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Appendix-II

(2022 - 2023)

Orthokeratology for Myopia Control

Tsering Lamu Shongmu**Master in Optometry, Assistant Professor, Assam Downtown University, Guwahati, India****Corresponding Author:** Tsering Lamu Shongmu, Master in Optometry, Assistant Professor, Assam Downtown University, Guwahati, India.**Received:** January 15, 2022**Published:** March 04, 2022© All rights are reserved by **Tsering Lamu Shongmu**.**Abstract****Purpose:** Orthokeratology is a technique of temporarily correcting myopia and slowing its progression by gently flattening the central cornea [7-9]. The goal of this article is to analyze the Ortho-k evolution, parameters selection, designs, and fitting of ortho-k lenses, the role of Ortho-k as well as its influence on the corneal surface, to temporarily correct myopia and slow its advancement.**Keywords:** Orthokeratology; Corneal Refractive Therapy (CRT); Vision Shaping Treatment (VST)**Introduction**

Orthokeratology (ortho-k), commonly known as corneal refractive therapy (CRT) or Corneal reshaping or Vision Shaping Treatment (VST) is a non-invasive and non-surgical method that involves overnight wear of specially designed rigid contact lenses that can temporarily correct myopia and slow its progression by gently flattening the central cornea [7-12].

History

In the 1960s, Jessen [1] created the first Ortho-K lenses made of a polymethyl methacrylate, a rigid substance that limits oxygen passage through the lens, preventing Ortho-K from becoming a widespread treatment. With the introduction of rigid flat-fitting contact lenses in the 1970s, orthokeratology was reintroduced. These lenses could only reduce myopia by around 1 D and were ineffective at enabling oxygen to pass through the lens, making Ortho-K a novelty [6]. Rigid GP lenses were developed in the late 1970s utilizing new plastic materials that allowed more oxygen into the cornea, improving comfort and safety [2,3]. Nick Stoyan and Wlodyga created the first reverse geometry lens with a secondary curve of a steeper slope than the base curve in 1989 [4,5]. In 1998 [4], Contax Inc. (Sherman Oaks, CA) received FDA certifica-

tion for a daily-wear Ortho-K design. In 2002³⁴, the FDA approved an overnight Ortho-K design by Paragon Vision Sciences that included all age groups and corrections up to -6 D.

How does ortho-K work

Hyperopic defocus, which leads to hyperopic retinal blur at the peripheral retina, can occur in children with a significant lag of accommodation during excessive close activity. This is more frequent in myopic children. The beam of light that focuses posterior to the peripheral retina might be a signal for total axial length elongation, which leads to myopia development. Peripheral refraction, which is not affected by central vision, may have an impact on eye growth [15,16]. Myopic eyes display relative hyperopia in the periphery that hyperopic and emmetropic eyes do not, and children with myopia have higher relative hyperopic peripheral defocus two years before the onset of myopia than emmetropic children. The central cornea is flattened using ortho-k lenses, resulting in an oblate shape. The image is focused centrally at the fovea at the juncture where the oblate portion of the cornea returns to its original curvature, whereas peripheral light focuses anterior to the peripheral retina, resulting in a peripheral refractive state that shifts from relative hyperopic defocus to relative myopic defocus, thus optically correcting myo-

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IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE ANXIETY LEVELS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS: A CORRELATIONAL STUDY

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Abstract:

The aim of the current study is to determine the impact of covid-19 on anxiety levels of college students. Researchers have shown that increased anxiety due to the fear of covid-19 had lowered the academic performance of college students. The data is collected with the help of Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7) from the sample. GAD-7 scale is used to determine the anxiety levels of the sample. Sample size is 181 (78 males and 103 females) in the age group of 17-23. Data is collected with the help of questionnaire from the students studying in private colleges of Gurugram. Students were also asked to rate their overall experience during covid-19 lockdown. 57.1% of participants have high levels of anxiety and the remaining 41.3% of the participants have low levels of anxiety. Correlation between the anxiety levels and experience during covid-19 lockdown was computed with the help of Pearson correlation. Results have shown that there exists a negative correlation between the experience during covid-19 lockdown and anxiety levels of students. The correlation was highly significant at 99% of confidence level. After that, significance testing was done and paired t-test was applied so as to compare high anxiety (moderate and severe symptoms) scores with the scores of low anxiety (minimal and mild symptoms). Value of t that is 20.708 is highly significant at 99% level of confidence ($p < .001$).

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Key Terms: Covid-19, Anxiety, GAD-7

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Correlation Between the Usage of Social Media and Body Image

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Abstract:

The present study aims to determine the relationship between the usage of different social networking sites and the body image of young adults. Researches have shown that social media creates a negative impact on the minds of young adults thereby creating the feeling of FOMO (Fear of Missing Out) and idealization of a perfect body image. In the current study, Rosenberg's Self Esteem Scale (SES) has been used to collect data from the respondents. Respondents were also asked to specify the time that they spent on social media in a day. A total of 162 samples (87 females and 75 males) from the age group of 17-23 have filled the questionnaire. The study is conducted by collecting data from the students of private colleges of Gurgaon, Haryana, India. The main objective of the current study is to prove that social media distorts the body image of young adults. The self-esteem inventory aims to determine the self-esteem of the samples. 76.2% of the participants have low self-esteem whereas 22.9% of participants have high self-esteem. Pearson correlation was used to compute the correlation between the time spent on social media and self-esteem of young adults. Significant testing was done to compute the paired t-test by comparing the scores of very high self-esteem and very low self-esteem. Results show the negative correlation between increased time spent on social media and negative body image ($p < .001$). Value of t is also highly significant ($p < .001$) at 99% level of confidence.

Key terms- social media, body image, self-esteem, Rosenberg self-esteem scale.

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Research Paper

Cyber Bullying and Its Relation to Suicidal Ideation in Young Adults

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ABSTRACT

Cyberbullying has been linked to Suicidal Ideation in many studies (Hinduja & Patchin, 2010^[1]; Brailovskaia et al., 2018^[2]; Peng et al., 2019^[3]), however, not many research papers are found studying University students in India. In this cross-sectional study, 212 university students between the age range of 18 to 30 years old were studied for their experience with Cyberbullying, as both victims and offenders, and its connection to their level of Suicidal Ideation. The study measured age and gender as covariates and demographic factors such as religion, educational qualification and relationship status. A positive correlation was found between Cyberbullying and Suicidal Ideation, and a gender difference was noted in the scores for Suicidal Ideation.

Keywords: *Cyber Psychology, Suicidal Ideation, Cyberbullying, demographic variables and College students*

Cyber bullying is a form of bullying that uses technological devices to target and harm the victim psychologically, emotionally and behaviorally. Cyberbullying is defined as 'wilful and repeated harm inflicted through the use of computers, cell phones and other electronic devices' (Patchin and Hinduja, 2006^[4]; Hinduja & Patchin, 2010^[5]). It is a serious attack on an individual's social, psychological, emotional, physical and behavioural stability and can lead to the person suffering in each of these factors. Cyber bullying is very similar to traditional bullying, but it uses a digital channel to victimise the targeted recipient. Ways someone can harm a victim through cyberbullying includes through insults, threats and offensive text messages and emails, exchange and spread of private content, spreading rumours, etc. (Martínez-Monteaagudo, Delgado, Díaz-Herrero & García-Fernández, 2020)^[6]. Cyberbullying and traditional bullying have very similar features and factors which can be divided into two types -verbal and relational aggressive behaviour; but the key difference is recognized in the physical characteristic. For example- traditional bullying occurs using a set location, time and might include physical abuse. However, both cause negative psychological and psychosocial outcomes. (Waasdorp & Bradshaw, 2015).^[7]

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Article

Drug designing: Lifeline for the drug discovery and development process

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References (27)

Abstract

Drug discovery and development field has entered into a revolutionary phase with the introduction of Computer Aided Drug Designing (CADD) tools in the designing and development of new drugs. Traditional drug discovery and designing is a tedious, expensive and time-consuming process. Pharmaceutical industries spend billions of dollars to launch a potential drug candidate into the drug market. It takes 15-20 years of research to discover a new drug candidate. The advancements in the Computer Aided Drug Designing techniques have significantly contributed towards lowering the cost and time involved in new drug discovery. Different types of approaches are used to find out the potential drug candidates. Numerous compounds have been successfully discovered and launched into the market using computational tools. Various novel software-based methods like Structure-Based Drug Designing (SBDD), Ligand-Based Drug Designing (LBDD), Pharmacophore Mapping and Fragment-Based Drug Designing (FBDD) are considered as powerful tools for determining the pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and structure activity relationship between target protein and its ligand. These tools provide valuable information about experimental findings and the mechanism of action of drug molecules. This has greatly expedited the discovery of promising drug candidates by sidestepping the lengthy steps involved in the synthesis of unnecessary compounds.

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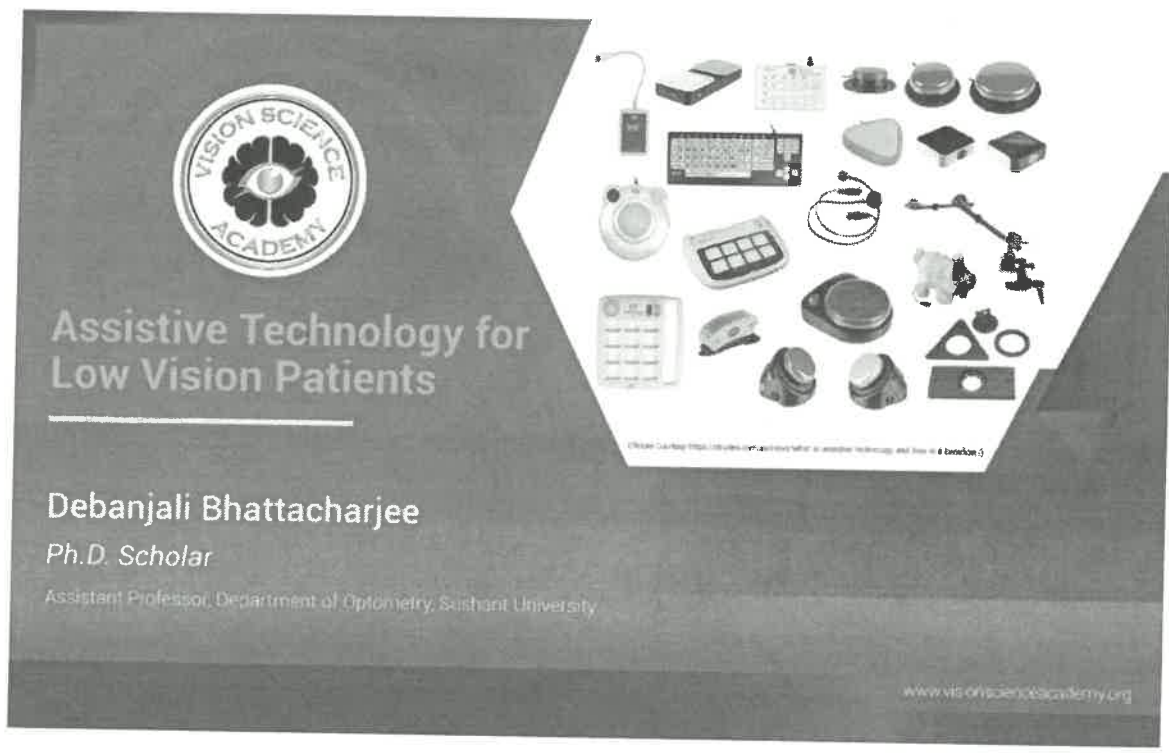


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Assistive Technology for Low Vision Patients

by Vision Science Academy | Aug 1, 2022 | Manuscripts | 0 comments



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Background

Low Vision defines impaired vision which can't be corrected with glasses, contact lenses or any surgery, and one's quality of life is significantly impaired. A few common causes of low vision are Retinitis Pigmentosa, age-related macular degeneration, glaucoma, and diabetes. With all obstacles, low-vision patients are facing many challenges in their daily routine. ⁽¹⁾ Everyone wants to live their life independently and to match their demand low vision devices have become available.

Assistive Technology:

Assistive Technology is achieving much attention in present days as they are much helpful for patients, the technology can be "high tech" or "low tech" with the support of advanced techniques such as voice

FABRICATION AND EVALUATION OF EXTENDED-RELEASE BEADS USING ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUG

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ABSTRACT

The present study was focused on optimization of the formulation for the extended-release capsule of mesalamine. Multi particulate system has long been employed to improve the bioavailability of drugs. Mesalamine pellets were prepared by Coating drug solution on sugar sphere followed by functional coating. The release pattern depends upon the pore formation on the outer surface of the unit particle or beads and then slowly and steadily releasing drugs from the inner core. Ethocel grade 7cps was used as a release controlling polymer with the aid of hydrophilic polymer HPMC E5 with pore former to work as a

controlled drug delivery system. The functional coated Pellets were used for various parameters like assay and *in-vitro* dissolution profile. The study confirmed that mesalamine can deliver its effect into lower part of intestine. The finally prepared pellets were used for the treatment of IBD (Ulcerative colitis) Batch 2 had gave optimised result which follow the US specification. Kinetics was applied to the optimized Batch B-2 which was following Higuchi matrix and the mechanism of release was diffusion as the polymer used was HPMC E5 and Tri ethyl citrate –pore former and Ethocel- impenetrable barrier.

KEYWORDS: Mesalamine, *in-vitro*, Kinetics, Ulcerative colitis, hydrophilic polymer.

