

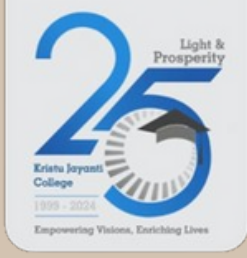


# Kristu Jayanti College

**AUTONOMOUS**

**Bengaluru**

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



# DEJURE

## PARYAVARAN SHAASAN

MARCH 2025



DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

# 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.

# The Team

## Teaching Fraternity



**DR. KAVERI SWAMI**  
(HOD)



**DR. S.J. MICHAEL**  
(ASSOCIATE PROF.)



**DR. DEEKSHITH KUMAR. M**  
ASST.PROF  
(CLASS ANIMATOR- 1ST YEAR)



**DR. LOITONGBAM JAYA DEVI**  
ASST.PROF  
(CLASS ANIMATOR- 2ND YEAR)



**MS. ANJALI BAJAJ**  
ASST.PROF



**MS. RIDDHI SANYAL**  
ASST.PROF



# MA Public Administration



## **UPPER ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT-**

DR. S.J.MICHAEL (ASSOCIATE PROF.), DR. DEEKSHITH KUMAR M. (ASST. PROF.).

## **MIDDLE ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT-**

ANJALI BAJAJ (ASST. PROF.), DR.LOITONGBAM JAYA DEVI (ASST. PROF), R. VANLALAWMPUIA, TIA SUNEJ JAMIR, ALEX GOULIAN SIMTE, JOE KENT, DR. KAVERI SWAMI (HOD), RIDDHI SANYAL (ASST. PROF.).

## **BOTTOM ROW FROM LEFT TO RIGHT-**

SUNGNYA KHULLO, VYSHNAVI MENON, SAIDINGPUII TLAU, RUPSMITA BASUMATARY, XUVIKALI K CHOPHI, ATHULYA ROY, SPANDANA HY, MARIETTA MANU, VIKSHITHA CB.

## Batch 2024-2025



## Batch 2025-2026





# MEMORANDUM

Enhancing student competency and nurturing creativity have always been the hallmarks of Kristu Jayanti College. The institution remains deeply committed to empowering students and shaping them into responsible citizens of the nation.

Dejure, the second edition of annual Political Science (PG) Department newsletter, based on the theme Paryavaran Shaasan (Environmental Governance), is a commendable reflection of this vision. It encapsulates diverse ideas and perspectives contributed by students on a thought-provoking theme. As the urgency of responding to climate change continues to grow, it is clear that political imagination and governance are integral in addressing the ecological, social, and environmental challenges of our time.

I wholeheartedly congratulate and extend my best wishes to the students for their remarkable efforts. May the Almighty continue to bless and guide all the members of the department in their future endeavors.

I share in the joy of the department and its students on this joyous occasion of their Newsletter release.



**FR. DR. AUGUSTINE GEORGE**

(PRINCIPAL)



**FR. DR. LIJO P THOMAS**  
(VICE PRINCIPAL)

The Second edition of the Political Science (PG) Newsletter Dejure, centered around the theme Environmental Governance, marks a significant milestone in our continued exploration of pressing issues in environmental sustainability.

This edition highlights important articles, including Ecological Administration, Impact of Climate Change on Global Food Security, and Eco feminism in Environmental Governance. These articles offer diverse perspectives on the complex relationship between governance and the environment.

I sincerely commend the editorial team, contributors, and everyone involved for their hard work and dedication in bringing this insightful publication to life. Your collective efforts have deepened our understanding of this critical subject and inspired meaningful action toward fostering more environmentally conscious governance.



**DR. GOPU KUMAR A.V**  
(DEAN)

It is a true honor to be part of this publication. I am delighted to share that the students of MA Public Administration have come forward with their newsletter, '*Dejure*' centered on the theme of Environmental Governance.

I eagerly await the positive reception this magazine is sure to receive. It serves as a valuable platform for students to showcase their talents and provides them with a meaningful space to express their ideas, perspectives and creativity.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt appreciation to the faculty coordinator Dr. Loitongbam Jaya Devi, Chief Editor Ms. Sungnya, all the faculty members and students for their collective efforts. I look forward to witnessing more such inspiring initiatives from the department in the future.

The department of political science is thrilled to announce the release of second edition of its annual newsletter, "*Dejure*", reflecting the vibrant intellectual life within our department. As Head of department, I am immensely proud and excited to see this initiative in action.

"*Dejure*", aptly named, aims to be more than just a collection of articles; it's intended to be a platform for rigorous analysis, critical engagement, and thought-provoking discussion on the ever-evolving landscape of Public Administration and the student community experiences through field visits to have practical exposures.

This newsletter represents a significant step towards enhancing academic engagement within our department. It encourages students to develop their writing and analytical skills, providing them with a tangible outlet for their research and insights.

"*Dejure*" is a testament to the dedication and hard work of the editorial team, comprising both students and faculty.

Thank you for your support, and I look forward to seeing the positive impact that "*Dejure*" will have on our Department and beyond.

'Best wishes'



**DR. KAVERI SWAMI**  
(HOD)





**DR. DEEKSHITH KUMAR. M**  
(CLASS ANIMATOR - 1ST YEAR)

As a youth you have great potential to meet the challenges in your contemporary society, I hope you are beginning to achieve and excel in some special way. Perhaps it is your smile, your health, your character or your ability to uplift the weaker sections of civil society.

BEST WISHES

I am thrilled to be a part of the introduction of our PG Public Administration students' newsletter, (**Dejure**) who have worked tirelessly to ensure the newsletter's success. The students' excitement and determination are admirable, and it enabled them to grasp and cooperate in bringing things together. Congratulations to the editorial staff, professors, and researchers that worked persistently to create such a great project and work.

Congratulations on your endeavours!



**DR. LOITONGBAM JAYA DEVI**  
(CLASS ANIMATOR - 2ND YEAR)

# EDITOR'S THOUGHTS



## From the Chief Editor

**Sungnya Khullo (23MPAD04)**

MA Public Administration (2nd Year)

Welcome to the second edition of “**Dejure**”, the newsletter of the Department of Public Administration.

Environmental governance is at the forefront of global policy discussions, and our department recognizes its important role in crafting a sustainable future. This edition of "Dejure" focuses on the nexus of public administration and environmental stewardship, emphasizing efforts done in academia, research, and community participation to create a greener society.

Over the last few months, our staff and students have actively participated in workshops, and research projects addressing critical environmental issues. From climate change policy analysis to sustainable urban planning, our department is dedicated to developing a thorough grasp of environmental governance.

Beyond academic discourse, our department has taken tangible initiatives to promote sustainable behaviours. To engage the community and support good environmental practices, a variety of projects have been undertaken, including tree planting drives, waste management programs, and awareness campaigns.

As future public administrators, we are encouraged to include sustainability into governance and policymaking. By incorporating environmental consciousness into administrative procedures, we hope to contribute to a more resilient and environmentally friendly society.

We thank our faculty and all the students, for their active role in promoting environmental governance. Let this edition of "Dejure" inspire you to keep working on long-term solutions for a better tomorrow.





## From the Team

Sungnya Khullo,  
R. Vanlawmpuia,  
Rupsmita Basumatary,  
Spandana HY

### Welcome

Environmental governance is indeed a complex and dynamic field that transcends traditional boundaries, weaving together politics and social systems to address the pressing challenges of our time. At its core, it's about how societies organise themselves to make informed decisions, create effective policies, and implement strategies that ensure the sustainable use of natural resources while safeguarding the health of our planet.

The diverse perspectives, expertise, and insights from each team member have enriched our understanding of environmental governance, highlighting how crucial it is to integrate multiple viewpoints when addressing environmental issues. It's not just about policy frameworks or regulatory measures; it's also about fostering a sense of shared responsibility, promoting ethical considerations, and engaging communities in meaningful ways.

The collective knowledge and dedication that each author brought to this work reflect the very essence of environmental governance; a commitment to sustainability, equity, and resilience. It's been an incredible opportunity to contribute to this magazine that not only deepens our understanding of these complex systems but also underscores the importance of working together toward a common goal.

# Scholars'

## Articles



# ECOLOGICAL ADMINISTRATION: SAFEGUARDING THE EARTH'S RESOURCES TO THE FUTURE

Environmental governance encompasses policies, regulations, and actions aimed at safeguarding and handling natural assets. It assures that entities, organizations, and individuals collaborate in order to preserve the environment for generations to come. Environmental damage, forest destruction, and changes in the climate would all damaged the earth and render lives harder for every living being if they aren't managed appropriately.

One of the most important components of environmental governance is developing laws and regulations to control activities such as waste from industry elimination, forest clearing, and airborne pollutants. Governments adopt rules to limit pollution and promote environmentally beneficial activity. Some examples of environmental protection include bans on plastic shopping bags, backing solar power, and securing wildlife habitats.

Groups and residents also play an essential part in government. International establishments, such as the United Nations (UN), create globally provides to address global warming and defend biodiversity. Neighborhoods participate as well by establishing trees, purifying waters, and minimizing garbage. Whenever humans accept accountability for what they do, the ecosystem profits enormously.

Environmental governance also seeks toward sustainable development. It involves utilizing resources from nature properly so that generations to come can enjoy an environment that is healthy. Corporations and groups have to implement brighter innovations,



**ATHULYA ROY**  
**24MPAD01**  
**1ST YEAR**

legislatures should create robust laws regarding the environment, and consumers have to adopt sustainable habits involving conservation and saving water.

In short, environmental governance is vital for an environmentally friendly and richer globe. We might avoid harm to the environment and create better times through obeying legal regulations, working together, and taking responsible actions. Every person, organization as well, along with governance has a duty to maintain nature and make sure our planet is secure for generations to come.





# HOW SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IS ROOTING ITSELF IN MODERN FARMS

Sustainability is at the heart of modern agriculture. Learn about our initiatives and technologies that promote eco-friendly farming practices, such as precision agriculture, soil health monitoring, and water conservation. See how these practices are helping farmers reduce their environmental footprint while boosting productivity.

The image of agriculture is rapidly evolving, shifting from a focus on sheer output to a holistic approach that prioritizes environmental stewardship alongside productivity. Sustainability isn't just a buzzword; it's the bedrock of modern agriculture, a necessity for ensuring food security for generations to come.

