

Call for Editor Role for
the Book Series Volume 3
2023 under IIP ,USA Inbox



IIP Proceedings 3 days ago
to me ▾



Dear Dr. Indira Sinha,

Greeting from IIP Proceedings!!!

As INSC has made collaboration
with Iterative International
Publishers IIP, USA & India, We are
inviting you for Editor Role for the
Edited Book Series Volume 3 2023
under IIP Proceedings.

If you are interested to become an
editor for a edited book series.
using the link and complete your
editor registration.

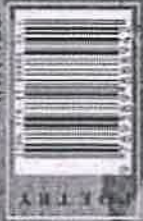
<https://www.iiproceedings>.

DR. INDIRA SINHA [PROFESSOR]



प्रस्तुत लेखिका डॉ० प्रोफेसर श्रीमती इंदिरा सिन्हा पाटलिपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय के कॉलेज ऑफ कोमर्स, आर्ट्स एंड साइंस में राजनीति विज्ञान की प्रोफेसर हैं। इन्होंने सोघ और शिक्षण के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिए हैं। डॉ० सिन्हा ने विषयवस्तु की राजनीति शास्त्र के विशिष्ट सम्मेलनों में अपने सोघ पत्र प्रस्तुत किए हैं और विगत 2 वर्षों से अमेरिकन पोलिटिकल साइंस एसोसिएशन के वार्षिक अधिवेशनों में अध्यक्षता कर रही हैं। डॉ० सिन्हा ने इंग्लैंड, आयरलैंड, स्वीटलैंड, जर्मनी, स्विट्जरलैंड, यू. एस. ए., थाईलैंड, सिंगापुर एवं स्पेन में हुए अंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों में अपना विशिष्ट शोधपत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। अमेरिकन पोलिटिकल साइंस एसोसिएशन (फंडेनवर्ग 2014), और मिडवेस्ट पोलिटिकल साइंस एसोसिएशन (शिकागो 2016) में डॉ० सिन्हा ने ज्वलंत सामाजिक, आर्थिक व राजनीतिक मुद्दों पर अपने सोघ पत्र प्रस्तुत किए। अमेरिकन पोलिटिकल साइंस एसोसिएशन द्वारा वर्ष 2011 में इन्हें कैंपस टीचर्स अवार्ड से सौंपदल यू. एस. ए में सम्मानित किया गया। डॉ० सिन्हा को अपनी महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियों के लिए 8 राष्ट्रीय और 4 अंतरराष्ट्रीय अवार्ड्स से सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। शिक्षा रत्न पुरस्कार, ग्लोरी ऑफ इंडिया पुरस्कार, इंडियन एबीवर्स अवार्ड, इंटरनेशनल एबीवर्स अवार्ड, डॉ० राधाकृष्णन शिक्षा अवार्ड, सेवा चक्र अवार्ड और कैंपस टीचर्स अवार्ड (अपसा, यू. एस. ए), इनमें प्रमुख हैं।

INR 185/-



BlueRose
PUBLISHERS



परिधि के प्रारब्ध

परिधि के प्रारब्ध

डॉ. इंदिरा सिन्हा

डॉ. इंदिरा सिन्हा



Advances in Geographical and Environmental Sciences

Mukunda Mishra
R. B. Singh
Andrews José de Lucena
Soumendu Chatterjee *Editors*

Regional Development Planning and Practice

Contemporary Issues in South Asia



 Springer

Self-Attested
10/11/2017


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411004

Chapter 13

Housing Conditions with Reference to Seepage in Different Residential Localities in Mumbai



Vidya Yadav, Arun Kumar Yadav, Rahul Mishra, and Ram Babu Bhagat

Abstract The monsoon winds bring humid weather and heavy torrential rain to Mumbai every year, causing considerable damage to buildings from water leaks. Meanwhile, loss of life is also experienced due to the collapse of buildings. These incidents are seen in the city center and suburbs. In Mumbai, people are forced to live in these dilapidated buildings, so their lives are always full of risk due to this. Thus, this study examines issues related to dilapidation and leakage in buildings using primary data collected from 450 households located in five different housing typologies in Greater Mumbai. Appropriate statistical techniques have been used to analyse the quantitative data, and qualitative data to explore deeper insights. Results indicate that seepage is a very common problem that is widespread across all seasons and housing typologies. However, it takes a serious form in the monsoon season. People living in dilapidated houses do not want to shift to transit tenants, which increases the risk of their lives. People with strong social ties in their area (especially those living in slums and the slum rehabilitation houses) do not want to leave these dilapidated buildings and relocate. The risk of their lives also increases. These residential structures experience heavy live loads. Providing emergency services in unplanned urbanization that includes slums and chawls also becomes a major challenge. Therefore, considering the meteorological aspects of the region, effective engineering practices of building construction and renovation work are urgently needed to ensure the safety of life and wealth.

Keywords Dilapidated buildings · Monsoon · Slums · Risk · Chawal

V. Yadav (✉)

P.G. Department of Geography, College of Commerce Arts & Science, Patna, Bihar, India

A. K. Yadav

Evidence Action's Technical partner in India, Patna, Bihar, India

R. Mishra

International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India

R. B. Bhagat

Department of Migration and Urban Studies, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, India

© The Author(s), under exclusive license to Springer Nature Singapore Pte Ltd. 2022

M. Mishra et al. (eds.), *Regional Development Planning and Practice*,

Advances in Geographical and Environmental Sciences,

https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-16-5681-1_13

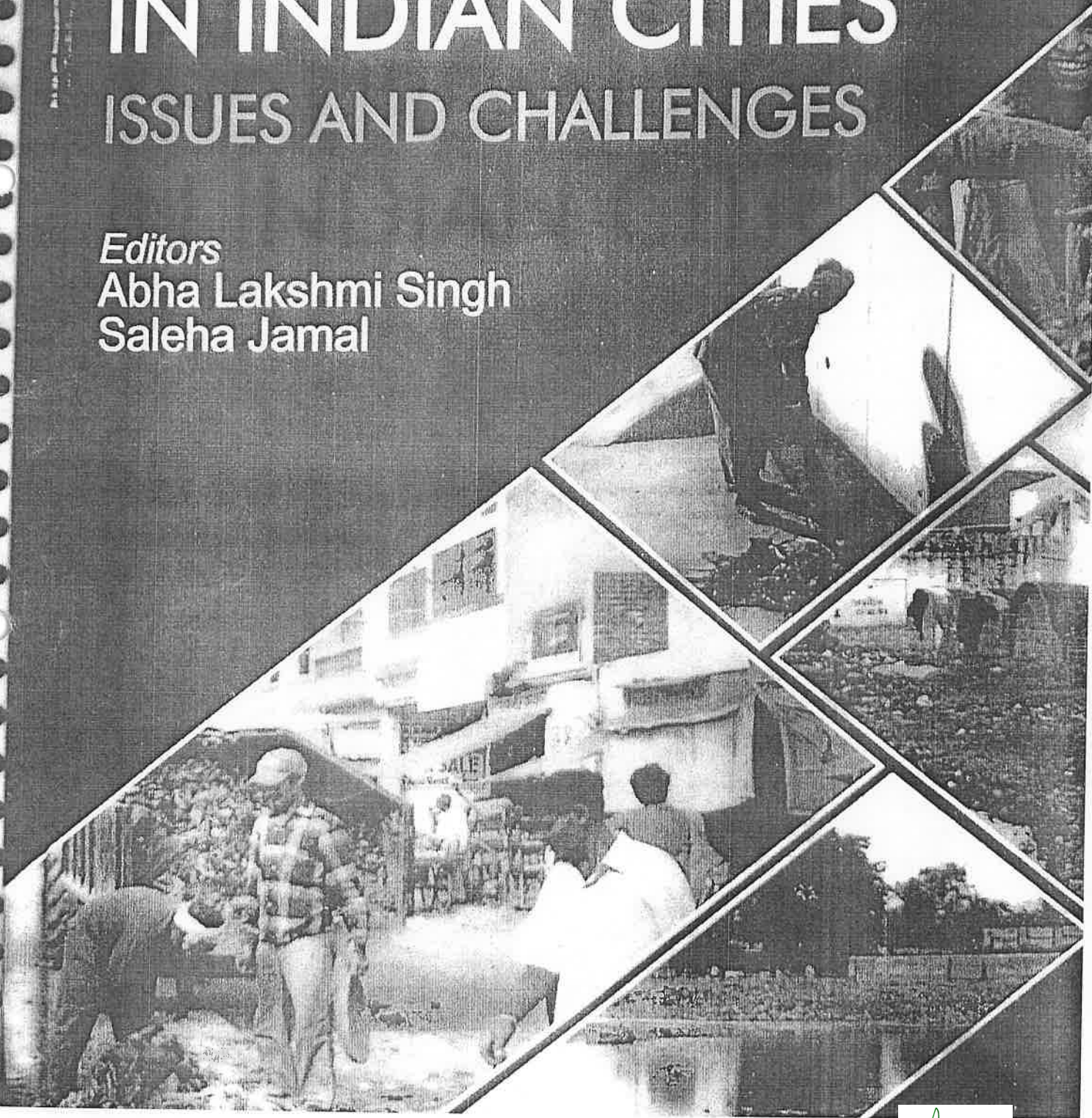
325

Self-Attested
Vidya
24/4/23

SANITATION FOR THE URBAN POOR IN INDIAN CITIES

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Editors
Abha Lakshmi Singh
Saleha Jamal



- ✓ 7. Sanitation Problems faced by the Urban Poor: A Case Study of Patna 123
 -Anuradha Sahay and *Rashmi Ranjana*
8. Provision of Household Sanitation Services for the Urban Poor in Srinagar City, Jammu and Kashmir 145
 -Shahnawaz Ahmad Baba
9. Problems and Prospects of Sanitation Among the Urban Poor: A Case Study of Prayag Raj City 161
 -A.R. Siddiqui and Roohi Rawat
10. Urban Poor Living in Unsanitary and Unhygienic Condition in the Slums of Aligarh City, Uttar Pradesh 179
 -Mohd Kaish
11. Site Suitability Analysis for the Disposal of Solid Waste Generated from Low-Income Households in Jammu City 201
 -Sarfaraz Asgher, Manisha Kumari and Venus
12. Status of Sanitation in Siliguri, West Bengal: Perspectives of Service Providers and Beneficiaries 223
 -Joydeep Saha and Anuradha Banerjee
13. Assessment of the Sanitation Condition of Slums in Hisar City 243
 -Kiran Bala and S.P. Kaushik
14. Assessing Sanitation Condition for the Urban Poor in the Slums of English Bazar Municipality, Malda District, West Bengal 263
 -Saleha Jamal, Md Ashif Ali and Wani Suhail Ahmad
15. A Comparative Study of Access to Sanitation Facilities and its Impacts on Health in Different Income Households in Mainpuri City 285
 -Salahuddin Mohd and Mohini Saran
16. Sanitation Facilities for the Urban Poor in a Mountain Town: A Case Study of Kurseong Town, Darjeeling Himalaya 305
 -E. Ishwariit Singh and Anuradha D.

Chapter 7

Sanitation Problems faced by the Urban Poor: A Case Study of Patna

Anuradha Sahay and **Rashmi Ranjana**

Abstract

In recent years, unprecedented growth of urban areas in developing and under developed countries shows the economic and social growth has put immense pressure on the urban environment by increased amount of solid and liquid waste, various types of pollution, slums and deteriorating quality of safe drinking water. They are making the urban areas unsafe and unhealthy for people. Many people drink and use polluted water, throw garbage in open, neglect proper hygiene and sanitation and then suffers from diarrhoea, ascariasis, cholera, hepatitis, schistosomiasis, trachoma, malnutrition, anaemia, dengue, malaria, leptospirosis, ring worm infection, scabies, typhoid, etc. Sanitation means the system used to keep healthy standards in a place where people live, especially by removing waste products and garbage safely (Cambridge dictionary). Preventing human contact with feces, hand washing, clean and pure drinking water, adequate treatment and disposal of human waste and sewage, etc. not only keep us healthy but preserve human dignity and personal safety specially to females in poor community and above all protect our environment and natural resources like river, spring, ponds, groundwater and soil from getting contaminated.

Anuradha Sahay

Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Patna University,
Patna-800005

Rashmi Ranjana

Assistant Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, College
of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna- 800005



COVID-19 Pandemic and World Tourism-Hospitality

Trends, Challenges and Future Prospects

Amrita Chowdhury
Alok John

9. **Covid-19 Pandemic and World Tourism Hospitality: Trends, Challenges and Future Prospects**
Mrinal Kr. Gogoi and Ms. Mousumi Saikia 85
10. **Virtual Tourism as a 'New Normal': Understanding its Implications on Netizens and Tourism based Economics**
Prachi Raj 94
11. **COVID-19 Ramification of Wild Life Sanctuaries of Erstwhile Bihar**
Dr. Priya Darshini and Dr. Shailini Dixit 104
12. **Deleterious Socio Economic and Cultural ramification of COVID-19: On Bihar Buddhist Circuit**
Dr. Ranjana Mishra 111
13. **Past Trends and Current Challenges in Tourism Sector of Bihar due to COVID-19**
Dr. Rashmi Ranjana 119
14. **Impact on Tourist Behaviour Pattern of Tourists during and after Lockdown**
Dr. Ritu Narayan 132
15. **Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on World Tourism - Economic and Socio-Cultural Aspects**
Dr. Satyapriya Behera 142
16. **Interrupted Tourism and Economic Depression during Covid-19 Outbreak**
Ms. Shikha Verma 161
17. **Covid-19 Impact on Tourism and Hospitality Sector in India and its Recovery Mechanism**
Shinesh Suri 170
18. **Prospects of Virtual Tourism - Reimagining Tourism through virtual reality**
Dr. Shobha Shrivastava 181
19. **Pandemic Covid-19 and Tourism: Issues and Challenges**
Dr. Vinita Prasad 193
20. **Revival of Tourism and Hospitality Sector: Role of Media**
Ms. Vithika Salomi 209

11 attested
12 13

13

Chapter

Past Trends and Current Challenges in Tourism Sector of Bihar due to COVID-19

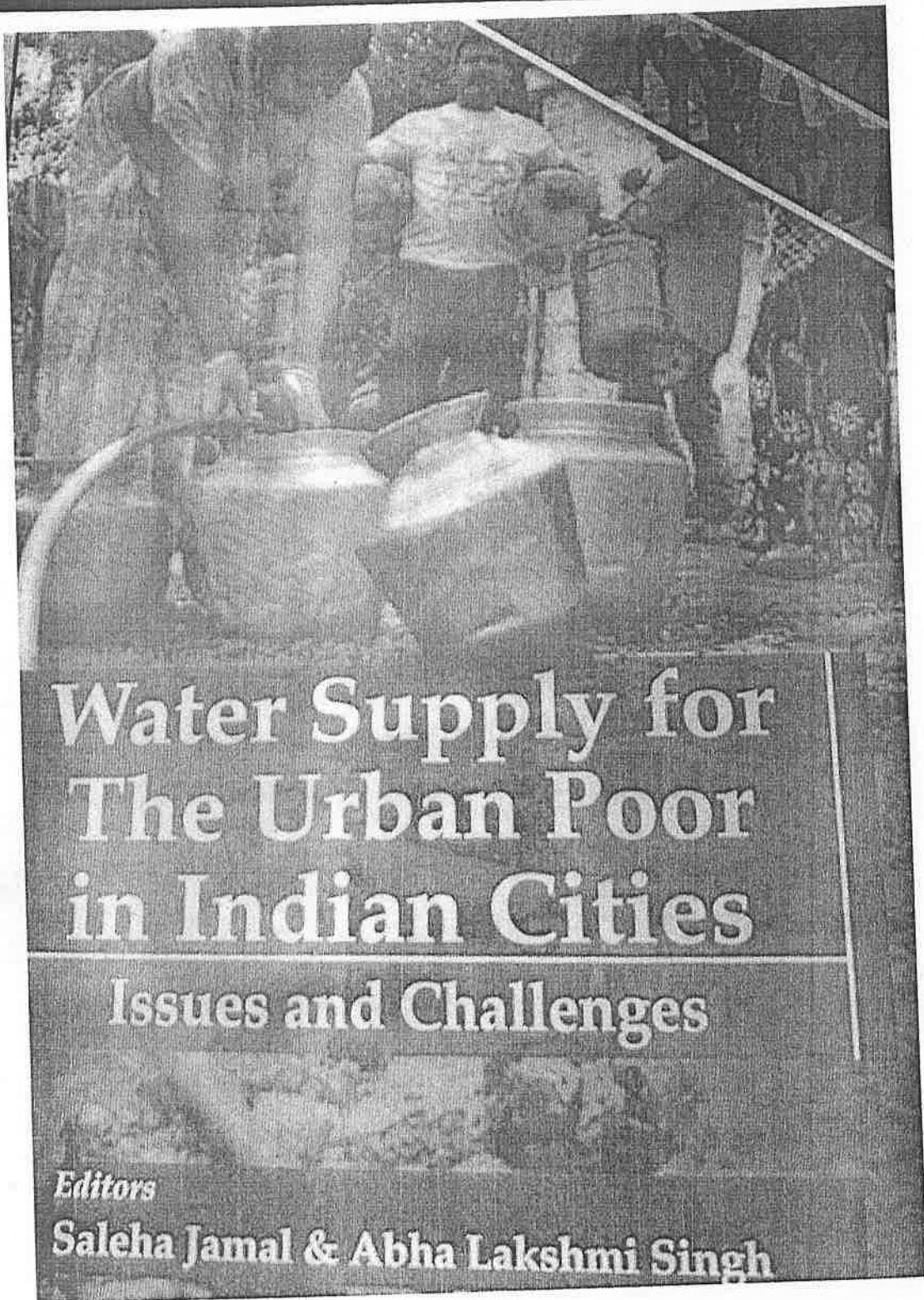
*Dr. Rashmi Ranjana**

Abstract

The world is now facing the pandemic of COVID-19 or novel corona virus, which has brought the global economy to a standstill. Due to lockdown to control its spread, the tourism sector in Bihar was hugely affected as February and March are considered peak tourist season. In Bihar, approximately 6 million tourists visit every year. Number of tourists increases from 29 million in 2015 to 35 million in 2019 visiting Bodh Gaya and Gaya, but the COVID-19 scare and subsequent shutdown have put paid to tourism of any sort, leaving the site deserted. Tourists are scared enough to travel unnecessary and it will be a huge challenge for the Government to revive the tourism in coming months as it depends on the national and international travel and people's interest. This paper has been written with the objective to outline the past trends of tourism in Bihar. The second objective is to identify major challenges faced by the tourism industry due to COVID-19. There are some suggestions given for the development of tourism in coming months for achieving sustainability, social responsibility and environment preservation. The author has taken empirical approach and

*Dr. Rashmi Ranjana, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna.

Dr. Rashmi Ranjana



Self attested by
P. Jayane
24.04.2023

- Md Ashif Ali, Senior Research Fellow, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, India-202002.
- Md Babar Ali, Junior Research Fellow, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. 202002.
- Mohd Kaish, Resarch Guide / Lecturer of Geography, Banasthali Vidyapith, Tonk, Rajasthan, 304022.
- Mohini Saran, Research Scholar, Department of Geography, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan, 304022.
- Moududa Khatun, Assistant Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Aliah University, Kolkata, 700156.
- Neha Chauhan, Research Scholar, Department of Geography, School of Earth sciences H.N.B. Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal Uttarakhand (A Central University), 246174.
- Piyush Telang, Research Associate of Geography, ICSSR Project, Dept. of Geography, SNDT Women's University, Pune Campus, 411038.
- Pooja Yadav, Research Scholar, Department of Geography, Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi, Delhi, 110007.
- Rashmi Ranjana**, Assistant Professor of Geography, Dept. of Geography, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna 800020.
- Roohi Rawat, Assistant Professor of Geography, Department of Geography (MMV), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, U.P., 221005.
- S.P. Kaushik, Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, Haryana, 136119.
- Salahuddin Mohd, Assistant Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, School of Earth Sciences, Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan 304022.
- Saleha Jamal, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. 202002.
- Sanjukta Sattar, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, University of Mumbai, 400032.
- Sarfraz Asgher, Associate Professor of Geography, Department of Geography, University of Jammu, 180006.

cell attested
by: [signature]
[initials]

Chapter 15

Problem of Drinking Water for Urban Area

Poor: A Case Study of Patna Municipal

Anuradha Sahay and Rashmi Ranjana

Abstract

In today's economic era, the scarcity of fresh water resources and the effort to improve water supply is a major concern of many developing countries including India where the rapidly growing population is putting a strain on the water resource. Patna, the capital city of Bihar is the 19th most populous city in India having density of 1823 person per sq. km. The city has an area of approximately 109 sq. km. The urban agglomeration of Patna has a population that exceeds 2 million and 18th largest in the country. Bigger cities mean more people, more demand of water and increase in water uses which increases the pressure on the scarce resource. Residents of Patna rely on the groundwater for drinking and other purposes. Water is supplied by the PMC to households through pipelines. Due to leakage in these and old faulty pipeline supply, water gets contaminated and put human health at risk.

