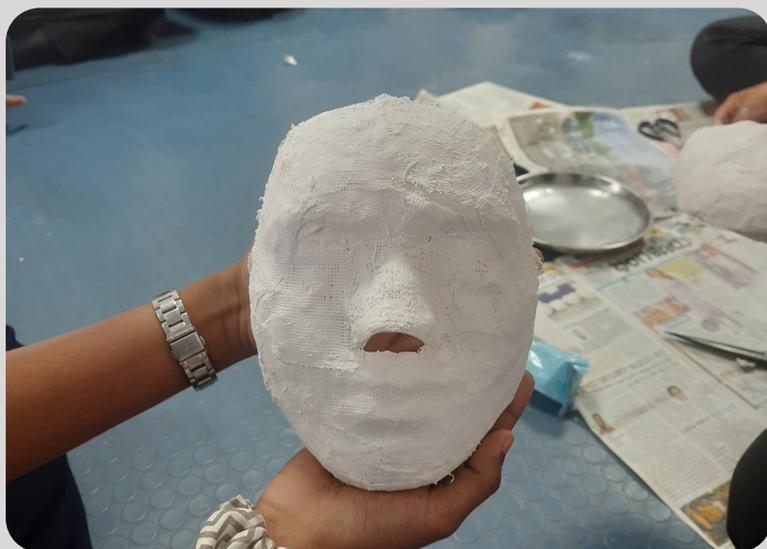
Workshop on Facade: Face Mask Making

PRESENTATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Joe Kent

Vyshnavi R Menon

Spandana H.Y

Vikshitha C.B

Tiasunep Jamir

Lalrosanga

Alex Goulian Simte

Sungnya Khullo

Marietta Manu

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- M.Sc. Economics
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- B.Com. Business Analytics
- B.Com. Logistics and Supply Chain Management
- B.Com. Professional
- B.Com. Integrated with CMA
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- BBA Bachelor of Business Administration
- BBA Aviation Management
- BBA Business Analytics
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- BBA Branding and Advertising
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- BA Applied Economics

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- M.Sc. Biotechnology
- M.Sc. Microbiology
- M.Sc. Biochemistry
- 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
- B.Sc. Biotechnology, Botany
- B.Sc. Microbiology, Genetics
- B.Sc. Forensic Science
- B.Sc. Forensic Science, Biotechnology
- B.Sc. Forensic Science, Criminology

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- M.Sc. Psychology
- M.Sc. Counselling Psychology
- M.Sc. Clinical Psychology
- MA English Literature
- MA Journalism and Mass Communication
- MA Public Administration
- MSW Master of Social Work
- BA Journalism, English Literature
- BA Journalism, Political Science
- BA Psychology, Journalism
- BA Psychology, English Literature
- BA Political Science, Sociology
- BA History, Political Science
- BA Psychology
- BA English Literature
- BA Journalism and Mass Communication
- B.Sc. Visual Communication

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