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FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Nishith Rai, Director

The theme of World Environment Day 2022 is 'Only One Earth'. If one takes a look at its simple meaning or its myriad implications, one can identify the hard-hitting reality behind it. Just one earth, one common home sustains life for its inhabitants. In the past 500 years or so, humankind has made great strides in innovations and technology albeit at great cost to ecological and environmental costs. Over 900 species have become extinct within the past 500 years and the delicate ecosystem on which life has been sustained so far has suffered irreparable damage.

There is awareness among nations and governments across the world that the existing state of affairs is not working in the long run and the development has to be equitable and sustainable for all. However, the difference of opinion lies in who will bear the cost of the sustainable model of development. Many developed nations have been unwilling to adhere to their agreed promises to cut down on CO₂ emissions and carbon footprint to achieve the goals stipulated by scientists working on climate change and its overall impact on the world. Developing nations have also shown reluctance to bear the costs of these steps citing the unequal distribution of resources and wealth and protectionist policies in their own countries as necessary to counter the onslaught of globalization. Needless to say that this is a cause for concern. Paris agreement of 2015 is a step in the right direction even though they are practically the bare minimum of what is required.

In India sustainability has always been a way of life in terms of shared cultural principles of giving back to the earth what we take from it and replenishing the ecology. The need of the hour is to take the principles of the same traditional values and work towards building a future that goes beyond the development model of the western world. India has a much bigger role to play in this not just because it's the fastest-growing economy but also because it is going to be among the worst affected with more than a billion population and rising disparity among them.

Sustainability is the keyword to this however; it needs to be in conjunction with the factors that have a broader impact on the communities.



In terms of urban planning, infrastructure development, resource distribution and utilization, there needs to be proper consideration for achieving long-term results that are well thought out and their impacts on the environment studied and accounted for. The costs of such an approach may seem like a lot especially for a developing nation like India however, one only needs to look at the past miscalculations of poor urban planning, unplanned infrastructure development and the unequal distribution of wealth and essential resources that is leading us as a society on the precipice of disaster.

There is no one-step solution to the issue of climate change and environmental degradation. However, every step and action towards mitigating it counts. To repeat there is just One Earth, One home and we need to do everything to keep it livable for us and our future generations.

The contribution to this end is also done by the experts, researchers, academicians, etc. in the field of Urban Development with whose support we at RCUES Lucknow bring out the Biannual Journal Urban Panorama. The journal presents the refereed results of original scientific research, and new developments in policy and practice in the fields of housing, spatial planning, building and urban development.

The aim is to give exposure to recent developments, providing a forum for the exchange and discussion of new ideas. The journal benefits a diverse readership of scientists, specialists, practitioners, and policy-makers in government and in organizations dealing with housing and urban issues.

Lucknow
June, 2022


(Dr. Nishith Rai)
Director



FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR

The Journal Urban Panorama aims to provide an effective means for the exchange of research findings, ideas and information in the fields of urban development and environment among researchers, activists and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) international agency staff, students and teachers.

With every new issue of Urban Panorama, we focus on newer areas of urban and environmental issues and their interconnections. In this issue, we have a bouquet of articles by experts and researchers in the field of urban governance and management.

In this issue of Urban Panorama, Dr. Ananda Nand Tripathi, in his paper titled, 'Administration and Bureaucracy in India', has focused on the fact that how globalization, economic liberalization, and a new policy regime have increased demand for administration transparency and accountability. Improved information, communication, and office management technologies have increased transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in Indian governance. Thus, organizational effectiveness and smooth administration require high levels of motivation to achieve desired goals and objectives. In his paper he examines the evolution of civil services in India and relations between civil servants, citizens and politicians.

Dr. Neelesh Singh, in his paper titled, 'Social Ecology and Cultural Change: A Study of Relationship between Man and Nature in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh', delves deeper into the concept of social ecology. A complex and critical framework for the production of holistic theory, profound understanding, and effective, responsible action is provided by social ecology, an emergent meta-discipline. The name shift to social ecology represented a desire to integrate ecological ideas and environmental concern into the nexus of important connections. As development paradigms provide major challenges to India's environment, environmental conservation and climate protection are critical. In the setting of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, the current research investigates the theoretical perspective of social ecology and cultural transformation.