Anuradha Sahay

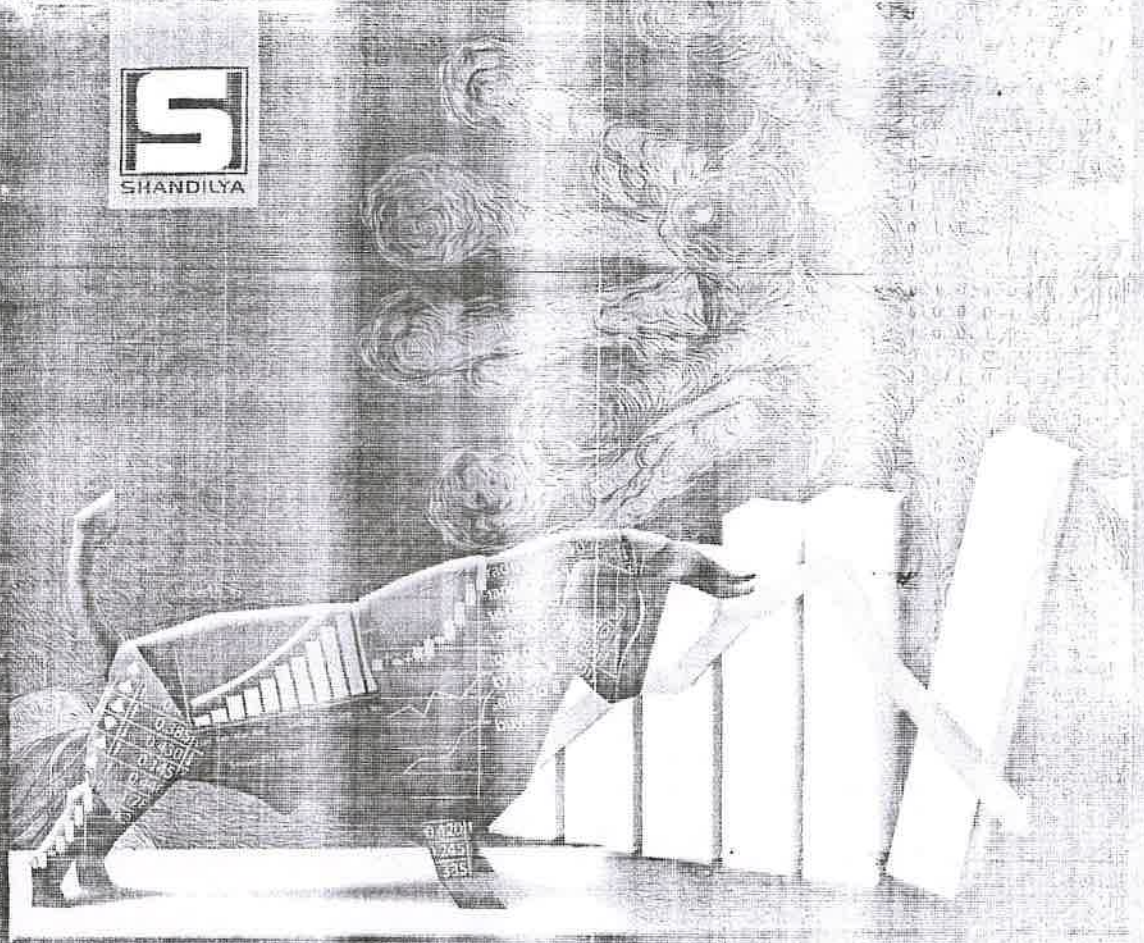
Professor of Geography, Dept. of Geography, Patna University, Patna

Rashmi Ranjana

Assistant Professor of Geography, Dept. of Geography, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna

Handwritten signature

2021



Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya

5

Economics of Healthcare and COVID-19 in India

RASHMI AKHOURY

INTRODUCTION

The more costly private sector of India dominates the healthcare system by delivering 75 per cent of health services and caters to both rural and urban areas. India spends less of its GDP in comparison to other countries on public healthcare. Due to different concern about cost, equity and quality of healthcare people started criticizing the private sector because of its less regulated nature. Equitable access to healthcare is always denied because of socio-economic disparities created by caste, class and gender as well as strong rural and urban divide. We can observe that more robust private healthcare system is more prepared to respond to COVID-19 in cities and urban areas across India in comparison to lower-funded public health facilities in rural areas — home to more than 60 per cent of the Indian population. Many will not be able to afford private treatment and testing, while public facilities and some private facilities as well will likely be less prepared to acquire necessary equipment in the short run, which is the main issue for the spread of COVID-19.

India's healthcare system with poor and inadequate infrastructure and manpower cannot extend quality services to its citizens. These inequalities are compounded in response to COVID-19 when considering broader reports throughout India's medical sector on lacking access to basic medical equipment and facilities for those receiving and providing treatment. Italy is known to have the world's second-best healthcare system while the Indian healthcare system is not included even in the top 100

list. India spends about 3.5 per cent of its GDP on healthcare and Italy spends about 9 per cent of its GDP on health services.

COVID-19 pandemic has forced us to think about the sound healthcare in India most urgently. If the virus is unmanageable in developed countries with far superior healthcare, India is facing a tough time to meet the current challenge in the form of COVID-19. The Indian government is trying to mitigate the challenges arising out of costly and more privatized healthcare system. It needs to ramp up the flow of essential supplies and formulate an exit strategy that includes a financial stimulus package to get the economy and its people going again.

OBJECTIVES

1. To highlight the dimensions of Healthcare in India.
2. To show a well thought out model of healthcare is required.

METHODOLOGY

It is based on the published sources and the information gathered from different news channels. It aims to justify the necessity of equitable access to healthcare in India.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Current statistics justify that there is a need for a sound health care infrastructure to meet the challenges of any pandemic just like COVID-19. We will look into the facts to show where do we stand in this battle against this corona pandemic?

ICMR estimates that India will need 7,00,000 test kits. South Korea has 51 million population has done tests over 2,00,000 and India has 1.3 billion people has done 38,442 as on 1st April. More tests are required at virus hotspots to know and ascertain the transmission of COVID-19. High cost and low availability of testing kits have so far hampered India's effort to test larger numbers. Healthcare workers need at least 3,34,000 PPE and at the same time, a national stockpile of PPE is necessary before India enters into community transmission. It is estimated that India needs 6.2 million pieces of PPE to cope with COVID-19. ICMR says that only 30 per cent of testing capacity used so far with India's healthcare infrastructure already riddled with critical gaps—whether in the number of doctors, nurses and other medical staff or terms of hospital beds and critical care equipment. The total number of beds available in public facilities in all the states and UTs in India

2024

Gandhi and Post-Independence Indian English Novels

A Study of Gandhi,
Gandhism and Gandhianism

aadi

SHIV KUMAR YADAV



Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Sciences
Panna-503020

Published by

Aadi Publications

F-11, S.S. Tower,

Dhamani Street, Chaura Rasta,

Jaipur-302003, India

Ph: 0141-2311900, 9414443132

e-mail : aadipublications@gmail.com

First Published in India, 2021

© Author

ISBN : 978-81-952501-9-6

Price : ₹ 1495.00

Typesetting by

Vikram Kumar Sharma, Jaipur

Magnetically separable graphene oxide-based spinel ferrite nanocomposite for water remediation

Sanjeet Kumar Paswan¹, Rajnish Kumar², Pawan Kumar³, Ram Kishore Singh¹, Ashish Kumar⁴, Sushil Kumar Shukla⁵ and Lawrence Kumar¹

¹Department of Nanoscience and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India, ²Department of Physics, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna, India, ³Department of Physics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, India,

⁴Central Instrument Facility, Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, India, ⁵Department of Transport Science and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India

38.1 Introduction

Water pollution due to several factors such as industrial and agricultural waste, deforestation, volcanic eruption, mining, oil spills, radioactive waste, etc., has become a very critical issue for the human race as the human body contains water as the main portion of its constitution and very important to maintain a healthy human race. Global warming has led to an increase in the sea levels resulting in an increase in the volume of salted water. As per the WHO report, around 765 million people across the world lack basic drinking water, of which around 144 million depend upon surface water and around 2 billion people use contaminated water. It leads to several epidemic diseases like diarrhea, typhoid, cholera, etc. which result in around 500,000 deaths every year. This estimate clearly shows the importance of improving water quality for decreasing diarrheal disease burdens. Apart from the thirst crisis, there could be a food crisis due to water pollution. Wastewater contain heavy metal ions and azo dyes as the most common toxic materials is a huge concern for the human health and the conservation of our ecosystem (Prüss et al., 2002; Prüss-Ustün et al., 2014; Molinari et al., 2004; Al-Degs et al., 2006; Sadegh et al., 2015; Babel and Kurniawan, 2003; Karimi and Zohoori, 2013; Islam et al., 2017; Abdulla et al., 2020; Abdulla et al., 2019; Fatima et al., 2019a; Fatima et al., 2019b; Rathi et al., 2020; Rathi et al., 2018). Furthermore, heavy metals pass into food through irrigation and thereby enter the human body and lead to fatal diseases like liver or

kidney damage and cancer (Cui et al., 2015; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2017a,b,c,d; Siddiqui et al., 2017; Siddiqui et al., 2020). Therefore, it is essential to individual, government, as well as the scientific communities to have a sense of responsibility towards humanity for providing the basic necessity of safe water to all individuals. The traditional techniques employed in water treatment have proven to be less efficient owing to high energy utilization and production of secondary pollutants. It is crucial to develop innovative technologies with high efficiency and low energy consumption. In recent years, nanotechnology has appeared as a promising technique where it utilizes novel functional nanomaterials for water treatment (Siddiqui et al., 2018a,b,c,d; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2018a,b; Siddiqui et al., 2019a,b,c,d; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2019; Tara et al., 2020a,b,c; Zaidi et al., 2019). Carbon-based 2-D materials like graphene, GO (graphene oxide) and rGO (reduced graphene oxide) have exhibited great potential for water treatment, especially for drinking water because of their remarkable properties, for example good anti-fouling property, chemical stability, high mechanical strength, and easy membrane accessibility (Nausad, 2019; Yin et al., 2016). These materials have drawn the attention of the researchers to a great extent owing to their high surface area, optical transmittance, thermal conductance, chemical stability, and Young's modulus (Sadegh et al., 2017; Stankovich et al., 2006). The structure of graphene, GO and rGO is illustrated in Fig. 38.1. GO, an oxidized form of graphene, is generally synthesized by Hummer's process which is one

Nanotechnology-based filtration membranes for removal of pollutants from drinking water

11

Lawrence Kumar^a, Sanjeet Kumar Paswan^a, Pawan Kumar^b, Ram Kishore Singh^a,
Rajnish Kumar^c, Sushil Kumar Shukla^d

^aDepartment of Nanoscience and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India;

^bDepartment of Physics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, India; ^cDepartment of Physics, College of Commerce, Arts & Science, Patliputra University, Patna, India; ^dDepartment of Transport Science and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India

1 Introduction

Covering 70% of Earth's surface, water is the one of our amplest resources. However, 97% of available water is saline, which is not suitable for human consumption, leaving only 3% freshwater that is safe for consumption (Grey et al., 2013). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), around 785 million people have an inadequate supply of basic drinking water, and around 2 billion people are suffering from scarcity of safe drinking water and are constrained to drink contaminated water (Briggs et al., 2016). It is estimated that half of the world's population will face water-stressed conditions by 2025. Drinking water across the globe arises from two important resources: groundwater and surface water. Groundwater includes underground water, springs, and aquifers located under the surface, whereas surface water includes rivers, lakes, and wells. However, these resources of drinking water continue to diminish due to rapid increases in global population, urbanization, and industrialization. As a result, a critical shortage of clean drinking water has been predicted for the coming years (Adeleye et al., 2016; Anand et al., 2018; Grey et al., 2013; Navarro-Ortega et al., 2015; Pendergast and Hoek, 2011; Ying et al., 2016, 2017). The rapid development of industries and human activities has led to the release of many harmful pollutants, such as organic and inorganic compounds, toxic metals, microbes, and viruses, into water bodies, which seriously endanger these freshwater resources (Houtman, 2010). Clean drinking water is essential for the continuation of life on Earth. Over the last decade, the raising demands for food and energy due to the growing population coupled with climate change have put tremendous pressure on sources of drinking water. As a result, the reduced supply of freshwater has become a

Magnetically separable graphene oxide-based spinel ferrite nanocomposite for water remediation

Sanjeet Kumar Paswan¹, Rajnish Kumar², Pawan Kumar³, Ram Kishore Singh¹, Ashish Kumar⁴, Sushil Kumar Shukla⁵ and Lawrence Kumar¹

¹Department of Nanoscience and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India, ²Department of Physics, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna, India, ³Department of Physics, Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, India,

⁴Central Instrument Facility, Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, India, ⁵Department of Transport Science and Technology, Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, India

38.1 Introduction

Water pollution due to several factors such as industrial and agricultural waste, deforestation, volcanic eruption, mining, oil spills, radioactive waste, etc., has become a very critical issue for the human race as the human body contains water as the main portion of its constitution and very important to maintain a healthy human race. Global warming has led to an increase in the sea levels resulting in an increase in the volume of salted water. As per the WHO report, around 765 million people across the world lack basic drinking water, of which around 144 million depend upon surface water and around 2 billion people use contaminated water. It leads to several epidemic diseases like diarrhea, typhoid, cholera, etc. which result in around 500,000 deaths every year. This estimate clearly shows the importance of improving water quality for decreasing diarrheal disease burdens. Apart from the thirst crisis, there could be a food crisis due to water pollution. Wastewater contain heavy metal ions and azo dyes as the most common toxic materials is a huge concern for the human health and the conservation of our ecosystem (Prüss et al., 2002; Prüss-Ustün et al., 2014; Molinari et al., 2004; Al-Degs et al., 2006; Sadegh et al., 2015; Babel and Kurmiawan, 2003; Karimi and Zohoori, 2013; Islam et al., 2017; Abdulla et al., 2020; Abdulla et al., 2019; Fatima et al., 2019a; Fatima et al., 2019b; Rathi et al., 2020; Rathi et al., 2018). Furthermore, heavy metals pass into food through irrigation and thereby enter the human body and lead to fatal diseases like liver or

kidney damage and cancer (Cui et al., 2015; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2017a,b,c,d; Siddiqui et al., 2017; Siddiqui et al., 2020). Therefore, it is essential to individual, government, as well as the scientific communities to have a sense of responsibility towards humanity for providing the basic necessity of safe water to all individuals. The traditional techniques employed in water treatment have proven to be less efficient owing to high energy utilization and production of secondary pollutants. It is crucial to develop innovative technologies with high efficiency and low energy consumption. In recent years, nanotechnology has appeared as a promising technique where it utilizes novel functional nanomaterials for water treatment (Siddiqui et al., 2018a,b,c,d; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2018a,b; Siddiqui et al., 2019a,b,c,d; Siddiqui and Chaudhry, 2019; Tara et al., 2020a,b,c; Zaidi et al., 2019). Carbon-based 2-D materials like graphene, GO (graphene oxide) and rGO (reduced graphene oxide) have exhibited great potential for water treatment, especially for drinking water because of their remarkable properties, for example good anti-fouling property, chemical stability, high mechanical strength, and easy membrane accessibility (Nausad, 2019; Yin et al., 2016). These materials have drawn the attention of the researchers to a great extent owing to their high surface area, optical transmittance, thermal conductance, chemical stability, and Young's modulus (Sadegh et al., 2017; Stankovich et al., 2006). The structure of graphene, GO and rGO is illustrated in Fig. 38.1. GO, an oxidized form of graphene, is generally synthesized by Hummer's process which is one

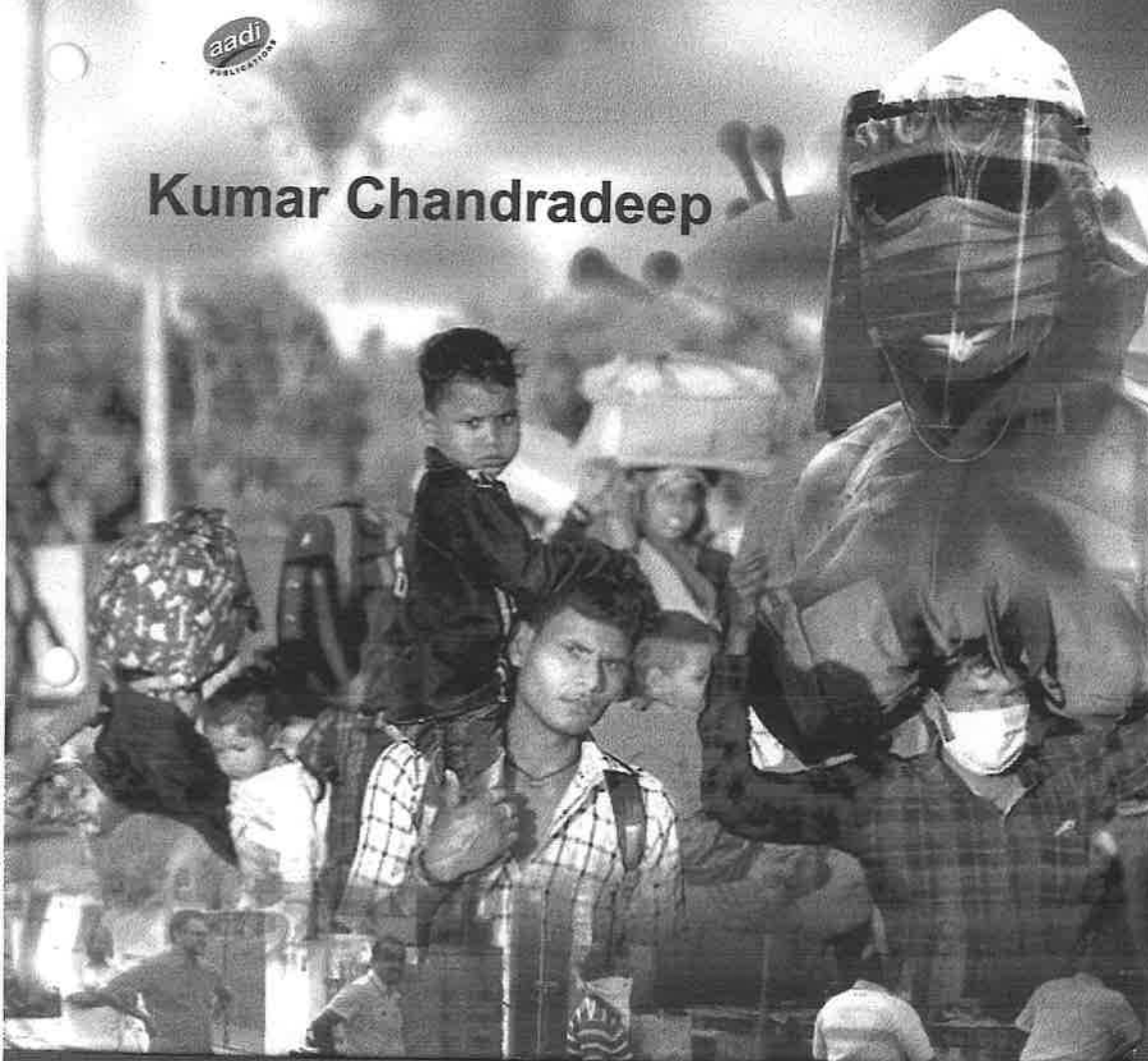
2021

Corona Pandemic

DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES



Kumar Chandradeep



Effect of COVID-19 on India's Economy

Prof. Umesh Prasad

The outbreak of COVID-19 has impacted nations in a huge way, especially the nationwide lockdowns which have brought social and economic life to a standstill. A world which forever buzzed with activities has fallen silent and all the resources are diverted to meeting the never-experienced-before crisis. There is a multi-sectoral impact of the virus because the economic activities of countries have slowed down.

Within subsequent three months, India entered a technical recession after GDP contracted for the second straight quarter through September. Although the 7.5 per cent contraction within the July-September quarter was a big improvement over the 23.9 per cent contraction within the preceding quarter, the Indian economy remained one among the worst performers among major economies.

The data reflects the deepening of India's severest recession since 1996, when the country first began publishing its gross domestic product numbers. The new figures firmly ensconced India's position among the world's worst-performing major economies, despite expensive government spending designed to rescue the thousands of small businesses severely battered by its long, hastily imposed lockdown.

Effect of COVID-19

Almost all the sectors have seen a sharp decline in demand and exports, with some exceptions where the government has to analyze the impact.

Impact on Demand

Aviation, Hospitality, and other sectors that are heavily impacted by COVID-19. Due to the lockdown, malls and cinema have closed down by reducing the number of people for various purposes items. There is a significant impact particularly in the service sector, particularly in many sectors like entertainment, etc. in the front.

Impact on Finance

Financial markets have seen a colossal wealth erosion regarding future prospects of the stock market levels. March 23, 2020, saw a sharp slide in domestic stock markets with a fall of more than 8 per cent in the BSE Sensex. The market has regularly taken a hit due to continuous selling in the stock markets against the backdrop of 2020. BSE Sensex closed 205 points lower and investors are expected to be cautious.

Agriculture

Since agriculture is a key sector of the government, it is likely to be less impacted. The usage of agro-inputs has been allowed free movement and grocery platforms are

October 2020

Volume 21 No. 2

ISSN 2347-4911

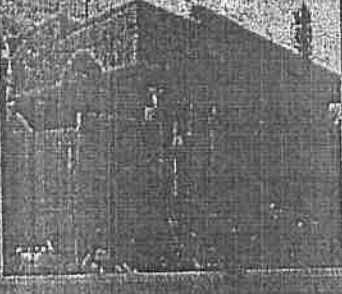
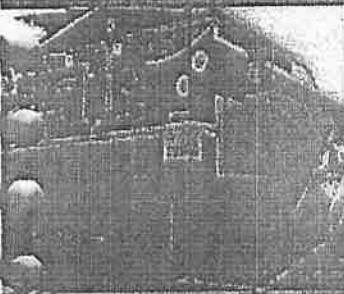
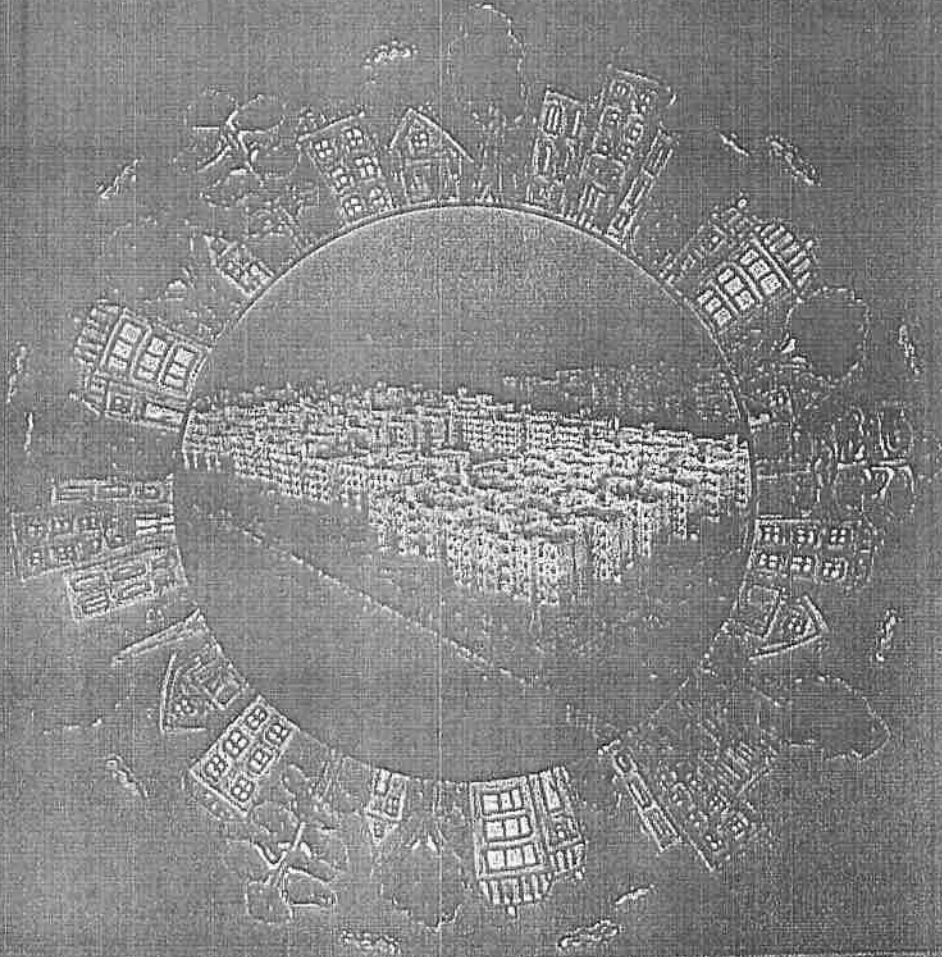
SHELTER

Theme Paper Policy Review Case Studies



hudco

Publication



**World
Habitat
Day**

**THEME:
HOUSING FOR ALL-
A BETTER URBAN FUTURE**



www.shelter.org

[Signature]
Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411004

INSIDE



Theme

The World Habitat Day 2020 is being observed on the theme of 'Housing For All: A Better Urban Future'. In the context of the current difficult times the world is passing through due to COVID-19, this theme assumes critical importance, when there is large scale reverse migration owing to urgent need of shelter and livelihood opportunities. Inclusive, affordable and adequate housing is the key to sustainable transformation of our cities and communities and the present theme reaffirms the global commitment in the form of Sustainable Development Goal 11 target of 'access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all by 2030 and the upgrade of slum' as well as the Habitat III New Urban Agenda of progressive realization of the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living.

