

## Researchers at Goethals



**Diptorooop Das**, History and Artifacts of Goethals Library, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata

**Fr. George Ponodath, SJ**, on The Herald, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata

**Fr. Ron Anton SJ**, on History, Rome.

**Mr. Biswajyoti Dasgupta**, on St. Xavier's Magazine, Kolkata

**Indrani Dutta Gupta**, on History, Kolkata.

**Ms. Selina Joanita Xaxa**, on Music, Kolkata.

**Sangbida Lahiri**, on Socio-Cultural and Political environment in Calcutta, Purulia.

**Sanjay Bhowmik**, on Philosophy, sociology, psychology, etc. Kolkata.

**Soumitra Das**, on Maps, Kolkata.

**Vivek Pinto**, on India Japan Early 19th Century, Japan.

**Yves Le Cadve**, on Sanskrit and Paintings, France.

## MAILS & EMAILS



The Goethals Library has a good collection of "the rarest of rare books". To see those books was a real privilege.  
**Ms. Selina Joanita Xaxa**, Kolkata.

I have chosen to do my dissertation on "Brahmabandhab Upadhyay. As I was browsing through the Net, I found that Goethal Library has preserved many of Brahmabandhab' work. I heard that you prepared and presented a paper on Brahmabandhab. If you have any materials about / on Brahmabandhab Upadhyaya please send them.  
**Sch. Uzzal Roy S.J.**, Loyola College, Chennai

Thanks a lot for sharing the Goethals news letter. I must say that it is a



collectors issue. As an alumnus I have heard about Calcutta Province. But now I know what does it mean and how vast and important it is.

**Naresh Gupta**, Kolkata

This library is a treasure of St. Xavier's College. Very few are aware of its wealth. It should be available to the public.

**Diptorooop Das**, Kolakta

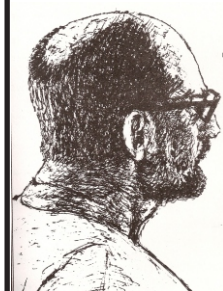
Thank you very much for providing me with all assistance in accessing journal at the Goethals Library. I was deeply touched by your generosity of spirit and kindness.

**Vivek Pinto**, Mumbai

This is the moment when we must build on the wealth that open markets have created, and share its benefits more equitably. Trade has been a cornerstone of our growth and global development. But we will not be able to sustain this growth if it favors the few, and not the many.

**- Barack Obama**

VISIT OUR NEW WEBSITE  
**WWW.GOETHALS.IN**



## A FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION BY THE GOETHALS INDIAN LIBRARY AND RESEARCH SOCIETY: "BABU" – Fr. Gérard Beckers, S.J. His Life and Mission .

Edited par **Albert Huart, S.J.** - 2011. pp. 144. PB, Rs. 150.

Kolkata. Anand Press, Anand.

Foreword by **Fr. George Pattery, S.J.**, Provincial - Biographical Essays by his Jesuit companion, **Albert Huart, S.J.**, and by **Nandan Bhattacharya**, his friend; Testimonies by his friends and disciples ; His Spiritual Outlook by **Pierre Jacob, S.J.** ; His association with and animation of AICUF by **Felix Raj, S.J.** ; Leadership in Social Work: the Sherpur social work camp and other such camps, by his co-workers ; Pastoral and Social Work among the Santals by **Julian S. Das, S.J.**

A worthy tribute to this dedicated missionary, inspirer of the youth of Bengal and community development pioneer.

The book will be officially released at the beginning of July. The date will be announced later.

Copies will be available from the Goethals Indian Library and Research Society, St. Xavier's College, Kolkata, and from Xavier Sadan, 9/3 Middleton Row Kolkata - 700 071. **For NSSers & AICUFers, the reduced price is ₹ 100.**

**The Goethals Indian Library & Research Society, St. Xavier's, 30 Mother Teresa Sarani, Kolkata 700016, India.**

**Tel:** 0091-33-22801919 ● **Email:** goethals@dataone.in ● **Website:** goethals.in

**Director:** Fr. Dr. J. Felix Raj, SJ ● **Staff:** Mr. Sunil Mondol and Debu Mondal (For Private Circulation Only)



Vol. XIV No. 1&2

Bulletin

January - June 2011

## DEVELOPMENT WITH A HUMAN FACE

**J. Felix Raj, SJ**

In this era of globalization, when boundaries between nation states are becoming increasingly blurred, no nation can afford to live and act in isolation – this is an age of participation and dialogue and countries must share responsibilities to secure a better tomorrow. We inhabit an unjust society with unequal opportunities and we must be determined not to leave it as we have found it. There is a growing need for sustainable, viable and inclusive development.