Dr. Sunita Bahmani and Dr. Manju Goel, in their joint paper titled, 'Homeless Persons: Socio-Economic Condition and Health Status', highlights that homelessness is a complex problem, a result of social injustice and social inequality. The paper aims at exploring the socio-economic conditions of the homeless persons. It also examines the health status of the homeless persons. The findings of the study reflects that the homeless persons are majorly migratory population having meagre family income. They work as daily wage earners and many of them were in beggary. They had poor health status and limited access to health care services.

Dr. A. K. Singh and Prof. O. P. Singh, in their joint paper titled, 'Empowerment of Urban Street Vendors through PM SVA Nidhi Scheme', discusses how Street vendors provide easy access to a wide range of goods and services in the public spaces of cities around the globe from fresh fruits and vegetables to building materials; garments and crafts to consumer electronics; prepared food to auto parts and repairs. The COVID -19 pandemic and subsequently declaration of lockdown by the government in order to prevent from the virus, street vendors suffered and lost their livelihoods. In view of the restoration of economy and livelihoods, government of India invested about 10 percent of its GDP as fiscal measures



under Self-Reliant India. PM SVA Nidhi scheme is one of such policy initiatives. The scheme aims at empowerment of urban street vendors through providing interest subsidy loan to urban street vendors. It has significantly contributed in poverty alleviation, rehabilitation of street vendors and their empowerment. Against this backdrop, present paper attempts to assess the impact of PMSVA Nidhi scheme on empowerment of urban street vendors in India. The paper is based on secondary data and critical appreciation of pertinent literature.

Dr. Santosh Kumar Singh, in his paper titled, 'Health, Hygiene and Urban Sanitation', examines how diseases linked to poor sanitation and hygiene lead to substantial loss of life and potential. Due to the decreasing immunity suffered by the children in their early years as a result of sanitation linked diseases, the development of cognition is found to be significantly hampered, resulting in a lifelong impact on their development. The state and central governments have a facilitating role that takes the form of framing enabling policies/guidelines, providing financial and capacity-building support and monitoring progress. There has been remarkable progress in improving sanitation in urban centres with the policy initiatives and massive investment in water, health and sanitation sector in India. However, urban centres face challenges in ensuring sustainable and inclusive sanitation as sanitation infrastructure mainly centralised sewerage system, co-treatment facilities at sewerage treatment plants, septage and faecal sludge management at decentralised level are grossly inadequate. Against this backdrop, present paper attempts to examine the perspective of health, hygiene and urban sanitation in Indian context.

Dr. O.P.B. Shukla in his paper titled, 'Human Resources and Governance and Public Accountability', discusses in detail how globalization, social, economic, and technological changes have increased organization size and complexity. In modern complex organizations, low morale, motivation, communication, etc. of public personnel or employees lead to ineffective management of public affairs and unsatisfactory delivery of public services, resulting in poor public administrative system performance. Better public administration performance depends on effective use of human resources, but the problem is work motivation, morale communication, etc. Due to the changing social and economic landscape, it's important to examine the factors that lead to the best use of man and material. Several social scientists have studied organizational variables and factors affecting the work performance of administration and officials. Among them, classical thinkers and psychologists have studied the motivation to work, which speaks to the mental health of workers and organizational health. This paper examines India's human resources, governance, and public accountability.

Dr. Baby Kizhakkekalam, in her paper titled, 'The Need for Sustainable Water Management- with Special Reference to Kerala', focusses on the essentiality of Water and its role in urban planning being fundamental. There is no life without water but the growing challenges in the form of urbanization economic growth pollution and climate changes are disturbing the stability of the water flow cycle and the maintenance of the environment by exerting pressure on water resource management. The government has shown an interest in Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM) as a new framework and approach for the nation. Climate change, depleting groundwater level, over exploitation and deteriorating water quality are some of the major challenges to provide drinking water to all. India constitutes 16 per cent of the world's population but the country has only four per cent of the world's freshwater resources. The paper focuses on the need for sustainable Water Management- with Special Reference to Kerala.

Sri Bharti and Prof V.P. Sharma, in their joint paper titled, 'Sustainability in the Changing Global Scenario', discuss that development and sustainability are the impactful



futuristic words and have registered the vocabulary of people ranging from statesmen to policymakers, activists to ordinary citizens over the last few decades. Efforts have been made to streamline the concepts of sustainability in the development phase through mission mode targets such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). However, a gradual general consensus among nations has recently emerged on the premise of sustainable development. People are gradually realizing the need to travel beyond the jargon of sustainable development in the face of increasing episodes of cyber-attacks, simulated warfare circumstances, global warming, environmental degradation in the form of frequent and unreliable onslaughts of natural calamities viz. cyclones, heat waves, cold waves, droughts, and so on.