INTRODUCTION

Extended-release dosage forms are designed to achieve a prolonged therapeutic effect by continuously releasing drug over an extended period of time after administration of a single dose.^[1,2] Extended-release dosage form allows at least two-fold reduction in dosage frequency as compared to that drug presented in immediate release dosage forms. Ex: controlled release, sustained release.^[3]



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Formulation and Evaluation of Equivalent Gastro-Resistant Acamprosate Calcium Tablet 333mg.

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ABSTRACT-

The research is undertaken with an objective to develop pharmaceutically equivalent, stable, cost effective and quality improved formulation of Gastro-Resistant Acamprosate Calcium Tablet BP 333 mg, having all the critical quality attributes within specified limit. The target of developing Gastro-Resistant tablet is accomplished by using a suitable enteric coating polymer and disintegrant for further release optimization.

Acamprosate calcium belong to BCS class III is indicated for the maintenance of abstinence from alcohol in patients with alcohol dependence who are abstinent at treatment initiation. Treatment with Acamprosate calcium should be part of a comprehensive management program that includes counselling. The efficacy of Acamprosate calcium in promoting abstinence has not been demonstrated in subjects who have not undergone detoxification and not achieved alcohol abstinence prior to beginning Acamprosate calcium treatment. The efficacy of Acamprosate calcium in promoting abstinence from alcohol in polysubstance abusers has not been adequately assessed. Gastro-Resistant tablet of Acamprosate Calcium drug is formulated using wet granulation using Crospovidone and sodium starch glycolate as a disintegrant and microcrystalline cellulose as diluent further coating core tablet with Anionic copolymer of methacrylic acid and acrylic acid ethyl ester to prevent its release in acidic pH. The current study involves preparation and evaluation of Acamprosate Calcium tablets, comparison of dissolution rate of optimized formulation with reference product ^{Pr}CAMPRAL[®] tablets marketed in Canada by Mylan Pharmaceuticals ULC and estimation of similarity and difference factors.

The formulations were further evaluated for pre & post compression parameters and in-vitro dissolution studies. The study reveals that the formulation F5 is found to be the optimized formulation with best similarity factor and good physicochemical property. The similarity and dissimilarity factor obtained for Acamprosate Calcium was found to be within the standards. The





Ethnomedicinal and traditional application of *Allium wallichii* Kunth (Himalayan Onion): An unexplored and underutilized nutraceutical plant foods from Himalayan regions.

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Ethnobotany Research and Applications 24:15 (2022)

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Reviews

Abstract

Background: *Allium wallichii* Kunth (Family: Amaryllidaceae), commonly known as "Himalayan onion" is well recorded as popular ethnomedicine for medicinal and nutritional uses by different people and communities native to Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Southwestern China.

Methods: Despite the wide ethnomedicinal and pharmacological studies on *A. wallichii*, there are no concise elaborated article comprising reviews of published literature. So, herein we designed this review article to discuss the potential health benefit in both traditional ethnopharmacology and modern pharmacology. To achieve this exhaustive literature searches using *A. wallichii* as keywords for screening of relevant information online databases such as Google Scholar, PubMed, Science Direct, SciELO, Scopus and SpringerLink were performed.

Results: Only few published studies relevant to our objective was found and presented under different section of the current work. It was observed that different parts of *A. wallichii* was recorded in different regions of the Asia for health, economical and nutraceutical benefits such as dysentery, cholera, cold, cough, blood cholesterol levels, itching, to remove maggots from wounds, leech remover, antidote, cut, wounds (finger and toe infections), gastric problems, bile complaints, moth repellent, body ache, sinusitis, carminative, dizziness, mumps, hypertension, intestinal pain, liver diseases, indigestion for children, high altitude sickness, condiment for curries, pickles, soup and vegetable source for cash income. Major bioactive phytochemicals such as 1,2 bis (methylthio) ethene, diosgenin, 2,4 dimethyl thiophene, tigogenin, dimethyl disulfide and trisulfide were reported. However, in modern pharmacology anti-microbial, antioxidant, and anti-cancer activities was established.

Conclusion: It was concluded that *A. wallichii* need special attention for protected cultivation and conservation in near future for maximum output and utilization are required. Moreover, *A. wallichii* could be considered as an excellent source of safe and effective medicinal and nutritional herbal remedies for human and animal consumption after only careful investigation.



Insights Into Emerging Natural Products For Treating Alzheimer's Disease



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Abstract

Chronic neurodegeneration is the underlying cause of the cognitive decline and dementia in the elderly, including Alzheimer's disease (AD). As a result, the patient's memory progressively declines. The growth of senile plaques and neurofibrillary tangles (NFT'S) are important diagnostic markers. The primary causes of Alzheimer's disease are a lack of Acetylcholine (A Ch) availability in the cerebral region due to metabolism by the enzyme Acetylcholine esterase and neural death. Additional stress-reducing methods to treat Alzheimers include incorporating Nutraceuticals into a person's diet, Aromatherapy, and making changes to their daily schedule, as well as regular yoga practice. These methods have been shown by researchers to be most effective in releasing stress. Because of its wide availability, cheap cost, high patient compliance, simplicity of formulation, and lack of harmful side effects, herbal medicine is now the greatest option for treating AD. Herbal medicines may be developed using cutting-edge methods. AD, its pathophysiology, the various stages of the disorder, various selective therapeutic targets for AD, available Anti-AD herbal drugs, herbs with essential oils, volatile oils and the source and cultivation of the herbs are all covered in this review.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Neurodegenerative disorder, Plants, Herbal, Extract, Phytoconstituents

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INTRODUCTION:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a degenerative brain illness that causes memory loss, personality changes, and other behavioral problems. APP and the presenilin gene, which encodes for proteolytic enzymes, have been shown to be duplicative or mutant in AD, resulting in high levels of neurofibrillary tangles and β -amyloid. AD biomarkers include brain neurodegeneration and β -amyloid accumulation in the brain. The combination of environmental and genetic variables, as well as aging, causes neurodegenerative illnesses. AD may proceed for years without showing any clinical signs, eventually leading to cognitive deterioration. Normal brain activities are disrupted in the early stages of AD, which results in a lack of ability to build new memories and a fast loss of previously acquired knowledge. Plaques develop, followed by inflammation, loss of cholinergic function, and stress, all of which are symptoms of the disease. Inflammation of the central nervous system (CNS) brought on by changes in the microglia raises the risk of cognitive decline and AD. When the body is in a healthy condition, antioxidant enzymes are able to counteract oxidative stress, but with AD, the brain's antioxidant enzymes become dysfunctional. The perirhinal area, the hippocampus complex, and finally the temporal lobes with the basal forebrain are all affected by AD pathology. Patients' well-being is harmed by AD, which is mostly a mental illness. Alzheimer's disease patients' quality of life may be assessed by changes in their behavior, both good and negative. Apolipoprotein E₄ allele, aging, education, gender, and apolipoprotein E₄ allele are all risk factors for AD. AD and dementia are linked to cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and smoking¹.

AD risk was reduced significantly by screening and managing cardiovascular diseases such as stroke, blood pressure, and other problems, contrary to the earlier belief that cardiovascular risks, trauma, smoking, and family history of alcohol and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) have no significant impact on AD. These factors are not related to the development of AD. Cognitive activities like reading, watching television, and playing video games all lower the chance of developing Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia. Cognitive impairment may be induced by the use of non-psychoactive drugs like digoxin and antihistamines that interfere with neurotransmitter activity. The number of persons with AD and other forms of dementia is on the rise across the world as a result of variables such as population expansion, aging, and technological advancement. Dementia now affects 40–50 million individuals worldwide, up from the original estimate of 20 million in 1990².

AD and dementia account for 2.5% of all fatalities worldwide, with neurological illnesses accounting for 12% of all deaths. Between 1990 and 2016, the mortality rate from dementia rose by 148%, making it the fifth leading cause of death. AD and other kinds of dementia would affect one in every 85 people by the year 2050, according to current estimates of the 7.7 million new cases diagnosed each year. AD is more common in the elderly, with a prevalence rate of 25 to 50 percent greater than in young individuals. The rising prevalence of AD and other metabolic illnesses may be mitigated by early

Predilection Of Indian Portfolio Framework In COVID-19 Infodemic - An Analysis

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Doi: 10.47750/Pnr.2022.13.S05.149

Abstract

Investors are confronted with plethora of investment alternatives, to make their money work for them, based upon desired risk and return availability. An investment portfolio is a manifest of individual's investment behaviour towards various investment avenues. At this junction of Coronavirus pandemic, the financial portfolio has been acclimatized to maintain balance and profitability. Therefore, the study proposes to assess the influence of socio-economic profile during these turbulent times on the investor's awareness, motivation, risk bearing capacity and attitude towards risk and non-risk mapped financial instruments. A structured questionnaire was administered to a sample of 168 Indian investors using convenience sampling technique and parametric & non-parametric statistics was used for delineating the influence of infodemic on behavioural finance. With worries about a potential stagflation growing, the investors focussed on liquidity instead of growth and invested more in debt or income schemes.

Keywords: Covid-19, Economic impact, Investment avenues, Behavioural portfolio theory, Risk management

INTRODUCTION:

Since 2019 human race has been continuously struggling with a life threatening pandemic disease named COVID 19 caused by SARS-CoV-2 virus (Kumar et al, 2021), first case of COVID 19 was reported on December 31, 2019 in Wuhan city, China (Kumar et al, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has abraded investor confidence, pulled down investment demand and contorted financial instruments. The healthcare cost has increased with decline in income results in shifting of investment paradigm depending upon economical frugality. To understand the investment propulsion in this pervasive pandemic towards true benchmark performance, we decided to work on survey-based indices instead of simulation models as many uncertainties are related to the disease and economic.

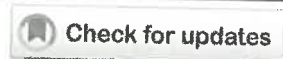
The main features of investments are security of principal amount, liquidity, income stability, approval and easy transferability (Manikandan and Muthumeenakshi, 2017). Behavioural portfolio theory (BPT) explains the portfolio design influenced by behavioural segmentation based on emotional competency and cognitive control (Senthamizhselvi and Vedantam, 2020). The socio-demographic characteristics segregate biased behaviour of investor towards market sentiment. The probability of selecting financial scheme among the wide range of traditional financial securities to non-security investment avenues allows the best fit financial inclusion in investor's overall portfolio allocation and decomposing the portfolio's return into a set of risk and non-risk mapped alternatives.

Ideally, choice of one investor should not affect the chance of another's preference as investment pivotal aspects differ by knowledge, surplus money, time, attitude and specific needs (Verma and Sahni, 2020). Generally, when a common man thinks about investment he will never go for any risky plan (Velmurugan et al., 2015). But fixed income products like FD, RD, NSC, KVP, MIS, PPF, SCSS, SSA etc. have been witnessed a rate cutting spree and market-based funds have changed monetary policies upside down which results in limited opportunities specially for conservative investors (Zhang et al., 2020). The prudent investment becomes a need not only for working adults or old-aged populace but to the millennials also under the guidance of fiduciaries so that the habit of consistent saving can be inculcated at the early age (Kumar et al., 2021).

In this study, the focus is on assessing the impact of demographical and sociological attributes such as age, gender, academic qualification, monthly income, marital status on investor's inclination to hold optimal returns with sustaining subsistence needs. The concept is strenuous to measure and time dependent (Bavel et al., 2020). The rest of the paper is structured as follows: Related works are discussed in Section 2 followed by the need of study in Section 3. In Section 4, research methodology is canvassed with hypotheses to test the significance of the attributes in assessing the impact of the



(RESEARCH ARTICLE)



Awareness survey on COVID-19 pandemic in India

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Abstract

A pandemic caused by novel corona virus begins in end of year 2019 in Wuhan, China and within few months it emerged and affected the whole world. To providing information about health care, sanitation to the rural people of India, we conducted an Awareness, Cleanliness and Practice (ACP) survey among the rural people of Delhi-NCR, India in April 2022. An analytic cross-sectional survey with questionnaires administered online to the rural population including Farmers, Janitors, Health Care Workers (HCW), House wives, Students in Delhi-NCR, India. All Participants were voluntarily participated and the percentage of ACP scores was categorized as good and poor. However, Independent predictors like Awareness of severe acute respiratory disorder were ascertained using a binary logistic regression model. The questionnaire was online administered among rural people of Delhi-NCR, India. There were 400 study participants with mean age 32.37±8.15 yrs, interquartile range 28–32 yrs and males 63.4% with graduate education. Most participants were farmers (30%), Janitors (20 %), Health Care Workers, and 20% of House wives and students. All results were expressed in mean ± standard deviation for Awareness, Cleanliness and Practice (ACP) and their scored were 55.18± 12.38, 63.15% ± 5.16 and 45.02% ± 14.2 respectively. Apart from this 376 participants (56.25%) had good awareness (GA) about the hygiene, 32.5% had good knowledge about the cleanliness (KC), and 70% participants following good practices (GP). Despite of this around 58 % did not agree that vaccines can protect them from COVID-19 which as originated from animals and 46 % thought it was a manmade virus and China is behind it. Although, in case of factor fear most of participants (86%) gives 9 out of 10 and 75% agreed that taking basic precautions like wash hand with soap, wear mask, social distancing and vaccines can protect them from this pandemic. However some the respondents (56%) blamed govt election policies and holy bath in kumbh in Haridwar is the main reason of spreading the COVID19 in 2021 in India. One in seven people had public stigma towards infected person and recovered patient from the virus.