## **Precision Agriculture: Data-Driven Efficiency**

At the heart of this transformation lies precision agriculture, a data-driven approach that allows farmers to tailor inputs with unprecedented accuracy. Imagine a field where every plant receives the exact amount of water and nutrients it needs, precisely when it needs it. This is the promise of precision agriculture. Through GPS and GIS mapping, farmers can identify variations in soil composition and crop health, enabling them to apply fertilizers, pesticides, and water with variable rate technology (VRT). Drones and satellite imagery provide a bird's-eye view, revealing stress points and pest infestations, allowing for targeted interventions. In-field sensor networks act as vigilant monitors, continuously tracking soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels. The result? Reduced waste, minimized runoff, and a significant decrease in environmental impact. This meticulous approach not only conserves resources but also boosts productivity by optimizing growing conditions.

## **Soil Health: Nurturing the Foundation**

Beyond precise inputs, the focus is shifting to nurturing the very foundation of agriculture: soil health. Healthy soil is a living ecosystem, teeming with microorganisms that play a crucial role in nutrient cycling and water retention. Soil health monitoring, through regular testing and analysis, provides farmers with valuable insights into the condition of their land.



**R. VANLALAWMPUIA**  
**24MPAD02**  
**1ST YEAR**

Practices like cover cropping, no-till farming, and composting are gaining traction, restoring soil structure, increasing organic matter, and enhancing biodiversity. Cover crops act as natural soil conditioners, preventing erosion and suppressing weeds, while no-till farming preserves soil structure and reduces carbon emissions. Composting and manure management transform waste into valuable soil amendments, reducing reliance on synthetic fertilizers. By fostering a thriving soil ecosystem, farmers are not only improving productivity but also enhancing the soil's ability to sequester carbon, mitigating the effects of climate change.

## **Challenges and Benefits: Investing in Sustainability**

The adoption of these sustainable practices is not without its challenges. It requires investment in technology, education, and training. However, the long-term benefits are undeniable. Farmers who embrace sustainability are not only reducing their environmental impact but also enhancing their economic resilience. By minimizing input costs, improving soil health, and conserving water resources, they are creating a more sustainable and profitable future for their farms.

## Collaboration and Innovation: Driving Change

Furthermore, these shifts are not occurring in isolation. Collaboration between farmers, researchers, and policymakers is essential for driving widespread adoption of sustainable agriculture. Continued innovation, research, and development are crucial for developing new technologies and practices that address the evolving challenges of food production.

Ultimately, sustainable agriculture is about building a resilient and equitable food system that can meet the needs of a growing population while protecting the planet. It's about recognizing the interconnectedness of agriculture, the environment, and human well-being. By embracing innovation and adopting sustainable practices, farmers are not just growing crops; they are cultivating a healthier and more sustainable future for all.

In essence, modern agriculture is embracing sustainability through precision techniques, soil health focus, and water conservation. While challenges exist, the rewards—increased productivity and environmental protection—are clear. Collaboration and innovation are key to widespread adoption. This shift is vital for a resilient food system that nourishes future generations while safeguarding our planet.



# IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

## INTRODUCTION

Climate change refers to the long-term shifts in weather patterns that shape local, regional, and global climates. Since the 1950s, it is driven largely by human activities; these changes, including global warming, have been accelerating at an increasingly rapid pace. As a direct consequence of human actions, climate change is reversing years of progress and now poses a severe threat to global food security.

## CHALLENGES ON FOOD SECURITY

### 1. Conflicts

Conflict is currently the leading driver of global hunger. Over 60% of those facing food insecurity reside in conflict zones. It forces people to abandon their homes, often leaving behind their only sources of livelihood. Conflict also fractures communities and can compel farmers to abandon long-term agricultural plans, fearing they will never be able to harvest the benefits if they are forced to flee.

### 2. Population growth

The UN predicts that the global population will reach almost 10 billion by 2050. As the population increases, it is essential for food production and accessibility to expand accordingly. However, in countries that have already undergone population surges, we've seen that crucial resources for food production, such as water and cropland, can become limited when spread too thin, leading to food insecurity.

### 3. Poor agricultural practices

Any agricultural practice that harms plant life or inhibits growth is considered unsustainable. For instance, when harmful chemicals are used to accelerate crop growth, the soil becomes nutrient-depleted over time, resulting in less nutritious produce. This means that by consuming these chemically-treated crops, we risk ingesting toxins and depriving ourselves of the essential nutrients needed for proper nourishment.



**RUPSMITA BASUMATARY**

**24MPAD03**

**1ST YEAR**

### 4. Biofuel production

Initially, biofuels were seen as a promising alternative to fossil fuels because they were made from organic materials like soybean, corn, and sugarcane. However, it became clear that they are not the best solution for both the environment and the economic aspects of the food system. The production of biofuels requires large amounts of land and water, which negatively impacts biodiversity, pollutes air and water, and drives up food prices. Additionally, biofuels don't necessarily reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In fact, depending on how the crops are grown and the fuel is processed, some biofuels can actually produce more greenhouse gases than fossil fuels.

## ADAPTATION SOLUTIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY

### • Sustainable farming practices

Adopting conservation agriculture and agroforestry enhances resilience to climate change by improving soil health, water retention and biodiversity. Water use is optimised through advanced technologies such as remote sensing and precision irrigation. Additionally, diversifying crops and livestock strengthens the overall system's ability to withstand climate variations and market fluctuations. For example, in Pakistan, a key sustainable practice in rice cultivation is alternate wetting and drying, where soil saturation is carefully managed to minimise continuous paddy flooding. Water levels are alternated between surface flooding and maintaining a 15cm depth above the soil, improving water efficiency.



## 2. Enhance food storage and supply chain management

Building storage facilities such as warehouses, silos and cold storage, along with improving transportation and logistics, can significantly reduce post-harvest losses, ensure food availability and help tackle food insecurity. Hermetic storage, which uses sealed bags or structures to create a high carbon dioxide environment, can cut storage losses by up to 98% while preserving seed quality. In developing countries, chemicals like methyl bromide and phosphine are used for pest control, but traditional methods like wormseed leaves and oil extracts can also protect grains. Proper handling during loading and unloading, and avoiding pre-loading watering of fresh produce, are crucial to prevent decay.

## 3. Focus on climate-resilient policies and strategic investments

The financial services like credit and insurance support farmers in mitigating climate-related risks. Investing in research and development of climate-resistant crop varieties, breeding programs, and agro ecological practices contributes to ensuring sustainable and resilient food production.

## 4. Global collaboration and share knowledge

Through collaboration and knowledge sharing, countries and organisations can exchange insights, develop joint projects and enhance capacity building for climate-resilient agriculture. The rapid environmental changes impacting food production, accessibility, and availability are becoming increasingly evident. The urgent connection between food security and climate change calls for immediate action. To ensure a sustainable future, it is essential for individuals, governments and organisations to collaborate, take responsibility, and prioritise sustainable practices and climate-resilient policies. The failure to act will have severe consequences on food production, livelihoods, and the well-being of communities globally.

## **CONCLUSION**

Climate change threatens global food security, especially in vulnerable areas like arid regions, landlocked nations and small island states. The growing global population makes addressing climate change's impact on food security more urgent.



# THE IMPORTANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN CLIMATE ACTION

Environmental governance is all about how we, as a global community, manage our relationship with the environment to create a better, healthier planet. With increasing challenges like climate change, pollution, and loss of wildlife, it's becoming more important than ever to have effective ways to protect our natural resources. This involves everything from local grassroots movements to large international agreements, all aimed at promoting sustainability and safeguarding our ecosystems and public well-being.

At its heart, environmental governance emphasizes the delicate balance between preserving the environment, fostering economic growth, and ensuring social equity. This approach requires the active participation of diverse stakeholders, including local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), businesses, scientists, and everyday citizens. Together, they collaborate to make informed decisions that significantly impact environmental outcomes. By establishing clear regulations, fostering accountability, and promoting transparency, effective governance can ensure that natural resources—like air, water, and land—are managed sustainably, while safeguarding the rights and well-being of communities, particularly marginalized or vulnerable.

The significance of environmental governance extends far beyond merely protecting nature; it is a cornerstone for achieving a sustainable future. Through robust governance frameworks, we can prioritize environmental considerations across various sectors, enhance resilience to ecological crises, and cultivate widespread public awareness and engagement in sustainability initiatives. Strong environmental governance can also play a critical role in minimizing conflicts over natural resources and encouraging cooperative efforts among nations to confront global challenges.



**SAIDINGPUI TLAU**  
**24MPAD04**  
**1ST YEAR**

By laying the groundwork for sustainable practices, effective governance not only helps to create a healthier planet but also promotes fairness and equity in society, ultimately paving the way for a future where both people and the environment can thrive harmoniously.

In short, environmental governance is super important for helping us deal with the challenges we're facing in our relationship with nature. As issues like climate change and biodiversity loss become more urgent, having solid governance is more crucial than ever. By bringing together different groups—like communities, governments, and organizations—we can make better decisions that lead to sustainable solutions that benefit both us now and future generations. Sticking to strong environmental governance practices will help us tackle the impacts of climate change and protect our ecosystems while letting communities have a say in managing their environment. As we aim for global goals like the Sustainable Development Goals, it's clear that how we manage our resources matters for a healthy planet and a fair society. Basically, when we embrace good environmental governance, we're taking steps towards a balanced and sustainable future where economic growth and caring for our planet go hand in hand.

# EFFECT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

The impact of climate change on vulnerable populations is a pressing concern that requires immediate attention. Climate change and urban development threaten the health, coping mechanisms, and exacerbate existing social and environmental inequities of these populations.

## Who are the most vulnerable populations?

- 1.Low-income communities: These communities often lack the resources to adapt to climate change, making them more susceptible to its impacts.
- 2.Indigenous populations: Indigenous communities are often located in areas that are highly vulnerable to climate change, such as low-lying islands or coastal areas.
- 3.Children and the elderly: These age groups are more vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change, such as heat stress and respiratory problems.
- 4.People with disabilities: Individuals with disabilities may face additional barriers in adapting to climate change, such as inaccessible evacuation routes or lack of access to climate information.

## What are the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations?

- 1.Increased risk of heat-related illnesses: Climate change leads to more frequent and severe heatwaves, which can be deadly for vulnerable populations.
2. Displacement and migration: Climate change can lead to displacement and migration, particularly in low-lying areas or areas with limited resources.
3. Food and water insecurity: Climate change can impact agricultural productivity and access to clean water, leading to food and water insecurity.
4. Mental health impacts: Climate change can also have significant mental health impacts, including anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).