Dr Lal Krishna Mishra and Professor V.K. Tripathi, in their joint paper titled, “उत्तर प्रदेश लखीमपुर खीरी जन्तपद में थारु महिलाओं की चुनौतियां एवं सशक्तिकरण”, प्रस्तुत शोध पत्र में अध्ययन क्षेत्र की थारु महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण की विविध आयामों का विश्लेषण एवं संश्लेषण करते हुए एक समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना करने हेतु प्रयास किया गया है।

Akshatha Gangadhar and Srikantaswamy Shivanna, in their joint paper titled, ‘Photocatalytic dye degradation and biological activities of the $\text{Ag}_2\text{WO}_4/\text{CNT}$ Nanocomposite’, discusses about the effort devoted by the scientific community for the enhancement of nanostructure. Silver tungstate (Ag_2WO_4) because of its unique properties and its diverse applications it allows pollution prevention to achieve a sustainable environment. Recently, various nanoscale materials, including silver tungstate (Ag_2WO_4) nanoparticles, have been actively considered for their capacity to effectively prevent bacterial growth. Carbon nanotube (CNT) is addressed in terms of sustainable environment perspective, such as wastewater treatment. In this study the authors built up a straightforward science strategy to combine CNT with Ag_2WO_4 . The synthesized nanocomposite is employed for the photocatalytic degradation of Rhodamine-B (RhB) in a single step which resolves organic dye contaminant issues at the same time, removal of heavy metals. The development of CNT with functionalized bunches was investigated by XRD, XPS, EDS, TEM, The normal size of $\text{Ag}_2\text{WO}_4/\text{CNT}$ was around 8.26 nm with uniform size appropriation. Antibacterial impact of $\text{Ag}_2\text{WO}_4/\text{CNT}$ was assessed against two of Gram-negative pathogenic organisms & two Gram-positive microbes. The oxidative potential by antioxidant activity can lookout.

It is expected that the readers at large will be benefitted by the content and new presentation of the journal. Urban Panorama has achieved the present status due to all round support from our authors, referees, members of Editorial & Advisory Board of the journal and also time to time guidance and suggestions from the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Govt. of India, New Delhi, and of course the readers.

I am sure joint efforts of all of us will make our task easier to achieve the heights of new successes in the field of Urban Development education and research through such publications.

Lucknow
June, 2022



Rachna Rishi
Publication Officer



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I, Nishith Rai, declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Nishith Rai



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The editors and the publishers of this Journal welcome the submission of original research papers and brief research reports, notes for publication on condition that they are submitted solely to the Urban Panorama and that they will not be reprinted or translated without the consent of the editor. Papers will be judged on the content of their original data or interpretation and Referee's comments.

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All papers must be accompanied by an abstract and key words with the degree/diploma, etc. of the authors along with the recognized abbreviations and the name of the University awarding the degree/diploma in each case. Authors should also provide the details of their current institutional affiliation.

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Book reviews and review article will be accepted only when accompanied by one copy of the book reviewed.



Urban Panorama prefers articles (English/Hindi) of practical value.

The Chief Editor is responsible for the selection and acceptance of articles, but responsibility for views expressed in them rest with the author (s).

References: Quotations in the text should be short and included within single quotes. References to literature cited should be carried within the text; they should be given by the surname of author followed by the year of publication and the page or section number in brackets. For example: (Majumdar 1958: 125). The author's name need not be included if it appears in the text in the same sentence.

A list of references cited under the caption REFERENCES should be added at the end of the paper. It should be arranged alphabetically by the author's surname and chronologically for each author. Please observe the following conventions (i) book titles should be underlined to be italicized; (ii) titles of articles, followed by the name of journal or edited volume in which it appears in italics; (iii) if several publications by the same author in the year are cited, a, b, c etc. should be added after the year of publications; (iv) all reference entries should correspond with the references in the body of the text.

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Illustrations: Illustrations must be in black and white, preferably in the form of line drawing. Drawings should be in black India ink lettered by stencil or letra set. Either originals or sharp glossy prints at least 12-17 cms. should be submitted. Explanations of figures should be given on a separate sheet. Authors will be charged the cost of blocks.

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The editor reserves the full right to adjust articles with the requirement of the journal. The editorial board is not responsible for the opinions and statements of contributors of the Urban Panorama.

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