Keywords: COVID-19; Survey; Awareness; Cleanliness and Practice; Delhi-NCR

1 Introduction

Since late 2019, humanities try to free from the grip of novel viral SARS-CoV-2 that causes coronavirus disease COVID 19, with fertility rate around 4% (WHO, 2020). Researcher stated that this new corona virus is related to the SARS-CoV and Middle Eastern Respiratory Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) that emerged in the early 2000s [1,2]. On 30 January 2020 World Health Organization declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) on 11 March 2020, WHO declared it pandemic. Due to its highly contagious nature, soon it spread out in all around the world with 55.8 L deaths with 58.4 Cr cease were reported globally till 18 May 2022 [4, 5].

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Recent advancements in the treatment of breast cancer

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ABSTRACT

The greatest cause of cancer death among women today and cancer that is most usually identified as being life-threatening in women is breast cancer. Research on breast cancer over the past 20 years has significantly advanced our understanding of the condition and produced more effective, less harmful treatments. Early diagnosis at stages amenable to complete surgical resection and curative therapy has been made possible by increased public awareness and enhanced screening. As a result, breast cancer survival rates have considerably increased, especially for younger women. This page discusses the different forms, causes, clinical symptoms, and approaches for treating breast cancer that is both non-drug (such as surgery and radiation) and drug-based (such as chemotherapy, gene therapy, etc.).

Key words: breast cancer, tumour, chemotherapy, gene therapy

INTRODUCTION

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, accounting for more than one in ten new cancer diagnoses each year. The breast is made up of a variety of tissues, and among these tissues is a network of lobes, each of which is made up of milk gland-containing little tube-like structures called lobules. The milk is transported from the lobes to the nipple via tiny ducts that connect the glands, lobules, and lobes. Additionally, the breast tissues include blood and lymphatic vessels. Healthy cells in the breast begin to proliferate uncontrollably to form tumours, which can be malignant or benign. Malignant cancers are those that spread to various bodily areas, whereas benign cancers can grow but do not spread [1]. Cancer cells often go undetected if the immune system is weakened or if the number of mutated cells is too great for the immune system to eliminate; this is brought on by many factors including a toxic environment (exposure to radiation, pollutants), a poor diet, a genetic predisposition [2], and old age (people 80 years and older) [3]. Early detection and a resulting decline in the risk of death have improved, especially in younger women, as a result of greater public awareness and innovative screening techniques. The many types of breast cancer, treatment options for breast tumours that are triple-negative, HER2-positive, and both, as well as the potential benefits of combinatorial therapy for the treatment of breast cancer in the future, will all be covered in this review.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Breast cancer

The second-leading cause of cancer death among American women is breast cancer, which is cancer that is most frequently diagnosed. In the United States, it is predicted that 1 in 8 women who are living now will develop breast cancer at some point in their lives. According to 40,000 women will die from breast cancer in 2014 and an estimated 232,670 women will be diagnosed with the disease [4]. Concerning including all races combined, the age-adjusted incidence rate from The Surveillance, Epidemiology, and results of the National Cancer Institute. The program's 18 geographic regions were 123.8 per 100,000 women per year; however, the highest rates were noted for whites (127.4 per 100,000) and African Americans (121.4 per 100,000), and the lowest rate was noted among American Indian/Alaska Natives (77.1 per 100,000). The fatality rate among all racial/ethnic groups was highest among African American women, 30.8 per 100,000, although they had a lower incidence rate than white



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Traditional Vs Modern 'Meenakari Jewellery': Pointers for the Discerning, Precautions for the Novice – A Review

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Abstract

Dominant narratives within the field of design are usually those narratives in which artisans and the traditional craft are preserved or 'rescued'. The conscious professionalization of 'design' and the concomitant incorporation of a particular moral code within that emergent, predominantly middle-class profession operationalize designers as agents of a global hierarchy according to which artisans' bodies and labour are assigned a specific value. These narratives handed down through word of mouth over generations have a wealth of information that transcends practical application. This paper reviews the modern aspects of traditional design mechanisms against the heritage art form of meenakari jewellery. The inputs are the authentic experience of a master craftsman.

Herzfeld (2004) developed a theory of the 'global hierarchy of value', according to which traditional artisans are discursively constructed as socially and economically subordinate to contemporary global capital. A parallel consideration is done of 'designers,' the professionals trained in the urban metropole who often mediate between the aesthetic sensibilities of a global cosmopolitan elite and the parochial practices and menial labour of artisans.

Key Words: design; craft; artisan; nationalism; globalization

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Introduction

Meenakari is an age old art form of decorating metal with colored enamel. The artisans who practice this art form are called 'Meenakars'. The art form mainly involves making vibrant colorful jewellery. Other objects produced using Meenakari include all forms of decorative articles.

Centers of Meenakari Art in India are mainly focused in:

- Nathdwara, Bikaner, Udaipur for Silver Meenakari

- Pratapgarh for Glass Meenakari
- Varanasi for Gulab Meenakari

This art form has its origins in Persia. It was prevalent in the Mughal palaces. Raja Man Singh of Amber invited skilled Meenakars from the Mughal palace at Lahore to Jaipur. He brought this art form to Rajasthan. Now, Jaipur is a renowned centre for the Meenakari art form.



An Empirical Study To Assimilate The Perceptual Gaps Among The Hospitality Stakeholders Regarding The Academic Learning Processes Followed By The Private Hotel Management Colleges In Karnataka

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Abstract:

There has been a decline in the hotel management graduates choosing hotels as a career choice. Several studies have revealed that final year students are less enthusiastic about joining hotels than the first year. This study was conducted to analyse the perceptual gaps among the hospitality stakeholders (hotel management students, hotel management faculty and hotel industry professionals) regarding the Academic Learning Process in private hotel management colleges offering a 4-year degree in Karnataka. A questionnaire was administered to 350 students, 100 faculty of private hotel management colleges offering 4-year degree and 150 hotel industry professionals comprising lower, middle and top-level management from 30 five-star properties located in Karnataka. Factor Analysis and Welch-Satterthwaite T-Test (available in Anova) were administered. The results reveal perceptual gaps amongst all three stakeholders (hotel management students, hotel management faculty and hotel industry professionals) in context to several variables about the academic learning process.



Paradigm shift of Housekeeping from Physically Clean to Clinically Clean- A Review on Multiplex Industry

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Abstract

Multiplex housekeeping in Hospitality sector has taken a sudden shift from Physically clean to clinically clean due to the current crisis. This transformation has opened a lot of discussion points on the implementation, impact, effects & challenges for the industry. This study focusses on the systematic approach of this concept in Multiplexes. The Multiplexes will have to adopt the concept of Hospital Grade cleaning in order to instil confidence in the Patrons. Covid has really hit the businesses of multiplexes. The frequency of cleaning the theatres in between the shows is hardly ten minutes, which is a mammoth task for housekeeping as it requires particular and acceptable cleaning agents for multiplexes to give viewers a clean theatre, now with covid multiplex housekeeping needs to incorporate new processes, sanitization, chemicals. to transform the auditorium from dirty to pristine and clinically clean.

Keywords

Challenges, Clinically Clean, Housekeeping, Multiplex, Physically Clean

Introduction

This pandemic is Expected to project an enduring effect on the Hospitality Businesses (Pillai *et al.*, 2021). Post the pandemic, one of the significant difficulties for hospitality will be

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A Review on Technological Advancements in Hotel Industry

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Abstract

Business round the globe has have accepted technologies advancements and welcomed all the technology warm heartedly and one of the such technology is AI i.e Artificial Intelligence. This paper focuses on the advancements, new trends and related terms in hotel industry as far as technologies are concerned there have been multiple innovations and changes especially post covid. This paper is based on the literature review of papers from selected indexed journals and also it has highlighted major areas where this AI enabled technology and tools like chatbots. Machine learning is used and its major effects on the employee motivation and employee position in the company. The hotel industry has always been a dynamic industry to start with but still in 2020 due to major pandemic the industry came to halt and actually that was the time when industry thought of enhancing and expanding the productivity with the help of such technologies. This paper is an attempt to highlight the issues in the hotel industry with the help of the review of some research papers.

Keywords

AI, Machine Learning, Chatbots, Technological Amenities, Employee Motivation

Introduction

The hotel or lodging industry have always been an industry of human emotions and touch and warmth but as the industry if expanding and showing growth it is progressively shown the

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A STUDY ON FACTORS INFLUENCING ATTRITION RATE AMONG OUTLET MANAGERS OF MULTINATIONAL QSR INDUSTRY IN DELHI NCR

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Abstract: During the past decade it is been found that Multinational Quick Service Restaurant has literally capture the largest portion of the entire foodservice industry. The rapid and continuous growth has also bought a lot of executive challenges along with it, and at ground level it is been sensed that there is a huge vacuum in the market for well-trained and qualified professionals who can manage the entire operations as an Outlet Managers. Unfortunately, it is also found that the attrition rate of such professionals is also very high. That is why there is a need to identifying the factors that impact this high rate of attrition of Outlet Managers of Multinational Quick Service Restaurant. In order to reduce this rate of attrition through proper human resources practices and policies, it is important to identify the major factors behind the root cause of their dissatisfaction. The sole purpose of this study is to identify the major factors behind this high rate of attrition of Outlet Managers of Multinational Quick Service Restaurant in Delhi NCR and offer suggestion to revise human resources practices and policies.

Index Terms – Attrition, Quick service restaurant, outlet managers, job satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

India was always known for his traditional sweet shops (halwai shops) or the street food stalls as per as quick service food industry is concerned, yes off course, in India there were also few brands like India coffee house, Udupi restaurant, Irani restaurant etc. but they were still not very organized as a sector. And then there was time when organized brands came up like Nirula's Wimpy, Bercos etc. Slowly n slowly few more organized brands joined in like Haldiram's, Honest, Bikanerwala, Sarvana Bhavan but still the market was dominated by only unorganized sector. But in the mid of 1990s the entire game was changed with a revolution by the entrance of organized multinational quick service restaurant brands like Pizza Hut, KFC, Domino's, McDonald's, Café Coffee Day etc. They started from metropolitan cities and now PAN India. They not introduced the new standards of service but also did the segmentation of the entire multinational quick service restaurant on the basis of different offerings and service.

According to the statistics of the Financial Year 2020, the valuation of Indian food services industry was Rs.4.2tn. During the last decade it has started growing at a very rapid speed and has gained strong momentum on account of various factors, including a push in the micro level business opportunities, the age quotient of Indian population, improvement in field of technology access of internet facilities, Government incentivizing organized retail sector, and off course the change in the pattern of consumer behaviour etc. More over the socio-economic changes has also led to a drastic change in the consumer behaviour regarding food habits and preferences. Now consumer are more open to eat outside as if it is a part of their lifestyle.



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A STUDY ON THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCES CONSUMERS' BEHAVIOUR TO PAY A HIGH-COST PREMIUM IN EXTRAVAGANCE PREMIUM RESTAURANTS

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Abstract: This study purposes to examine the antecedents of luxury fine dining restaurant patrons' willingness to pay a price premium in Delhi. It categorized the degree of consumerist behaviours concerning the luxury food consumption and examined the influence of relational and individual effects in the patronage of luxury fine dining restaurants. A theoretical model is proposed which explained the effects of the representative indicator of luxury service consumption. Variables like bandwagon effect, hedonic effect and snob effect were found to be influencing the esteem-based food consumption. Gastronomic engrossment and acquaintance were projected to elucidate patrons' willingness to pay price premiums for luxury fine-dining restaurant experience. In total 369 usable responses were subjected to thorough structural equation modelling analysis. Results showed that gastronomic engrossment had highest score in terms of total variance explained and explanatory power of willingness to pay price premium was found to be strongest compared to the other constructs.

Keywords: Fine dining restaurants, Luxury, Price premium, Gastronomy

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INTRODUCTION

Luxuries are considered as 'things of pleasure and gratification', which provides material or physical satisfactions, and are frequently linked with material or perceptible contentment (Hayden, 2003). Luxury items or products may also be thought of as the possessions that tender happiness and pleasure and are distinguished by a qualitative enhancement of fundamental product as they usually represent an indulgence (Bataat et al., 2019; Miracle, 2002). Luxury fine-dining restaurants are frequently regarded as high-end top notch food serving places, not only concerning the price but also with respect to the quality of food and beverages, inclusive theme, beautification, fashion, décor, cuisine, artisan skills and a probable amalgamation of all these elements and attributes (Hwang and Hyun, 2012; Lane, 2010). In the earlier research many scholars have considered the products or items to be luxury when the staff skills, craftsmanship and eminence are at the utmost echelon (Ottenbacher and Harrington, 2007; Sthapit, 2017; Tsai, 2016). In the similar lines, luxury fine dining restaurants have been recognized to provide contemporary, innovative, and stylish menus that shove past the patrons' involvements outside the norm (Kiatkawsin and Han, 2019), costly as compared to the non-luxury restaurants (O'cass and Frost, 2002; O'cass and Choy, 2008), not patronized frequently (Kim et al., 2006), and presented societal status as well as eloquence standards when consumed amongst others. Researchers have constantly used the expressions like "luxury" and "fine dining" to depict the restaurant's operation of this high level (Han and Jeong, 2013; Kim et al., 2006). However, Current study encourages a better knowledge of the link between luxury dining establishments and consumers, as well as how customers are most willing to use the luxury status of these establishments in their life and the prestige that comes from exhibiting oneself through brands.

