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Jindal Centre for the Global South conducts policy-oriented research, dialogue, and training into the social, economic, and political issues across countries of the Global South with a special emphasis on South-South Cooperation and its underpinning development opportunities for the Global South countries. Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly poverty eradication, requires national policies, and international and regional cooperation that supports development efforts. The Centre promotes the unity of the South in achieving the SDGs while recognizing the diversity of national interests and priorities. While bringing about international cooperation between research experts, students and faculties from a variety of disciplines, JCGS has an interdisciplinary approach towards learning.

Activities undertaken by the Centre:

- **Courses**: JCGS organizes a number of courses for graduate and post-graduate students such as: International Development Finance and South-South Cooperation, Political economy of Africa, Politics of Developing Nations, International Political Economy: Topics on Development and Latin America, Sustainable Development and Climate Change and The Politics of Development.

- **Research and Publications**: Developing a strong research agenda focused around three key themes which are addressing Global South development challenges, assessing the role of South-South Cooperation in addressing the 2030’s Global Agenda for sustainable development, and mapping innovative finance for development mechanisms.

- **Conferences, Seminars and Workshops**: Organizing conferences, seminars, workshops, and other events like public readings and lectures.

- **Active Collaboration**: Building a strong network with other national and international Global South studies and South-South Cooperation research institutions inside and outside India, in order to share ideas and to promote the active exchange of research scholars and students (i.e. institutions from India - RIS, and international institutions-Institute for Global Dialogue in South Africa).
Webinar Series: Highlights

5th June 2021: “World Environment Day 2021”

Speakers: Prof. Sanatan Nayak, Prof. Kazi Sohag, Prof. Naveen Arora

- Professor Sanatan Nayak, the head of the Department of Economics at Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, spoke about “India and the pollution control based on the International Climate Change Agreement.” His talk covered the linkages between the Human Economy and the Environment, development of pollution regulations, International agreement to pollution control, India’s commitments, and achievement to pollution control.

- Professor Kazi Sohag, Associate Professor at Graduate School of Economics and Management, Ural Federal University, Russia, spoke on “Environmental Policy and Ecological Footprint Linkage: Mitigation Measures of Renewable Energy and Innovation.” He spoke about the role of environmental policy effects on the ecological footprints, corroborating the roles of renewable energy and innovation in the context of OECD countries.

- Professor Naveen Arora from Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, talked about “Environmental sustainability, the issues and viable solutions related to it.” He began his lecture by familiarizing the audience with the Big Bang Theory and the timeline of the origin of life on earth. His lecture, including the loss in biodiversity, global land degradation, etc. He also addressed the theme of Environment Day 2021 as restoration. The webinar concluded with active discussions with the audience.

Speakers: Professor Nelson Fabian López Barrero, Professor Mack Cleam Pena Argandona, Professor (Dr.) Evodio Kaltenecker

- Professor Nelson Fabian López Barrero spoke about the impact of the coronavirus pandemic in Colombia. He focused on the steps & policy measures. Colombia has taken many steps to mitigate the pandemic and its economic effects. The speaker also put forward a number of suggestions and decisions that could help the circumstances.

- Professor Mack Cleam Pena Argandona spoke about the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic in Peru in the webinar. He initiated by familiarising everyone with the pre-covid economic conditions and gave a landscape of Peru’s current complex political situation. Through various facts and figures, Professor Mack depicted how devastating the pandemic has been for the country, in not only an economic aspect but many other aspects.

- Dr. Evodio Kaltnecker, Assistant Professor of International Business, EGADE Business School del Tecnológico de Monterrey, Mexico, spoke about the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on Brazilian and Mexican economies. Professor Evodio opened his presentation by giving a brief political and economic history of Brazil and Mexico from the past decade. Dr. Evodio spoke about three challenges that a post-covid-pandemic world would face; these challenges are those of asymmetry, geopolitics, and mistrust in governments. He also gave a brief remedy for the above issues. The session was concluded by questions from the moderator and audience members.
The Magnitude of International Trade in Terms of Economic Burgeoning
by Siddharth Watve (30 August 1997 – 06 May 2021)

The author Siddharth Watve, through his research paper published posthumous, focuses on the important tactics through which international trade aids in economic development and highlights subsequent trading styles. The paper further highlights the positive outcomes of international trade and how it contributes to economic enhancement. As a phenomenon of exchange, International Trade enables nations to expand their market to allow for the availability of goods and services that would otherwise be attainable on domestic grounds. Lastly, the paper illustrates the pros of international trade as a tool in accelerating the economic development process and its drawbacks for the nations.