We must pledge to wage a concerted and collective war against poverty, illiteracy, corruption, communal disharmony, terrorism, environmental degradation and all retrograde forces that deny the respect of humanity. In this age, nations need to rally together to address the future of "Humankind", irrespective of social, economic, political and religious differences. Man must act with the committed spirit of reconciliation to ensure that international co-operation is strengthened and universal brotherhood is enhanced.

This is not a matter of choice for nation states to exercise. Rather, contemporary economic, social, environmental, political problems have thrust upon nations states the obligation to act, not unilaterally but through co-



operation and concerted effort. The writing on the wall is clear: either we live together or perish.

Equitable development is the only way for the human family to survive. And this development must be with a human face. Socio-political, economic and religious stability is the predominant need that summons from every person an involvement and from every country a participation. We deserve a world, which is safe and peaceful – and we must take a stand. If we fail and falter now, it will be too late.

## World Facts

- There are **195** countries in the World of which 192 countries are UN Members.

- Currently, there are **61** colonies or territories in the world.

- In 2006, **2.6 billion people, or 40% of the world's population lived on less than \$2 a day**, with 1 billion of them surviving on the margins of subsistence with less than \$1 a day. Further 1.1 billion people lacked access to safe water and 2.6 billion people did not have any access to any form of improved sanitation services. (UNHDR 2008)

- There are at present **442** Nuclear Power Plants in 30 countries with an installed electric net capacity. They produce 374958 electricity net output (MW) (UNHDR 2010)

- The world's estimated 854 million **illiterate adults**, 544 million are women.

- Qatar has attained **first rank** in terms of **highest GDP** of about US \$ 88,559. India ranks 115<sup>th</sup> at about US \$ 3270. Whereas Malawi, Niger, Liberia, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Congo are categorized as countries having lowest GDP. (IMF 2010)

- China ranks 89<sup>th</sup> in HDI, 2010 and **India** ranks 119<sup>th</sup>. For India GDP per capita (2008 PPP) is US \$ 3354 and poverty index is 0.748, whereas for **China**, the GDP per capita (2008 PPP) is US \$ 7206 and poverty index is 0.856.

- The 23 million residents of the US state of Texas emit more **carbon dioxide** than the entire population of Sub-Saharan Africa, which is 720 million people.



## Sustainable Development

**Dyuti Chatterjee**  
Asst. Professor, SXC

The concept of Sustainable Development came into prominence with the Brundtland Report- Our Common Future in 1987 though the idea was developed much earlier, in The World Environment Strategy of 1980. Sustainable Development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of the future generations". Thus the concept of sustainable development connects society, economy and environment under one umbrella.

Most developed countries like USA, Canada have used their natural resources during the early phases to register high economic growth. The OPEC countries like Kuwait, Saudi Arabia owe all their wealth to the availability of crude oil. Thus while the rich nations have over exploited the natural resources out of greed, the poor have harmed the environment out of necessity and ignorance.

The concept of sustainability revolves round the problem of depletion of natural capital. The total stock of capital of a country at any point of time is composed of natural capital and other forms of capital like manmade or human. There are differences in opinion regarding the conservation of natural capital. One group of environmentalists claim that depletion of natural resources can be tolerated as long as the total stock of capital remains unchanged. This is known as the Weak version of the substitutability approach since it allows inter substitution of capital. The other version, called the



Strong version of Substitutability approach maintains that each type of capital should be used efficiently and sustainably since it may not be possible for human capital or man made capital to compensate for the loss of non renewable resources.

The good news is that people are now more aware about the consequences of the destruction of environment. Thus we have both the developed and developing nations coming together to protect the environment.

It is high time that we start mending the damage that we have inflicted on our environment. So far, all summits, conferences relating to environment, the Kyoto protocol or the Copenhagen conference have failed to achieve much success.



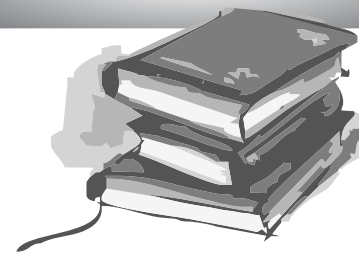
Nature knows no pause in progress and development, and attaches her curse on all inaction.

- Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

**A 2010 Newsweek poll ranked countries based on education, health, quality of life, economic dynamism, and political environment.**

1. Finland, 2. Switzerland
3. Sweden 4. Australia
5. Luxembourg 6. Norway
7. Canada 8. Netherlands
9. Japan 10. Denmark
11. United States
12. Germany 13. New Zealand
14. United Kingdom 15. South Korea
16. France 17. Ireland
18. Austria 19. Belgium
20. Singapore

## New Arrivals



**Fifty Years of Polypropylene**, Published by Reliance Industries Limited, 2010.

**Holistic Vision (P)** by P. C. Parikh, Ahmedabad, 2010

**Oxford Dictionary of World History**, Published by OXFORD University Press, New York, 2006.

**Prabuddha Bharata (Awakened India) (p)** by Ramakrishna Order, Kolkata, 2011

**Swami Dayanand and Bharat me Isai** by Bhabanilal Bhartia, Delhi, 2010

**The Thirtieth Gulf Summit – Accomplishments and Aspirations** by State of Kuwait, 2009

**Vipris Clipset**, by Anuj Sinha and others, Vigyan Prasar, 2010.

## INDIA: Statistics Catholic Bishops Conference of India (CBCI) January 2011

Total number of Bishops	165
Dioceses	128
Catholic Population	1,55,15,046
No. of priests	16,066
Diocesan Priests	9,301
Religious Priests	6,765
Religious Sisters	50,112
Religious Brothers	2,528
Colleges and Schools	14,429
Training Institutes	1,086
Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,826
Publications	292

"India lives in its villages" -  
Mahatma Gandhi



Research Students

## Donation of Book

We are thankful to **Sami Mohammad al-Sulaiman, Ambassador of Kuwait** for the complimentary copy of the '**Thirtieth Gulf Summit – Accomplishments and Aspirations**' which was held in the State of Kuwait, during 14-15 December 2009.

We thank **Lala Divanand Trust, New Delhi** for the copy of '**Swami Dayanand aur Bharat me Isai**' by **Mr. Bhabanilal Bhartia**. We are grateful to them.

We are thankful for the complimentary copy of the journal "**Holistic Vision - A Journal of Holistic Vision and Integral Living**" by Holistic Science Research Centre, Ahmedabad. We Thank **Dr. P. C. Parikh**, Director.



Fr. A. Huart with some visitors in the library



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT-----WHAT, HOW AND FOR WHOM?

Professional research on efficiency and growth exploded in the 1960s and 1970s. 'Endogenous Growth Economics', as this branch of academic explorations has come to be known, tried to analytically capture the family of steady-state growth paths that the dynamics of some endogenous variable (e.g. the rate of human capital formation) can generate. The breeding ground of the search for 'sustainable development' was now ready. Evolution of our ideas on growth economics up to the late 1970s tended to provide scanty space for the role of 'Natural Capital' and that too only grudgingly. 'Nature' is a direct source of utility, e.g., the endless beauty of the Himalayas; nature is a consumption good. It is used as an input in production, e.g., water in agriculture or, industry; nature is a producer good. It is also the sink for waste-disposals of both consumption and production. The 'Club of Rome' in the early 1970s brought to popular public perception the urgency of the need to scientifically study the rate of use and the rate of growth of 'Nature'. Professional economics included natural capital in the growth dynamics and 'sustainable development' became a major area of research. The Brundtland Report explains 'What is sustainable development?'. An attempt to move from the 'what' to "How the sustainable development path is to be achieved ?" must involve the identification of some workable modus operandi. There are two approaches, namely, the outcome approach and the opportunity approach. Since development intends to improve the welfare of the people, the outcome approach defines some welfare function to analyse sustainability. However, since the future generations cannot exercise their voting right in the current period, future welfare cannot be objectively defined. What we need is to

**Prof. Mallinath Mukherji**  
Asst. Professor, SXC



find out some minimum condition for future utility level and subject to this, the utility of the current generation is maximized in the sustainable development strategy. In the opportunity approach, many variants notwithstanding, the stock of assets (i.e., the capital stock inclusive of physical, human and natural capital) is desired to remain non-decreasing along the path of sustainable development. Two passing remarks are necessary to connect us to the third and the last issue: "For whom do we need sustainable development?". This is the world of conflicting perceptions and interests; this is also the motivating factor of this article. First, information revolution of the last few decades has brought about massive changes in the structure, conduct and performance of industry, trade and commerce. Acceleration in investment and production for rapid private gains care little for the Nature. If our little planet does not survive, for whom do we discuss sustainable development? Second, trade liberalization has been a boon for some and a curse for many.

Trade liberalization of the 1990s often clashed with the interests of the environmental lobby. Thus the NAFTA was attacked by the environmentalists in the USA. Later, the US dolphin-safe tuna fishing legislation generated heated exchange of opinions relating to whether the legislation violated the GATT or not. Such a charged-up climate is too powerful for the original agenda to be remembered. Justice-both synchronic (among those who are currently living) and diachronic (between the current and the future generations) in a planet that may be expected to survive becomes a hijacked priority. "The trade-environment area has an above-average risk of being exploited by special interest groups to their own benefit and at the expense of the general interest." is how K. Anderson and R. Blackhurst – both members of the Economic Research Division of the GATT Secretariat during the early 1990s – laid out the scope of the interface between economics and politics in the "Greening of World Trade Issues".

