



History of Sustainable Development

"Sustainable development is a development paradigm that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment and social well-being for present and future generations".

The concept was defined by the "Brundtland Report" in 1987 and has since been adopted by various international organisations and governments.

Some of the key events that shaped the evolution of sustainable development include:

- 1.The 1972, United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm, which recognized the need for a global approach to environmental protection and development.
- 2.The 1980, World Conservation Strategy by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), which introduced the concept of conservation as an integral part of development.
- 3.The 1987 Brundtland Report by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), which popularized the term "sustainable development" and defined it as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

4.The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) or the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, which adopted the Agenda 21, a global action plan for sustainable development, and other important documents such as the Rio Declaration, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Convention to Combat Desertification².

5.The 2000 Millennium Summit in New York, which adopted the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a set of eight goals and targets to reduce poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and gender inequality by 2015.

6.The 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, which reaffirmed the commitment to Agenda 21 and the MDGs, and emphasized the role of partnerships, governance, and financing for sustainable development².

7.The 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) or Rio+20 in Rio de Janeiro, which reviewed the progress made since 1992 and adopted the outcome document The Future We Want, which called for the development of a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to replace the MDGs after 2015.

8.The 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Summit in New York, which adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global framework that contains 17 SDGs and 169 targets to address the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.



HoD's Message,

Dear Readers,

I am delighted while releasing the second issue of Economics Quest by Department of Economics, Durgapur Government College.

Economics Quest highlights important aspects of Economics as a discipline.

I wish best wishes to all the readers of Economics Quest!

Dr Anjan Ray Chaudhury

HoD, Department of Economics.





The Principles of Sustainable Development

The five principles of sustainable development are as follows:

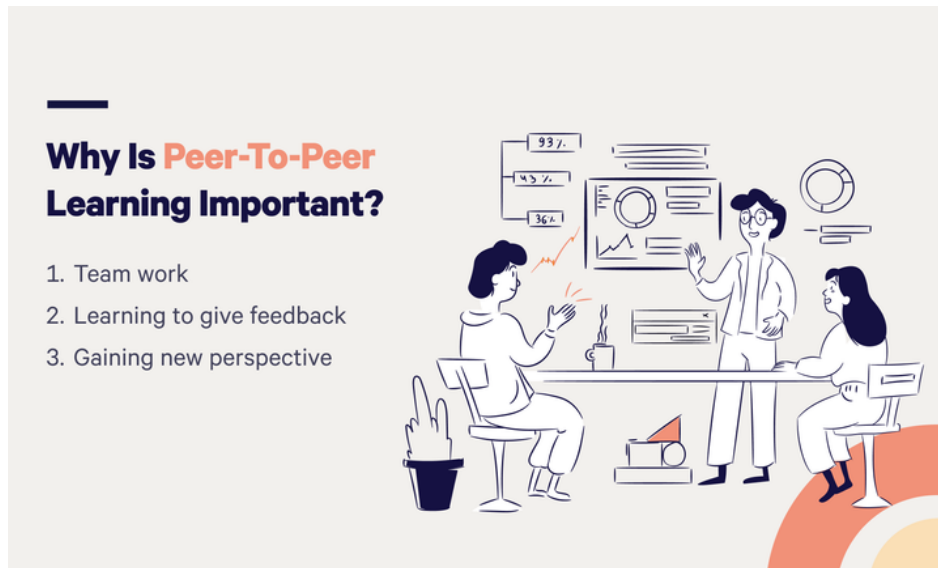
- Conservation of the ecosystem or the environment.
- Conservation of biodiversity of the planet.
- Sustainable development of the society.
- Conservation of human resources.
- Population control and management.



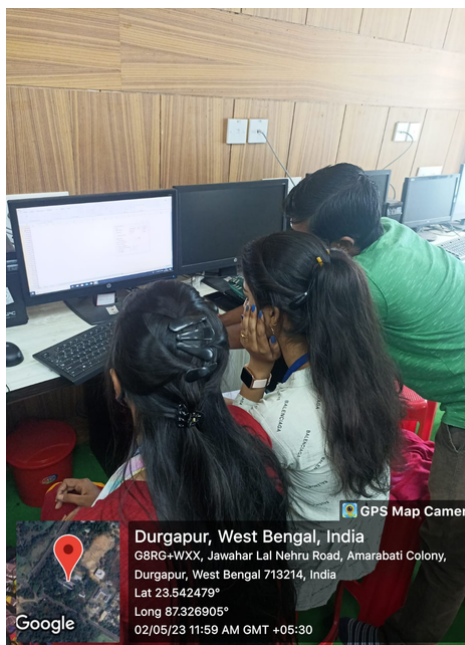
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Innovative
Teaching
Practices:

Peer
Group
study



As a Part of Innovative Teaching Practices Peer Group study was encouraged among the students under the guidance of Prof. Nisith Mondal.