**XUVIKALI K. CHOPHI**  
**24MPAD05**  
**1ST YEAR**

## What can be done to support vulnerable populations?

- 1.Climate-resilient infrastructure: Investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, such as sea walls or green roofs, can help protect vulnerable populations from the impacts of climate change.
- 2.Climate information and early warning systems: Providing climate information and early warning systems can help vulnerable populations prepare for and respond to climate-related disasters..
- 3.Social protection programs: Implementing social protection programs, such as cash transfers or food assistance, can help vulnerable populations cope with the impacts of climate change.
- 4.Community-based adaptation: Supporting community-based adaptation initiatives can help vulnerable populations develop and implement their own adaptation strategies.



# PSYCHOLOGICAL & SOCIO-POLITICAL IMPACTS OF DISASTERS

A “disaster” is a sudden, unexpected event that causes significant damage or disruption. It can be caused by natural forces, like earthquakes or floods, or by human actions, such as accidents or conflicts. Disasters lead to major problems that are too big for people to handle with their usual resources and methods, causing harm to people, property, and communities.

A disaster is an event or series of events that causes significant disruption or destruction, resulting in widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses that exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resources.

Disasters usually hit people in developing countries harder than people in wealthy countries. Over 95% of deaths from disasters happen in low-income countries, and those countries lose a lot more money compared to richer countries.

For example, the damage from natural disasters is 20 times greater in developing countries than in industrialized countries. This is because low-income countries often do not have well-built buildings or good plans to handle emergencies.

The UN defines a disaster as “a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society at any scale”.

## IMPACTS OF DISASTER

Disasters—whether natural or human-induced—have widespread and multifaceted impacts. Among these impacts the important psychological, social and political impacts of disaster are as follows:

### 1. PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS

Disasters might have a negative impact on the affected population. The psychological impacts of disasters are profound and can affect individuals and communities in multiple ways. Here’s an overview of the key psychological impacts:

- **Trauma and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):** Many individuals experience trauma as a result of disasters. Symptoms of PTSD can include flashbacks, nightmares, severe anxiety, and uncontrollable thoughts about the event. PTSD can disrupt daily life and well-being.
- **Acute Stress Disorder:** This condition is similar to PTSD but occurs in the immediate aftermath of a disaster. Symptoms include severe anxiety, dissociation, and intrusive memories, which can significantly impair functioning.
- **Anxiety and Panic Disorders:** The stress of a disaster can lead to heightened anxiety and panic disorders. Individuals might experience persistent worry, panic attacks, or a constant sense of dread.
- **Depression:** The loss of loved ones, homes, and livelihoods can lead to feelings of hopelessness and deep sadness. Depression following a disaster can impair one’s ability to function and engage in daily activities.



**MARIETTA MANU**

**23MPAD02**

**2ND YEAR**

- **Grief and Bereavement:** For those who have lost loved ones, grief can be overwhelming. The process of mourning can be complicated by the suddenness of the loss and the trauma of the disaster itself.
- **Survivor’s Guilt:** Individuals who survive a disaster may experience guilt for having survived when others did not. This can lead to feelings of worthlessness and can hinder recovery.
- **Disruption of Routine and Stability:** Disasters often disrupt normal routines, leading to a loss of structure and stability. This can cause stress and confusion, particularly for children and those who rely on routine for psychological comfort.
- **Increased Vulnerability:** People with pre-existing mental health conditions may find their symptoms exacerbated. Additionally, individuals with limited coping resources or support networks may be more susceptible to psychological distress.
- **Social and Relational Strain:** The stress of a disaster can strain relationships and social interactions. Family dynamics may change, and social support systems can be disrupted, affecting overall mental well-being.
- **Adjustment and Resilience:** While many individuals experience significant psychological distress, others show remarkable resilience and adaptability. The process of adjusting to new circumstances can lead to personal growth and increased resilience in the face of future challenges.
- **Children’s Psychological Impact:** Children are particularly vulnerable to psychological impacts. They may experience fears, anxiety, and behavioral changes. Their responses can vary depending on their age, developmental stage, and the support they receive.
- **Community-wide Effects:** Disasters can have a collective psychological impact on communities. The shared experience of trauma can affect social cohesion and collective morale. Community-wide interventions and support can play a crucial role in addressing these impacts.

## 2. POLITICAL IMPACTS

Disasters can have significant political impacts, influencing governance, policy, and international relations in various ways. Here's an overview of how disasters can affect the political landscape:

1. Government Response and Accountability: The effectiveness of a government's response to a disaster can significantly impact public trust. Efficient and transparent responses can enhance a government's legitimacy and support, while poor management or perceived incompetence can lead to criticism, decreased trust, and political instability.

2. Policy and Legislation Changes: Disasters often prompt changes in policies and legislation. Governments may introduce new regulations for disaster preparedness, response, and recovery, such as stricter building codes or improved emergency management systems. These changes can lead to long-term shifts in policy priorities and resource allocation.

3. Political Polarization: In some cases, disasters can exacerbate political polarization. Different political factions may use the disaster to advance their agendas, leading to contentious debates and divisions. The response to a disaster can become a political battleground, affecting national unity and social cohesion.

4. Electoral Implications: The handling of a disaster can influence electoral outcomes. Leaders and political parties are often judged based on their response to crises. Effective disaster management can enhance a party's or leader's chances of reelection, while poor performance can lead to electoral setbacks.

5. Resource Allocation and Inequality: Disasters can highlight and exacerbate existing inequalities in resource distribution. Political decisions about where to allocate aid and reconstruction resources can impact marginalized communities disproportionately, leading to calls for more equitable policies and practices.

6. International Relations and Aid: Disasters can affect international relations as countries may provide or receive aid. The nature of international assistance can impact diplomatic relationships, strengthen alliances, or create tensions. Additionally, international aid organizations and foreign governments may become involved in the recovery process, influencing local politics.

To conclude, disasters, whether natural or human-made, have profound and multifaceted impacts that extend across psychological, social, and political dimensions. Understanding these impacts is crucial for developing effective response and recovery strategies.

**Psychological Impacts:** The psychological effects of disasters are deep and varied, often manifesting as trauma, PTSD, anxiety, and depression. These impacts can disrupt daily life and have long-term consequences for mental health. Addressing these effects requires comprehensive mental health support and community resilience-building to help individuals and groups recover and thrive.

**Social Impacts:** Disasters can lead to significant social disruptions, including displacement, economic hardship, and strained social networks. They can exacerbate existing inequalities and challenge community cohesion. However, they can also strengthen social bonds and foster collective resilience. Effective disaster management involves not only immediate relief but also long-term strategies to rebuild social structures and address disparities.

**Political Impacts:** On the political front, disasters can influence governance, policy-making, and international relations. The effectiveness of disaster response can impact public trust and political stability. Disasters often lead to changes in policies and legislation, and they can affect electoral outcomes and international aid dynamics. The political response to disasters can shape the future trajectory of governance and development.

In conclusion, the impacts of disasters are interconnected and profound, affecting individuals and societies on multiple levels. A holistic approach that addresses psychological support, social rebuilding, and political reforms is essential for effective disaster management. By understanding and addressing these diverse impacts, societies can better prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters, ultimately enhancing resilience and fostering a more equitable and robust future.

### 3. SOCIAL IMPACTS

Disasters, whether natural or human-made, can have profound and far-reaching social impacts. Here are some key areas where these impacts are often felt:

1. Displacement and Migration: Disasters often force people to leave their homes. This displacement can lead to overcrowded living conditions in temporary shelters or new settlements, and sometimes even long-term migration to other regions or countries. This can strain resources and services in both the affected and receiving areas.

2. Community Disruption: The social fabric of communities can be severely disrupted. Social networks, which often provide support and resilience, may be weakened or destroyed. This can lead to increased feelings of isolation and psychological distress among individuals.

3. Economic Impact: Disasters can decimate local economies by destroying businesses, homes, and infrastructure. This can lead to job losses, reduced income, and increased poverty. Long-term economic recovery can be slow and uneven, affecting social stability.

4. Mental Health: The psychological toll of disasters can be significant. Survivors may experience trauma, anxiety, depression, and other mental health issues. The stress of losing loved ones, homes, or livelihoods can contribute to long-term mental health challenges.

5. Health and Well-being: Disasters can disrupt access to healthcare services and clean water, leading to outbreaks of disease and other health crises. The lack of proper sanitation and shelter can exacerbate these issues.

6. Education Disruption: Schools and educational facilities may be damaged or destroyed, interrupting children's education. This can have long-term effects on their academic and social development.

7. Inequality: Disasters can exacerbate existing inequalities. Vulnerable groups, such as low-income families, elderly individuals, and marginalized communities, may suffer disproportionately due to their limited access to resources and support.

8. Social Cohesion: In some cases, disasters can strengthen social cohesion as communities come together to support each other. Volunteerism, solidarity, and collective action often emerge in the wake of a disaster, fostering a sense of unity and shared purpose.

9. Governance and Policy: The effectiveness of disaster response and recovery can influence public trust in institutions and governance. Poorly managed responses can lead to frustration and criticism, while effective management can enhance trust and community resilience.

10. Cultural Impact: Disasters can affect cultural heritage, including historical sites, religious institutions, and traditional practices. The loss of cultural landmarks and practices can have a profound impact on community identity and continuity.

Addressing these social impacts requires a comprehensive approach that includes emergency response, recovery efforts, mental health support, and long-term planning to build resilience and mitigate future risks.





# HOW PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ARE SHAPING ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

In recent years, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have emerged as a powerful tool in addressing some of the world's most pressing environmental challenges. These partnerships, which involve collaboration between government entities and private sector companies, have become crucial in shaping how we approach environmental governance. By blending public policy with private sector innovation and investment, PPPs are driving significant changes in the way we protect natural resources, mitigate climate change, and foster sustainability.

## The Concept of Public-Private Partnerships in Environmental Governance

Public-Private Partnerships are collaborative agreements where the public sector (governments or regulatory bodies) and private sector companies work together to deliver projects or services. In the context of environmental governance, these partnerships combine the regulatory power of governments with the innovation, efficiency, and financial resources of private enterprises to address environmental issues such as climate change, pollution, waste management, and conservation.

Governments alone often lack the necessary funding or expertise to tackle large-scale environmental problems, while the private sector may have the resources and technical capabilities but requires regulatory frameworks and incentives to ensure long-term sustainability. PPPs serve as a bridge, allowing both sectors to pool their strengths and achieve common environmental goals. This collaboration can take the form of joint ventures, contracts, or other arrangements that address specific environmental needs, such as infrastructure development, resource management, or technological innovation.