Muslim Brotherhood: Root Cause of Qatar Crisis?
by Sanjali Mitra

The author Sanjali enlightens us with the three and a half year long Qatar crisis. The anti–Qatar bloc comprising of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Egypt and Bahrain imposed a diplomatic and economic embargo on Qatar and suggested reasons for the Qatar crisis as being Qatar’s economic dimension with Iran, the impact of Al-Jazeera and Qatar’s support for Muslim Brotherhood. Therefore, taking into account some of the claims and evidences, the paper systematically takes us through the historical account of the region to a brief description with regard to the development of the issue, finally concerning itself of whether the idea of Muslim Brotherhood that flourished with the arrival of Shaykh Yusuf al-Qaradawi, the most influential Islamic scholar or “ulama” in the Arab world, is the root cause of the Qatar crisis?

Refugee Crisis in India during the COVID-19 Pandemic
by Sriharsha Ravi Madichetty

Sriharsha’s article provides a conscientious insight about the refugee crisis in India, especially during the times of global pandemic. The author sheds light upon the miserable and life threatening situation of refugees due to the imposition of lockdown in the country: a major proportion of whom are surrounded by lack of clarity vis-à-vis their legal status to reside in the nation which in turn forces them to be employed in the unorganized sectors and become daily wage workers and yet, the lockdown has meant that people working in these sectors are no longer able to earn an income. The author discusses the challenges faced by both UNHRC as well as the Indian government due to the pandemic and as a result, availability of limited resources.

Women In Transition: ‘The Case of Saudi Arabia’
By: Shukria Yari

In this article, Shukria described women’s issues in Saudi Arabia, which is one of the countries that has the strictest laws when it comes to women’s rights. She writes that most of the time women’s issues in Saudi Arabia are discussed by foreign scholars or by anonymous people from Saudi Arabia via social media. The article discusses the Saudi society which mainly operates on Islamic principles and Arab customs. Since it has a high cultural homogeneity based on tribal and Islamic affiliations, it is often difficult to differentiate between Islamic principles and Arabic customs. Lastly the article mentions the recent laws passed by the King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, believed to have brought some progress for the women of Saudi Arabia.
TRIBUTE TO SIDDHARTH WATVE

“Mr. Watve was an ideal student of JGU, with total sincerity towards academics and a fervent ambition to contribute to India’s rise in the world. He did full justice to his potential as a budding scholar until the pandemic cruelly snatched him away from us.” - Dr. Sreeram Sundar Chaulia, Dean at JSIA

“He was an intelligent student with a very bright future. He was one of the best students in my class. I will always be remembering him. My thoughts and prayers will always be with his family.” - Dr. Hebatallah Adam, Director of JCGS

“Siddharth was ambitious and he wanted to create a change in society. He wanted to pioneer a new field study called “agro-entrepreneurship”, where agriculture would be removed away from the clutches of “subsidies” that the farmers will be on their own. He always indulged into very constructive, brainstorming conversations with our fellow classmates.” - Dnyanashri Kulkarni, Vice President of Student Council

In honour of Siddharth’s memory the JCGS team has humbly included the two presentations he worked on along with the newsletter for everyone to go through.
**About Teotonio R. De Souza**

A Goa historian and the founder-director of the Goa-based Xavier Centre of Historical Research. Born in 1947 under Portuguese rule in Bardez, Goa. He was the seventh generation of the Barbosa family. From his efforts, he has become one of the most prominent scholars of Goa and the Portuguese period. His work includes: Goa Outgrowing Portuguese Influence, Historical Explorations 1509-1730: Medieval Goa A Socio-Economic History, and many more on the paper on Gonçalo Martinho, a Jesuit, Procurator, Businessman, and Diplomat in Estado Da India.

**Who is Gonçalo Martins?**

Born in 1590 in the Portuguese province of Lisbon, Martins shared the tendency of his people to migrate for better opportunities that were available overseas. He was a successful merchant who traded in spices and other goods in the East Indies. Upon his return, he became a prominent figure in the governance of the Portuguese East India Company. His contributions were significant, and he played a crucial role in the development of the colony.

**Among the Jesuits**

The first evidence of Martin's involvement with the Jesuits is found in 1621. However, there is a dispute in the record suggesting his early involvement in the 1630s. The Jesuits, known for their missionary work and educational institutions, were crucial in the development of Goa. Martin was involved in various initiatives to promote education and Christianity in the region.

**The controversial figure**

Martin's relationship with the Jesuits was complex. He was involved in several controversies, including conflicts with other religious orders and local officials. His role in the governance of Goa was significant, but it was also marked by disputes and opposition. His legacy is a subject of debate among historians.

**Martins, the Diplomat**

Martins had the opportunity to serve as an envoy to several countries and was involved in diplomatic missions. His efforts were aimed at strengthening relations with other nations and promoting Portuguese interests.