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ENDOGENOUS TOURISM: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF "BANAVASI" THE CAPITAL OF KADAMBAS

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ABSTRACT

"Chaagadha bhogadhakkaradha geyadha nottiyalampinimpugalgagaramaadha maanasare maanisar! amthavaraagi puttalenaagiyumeno theerdhapudhe! theeradhodam maridhumbiyaagi menkogileyaagi puttuvudhu namdhanadhoL banavaasidheshadhol" Written by Pampa, an eminent Kannada poet of the Kadamba era (It is a virtue to be born in Banavasi as a human being. If not as a human being, then at least one should be born as a bee or a cuckoo in the garden of Banavasi.) Banavasi is a historic temple town located in Karnataka's North Kannada District that includes some of the oldest temples and religious sites. It is located on the banks of the river Varada, among the woods of the Western Ghats. According to Kittle, a well-known European historian, the town's name derives from two words: 'Bana,' which means woodland, and 'Vasi,' which means spring. Endogenous tourism is a novel tourism experience in Banavasi. Endogenous or transformational tourism refers to travel that is undertaken not just for enjoyment but also to widen the traveller's worldview. It aims to change people's attitudes and mindsets by encouraging mutual understanding between the local population and tourists, in which one respects and learns from the other.

Keywords: Rural tourism, Banavasi, Kadambotsava, Government policy

INTRODUCTION

Tourism's potential for expansion may be used as a rural development approach. The creation of a solid foundation centered on the notion of rural tourism is unquestionably beneficial for a country like India, where over 74% of the population lives in approximately 7 million villages. The strains of city living have resulted in a phenomenon known as "counter-urbanization." This has sparked increased interest in rural regions. Other elements contributing to the change toward rural tourism include increased awareness, increased interest in heritage and culture, enhanced accessibility, and environmental sensitivity. Rural tourism is a type of tourism that highlights rural life, art, culture, and tradition in rural areas, supporting the local community economically and socially while also allowing tourists and locals to connect for a more fulfilling tourism experience.

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Insufficiency of housing laws in India

By Prof (Dr) Jagbir Singh Dahiya

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Abstract

Homeless is a serious breach of the access to sufficient living, necessitates immediate action in India. The state must guarantee that evictions are conducted in a legal, rational, and proportionate manner. The right to adequate housing encompasses more than just the right to live in a decent home. It also includes measures to prevent homelessness, prohibit forced evictions, and prioritize vulnerable groups. States must make every effort possible, within their resources, to recognize and act on that right. Land is important for development and poverty reduction. Access to land is also frequently required for access to a variety of economic, social, and cultural rights. Many more cases of forced eviction are likely to have occurred in the last three years but have not been documented too. In India, the greatest number of people lost their homes as a result of slum or government land clearance, encroachment-removal drives, and beautification projects. Slum free policies that result in the demolition of poor people's homes not only violate their basic rights, but also contradicts the very premise of creating slum-free cities. The Indian government must expand the housing for all scheme to realize the right to adequate housing for vulnerable people by 2030.

Introduction

The current study is about the laws for providing adequate housing facility to the rural and urban population in India. However, homeless is a serious breach of the access to sufficient living, necessitates immediate action in India. All people who are homeless, sometimes referred to as "pavement dwellers," live in impoverished conditions, experiencing harsh weather and physical abuse, significant and recurring health concerns, life-threatening conditions and dangers, and prejudice. Conversely, the hardest component of homeless was the shame, animosity, and apathy experienced by homeless individuals from everyone in public, including pedestrians, police officers, the press, and the government. Specifically, countless destitute women and kids are malnourished. Importantly, housing alone will suffice if occupants have a degree of tenure security that ensures legal protection against land threats, nuisance, and other risks. Sufficient housing has access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation, gas for cooking, heating, proper lighting, fridge, and sewage disposal. Evidently, occupants in adequate housing do not have threat of cost or compromise and they enjoy independent living (Singh & Priyanka, 2018).

In this context, forced eviction is the permanent or temporary removal of people against the will of family, persons, and community¹. In particular, forced evictions occur in a

¹ According to UN reports at least 2 million people in the world are evicted every year, while millions are threatened with forced eviction.



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The Importance of Anti-Terrorism Law on National Security of India

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Abstract

With terrorism on the rise, financial measures to prevent and punish terrorist acts are becoming increasingly crucial. Subsequently, terrorism is a violent and illegal method of achieving a goal that affects almost every aspect of human life. As a result, legislation dealing specifically with terrorist acts must consider the possibility that they were planned or funded from outside India. When a government faces a terrorist threat, it will take whatever measures it deems necessary to counter that threat. Whereas these measures will almost certainly include infringing on the fundamental rights of citizens. Although, terrorist attacks on poor democracies with territorial conflicts are common. But domestic terrorism may not have a significant impact on fundamental rights. Along with human rights and the rule of law must be the cornerstones of the global fight against terrorism. Thus, this necessitates the development of national counter-terrorism strategies aimed at preventing terrorist acts. Overall terrorist groups target India more frequently because they know liberal countries usually give in to their demands. Another point to consider is that the main anti-terror law lacks sufficient and inadequate provisions to address the issue of cross-border terrorism. It also needs to be strengthened to allow India to effectively combat the cyber aspect of terrorism. To summarize Anti-terrorism measures should protect democracy, rule of law, and fundamental rights.

Introduction

The current research illustrates the need of anti-terrorism laws in India since democracy is threatened when terrorism seeks to undermine it. With terrorism on the rise, financial measures to prevent and punish terrorist acts are becoming increasingly crucial. However, the cost of carrying out these crimes typically involves raising funds from clandestine networks, training units, mounting complex operations, purchasing weapons, or hiring co-conspirators. To put it simply, the Indian government has not enacted a number of considerable legislative changes to modernise national safety laws and strengthen India's response to potential threats of terrorism. In other words, counter-terrorism legislation is critical because: a) some counter-terrorism laws have the potential to disproportionately infringe on fundamental rights, such as the right to liberty and the right to a fair trial; b) the risks involved in implementing the counter-terrorism measures are insufficient and; c) the limited ability particularly in India for a person to test the law. Subsequently, terrorism is a violent and illegal method of achieving a goal that affects almost every aspect of human life. Conversely, terrorism is the reverse of independence, making it irrelevant. More specifically, terrorism in India has been fuelled by political, ideological, and ethnic factors that threaten the social fabric. It is necessary to put a stop to terrorist activities so that citizens can exercise their social, economic, and political rights¹. In fact, the Mumbai attacks were among the most violent terrorist attacks carried out

¹ Indeed, ethno-nationalist terrorism, religious terrorism, left-wing terrorism, narco-terrorism, and cross-border terrorism are all found in India. On the other hand, attacks on the Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir in 2017, Uri attack on 2016, and 2008 Mumbai attack.



BENGAL, PAST & PRESENT

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This is to certified that the article entitled

AN INQUIRY INTO THE STATE FORMATION AND CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE OF MEWAR WITH REFERENCE TO MATERIALISTIC- POLITICAL- CULTURAL PROCESSES

Authored By

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A STUDY ON CONTRIBUTION OF MAHARANA PRATAP IN MEDIEVAL INDIAN MILITARY HISTORY



Authored By

Dr. Naresh Chandra Sharma
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WOMEN AND INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION: CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

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Abstract:

Higher Education as a policy intervention is a force multiplier that enables self-sufficiency, enhances economic growth by enriching skills, and improves people's lives by opening up opportunities for better living. The history of the world is witness to how education can bring in socio-economic mobility and acts as an agent of affirmative change. For centuries women, which constitute almost half the population of the world were deprived of their most basic rights including education. Despite significant progress made in enrolment in elementary education in the past century, women's enrolment in higher education remains much lower in comparison to men. In a developing country like India, where the plight of women is deplorable for ages, the education of women is imperative for their upliftment. My paper aims to analyse the challenges posed to women's enrollment in higher education, the reasons for their lower participation, and to provide the solution for breaking the stereotyping and sex isolation. The paper analyses the initiatives of the New Education Policy 2020 for the inclusion of women. This paper will examine the inclusion of women not only in terms of enrollment in higher studies but also inclusion in curriculum, teaching, and pedagogies which makes learning more meaningful and participative.

Keywords: Inclusion of women# Higher education# Gender equality# Women empowerment# SDG#NEP2020.

Introduction:

'If you educate a man, you educate an individual. But if you educate a woman, you educate a nation.' (African Proverb)

Education is key to empowerment for bringing improvement in the lives of millions of people in every society across the world. It is a force, which facilitates self-dependence, enhances skills leading to economic progress, and opens new avenues of prospects for better living. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals have been adopted by 193 participating countries in the year 2015 under the UN, including India with the objective of eliminating poverty, protecting the planet, and enabling security and prosperity for all. These commonly agreed-upon goals are interdependent and each has a list of targets and indicators. The fourth and the fifth goal adopted in the list are 'Quality Education and Gender Equality', which have been embraced to 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' and 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls' (UNDP, 2015). Target 4.3 mentions Higher education aims at- 'By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university' (SDG 2021). For the prosperity of the world and the womenfolk, which constitute almost half the population of the world (49.6%) they must be educated and contribute to the economic sector, which shall empower them in different spheres of life (UNDP, 2015).

The world's more than 70 percent of the population lives in the 20 most populous Countries. India is the second-most populous state after China. India's population is 136.6 crores (2019) (U.N estimated), which is equivalent to 17.74 percent of the total world's population (World Population Review 2019). The women constitute only 66.3 crores and male 71.7 crores of India's population. India is a growing and developing nation and has made progressive developments in the field of science, economics, and the technological arena. India's Human Development Index (driven by changes in health, education, and income) ranking is 131 out of 189 countries in 2019, which indicates a medium human development category. The high human development countries indicate people live 19 years longer and spend 7 added years in school than people living in countries with a low human development index (UNDP, 2018). India despite some positive progress in HDI value over years has immense challenges. There are problems like over-population, poverty, illiteracy, caste and gender trafficking, communalism, and gender inequality, etc., which needs to be addressed.

Gender Disparity in Higher Education

The gender gaps within countries are due to the lack of equal opportunities, the gap in achievements and empowerment between men and women. The average world HDI is six percent lower for women than men due to persisting inequality and low income



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CONTRACT LABOR IN INDIA: BUSINESS ADVANTAGES, RISKS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

KANCHAN KHATANA

INTRODUCTION

A large number of Indian businesses rely heavily on contract labour. Manpower and staffing services firms, for example, are among India's top private employers, providing or deploying contract workers to industries and commercial enterprises.

Workers hired in or in conjunction with the work of an enterprise "by or via a contractor, with or without the knowledge of the principal employer" are referred to as contract labour. When the Contract Labour (Regulation and Eradication Act) of India (CLRA) was enacted in 1970, it was intended "to govern the employment of contract labour in particular businesses and to provide for its abolition in specific circumstances."

The employee and the employer have traditionally had a direct employment connection. But, as a result of the challenges of modern business, this tradition has been shattered, clearing the door for alternative staffing practises. While some businesses want to outsource their work, others turn to contract labour to solve staffing issues.

Contract labour and outsourcing are not the same thing. The work is assigned to an external organisation, and it is up to that organisation to organise everything in order to complete the work, from setting up the plant and machinery to managing the human resources.

In contract labour, the external organisation appoints and deploys the individuals in its position to your organisation. These contract workers will work under your supervision on your premises.

The number of contract workers has risen dramatically in both the organised and unorganised sectors in India. The usage of contract workers employed by a third-party contractor has grown in the organised industrial sector, according to statistics from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). Given India's labor-intensive workforce, the percentage of contract employees in total employment jumped from 15.5 percent in 2000-01 to 27.9 percent in 2015-16. Staffing firms have reported a significant increase in hiring from IT firms in banking and financial services, among other industries, in the last year.

OVERVIEW

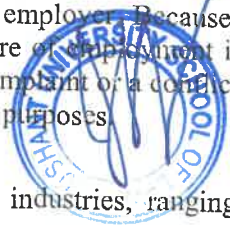
The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970 governs the practise of contract labour. Despite the fact that this regulation solely applies to workers and supervisors, the practise of contract employment has spread to managerial positions.

The organisation that uses manpower is known as the Principal Employer, whereas the organisation that instals individuals in their roles and deploys them to the workplaces of its clients is known as the Labour Contractor. The Act applies to any organisation (principal employer) that employs twenty or more contract workers in the previous twelve months, as well as any labour contractor that employs twenty or more contract workers. To engage contract labour, the major employer must get a certificate of registration, and the contractor must obtain a licence from the government's labour department.

On a monthly basis, the principal employer pays the contractor the total amount of salary, allowances, and benefits due to contract workers, and the contractor in turn pays the contract workers. The major employer also pays the contractor's service charges, which are roughly 10% of the wage bill. While contract labourers work at the premises of the principal employer under his supervision, they have no employment relationship with him. For all intents and purposes, the labour contractor is their employer. Because the contractor cannot guarantee regular work on behalf of the principle employer, the nature of employment is always temporary for no more than one year at a time. Even if contract labourers have a complaint or a conflict, they must address it alone with the contractor, who is also their employer for all intents and purposes.

Advantages of Deploying Contract Labour

Contract labour is now used in a variety of sectors and industries, ranging from government agencies to



A Critical Review of Livability and Identifying the Models for its Measurement

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ABSTRACT

Livability is a fundamental guiding concept for urban planning and governance, and its definition and evaluation have become a focus of research. The term 'livability' is mostly centred on phrases such as 'Quality of Life,' 'Well-being,' and 'Life satisfaction'. It was invented and widely used to refer to a complete, systematic strategy for reversing elements of twentieth-century urban planning techniques; yet the concept maintains its ambiguity. This research paper attempts to provide a clear explanation of this term by looking at various studies and approaches used for analysing cities in terms of livability. The paper also identifies various models for measuring livability and recommends a model that could be used to measure the livability index of community.