Moreover, the private sector is often at the forefront of technological innovation, and its involvement in environmental governance has led to breakthroughs that have transformed sustainability efforts. Through PPPs, governments can tap into cutting-edge technologies, from energy-efficient building designs to advanced waste-to-energy systems, helping industries reduce their environmental footprint.



**SPANDANA HY**  
**23MPAD03**  
**2ND YEAR**

Through such collaborations, PPPs are ensuring that environmental governance is not just a short-term fix but a long-term commitment to a more sustainable future.

Finally, sustainability and long-term impact are at the heart of environmental governance, and PPPs ensure that projects are not only implemented quickly but are also viable in the long run. The private sector's profit-driven motivation encourages the development of solutions that are economically sustainable, ensuring that the environmental benefits last over time. Governments benefit from this focus on long-term outcomes, as it guarantees that the environmental solutions implemented today will continue to yield positive results in the future. A shining example of this is the partnership between the Indian government and private firms in the development of solar energy parks. The private sector's involvement in building and maintaining these parks has helped position India as a global leader in renewable energy, advancing both environmental and economic sustainability. Through such collaborations, PPPs are ensuring that environmental governance is not just a short-term fix but a long-term commitment to a more sustainable future.

## Challenges and Considerations in PPPs for Environmental Governance

While PPPs offer numerous benefits, they are not without challenges. One of the primary concerns is the potential for a conflict of interest. Private companies are driven by profit, which can sometimes clash with the public sector's goal of maximizing social and environmental outcomes. For instance, in waste management projects, private companies may prioritize cost savings over environmental standards, potentially undermining the effectiveness of the initiative.

Additionally, there is the issue of accountability and transparency. Governments must ensure that private companies adhere to environmental regulations and maintain high standards throughout the project. If not managed properly, there is a risk that these projects could be used to cut corners, which may lead to environmental degradation or exploitation of vulnerable communities.

### Successful Examples of PPPs in Environmental Governance

Several successful PPP initiatives highlight the effectiveness of these partnerships in advancing environmental goals.

- **Renewable Energy Projects:** The collaboration between the U.S. government and private companies like Tesla and SolarCity has led to massive strides in the solar energy sector. Through tax incentives, regulatory support, and private innovation, the solar industry has grown exponentially, providing cleaner energy to millions of households and businesses.
- **Waste Management:** In countries like the UK and the Netherlands, PPPs have revolutionized waste management systems, turning trash into energy through waste-to-energy plants. These partnerships have drastically reduced landfill waste while generating renewable energy, contributing to both environmental and economic goals.
- **Environmental Monitoring and Technology:** PPPs are also emerging in the realm of environmental monitoring and the deployment of green technologies. Governments can partner with private technology companies to develop and implement advanced air and water quality monitoring systems, using sensors, data analytics, and artificial intelligence. These collaborations can lead to more efficient and accurate environmental data collection, informing better policy decisions and enforcement. Similarly, PPPs can facilitate the adoption of clean technologies by providing incentives and sharing the risks associated with their deployment.
- **Sustainable Forestry:** In some regions, governments partner with private forestry companies to promote sustainable forest management practices. These PPPs can involve agreements on responsible logging, reforestation initiatives, and the certification of timber from sustainably managed forests. The private sector brings efficiency and market access, while the public sector ensures environmental oversight and long-term ecological health. For example, in some Nordic countries, PPPs have been instrumental in maintaining productive forests while preserving biodiversity and ecological integrity.

Public-Private Partnerships offer a dynamic and increasingly vital approach to tackling complex environmental challenges. While potential pitfalls such as conflicting interests, accountability concerns, and the need for robust regulatory frameworks must be carefully navigated, the successes observed across renewable energy, waste and water management, conservation, and green infrastructure demonstrate the significant potential of these collaborations. By strategically leveraging the innovation, efficiency, and financial resources of the private sector, governments can accelerate progress towards environmental sustainability goals, fostering both ecological health and economic prosperity for the long term. The continued evolution and thoughtful implementation of PPPs will undoubtedly play a crucial role in shaping a more resilient and environmentally sound future.

# IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN FOOD SECURITY

Climate change is one of the catastrophic consequences of human activity, which has reversed years of progress and is now threatening global food security. Human-caused climate change, particularly global warming, has been rapidly accelerating since the 1950s. The spike in food commodity prices in 2021 played a significant role in pushing around 30 million more individuals in low-income nations into food insecurity. Climate change will have the greatest impact on food security among the most vulnerable populations, including those living in arid and semi-arid regions, landlocked countries, and small island developing states. Droughts, floods, heatwaves, and storms have become more often and severe impacting food production, distribution, and availability. With a fast-rising global population, tackling climate change's impact on food security has become a top priority for governments, scientists, and international organizations alike.

## **Disruptions in agricultural productivity.**

The increased frequency of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, and heatwaves has made agricultural productivity less predictable. Crops that rely on consistent temperature and precipitation patterns are increasingly experiencing stress, resulting in decreased yields. For example, rising temperatures and irregular rainfall have resulted in severe output losses for basic crops such as wheat, rice, and maize. Furthermore, soil degradation and water scarcity compound the difficulties farmers confront in maintaining output.

Furthermore, rising atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels have mixed consequences on agriculture. While some crops benefit from higher photosynthesis, others lose nutritional value and become more susceptible to pests and diseases. Pest outbreaks, such as locust swarms, have grown increasingly widespread in some areas as a result of climate change, depleted farmlands, and worsening food shortages.

## **Effect on Food Distribution and Supply Chains**

Climate change has an impact on food distribution networks, in addition to agricultural productivity. Floods and storms devastate transportation infrastructure, slowing the flow of food supplies and increasing post-harvest losses.



**SUNGNYA KHULLO**

**23MPAD04**

**2ND YEAR**

Disruptions in the supply chain cause swings in food costs, making crucial goods less affordable for vulnerable communities. Countries that rely on food imports are especially vulnerable, as climate-induced supply shortfalls intensify global competition for scarce food resources.

Changing ocean temperatures and acidification pose a hazard to agricultural supply systems, reducing fisheries and seafood production. Fish populations are declining due to warmer oceans and habitat loss, posing a huge risk to communities who rely on seafood for nutrition and economic existence.

## **Rising malnutrition and hunger**

As food supply grows more erratic and distribution issues persist, malnutrition rates are anticipated to climb. Climate-sensitive areas, such as sections of Africa, South Asia, and Latin America, are especially vulnerable to rising food insecurity. With less access to nutritional food, children's malnutrition and stunted growth have become common problems, worsening public health crises. In certain situations, climate change-induced food shortages have resulted in humanitarian crises, trapping populations in cycles of hunger and poverty. Food's nutritional value is also at stake. According to studies, climate change affects the protein, iron, and zinc content of basic crops like rice and wheat.



## **Regional Disparities in Food Security**

While climate change has an impact on global food security, it is unevenly distributed. Developed countries with superior agricultural methods and food reserves can more efficiently address food shortages. Low-income countries, which rely on rain-fed agriculture and lack resilient food systems, are particularly vulnerable. Long-term droughts and desertification have diminished arable land in tropical and semi-arid regions, making farming unsustainable.

Furthermore, climate change-induced migration is becoming increasingly prevalent. As farmland becomes unproductive, rural communities are compelled to relocate to cities in quest of food and economic security. Rapid urbanization puts additional strain on city resources, resulting in overpopulation, unemployment, and greater food insecurity in cities.

## **Economic consequences of food insecurity**

The economic impact of climate change on food security goes beyond agriculture. Food shortages raise costs, limiting affordability and accessibility for millions. In many developing countries, where agriculture is the foundation of the economy, diminishing yields result in employment losses and economic instability. Farmers, particularly smallholder farmers, experience financial losses as a result of diminished harvests, while governments must devote greater resources to food aid and disaster management. Trade dynamics are also impacted.

Climate change is an indisputable threat to global food security, affecting agricultural output, food distribution, and nutrition levels. The repercussions are most severe in developing countries, where climate-sensitive food systems make people especially vulnerable to famine and malnutrition. Climate change has far-reaching economic and societal consequences, including rising food prices, deteriorating public health, and pushing migration in search of food. Addressing the impact of climate change on food security demands immediate attention, as the frequency and intensity of climate-related disturbances continue to threaten global food systems. The problem is complicated, and it will require concerted worldwide efforts to monitor and mitigate its consequences in order to ensure that food stays accessible and inexpensive for future generations.



# WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES: POLICIES FOR A CLEANER FUTURE

The main focus of this article is on waste management strategies for a more environmentally friendly tomorrow, which is on the "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" principles. These include powerful public education campaigns to increase awareness about proper waste disposal practices, policies that encourage source reduction, effective recycling programs, composting for organic waste, extended producer responsibility (EPR) for electronics, and promoting sustainable product design to minimize waste generation at the source. Management is about minimizing and reusing. Promoting reusable products and raising awareness of needless waste production are important first steps. Sustainability is directly impacted by implementing procedures that promote product reuse and waste reduction at the source.

The term "waste management" describes the procedures used to handle waste from birth to death. This covers the gathering, moving, recycling, and keeping track of waste products created by human activity. All forms of waste, including hazardous, industrial, and household waste, are included in waste management. Additionally, waste can be solid, liquid, or gas, and each has its own management and disposal techniques. Waste management allows us to maintain global cleanliness. Measures must be taken to properly manage and dispose of these materials because waste management practices can have a big impact on the environment and the health of the entire population. To slow down the loss of biodiversity and encourage a cleaner, healthier future, effective waste management plans and regulations are crucial. "Policies for a Cleaner Future" emphasizes how community engagement, financial incentives, and governmental regulations all contribute to sustainable waste management for the long-term health of the environment.



**VIKSHITHA CB**  
**23MPAD04**  
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To achieve a cleaner and more sustainable future, both workable strategies and well-executed policies are required. Societies can greatly reduce pollution, improve resource management, and save the environment for future generations by combining technological advancements, community involvement, and strict regulations.

The Swachh Bharat Mission, a five-year national cleanup initiative, was launched in India in 2014. Many Indian cities and towns had already started independent initiatives aimed at municipal waste collection of segregated waste, either as a result of citizen activism or municipal efforts to establish sustainable systems, before this nationwide coordinated effort for systematic and comprehensive waste management became widely recognized.