1. In 1655, he represented the Viceroy of Goa in the Netherlands. His mission was successful, and he managed to strengthen the trade relations between Goa and the Dutch.
2. In 1670, he was appointed as the ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, where he negotiated trade agreements and established diplomatic relations.
3. In 1687, he was sent toPersia to negotiate with the Persian emperor. The mission was successful, and he managed to establish trade relations and improve the economic ties between Goa and Persia.

**Initiation in Mozambique and at Chau**

In the historical documents, Martins is found as a priest in Mozambique at the age of 22. He was sent to Mozambique by the Jesuit order to spread Christianity and educate the local population. His mission was successful, and he managed to establish a strong presence in the region.

**Martins as the administrator**

Martins spent three decades in Goa. During his time, he was involved in various administrative tasks, including the management of the finances and the establishment of educational institutions. His efforts were crucial in the development of Goa as a significant trading hub.

**Your Guide To**

Gonçalo Martins: A Jesuit Procurator, Businessman, and Diplomat in Estado Da India

Written By: Sidharta Mehta
MADR, JINDAL SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

**DISCLOSURE**

THE WRITER OF THIS GUIDE HAS TAKEN THE EFFORT TO MAKE THIS REPORT PANDERING TO YOUR LOW ATTENTION SPAN. THANKS TO ALL THE MOBILE NOTIFICATIONS YOU WILL GET WHILE TRYING TO READ THIS REPORT. ONE HAS MONUMENTALLY TRIED TO GIVE THIS REPORT AN ANTIQUE AND AN ACADEMIC LOOK. IT WILL MEET ITS TRUE PURPOSE IF YOU DO FIND THIS GUIDE, STORY, AND A PIECE OF HISTORY ENJOYABLE AND WORTH YOUR EIGHT SECONDS (YES THAT IS THE AVERAGE ATTENTION SPAN, SEE YOU LEARNED SOMETHING WHILE READING AN UNNECESSARY DISCLOSURE).
Bolivia: SGD's and Challenges
 Siddharth Watve and Vaibhavi Nagar

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Introduction

Bolivia is one of the least developed countries in South America, having the lowest GDP per capita since 1977 and ranking 118 in the United Nations Development Program’s 2018 Human Development Index Ranking. Labour productivity in Bolivia is less than half the world’s average.

17 SDGs
SDG no. 2

While outright hunger is practically non-existent in Bolivia by now, malnutrition is still a widespread problem, showing itself mainly in the forms of stunting and/or obesity.

Background

Malnutrition in early childhood has been shown to affect brain development, thus generating permanent adverse effects on learning and future income generation. Due to the long-term damage caused by inadequate food quality and hygiene in early childhood, the Bolivian government has implemented many nutritional programs over the last several decades, and general malnutrition for children under five years old has fallen by more than 50% since 1990. However, chronic malnutrition is still high in the Bolivian Altiplano, with 39% of under-fives in Potosi being classified as chronically malnourished. In contrast, this is only the case for 9% of under-fives in the department of Santa Cruz.
**Recommendations**

- **Training of Personnel**
- **Maternal Health Programmes**
- **Investment in drought management programmes**

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**Training of personnel**

The training of the technical team of the Bolivian Food Security Support Programme and of the technicians of Community Development and Institutional Strengthening is a key element for the sustainability of actions undertaken.

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**Investment in drought management programmes**

The government must provide sustainable solutions for Bolivia’s ongoing drought problem. In 2010, the country was facing a severe drought that caused widespread water scarcity and staple crop damage. Programmes like Action Against Hunger immediately secured water supplies for over 50 communities, while also helping over 4,000 farmers retool their destroyed harvests. Increasing investments in such programmes can enhance the domestic production of food crops.
Maternal health programmes

Health agents must visit homes to train mothers how to better feed their children, provide nutritional supplements, and collect key health-related indicators such as the weight and height of household members. Group cooking classes that use fruits and vegetables bought on the city's streets should also be a part of the intervention, as well as community meetings to provide information on nutrition, domestic hygiene, and other health-related topics.

SDG no. 9

Physical infrastructure has far-reaching and long-lasting effects on the economy, environment and quality of life. Investments in public services such as energy, transport, ICT infrastructure, waste and water are also among the largest and longest-term capital investments that society makes. This means, in order to build a sustainable and resilient future, it is crucial to get infrastructure right from the outset.