Keywords: Livability, Urban Planning, Livability Models. Quality of life, Well-being

Introduction

Livability refers to the condition of living environment that provides inhabitants with an adequate quality of life (Pandey, et al., 2013)(Lukumanab, et al., 2017). It is a place-based notion where a simple daily characteristic may have a tremendous influence on the wellbeing/happiness of a person, his family, and the community. Livability measures how effectively a city's-built environment or services meet citizens' needs and aspirations(Kamp , et al., 2003). Livability is a behaviour-related function of the combination of environmental and human variables (Gough, 2015). It is also a very subjective term: what is considered a livable community in one place may be despised in another. Cultures and lifestyles change expectations for urban design, transportation, and other infrastructure, as well as service provision. Nonetheless, livability is a compelling concept. The concept of livability represents overall quality of life and wellbeing, wherein the

attributes of the place helps in meeting the economic, social, cultural needs of the residents of a place, promoting their health and well-being while protecting the resources and the ecosystem (Council, 2002)(Badland , et al., 2014).

History

The growing amounts of environmental design research in the 1950s and 1960s laid the foundations for livability design. Campaigners like Jane Jacobs and William Whyte launched the neighbourhood preservation movement in the 1950s to protect dense, mixed-use urban communities. Affordability, accessibility, control efficiency, and equity were all identified as livability by Kevin Lynch (1960). To develop a framework for analysing urban livability, Lynch (1981) proposed the "Good City Form" idea (Patil & Patil, 2016). In the 1970s, the US and Europe started studying methods to improve urban livability by

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EXAMINATION OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING MODELS TO INCORPORATE THE CONCEPT OF LIVABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Cities are viewed as locations where life's objectives and aspirations are achieved. The widespread belief is that cities foster contentment and happiness and improve possibilities for individual and societal well-being. However, slums have developed as the principal living environment for many people, particularly those from lower economic strata, because they provide the most affordable accommodation. However, this mode of housing delivery is lacking in terms of services and planning. Though each country approaches social housing differently, none of these techniques has had a significant influence on either slowing the growth of slums or eradicating them.

International policymakers argue that these housing difficulties can be solved through countries' economic growth and their ability to enforce regulatory frameworks for land use, which will allow for the implementation of various types of interventions to assist housing for low-income people. This economic growth model has resulted in rapid urbanisation, which has resulted in overpopulation, forcing residents to wear face masks and putting traffic to a halt in the majority of fast-growing urban centres, such as Beijing and Delhi.

This article reviews the available research on affordable housing delivery methods globally, with a particular emphasis on Asian countries/developing economies, and proposes a pragmatic approach to affordable housing delivery that incorporates livability considerations for the urban poor.

Keywords: Affordability, Housing Policies, Formal and Informal Housing Market, Livability

Introduction

Every country today faces the challenge of providing affordable housing, especially to the poor. Slums and squatters have replaced formal housing as the primary living environment for people, especially those from lower socioeconomic strata. While every country has adopted various social and affordable housing strategies, none have been able to significantly slow down slum growth, let alone eradicate it. The existing housing projects for the poor are not lucrative enough for them to opt for it over the informal housing market (slum and squatters). This is evident by the census 2011 report that has highlighted the fact that approx. 11.09 million houses are lying vacant on the face of total housing shortage of 18.78 million dwelling units.

One of the key causes is paternalistic planning. Jane Jacob, an acclaimed urbanist and activist, and Milton Friedman, an economist and educator, both stated this in the 1960s.

"Traditional slum planning is deeply paternalistic. The problem with paternalistic is that they wish to accomplish substantial changes but use shallow ways. To defeat slums,

Role of Community Participation in Affordable Housing Projects for Poor

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Abstract

Community participation involves involvement of citizens in planning development programs and is an effective approach in the growth and development of a community. Little is known, however, about the extent to which community participation is effective in planning affordable housing programs. The aim of this study was to determine the effectiveness of community participation through a government redevelopment housing project in Thiruvananthapuram city, Kerala. This research also tries to investigate the role of women members from the community in the housing project. Data were collected through field survey and personal interviews with the heads of households or senior members of the selected households. Both qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed through eight themes of livability. This was done because, after conducting a review of the available literature on affordable housing, it was determined that livability (quality of life and user happiness) has a positive correlation with affordability. To have an affordable housing delivery model the factors that are responsible in improving the livability standards of the community needs to be looked at first. The result of the study suggests that when community members are empowered with adequate and accurate skills and information, they are more likely to make informed choices and decisions. The study promotes positive social change by strengthening the women members of the community by making them financial literate, providing them with livelihood opportunities and access to information related to government schemes.

Keywords

Housing; Affordability; Community Participation; Livability; In-situ development.

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CHILD-FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD: A CONCISE REVIEW

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Abstract

The urban environment is a product of many factors for communities, involving activities, spaces, and users of different age groups. Stakeholder consultation has become an essential part of envisaging any urban space. In most cases, even when the concerns are related to children, adults tend to weigh in more with their ideas and comments than do children. A global movement called Child-friendly City seeks to emphasize children's rights as members of urban society. The city is said to need to be aware of this migration. The inclusion of children to be respected, treated, and accepted in the metropolitan community without prejudice is urgently needed, in addition to providing a safe, healthy and sustainable environment for child development. The neighborhood is the first area where kids are exposed to the social world since it is the smallest unit of the spatial environment.

Urban playgrounds and schools are simply a small part of a child's environment. pathways that are safe and enjoyable for kids' daily mobility. Children are easy targets for people looking to create commotion and disturbance in shared settings. We must establish a specific approach that involves interacting with kids and seeing how they organize their playing activities. Children can manage danger in a physically demanding environment.

The research aims to consider that In this increasingly urbanizing era with a harsher environment and the highest level of urban expansion, children cannot be disregarded anymore.

Keywords: Child Friendly, Helping Neighborhood, Child Psychology.

INTRODUCTION

Urbanization has an impact on everyone, but children especially. Children's freedom of movement has been restricted by urbanization, and they are typically driven to locations like schools or kept indoors under adult supervision. User viewpoints are crucial for making a space feel welcoming and responsive, however, when establishing a child-friendly setting, we notice a lack of children's opinions and engagement in the dialogue process.

For better employment opportunities and living conditions, people from one region move to other cities, enlarging the urban periphery areas and luring development and urban transformation. This development is primarily motivated by the interests of adults and private developers and may not necessarily be related to the requirements of the children.





**SAFE CITY
(COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND ACCESSIBILITY)**

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ABSTRACT

Cities are exposed to many security threats in urban areas due to crime, violence, insecurity of tenure and forced eviction, and also natural and human-made disasters in the city. Cities have witnessed many challenges and the problems such as increasing population numbers, housing density, migration to cities, unemployment, poverty, deteriorating infrastructure, unhealthy environment, wars, terrorism and political conflicts which create an unhealthy environment among the city. So the purpose of this study is to define and introduce the concept of the safe city to create a liveable healthy environment in the city and also describe the most important planning and design elements that reduce the opportunities for crime in the city like the street planning, land use, building density and role of management and good governance in addition to urban planning concepts like the defensible space, territoriality, access control, surveillance, target hardening, building Image, activity support, and maintenance. This fast tread urbanization is pressurizing the existing core infrastructure & public amenities and leading to competition over scarce resources in the cities and lies the concept of the safe city respect factors such as comprehensive planning, designing and accessibility for better city development.

Keywords: Disaster, Crime, Safety, Design & Accessibility.

INTRODUCTION

Public safety is an important field of concern in cities across the world. The safety of the public directly affects the liveability index of the city. The three pillars of safe cities include Building urban safety through urban vulnerability reduction and building urban safety through urban planning, management and governance. Thirdly through improving the governance of the safety within the city. Crime, violence and fear are the challenges within the city which affect the overall development of the city. The combination of security risks and crime that occurs in metropolitan areas causes the public increases government concern and alienates investors. Security threats rise in large cities. There are physical and social variables that must be taken into account to lessen security concerns and the crime rate. Poverty, unemployment, and people's quality of life are all influenced by social issues. On the other hand, environmental variables include urban planning and design aspects. Street planning, land use, and building density, as well as public space, building height, street design, the hierarchy of spaces, layout, and orientation of buildings, and location of entrances and balconies, are physical factors that have an impact on crime rates in urban planning. (BEN WELLE, 2013)

The lack of room, shelter, food and other necessities for the growing population is a sign of the imbalance of the resources available, which breeds conflict, rivalry, and ultimately insecurity. The surge in crime in cities is the most horrifying and obvious indication of this insecurity. Safety can apply to a person's ability to make decisions that they believe are best for their well-being as well as to physical protection, which is just one way to conceive of it. For people to have choices in their lives, safety is a prerequisite. When there is violence, crime, terror, and uncertainty in the world, as well as when social services like health and education are poor, absent, or impossible to access, people's options in life are drastically curtailed. When a variety of opportunities and means of service delivery are lacking, physical safety levels are nearly always lower.



Sustainability in Highway Projects: A Concise Review

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Abstract - Along with the building, many other industries apply sustainable development ideas. Highway infrastructure development and operation will make a significant contribution to the goal of sustainable development. According to previous research, the majority of conventional roadways are not sustainable in numerous respects. Highways have significant challenges, including their deteriorating state, traffic, energy availability, and a lack of money for upkeep and capacity expansion to meet rising demand. But at the same time, they use a tremendous amount of natural resources and energy, produce trash, and emit gases that contribute to warming and climate change. Sustainable design, building, operation, and maintenance thus took precedence at this time.

The main question is how to provide innovative and high serviceability roads all by preserving the environment. Additionally, it is pointed out how the traditional highway construction process can be improved by incorporating the basic guidelines of sustainable development.

In this, I review various types of highway projects in which we see what types of problems or hazards they face in their projects.

Key Words: Sustainable construction and design, Green Highway Policy, Green highway.

1. INTRODUCTION

A sustainable highway is a system of roads which limits their impact on the environment to a minimum through different sustainable practices. The goal is to maximize the lifetime of a highway while restricting its emissions. With the knowledge that roads are one component of the transportation infrastructure and that transportation is one means of addressing human needs, sustainability in highways should be addressed. The creation of a sustainable highway should prioritize access (rather than simply mobility), transporting people and commodities (rather than just cars), and giving people a variety of transportation options, such as safe and comfortable paths for walking, bicycling, and public transportation. Highway sustainability must be approached with the understanding that transportation is necessary to meet human needs and that roads are a key component of the transportation infrastructure. The creation of sustainable highways should focus on achieving access (rather than just mobility), transporting people and goods (rather than just vehicles), and providing people with transportation options, such as

safe and comfortable roads for walking, cycling, and public transportation, in addition to handling environmental and natural resource requirements [1].

1. Reviewing a few case studies can help us pinpoint the issues that cause Indian roads to deteriorate and fall apart more quickly than those in other countries.
2. To evaluate a document, recognize a new development, and discover issues in a report or file.
3. Many experts view the phrase "sustainable roads" as paradoxical given the massive material consumption and negative effects on the environment caused by the building of new motorways and the usage of existing ones by automobiles. The social and economic benefits that our roadways give, such as access, mobility, and the economic advantages of transporting people and commodities, must also be taken into account when carefully considering the triple bottom line principles. In that case, roads are a very important component of our infrastructure and unquestionably a required component of our society's infrastructure.

This paper describes a portion of a larger study that sought to: -

1. Define social sustainability for highway construction.
2. Identify the key factors contributing to social sustainability.
3. Evaluate the significance of the identified factors and the likelihood that they will be implemented in highway projects.
4. Assess the agreement among experts regarding the significance of the identified factors.
5. Provide performance measures for the identified factors.

1.1 FINDING AND RECOMMENDATIONS-

In order to improve efforts toward applying sustainability and avoid non applicable elements in other existing systems,



Sustainable Slum Development

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Abstract: The rapid urbanisation of the previous century increased the number of slum communities, which had a variety of negative effects and is today considered a severe problem for developing countries. This research highlights the difficulties of slum development that must be overcome to increase the potential and capacities of slum dwellers. By giving people the opportunity to participate in a "Learn to Earn Program," the slum will stop being a drain on the economy and instead become a driver. Slums are becoming an inescapable fact of life in many nations, especially in emerging nations. Although there are many slum upgrading strategies and techniques to alleviate urban poverty in emerging nations, the issue is only projected to become worse. In fact, the number of slum inhabitants has increased. Other governmental strategies that attempted to remove slums failed to consider the resources and opportunities that slums present. This is a reference to the requirement to modify the methods used in the development processes. Slums have negative effects on the environment and natural resources in addition to the issues they bring to humans. From this perspective, sustainable development is the primary means of achieving a genuine boom in the developing world, which confirms the necessity of improving slums holistically. As a result, this article embraces the idea of investing in the community's good features while also creating a comprehensive framework based on the three sustainability pillars of the economy, society, and environment.

Keywords: Sustainable slum, urban slum, neighbourhood, decentralisation, planners.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of slum dwellings is covered in this chapter. In the study literature, the reasons for expanding slums are addressed, and the characteristics of slums are also given. These slum characteristics and resources spark a debate about how to make slum existence sustainable. The conventional approach to the modernist approach, sustainable policy for the betterment of slums, and self-regulatory actions among residents of slum regions are all hot topics of discussion among scholars who are working on the sustainable development of slums. An overview of three theories found in the literature that address the complex issues of slum living and its sustainable development is provided. Critical discussion is also had on the many strategies that may be used to make slum living more sustainable.