## **FIVE MAIN WASTE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES:**

1. Refuse.
2. Reduce.
3. Reuse.
4. Repurpose.
5. Recycle.

### **Rules & Regulations for Waste Management:**

- Solid Waste Management Rules 2016: It refers to a set of rules in India that specify how solid waste should be collected, separated, treated, and disposed of. The rules place a strong emphasis on source segregation of waste into categories such as dry waste, hazardous waste, and biodegradable waste in order to encourage recycling.
- Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016: This refers to a set of rules put in place by the Indian government in 2016 to control and reduce the production of plastic waste by requiring that plastic items be properly separated, collected, recycled, and disposed of.
- Zero Waste Policy: It is a set of rules or policies designed to reduce the amount of waste produced by encouraging recycling, reuse, composting, and responsible consumption. The ultimate objective is to send as little waste as possible to landfills and incinerators—basically, to produce "zero waste."



# ECO-FEMINISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE

Eco-feminism is a widely popular and enormously packed concept theory of the 20th century. It connects feminism and environment and speaks against anthropocentric and phallogocentric concepts like objectification, marginalization and even patriarchy. It speaks against the commodification of femininity and environment, connecting natural and gender exploitation and ruling out their disastrous consequences. The Chipko movement is a perfect example of eco feminism in action. It was a non violent environmental conservation movement, initiated by a group of tribal and village women against the exploitative government policies on deforestation during 1973 in Khedi district of Uttarakhand.

Eco-feminism views the environment, including the forests , to be the provider and the ultimate mother of all the fellow beings on earth, including humans. The tribals worshipped the forest and believed in the Interconnectedness of the forest with humans. It pictures forest as divine, lifegiving , nurturing and motherly , placing the concept against the western centric concept of Anthropocentrism where Men stand the supreme authority , consumer and the ultimate owner of earth , its resources and even women.

The non-violent character of the Chipko movement underlines its significant relation with the concept of ecofeminism , where physical force which is seen as the symbol of masculine control is unused or ignored by the woman who hugged on to the trees to prevent the cutting of them. Forest is portrayed as the feminine space, and the concept of sustainability was brought up which supports the usage of forest for local subsistence instead of the exploitation in disguise, the commercial logging of the forest under the sanctions of the government. The movement , just like the concept, implicitly criticized the concept of patriarchy, which questioned the right of the government to own the forest and the trees in it. It questioned the human nature of imposing ownership on the environment, instead of respecting and protecting nature as a living entity.

Eco-feminism very interestingly highlights the interconnectedness of women and nature and their shared experiences of marginalization and objectification. Both women and nature are expected to embody nurturing, nourishing and motherly qualities, perpetuating and normalizing stereotypes and rigid gender roles.



**VYSHNAVI MENON**

**23MPAD06**

**2ND YEAR**

Society attributes qualities like obedience, tolerance, sacrifice, and healing to women and the environment, overlooking their capacity for transformation, authority and destruction. This is the underlying reason why society, including women themselves, often perpetuate the notion that women's primary roles should only be limited to childcare, domestic duties, and submission to an external authority.

This biased perspective leads to a double standard, where destructive natural phenomena and crimes committed by women are met with shock and surprise, while similar acts by men are often normalized or downplayed. Furthermore, societal responses to dog bites or animal attacks and human crimes reveal a striking disparity, with animals facing mass mercy killings and sterilization projects while human poachers, rapists and serial killers receive rehabilitation and reintegration treatments. Historically, society has been conditioned to overlook the strength and agency of women and the environment, instead attributing piety and goodness to their identities. This easily facilitates their subjugation and exploitation, reinforcing patriarchal norms and power structures.



Eco-feminism in environmental governance emphasises on inclusive decision making , bringing together various marginalized sections of the society including women along with the mainstream groups advocating a holistic approach of sustainable development. Ecofeminism is promoting the environment in a care-based approach , looking at the relationship between humans and nature with reciprocity and mutual respect. The aim is not only to include women and promote environmental governance, but also to amend the behavioural attributes of the people at the center towards women as well as the environment. Ecofeminism is particularly pertinent today, as the world grapples with climate change and women's empowerment as the International organizations and countries, regardless of economic status, are addressing these interconnected issues.

However, merely providing representation and preservation measures is akin to treating symptoms rather than the root cause. True transformation requires a shift away from objectifying and patriarchal attitudes.

Empowering women through education and representation is insufficient unless they receive respect, support, and solidarity from their peers, families, and communities, including fellow women. Both women and nature must be recognized as autonomous entities with the capacity to nurture and destroy, just like any other force on the planet.

Society's tendency to limit and own women and nature will only exacerbate devastation. To break this cycle, we must adopt a mindset that acknowledges women's equal rights and capabilities, particularly in education and leadership. It is essential to recognize that women's empowerment is not a privilege granted by others, but an inherent right. It can only be solved if society is taught to change its way of thinking. Furthermore, we must redefine our relationship with the earth, acknowledging that humans are not the sole beneficiaries of the planet's resources. Rather, we should embrace a more holistic approach, recognizing the Earth as a vast, interconnected system where humans are just one part of the larger whole.



# CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS INTO URBAN PLANNING

Cities are growing larger and more complicated as a result of the unrelenting urbanisation trend. Opportunities and difficulties accompany this growth, and one of the most urgent is the requirement that environmental factors be incorporated into urban planning. Although the idea of a "green city"—a metropolis that places a high value on environmental well-being, sustainability, and resilience—is appealing, the reality is far more nuanced. There are several obstacles in the way of incorporating environmental concerns into urban design, and overcoming them calls for a diversified strategy.

The tension between environmental preservation and economic growth is one of the biggest obstacles. Economic growth is fuelled by cities, and development goals frequently take precedence over environmental considerations. Decisions around resource consumption, infrastructure development, and land use all reflect this tension. For instance, as cities grow, green spaces are frequently encroached upon, which lowers biodiversity and exacerbates the consequences of urban heat islands. In a similar vein, building massive infrastructure projects can have serious negative effects on the environment, including habitat fragmentation, pollution, and elevated carbon emissions, even if they are essential for economic growth.

Another challenge is the lack of political will and institutional capacity to prioritize environmental considerations. Urban planning is a complex process involving various stakeholders, including government agencies, private developers, and community groups. Often, there is a lack of coordination and collaboration between these actors, leading to fragmented decision-making and a failure to integrate environmental considerations holistically. Additionally, political pressures and short-term economic interests can often outweigh long-term environmental sustainability goals.

Furthermore, the complexity and interconnectedness of environmental issues pose significant challenges.



**JOE KENT**  
**23MPAD07**  
**2ND YEAR**

Urban ecosystems are intricate and dynamic, with various factors influencing their health and resilience. Understanding the interactions between these factors and their impact on urban environments requires a comprehensive approach that considers the interconnectedness of different environmental challenges. For example, addressing air pollution requires considering factors such as traffic congestion, industrial emissions, and building design.

Similarly, managing water resources requires a holistic understanding of water cycles, urban runoff, and wastewater treatment.

The lack of public awareness and engagement is another crucial challenge. The success of any environmental initiative hinges on public support and participation. However, there is often a disconnect between the complexities of urban environmental issues and the public's understanding and engagement. This gap can hinder the implementation of sustainable urban planning strategies and lead to a lack of support for necessary policy changes.

Financial constraints also pose a significant obstacle to integrating environmental considerations into urban planning.

# SMALL ACTIONS, GREAT IMPACT: HOW LOCAL COMMUNITIES MAY CONTRIBUTE TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## INTRODUCTION

We all have responsibility for maintaining the health of our environment, and local communities are leading the charge to bring about significant change. The cumulative impact of modest, localized acts can result in significant environmental advantages, even though international initiatives and governmental laws are crucial. Communities may have an impact on anything from waste reduction to energy conservation. This essay highlights the value of teamwork in building a sustainable future and explores practical actions that local communities may take to safeguard the environment.

### Recycling and Waste Reduction

Reducing garbage and encouraging recycling are two of the best ways communities can safeguard the environment. Landfill trash can be greatly decreased by planning neighbourhood clean-up campaigns, establishing recycling facilities, and teaching locals how to properly separate their waste. Communities can, for example, hold workshops on organic waste composting, which not only lowers trash but also improves soil for nearby gardens.

### Encouragement of Eco-Friendly Transportation

One of the main causes of carbon emissions is transportation. Eco-friendly substitutes like carpooling, cycling, and public transport can be promoted by communities. Air quality can be improved and carbon emissions can be decreased by implementing programs like "bike-to-work" days and pedestrian-friendly zones. Supporting the installation of electric vehicle charging stations can also help with the shift to cleaner energy.

### Conserving Energy and Water

To save natural resources, local communities can adopt energy and water conservation measures. Simple steps like installing solar panels, repairing leaks, and switching to water-efficient appliances can have a significant impact. Campaigns sponsored by the community to plant trees to cool cities or turn off lights during Earth Hour can also increase awareness of resource conservation.



**TIASUNEB JAMIR**

**23MPAD08**

**2ND YEAR**

### Encouragement of Regional Ecosystems

For the sake of environmental health, local biodiversity must be preserved. To help wildlife and enhance the quality of the air, communities can establish green areas like urban woods or community gardens. Combating climate change and protecting native species' habitats can be achieved by planning tree-planting events or rehabilitating nearby wetlands.

### Advocacy and Education

One effective strategy for promoting environmental change is education. To educate locals about sustainable practices, communities might hold seminars, workshops, and awareness-raising events. Future generations will be prepared to safeguard the earth if schools and organisations work together to teach kids about environmental stewardship. At the local government level, communities can also push for stricter environmental regulations.

# THE DIFFICULTIES OF ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS IN DEVELOPING NATIONS.

Environmental sustainability is crucial globally, but developing countries face unique challenges in enforcing environmental regulations. These challenges stem from economic pressures, political instability, limited resources, weak governance, and cultural factors. Addressing these hurdles requires innovative solutions and international support.

## **Economic Constraints and Development Priorities**

In many developing countries, economic growth is prioritized over environmental protection. Governments focus on industrialization and infrastructure development to boost living standards and reduce poverty. Industries like mining, agriculture, and manufacturing, which drive economic progress, often cause significant environmental harm. Environmental regulations are frequently seen as obstacles to growth, and limited financial resources make enforcement difficult. Without enough funding and personnel, environmental laws are often not properly implemented or enforced, leading to widespread environmental degradation.

## **Political Instability and Weak Governance**

Political instability complicates the implementation of environmental regulations. In countries where political structures are weak or governance is fragile, enforcing environmental laws is a low priority. Frequent changes in leadership, corruption, and competing concerns like poverty, education, and healthcare prevent governments from focusing on long-term environmental goals. Corruption can exacerbate this, with public officials accepting bribes to overlook violations. This allows illegal activities such as logging and mining to thrive, further hindering efforts to protect natural resources.