The focus on the catalytic role of housing for building a better urban future is specially significant for India in the context of Government of India's sustained efforts, through its flagship programme of 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban)' since 2015 with a mission to provide housing for all in urban areas by 2022, under 4 different verticals, thereby fulfilling the aspirations of millions of households to have a decent living. In its fifth year of implementation, the PMAY-U (Urban), world's largest housing programme, has enabled approval of 10.78 million houses involving total investment of Rs.6.48 lakh crore till 20th September 2020 with central assistance of Rs. 1.72 lakh crore, out of which Rs. 0.76 lakh crore has been released to States in the framework of cooperative federalism.

Theme Papers

03| SHELTER FOR INDIA'S URBAN POOR: BUILDING RESILIENCE THROUGH INTEGRATED COMMUNITY PLANNING AND HOUSING FOR ALL

UN-Habitat-India

08| CITIES AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN INDIA- MAKING LAND AND HOUSING MARKET INCLUSIVE

Dr. Alok Kumar Mishra
Dr. Akshaya Kumar Sen

20| CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF INNOVATIVE CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGIES FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Ms. Riddhi Gediya
Dr. Devanshu Pandit

27| COVID 19: NEED FOR INCLUSIVE AND HEALTHY HOUSING

Mr. A.K. Jain

Policy Review

34| ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF HOMELESSNESS - A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN INDIA AND BIHAR

Mr. Baikunth Roy

Ms. Vidya Yadav

46| A COMMENTARY ON THE AFFORDABLE RENTAL HOUSING COMPLEXES UNDER PMAY(U)

Ms. Prakriti Mehta

53| URBAN INDIA'S MUCH NEEDED RENTAL HOUSING PUSH

Dr. Debarpita Roy
Mr. Manikandan KP

60| TOWARDS AFFORDABILITY TO URBAN POOR- LEARNINGS FROM DHARAVI AND THE WORLD

Ar. Snehal Shirish Ghag

Case Studies

66| HOUSING ASPIRATIONS OF RESETTLED COMMUNITIES THROUGH A GENDER LENS -

AN ANALYSIS OF DRAWINGS BY WOMEN FROM PERUMBAKKAM

IN CHENNAI, INDIA

Dr. Alonso Ayala
Dr. Sunitha Don Bosco
Dr. Maartje van Eerd
Mr. C. Velayutham

77| OUTREACH & PERFORMANCE OF CO-LIVING AS A NEW RENTAL HOUSING FORMAT - A CASE OF NOIDA & GURUGRAM

Mr. Titas Bhowmick
Dr. Sejal Patel

89| CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DELHI'S IN SITU-SLUM REHABILITATION POLICY ON PPP MODEL -A STUDY OF SLUMS OF SHALIMAR BAGH

Ms. Aakriti Singhai
Ms. Bhavya Mathur

101| ASHA CHADHI PARWAN - DREAM COMES TRUE -A MODEL PROJECT UNDER PMAY AT RAJNANDGAON, CHHATTISGARH

Mr. Chahat Shah
Mr. Debesh Chakraborty
Mr. Sohan Gupta

IN THE BOX

- HUDCO'S HSMI Organised Online Training Programme on SDGs 02
- 50th Annual General Meeting of HUDCO 07
- Dedication of Ambulance Services by DCP, HUDCO 52
- General Guidelines : Checklist for Submission of Articles 59
- Release of 'Shelter' Publication, Apr - May 2020, Vol. 21, No.1 76
- HUDCO Organized Webinar to Mark 6th International Yoga Day 88
- Citynet India Chapter Webinar on Rental Housing 113

The views expressed in this publication are the personal views of authors and do not necessarily reflect the official views and policies of HUDCO / HSMI. Articles or any other material in the publication may be reproduced so long as the credit is given and tear sheets are provided to the editor. All photo credits are by the authors unless otherwise specified.

Self-Attested
3

ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF HOMELESSNESS

-A Comparative Study between India and Bihar

MR. BAIKUNTH ROY

MS. VIDYA YADAV

The study found that the highest share of homelessness is observed in the state of Uttar Pradesh, followed by Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. The primary prevention from homelessness could be affordable housing, social housing, creating employment opportunities and demolishing discrimination.

Key Words: Homelessness; livelihood; labour; destitution, DAY-NULM, Bihar

Mr. Baikunth Roy (baikunthroy@gmail.com) is Assistant Professor, PG Department of Economics, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patliputra University, Patna. Ms. Vidya Yadav (vidyayadav1821@gmail.com) is Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, Sardar Patel Memorial College, Bihar Sharif, Nalanda, Patliputra University, Bihar.

Access to food, clothes and shelter are the fundamental human needs. While the government aims to ensure every citizen has a home by 2022, the number of families that live on the streets of urban India has grown. The findings of the present Study suggest that only about 11.86% urban homeless in India have access to a shelter house. The Study also compares and quantifies homelessness in India and Bihar. It found that the decadal growth among the homeless household of Bihar is much higher than the national average. Interestingly, the maximum increase among both homeless households and the population is in the rural areas of Bihar, however, the findings are opposite in the context of India. Further, the average household size of the homeless population has fallen. Also, gender composition shows that homelessness is more among men than women. The state-level analysis shows that the five states of India, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh are home to more than half of the homeless population of the country. Further, the employment outcomes of homeless people are higher than that of the total population of the country, which reflects distress participation. Moreover, due to the lack of reliable numbers of the homeless and abdication of accountability towards them, the homeless appear to be neglected in public policies. Thus, primary prevention from homelessness

could be facilitating shelters with necessary amenities, affordable housing, community housing, creating employment opportunities (more at the village level) and abolishing discrimination.

INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age, lack of livelihood or other circumstances beyond his control.

-Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 25, para 1.

The shelter is an essential human requirement. Homelessness perhaps is the most visible violation of the right to adequate housing. A home provides roots, identity, and a sense of belonging and a place of emotional wellbeing. Homelessness is about the loss of all of these (Sattar 2014). Homeless individuals are considered to be an 'invisible burden' to society. Although widely considered to be a 'social evil', homelessness is more prevalent and neglected

Self-Attested
12/11/23 Ms 14/1/23

BIHAR

Crossing Boundaries

EDITED BY

Sunita Lall • Neeraj Kumar
Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff



Contents

<i>List of Map and Figures</i>	vii
<i>Preface</i>	ix
<i>Introduction</i>	
<i>Studying Change in Bihar: Crossing Boundaries</i> <i>Sunita Lall, Neeraj Kumar and Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff</i>	1
1. From the Freedom Movement to Freedom: On the Dilemma of Politics, Politicians and the Political Classes, c.1920–1997–2017 <i>Walter Hauser</i>	20
2. ‘A Bloody and Degrading Superstition’: Coalescing Islamophobia and Anti-Muslim Sentiment in British Bihar <i>Peter Gottschalk</i>	49
3. Democracy as Dignity: Agonistic Imaginations after Liberalism <i>Indrajit Roy</i>	62
4. A New State of Fitness: Is All Working Out in Bihar? <i>Michiel Baas</i>	72
5. Numerically Substantial but Still an Untouchable Colonized Community: A Sociological Study of Musahars in Bihar <i>Gaurang R. Sahay</i>	88
6. The Feminization of Agriculture on the Eastern Gangetic Plains: Implications for Rural Development <i>Toni Darbas, Peter R. Brown, K.K. Das, Ram Datt, Ranvir Kumar, Kausik Pradhan and Fay Rola-Rubzen</i>	116
7. Early Bhojpuri Cinema and the Construction of Local Identity <i>Avijit Ghosh</i>	146

Introduction

Studying Change in Bihar: Crossing Boundaries

*Sunita Lall, Neeraj Kumar and
Kathinka Sinha-Kerkhoff*

Bihar and Jharkhand are now two separate states in federal India. This book's defining aim is to capture the changes that took place in this region before, during, and after the region came to be known as Bihar. In order to do so, various themes have been analysed, which cross not only geographical, but also thematic, disciplinary, and temporal boundaries.

In this way, it directly succeeds another book that the Asian Development Research Institute (ADRI) in Patna has published earlier (Lall and Gupta 2013). This book, dedicated to late Papiya Ghosh, an eminent historian, whose untimely death in 2006 caused despondency among scholars of and in Bihar and Jharkhand, also crossed such boundaries. Her unique work is still difficult to replace, but several efforts have been made before and after her death. Most of this work traverses the region after 2000, when Jharkhand separated from Bihar as a new state in India (cf. Tillin 2013: 67–109).

Let us first note that the history of the region is much longer than the establishment of Bihar (and Orissa [present Odisha]) in 1912, when it separated from Bengal (and Assam), or the establishment of Jharkhand in 2000, when the remapping of India took place (Tillin 2019). In fact, traversing the region and discussing its politics, development, and social justice among its diverse population had begun long before the region was known as Bihar. In this book, we use 'Bihar' therefore as an evolving concept by crossing all sorts of boundaries.

During this effort, we discovered that boundary crossing was often limited to its geographical and historical meanings. Never-

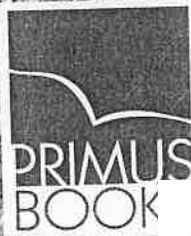


₹1395

ISBN: 978-93-90022-28-1



9 789390 022281



www.primusboo

Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411004

2020
Edition - 1

61

Volume - I

Research Methodology



Dr. P. Dhanarajagan
Dr. J. Philip Robinson
Dr. S. Doornamma



Agnik Publications
New Delhi

For order by
Hemant Singh
Rohit Singh

Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411004

9. Diversity of Beetle, Grasshopper and Spider Fauna in the Campus of Bodoland University, Kokrajhar, Assam, India 81-96
(*Dr. Bhavana*)
(*Dular Brahma, Diya Datta, Juma Swargiary, Pradip Das and Paris Basumatary*)
10. Assessment of Plant Growth Regulators on Micropropagation of *Petalium nurex* L. - A Valuable Medicinal Plant 97-110
(*Dr. K. Ganesh Kumar*)
11. Phytotoxic Potential of *Cyperus rotundus* L. on Growth and Development of *Oryza sativa* L. and *Solanum lycopersicum* L. 111-126
(*Leel A P*)
12. Title Role of Sacred Groves in the Conservation of Biodiversity of Bagalkot District 127-134
(*Mr. Mallikarjun Gamachari*)
13. Impact of Environment on Biodiversity 135-146
(*Dr. Mayalata Dimpal*)
14. Floristic Documentation of the Family Asteraceae in Ashokapuram Panchayat, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India 147-156
(*Narayanan S and Syed Ali Akbar S.I.*)
15. Dietary Assessment Methods: Newer Techniques 157-176
(*Dr. Nisha, Fatima Noor and Deepika*)
16. In Vitro Production of Antioxidants from the Leaf Calli of *Adenocaulymma allicea* Miser 177-190
(*Pearamina D*)
17. Today's Impacts of Synthetic Dyes on Environment 191-200
(*V. L. Prasadh*)
18. Development of Wildlife-Tourism in Bihar: A Positive Approach 201-214
(*Dr. Rashmi Ranjana*)
19. Microbial Approach for Bioremediation of Azo Dye Containing Textile Waste 215-228
(*Riddhi H. Dave*)

Checked by
Ranjana 04/04/2023

Chapter - 18

Development of Wildlife-Tourism in Bihar: A Positive Approach

Dr. Rashmi Ranjana

Abstract

Mass tourism is now very much popular to gain economic benefits but due to the exploitation of resources, it has also some negative impact on the natural environment of that region. To attain sustainability, wildlife-tourism today has emerged as the conservation of flora-fauna, local culture and traditions along with the development of tourism industry to give a hand to the state economy. The government has to be very careful in developing the wildlife sanctuaries by intelligent management and innovative marketing on every platform to maintain the essence of the area. Bihar, which is famous for the origin of Buddhism and Jainism, has been a seat of many empires and attracts foreigners as well as domestic tourists every year. There are many sanctuaries in the state but only Valmiki Tiger Reserve is famous among tourists. The pandemic of COVID-19 has now scared the tourists to travel to crowded places. Therefore, to lessen the burdens of the famous tourist places and broaden the scope of alternative tourism in the state to attract tourists in post-COVID period, wildlife tourism has to be promoted. This paper has been written with the objective to outline the prospects of wildlife-tourism in Bihar. Second objective is to assess the problems associated with the development of wildlife-tourism industry and infer a plan for the development of wildlife-tourism for achieving sustainability and social responsibility for preserving the environment.

Keywords: Wildlife-tourism, alternative tourism, sustainability, environment, COVID-19.

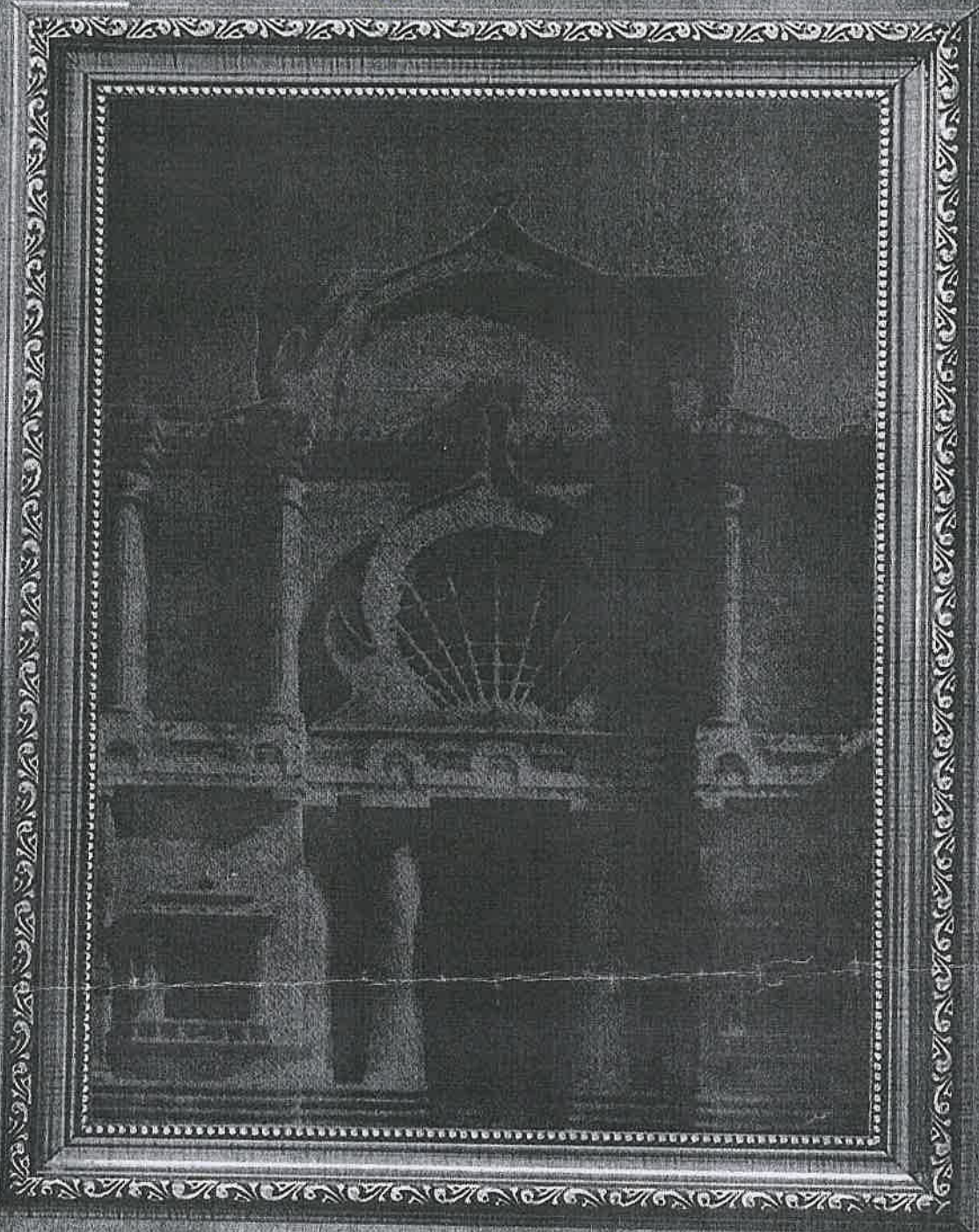
Introduction

In recent years, tourists like to travel those places where they can feel tranquility and serenity of the place, experience physical or spiritual well-being and gain knowledge about the local customs, traditions, and cuisine. Famous tourist places all over the world is now facing the over-tourism

THE MAHA BODHI

Special Issue on 100 Years Celebration of
Sri Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara

2564 B.E. • Vol.128 • **December 2020** • ISSN: 0025 0406



MAHA BODHI SOCIETY OF INDIA

Headquarters, Kolkata • www.mbsiindia.org


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Sciences
Patna-800020

CONTENTS

Part - I

The <u>Enshrinement</u> of the Holy Relic of the Blessed One in the New Sri Dharma Rajika Chaitya Vihara in Calcutta	11
Centenary of Sri Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara: A History Tarit Kanti Roy	19
The History of the first Buddhist Vihara in Kolkata – Sri Dharmarajika Vihara Partha Subir Guha	25
Sri Dharmarajika Chaitya Vihara : In Search of Buddhist Art and Architecture Oindrila Ghosal	27
Reflecting on the Auspicious Hundredth Anniversary of Sri Dharmarajika Chetiya Vihara, Kolkata Subhas Chandra Saha	36

Part - II

Da Bore Boluo Miduo Jing: An Ancient Chinese Buddhist Manuscript on the Prajñāpāramitā Sūtra Discovered in Sikkim Dhriti Roy	41
Reflections on Anatta and Meditation Amartya Kumar Bhattacharya	50
Suffering as a Condition of Mental Disorder Rajitha P. Kumara	57
Bodhi, Bodhicitta and Bodhisattva: An Informative Study Sanjib Kumar Das & Geshe Dakpa Kalsang	65
Values and Ethics in Pali Buddhist Literature: A Study C. Upender Rao	76
Dharmakirti on Foundational Status of Perception Pramod Kumar	85
Wheel of Life (Bhavacakra): Scriptural and Visual Presentation Penpa Dorjee	89



All Rights Reserved (August. 2020) ©

All Rights Reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or Transmitted in any form or by any means of electronic or mechanical including photocopy, recording or any information stored in a retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the Publisher. (I.R.A)

The Responsibility for the facts or opinion expressed in the Book is entirely of the Author. Neither the Publisher is responsible for the same.

ISBN No: 978-81-946827-4-5



Publisher by :
Ixora Research Association
In Collaboration With
Ignited Minds Edutech Private Limited
Publisher by : Akash Tiwari

Contact: +918864047106 | 8210477402
E-mail: editor@ixoraresrachassociation.com
Website : www.ixoraresearchassociation.com
Address : Dhanbad, Jharkhand (INDIA)

[Price : 600.00]

STATIC CHARGED FLUID SPHERES WITH SPIN

Dr. Mukesh Kumar Madhukar
Associate Profecer and Head,
Department of Mathamatics
M.M. College Bikram, Patna (Patliputra University)

INTRODUCTION :

Static charged fluids in Einstein-Cartan theory have attracted many relativists (Trautman [23] Kuchowicz [9, 10, 11, 12] Kopczynski [7]). The role of spin in the history of the evolution of the universe has been widely discussed by Berman [2]. As the intrinsic spins of the particles find a natural expression in the Einstein-Cartan theory that treats the affinities as asymmetric, the anti-symmetric part-being coupled with the spins, the Lagrangian of the Einstein-Cartan theory differs from that of general relativity only by a universal spin-spin contact interaction [19]. The contribution of this interaction is of negligible importance, at least in the present day universe, due to tiny coupling constant $(8\pi G/c^4)$ [20]. However, in the primordial phases when density reaches a value many order higher than nuclear density, the spin-spin interaction might play an important role. Yadav and Prasad [24] have obtained general solution representing conformally flat non-static spherically symmetric perfect fluid distribution in Einstein-Cartan theory. They have also discussed the solution in co-moving coordinates. Further attempts has been made to investigate the problem of charged fluid spheres in this theory by Nduka [14], Singh and Yadav [21], Prasanna [15], Kopczynski [6, 7] and Ray Chaudhuri [18]. They have considered the generalization of Maxwell's equations in space having torsion but this idea leads to a breakdown in the guage invariance and charge conservation principle. However, Ray Chaudhuri [18], Nduka [14] and Singh and Yadav [21] have taken Einstein-Cartan equations in a form so as to preserve the charge

2019

138

Discerning Buddhism in Contemporary Scenario

Editors

Prof. Rajeev Ranjan

Department of History
College of Commerce, Arts & Science, Patna

Dr. Meeta

Assistant Regional Director
IGNOU, Regional Centre, Patna

Ally
Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-20

Chhetri

Impression Publication
Patna



Scanned with

Ally
Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020

anne

- xii Discerning Buddhism in Contemporary Scenario 270-276
26. Magahi's Search for Identity:
A Diachronic Inquiry
Saurav Kumar 277-282
27. The Life and Works of Khuong Tang Hoi
Bui My Diem Loan
-

Section V
Buddhist Perspective on Philosophy

28. Influence of Buddhism on Gandhian Thought: 285-290
An Analysis
Prof. Yogendra Kumar
29. Lord Buddha's Vision of Shunya and
Sri Aurobindo's 'A Fathomless Zero'
Dr. Nikhil Kumar 292-306
30. Existential Connections in Buddha's
Philosophy
Dr. Aditi 307-317
31. Emergence of Tara as an Important
Buddhist Deity
Dr. Arbind Kumar 318-321
32. Mindfulness as Define in Mahayana
Buddhism
Bui Phuong Loan 322-328
-

All rights reserved
Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-20



ism in Contemporary Scenario
 in the Non-Being or the Zero
 which exists beyond the
 consciousness Sri Aurobindo
 sness is integral in nature
 the creation.

Existential Connections in Buddha's Philosophy

Dr. Aditi

McMahan's contribution contextualizes Buddhist-influenced literature within the development of Buddhism in the modern world. Garton-Gundling 2013, Normand and Winch 2013, Whalen-Bridge and Storchhoff 2009, and Whalen-Bridge and Storchhoff 2011 all focus on modern literature in America and Britain, and much of the focus is on literature from the latter half of the 20th century. The writing of the Beats and a few well-known poets who also practice Buddhism tend to be drawn from the generic categories that are culled when curating editors and literature scholars look for Buddhist influences in modern literature. As an example, Scott Mitchell provides a thorough overview of the work of the Beats and their influence on Buddhism in the United States in Mitchell 2013. For offerings farther afield, Whalen-Bridge and Storchhoff 2009 and Whalen-Bridge and Storchhoff 2011 tap into two other developing subgenres—Asian American and African American fiction—in search of Buddhist influences. Linda Ferguson Selzer's text *Charles Johnson in Context* (Selzer 2009) provides a broader and deeper examination of the contributions of Charles Johnson to the fields of literature, African American literature, and Buddhist literature. All of these texts are useful works for cultural studies, critical theory, and literature

Assoc. Prof, College of Commerce, Arts & Science, Patna.