II. METHODS

Many of the measures adopted to solve the problems in slums did not consider the resources supplied by these slums, and many slums have shown difficulty dealing with them for a variety of reasons, including a lack of land, financing constraints, and/or the challenge of providing infrastructure. Furthermore, many measures that have been put into place as part of various slum development projects neglect to consider sustainability over the long term. The purpose of this essay is to implement the sustainability plan, which has three pillars, by identifying these unofficial groups and participating in their positive aspects. The study initially discusses the benefits of slum communities to leverage their vibrant traits to go toward this aim. Second, the analysis is built on a strategy that considers the economy, society, and environment as the three pillars of sustainability. Many poor countries are the source of these efficient methods. Successful strategies have been derived from Egypt, India, the Philippines, Brazil, Nepal, Indonesia, and Kenya. Case studies were chosen to examine every aspect of the study methodology that resulted from the three pillars of sustainability. Each case study provides one or more aspects for the technique to be covered by the sum of all the instances.

III. A CAUSAL MODEL OF ACCESS TO HOUSING POLICIES IN URBAN SLUMS

The examination of policies regarding shanty town residents' access to housing uses the system dynamics technique. This approach considers the interdependence of the various elements contributing to a problem. This dependency causes feedback loops to arise. Additionally, this technique enables the inclusion of nonlinear interactions as well as temporal gaps between the causes and consequences of a given policy.



RECYCLING SIGNIFICANCE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract - As a result of urbanization and rapid population growth solid waste generation is rising at a pace which makes it difficult to manage the waste produced. Risks of improper waste management has drawn great attention of public and policy makers and has forced them to come up with the new policies for dealing with accumulation of waste. Improper waste management has great impact on environment and public health hence one should follow proper measures and norms for waste disposal which has been suggested by the experts. Proper management of waste is important for building sustainable and livable environment, but it remains a challenge for many developing countries and cities. An appropriate technology that is environmentally friendly, socially acceptable, and economically accessible can fulfill the society demands of sustainable waste management.

This paper overviews the waste management along with the recycling of waste and the responses of the government to address various problems brought about by improper waste management. It also reviews the policies related to waste management including the latest the most comprehensive solid waste management policy in the country. It focuses on the implementation of these policies and the recent initiatives and activities to promote proper waste management and recycling. Using the experiences of some selected case studies, the potentials and benefits of recycling both has been addressed related to the waste management problems.

Key Words: Recycling, Urbanization, Sustainable Waste, Management, Policies, Environment Friendly

1. INTRODUCTION

Solid waste management (SWM) is a problem in both developed and developing nations around the world. People are consistently producing solid waste via their regular activities. As global population increases the generation of solid waste increases as well, particularly in cities. There were 2.9 billion urban residents in the world in 2000 and is anticipated to reach 5 billion 2030, that will cause a faster rate of solid waste production. Managing this enormous amount of waste effectively is very crucial. Poor solid waste management brings with it serious health and environmental problems. Piles of uncollected solid waste accumulated in open spaces and streets are major contributors to health problems and environmental degradation. These wastes generally add greatly to water pollution as when it rains, much of this waste ends up being

swept into water bodies with the surface runoff. According to the World Health Organization, more than five million deaths worldwide are caused each year by waterborne and water-related diseases (UN). In order to minimize risk to the environment and human health, solid waste must be properly managed, which includes proper storage, collection, transportation, treatment, and disposal. In industrialized nations, Workable regulations are now in place, and the justifications for waste collection and disposal are widely understood and accepted. The lack of land available for sanitary landfills is the other issue that developed nations must deal with. Since the landfill technique is very popular and widely used in developed countries to dispose of municipal solid waste, it requires a sizable operating area as well as the right technology to minimize environmental pollution. (kassim, 2012)

1.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable waste management aims to reduce the amount of solid waste that is disposed of in the landfills or through incineration. Materials are kept in use for as long as possible. To help lessen the detrimental environmental, social, and economic effects of 21st-century consumption, a more thorough approach towards sustainable waste management must focus on the entire lifecycle of a product. This is because of the fact that in our current linear economy, waste production starts even before the products are manufactured. (Ariva Sugandi Permana a, 2015)

1.2 CONCEPT

Sustainable waste management aims to produce the least amount of waste while consuming fewer natural resources and reusing as many natural resources as possible. It is our responsibility to do sustainable waste management for the sake of both our environment and future generations. A successful sustainable waste management system should include feedback loops, put an emphasis on processes, demonstrate adaptability, and divert waste from disposal. The circular economy which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, refurbishing and recycling of existing material as long as possible is central idea of sustainable waste management which presents numerous opportunities and advantages for the economy, society, and environment. Collecting, classifying, treating, recycling, and, when properly facilitated, supplying an energy and resource source are all components of sustainable waste



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URBAN SPACE MANAGEMENT (CRIME & TERRORISM)

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ABSTRACT

Urbanization and the rapid unplanned growth of the cities increase crimes and terrorism as a result of which efficient management of urban spaces becomes a necessity. Today every city is facing various issues due to the increase in population as the existing infrastructure is not enough to accommodate and support the population growth. Urban sprawl and outgrowths are due to the adverse effects of Urbanization on cities. It also increased the levels of crime, violence, and lawlessness. The growth in criminal activities and feeling of insecurity is the major challenge that city dwellers are facing day to day. Crime and insecurity affect the social and economic development of the residents. Global surveys reveal that 60% of urban dwellers in developing nations had experienced crime at least once in the previous five years, with 70% of these victims living in Latin America and Africa. The city is a collection of interactions between tangible (the urban and tangible features) and intangible or invisible factors (social, cultural, and political aspects). Planning and designing cities can help people feel more connected to one another, more secure in their surroundings, and less likely to commit crimes. It is evident that some cities and urban areas are safer than others, whereas crime is concentrated in some areas and not others. This is due to the design of some areas, which makes it easier for outsiders to access those areas, the presence of negative spaces (areas that discourage social interaction) that encourage crime, and the inadequacy of natural controls. When creating a new city or urban region, urban planners and designers must overcome many obstacles, the most significant of which is the security issue of providing safety for urban areas. Managing urban areas has become one of the most important development challenges in the 21st century. Urban space management deals with various components which play important role in making the city environment secure as well as safe. Crime prevention through environmental design strategies (CPTED) deals with physical, social, and psychological issues of the urban space which helps in reducing crimes and violence in cities hence CPTED plays an active role in the management of the urban spaces.

Keywords: Violence, Crime, Safe cities

1. Introduction

Urban space management is important because a well-planned urban area gives individuals a sense of comfort and place. Urban Spaces shape the way of living and help to carry out day-to-day activities smoothly and in a well-organized manner. Size, shape, scale, density, land uses, building kinds, urban block arrangement, and the distribution of green space are a few examples of the physical and non-physical qualities that make up the urban form. City dwellers and other users share urban environments, which serve as the setting in which they transmit and communicate. Hence the Urban need to be managed properly otherwise these spaces will start deteriorating and this will result in creating crime cities, and

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A Critical Review on Planning & Designing Complete Intersections

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Abstract – Complete Streets is a method of designing, managing, operating and maintaining streets that permits safe access for all users, including transit users of all ages and abilities like motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians. The challenging interests of the transit users are significant at intersections as everyone is fighting to save 'time' to cross the particular intersection. Driver expectations must change to include sharing the road with other modes in urban and suburban environments where intersection users will suffer delays and conflicts involving cars, pedestrians, and bikes. This review paper makes it clear that access management goals are to maintain street safety and mobility while enabling access to land uses by regulating access location, design, spacing, and operation. The paper provides a review of the complete intersection designs as guided by the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT).

Key Words: Pedestrians, Intersections, Conflicts, Delays, Cyclists, Transit, Street, Urban

1. INTRODUCTION

This strategy also places a focus on the needs of those who have suffered from systematic underinvestment or whose needs have not been satisfied by a conventional transportation approach, including older folks, people with disabilities, those without access to cars, and various other communities.

The "Complete Streets" policy has provided a basic framework for including multi modal system for the proposed infrastructure and the brown field projects, strengthening the older areas and taking burden off the streets. [1].

This strategy has the following advantages:

- Improving accessibility for travellers;
- Promoting the use of alternative modes and routes of transportation;
- Creating more sustainable communities and societies;
- Increasing connectivity between communities, streets, and transit systems;
- Improving safety for motorists, cyclists and drivers especially pedestrians.

1.1 Design of Complete Streets

There is no one specific design prescription for Complete Streets, even if it is a process and approach to street design. Each one is distinct and reacts to its local environment. One or more of the following may be found on a complete street: curb extensions, bike lanes (or wide paved shoulders), special bus lanes, comfortable and accessible public transportation stops, frequent and safe crosswalks, median islands, accessible pedestrian signals, accessible pedestrian signals, accessible pedestrian signals, sidewalks, roundabouts, and more.

Even when employing a Complete Streets concept, streets will still look different in rural, suburban, and urban regions because of the differences in environment and user needs.

2. NEED OF THE COMPLETE STREETS DESIGN

Countries all around the world have witnessed an increasing need to make it safer and easier for citizens to walk, cycle, use free public transportation and drive. As, a city's population grow, more and more people seek urban amenities and better lifestyles. In western countries, healthcare costs and obesity, along with the rising fuel prices, still remain the number one reason of switching to public transportation.

According to Traffic Safety Facts [2] [3], a pedestrian was killed every 81 minutes in a traffic crash. **Table - 1** depicts the Pedestrian Fatalities data in North Carolina over a period of 10 years, from 2011-2020 [4].

Table - 1: Total Fatalities and Pedestrian Fatalities in Traffic Crashes, 2011-2020

Year	Total Fatalities	Pedestrian Fatalities	
		Number	Percentage of Total Fatalities
2011	32,479	4,457	14%
2012	33,782	4,818	14%
2013	32,893	4,779	15%
2014	32,744	4,910	15%
2015	35,434	5,494	15%
2016	37,806	6,080	16%



Assessing Multimodal Transportation

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Abstract: This research deals with the multimodal transportation systems and how they are integrated with various modes by identifying the issues, latest trends and methods used in the system. Studying various development plans for the infrastructure network, procedure for the analytical approach towards a successful transportation system in India and European countries. This is achieved by studying case reviews of how these technologies, and strategies are implemented in Multi-modal Transport Network (MTN). Also, comparative analysis of proposed as well as successful model examples of cities who have incorporated this system. Considering the examples of the system, a concluding analysis of the entire process and how well the system is effective in terms of mobility, transport hassle free environment thus providing a platform for multiple connectivity at a single place through this kind of transportation network.

IndexTerms - Development Plans, Integration with various modes, Multimodal Transportation systems comparative analysis, Mobility, System analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Multimodal transportation refers to a system that integrates different forms of transportation. It is an outgrowing field in terms of enhancing mobility patterns, smooth commuting and efficient transport system. Often, many researchers consider this as a backbone functioning of the global chain network worldwide (Xie, Feng, and Zhou 2022). One of the legacies experienced by this generation is the excellent transportation infrastructure, which includes road, rail, air, and water. Although it is a pipeline, the fifth mode can be added to this list even though it is a very specialised one (Nesterova et al. 2016). Despite this, the fifth one has just as much impact. All of these have mostly developed independently of one another. Along with sharing freight, they are in competition with one another for efficient resource utilisation and technological advancement. Each mode has a few distinctive characteristics (Aparicio, Arsenio, and Henriques 2022).

No single mode has the capacity to satisfy the needs of all shippers. Additionally, not all sorts of items can be transported using a single mode with comparable efficiency (Ding 2020). However, no amount of invention can make aeroplanes more efficient than railroads, and no advancement in railroad technology will allow water carriers to cross waterways (Aparicio, Arsenio, and Henriques 2022). The growth of a nation requires each of these strategies. It is therefore imperative to utilise each mode as efficiently as possible.

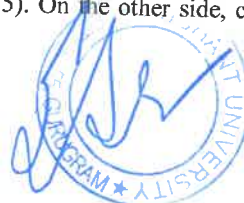
II. CONCEPT OF RESEARCH

The definitions and peculiarities of multimodal transportation offered by many writers are used to create the notion after they are integrated with Indian works. As opposed to the former scenario where various forms of transportation each operated as a separate entity (Dua 2015). Currently, many modes are better integrated and coordinated. The term "multimodal transportation" now refers to the consolidation of transportation by several modes (Wang and Fu 2021). Different terms, such as Multimodal, Intermodal, Co-modal, and Synchro modal, are in use in the literature and industry.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

In Europe, multimodal transportation is very common. The continent is blessed with several waterways that crisscross the land mass in addition to road and rail systems (Perez-Lespier 2013). As a result, it is now feasible and economical to transport goods using a variety of modes from gateway ports to the hinterland and vice versa. But things are different on the Indian subcontinent (Dua 2015). About 60 to 65 percent of all transportation is done by road, with rail coming in second (about 30 percent) (Pol, Roche, and Jur 2021). Six waterways play a relatively minor importance because they are concentrated in a few areas rather than being dispersed over the entire nation (Justin R Chimka 2015). On the other side, coastal shipping is currently being marketed as a cost-effective means of transportation.

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Right to the Indian City



Swati Dushyant Sisoudiya, Ankita Prakash Srivastava, Varsha Khetrupal

Abstract: In Indian governance studies, the urban government is largely understudied. Even less research has been done on it from the standpoint of citizenship and rights. In addition to the general requirement to make the city a more welcoming environment for its inhabitants, the right to the city entails the provision of fundamental urban amenities such as basic housing, clean drinking water, sanitary facilities, and a wide range of other necessities. In urban studies, governance has gotten the least attention, and the current discussion is only about governments in major cities. However, the idea of "right to the city" must be applied to cities of all scales. This paper investigates the significance of and potential applications for the Right to the City in Indian cities. It examines how the Right to the City is expressed internationally in both national and international legal frameworks, recounts Indian housing law precedent, and explains the political strategies of staking claims to urban areas in India. The methodology is based on the literature review, via a critical reading, of the available secondary data. This study analyses the Right to the City to highlight the prevalent issues and challenges in its implementation in India. The study concludes that affirming the right to the city as a basic right arising out of the Indian Constitution would lead to an improvement in urban governance, which would then be carried out in a more inclusive way, taking into consideration the fundamental urban and human rights of its residents and contributing to the larger goal of sustainable cities in India.