# Sustainable Rural Development in India - A Review

**Prof. Saswati Chaudhuri**  
Asst. Professor, SXC

The UN Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome defines "Sustainable development" as "the management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generation." (FAO, 1988). Thus, a focus on sustainable development is the need of the hour.

Rural development in India had occurred in two phases –

(i) Phase I (1952-1990): This phase was characterized by centralized programmes.

(ii) Phase II (1990-till present day): Economic reforms ushered in this phase, diminishing the role of the State. Glimpses of sustainable economic development were first observed in the

village production plans enunciated in the Third Five Year Plan. Where the Drought Prone Area Development Programme (DPAP) was enunciated which aimed at optimum utilization of land, water and livestock resources, restoration of ecological balance and arresting the advancement of desertification. Thus, it can be safely concluded that the concept of sustainable rural development on the horizon of Indian Five Year Plan had arrived with a bang since the Third five year Plan. The Fourth five year plan carried on the good work of the previous plan.

In the Fifth Plan, the twenty point programme (1975) was introduced and the community development programme did not find a place in either text or discussion.

Sixth Five year Plan carried on rural development through special employment and income generation programmes for poor. The special programmes continued at an accelerated rate in the Seventh Five Year plan and Eighth Five year Plan.

Integrated Watershed Development Programme was launched in the Ninth Five year plan. This plan is important because it is the first time that "people" were brought in the centre of all programmes.

A review of the sustainable rural development programmes carried out in Indian planning rightly reflects the Gandhian philosophy. Gandhi intuitively felt that the future of India is decentralized rural development. His concept of dream village was based on local rural production and consumption.







## Sustainable Development

**S. L. Chakrabarty**  
Asst. Professor, SXC

Some economists feel that at present there is a difference between economic growth and economic development. Economic growth indicates simple and limited change; the increase in per capita income is the index of economic growth. Economic development is multifaceted and it implies continuous increase in the standard of living of the society. Hence economic development implies economic growth but converse is not true. In other words, economic growth implies material change which can be measured while economic development implies material change as well as qualitative change which is partly measurable.

As there is a distinction between economic growth and economic development, similarly there is a difference between sustainable growth and sustainable development. The sustainable growth refers to perennial increase in national and per capita income while sustainable development fields sustainable growth, sustainable environment and sustainable social priorities so, sustainable development implies sustainable growth but the converse is not true.



## Need to Manage Portfolio of Assets for Sustainable Development

**Prof. Soumi Bhattacharya**  
Asst. Professor, SXC

To define and measure sustainability it requires a clear understanding of what assets matter and why. The capacity of any society to meet the requirement of individual well being depends on the level and quality of a range of assets and on how society utilizes them. Broadly these assets consist of human assets, natural assets, human-made assets, knowledge assets and social assets.

We note -

- Social capital can improve the management and productivity of environmental assets.
- Social capital can enhance human capital accumulation: higher levels of trust have been associated with higher enrollment in secondary education.
- Social capital can improve the productivity of physical capital.

This complementarity generally applies to other assets as well. Cleaner air and water, for instance, improve human health and the productivity of human capital.



## ATTENTION PLEASE

The Goethals Library's  
new  
website is  
[www.goethals.in](http://www.goethals.in)  
and not  
[www.goethals.org](http://www.goethals.org)

## Climate Change and Agriculture: Implications on Sustainable Development

**Aniruddha Banerji and  
Pia Ghoshal**  
Asst. Professors, SXC

WDR (2008) has recommended the adoption of an agriculture-for-development approach to enable agricultural growth to achieve its desired objectives. With development, agricultural growth and environmental protection mutually associated with each other, agenda design and implementation of an environmentally viable agriculture-for-development approach is needed to ensure agricultural sustainability.

With 89 percent of the total rural population in agriculture-based countries residing in Sub-Saharan African nations, a study of the effects of climate change on agricultural



production in this region is of importance. The overall goal for agriculture-based countries of Sub-Saharan Africa is to achieve sustained agricultural growth, reduce poverty and improve food security. Aided by improved macroeconomic and sectoral

altering practices to adapt to a shorter growing season. But in some countries with climate variability, more than a third of farmers have been unable to change their agricultural practices, due to a lack of credit, savings or a lack of access to water.

policies designed to meet such goals, real agricultural GDP growth in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased from 2.3 percent per year in the 1980s to 3.3 percent in the 1990s and to 3.8 percent per year between 2000 and 2005. Rural poverty has started to decline in 10 of 13 countries analyzed over the 1990–2005 period (WDR, 2008). Adapting agricultural systems to climatic change is necessary to maintain this agricultural GDP growth. Farmers from 11 African countries are already doing so by planting different varieties of the same crop, practicing crop rotation and