In order to close this technological gap, Bolivia must endeavour to absorb, disseminate, adapt and upgrade technologies for its own ecological, social and economic conditions. Only thus will it be able to make effective use of global technological progress and to engage with certain segments of it.
Background

Challenges

1. Internet penetration continues in Bolivia. However, there are still problems with quality and equity of access.

2. Bolivia relies on natural-resource exports and resource-intensive manufacturing as a source of foreign currency. Resource-intensive and low-tech manufacturing also play a key role in exports.

Opportunities

1. The total energy supply of Bolivia is still heavily dependent on hydrocarbons, despite the enormous potential of renewable sources in the region, and their geographical and seasonal complementarity.

2. The environmental dimension of innovation heightens the idiosyncrasy of technological learning, as the challenges faced by each country and region are very specific. The potential for learning from these specificities is enormous.

Recommendations

Low Carbon Policies

To promote economic growth and employment in Bolivia, while mitigating the related environmental impacts, policies must be designed to foster investment in technologies, goods and services linked to a low-carbon development path and a smaller environmental footprint. Such a path forms the productive and technological basis of sustainable development.

Reshaping Incentives

Incentives and institutional frameworks must be reshaped, to strengthen the guiding role of public investment and foster greater public-private cooperation. The guiding role of the public sector is particularly important for creating key environmental markets.
**SDG no. 15**

Bolivia is one of the few countries in the world that has a major portion of the world's biodiversity concentrated within its boundaries, especially in its many different types of forests. Although Bolivia has extensive protected areas, its forest area as a proportion of its total land area has steadily decreased during the last decades, from 58% in 1990, to 55.5% in 2000, and finally to 50.1% in 2015. One of the reasons that forests are being burned down is that sustainable forestry activities have become unprofitable compared to agricultural activities. implying that Bolivia has changed from one of the world's main exporters of certified wood to a net importer of wood. Instead of taking advantage of the great potential for wood production, Bolivia is burning down the forest to make room for agriculture.

Apart from adversely affecting Bolivia's rich biodiversity, widespread deforestation can also create serious local problems by exacerbating floods and droughts. In addition, according to soil experts, around half of the Bolivian territory suffers from problems of soil erosion and desertification.

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**SWOT Analysis**

**STRENGTHS**
1. Abundance of natural resources all over the country
2. The existence of legal regulations, e.g., laws and regulations related to the soil and water protection, land-use planning, natural resource protection and rural development
3. The existence of national plans to combat erosion, climate change, desertification and protect biodiversity
4. Adopt and approve all international conventions of environmental and biological diversity by governmental and public organizations
5. The existence of strong academics, technical and administrative infrastructure

**OPPORTUNITIES**
1. A very young farmer population that can better understand and accept environmental issues
2. Increased supports for farmers who especially implant the best management practices
3. Opportunities to access the international funds for environmental protection
4. Increasing public interest for the nature-friendly production methods
5. The development of nature-friendly new production technologies

**WEAKNESSES**
1. Sensitivity for climate change and land degradation processes in terms of severe soil erosion, salinization, drought and desertification rates especially in semi-arid and arid regions
2. The shortcomings of the law and governmental regulations for sustainable land management strategies
3. Lack of reliable data on soil and water resources to protect the sustainable use of these resources
4. Increasing pollution rates of soil and water resources due to agricultural, industrial activities and energy requirements
5. Unpreventable land conversions due to political pressures and gaps in the legal regulations

**THREATS**
1. Predictions that the temperatures will increase and the irregularities in the precipitation regimes
2. The risk of deterioration in soil quality due to the applied national agricultural policies
3. The risk of increasing anthropogenic pressures on land resources
4. The possible environmental risks to be encountered in the absence of science-policy coordination in legal regulations
5. Placement of the perception that the unsuitable land conversions can be made to provide energy production and raw material
6. Increase in immigration rates and social-economic and cultural problems caused by the reduction of natural resources
**Recommendations**

**Modern Process**
- Apply more modern agricultural and livestock production processes to increase production, generate income and employment, and limit the negative impact of current production patterns on the environment.

**Sustainable food systems**
- Develop more sustainable, healthy and diverse, low-input agricultural and food systems that, in addition to conserving and regenerating biodiversity, constitute more resilient, energy-efficient and socially just systems.

**Technological integration**
- Recognize the key role that scientific and technological knowledge can play in redefining the relationships between the agricultural sector, ecosystems and industry.

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**South-South Cooperation**

The cooperation between Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia on three objectives:

**Formulation of an Integrated Nutrition Policy**
- to articulate all nutrition-based programmes into one framework and to identify a central coordinating body for the monitoring of programmes.

**Capacity Strengthening**
- for technical and professional staff to implement the upcoming policy.

**Development of an implementation strategy**
- to create infrastructure and employ new technology at the community level. A specific focus of the strategy is the prevention of inequality within access to technology.