Keywords: Right to the City, Urban Governance, Indian Constitution, and Fundamental Human Rights.

I. INTRODUCTION

In India, research on governance has mostly ignored urban governance. Even little has been studied in terms of citizenship and rights. The challenges surrounding urban governance are covered in this paper that follows from the perspective of the right to the city. It is vital to emphasize this idea in the Indian context because many states have not properly implemented the constitutional requirements pertaining to urban governance. In addition to the greater need to transform the city into a citizen-friendly area, the right to the city entails the supply of minimal urban infrastructures such as basic housing, drinking water,

sanitation, and a myriad of other necessities. But what exactly is this Right to the City, though? And how does it factor into Indian legal doctrine?

Refugee crises in South Asia have demonstrated that those, fleeing persecution, who seek harbor in Indian cities encounter discrimination from city residents and authorities, compelling them to live lives well below the most fundamental human rights norms. This is a result of urban issues in Indian cities such as congestion, a shortage of available land, and resource constraints caused as a result of inadequate urban planning and legislation.

A division bench of the Delhi High Court ruled in *Ajay Maken v. Union of India*, a case involving the legitimacy of the demolition of Shakur Basti in Delhi, that slum-dwellers had a right to habitation and must be shielded from forcible and sudden displacement. The court cited "The Right to the City", a concept common in urban social movements and international law, in reaching its decision.

This paper investigates the significance of and potential applications for the Right to the City in Indian cities. It examines how the Right to the City is expressed internationally in both national and international legal frameworks, recounts Indian housing law precedent, and explains the political strategies of staking claims to urban areas in India. This study hypothesizes that the right to the city, which ensures "equal cities for all", can help refugees in the area since it successfully combines the perspectives of human rights, sustainable science, and urban planning.

A. Definitions

In 1968, Henri Lefebvre [7] made the phrase widespread, but he did it in a provocative rather than careful manner. He said that "the right to the city is like a cry and demand", which is the greatest definition. This right gently meanders through the unexpected turns of tourism and nostalgia, the return to the traditional city's center, and the beckoning of existing or recently constructed centralities [5]. He has it ramble through various places, covering things like "the right to information, the right to use numerous services, the right of users to express their opinions on the place and time of their activities in cities; it would also cover the right to use the center".

According to David Harvey [2], the right to the city is a communal right to alter the city and influence the urbanization process. Therefore, the right to the city encompasses much more than just the individual's access to the resources it contains; it also includes the right to transform the city into what we see fit in order to transform ourselves. Furthermore, transforming the city requires the exercise of a communal authority over the processes of urbanization, therefore it is a collective right rather than an individual one [4].

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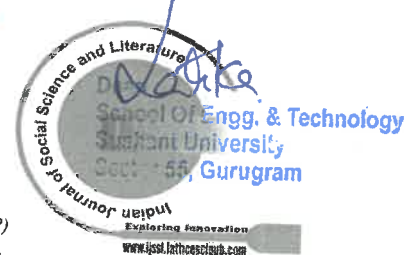
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Sustainable Eco-Resort

Ar. Jaideep Gill | Varsha Khetrapal

Abstract: Tourism is an industry born out of the social needs of a particular society. This will appear only after the country's economy is fully developed. Although this "industry" has traditionally been developed and managed by the social sciences. However, contributions from academia are the least recognized as they create scenarios of disproportionate contributions that lead to inefficient management. Upgrading the economic system of a brilliant eco-resort town is an idea that has been increasingly considered in the preparation and management of large cities. As the number of eco-tourists grows, the focus should be on contextual access instead of focusing on physical access. Artful interpretation of natural or cultural phenomena can enhance the tourism experience. The constant exposure of tech-savvy travellers to wildlife is driving their behaviour to a micro vanishing point. Tourism uses natural resources and has a negative impact on the environment. From an economic point of view, it makes sense to destroy part of the environment for the benefit of society. Interestingly, from a conservation perspective, economic gain does not always equate to environmental destruction.

Keywords: Sustainability, Eco-resort, Principles, Green model, Case Studies, Eco-resort Proposals

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A Critical Review on Sustainable Transportation

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Abstract:

Modern technology and the rapid expansion of the global economy have modernized our lives, but they have had a negative impact on the sustainability and ecology of the environment. The world has recently witnessed an increase in harmful gas emissions, severe global warming, and background air pollution. Internal combustion engine (ICE) car dependence is widely criticized for increasing air pollution and encouraging the continued use of fossil fuels, both of which endanger sustainable development. Electric vehicles (EVs) are environmentally friendly substitutes for conventional high-emission vehicles in this context, ensuring economic and social growth while also contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) by improving energy security. As a result, transportation sustainability is less concerned with finding technical solutions to real-world problems and more concerned with finding social, financial, and environmental solutions to complex societal problems. Modern transportation can be more than just an economical or technical solution; it can also be a planning strategy that considers the effects of multiple systems. It investigates the evolution of transportation and the recent incorporation of sustainability while taking a variety of modes of transportation into account.

Keywords: Sustainable Transportation, Green Vehicle, Environmentally Sustainable Transport, Factors of Sustainable Transportation, Review on Sustainability.

Introduction:

By increasing access to resources and markets, transportation promotes economic growth. It also enhances people's lives by connecting them to jobs, health care, education, recreation, and other amenities. As a result, transportation plays an important role in economic and social development. Nonetheless, it has a number of negative consequences, including traffic congestion, safety, pollution, and nonrenewable resource depletion. Sustainable transportation stems from the broader term of sustainable development, which encompasses all aspects of human activity. Transportation that is efficient and sustainable is an essential component of well-functioning and civilized societies. Indeed, both developed and developing countries are confronted with critical issues when it comes to selecting and planning for future transportation systems when there is a need for sustainable development that balances accessibility, mobility, human safety, and environmental protection. These general terms, which describe the movement of people and products in ways that are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable, are the foundation of the idea of sustainable transportation. Rising levels of gases associated with climate change are attributed in part to vehicle emissions. Carbon dioxide (CO₂),

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Phytoremediation: A Novel review on the Efficacy of Aquatic Plants in the Wastewater Treatment

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Abstract

Wastewater causes significant environmental harm. Researchers have created a variety of approaches to address this issue. In this study, phytoremediation technology was used to remove pollutants from wastewater so that it could be used for other purposes. This technology is one of the most promising because it is inexpensive, ecologically benign, and effective at removing pollutants. Using a methodical mapping approach, the aquatic plant is treated for domestic, commercial, and municipal wastewater as part of the phytoremediation process. Additionally, a comparative descriptive approach was used for the studied variables in the exclusions where it has been found that Eichhornia Crassipes is an aquatic weed that detached NO₂- and NO₃- up to 93% of industrial wastewater, High CNP-content wastewater was treated using canna lilies. The removal of BOD₃ (biological oxygen demand) and COD (chemical oxygen demand) ranged from 69.8 to 96.4% and 63.6 to 99.1%, respectively. In 21 days, Azolla filiculoides eliminated from municipal wastewater BOD (63%), PO₄ (84%), SO₄²⁻ (83%), Cl (76%), NO₃- (76%), COD (79%), and EC (49%).

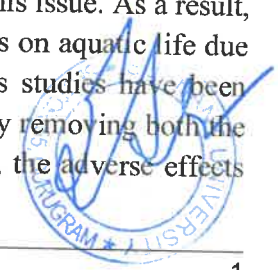
Keywords: Phytoremediation, Wastewater treatment, artificial wetland, Canna Lily, Azolla Filiculoides, Eichhornia Crassipes

1. Introduction

Water, without a doubt one of the most valuable natural resources on the planet, covers approximately 70% of the planet. In contrast, even though the earth contains an enormous amount of water, only 0.4% is available for consumption, the oceans and seas' 97% of the water is salty however the remaining 2.6% is apprehended in glaciers, polar ice caps, or underground. [1]

The global environment is being threatened by wastewater pollution. The problem of water pollution is getting worse. As industrialization and civilization advance, more wastewater is produced at a faster rate, endangering the ecosystem. Rapid population growth is a significant cause of this issue. As a result, the pollution level in the water bodies is constantly rising. There are negative effects on aquatic life due to the amount of waste present in water bodies. [2][3] In recent years, numerous studies have been conducted to examine aquatic life and prevent contamination of water bodies. [4] By removing both the organic content and major nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus from wastewater, the adverse effects

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RECYCLING OF CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION WASTE

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Abstract:

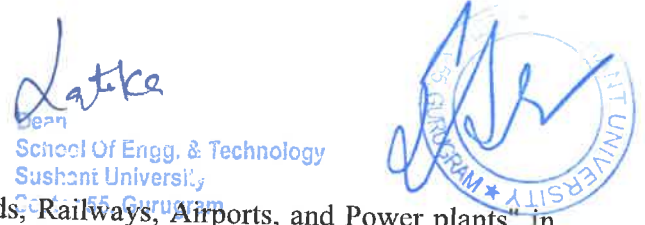
Buildings are a necessary component of development in every area of economic expansion, and they use resources both during construction and operation throughout the course of their lifetime. Buildings need a lot of resources during their design, construction, operation, upkeep, and finally disposal. The fact that construction represents a sizable portion of each development project allows us to estimate the quantity of resources used and waste produced.

In each of the country's five-year plans, the construction sector in India has contributed almost half of the total capital expenditure, and the trend in anticipated investment is still upward. C&D (construction and demolition) trash accounts for 25% of the 48 million tons of solid garbage produced yearly in India. Despite this, very little recycled material is used in construction. This is largely due to a number of reasons, including a lack of awareness on the part of designers and engineers, a lack of awareness campaigns and appreciation of using recycled materials, an unorganized market for recycled construction materials, a lack of an adequate solid waste management system in urban areas, a lack of tax incentives, and a lack of effective legislation on the use of recycled materials. It is past time to address the aforementioned difficulties with the usage of recycled materials in building in our nation in order to achieve economy in construction while also lessening the impact on natural resources, leading to a cleaner environment.

Keywords: sustainable, vast amounts of garbage, contaminate the air and water, use a lot of energy, water, and building materials

Introduction:

There is an urgent need for "building of Roads, Railways, Airports, and Power plants" in India, which has a population of over one billion people and an economic growth rate of more than 8%. A sizable portion of India's middle class, which is both vast and expanding, needs new homes. The consumption and waste production caused by people moving from rural to urban areas has put a significant strain on natural resources in order to supply the growing demand for goods and services as well as food, water, and energy. The Government of India has given the energy sector high priority due to the current conditions



A Critical Review of Livability and Identifying the Models for its Measurement

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ABSTRACT

Livability is a fundamental guiding concept for urban planning and governance, and its definition and evaluation have become a focus of research. The term 'livability' is mostly centred on phrases such as 'Quality of Life,' 'Well-being,' and 'Life satisfaction'. It was invented and widely used to refer to a complete, systematic strategy for reversing elements of twentieth-century urban planning techniques; yet the concept maintains its ambiguity. This research paper attempts to provide a clear explanation of this term by looking at various studies and approaches used for analysing cities in terms of livability. The paper also identifies various models for measuring livability and recommends a model that could be used to measure the livability index of community.

Keywords: Livability, Urban Planning, Livability Models. Quality of life, Well-being

Introduction

Livability refers to the condition of living environment that provides inhabitants with an adequate quality of life (Pandey, et al., 2013)(Lukumanab, et al., 2017). It is a place-based notion where a simple daily characteristic may have a tremendous influence on the wellbeing/happiness of a person, his family, and the community. Livability measures how effectively a city's-built environment or services meet citizens' needs and aspirations(Kamp , et al., 2003). Livability is a behaviour-related function of the combination of environmental and human variables (Gough, 2015). It is also a very subjective term: what is considered a livable community in one place may be despised in another. Cultures and lifestyles change expectations for urban design, transportation, and other infrastructure, as well as service provision. Nonetheless, livability is a compelling concept. The concept of livability represents overall quality of life and wellbeing, wherein the

attributes of the place helps in meeting the economic, social, cultural needs of the residents of a place, promoting their health and well-being while protecting the resources and the ecosystem (Council, 2002)(Badland , et al., 2014).

History

The growing amounts of environmental design research in the 1950s and 1960s laid the foundations for livability design. Campaigners like Jane Jacobs and William Whyte launched the neighbourhood preservation movement in the 1950s to protect dense, mixed-use urban communities. Affordability, accessibility, control efficiency, and equity were all identified as livability by Kevin Lynch (1960). To develop a framework for analysing urban livability, Lynch (1981) proposed the "Good City Form" idea (Patil & Patil, 2016). In the 1970s, the US and Europe started studying methods to improve urban livability by

Katika



RETHINKING TRANSIT-INDUCED GENTRIFICATION TO REDEFINE URBAN POLICIES IN INDIA

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Abstract

High-quality sustainable public transit (PT) systems are operational in many Indian metropolitan cities and are in the process of expanding further to serve more city area parts. The study proposes a novel methodology to evaluate various gentrification-related aspects to be considered in PT planning at both, the metro station area and along the metro line corridor, and devise a suitable framework to incorporate equity, transit accessibility and affordability for successful TOD planning. Hefty transit investments aid mobility and accessibility to different parts of the urban areas, but such investments simultaneously trigger property value increases along the transit corridor and its stations, uplifting rental houses' price and their costs. The current urban and transport policies and guidelines for Indian cities completely overlook the decline of diversity, especially in the historic core areas mainly due to gentrification. Transit-oriented development (TOD) has been endured by urban planners and policymakers as a remedy to deal with an array of urban problems including traffic congestion, housing shortage and noise pollution. However, preventing excessive gentrification linked with TOD is essential not only to safeguard social equity but also to prevent an increase in private automobiles and excess traffic jams on urban roads.