Group A

Mentor-Manish Kumar Singh, Shivam Singh

Peer Group Members: Amit Kumar Jaiswal, Manish Kumar Sah

Manish Kumar Singh-Excel Functions and Formulas, sort and Filter, Conditional formatting, pie chart, bar chart

Shivam: Frequency polygon, scatter diagram, Ogive

Group B

Mentor-Subham Rajak, Snehasish Sen

Peer Group Members: Sangita Mondal, Nandini Dey

Subham rajak-Sort & filter, conditional Formatting, Functions and Formulas, Pie Chart, Line Diagram, Bar Chart

Snehasish- Sort & Filter, Line Diagram, average, Sum, pie chart.





Parent-teacher meetings, an integral part of the education system, provide a valuable platform for effective communication and collaboration between parents and teachers. These meetings serve as an opportunity to discuss a student's academic progress, behavior, and overall well-being. This report highlights the importance of parent-teacher meetings, their objectives, and strategies to ensure their success.

Objectives of Parent-Teacher Meetings:

1. Establish Collaboration: Parent-teacher meetings aim to foster a strong partnership between parents and teachers, ensuring the holistic development of students.
2. Share Progress and Concerns: These meetings facilitate the exchange of information regarding a student's academic achievements, strengths, areas for improvement, and any concerns related to their learning or behavior.
3. Provide Individualized Support: Parent-teacher meetings allow teachers and parents to discuss ways to provide personalized support that caters to the unique needs of each student.
4. Set Goals and Expectations: Through open dialogue, parents and teachers can mutually set goals and establish realistic expectations to maximize student growth and success.
5. Build Trust and Engagement: Regular parent-teacher interactions create a positive environment where parents feel involved and confident in their child's education.



SOME GLIMPSES OF THE MEETING



Student's Corner

Knowing an early Economist of India

Article prepared by : -
SNEHASISH SEN
Economics(Hons.)
4th Semester

Romesh Chunder Dutt

Romesh Chunder Dutt was an Eminent Economic Historian , translator of Ramayana and Mahabharata . Dutt was considered as an national leader of pre Gandhian era . He was one of the prominent proponent of Indian Economic Nationalism .

Early life & education

Romesh Chunder Dutt entered The University of Calcutta , Presidency College in 1864 . He passed the Fine Arts examination in 1866 , ranked 2nd and won Scholarship .

At that time only one Indian Satyendra Nath Tagore had cleared the Indian Civil Service(ICS) . At University College London , Dutt studied British writers and qualifies ICS in 1869 in 3rd place .

Career life

He entered the ICS as an Assistant Magistrate of Alipur in 1871 . A Famine in Meherpur(Nadia District) in 1874 and Another in Dakshin Shahbazpur(Bhola District) in 1876 also a distraous cyclone , Dutt managed successfully. He served as administrator of Backerganj , Mymensingh , Burdwan , Donapur and Midnapore . He became Burdwan's District Magistrate(1893) , Commissioner of Burdwan(1894) and Orissa(1895) .