**ALEX SIMTE**  
**23MPAD09**  
**2ND YEAR**

## **Limited Institutional Capacity and Infrastructure**

Many developing countries lack the infrastructure and technical expertise to implement and monitor complex environmental regulations. Regulatory agencies are often underfunded and understaffed, and officials may not have the necessary training to enforce policies effectively. Inadequate infrastructure, such as systems to monitor air and water quality or track deforestation, makes it difficult to assess compliance with regulations. This lack of reliable data hampers decision-making and enforcement efforts.

## **Social and Cultural Factors**

Cultural and social factors also influence the success of environmental regulations. In many developing countries, traditional practices related to land and resource use may not align with modern environmental standards. Indigenous communities, for example, may rely on natural resources for survival and may not see the need for external regulations. Additionally, in rural areas, people often prioritize immediate economic needs over long-term environmental concerns. Without public awareness and support, regulations may be seen as burdensome rather than beneficial.



## The Informal Sector and Enforcement Challenges

The informal sector, which includes small-scale farming, street vending, and artisanal mining, plays a vital role in many developing economies. However, these activities often occur outside the formal regulatory framework, making them difficult to monitor and control. Many informal businesses do not comply with environmental standards, contributing to deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution. Efforts to integrate the informal sector into formal regulation face resistance due to bureaucratic inefficiencies and the fear of livelihood loss.

## External Pressures: Debt and Trade

Developing countries also contend with external pressures like international debt and trade agreements. The need to repay debt often forces governments to prioritize economic activities that harm the environment, such as large-scale mining or agriculture. Additionally, multinational corporations may exploit weaker environmental regulations in developing countries, leading to environmental degradation for the sake of profit. While these activities may boost economic growth in the short term, they contribute to long-term environmental harm.

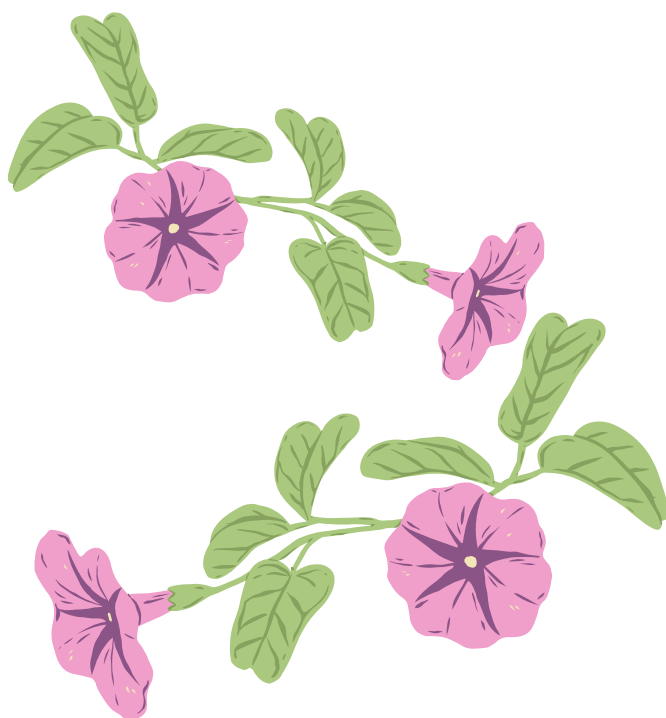
## Pathways Forward

Despite these challenges, there are pathways to improve environmental regulation in developing countries. First, raising awareness about the long-term benefits of environmental protection, such as better public health and climate change mitigation, can garner public and political support. Strengthening institutional capacity by investing in training, better agencies, and infrastructure is also crucial. Partnerships with businesses, local governments, and international organizations can help address resource shortages.

International cooperation is essential. Developed countries and international organizations can assist by providing financial support, technology, and capacity-building programs. This global collaboration can ensure that developing countries are not left behind in addressing global environmental challenges.

## Conclusion

Implementing environmental regulations in developing countries is challenging but not impossible. By addressing economic, political, and social barriers and strengthening institutional capacity, these nations can create policies that protect the environment and promote sustainable development. With global cooperation and local commitment, developing countries can balance economic growth with environmental sustainability for a better future.





# POETRY



# THE CELESTIAL FIGHT



**Vyshnavi Menon**  
**23MPAD04**  
2nd Year

*Feeding the birds, fishes and even gods  
she embarked , with her lustrous glow.  
Poets sung her praise , monks worshipped her.  
She was cool ,soothing, healing and Surreal.  
She was life, habitat of livestock and cultures.  
But like every other woman, she too was  
dishonored.*

*People poisoned her divinity , questioning the  
faith.*

*Discoloured , contaminated, Polluted yet  
Strong*

*She flows disappointed, fighting the test of  
time*

*awaiting the victory, the renewal.*

*Her Rebirth .*

*From the realm of gods*

*she descended down , to the cries of thirsty  
souls.*

*through the hair locks, only which could tame  
her strength*

*for the numerous salvations, for their pitiful  
cries.*

*The Mountain kings , took pride and guarded  
her honour.*

*She raised civilisations, birthed off springs,  
mothered lives.*

*She was fierce , powerful and divine.*

*For she was the goddess , whom they for so  
long awaited.*

*She witnessed the passage of yugas, flew  
against the wheel of time.*

# THE KEEPER'S PLEDGE



**Vikshitha CB**  
**23MPAD05**  
2nd Year

*We walk the land, we breathe the air,  
A world so vast, beyond compare.  
Yet poisoned streams and fading trees,  
Cry out for help upon the breeze.*

*With wisdom, laws, and guiding hands,  
We shape the fate of seas and lands.  
To curb the waste, to mend the scars,  
To clear the sky and dim the stars.*

*Each policy, a promise made,  
To shield the earth, to lend it shade.  
For in our care, the future lies,  
A thriving world, 'neath endless skies.*



# THE ART OF ADMINISTRATION



**Sungnya Khullo**  
**23MPADO4**  
2nd Year

*In halls of order, bright and vast,  
Where plans are made, where rules hold  
fast,  
A guiding hand, a steady will,  
Keeps the world from standing still.  
Through ink and paper, law and code,  
The weight of duty bears its load.  
Yet in the balance, firm and true,  
Lies the path for me and you.*

*Decisions shaped with careful thought,  
Efficiency so dearly sought.  
With heart and mind, they pave the way,  
Ensuring order day by day.  
No grand applause, no banners fly,  
Yet their work stands strong and high.  
For those who lead with patient grace,  
Administration finds its place.*

*Through every file, through every call,  
They stand to serve, they stand for all.  
An unseen force, yet ever near—  
The silent strength that steers us clear.*

# WHISPERS OF THE WIND

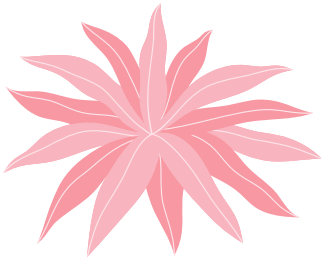


**Marietta Manu**  
**23MPAD02**  
2nd Year

*In the quiet hum of forests deep,  
Where roots and rivers softly sleep,  
There's a whisper in the air we breathe,  
A call that asks, "What will you leave?"*

*We walk the earth with hurried feet,  
Trading mountains for concrete,  
Yet somewhere in the soil's embrace,  
A pulse beats steady, slow, and grace.*

*The trees, they speak in silent tongue,  
Of ancient wisdom, long unsung.  
They ask of us to pause, to see—  
What is our place in harmony?*

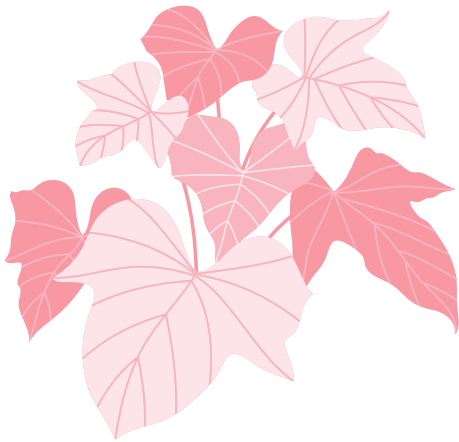


*Governance, not just laws and deeds,  
But hearts that listen, sowing seeds.  
Not in power's grasp or greed's own hand,  
But in care for every grain of sand.*

*It's not a throne, nor royal crown,  
That lifts us up when we fall down,  
But our own hands, and minds aligned,  
To protect the earth, and heal our kind.*

*For every choice is etched in time,  
Like footprints in the sands of rhyme,  
And what we give, the earth will take,  
To flourish, bloom, and gently wake.*

*So let us govern not by force,  
But by love's unwavering course—  
To walk with nature, side by side,  
And let the future be our guide.*



# WHISPERS OF THE EARTH



**Alex Simte**  
**23MPAD09**  
2nd year

*Beneath the weight of concrete  
dreams,  
The Earth still breathes, or so it  
seems.*