Principal
 College of Commerce, Arts & Science
 Patna-20



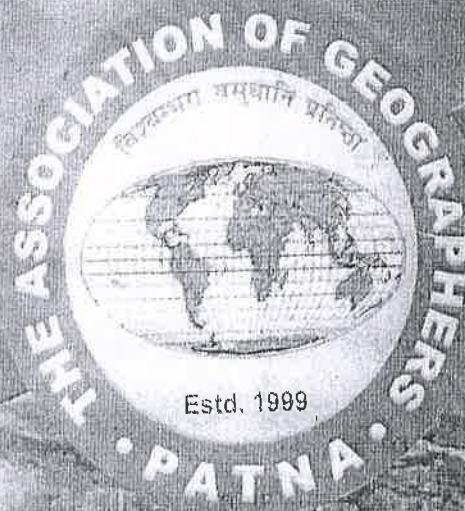
ISSN 0970-809X

GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

A JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS, BIHAR & JHARKHAND

VOLUME - 20

YEAR : 2019



Published by:

**THE ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS
BIHAR & JHARKHAND**

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
PATNA UNIVERSITY, PATNA - 800 005

email : agbj2003@gmail.com

website : www.agbi.in

CONTENTS

VOLUME : 20

ISSN 0970-809X

YEAR : 2019

TOPIC	AUTHOR	PAGE NO.
• Presidential Address	Prof. Karya Nand Paswan	1-07
• A goodwill Trip to Sri Lanka- A Geographical Account in Buddhist Perspective	Prof.(Dr.) Rana Pratap	08-18
• The Fluvial Origin of Patna	Prof.(Dr.) D.P. Singh & Shashi Bushan	19-34
• Historical Growth of Industries and Problems of Industrial Development in Patna	Prof.(Dr.) Anuradha Sahay & Dr. Rashmi Ranjana	35-47
• Impact of Industrial Development on the Environment of Bihar and Jharkhand	Dr. Radhe Shyam Prasad & Kumari Sunaina Sinha	48-56
• Growing Environmental, Health and Social Issues due to NTPC project : A case study of Barkagaon Block in Hazaribag District	Dr. Anoop Kumar Singh & Dr. Manoj Kumar	57-64
• Climate Change, Bio-Diversity, Environmental Challenges	Dr. Arun Kumar	65-71
• Environmental Impact of Irrelevant Mining on Water Resources	Kumari Shilpi	72-78
• Role of Transportation in the Industrial Development of Hajipur Town	Md. Jamshed Alam & Mohanmad Nazaruddin	79-88
• Socialisation Pattern of Migrant and Non-Migrant Scheduled Caste Families : A Geographical Study of Vaishali District	Dr. Sanjay Kumar	89-98
• History of Geography Teaching in Indian Universities	Vikarant Kumar	99-109
• रोहतास जिला का कोयला पौड़ा व्यापार एवं पर्यावरण पर इसका प्रभाव: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन	उमेश कुमार	110-114
• पटना जिला के गंगा-दियारा क्षेत्र के सतत विकास के नियोजनार्थ बाढ़ आपदा का प्रबंधन : एक भौगोलिक विश्लेषण	नन्दलाल सिंह	115-123
• बिहार की अनुसूचित जातीय जनसंख्या की समस्याएँ : रोहतास जिला के संदर्भ में एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन	अनील कुमार सिंह	124-133
• रोहतास जिला के औद्योगिक विकास में ग्रामीण जनसंख्या की भूमिका: एक भौगोलिक अध्ययन	डॉ० जयशंकर प्रसाद ममता कुमारी	134-148
• पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास में ग्रामीण सेवाकेन्द्रों की भूमिका: बिहार में कैमूर जिला के संदर्भ में एक प्रतीक अध्ययन	डॉ० जयशंकर प्रसाद कमल कान्त किशोर	149-156
• General Secretary Report	डॉ० जयशंकर प्रसाद	157-161
• Departmental News		162-171
• Ph. D. Degree Awarded		172-176
• Geographical News		177
• Journey of The Association of Geographers		178-180

11 attested
by me 2019

HISTORICAL GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES AND PROBLEMS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN PATNA

Prof. (Dr.) Anuradha Sahay*

anuradhasahay@yahoo.com

Dr. Rashmi Ranjana**

rr11_y@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Patna, the imperial city previously known as Patliputra, is basically an administrative and educational city which has long been a major agricultural hub and centre of trade, transport and tourism from ancient period till now. It's location between 3 rivers - River Ganga, Sone and Punpun has helped in dominating the riverine trade. The economy was based on agriculture and the taxes were levied on agriculture, land, trade and industrial products such as handicrafts. After independence, lack of minerals and availability of fertile soil was the major cause of the lack of industrialization in north Bihar including Patna. Caste politics, organized kidnapping, crime, poor law and order and lack of infrastructure created a business unfriendly climate and led to a flight of capital, middle class professionals and businessmen to other states. This contributed to the economic collapse of the state.

Since 2005, when new government came to the power, priority was given to create investment opportunity by improving law and order, infrastructure and introducing several laws to develop the industrial sector. The economy of Patna has seen sustained economic growth by growth in the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods industry, the service sector, along with Green revolution related businesses. Key organizations in Patna are SIS- Security and Intelligence Services, Sudha Dairy Co-Operative, NTPC headquarters and Power Grid Corporation. Apart from these, many other micro and small enterprises and artisan units are found in the city. In spite of this there are major problems in the development of Industries. The reasons for the lack of major industries in Patna are mainly lack of minerals and land, lack of infrastructure, poor law and order situation and power supply, corruption etc. The main objectives of this paper are to (i) the study the development of industries in Patna, (ii) the problems faced by current industries in its growth. The study is built upon secondary information and data obtained from PMC, MSME-Development Institute and internet sources etc.

Key Words : administrative, riverine, industrialization, infrastructure, economy.

Introduction

Patna, the imperial city previously known as Patliputra, is basically an administrative and educational city

which has long been a major agricultural hub and centre of trade, transport and tourism. In ancient period, Pataliputra was formed by

* Professor, Dept. of Geography, Patna University, Patna

** Assistant Professor, Dept. of Geography, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna (Patliputra University)

Corona Pandemic

DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES



Kumar Chandradeep



Contents

Preface	vii
1. To Corona —Prof. Ram Bhagwan Singh	1
2. Corona: Lockdown Musings —Prof. Shaileshwar Sati Prasad	5
3. Corona Virus-2: The Stormy Kung-peng! —Prof. Jainendra Kumar	9
4. COVID-19 and Dimensions of Indian Economy: An Insight —Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya	21
5. Pandemic: History and Its Effect on Humanity —Prof. A. Karunaker	34
6. From Relegation to Center Stage: The Role of Women during COVID-19 —Dr. Pravin Joshi	40
7. Don't Panic, Beat the Pandemic —Prof. Bindu Singh	48
8. Solitude, Stress and Meditation during COVID-19 —Prof. Saloni Prasad (Mrs. Kumar)	63

9. Corrosive Corona 70
—Prof. Kumar Chandradeep
10. Diasporic Sensibility and Migration Issues in COVID-19 Perspective 77
—Ankit Raj
—Prof. Uday Shankar Ojha
11. Social Dynamics during COVID-19 83
—Dr. Rajendra Singh
12. Towards Total Unification CORONA Dilse: A General Perspective 91
—Dr. A.K. Bhaskar
13. Responses of Literature and the Lingering COVID-19 97
—Dr. Syed Afroz Ashrafi
—Dr. Aditi
14. COVID-19 Pandemic: Challenges and Management 103
—Dr. Sudhir Kumar
15. India Needs Change 110
—Dr. Nikhileshwar Prasad Verma
16. Corona Virus: Its Manifestation and Prevention 119
—Dr. Bimal Kumar
17. The COVID-19 Pandemic and School Education: An Indian Perspective 124
—Prof. Saryug Yadav
18. The Spike of 2019—Novel Corona Virus 132
—Dr. B.C. Rai
—Samrat Ashok
19. COVID-19 Pandemic in Bihar: Challenges and Measures 140
—Dr. Sunita Lall
20. An Economic Pandemic in India 147
—Prof. Rashmi Akhoury
21. COVID-19: A Psychological Perspective 160
—Dr. Vandana Maurya
—Prof. Jai Mangal Deo

22. Sustainable e-Commerce Solution for Small Business Institutions during COVID-19 Lockdown	167
—Dr. Anita Sagar	
23. An Appraisal of Corona Virus Disease-2019	175
—Dr. Rajeev Kumar	
—Dr. Shreya	
24. A Paradigm Shift from the Old Order to the New Normal: Pandemic COVID-19 and Its Economic Impact	183
—Prof. Arvind Adityaraj	
25. Reverse Migration in the Times of COVID-19: Implications for Bihar	192
—Baikunth Roy	
26. Effect of COVID-19 on India's Economy	202
—Prof. Umesh Prasad	
List of Contributors	211

**Social Engagements
and
Value Pattern of
College Teachers**

Dr. Khalid Ahmad

ISBN No.:978-93-83533-61-9

© Dr Khalid Ahmad

Rs.300/-

First Edition: 2019

Published by:
Eram Publishing House
Daryapur, Sabzibagh,
Patna – 800004

Composing: *DTP Computers*, Guzri, Patna -80008
Printer: *Eram Printers*, Daryapur, Patna-800004

2019

Urdu And Hindi Integrating Narrative Fiction



Afroz Ashrafi


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020



© All Right Reserved

*Urdu and Hindi: Integrating
Narrative Fiction*

by:

Afroz Ashrafi

E-mail: ashrafiafroz@gmail.com

Year of Edition : 2019
ISBN : 978-93-88736-47-3
Price Rs. : 200/-
Printed At : Rushan Printers, Delhi-6

Published by
EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
3191, Vakil Street, Kucha Pandit, Lal Kuan, Delhi-6 (INDIA)
Ph: 23214465, 23216162, Fax: 0091-11-23211540
Email: info@ephbooks.com, ephdelhi@yahoo.com
Website: www.ephbooks.com



Scanned with

Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411004

canne

Prof. ARVIND ADITYARAJ
Professor of Political Science
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna- 800020

Foreword by Prof. Mahendra Prasad Singh

Cooperative Federalism in India: Myth or Reality

Editor
Prof. Saroj Kumar Verma



Contents

<i>Foreword</i>	vii-x
<i>Acknowledgement</i>	xi-xii
<i>Contributors</i>	xvi-xviii
Introduction	1-8
<i>Prof. Saroj Kumar Verma</i>	
1. Cooperative Federalism: A Myth or A Reality	9-24
<i>Prof. Manas Chakrabarty</i>	
2. Challenges to Indian Federalism in 21st Century	25-32
<i>Prof. Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi</i>	
3. COVID-19 and Significance of Cooperative Federalism: Lessons Learnt	33-47
<i>Prof. Sonali Singh</i>	
4. Dealing with the Pandemic and the Issues in Indian Federalism	48-57
<i>Prof. Harish K. Thakur</i>	
5. Cooperative Federalism in India: Issues and Challenges	58-65
<i>Dr. Manoj Kumar and Prof. M.M. Semwal</i>	
6. Liberalisation of the India Economy and the Demand for Resources by State Governments in Federal India	66-96
<i>Prof. Arun K. Jana</i>	

7. **Demand for Creation of New States in India:
A Boom or Bane to the Idea of
Cooperative Federalism** 97-109
Dr. Anuradha Rai and Prof. Sanjay Srivastava
8. **COVID-19 and Cooperative Federalism** 110-123
Prof. Jitendra Sahoo
9. **Towards Cooperative and Conflicting Federalism:
An Analysis with Reference to the Recent Trends and
Dimensions of Centre-State Equations in India** 124-137
Dr. Pankaj Chakraborty and Prof. K.N. Jena
10. **The Pandemic of Introspection: An Analysis of Indian
Federalism Through the Lenses of Constitutional
Engineering** 138-149
Dr. Ayush Mazumdar and Prof. Gouri Sankar Nag
11. **Challenges for Cooperative Federalism in India** 150-169
Prof. Ajay Kumar Jha
12. **Indian Federalism: Concept, Working and Challenges** 170-182
Dr. Rajkumar Singh
13. **The Evolution of the Concept of Cooperative Federalism;
A Study Regarding the Challenges and Roadblocks in its
Working in India** 183-207
Dr. Arvind Adityaraj
14. **Explicating Federalism Theoretical and
Practical Development** 208-229
*Dr. Ram Naresh Sharma Dr. Sanjay Kumar and
Dr. Swetambu Gautam*
15. **Cooperative Federalism in India: Reflections on
Realities and Desirabilities** 230-251
Dr. Shashi Bhushan Kumar and Dr. Ranjeet Kumar
16. **Covid-19 and Cooperative Federalism** 252-263
Dr. Ashu Pasricha

Reflections on Gender Issues : Forging Sustainable Future Tomorrow



Editor
Dr. Avinash Kumar Jha

Co-Editor
Anup Kumar Jha

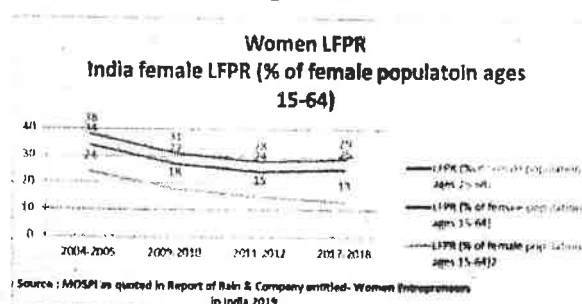
Gender Dynamics and Covid-19 Crisis Evidences from Bihar

Prof. (Dr.) Rashmi Akhoury

Introduction

One of the Millennium Development Goal emphasizes to empower women through gender equality. This is the fact that to achieve overall development of an economy and poverty reduction gender equality is a precondition. To achieve gender equality all men and women should equally access to same opportunities, rights and obligations in their life. This CORONA hints at looming economic crisis known as 'Economic Pandemic'. We are fighting with two battles at the same time. In this current situation of COVID-19, whose intensity, spread and duration of impact is unpredictable, we have to sustain anyhow. The widespread deceleration in the whole economy multiplies the gravity of this situation. COVID-19 is aggravating looming job crisis and this pandemic has come at the time of difficult demographic time where India has to create 10 million jobs for those who are moving into the working age population, and now it has to think for those also who are becoming jobless.

Figure-01



Reflections on Gender Issues : Forging Sustainable Future Tomorrow



ABOUT THE BOOK

The issues, thoughts and studies related to gender are all time pertinent. This book is a humble attempt to carry the torch forward. Several new snags cropped up due to the ongoing pandemic such as gender and migration and the gender crisis that have been dealt with in the book, along with the long-established problems of women education, citizenship and marginalization. A great deal needs to be written against the grain of the dominant historiography and some such issues have been embraced as women's participation in politics, entrepreneurship and their contribution to the environment and ecosystem. A major part of the book also looks at women and historiography and how the existing one doesn't rise above the clichés when it comes to women issues.

LAXMI PUBLICATION

D/5, Near Durga Mandir, Indrapuri
Loni Ghaziabad (U.P.)



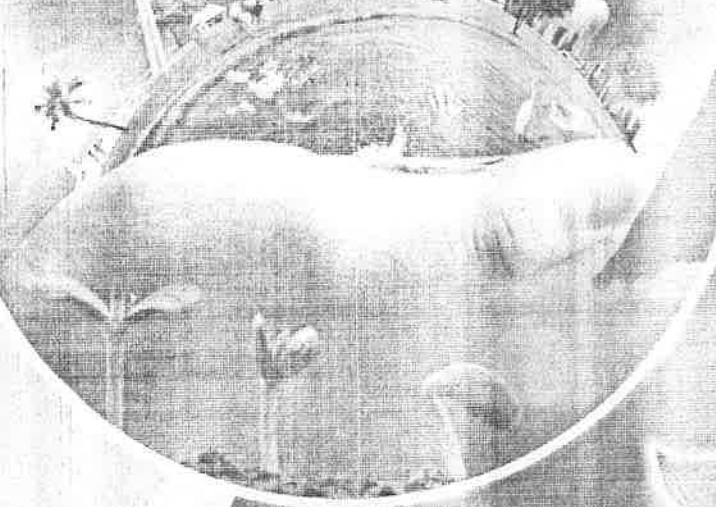
ISBN 978-81-88601-7-5



विमर्श

Vimarsha

पंचविद्युत विद्यापीठ



वार्षिक

पत्रिका

2019



COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & SCIENCE

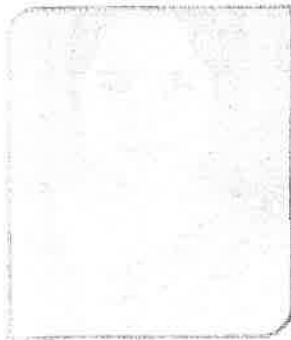
KANKARBACH, PATNA - 800 020

(A Constituent Unit of Panchajanya University, Patna)

NAAC Re-Accredited Grade 'A'

Telephone / Fax : 0612-2359135, Website : www.panchajanya.ac.in


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020



The environmental effects of economic growth have been receiving increasing attention of economists in recent years. Linkage of environment with economic growth/development was most popular discussion in the last decade (i.e., 1990s) and a sizeable literature developed recent period on the relationship of pollution and income growth. The common point of all the studies is the assertion that environmental quality deteriorates in early stage of economic development/growth and improves in later stage as an economy develops. In other words, environmental pressure increases faster than income in the early stage of development and slows down relative to GDP growth in higher income levels. The aim of the present paper is not to go further on these issues, but to visualize the current state of knowledge about the EKC, its exposition and empirical research of EKC and then obtain some enlightenment, as a reference for further researches of economic and environment issues. According to EKC hypothesis, continuous economic growth eventually reverses the environmental degradation created at the early stage of economic development.

In the early 1970's, the perspective of "growth limit" was put forward by "Rome Club"¹ which argued that economic growth is not sustainable subjected to natural resources condition and we should lower the economic growth rate for environmental protection. Dasgupta and Heal² saw the complementary relation between economic growth and environment improvement in the late 1970's. Two opinions developed about the relation

between economic growth and environment improvement. In 1990's, the literature developed in the favour of Environmental Kuznets Curve, or EKC.

To examine the origin and empirical research of Environmental Kuznets Curve on the basis of literary survey.

The assertion is that environmental quality deteriorates in early stage of economic development/growth and improves in later stage as an economy develops

This paper presents a literature survey on Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), which includes genesis, explanations and empirical evidence of EKC.

This systematic relationship between income change and environmental quality has been called the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC). The inverted-U relationship derives its name from the work of who postulated a similar relationship between income inequality and economic development. In the first stage of industrialization, pollution grows rapidly because high priority is given to increase material output, and people are more interested in jobs and income than clean air and water. Greater use of natural resources and emission of pollutants due to rapid growth put more pressure on environment. People are too poor to pay for abatement, and/or disregard environmental consequences of growth.

In later stage of industrialization, as income rises, people value the environment more, regulatory institutions become more



researches use simplified models about income and environment to study EKC, but deeper investigation to the evolution mechanism between income and environment needs building environmental theoretic model, and introduce comprehensive methods into our research.

1. Meadows H. et al. *The Limits to Growth*, New York University Books 1972. 2.
2. Dasgupta P, Heal G. *Economic theory and exhaustible resources*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 1979.
3. Coondoo, D., Dinda, S., 2002. Causality between income and emission: a country group-specific econometric analysis. *Ecological Economics* 40 (3), 351-367.
4. Stern, D.I., 1998. Progress on the environmental Kuznets curve? *Environment and Development Economics* 3, 175-198.
5. Ekins, P., 1997. The Kuznets Curve for the environment and economic growth: examining the evidence. *Environment and Planning A* 29, 805-830.
6. De Bruyn, S.M., Heintz, R.J., 1998. The Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis. *Handbook of Environmental Economics* Blackwell Publishing Co., Oxford, 656-677.
7. Stagl, S., 1999. Delinking economic growth from environmental degradation? A literature survey on the Environmental Kuznets Curve hypothesis. *Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration*. Minneo.
8. Grossman G, Krueger A. Economic growth and the environment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*; 1995, 110 (2):p.353-377.
9. Shafik N, Bandyopadhyay S. Economic growth and environmental quality: Time series and cross-country evidence. *Background Paper for the World Development Report*, The World Bank, Washington, DC; 1992.
10. Panayotou T. Empirical tests and policy analysis of environmental degradation at different stages of economic development. *ILO, Technology and Employment Programme*, Geneva; 1993.
11. Beckerman W. Economic growth and the environment: whose growth? whose environment. *World Development*; 1992(20): p. 481-496.
12. Carson R. et al. The relationship between air pollution emissions and income: US data. *Environment and Development Economics*; 1997(2):p. 433-450.
13. McConnell K. Income and the demand for environmental quality. *Environment and Development Economics*; 1997(2): p.383-399.
14. Grossman G, Krueger A. Environmental impacts of a North American free trade agreement. *NBER working paper*; 1991, p.3914.
15. Antweiler W. Is free trade good for the environment. *NBER working paper*; 1998, p. 6707.
16. Chai J. Trade and environment: evidence from China's manufacturing sector. *Sustainable Development*; 2002(100): p.25-35.
17. Smarzynska B, Wei S. Pollution haven and foreign direct investment: dirty secret or popular myth. *World Bank working paper*; 2001, p. 2673
18. Wheeler D. Racing to the bottom. Foreign investment and air pollution in developing countries *World Bank Development Research Group working paper*; 2000, p. 2524
19. Unruh G, Moomaw W. An alternative analysis of apparent EKC-type transitions. *Ecological Economics*; 1998(25): p.221
20. Selden T, Song D. Environmental quality and development: is there a Kuznets Curve for air pollution emissions. *Journal of Environmental Economics and management*; 1994(27): p.147-162.
21. List J, Gallet C. The environmental Kuznets curve: does one size fit all. *Ecological Economics*; 1999(31): p.409-423.
22. Shukla V, Parikh K. The environmental consequences of urban growth: cross-national perspectives on economic development, air pollution, and city size. *Urban Geography*; 1992(12): p.422-449.
23. Kahn M A household level Environmental Kuznets Curve. *Economics Letters*; 1998(59): p.269-273.