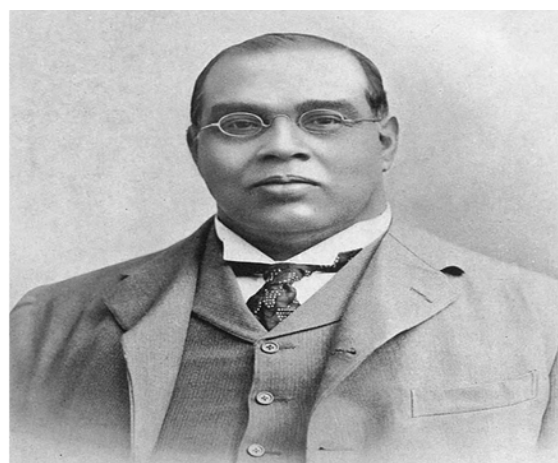


Image Source :- wikiwand.com

- He was the first Indian to attain the rank Divisional Commissioner
- He retired from ICS in 1897 . In 1898 he completed his famous thesis on Economic Nationalism .
- He also became Dewan of Baroda State , and also in 1907 , he became of Royal Commission of Indian Decentralisation .
- He was the president of the Indian National Congress(INC) in 1899.
- He was also member of the Bengal Legislative Council(BLC)
- Dutt also served as the first president of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad in 1894 and its vice presidents were Rabindranath Tagore& Navinchandra Sen.
- Dutt's contribution towards Economics
- Romesh Chunder Dutt was a major Economic historian of India of the 19th century .
- His thesis on De-industrialisation of India under the British rule remains an active arguement in Indian Histography .

Short interpretation on De-industrialisation of India as per Dutt

The economic de-industrialisation of India denotes a period of reduction in industrial based activities within the Indian economy from 1757 to 1947.

LIST OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (RBI) GOVERNOR'S [1935-2023]

by

MANISH KUMAR SINGH

Sem : 4TH SEMESTER

Year : 2ND YEAR

RBI was founded on 1 April 1935 by the Government of India. It was formed to respond to economic troubles after the First World War. The Bank was set up based on the recommendations of the 1926 Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, also known as Hilton Young Commission. Since its formation the RBI was headed by 25 Governors till date . Here are the list of all 25 Governors:-

SL.NO.	GOVERNOR'S NAME	TERM	LENGTH OF TENURE
1.	SIR OSBARNE SMITH	1 APRIL 1935-30 JUNE 1937	2 YEARS,90 DAYS
2.	SIR JAMES BRAID TAYLOR	1 JULY 1937-17 FEBRUARY 1943	5 YEARS,231 DAYS
3.	SIR C.D DESHMUKH	11 AUGUST 1943-30 JUNE 1949	5 YEARS,323 DAYS
4.	SIR BENEGAL RAMA RAU	1 JULY 1949-14 JANAUARY 1957	7 YEARS,197 DAYS
5.	K.G. AMBEGAONKAR	14 JANUARY 1957-28 FEBRUARY 1962	45 DAYS
6.	H.V.R JYENGAR	1 MARCH 1962-30 JUNE 1967	4 YEARS,364 DAYS
7.	P.C. BHATTACHARYA	1 MARCH 1962-30 JUNE 1967	5 YEARS,121 DAYS
8.	LAKSHMI KANT JHA	1 JULY 1967-3 MAY 1970	2 YEARS,306 DAYS
9.	B.N. ADARKAR	4 MAY 1970-15 JUNE 1970	42 DAYS
10.	SARUKKAI JAGANNATHAN	16 JUNE 1970-19 MAY 1975	4 YEARS,337 DAYS
11.	N.C. SENGUPTA	19 MAY 1975-19 AUGUST 1975	92 DAYS
12.	K.R. PURI	20 AUGUST 1975-2 MAY 1977	1 YEAR,255 DAYS
13.	M.NARASIMHAM	20 AUSUST 1975-30 NOVEMBER 1977	211 DAYS
14.	I.G. PATEL	1 DECEMBER 1977-15 SEPTEMBER 1982	4 YEARS,288 DAYS
15.	MANMOHAN SINGH	16 SEPTEMBER 1982-14 JANUARY 1985	2 YEARS,120 DAYS

16.	AMITAV GHOSH	15 JANUARY 1985- 4 FEBRUARY 1985	20 DAYS
17.	R.N. MALHOTRA	4 FEBRUARY 1985- 22 DECEMBER 1990	5 YEARS,321 DAYS
20.	BIMAL JALAN	22 NOVEMBER 1997- 6 SEPTEMBER 2003	5 YEARS,288 DAYS
21.	Y.VENUGOPAL REDDY	6 SEPTEMBER 2003- 5 SEPTEMBER 2008	4 YEARS,365 DAYS
22.	D.SUBBARAO	5 SEPTEMBER 2008- 4 SEPTEMBER 2013	4 YEARS ,364 DAYS
23.	RAGHURAM RAJAN	4 SEPTEMBER 2013- 4 SEPTEMBER 2016	3 YEARS,0 DAYS
24.	URIJIT PATEL	4 SEPTEMBER 2016- 10 DECEMBER 2018	2 YEARS, 98 DAYS
25.	SHAKTIKANTA DAS	12 DECEMBER 2018- INCUMBENT	4 YEARS , 141 DAYS

Thanks for Reading !!!