*She weeps in rivers choked with  
grime,*

*Her forests fall before their time.*

*The winds once danced in skies so  
free,*

*Now cough in clouds of industry.*

*The mountains whisper tales of old,*

*Where green was life, not bought nor  
sold.*

*Yet hands that sign in marble halls,*

*Write laws that fade like autumn  
calls.*

*Papers promise, voices rise,*

*But silence drowns the desperate  
cries.*

*Oh, listen close—her heart still beats,*

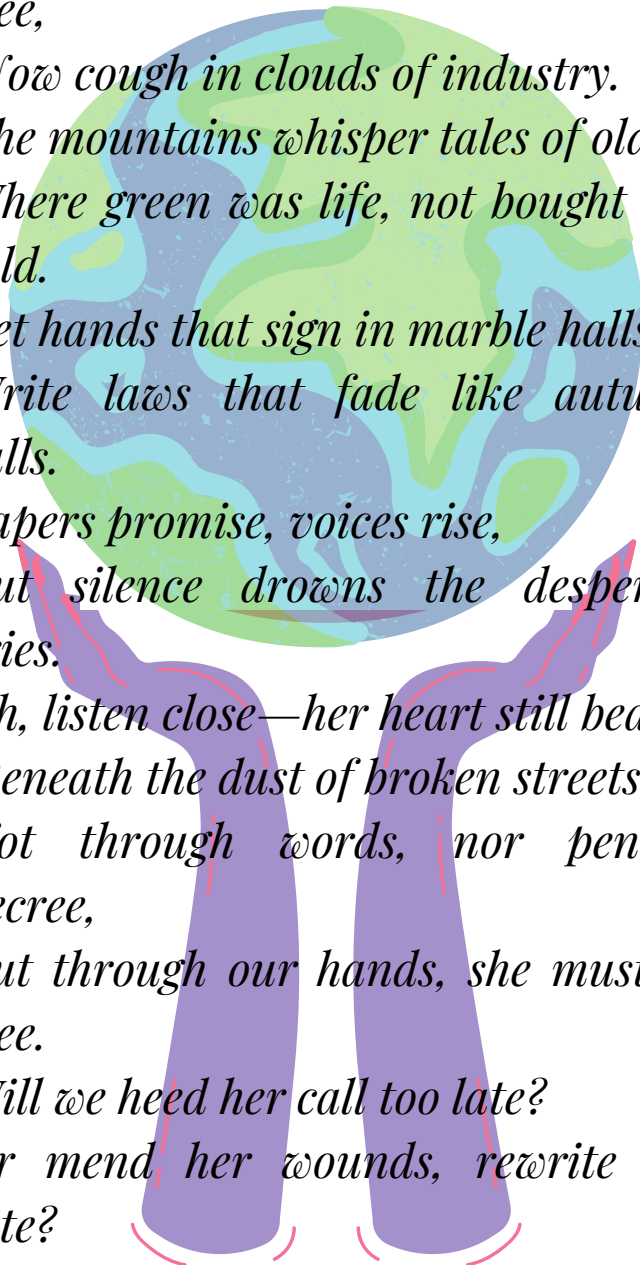
*Beneath the dust of broken streets.*

*Not through words, nor penned  
decree,*

*But through our hands, she must be  
free.*

*Will we heed her call too late?*

*Or mend her wounds, rewrite her  
fate?*





# UNDER THE GREEN CANOPY



**Spandana HY**  
**23MPAD03**  
2nd year

*Under the green canopy, where sunlight softly drips,  
The world is hushed as nature's heart beats in gentle sips.*

*A symphony of rustling leaves, a breeze that carries song,  
Whispers of the forest tell stories ancient and long.  
Tall trees stretch their limbs to touch the sky,  
Their canopies a shelter where the sparrows fly.*

*Moss carpets the ground, soft beneath our feet,  
While shadows waltz in rhythm, a tranquil, quiet beat.  
The scent of pine and earth fills the cool, crisp air,  
A hidden world of wonders, beyond all earthly care.  
Squirrels dart with playful speed, and deer glide by,  
A kingdom of creatures where silence and life lie.*

*The wind hums through the branches, ancient, wise,  
As sunlight filters through in golden, scattered dyes.  
Under this green canopy, where life is wild and free,  
We find a peaceful refuge, just as it's meant to be.  
Here, time slows its hurried race, as if to rest and see,  
The beauty in the stillness, the wonder of the tree.*

*In this sacred haven, nature calls us near,  
Under the green canopy, we let go of fear.*



# THE ENTENTE WE KEEP



**Tiasunep Jamir**  
**23MPAD08**  
2nd year

*The earth, a mother, gentle and wise,  
Her whispers echo through the sides,  
“Govern my gifts, both great and small,  
For I am the cradle, the home of all.”*

*The rivers that dance, the mountains  
that stand,  
Are bound by the touch of a human  
hand.*

*With every law, with every decree,  
We shape the fate of land and sea.*

*Let balance guide, let justice lead,  
For every creature, for every seed.  
Together we forge a path to restore,  
A thriving Earth, forevermore.*

# EARTH'S PLEA



**Xuvikali K Chophi**  
**24MPAD05**  
1st Year

*Let us govern with gentle hand  
The earth's rich resources, so grand  
Preserve the forests, dark and deep  
Where ancient secrets slumber, asleep*

*Let waters flow, pure and clean  
Supporting life, in every scene  
From mountain peaks to ocean blue  
Protect the beauty, for me and you*

*In harmony, let us strive  
To balance human needs, and earth's  
drive  
For a sustainable future, we must aim  
And govern with love, and respect, the  
earth's frame*

# SECURE THE PLACE WE CALL HOME



**Athulya Roy**  
**24MPADO1**  
1st Year

*The trees stand tall, the rivers flow,  
The air was fresh, so long ago.  
But now the skies are filled with haze,  
And nature cries in many ways.*

*The forests burn, the waters fade,  
Pollution grows by hands we've made.  
But if we care and change our ways,  
We'll bring back bright and better days.*

*Strong laws and rules can lead the way,  
To keep our planet safe each day.  
Reduce the waste, protect the land,  
The future lies in our own hands.*

*If we unite and do what's right,  
The Earth will shine so pure and  
bright.*

*Let's work as one, let's take a stand,  
To save the sky, the sea, the land.*



A surreal, dreamlike landscape featuring a path of flowers leading to a body of water. The scene is filled with vibrant green foliage, white daisies, and orange flowers. A large, bright yellow text overlay reads "ARTWORK".

Welcome to our

# ARTWORK

Studio





SAIDINGPUI TLAU



XUVIKALI K CHOPHI

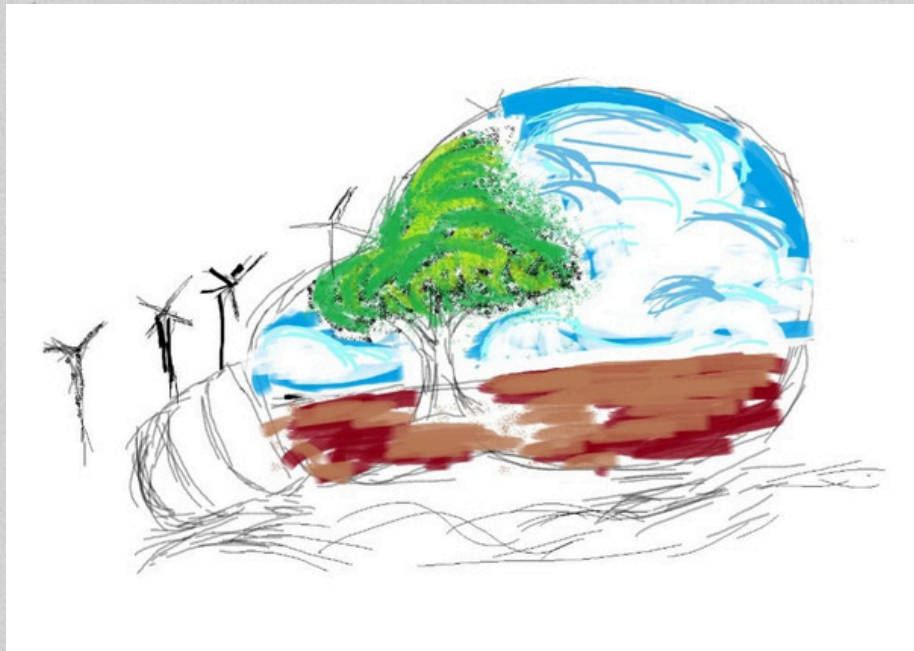


VIKSHITHA C B



ALEX GOULIAN SIMTE





**JOE KENT**

**ATHULYA ROY**



**R. VANLALAWMPUIA**

# ADVENTURE

EXPEDITIONS OF THE YEAR  
(2024-2025)







## FIELD VISITS

- Hirehalli Gram panchayat
- Mandharagiri hills
- Devarayana Durga Hills
- Vishwa Shanthi Ashrama





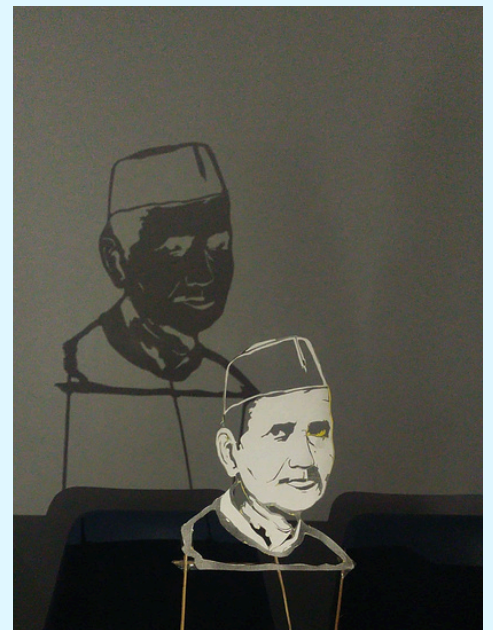
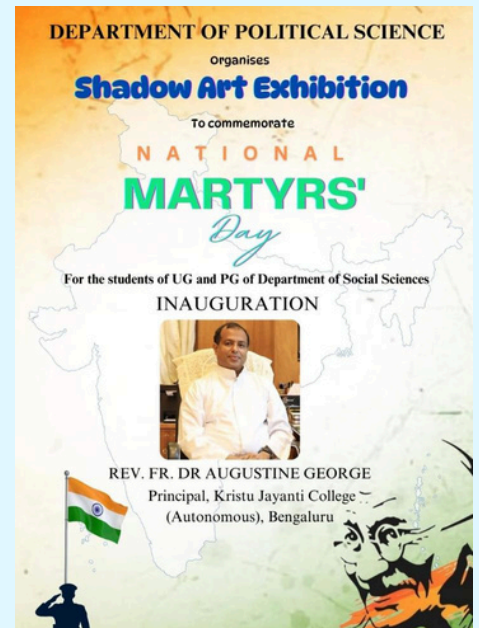
# WORKSHOP

The Department of Political Science organized a workshop on 'Why Spin' in collaboration with Let's Spin Organization. In honor of Gandhi Jayanti, we held a workshop focused on the art of spinning using the charkha, a symbol of self-reliance and craftsmanship that Mahatma Gandhi passionately advocated. The event brought together participants of all ages to explore the rich history and significance of the charkha in India's struggle for independence. Led by experienced artisans, the workshop provided hands-on training in the spinning process, allowing students to connect with this traditional craft and understand its cultural importance.