2019

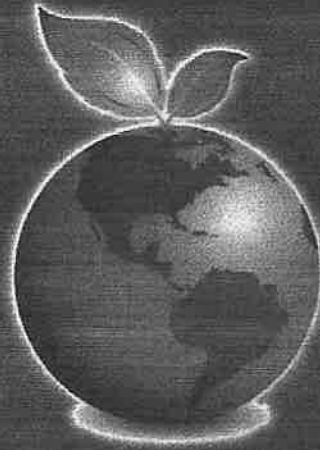


विवार्ष

Vimarsha



वार्षिक
पत्रिका
2019



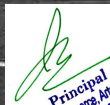
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & SCIENCE

KANKARBAGH, PATNA - 800 020

(A Constituent Unit of Patliputra University, Patna)

NAAC Re-Accredited Grade "A"

Telephone / Fax : 0612-2350136, Website : www.cocapatna.ac.in


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020



PERSPECTIVES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION



Dr. Umesh Kumar
Professor
Department of Environment

Pollution is the contamination of the environment by introduction of contaminants that can cause damage to environment and harm or discomfort to humans or other living species. It is the addition of another form of any substance or form of energy to the environment at a rate faster than the environment can accommodate it by dispersion, breakdown, recycling, or storage in some harmless form. Environmental pollution is one of the greatest challenges that the world is facing today. It began since industrial revolution, increasing day by day and causing irreparable damage to Mother Earth. Environment pollution is a wide-reaching problem and it is likely to influence the health of human populations. This paper provides the insight view about the causes and effects of environment pollution on human by diseases and problems, animals and trees/ plants. Broadly, environmental pollution consists of six basic types of pollution, i.e. air, water, land, soil, noise, and light. When people think of environmental pollution, must focus on fossil fuel and carbon emissions, but there are different contributing factors. Chemical pollution in bodies of water contributes to illnesses. Electromagnetic pollution has effects on human health but is uncommonly considered in present times despite the fact we essentially expose ourselves to it on a daily basis.

Objective and Methodology :

The objective of the paper is to identify the causes and suggest the steps which we can take to mitigate the effects of Environmental

Pollution. This present study is based on secondary sources.

Causes :

Pollution from cars, trucks, and other vehicles is and has been our most serious environmental pollution issue for almost a century now. The problem is we did not realize this until the problem had manifested in monumental proportions. Fossil fuel emissions from power plants which burn coal and oil have contributed heavily, along with vehicles burning fossil fuels, to the production of smog. Smog is the result of fossil fuel combustion combined with sunlight and heat. The result is a toxic haze which now surrounds our once pristine planet. This is known as "ozone smog" and means we have more problems down here than we do up in the sky. Carbon dioxide is another product of all of the vehicles on the planet as well as unreformed power plants and other industrial facilities. A continuously growing population of humans and clear cutting of forests have exacerbated this problem so natural defenses are no longer present and carbon dioxide levels are on the rise. Water pollution is a major issue. Many industries dump wastes into rivers, lakes, ponds, and streams in an attempt to hide wastes from EPA inspectors. These water sources feed major crops and food becomes contaminated with a variety of chemicals and bacteria, causing rampant health problems.

Radiation comes into play as well. This is an exceedingly nasty pollution issue and requires an extensive description. Primarily, there is radiation from the sun. The sun is wonderful, but the only reason we are able to survive on this planet due to the fact of natural shielding against solar radiation. As the protective ozone layer



Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya



Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma

Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411002



SHANDILYA PUBLICATIONS
Publishers & Distributors

760, Pocket-D, Lok Nayak Puram, New Delhi - 110 041



ISBN 978-81-93-08147-4
9 780819 301474

- <https://www.businesstoday.in/current/economy-politics/coronavirus-lockdown-covid-19-pandemic-public-healthcare-system-doctors-nurses-patients/story/400039.html>
- Feldstein, Paul J.(2009), Economics of Healthcare, Cengage Learning
- <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/Industry/healthcare/biotech/healthcare/india-145th-among-195-countries-in-healthcare-access-quality/articleshow/64282199.cms?from=mdr>
- <https://www.indiatoday.in/mail-today/story/coronavirus-how-india-is-gearing-up-for-covid-19-1661962-2020-04-01>

6

Psychological Aspect of COVID-19

UMESH PRASAD

As for the future, it remains unwritten. Anything can happen, and often we are wrong. The best we can do with the future is to prepare and savour the possibilities of what can be done in the present.

— Todd Kashdan (Scientist and Public Speaker)

In January 2020 the World Health Organization (WHO) announced the episode of another coronavirus ailment, COVID-19, to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. WHO and general wellbeing specialists around the globe are trying to contain the COVID-19 episode. Be that as it may, this season of emergency is producing worry all through the populace. The contemplations introduced in this archive have been created by the WHO Department of Mental Health and Substance Use as a way to help mental and psychosocial prosperity in various objective settings during the episode.

WHO/WHO specialists have urged the nations of the region to get ready for the conceivable development of another strain of COVID-19 by delivering a pandemic. They have been encouraged to make the possibility arrangements explicit to their conditions and requirements (accessibility of suitable immunizations and antiviral medicines, just as fair access to them).

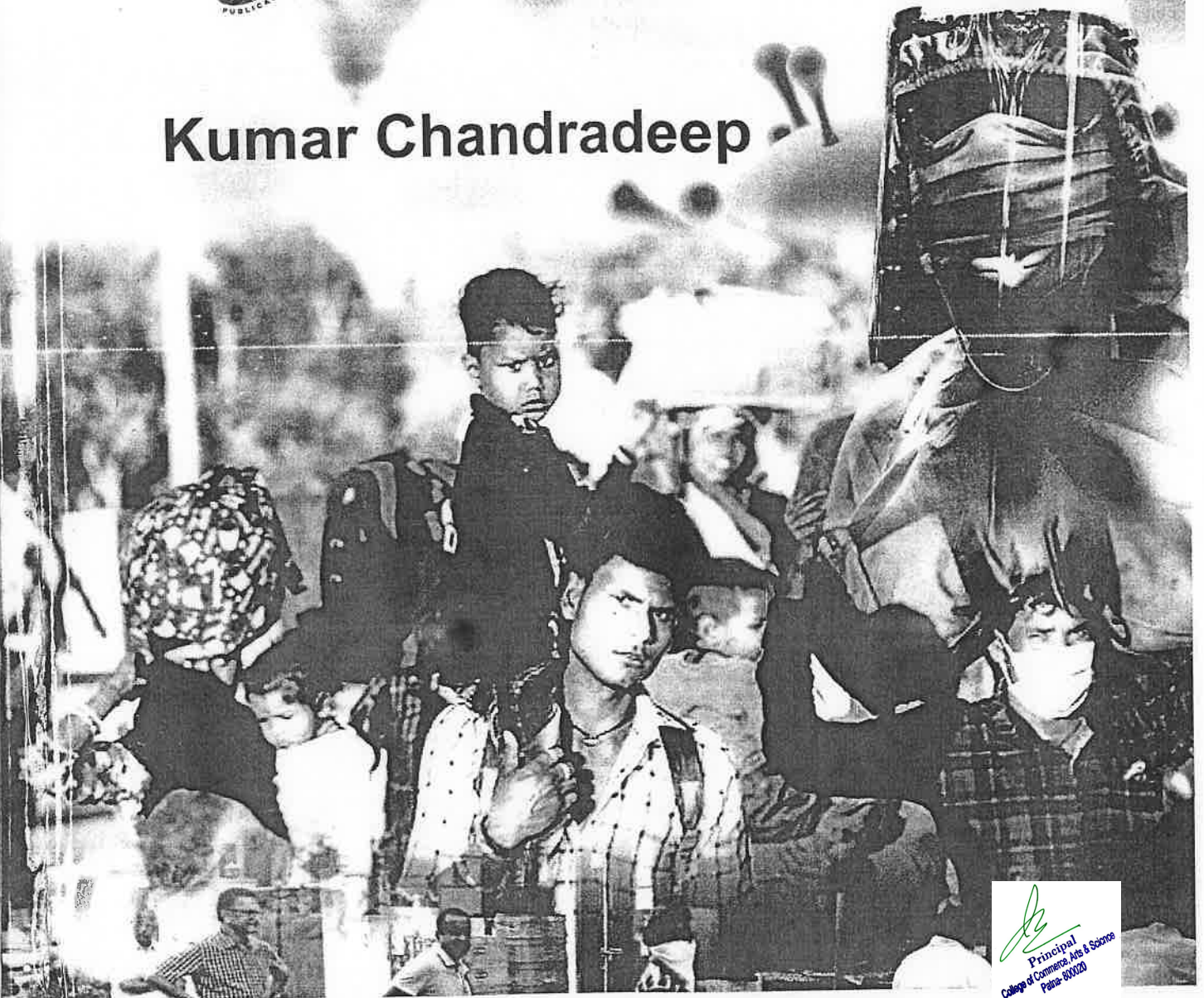
It is important to whether brought into the world with it as well as to the potential because of a horrendous risk or occasion, is the inner world of an individual or a community.

Corona Pandemic

DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES



Kumar Chandradeep



9. Corrosive Corona	70
—Prof. Kumar Chandradeep	
10. Diasporic Sensibility and Migration Issues in COVID-19 Perspective	77
—Ankit Raj	
—Prof. Uday Shankar Ojha	
11. Social Dynamics during COVID-19	83
—Dr. Rajendra Singh	
12. Towards Total Unification CORONA Dilse: A General Perspective	91
—Dr. A.K. Bhaskar	
13. Responses of Literature and the Lingering COVID-19	97
—Dr. Syed Afroz Ashrafi	
—Dr. Aditi	
14. COVID-19 Pandemic: Challenges and Management	103
—Dr. Sudhir Kumar	
15. India Needs Change	110
—Dr. Nikhileshwar Prasad Verma	
16. Corona Virus: Its Manifestation and Prevention	119
—Dr. Bimal Kumar	
17. The COVID-19 Pandemic and School Education: An Indian Perspective	124
—Prof. Saryug Yadav	
18. The Spike of 2019—Novel Corona Virus	132
—Dr. B.C. Rai	
—Samrat Ashok	
19. COVID-19 Pandemic in Bihar: Challenges and Measures	140
—Dr. Sunita Lall	
20. An Economic Pandemic in India	147
—Prof. Rashmi Akhoury	
21. COVID-19: A Psychological Perspective	160
—Dr. Vandana Maurya	
—Prof. Jai Mangal Deo	

COVID-19 Pandemic in Bihar: Challenges and Measures

Dr. Sunita Lall

Abstract

The google search reveals 682 crore links related to COVID-19 within a fraction of second (0.77 second). However, study of COVID-19 in Bihar is not adequate, apart from the newspaper articles and media coverage. In this paper an attempt has been made to throw light on different perspectives of challenges faced during the period of COVID pandemic and also highlights the measures taken on those dimensions in Bihar.

Keywords: COVID-19, Bihar, Economy, Health, Public Policy, COVID Vaccine.

After a year of fear and uncertainty, the Central Government has given a green signal for COVID-19 vaccination in India. It has been proposed to start from January 16, 2021 and initially the priority will be given to people above 50 years of age. Their total number is around 27 crore. The entire world is affected by COVID-19. The Disease has impacted every sphere of life including socio-economic, cultural, political, psychological etc. It has made huge dent in the health sector. As on January 09, 2021, a total of 8.97 crore people were infected in the world, with a recovery of 6.42 crore COVID-19 positive patients and 19.3 lakh deceased. India is one of the most badly affected countries and as many

Covid-19 came as a pandemic curse for humanity the world over. It has so far killed over 2.5 million people and left lingering effect on the survivors. Never before in human history a virus or disease had a blanket effect across the world. Corona has devastated global economy, caused psychic morbidity and creative stasis during the whole year.

Here is a comprehensive study of Covid-19's impact on state's economy as well as people's physical, social and emotional stagnation along with remedial measures being taken.

This anthology contains one poem on Corona and twenty five scholarly research papers on diverse themes pertaining to the problems caused by the global pandemic Covid-19. It brings out various shades and dynamics of Covid-19, many of which are even beyond general perception. This anthology will prove to be extremely useful for the students, research scholars, medical professionals and ardent readers of English literature.



Prof. Kumar Chandradeep, born in 1967 in Madhepura (Bihar), is a bilingual poet, critic and editor. Presently he is a Professor & Head, P.G. Department of English at College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna, NAAC Re-Accredited Grade-"A" College under Patliputra University, Patna. He has a brilliant academic career. He is an M.A. (Gold Medalist) and Ph.D. in English from Patna University, Patna. He is an

Honorary Member of Research Board of Advisors, A.B.I., U.S.A. He is also the recipient of International Michael Madhusudan Award.

Professor Chandradeep has to his credit three books and more than three dozen research papers published in scholarly journals which reflect his wide range of scholarship. He has chaired several International and National Seminars and Conferences. He is the Editor-in-Chief of College Journal *Vimarsha*. He is the Executive Editor of *Cyber Literature* (ISSN 0972-0901), a Bi-annual Journal of International repute and also the Editor-in-Chief of *The Inward Eye : Patliputra Journal of English Studies* (ISSN 2278-9162), a Peer-Reviewed Research Journal published by the Department of English, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna. He is an elected Executive Committee Member of Association for English Studies of India (AESI). He is also on the panel of the Editorial Advisory Board of *The Indian Journal of English Studies* (ISSN-L 0537-1988), UGC Approved Journal No. 46467, Sl. No. 228



AADI Publications

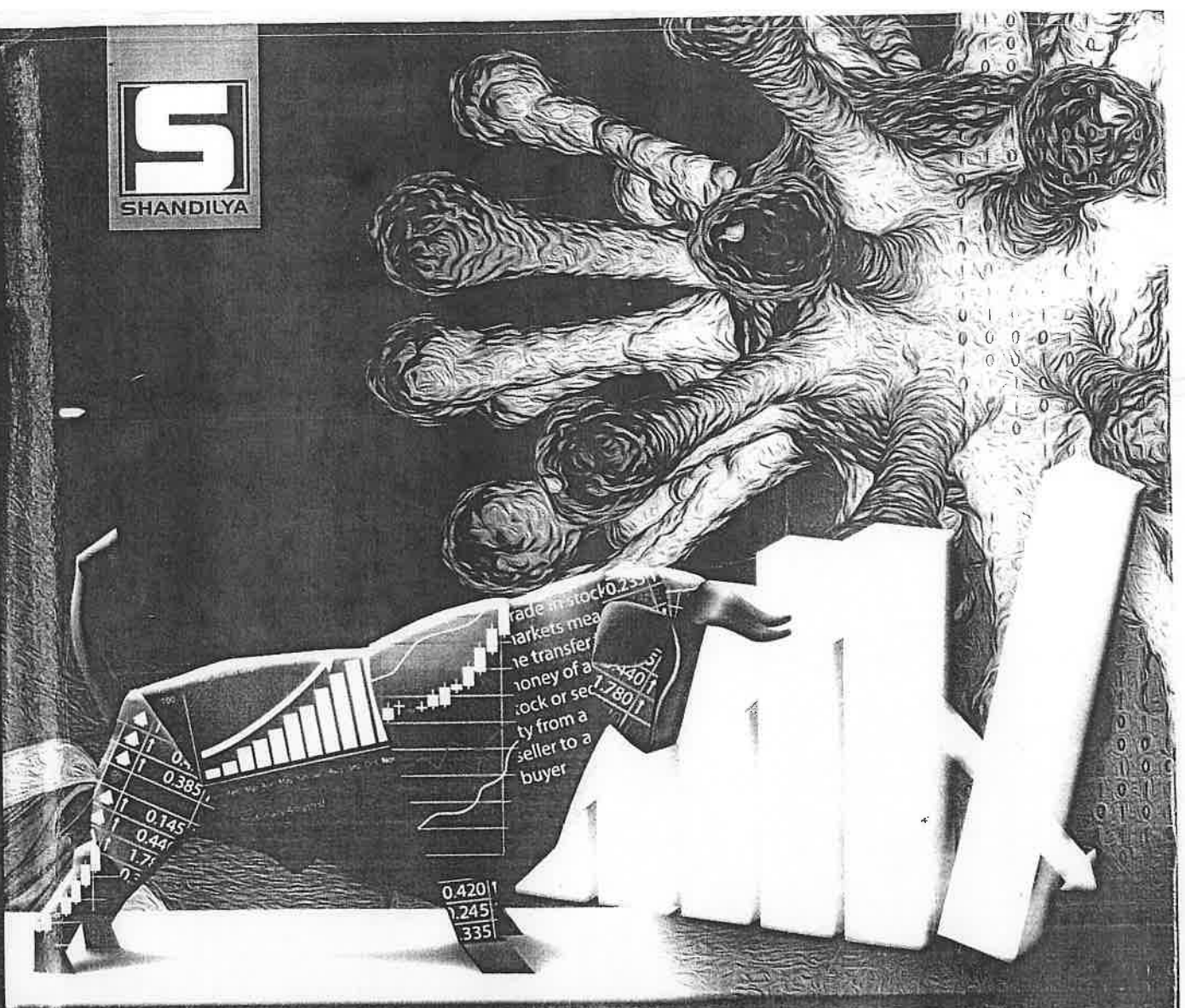
F-11, S.S. Tower, Dhamani Street,
Chaura Rasta, Jaipur-302003 (Raj.)
Ph.: 0141-231 1900, 94144 43132
e-mail: aadipublications@gmail.com

ISBN: 978-81-952501-2-7



₹ 1625.00

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy



Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya



produced, stored
ostatic, magnetic,
ny language, or
ent.

kes no expressed
lity for errors or
ntial damages in
the material. The
emplary damages
eliance upon, this

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	vii
<i>List of Contributors</i>	ix
1. Impact of Coronavirus on Indian Informal Sector <i>Tanya Sharma</i>	1
2. Impact of Coronavirus (COVID-19) on Indian Economy <i>Puja Agarwal</i>	8
3. Impact of COVID-19 on the Indian Economy : A Fresh Look <i>Anil Kumar Thakur</i>	15
4. Distanced, Discriminated and Distressed : Specially-Abled Reeling Under COVID-19 Impact <i>Baikunth Roy</i>	34
5. Economics of Healthcare and COVID-19 in India <i>Rashmi Akhoury</i>	46
6. Psychological Aspect of COVID-19 <i>Umesh Prasad</i>	59
7. Potential Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy <i>Kaushal Kishor</i>	64
8. COVID-19 and it's Socio-economic Impact on India <i>Sunita Lall</i>	76
9. COVID-19 Pandemic Impact on Economy <i>Prashant Kumar Khare</i>	84
10. COVID-19 : Breaks to the Economies : (Special Reference to Indian Economy) <i>Rohit Bansal and Ram Singh</i>	88

NOMY

YA

NS

10 041

:74

ks@gmail.com

41

8

COVID-19 and its Socio-economic Impact on India

SUNITA LALL

About two months after December 31, 2019, when the outbreak of coronavirus (COVID-19) had occurred in Wuhan, China, the World Health Organisation declared the coronavirus disease as a pandemic on March 11, 2020. The virus soon transmitted worldwide crossing an international boundary. Compared to other previous deadly diseases, the range of outbreak of COVID-19 is much wider. This global outbreak of COVID-19 posed a major threat to public health and the world economy. The reason behind the pandemic transmission can be attributed to several factors, including climate conditions, population density, medical care facilities etc. In the initial stages of this disease, countries with relatively lower air temperature and humidity saw severe outbreak, in comparison to the countries with warmer and more humid climate conditions. But, even inside China, the COVID-19 soon spread to several cities with the varied weather condition. So it is very difficult to analyse the determinants of COVID-19 transmission on climate condition alone. The findings of the study conducted by Jingyan Wang, Ke Tang, Kai Feng and Weifeng support this view and is consistent with the fact that the high temperature and high humidity significantly reduce the transmission of influenza to some extent. This can be explained by the fact that influenza virus is more stable in cold temperature and respiratory droplets, as containers of viruses remain airborne for a longer period in dry air; it is also true that the cold and dry weather weakens individual's immunity system and one becomes more prone to catching the virus. The same mechanism is applicable in the case of COVID-19 transmission as the symptoms

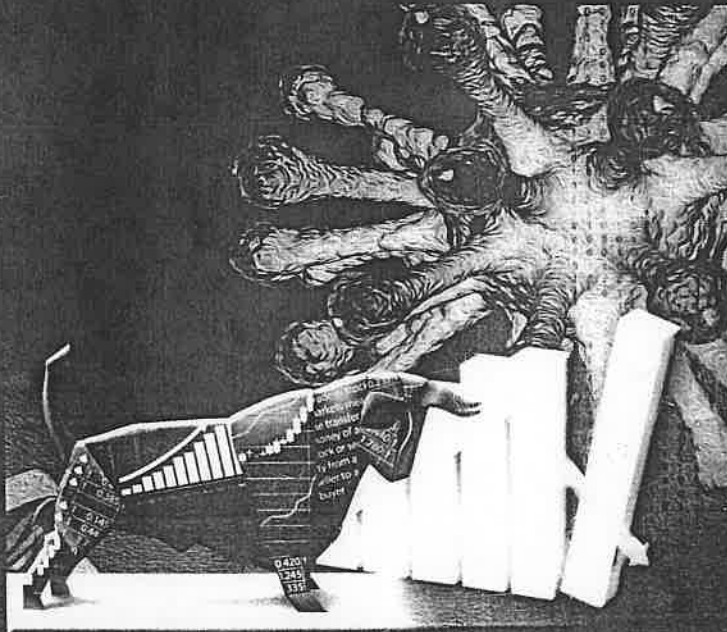
of both the COVID-19 evidence, down the more relationship suffers from and high population issues are

One of India is a with a high spread faster than each other more problems in Mumbai disease has

India is which is in especially medical matters are concerned indicates that to overcome wild animals of all socio-economic in developed the government health facilities have already to pose a threat will have to So it is very well as unhealth care health. Global will go a long by China, contact. So and also displayed

Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya



Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Economy

Dr. Tanya Sharma...
Prof. Tapan Kumar Shandilya



SHANDILYA PUBLICATIONS
Publishers & Distributors

760, Pocket-D, Lok Nayak Puram, New Delhi - 110 041
Email : shandilyapublications@gmail.com
shandilyabooks@gmail.com
Website : www.shandilyapublications.com

ISBN 978-93-88147-5-3



₹ 800



Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Pune-411002



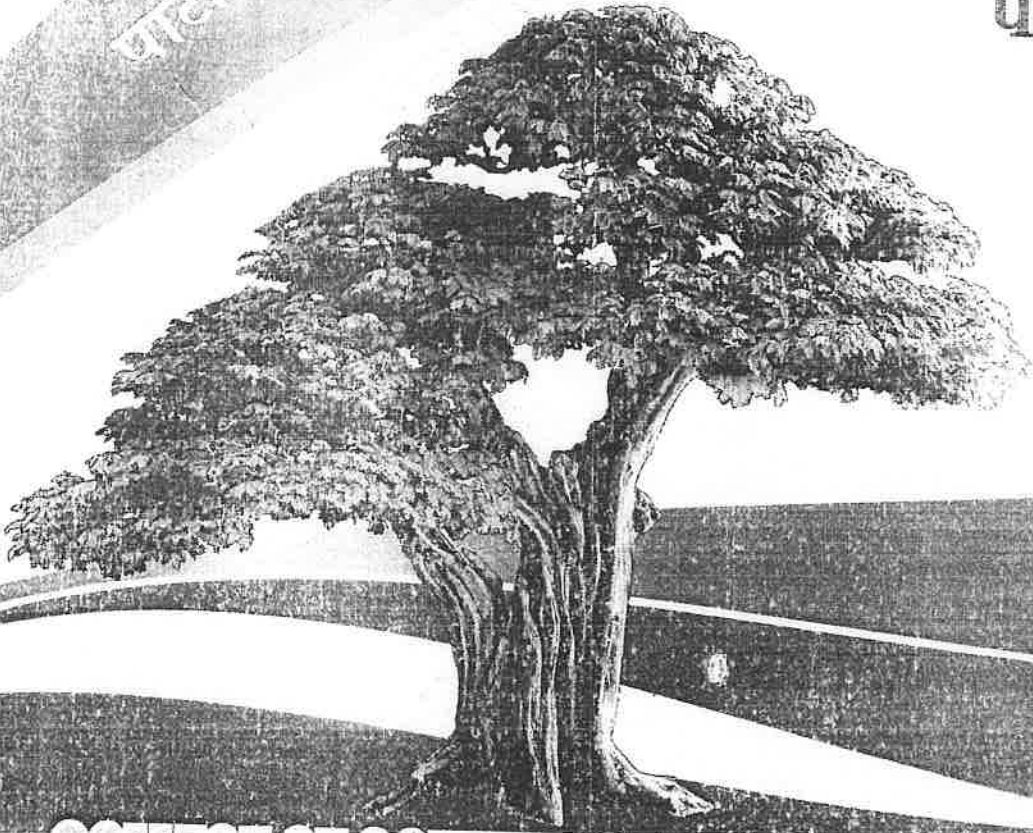
विमर्श

Vimarsha



पटलपुत्र विश्वविद्यालय विशेषांक

पत्रिका



COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & SCIENCE

KANKARBAGH, PATNA - 800 020

(A Constituent Unit of Patliputra University, Patna)

NAAC Re-Accredited Grade "A"

Telephone / Fax : 0612-2350136, Website : www.cocaspatna.ac.in


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020



2018

PATALIPUTRA : THE CITY OF FORTUNES

Mashail Akhouri
Department of Economics



Pataliputra, adjacent to modern-day Patna, was a city in ancient India, originally built by Magadha ruler Udayin in 490 BCE as a small fort (Pataligrama) near the

Ganges river. It became the capital of major powers in ancient India, such as the Nanda Empire (345-320 BCE), the Maurya Empire (320-180 BCE), and the Gupta Empire (320-550 CE). During the Maurya period it became one of the largest cities in the world. Pataliputra is most likely Eastern Asia's oldest continuously inhabited city. Extensive archaeological excavations have been made in the vicinity of modern Patna. Excavations early in the 20th century around Patna revealed clear evidence of large fortification walls, including reinforcing wooden trusses.