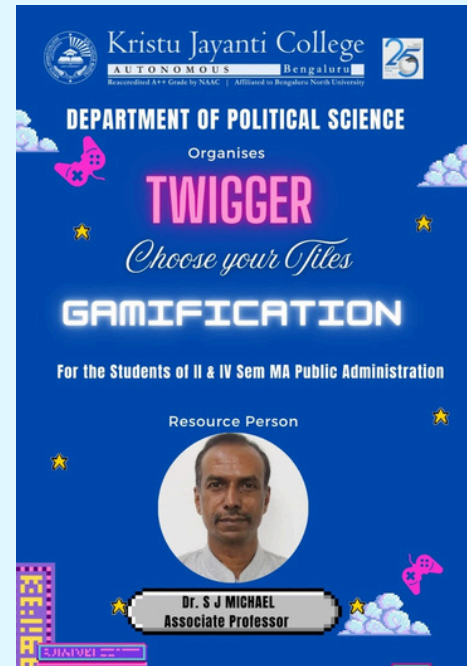
# EXHIBITION

On January 30, 2025, at 11 a.m., a meaningful shadow art exhibition was held in Room H407 on the 4th floor of the Humanities Block to commemorate National Martyrs' Day. The program was inaugurated by Rev. Father Dr. Augustine George, who highlighted the significance of honoring the sacrifices of India's heroes. The exhibition showcased shadow art created by students, featuring prominent Indian freedom fighters and prime ministers, skillfully brought to life through the interplay of light and shadow. The intricate installations paid tribute to their contributions and symbolized the nation's enduring spirit. Attendees, including faculties and students, were deeply moved by the creativity and solemnity of the display. The exhibition left a lasting impression, reminding everyone of the power of art in commemorating history and fostering collective remembrance.



# GAMIFICATION

The department of Political Science conducted a thrilling game show titled “Twigger” for students of II & IV Sem students of MA Public Administration on 22a January 2025 under the guidance of Dr. S J Michael (Associate Professor). The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from the students, who formed teams of three, with each team consisting of four members. The game featured a unique format where teams had to guess a picture, requiring teams to use their observation and skills, filled with excitement, cheers and suspense as teams competed against each other. Dr. S J Michael (Associate Professor) efficiently managed the game, ensuring a smooth and enjoyable experience for all the participants. Overall, the games show “Twigger” was a huge success, providing an entertaining and intellectually stimulating experience for all involved. We appreciate our teacher for organising this engaging event and look forward to more such initiatives in the future.





# LINGO-JAM

The department of Political Science conducted a thrilling game show titled “Lets Play Reasoning Through Numbers” for students of II & IV Sem students of MA Public Administration on 24 March 2025 under the guidance of Dr. S J Michael (Associate Professor). The event witnessed enthusiastic participation from the students, who formed teams of two, with each team consisting of seven groups. The game featured a unique format where teams had to guess a word out of the numbers showcased on the screen, requiring teams to use their observation and skills, filled with excitement, cheers and suspense as teams competed against each other. Dr. S J Michael (Associate Professor) efficiently managed the game, ensuring a smooth and enjoyable experience for all the participants.

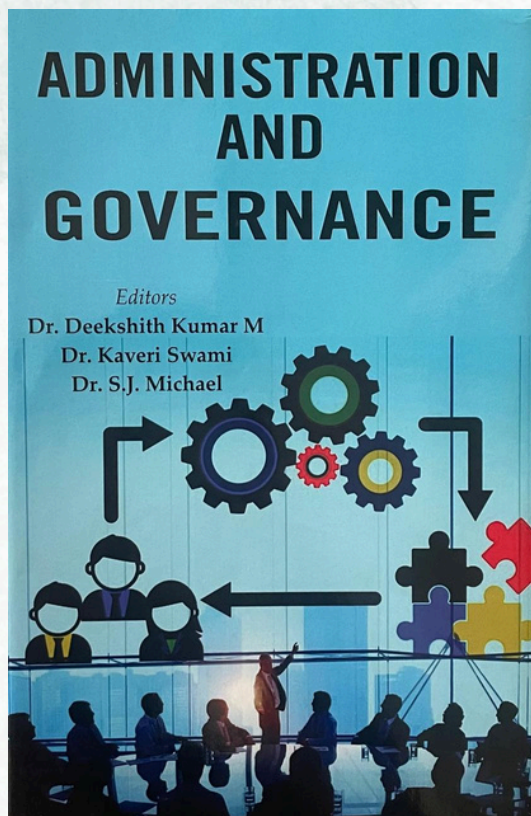










# PUBLICATION OF BOOK ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE







**Dr. Deekshith Kumar M**, Assistant Professor in the Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous) Bengaluru. He has 14 years of teaching experience. He has completed his Bachelor of Education in 2007 from R.V. Teachers College, Bengaluru. He has completed his M.A. Political Science in 2009 from Bangalore University and got Doctorate from Tumkur University for his research on "The Role of Youth wings of Political Parties: A study of major Political Parties in Karnataka." He has published 6 books and several articles in leading news papers and various reputed journals both at national and international levels. His area of Interest includes Public Administration, Electoral Politics, Local Self Government and youth Politics.



**Dr. Kaveri Swami** is working as Assistant Professor and Head, Department of Political Science at Kristu Jayanti College (Autonomous), Bengaluru-77. She has 23 years of teaching experience. She has secured II rank in M.A. (Political Science) from Bangalore University. Her specialization was Public Administration. She has done her M.Phil on the topic: "A Study of Panchayat Raj and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in Karnataka" from Madurai Kamraj University and got her Doctorate from the same University over the research topic: "Human Rights-Concepts and Violation of women working in I.T and B.P.O industries in Bangalore." She has eight books to her credit with number of Research articles in various reputed journals.




**Dr. S.J. Michael**, Associate Professor in the Department of Political Science, Kristu Jayanti College, is well-known for his innovative teaching skills having an experience of 34 years in teaching. Being the topper of the college at the undergraduate level, he completed his Masters in Political Science and finished his Ph.D from Bharathiar University. His focus of Research was on the implementation of MNREGA in Karnataka. His area of interest relates to administration and social service. A teacher by passion, he is dedicated, resourceful and goal-driven professional educator with a solid commitment to the social and academic growth of students.



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# WORKSHOP






# STUDENT'S PRESENTATION


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**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
MA - PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
ORGANISES  
**STUDENT PRESENTATION**  
ON  
**MODEL OF PUBLIC POLICY**

**SPEAKERS**



**VIKSHITHA C B**  
TOPIC : INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH



**TIASUNEP JAMIR**  
TOPIC : RATIONAL SYSTEM



**SUNGNYA KHULLO**  
TOPIC : PUBLIC CHOICE THEORY

27 August 2024 9-9:50 AM H497, 4th Floor, Humanities Block

Faculty Incharge : Dr. Deekshith Kumar. M

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**STUDENT PRESENTATION**  
On  
**APPROCHES OF COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**SPEAKERS**



**Vyshnavi Menon**  
23MPAD06



**Alex Goulian Simte**  
23MPAD09



**Spandana H.Y.**  
23MPAD03

28/08/24 12:00-12:50 PM  
H407, 4th Floor, Humanities Block  
MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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On  
**POLITICAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**



**Marietta Manu**  
23MPAD02



**Spandana H.Y.**  
23MPAD03



**Sungnya Khullo**  
23MPAD04



**Vikshitha CB**  
23MPAD05



**Vyshnavi Menon**  
23MPAD06



**Joe Kent**  
23MPAD07



**Suneb Jamir**  
23MPAD08



**Alex Goulian Simte**  
23MPAD09

31/01/25 10:00 am- 10:50 am  
H407, 4th Block, Humanities Block  
MA Public Administration

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On  
**TOPICS UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**



**Joe Kent**  
(Types of Emotions)



**Tiasunep Jamir**  
(Factors effecting emotions)



**Alex Goulian Simte**  
(Attitude and characteristics)

13/09/24 H407, 4TH FLOOR, HUMANITIES BLOCK 9:00-9:50 AM  
MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION  
ORGANIZES  
**STUDENT'S CLASS PRESENTATION**  
ON  
**PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION**

**SPEAKERS**



**ATHULYA ROY**  
24MPAD01



**R. VANALALAWMPIUA**  
24MPAD02



**RUPSMITA**  
24MPAD03



**SAINDINGPUI**  
24MPAD04



**XUVIKALI**  
24MPAD05

04/02/2025 10:00 - 10:50 AM

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**STUDENT PRESENTATION**  
On  
**TOPICS UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**



**Sungnya Khullo**  
(Modern Approaches to Organizational Behaviour)



**Vikshitha C.B.**  
(Personality and it's traits)



**Vyshnavi Menon**  
(Emotions and their role in OB)

11/09/24 9:00-9:50 AM  
H407, 4TH FLOOR, HUMANITIES BLOCK  
MA PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

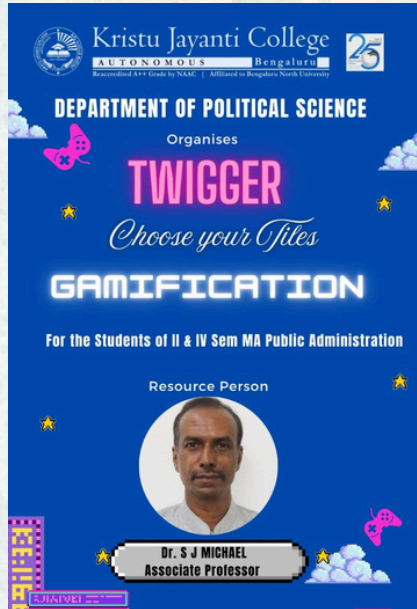


# NIAS Conference - Polar Dialogue





# Game Show - Twigger





# Paper Presentation - Stella Maris College, Chennai





# National Seminar - Public Policy and Governance

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on  
**Public Policy and Governance**

**CHIEF GUEST**

  
**Dr. S. S. Meenakshisundaram**  
IAS, Retd. & Secretary  
MoRD & Disinvestment, GOI

**KEYNOTE SPEAKERS**

  
**Dr. SRINIVASAN V RAMANI**  
Deputy National Director  
The Hindu

  
**Dr. ROSE VERRA D'SOUZA**  
Dean, School of Arts & Humanities  
St Aloysius (Deemed to be University),  
Mangalore

  
**Dr. RINKU LAMBA**  
Associate Professor  
NLU, Bengaluru

**Date** 12 March 2025  
**Time** 09:30 AM - 5:00 PM  
**Venue** A1 Conference Hall,  
Admin Block





# International Conference







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**M.Sc.** Economics  
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**B.Com.** Integrated with ACCA  
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**B.Com.** Integrated with CMA  
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**BBA** Aviation Management  
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**BBA** Tourism and Hospitality Management  
**BBA** Branding and Advertising  
**BBA** Retail Management  
**BBA** International Business  
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**PG Diploma in Business Administration**  
(One Year)

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**M.Sc.** Computer Science  
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**M.Sc.** Microbiology  
**M.Sc.** Biochemistry  
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**BCA** Analytics  
**BCA** Cloud Computing  
**BCA** Cyber Security  
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**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  
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**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.** Counselling Psychology  
**M.Sc.** Clinical Psychology  
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**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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