Etymology

Hallowed and sanctified by the glory of the history, which permeates the breath of this ancient city, the origin of modern Patna, capital of Bihar, is shrouded in myths and legends. The etymology of Pataliputra is unclear. "Putra" means son, and "patali" is a species of rice or the plant *Bignonia Suaveolens*. In the early days, the city was also known as Kusumpur or Pushpapur, both meaning 'city of flowers' which must have grown exuberantly in around the place. One traditional etymology holds that the city was named after the plant. Another tradition says that Pāṭaliputra means the son of Pāṭali, who was the daughter of Raja Sudarshan. As it was known as Pāṭali-grāma ("Pāṭali village") originally, some scholars believe that Pāṭaliputra is a transformation of

Pāṭalipura, "Pāṭali town".

History & The Glory of Patliputra

There is no mention of Pataliputra in written sources prior to the early Buddhist texts (the Pali Canon and Āgamas), where it appears as the village of Pataligrama and is omitted from a list of major cities in the region. Early Buddhist sources report a city being built in the vicinity of the village towards the end of the Buddha's life; this generally agrees with archaeological evidence showing urban development occurring in the area no earlier than the 3rd or 4th Century BCE. In 303 BCE, Greek historian and ambassador Megasthenes mentioned Pataliputra as a city in his work *Indika*. The city of Pataliputra was formed by fortification of a village by Haryanka ruler Ajatashatru, son of Bimbisara.

Patliputra, (presently known as Patna) has been historically a very important city politically and strategically. Like Delhi, Patliputra has seen the ups and downs of development and great reversals. Patliputra also has the unique honour and privilege of sending out the first international emissaries of peace and cooperation to different parts of the world. The well known Chinese traveler Fahian, who visited the city in 399 BC described it as prosperous city endowed with rich natural resources. At the same time, another Chinese traveler Huen Sang described it as a city of rubbles and ruins. Shishunagvanshi established the city on the southern bank of the Ganges. The city was industrious in producing essential commodities and luxurious goods for the rich. When Chanakya entered the city, it was known for respecting knowledgeable people and scholars. The intellectuals from across the

This title
is
in Scopus

ISSN: 0972-7530

International Journal of ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Volume 15

Number 3

2018

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

ARDI GUNARDI

Department of Management
Faculty of Economics & Business
Universitas Pasundan
Indonesia

EDITORIAL BOARD

Hassan-Aly, Ohio State University, USA

Taradas Bandyopadhyay, University of California, Riverside, USA

Dyuti Banerjee, Monash University, Australia

Derrek Bjonback, Purdue University North Central, USA

Bhajan Grewal, Victoria University, Australia

Yilin Hou, Syracuse University, USA

Elias Khalil, Monash University, Australia

Shravan Luckraz, University of Nottingham, U.K.

Paul McGrath, Purdue University Calumet, USA

Chang-Woon Nam, Ifo Institute for Economic Research, Germany

Anindya Sen, Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata, India

Laurent Simula, Uppsala University, Sweden

Mohammad Alawin, The University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

L. K. Pant, IFFCL, New Delhi (India)

International Journal
Economic Research

Indicator 2009-2018

SJR

Cites
per doc

Total
cites



Serials Publications Pvt. Ltd

TOPIC-DEMONETISATION AND INFORMAL ECONOMY IN INDIA

Rashmi Akhoury

*Professor, Department of Economics, College of Commerce, Arts & Science, Patna-20,
(Patliputra University) Bihar
Email-rashmi.sbaran@rediffmail.com*

Abstract: The failure of providing meaningful employment is the catastrophic development failure of a country. India is a diverse economy encompasses of agriculture, handicraft, wide range of modern industries and multitude services sectors, but unfortunate for the nation neither the public nor the private sector is able to provide enough employment for the widening labor force. The formal sector affords to manage only marginal cult of the unemployed population although it is an informal/unorganized sector is increasingly recognized as an alternative source of employment in today's world. However, the informal/unorganized sector have prominent problems like job security, social security, the stability of living, migration, child labour, and exploitation of working women. Demonetisation has adversely affected significant amount of employment in the unorganised sector without giving a thrust on creation of employment opportunities in the formal sector. In this paper, we use both quantitative and qualitative data for the appropriate investigation and some serious issue like migration, issues of working women in an informal sector and the child labour are considered for analysis. It shows initial impact of Demonetisation on the informal sector of the economy.

If we evaluate economically it may be concluded that Demonetisation disrupted the functioning of informal sector of the economy where all transactions is done in cash in India and which contributes 45% of gross domestic product (GDP) and provides 80% of employment, resulted in very costly affair both in terms of growth and employment generation. Formal firms are dependent on informal firms as they are an important supplier of inputs .With a greater presence of unorganized suppliers of inputs in states more output and employment opportunities can be created. The Industrial growth is expected to slow down to 4% if the informal sector is unable to supply inputs to the organized sector, if Moreover, some of this cash is held by millions of the poor as savings and for meeting contingencies for which they are essentially dependent on cash. Since about 14.5 crore people in India are mostly working on a daily wage for non-contractual employment, their livelihood is being hurt. There are many reports about manufacturing establishments and construction sites temporarily shutting down due to shortage of cash for daily disbursal. Further, rural economy is badly hurt due to non availability of cash for sowing and other purchases. The insufficient labour laws in India encourage the problems of workers particularly the problems like no social security, no guaranteed minimum wages, and bonded labour are the outcomes of poor labour laws.

Against this backdrop, this paper attempts to spell out some of the key issues of informal economy in India and the pathways through which the economic shock transmits to the millions engaged and surviving in the informal.

Keywords: Demonetisation, Informal Economy, Migration, Working Women, Child Labour.

Microbes and Sustainable Agriculture

Editor

Ram Prasad

Assistant Professor

Amity Institute of Microbial Technology

Amity University

Noida (Uttar Pradesh)

Co-editor

Narendra Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Biotechnology

IMSEC, Ghaziabad (U.P.)



I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

NEW DELHI

Published by

I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

S-25, Green Park Extension

Uphaar Cinema Market

New Delhi-110 016 (india)

E-mail: info@ikinternational.com

Website: www.ikbooks.com

ISBN: 978-93-85909-48-1

© 2017 I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission from the publisher.

Published by Krishan Makhijani for I.K. International Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi-110 016 and Printed by Rekha Printers Pvt. Ltd., Okhla industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110 020.

Contents

Preface

v

1. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Association Improves Secondary Metabolite Production in Medicinal and Aromatic Plants: A Sustainable Approach
BHAWNA SAXENA AND BHOOPANDER GIRI 1
2. Microbial Biopesticides with a Focus on *Bacillus thuringiensis* and Baculoviruses
ARUN KUMAR SHARMA AND VINAY SHARMA 32
3. Rhizobacterial Efficacy for Sustainable Crop Productivity in Agroecosystems
MANOJ KAUSHAL 50
4. Heavy Metal Resistance Bacterial Strains from Agricultural Polluted Sites of Northern India
TANVEER BILAL, NAVREET KAUR, BISMA MALIK,
REIAZ UL REHMAN AND MANOJ KUMAR 62
5. Microbial Metagenomics: Herbicides for Weed Management in Sustainable Agriculture
PRIYANKU TEOTIA, MANOJ KUMAR AND VIVEK KUMAR 76
6. Biodegradation of Petroleum Hydrocarbon Pollutants in Marine Environment
SUNITA J. VARJANI 89
7. Biochar and Its Role in Soil Fertility Management
CHARU GUPTA, DHAN PRAKASH AND SNEH GUPTA 100
8. Resource - Conserving Agriculture and Role of Microbes
A.A. HALEEM KHAN, NASEEM AND B. VIDYA VARDHINI 119
9. Secondary Metabolites: A Gift of Natural Weapon for Defense Mechanism in Plants
RAJESH KUMAR PANDEY AND RAM PRASAD 155

iii Contents

10. Role of Arbuscular Mycorrhizas in Sustainable Management of Agricultural Ecosystem MUNAWAR FAZAL, MOHD YAQUB BHAT AND MOHD ASHAQ	180
11. Compatible Solute in Relation to Microbes and Their Biotechnological Significance KESHWANAND TRIPATHI, G ABRAHAM, V RAI, DW DHAR, V RASHI AND RK YADAV	213
12. Plant Disease Management through Microbial Agents for Sustainable Agriculture SUSANTA BANIK	227
13. Micro-algal and Physicochemical Studies of Wetland Soil in Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan (India) NIVEDITA SHARMA, NARENDRA KUMAR AND SURENDRA SINGH	260
14. Competent Soil Microorganisms for Agricultural Sustainability: New Dimension ASHOK K. RATHOURE	282
15. Mutant of Cyanobacteria Proved to be Better Biofertilizer ILA DUBEY AND SURENDRA SINGH	303
16. Reclamation of Saline Soil Using Vermicomposting for Sustainable Agriculture ALOK BHARADWAJ, SURENDRA SINGH AND ASHOK AGARWAL	319
Index	347

Role of Arbuscular Mycorrhizas in Sustainable Management of Agricultural Ecosystem

MUNAWAR FAZAL^{1*}, MOHD YAQUB BHAT² AND MOHD ASHAQ³

¹Department of Botany and Biotechnology
College of Commerce, Arts & Science (A Constituent Unit
of Magadh University, Bodh Gaya, Bihar), Patna - 800020, Bihar, India

²Department of Botany, University of Kashmir, Srinagar
Jammu and Kashmir, India

³Department of Botany, Government College for Women
Gandhi Nagar, Jammu-180001, Jammu and Kashmir, India

*Email: munawar_fazal@rediffmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

An agricultural ecosystem consists of plant roots, the soil microflora and fauna, and the abiotic geochemical soil environment. Plant shoots, as its source of energy, also form an important part of the system. In keeping with the role of plants as source of food, cloth, and shelter, functions of fundamental public importance, the ecosystem has been traditionally used, treated and evaluated from phytocentric and edaphic point of view in agriculture. This view has undergone and undergoing sweeping changes. The importance of soil is now being recognised not only as an agricultural resource base (Stewart et al., 1991), but as a complex living fragile system that must be protected (Reganold et al., 1990) and managed for its own sake (Pierie and Lal, 1991) to guarantee its long term stability and productivity. Expressed scientifically in early 1980s (Bezdicsek and Power, 1984; Jackson, 1980; Rodale, 1983), sustainability has a long history in agriculture (Harwood, 1990) and deeply rooted in community awareness.

Increased environmental awareness has progressively led to a shift from conventional intensive management to low input sustainable crop production agro-ecosystem. In low input cropping systems natural, activities of microbes contribute to the biocontrol of plant pathogens and improved supply of nutrients, thus maintaining plant health and production (Garg and Chandel, 2010; Pandey et al., 2010; Pandey and Prasad, 2015).

Microbes are key component of soil plant system where they are immense in a network of interactions affecting plant development. Several microbial groups, phosphorus

2017

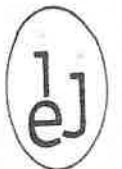
The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Centenary Year Special Issue Volume 2



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S
CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATION BUILDING**



Dr. Ambedkar's Thought on Labour Policy

Umesh Prasad

Dr Ambedkar's contribution towards society is immense but almost everyone ignores the role of Dr Ambedkar as a labour leader. The Department of Labour was established in the year November 1937 and Dr Ambedkar took over the Labour portfolio in July 1942. The policy formulation and planning for the development of irrigation and electric power was the major concern. It was the Labour Department, under the guidance of Dr Ambedkar, that decided to establish "Central Technical Power Board" (CTPB) for power system development, hydel power station sites, hydro-electric surveys, analysing problems of electricity generation and thermal power station investigation

If there any person who secured the rights of Laborers in India, the person was none other than "Father of Modern India" & Revolutionary Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Without Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, today the future of India Labors would have been in pitch darkness. He is the only leader in India who was multi-dimensional and a great visionary. After all he was born in the land of the most congenial casteist the nation we know as 'India'. The staunch upper caste's never give credit to Dr. Ambedkar's contribution in building a great nation which today is one of the developing economies of the world. Thanks to his robust economic policies which have saved India even in the times of great Economic Depressions. Be it the founding guidelines of the RBI or the Principles of Free Trade, Dr. Ambedkar has given all the best for our Nation.

Here is some piece of valuable information to share about what Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar did for Labors as a Labor leader and as the Labor Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council between 1942 and 1946. He was sworn as the Labor Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in July 7, 1942.

Brilliant Contributions made by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

- Reduction in Factory Working Hours (8 hours duty) : Today the working hours in India per day is about 8 hours. We do not know that how many Indians know, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was the Savior of Labors in India. He brought 8 hours duty in India and change the working time from 14 hours to 8 hours became a light for workers in India. He brought it on the 7th session of Indian Labor Conference in New Delhi, November 27, 1942.
- Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar framed many laws for Women Labors in India :

workers with housing, water supply, education, entertainment, co- operative arrangements.

- Labor Welfare Funds: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar set up an Advisory Committee to advise on matters arising out of the Labor Welfare under B P Agarkar. Later he promulgated it on January, 1944.
- Post War Economic Planning: When 2nd World war ended, there were many challenges for India, such as re-establishing the economy; including improvement in agriculture, development of industries, rehabilitation and re- deployment of defense services etc. For this, the Reconstruction Committee of Council (RCC) was established. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was a member of RCC and was assigned the role of the President of "Policy Committee for Irrigation and Power" of great significance but less well known among Dr. Ambedkar's contribution to the nation was his direct participation in the formulation of objective and strategy of post-war economic plan & planned development of water and electric power resources in the country. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was directly involved in framing of the objective and strategy of economic planning and water and electric power policy though he made a substantial contribution to the economic planning and water and electric power resource development in this position, surprisingly, this aspect of his contribution has hardly been studied. [For more about 'Post War Economic Planning' Refer: Dr. Ambedkar's Role in Economic Planning Water and Power Policy by Sukhadeo Thorat].
- Indian Statistical Law: In 1942, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar passed the Indian Statistical Act. Later D K Paisendry (Former Deputy Principal, Information Officer, Government of India) said in his book, without Dr. Ambedkar's Indian Statistical Act he could not formulated the Labor conditions, their wage rates, other Income, Inflation, debt, housing, employment, deposits and other funds, Labor disputes.\
- The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill: Indian Labor Act was enacted in 1926 . This only helped to register the trade unions. But it did not approved by the government. On 8 November, 1943 he brought the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill for Compulsory recognition of trade unions.
- Creator of Damodar valley project, Hirakund project, The Sone River valley project: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who started and Plan outlined, on the lines of the Tennessee Valley project, the Damodar Valley project. Not only Damodar Valley Project but also Hirakud project, The Sone River valley project were outlined by him. In 1945, under the chairmanship of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, then Member of Labor, it was decided to invest in the potential benefits of controlling the Mahanadi for multi purpose use. But almost were hiding and wrongly been attributed entirely to Nehru's vision for industrialization through multi purpose river valley projects. It was Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar who in fact, as the then Member for Labor in the Viceroy's Council, played the most central role in introducing large dam technologies into India . If you ask any school going child, where Damodar Valley, Hirakund and the Sone River Valley projects are, and who inaugurated these projects, they will tell you the names of Nehru-Gandhi family, although they have nothing to do with these projects. (Check out the wiki pa

allow Hindus to take to occupations where they are wanted if they do not belong to them by heredity. If a Hindu is seen to starve rather than take to new occupations not assigned to his Caste, the reason is to be found in the Caste System. By not permitting readjustment of occupations, caste becomes a direct cause of much of the unemployment we see in the country. As a form of division of Labor the Caste system suffers from another serious defect. The division of Labor brought about by the Caste System is not a division based on choice. Individual sentiment, individual preference has no place in it. It is based on the dogma of predestination."

References

- Volume 10 - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar as member of the Governor-General's Executive Council (1942-46).
A Tamil article by Tamilmaratyan.
Dr. Ambedkar's Role in Economic Planning Water and Power Policy by Sukhadeo Thorat.
Volume 1 - Annihilation of Caste by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar

the division
urther in his
Speeches, "
f labourers.
ystem. This
Social and
the point of
in the Caste
in advance,
ocial status
occupations
never static.
st be free to
cumstances
em will not

The Indian Economic Journal

REGISTERED WITH THE REGISTRAR
OF NEWSPAPER FOR INDIA
RNI Regn. No. 46913/87

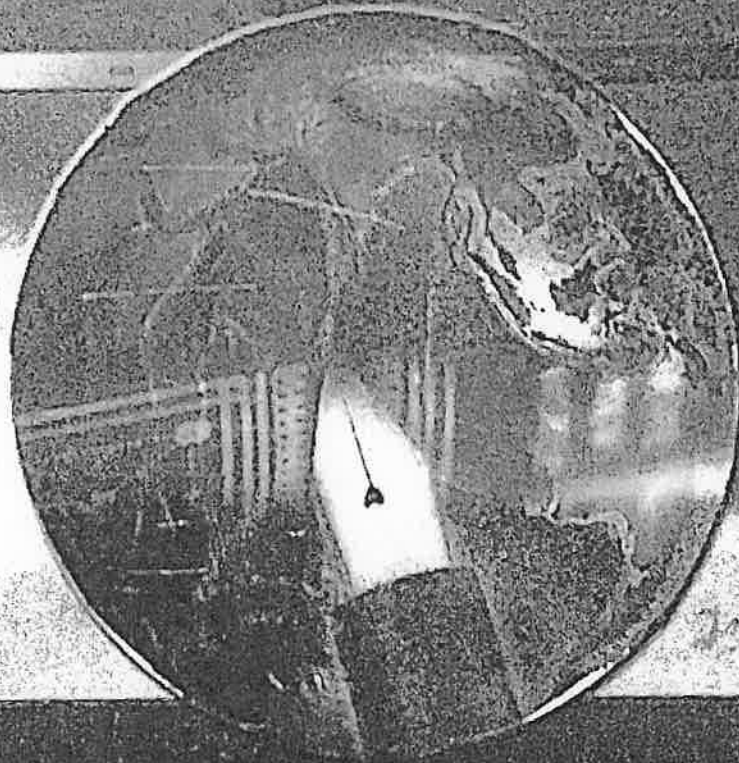
ISSN 0019-4662



9 770019 466005

CYBER LITERATURE

A BI-ANNUAL JOURNAL OF ENGLISH STUDIES



Editor:
C.L. Khatri

Vol. : XX (ISSUE 40) No. - II December, 2017



CONTENTS

CRITICISM

1. Editorial/1
1. The Pangs of Being Dalit : A Study of Omprakash Valmiki's Joothan
— Dr. P.K. Singh/5
2. The Dynamics of Ideological Dynamism in Krishna Sobti's Art
— Dr Syed Afroz Ashrafi/12
3. Malgudi : The Metrics of Narayan's Mythic Vision
— Dr. Ashok Kumar/22
4. Sri Aurobindo : Original Thinking (From Essays Human and Divine) : A Reading
— Dr Rabi Kumar Jha/33
5. Repression of Women in R. K. Narayan's *The Dark Room*
— Dr. Nisha Singh/43
6. Writing In Genres Before They Become Established- An Appraisal of Jack London's Works
— S.Malathi
Dr. S.S. Jansi Rani/53
7. Gandhian Vision : *Waiting for the Mahatma* and *Maila Aanchal*
— Shuch Smita/63
8. Feminism in Anita Desai's *Cry The Peacock*
— Ajmal Fatma/71
9. Experiencing Life's Miracle – A Reading of Paulo Coelho's *Veronika Decides to Die*
— Dr. Ira Jha/77

POETRY

1. Sunworship
— Amarendra Kumar/88
2. Life Divine
— Pashupati Jha/89
3. Faultlines
— Murali Shivaramakrishnan/91
4. Your ambrosial poetry
— U Atreya Sarma/92
5. Why Do We Not Care To See?
— R.C. Shukla/94
6. Media the Medusa & The Beaten Track
— Prof T V Reddy/95
7. Ant
— Dr Sushil Kumar Mishra/97
8. (i) Bangalore, (ii) Homa, (iii) Remorse (iv) Resurrection
— R. K. Singh/99
9. Ordain
— D C Chambial/100

BOOK REVIEW

1. Chandrasekharaiah/102
2. Mrs. Tangirala Sreelatha/107
3. Stephen Gill/111
4. Varsha Singh/114
5. Chhote Lal Khatri/116
6. O. N. Gupta/119
7. N. S. Sahu/122
8. Rajiv Khandelwal/124
9. M. S. Venkata Ramaiah/126
10. H. K. Kaul/128
11. Manas Bakshi/132



2017



The Indian Economic Journal

JOURNAL OF THE INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

Centenary Year Special Issue Volume 2

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR'S
CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATION BUILDING**



Ambedkar's View on Equal Rights to Women and Hindu Code Bill

Soumya Shukla and Rashmi Akhoury

Introduction

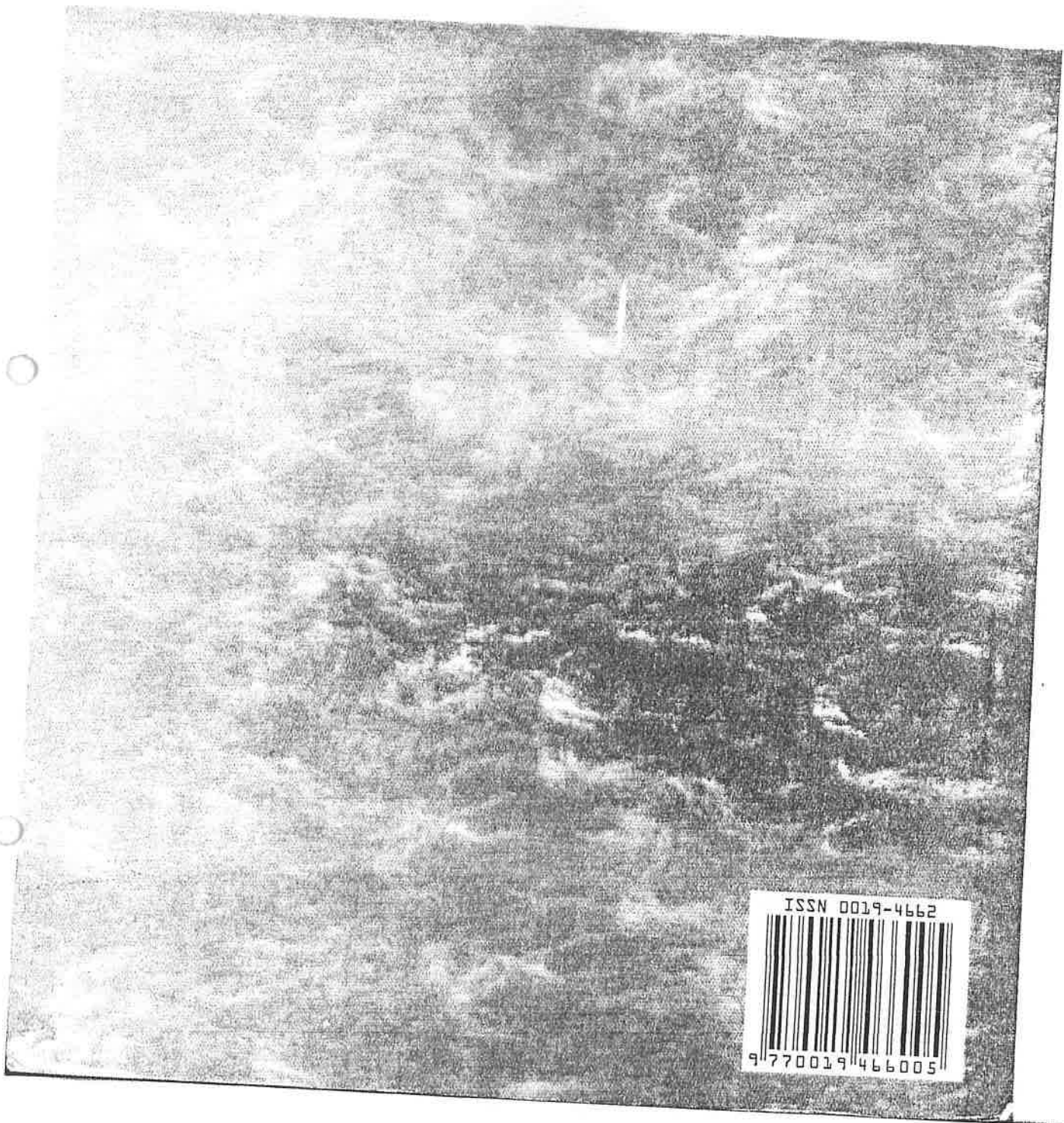
DR. B. R. Ambedkar was born rebel and a fighter of causes. One of the sacred missions of his life was the reform of Hindu society in general and the amelioration of the lot of his untouchable brethren in particular, which he rightly treated as two ends of an interactive continuum. As a missionary he found himself pitched against tradition which would refuse to get modernized, in spite of all the fight that Ambedkar gave. And yet he would not mind go down fighting. In sum Ambedkar was at his best, his very natural-self, as a fighter and this is brought out in good measure in his historic battle for the Hindu Code Bill in the Provisional Parliament, which is being presented here as a case study to provide an intimate glimpse of Ambedkar in his crusade to reform and rejuvenate Hindu Society.

The Hindu Code Bill was the most controversial Bill considered by the Provisional Parliament. Twice it was brought to the House and both the times no progress could be made on the bill. Ultimately with the mounting opposition within and outside the congress I and also with the resignations of Dr. Ambedkar who had been the dynamic force behind the bill, it was finally dropped. Thus, the attempts of the government to pass a bill which was designed to bring radical changes in the Hindu society could not succeed, in spite of the fact that the government was enjoying unchallenged majority in the house and the opposition was insignificant as well as unorganized perhaps it is a queer example of the power of a weak and diffused opposition which compelled the government to change its plan, because it could successfully mobilize the traditional forces in its favour. Hindu Code Bill .

Hindu Code Bill And Women

The Hindu Code Bill introduced by Br. B.R. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly on 11th April, 1947. The property including both movable and immovable property should be acquired by a woman. The acquisition of property should be made by a woman before and after marriage even during the widowhood from her parents or husband. Dowry system would be paid as a condition and consideration. The share of the property of each unmarried daughter shall be half that of each son and the share of each married daughter shall be one quarter of that of each son. His Hindu Code Bill covered with the i) right to property, ii)

Research Scholar) Patna Women's College, Patna University
Department of Economics, College of Commerce, Arts & Science, Patna0

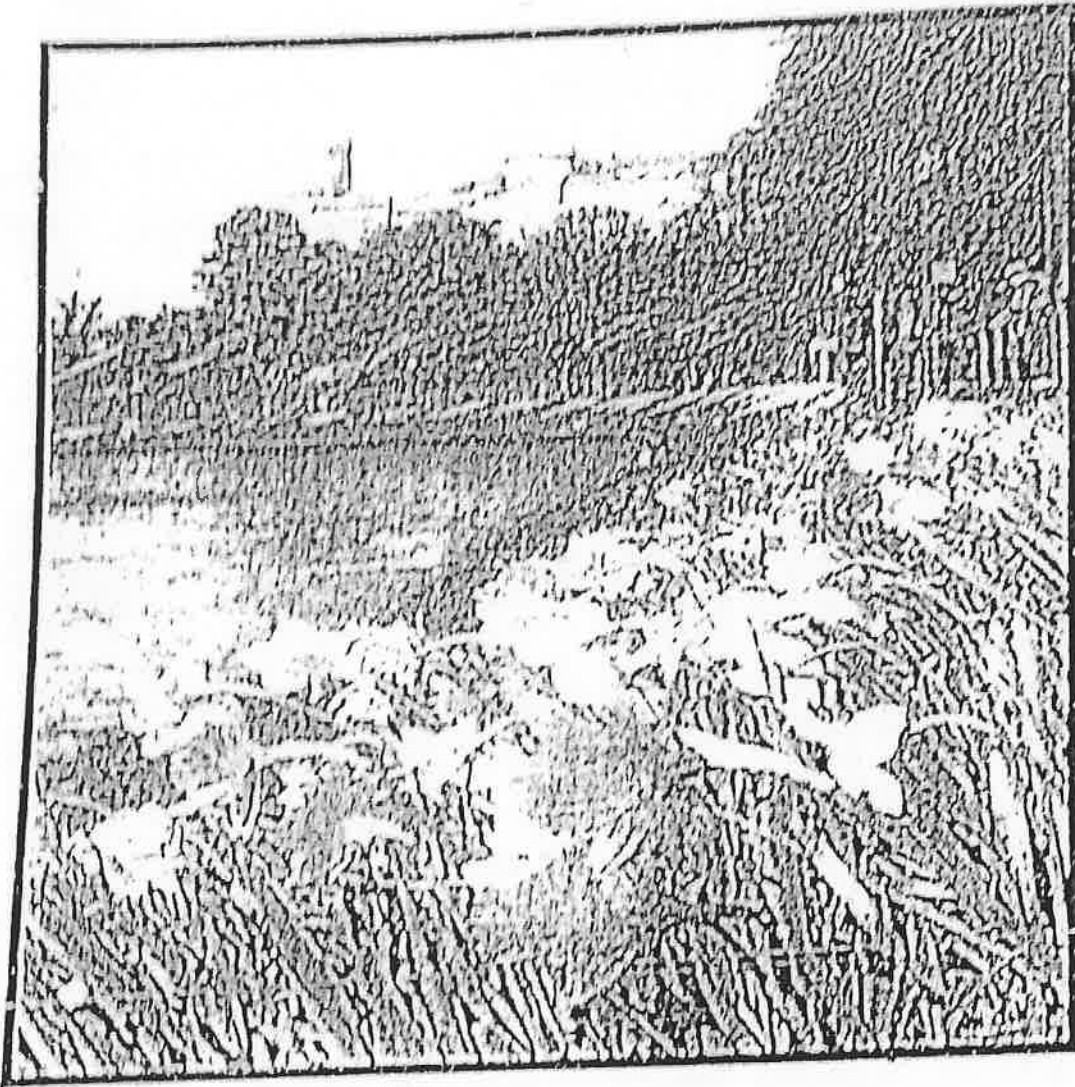


ISSN 0019-4662



9 770019 466005

THE INWARD EYE :
PATLIPUTRA JOURNAL OF ENGLISH STUDIES
 (A Peer-reviewed Annual Research Journal)
 VOL. V 2017 - 18



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, ARTS & SCIENCE
 PATNA - 800020
 (A CONSTITUENT UNIT OF PATLIPUTRA UNIVERSITY, PATNA)

Handwritten signature
Principal
 College of Commerce, Arts & Science
 Patna.



Contents

	Page No.
Editorial Greetings	
◆ Development of American Poetry : The Risings <i>Arun Kumar</i>	1
◆ P. B. Shelley's <i>Adonais</i> : A Triumphant Song of Keats over Death <i>Kumar Chandradeep</i>	8
◆ W.B. Yeats's Interaction with Indian Visionaries <i>Alka Choudhary Jha</i>	14
◆ Learning Disabilities : A Psycholinguistic Approach <i>Bithika Dasgupta Sarkar</i>	19
◆ Epistemic Violence and Postcolonial Chaos in the Representation of East <i>Aditi</i>	29
◆ Richards on the Two Uses of Language <i>Shabana Parveen Hussain</i>	37
◆ The Human Perspective: A Thematic analysis of <i>A Passage to India</i> <i>Rashmi Kumari</i>	43
◆ Malevolent Impact of Neglect: A Study of <i>The Bluest Eye</i> <i>Anjali Kemari</i>	46
◆ Mythic Structure of <i>The Waste Land</i> : Pattern of Parallelism Between Contemporaneity and Antiquity <i>Ashok Kumar</i>	51
◆ Dalit Literature: An Articulation of Troubled Conscience <i>Saba Ahmad</i>	57
◆ Alienation in Arun Johsi's <i>The Foreigner</i> : An Exploration <i>Shazli Zaman</i>	63
◆ Complexity and Creativity in Sylvia Plath's <i>Daddy and Lady Lazarus</i> <i>Divyadarshni Singh</i>	66

Epistemic violence and Postcolonial chaos in the representation of East

- Dr. Aditi

Abstract:

The paper entitled "Epistemic violence and postcolonial chaos in the representation of East" basically seeks to establish the bias of the western writings in regard to the projection of the East as it is conceived in malice and delivered in prejudice. There is a narrative of understatement and a tendency to overrule the credential of literary imagination in a piece of art further blurred by inconsistent reactions against the East. Postcolonial chaos in the fall out of the battered mindset that is a corollary to a complex designed to subdue what is substantial and productive in terms of point of views.

Keywords: Chaos, bias, political orchestration, suppression.

The West in the interpretation of Orientalism exhibited a racist face to the rest of the world as political authority was generally abused and the Colonial literature was turned veritabily into a literature of the slavery much the same way as the American early literature had to wriggle its way out from the coercive authorities. Orientalism as a body of literature was first brought to the attention of the world by the much castigated writer Edward Said who traced the element of bias with reference to the Colonial Emperors who rejected all but their own language and culture. Literature is universal and the racist remarks have been a commonality in the Western Literature as all writers from across the globe under the Colonial spell were struggling both politically and culturally. But the likes of Chinua Achebe, Joseph Conrad, Malcom X, Fredrick Douglas, Frantz Fanon, Alex Haley and the African onslaught to subvert slavery and rise from the cocoon to dispel the murky vision of the Western spectacle imposed on them were challenged by the authoritative West.

Edward Said was unrelenting in his pursuit of the discovery of the East and the literature of the subservient as his humanistic concerns turned him into a resolute rebel who the West thought as the devil's advocate. Liberalism was the term and sympathetic approach in the appreciation of what was an orchestration, as found out by Said. Along with Said there came about a group of liberal thinkers who challenged the monolith of Western literature and the prejudicial mind-set to indulge in an expose of the kind that left the West clearly ranted. The Middle East, the whole of it were ostracized from the political cannons at the behest of the West and its rich literature ended up in the dustbin and the likes of Rumi, Hafiz and Saadi were left out in the lurch only to resurface once Iran attained the political strength. Their language was at one point in time; Persian was the voice of the world only to be throttled by the rampaging English language. The GCC countries never had the cultural or linguistic

Principal



Environmental Microbiology

Editor

Ram Prasad

Assistant Professor

Amity Institute of Microbial Technology

Amity University

Noida (Uttar Pradesh)



I.K. International Pvt. Ltd.

NEW DELHI

Published by

I.K. International Pvt. Ltd.
S-25, Green Park Extension
Uphaar Cinema Market
New Delhi-110 016 (India)
E-mail: info@ikinternational.com
Website: www.ikbooks.com

ISBN: 978-93-84588-52-6

© 2016 I.K. International Pvt. Ltd.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or any means: electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission from the publisher.

Published by Krishan Makhijani for I.K. International Pvt. Ltd., S-25, Green Park Extension, Uphaar Cinema Market, New Delhi-110 016 and Printed by Rekha Printers Pvt. Ltd., Okhla Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi-110 020.

Contributors

- A.A. Haleem Khan**, Dept of Botany, University College, Telangana University, Nizamabad-503322 (Telangana) India
- Ajit Varma**, Amity Institute of Microbial Technology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- B.Vidya Vardhini**, Dept of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University College, Telangana University, Nizamabad-503322, (Telangana) India
- Chandrama Prakash Upadhyaya**, Department of Biotechnology, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar (M.P.) India
- Charu Gupta**, Amity Institute for Herbal Research and Studies, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- D.D. Joshi**, Institute of Bioresources & Sustainable Development (IBSD), (Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India), Takyelpat, Imphal-795001 (Manipur), India
- Devarajan Thangadurai**, Department of Botany, Karnatak University, Dharwad-580003, (Karnataka) India
- Dhan Prakash**, Amity Institute for Herbal Research and Studies, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- Kanchan Singh**, Botany Department, Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli-229 001 (Uttar Pradesh) India
- M. Yaqub Bhat**, University Department of Botany, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, (J & K) India
- Mamta Baunthiyal**, Department of Biotechnology, G.B. Pant Engineering College, Pauri-246194 (Uttarakhand) India
- Manoj Kaushal**, Department of Basic Science, Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni-173230, Solan, (Himachal Pradesh) India
- Manoj Kumar**, Amity Institute of Microbial Technology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh Noida-201303, India
- Mohd Ashaq**, Department of Botany, Govt. College for Women, Gandhi Nagar-180001, Jammu, (J & K) India
- Munawar Fazal**, Department of Botany, S. Sinha College, Aurangabad, (Bihar) India
- Narendra Kumar**, School of Studies in Microbiology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474011, (M.P.) India
- Naseem**, Dept of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, University College, Telangana University, Nizamabad-503322, (Telangana) India
- Neeraj**, Botany Department, Feroze Gandhi College, Rae Bareli-229 001, (Uttar Pradesh) India

viii *Contributors*

- Nivedita Sharma**, School of Studies in Microbiology, Jiwaji University, Gwalior-474011, (M.P.) India
- Peter Twumasi**, Department of Biochemistry and Biotechnology, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST), Kumasi, Ghana
- Priyanku Teotia**, Department of Biotechnology, Division of Biosciences, College of Applied Education & Health Sciences, Meerut-250003, (Uttar Pradesh) India
- Rajesh Kaushal**, Department of Basic Science, Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni-173230, Solan, (Himachal Pradesh) India
- Rajesh Kumar Pandey**, Department of Botany, Bundelkhand University, Jhansi-284128, (Uttar Pradesh) India
- Rajni Singh**, Amity Institute of Microbial Biotechnology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- Rajshree Saxena**, Amity Institute of Microbial Biotechnology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh Noida-201303, India
- Ram Prasad**, Amity Institute of Microbial Technology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- Ramesh Kumar**, Virology Section, Department of Microbiology, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi-110029, India
- Santosh Kumar Tiwari**, Microbiology and Plant Pathology Research Laboratory, University Department of Botany, T. M. Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur-812007, (Bihar) India
- Shweta Ranghar**, Department of Biotechnology G.B. Pant Engineering College, Pauri-246194 (Uttarakhand) India
- Sneh Gupta**, Department of Zoology, RGPG College, Meerut-250001 (UP), India
- Sonali Gupta**, Amity Institute of Microbial Biotechnology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- Surita J. Varjani**, Science and Technology Department, Gujarat National Law University, Gandhinagar-382007 (Gujarat) India
- Surendra Singh**, Department of Botany, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005, (Uttar Pradesh) India
- U.S. Bagde**, Department of Botany, Dr. Hari Singh Gour Central University, Sagar (M.P.) India
- Vinay Sharma**, Department of Bioscience & Biotechnology, Banasthali University Banasthali Vidyapith-304 022 (Rajasthan), India
- Vivek Kumar**, Amity Institute of Microbial Technology, Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Noida-201303, India
- Wangkheirakpam Sujata**, Institute of Bioresources & Sustainable Development (IBSD), (Department of Biotechnology, Govt. of India), Takyelpat, Imphal-795001 (Manipur), India

Contents

<i>Preface</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Contributors</i>	<i>vii</i>
1. Evolutionary History of Microbiology	1
<i>Ram Prasad, Chandrama Prakash Upadhyaya, Manoj Kumar, U.S. Bagde, Peter Twumasi, Devarajan Thangadurai and Ajit Varma</i>	
2. Prospects of Vermicompost for Organic Cultivation in India	11
<i>Santosh Kumar Tiwari</i>	
3. Role of Blue-Green Algae in Environment Management	22
<i>Charu Gupta, Dhan Prakash and Sneha Gupta</i>	
4. Medicinal Plants for Microbial Control	45
<i>D.D. Joshi, Ram Prasad and Wangkheirakpam Sujata</i>	
5. Microorganisms and Their Role in Sustainable Environment	60
<i>A.A. Haleem Khan, Naseem and B. Vidya Vardhini</i>	
6. Fluoride Tolerant Microorganisms and Their Possible Role in Bioremediation	89
<i>Mamta Baunthiyal, Shweta Ranghar and Vinay Sharma</i>	
7. PGPR Bio-inoculants for Sustainable Crop Production	98
<i>Manoj Kaushal and Rajesh Kaushal</i>	
8. Mass Production of Arbuscular Mycorrhiza	108
<i>Munawar Fazal, M. Yaqub Bhat and Mohd Ashaq</i>	
9. Physicochemical and Bacteriological Studies of Wetland Soils of Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur, Rajasthan (India)	136
<i>Narendra Kumar, Nivedita Sharma and Surendra Singh</i>	
10. Production of Bacterial Proteases Using Agro-industrial Wastes by Statistical Experimental Designs	152
<i>Rajni Singh, Sonali Gupta and Rajshree Saxena</i>	
11. Adverse Effect of Indiscriminate use of Chemical Pesticides and Its Alternative Ecofriendly Means for Management of Diseases and Pests Infecting Agricultural Crops	167
<i>Rajesh Kumar Pandey and Ram Prasad</i>	

x Contents

12. Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi and Its Interactions with Environment <i>Neeraj and Kanchan Singh</i>	211
13. Arbuscular Mycorrhiza as Bioprotectant: A Review of the Mechanisms Involved <i>Munawar Fazal, M. Yaqub Bhat and Mohd Ashaq</i>	234
14. Resistance: Origin, Evolution and Challenges in Future <i>Ramesh Kumar</i>	259
15. Algae and Wastewater Remediation: Current and Future Scenario <i>Priyanku Teotia and Vivek Kumar</i>	269
16. Screening of Thiosulphate Utilizing Bacteria from Mining Site of Ambaji, Gujarat, India <i>Sunita J. Varjani*</i>	289
17. Biodegradable Polymers from Microbes <i>Charu Gupta, Dhan Prakash and Sneh Gupta</i>	300
Index	325

Mass Production of Arbuscular Mycorrhiza

Munawar Fazal^{*1}, M. Yaqub Bhat² and Mohd Ashaq³

¹Department of Botany, S. Sinha College, Aurangabad, Bihar, India

²University Department of Botany, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J & K, India

³Department of Botany, Govt. College for Women, Gandhi Nagar-180001, Jammu
J & K India

Email: *munawar_fazal@rediffmail.com

1 INTRODUCTION

Arbuscular Mycorrhizae (AM) are symbiotic association between most vascular plants, extinct or existing, and fungi. They are associated with a wide range of terrestrial habitats except those where ectomycorrhizas and/or ericoid mycorrhizas prevail (Mosse et al., 1981). This intimate relationship between vascular plants and endophytes had developed over a course of 400 million years of co-evolution (Simon et al., 1993; Remy et al., 1994). Arbuscular mycorrhizas (AM) appeared on the earth at least 400 My ago, in the early Devonian (Remy et al., 1994). Since then, AM fungi, all belonging to the Phylum Glomeromycota (Schüssler et al., 2001), have spread throughout the majority of ecosystems and developed obligate symbiotic interactions with about 80% of land plant species (Van der Heijden and Sanders 2002) that provide them with organic carbon (Bago et al., 2000). The success of arbuscular mycorrhizas in the evolution is mainly due to the central role that AM fungi play in the capture of nutrients from the soil and in their transfer to the host plant (Harrison et al., 2002; Govindarajulu et al., 2005). As a direct consequence, they are determinants of plant biodiversity, ecosystem variability and productivity of plant communities (Van der Heijden et al., 1998). Additionally, AM fungi interact with different classes of microorganisms in the rhizosphere, influencing this ecosystem to such an extent that a new term 'mycorrhizosphere' has been coined (Martin et al., 2000). Among the benefits to the plant ascribed to the symbiosis are enhanced uptake of immobile nutrients, water relations and disease resistance (Smith and Read 2008). These benefits make utilization of the symbiosis attractive to sustainable agricultural systems that are designed to minimize synthetic inputs of fertilizer and pesticides, or in the case of organic agriculture, eliminate them from the production system.

Due to obligate biotrophic in nature, the difficulties in inoculum production have imposed a major limitation to the management of the

Arbuscular Mycorrhiza as Bioprotectant: A Review of the Mechanisms Involved

Munawar Fazal*¹, M. Yaqub Bhat² and Mohd Ashaq³

¹Department of Botany, S. Sinha College, Aurangabad, Bihar, India

²University Department of Botany, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, J & K, India

³Department of Botany, Govt. College for Women, Gandhi Nagar-180001, Jammu
J & K India

*Email: munawar_fazal@rediffmail.com

1 INTRODUCTION

The symbiotic association between mycorrhizal fungi and the roots of plants is widespread in natural environment. There are number of different types of fungi that form these associations, but for agriculture production system, it is the arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) of Phylum Glomeromycota (Schussler et al., 2001; Sieverding and Oehl 2006) that are most important. AMF appeared on the earth at least 4000 years ago in the early Devonian (Remy et al., 1994). Since then it has developed obligate symbiotic association with about 80% of plant species (Vander Heijden and Sanders 2002) that provide them with organic carbon (C) (Bago et al., 2000). Additionally, AMF interacts with different classes of microorganism in the rhizosphere influencing this ecosystem to such an extent that a new term mycorrhizosphere has been coined (Martin et al., 2000). The AMF consists of an internal phase inside the root and an external phase or extraradical mycelium (ERM) phase, which forms an extensive network within the soil.

Importance of the AMF in agricultural production system received considerable attention in recent years owing to their beneficial response. AMF provides a range of benefits to the host plants. Symbiotic relationship between AMF and the roots of host plants contributes significantly to plant nutrition and growth (Auge 2001), and has been shown to increase the productivity of a variety of agronomic crops (Sylvia et al., 1993). These positive responses in productivity to AM colonization have mainly been attributed to the enhanced uptake by AM of relatively immobile soil ions such as phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), sulfur (S), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), and manganese (Mn) (Marschner and Dell 1994; Azaizeh et al., 1995; Marschner 1995; Liu et al., 2000 a, b; Liu et al., 2007), but also involve the enhanced uptake and transport of far more

Factors Affecting Male Workforce Participation Rate in Bihar: An Empirical Analysis Across Districts

Baikunth Roy

Abstract: The workforce participation rate is one of the major indicators which reveal the employment scenario of a state or a region. Generally, high workforce participation rate is used as an indicator of economic development/prosperity of a region. However, there are also counter views and studies which show that higher workforce participation is not always good because the low household income may force the 'reserve workforce' like female, child and senior family members to join the labor market to supplement family income which clearly is a sign of distress participation.

Bihar is one of India's largest and poorest states, with 8.60 per cent of India's population and only 3.66 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP). In terms of socio-economic, demographic, infrastructural and institutional indicators, Bihar lags much behind most states of our country. Against this backdrop, after analyzing work-force participation scenario across districts of Bihar, the present study makes an attempt to identify and estimate factors affecting work force participation rate of Bihar.

Findings of the study suggest that empirically across districts of Bihar, lower work-force participation rate (WFPR) does not necessarily mean less prosperity. The districts where there is high population but less work participation, it may be because of less participation of distress/vulnerable population. Further, the study examined that socio-economic, demographic and Infrastructural factors affect rural/urban male work participation differently. The per centage of SC_ST to total population has positive and significant impact on rural male employment structure but the same is negative for urban areas. Tertiariation shows uniformity in its impact on rural and urban male employment. In both cases the coefficients of service sector is negative. Improvement in sex ratio negatively affects WFPR in rural areas; however, there does not appear any significant impact in urban areas. Urbanisation favours rural WFPR but no impact was felt for urban WFPR. Improvement in literacy rate has negative and significant impact in rural WFPR whereas its impact was not visible for urban WFPR. Access to safe drinking water has positive and significant impact on urban WFPR. Since the factors affecting male workforce participation for urban and rural area are not the same, a uniform policy will not do. Rather, target-specific policies need to be taken to address employment issues in the state. The study also suggests integrated rural development programmes should be launched and small scale industries should be set up in rural areas.

Self Attested
Roy
8/5/23

SATYAGRAH SE SWACHHAGRAH: AN APPROACH TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

17

Baikunth Roy

Assistant Professor

PG Department of Economics

College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna-20

1. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

The study attempts to examine performance of India's flagship programme on Sanitation "Swachh Bharat Mission" (SBM). The government claims to have constructed 110 million toilets between 2014 and 2019. As per the government, it has met its target and presently covers 99.2 % of rural areas. However, about 99% Funds under the mission were diverted towards toilet construction. However, behavioural change is one of the goals of the mission, only 1% of the mission's outlay was spent on education and awareness.

Sanitation is a basic necessity that affects everyone's life. Poor sanitation is a major public health issue in India. Sanitation is an investment with high economic returns. World Bank reports, the annual economic loss to India's GDP due to poor hygiene and sanitation stands at nearly 6.4 per cent in the year 2014. As per Census 2011, roughly two-thirds of the population practiced open defecation. Further, Census 2011 data also shows that there is no drainage facility in 48.9% households, while 33% households have only open drainage system in India. Poor sanitation is associated with various infectious diseases, including diarrhea, which kills and affects millions every year. The World Bank noted in 2016 one in every ten deaths in India is linked to poor sanitation. Such overwhelming majority of those without access to sanitation facilities posed a formidable obstacle in the development of the nation.

In this backdrop, the government launched the SBM to achieve universal sanitation coverage. October 2nd, 2019 witnessed the five

Self Attested
Roy

Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020
2/62

4

Distanced, Discriminated and Distressed Specially-Abled Reeling Under COVID-19 Impact

BAIKUNTH ROY

I. THE CONTEXT

Disability is no longer seen as the biological condition of an individual body, it is being perceived as a complex product of political, social, environmental and biological discourses. Therefore, disability is increasingly regarded as a major development issue by many development agencies (DFID, 2000). Amartya Sen in a keynote address at the World Bank opined that disabled people are not only the most deprived human beings in the developing world, they also are the most neglected. Globally, 15 per cent (around 1 billion) of the world's population live with some form of disability, as per the WHO. The Social Development Report (2016) suggested that the disproportionate disadvantage, exclusion and stigmatization suffered by persons with disabilities are caused by cultural, social and physical barriers that obstruct their effective participation in social and political life. Thus, it is evident that the disabled communities are disadvantageously placed in society. Disability brings in a socio-economic burden and the dynamics of life undergoes a major change as disability sets in.

As per the Census of India 2011, there are 2.68 Crore individuals with disabilities in India, which is about 2.21 per cent of India's population. The latest estimates in 2018 from the 76th round of NSS data reveals that the prevalence rate of disability in India is 2.2 per cent. However, experts have raised concerns about underreporting and robustness of disability data in the country

SLV
AHO
BPO
8/5/23

Disability Status in Bihar: A District-Level Analysis

Baikuñt Roy
Assistant Professor
PG Department of Economics,
College of Commerce,
Arts and Science
Patliputra University, Patna-800026

Abstract

The study carries out a comparative analysis between India and Bihar to understand the prevalence of disability. The findings of the study suggest that the incidence of different types of disability falls disproportionately across genders, regions, social groups. A closer examination of decadal growth of disability prevalence in Bihar shows that the decadal growth is almost one per cent higher than that of India. The decadal growth is highest among scheduled castes (SCs) followed by scheduled tribes (STs) and the overall disability. The gender composition shows that the decadal growth is more pronounced among females than males. The females who are disabled and belong to Dalit communities of Bihar registered very high decadal growth. Further, as far as the prevalence of disability is concerned, it is found that the proportion of the population with disability in Bihar is slightly higher than that of India. It is higher in rural areas of Bihar than the urban areas; however, the opposite is the case in the context of India. The highest proportion of persons with disability (PWDs) is observed in the SC communities, followed by overall PWDs and STs. Gender composition in Bihar shows that it is higher among males of Bihar than females. A cursory glance across districts of Bihar shows that disability prevalence has slightly gone up for most districts of Bihar in 2011 relative to 2001 Census data. There is not even a single district where the proportion of female PWDs outnumbers that of men. The study finds that the problems faced by PWDs are multifaceted and require coordinated efforts to tackle them, at all the levels, social, economic and political.

I. Introduction

Disability brings in a socioeconomic burden, and the dynamics of life undergoes a major change as disability sets in. World Bank (2007) shows that disabled people are among the most excluded in Indian society, facing widespread social stigma, income poverty and limited access to education and jobs. Experts world over are of the view that people with disabilities are the largest minority group in the world. It has been reported by many experts of the disability studies that intensity of disability is more among marginalized groups and vulnerable sections of the society like SCs and STs. In this context, Pal (2010) opined that these communities are more likely to be afflicted with the trauma of disability and caste identity. Further, Mehrotra (2013) mentions that "the intensity of discrimination, deprivation and exclusion

experienced by persons with disabilities belonging to lower castes is more when compared to others." Reddy and Sree (2013) examined the nature and extent of disability prevalence using 2011 data.

They showed that PWDs are scattered in every part of the country. There is evidence that the incidence of disability falls disproportionately across different geographic regions and socioeconomic groups. Sarkar et al. (2016) examined that there is a wide socioeconomic and regional divide in the prevalence of disability in India. Further, Mishra and Mehan (2017) highlighted that India is on an advanced stage of demographic and epidemiological transition that might be leading to an increase in disability across age groups. Therefore, neglecting this sector will have severe implications in the context of human development.

Of late, globally and in India, several legislations have been framed to improve the lives of the persons with disabilities. Among the countries with comparatively similar income standards, Indian has legislated one of the most progressive disability policy frameworks. However, it is evident that persons with disabilities are subjected to multiple disadvantages. Therefore, it is pertinent that we need to move beyond charity-based approach, medical model and patronizing attitude to the social model as disability is a vital development issue and poses challenges to the state of development in the neoliberal paradigm.

In this backdrop, the present study makes an effort to quantify the prevalence of disability by gender, region (rural and urban), social groups and by type of disability at all India level and with special reference to Bihar. A comparative analysis is undertaken to understand the prevalence of disability between India and Bihar using 2001 and 2011 Census data.

II. The Objective of the Study

To quantify the prevalence of disability by gender, region and Social Groups in India and with special reference to Bihar using Census 2001 and 2011 data.

III. Data and Methods

The study is conducted at all India level and with special reference to Bihar. To examine the temporal and spatial variations in the prevalence of various types of disability and differentials by social groups, genders, and sectors (rural and urban), Census 2001 and Census 2011 data is used. The study carried out a comparative analysis and examined decadal growth in the prevalence of disability using 2001 and 2011 rounds of Census data. It made an attempt to understand the association between social groups and types of disabilities. Further, the analysis is drilled down to the district level. Descriptive statistics are also provided to show district level disability characteristics.

Self

Attended

Roy

8/5/22

Reverse Migration in the Times of COVID-19: Implications for Bihar

Baikunth Roy

Abstract

The non-pharmaceutical intervention in the form of lockdown sparked a catastrophic reverse migration crisis, the economic effects of which is clearly visible now. Unemployment rate in Bihar remains higher than the national average. Even if up to half of the returned migrants leave the state again, the question of how the rest will find gainful employment in Bihar is both a political and economic issue. In this context, a question that is assuming both academic and political importance is what will happen in states like Bihar; whether the returned migrants will look for jobs outside the state anytime soon. Given the weak industrial base and lack of resources, Bihar may not be able to hold majority of these labourers in the state. It is crucial that Bihar mobilised resources and generate farm and non-farm employment to address the current pandemic led economic chaos among the migrants.

Keywords: COVID-19, Reverse Migration, Job-Loss, Social Protection, Bihar

The Context

India's lockdown came too early (when there were 692 COVID-19 cases in total), was the strictest for any country (Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker), and India is unlocking

at a juncture (unlike Europe) when the COVID-19 cases have not even peaked, let alone flattening of the curve of new cases. The worst is still to come, both for citizens' health and livelihoods.

Undeniably, the initial lockdown strategy was badly mishandled by the state machinery. Millions lost jobs immediately, majority were stranded in slums, and a considerable chunk set off on their feet to return homes by road. In this horrific situation, 667 lost their lives till May 24. Therefore, it is probably the greatest man-made tragedy in India since partition as Ramachandra Guha said.

This paper is focused on the catastrophic reverse migration crisis in Bihar. It explores several issues such as; varying migration estimates of India, future job prospects of these returned migrants in Bihar, health infrastructure and preparedness of the state to mitigate the health exigency, scale of fiscal space to carry out welfare measures by the state and the government's response to generate employment. Further, in the light of the discussion, the paper also suggests the way forward.

Varying Magnitude of Migration Estimates

Census 2011 shows that there are around 55 million inter-state migrants in India. It is the latest official data on migration in the country. The Economic Survey 2017 puts inter-state migration at 60 million. Professor Ravi Srivastava estimated that in 2017-18, the short-term circular migrants are about 50 million and long term circular migrants are 80 million. Among them, inter-state migrants are about 52 million. Majority of them are informal self-employed and casual wage labourers. Bihar has the highest number of Circular migrants (31.5%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (19.0%). However, Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of long term circular migrants (31.8%) followed by Bihar (18.0%).

The National Sample Survey (NSS) recorded 4.7 million migrants from Bihar in 2007-08. Further, Census 2011 finds that 7.5 million migrants reported Bihar as an origin state. Times of India (2020) reports in the context of Bihar that almost half of the households in Bihar have at least one migrant person. Seasonal migration in Bihar is very high. These migrant workers mostly go to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Self Attested
Roy
8/5/23

Municipal Finance in India in the Context of GST

Sanjay Kumar Pandey

Municipal finance is directly correlated with the economic growth of a city, contributes to achieving the targets of urban policy and planning agendas, and is responsible for municipal-service delivery. Municipal bodies being the powerhouses of growing economies, it is essential to keep their engines well oiled. Indeed, India's long-term economic prosperity will depend largely on how its cities perform.

The performance of the urban economy also effects macro-economic performance. Three linkages – financial, fiscal, and real sector produce significant impact at the macro-economic level. The weak condition of the financial sector in most of developing countries, and particularly its difficulty in mobilizing private savings has left most of the financing of urban investments to the public sector. The fiscal linkage between the urban economy and the macro- economy is equally important – poor local government revenue performance contributes to the consolidated budget deficit at the national level. In the real sector, constraints on productivity at the city level such as infrastructure deficiencies reduce the productivity of firms and households and thus reduce the aggregate productivity of the economy.

Municipal bodies as institution of local self- government were entrusted with the responsibility to provide civic and other facilities to urban population, however, functional and financial powers needed to discharge these responsibilities have not been sufficiently devolved to them. In the name of municipal reforms some ad hoc measures like devolution of certain financial resources and functional powers were taken. No sincere attempts to develop these institutions as institutions of local self-government were made.

The literature on public finance addresses the issue of the suitability of types of taxes for various levels of government. Though there is no ideal assignment of taxes between national and sub-national governments, one can find a set of tax-assignment rules in the traditional theory of fiscal federalism. These principles are in accordance with the respective responsibilities of national and sub-national governments. Thus, taxes on international transactions (customs duties) and a considerable share of income and inter-state trade taxes should be assigned to national government. To perform the function of income redistribution, it is appropriate for the national government to collect corporate, income and wealth taxes.

Associate Professor, Department of Economics, College of Commerce, Arts & Science (Patliputra University), Patna
800020, Bihar, India

Sanjay Kumar Pandey

HOW THE LIVELIHOOD CAN CO-EXIST WITH LIFE?

By deciding lockdown, to check the spread of the deadly virus, the government has stopped public transport, airlines and construction work, as a result, most of the economic activities have been brought to a halt which has left millions of workers in the informal sector without a livelihood. How will the migrant worker in an informal sector with no social security be resilient to lead a life without food and shelter is the pertinent question. The nationwide lockdown has badly affected the working class all over the world particularly the migrant labours who are sustaining their lives out of their meagre savings and seem to be hopeless shortly which lies under the condition of uncertainty and confusion. The lockdown has led to sudden job loss for more than 12 crore persons. Out of this more than 4 crore are estimated to be migrant labourers. The idea of quarantine by health experts gets defeated when the migrant labourers wish to go back home. One may call the situation a humanitarian crisis when the government is insisting to follow the laid down medical protocol or to understand their voice of urgency in going back home from different parts of the country. Moreover, the reverse migration will have a multiplier effect in infecting the persons and the repercussions will be so wide and deep that the outbreak may siege the entire nation. What will happen in the future is beyond estimation particularly in our country where the health infrastructure of the nation does not even have the adequate availability of test kits. When the economy is in standstill how will life work, as the very existence of life minus economics, questions one's sustenance as we know by definition given by Alfred Marshall that economics is the study of humans, about the ordinary business of life. However, life with preventive measures doesn't allow economics to go hand in hand.

SOARING UNEMPLOYMENT

Total employment in the country didn't increase even in absolute number since 2012, rather decreased by 9.1 million in the report of PLFS published in June 2019.

The situation becomes worse when already 45-year high unemployment rate is rising at the rate of 6.1 per cent and 30.1 million people were unemployed as per the periodic labour force.

A survey released in 2018-19. It poses another big challenge of coping up with the new situation when unemployment shot up to 27 per cent by the end of April. It is adding to the already

14

Livelihood and Reverse Migration

SANGITA KUMARI

Theories of migration tell about the unlimited supply of labour and the transfer of the surplus manpower in tandem for industrial development to begin. Development is characterized by an ongoing move of labour and resources from a "traditional sector" in a rural area to a "modern sector" in urban areas. Ongoing capital accumulation in the modern sector facilitates, the fuel for sustained transfer to the families in rural areas. The traditional sector can survive because of the remittances sent by those who are working in urban as well as rural areas in the sectors such as manufacturing, construction, agriculture, etc. The mechanism of migration involves twin flow of resources: move of labour and a parallel move of money from destination to source. All the migration theories from the first law of migration (Ravenstein, 1885), to Lewis (1954), Lee's (1966) and Harris-Todaro model (1976 and 1977) talk about the rationale of migration. All types of short and long period migration taking place in the world validate the theories of migration. But none of the theories supports the reverse migration due to the outbreak of a widespread epidemic. The epidemic has interrupted the twin flow of resources and the underlying mechanism. The epidemic has completely made the economy of the town and villages defunct as a result of nationwide lockdown which began on March 25 to check the spread of COVID-19.

The paper focuses on striking the balance between the codes of preventive health for the sake of life and the need of survival of the daily wage earners particularly, at the backdrop of fast-spreading coronavirus disease and the subsequent decision of the government to lock down the entire nation.

Covid-19 came as a pandemic curse for humanity the world over. It has killed over 2.5 million people and left lingering effect on the survivors. It has before in human history a virus or disease had a blanket effect across the world. Corona has devastated global economy, caused psychic and creative stasis during the whole year.


Here is a comprehensive study of Covid-19's impact on state's economy as well as people's physical, social and emotional stagnation with remedial measures being taken.

This anthology contains one poem on Corona and twenty five scholarly research papers on diverse themes pertaining to the problems caused by global pandemic Covid-19. It brings out various shades and dynamics of Covid-19, many of which are even beyond general perception. This anthology will prove to be extremely useful for the students, researchers, medical professionals and ardent readers of English literature.



Prof. Kumar Chandradeep, born in 1967 in Madhepura (Bihar), is a bilingual poet, critic and editor. Presently he is a Professor & Head, P.G. Department of English at College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna, NAAC Re-Accredited Grade-"A" College under Patliputra University, Patna. He has a brilliant academic career. He is an M.A. (Gold Medalist) and Ph.D. in English from Patna University, Patna. He is an ordinary Member of Research Board of Advisors, A.B.I., U.S.A. He is also recipient of International Michael Madhusudan Award.

Professor Chandradeep has to his credit three books and more than a dozen research papers published in scholarly journals which reflect a wide range of scholarship. He has chaired several International and National Seminars and Conferences. He is the Editor-in-Chief of *College Journal Vimarsha*. He is the Executive Editor of *Cyber Literature* (ISSN 2-0901), a Bi-annual Journal of International repute and also the Editor-in-Chief of *The Inward Eye : Patliputra Journal of English Studies* (ISSN 0-9162), a Peer-Reviewed Research Journal published by the Department of English, College of Commerce, Arts and Science, Patna. He is elected Executive Committee Member of Association for English Studies of India (AESI). He is also on the panel of the Editorial Advisory Board of *The Indian Journal of English Studies* (ISSN-L 0537-1988), UGC Approved Journal No. 46467, Sl. No. 228


Principal
College of Commerce, Arts & Science
Patna-800020

Publications

1, S.S. Tower, Dharami Street,
Bura Basti, Jaipur-302003 (Ra.)
: 0141-231 1900, 94144 43132
Mail: eadpublications@gmail.com

ISSN: 478-63-952503-2-7



₹ 1625.00



Corona Pandemic
DIMENSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

Kumar Chandradeep



References

- Ozili, P., Arun, T.G. (2020). 'Spillover of COVID-19: Impact on the Global Economy', SSRN Electronic Journal, 2020. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3562570>
- Garg, B., Sahoo, P. (2020). 'Corona Crash: Need Global Efforts to Tackle Global Crisis' (Policy Brief, No. 12), Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, 2020.
- Das, Shaktikanta (July 2020). 'Indian Economy at a Crossroad: A View from Financial Stability Angle', keynote address at 7th SBI Banking and Economics Conclave on July 11, 2020. Reserve Bank of India (2020). 'State Finances: A Study of Budget-2020-21', RBI, Mumbai, October, 2020.
- Department of Economic Affairs (2020). 'Monthly Economic Review', Ministry of Finance, Government of India, December 2020.
- Kumari, Richa, et. al. (2020). 'Impact of Covid-19 on Bihar Economy: A Preliminary Analysis', 'Indian Economy After COVID-19: Potential Threats, Challenges and Remedies', Volume 1, ISBN-978-93-90110-41-4, Swaranjali Pub. P. Ltd., Ghaziabad, 2020.
- Sangam, Vikalp Core Group, (March 28, 2020): "Reducing the Spread of Covid-19—Need for Creative and Long-term Measures".
- Oxfam India 2020: "Covid-19 Pandemic in India: A Seven-Pronged People's Package".

20

An Economic Pandemic in India

Prof. Rashmi Akhoury

Abstract

This CORONA hints at looming economic crisis known as 'Economic Pandemic'. We are fighting with two battles at the same time. In this current situation of COVID-19, whose intensity, spread and duration of impact is unpredictable, we have to sustain anyhow. Behavioural changes and huge labour dislocation in 120 million household is affecting adversely the dimensions of Indian economy on the whole, or we can say we are fighting with Economic Pandemic. The economic impact on India can be traced through Domestic demand, Supply disruptions, External demand and Financial market dynamism. A looming economic crisis triggered by pandemic is a challenge for India to enact sweeping reforms to fix ailing sectors and attract more FDI. In fact, we must consider the mechanism which is causing damage to supply and demand dimensions equally. What is the policy response to prevent such damage is the deciding factor shaping the projected growth path of India. The approach should be to bank the unbanked, secure the unsecured and fund the unfunded and service those who are not serviced.

Keywords: Economic Pandemic, Domestic demand, Supply disruption, External demand, Financial market dynamism.