Keywords: transit-oriented development (TOD), gentrification, Delhi, Bengaluru, framework

Introduction

High-quality sustainable public transit (PT) systems are being developed and operational in many Indian metropolitan cities including Delhi, Bengaluru, Noida, and Gurugram (Joshi, et al., 2017; Chava, 2016). About 14 Indian metropolitan cities have operational metros and are in the process of expanding further to serve more city area parts. Many cities such as Delhi, Ahmedabad and Bengaluru have devised their transit-oriented development (TOD) guidelines to implement TOD by formulating station area plans (SAPs). Indeed, hefty transit investments aid mobility and accessibility to different parts of the urban areas (Suzuki, et al., 2013). But such investments simultaneously trigger property value increases along the transit corridor and its stations, uplifting rental houses' price and their costs. India has launched its 100 Smart Cities mission to prioritize infrastructure development based on smart systems and innovations, while Pacific cities across the Republic of Korea are paying impetus to have their citizen's opinions be called out for formulating city master plans and sensible urban policies (United Nations, 2019). The study proposes a novel methodology to evaluate various gentrification-related aspects to be considered in PT planning at both, metro station areas and along metro line corridors, and devise a suitable framework to incorporate equity, transit accessibility and affordability for successful TOD planning.

Paradigm Shift Required in Urban Planning to Achieve TOD Critical Appraisal of Delhi Master Plan 2041

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ARTICLE DETAILS

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Key words:

Delhi, Master Plan, TOD, Indicator,
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Abstract: Although there are many similar definitions of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) by different authors worldwide; but, in Indian context, TOD aims to create a moderate to high-density development with mixed land-uses within maximum walking distance of 800 m from a transit station. Delhi will be surpassing Tokyo as world's largest city with about 37.4 million population in 2018 by increasing its urban agglomeration population to about 38.9 million till 2030. Thereby, it becomes necessary to identify a set of criteria and indicators related with TOD that can evaluate the TOD policy enlisted in the recent Delhi's Master Plan prepared for the year 2041. The study has generated 12 indicators as population/commercial densities, mixedness of land uses, green public spaces, walkable/cyclable paths, intersection densities, station transit ridership, basic amenities at the station and safety and security of the commuters at the station, access to job opportunities within walkable distance from train station and parking supply of four wheelers/cycles at the station to be evaluated in the MPD 2041. The data for these indicators is readily available in the secondary sources, particularly Master Plan, either as quantified expression or qualitative in nature. The need is felt in the MPD 2041 to prepare and develop TOD typologies for successful TOD implementation as highlighted extensively in the literature review. Assigning TOD typology will take into account both, built environment and transport characteristics.

Introduction

Although there are many similar definitions of Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) by different authors worldwide; but, in Indian context, TOD aims to create a moderate to high density development with mixed land-uses within maximum walking distance of 800 m from a transit station. This will allow citizens to perform maximum pedestrian-based trips and access wide facilities such as work, leisure and shopping close to each other (MoHUA, 2017). Moreover, ensuring high transit ridership and effective utilization of transit facilities. The diverse elements related with land use and transportation planning allow TOD to undertake wide range of sustainable urban projects like urban regeneration, retrofitting, redevelopment, land value capture, and infrastructure planning projects (Global Platform for Sustainable Cities, World Bank, 2018). Many such projects have been earmarked across different parts of Delhi and will be executed as per the latest prepared Master Plan for Delhi (MPD) 2041. But, the whole focus of current national and state level policies is to boost up FARs near pivotal transit stations and corridors and important commercial areas like central business districts (CBDs) (Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, 2018). The

multimodal transport aspect fails to map out the problem of last-mile connectivity through the use of urban design principle. Urban rail systems are bound to bring significant land cover and land-use change along their corridor along with other changes including property values, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and urban mobility as well. All these affect urban sustainability in both positive as well as negative ways (Ahmad, et al., 2016). Thus, it becomes necessary that current land-use planning policies and practices typically investigate upon the rapid land use and cover change brought about by the MRTS. This study aims to do critical appraisal of Delhi's latest TOD policy envisioned in its Chapter 20, DEV4 of MPD 2041.

India's Urbanization Overview

According to the United Nations World Urbanization Prospects 2018 Report, India will be nearly doubling its urban population share during the period 2018 and 2050 as it will be adding nearly 416 million urban residents to its existing urban areas. Across many Indian cities, the growth of motorization is more than 20 percent annually and more than three-quarters of road accident deaths are of pedestrians and cyclers (Suzuki, et al., 2013). Across

An Appraisal of Vernacular Architecture of Bikaner: Climatic Responsiveness and Thermal Comfort of Havelis

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Abstract

The building sector is a significant energy-consuming sector. Sustainable and climate-responsive architecture offers possible solutions to these challenges. The principles evolved over many generations as observed in the vernacular architecture, constructed with locally available materials applying the local construction techniques and confined to the traditional knowledge system are more responsive to the climate than the newly built contemporary houses. This however is unexplored with scientific methods.

This research does so by exploring vernacular haveli and the contemporary house within the walled city of Bikaner. The vernacular havelis of Bikaner, a town in India's desert region are climate responsive. They have evolved from centuries of experience and observations of climate and Nature. The research looks at the Vernacular havelis of Bikaner, which is in use and also shares the same scale and location with the contemporary house. The thermal performance along with other parameters of the two housing types are compared in the two climatic extremes i.e. summer and winter. The comparison is done by physical data logging and in the adaptive behavior analysis of the users of the two. The research looks at the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the vernacular haveli and the contemporary house in Bikaner. The process involved an experimental setup. The findings show a preference for traditional houses over contemporary houses in terms of thermal comfort

Keywords: Climate responsive; Thermal comfort; Vernacular architecture; Havelis; Bikaner; India.

Introduction

The natural and passive systems in buildings use non-mechanical methods to maintain a comfortable indoor temperature and are a key factor in mitigating the impact of buildings on the environment. The traditional architecture of the past is the best pointer in this regard and constitutes outstanding evidence of being climate-responsive and energy conscious. They display years of embodied experience built on the relationship between building and climate, implying a logical analysis, the consideration of appropriate principles, and rational use of resources (Kamal, 2007). The climate-sensitive nature of sustainable design, as well as its awareness of regional environmental and material concerns, demand a fresh look at the issue of traditional architecture as it pertains to the practice of sustainable building. The inherent and timeless knowledge of traditional architecture remains key to the future of responsible design and planning, providing an important foundation of design initiatives that will inspire technological advancements that might one day alleviate our reliance upon energy abusive

Developing a Framework to Evaluate Occupant Perception, Satisfaction, and Adaptive Behavior in a Green Building Workplace

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Abstract: This paper presents the development of the Workplace Survey on Occupant Perception, Satisfaction, and Adaptive Behavior (WSOPSAB) framework designed in the context of Indian office buildings. It is developed as a potential communication tool, providing a platform for occupants to share their valuable experiences, preferences, and comfort requirements with building operators. It also serves as a means to educate, build awareness, influence, and motivate occupants for pro-environmental behaviors, further contributing positively to building energy performance. The development of WSOPSAB is based on the energy performance gap between actual operational energy use and preconstruction energy performance predictions in green buildings. The selective literature review presented in this paper explores the performance gap and identifies occupants as key stakeholders whose actions and interaction systems within the building need an evaluation for achieving the projected performance targets. The paper also highlights the limitations in existing established methods to investigate various inquiry levels of building and occupant interaction systems like understanding occupants' perception and satisfaction scores, identifying uncomfortable conditions with preferences, linking uncomfortable conditions to adaptive behavior, and its overall impact on building energy performance, thus completing the whole loop of evaluations. The design of WSOPSAB aims to evaluate this complete loop of interaction system of occupants within the building space. Further, the paper discusses the parametric survey sections: domains, various uncomfortable conditions, and possible adaptive behavior that occupants may adopt through available space interfaces. At last, the paper concludes by discussing the further development and implementation of the WSOPSAB tool for various building typologies.

Keywords: Building Operational Energy Performance, Occupant Satisfaction, and Adaptive Behavior, Post Occupancy Evaluation (POE), Workplace Survey on Occupant Perception, Satisfaction, and Adaptive Behavior (WSOPSAB)

Introduction

Globally, the building industry is identified as one of the key contributors to carbon-related emission and climate change problems, bringing the sustainability and energy efficiency of architectural built forms and spaces into prime focus (Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy [AEEE] 2017). To evaluate the efficiency of the built sector, green building ratings and certification systems are well established. However, these systems emphasize efficient design and construction phases with more focus on the physical characteristic of the buildings, whereas operational efficiency is not mandatorily evaluated in the post-occupancy phase of a building (Preiser, White, and Rabinowitz 2015). Other than building design and the construction life-cycle phase, energy-efficient space operation is also crucial for reducing detrimental impacts on the environment and economy (Zuo and Zhao 2014a). To attain actual space energy efficiency, it is important to conduct real-time building operation investigations and measures throughout the whole building operational life cycle with post-occupancy evaluations (POE) of the building. Such investigations can provide an opportunity to evaluate the translation of adopted green policies and systems at the time of actual use with input regarding occupant involvement and adaptation over the operational years (Brown and Cole 2008).

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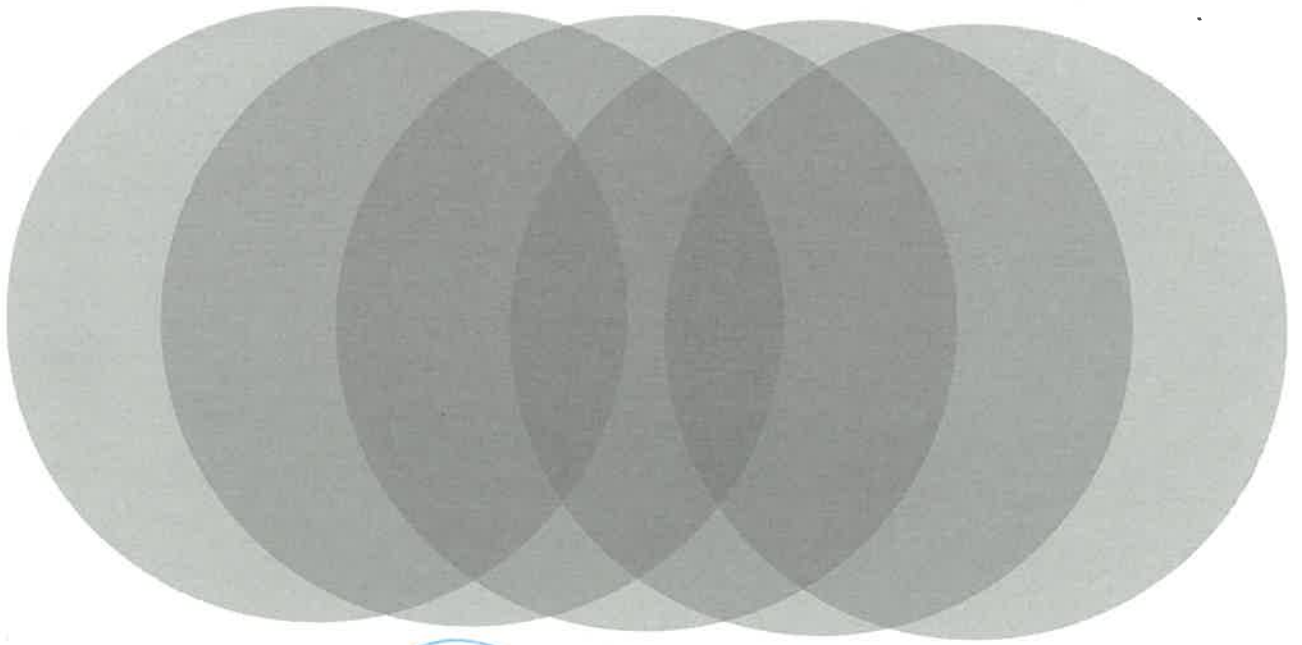
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NEWS LETTERS ONLINE



THE IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE: TAKING THE CASE OF PHOOLWALON KI SAIR, MEHRAULI

12



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ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has drastically impacted the arts and culture sector around the world. There is a severe research gap in studies for the knowledge of heritage with regards to the pandemic. The aim of this research paper is to understand the effect of the pandemic on intangible and built heritage, taking the case of Phoolwalon ki Sair, Mehrauli.

Phoolwalon ki Sair or the procession of the florists is a week-long festival where people of different faiths offer a floral chaadar and pankha at the Dargah of Khwaja Bakhtiar 'Kaaki' and the Yogmaya Temple in the heritage precinct of Mehrauli, Delhi. The procession takes place every year in the months of September-October. The pandemic years provided a unique opportunity to study the short and long term impact of the it on communities, livelihoods and built heritage linked with this festival. This may help perhaps propose a sustainable framework for a post pandemic world for heritage to remain relevant and help people recover a sense of continuity, dignity and empowerment.

The research for this paper was conducted in three stages, namely the literature review, primary data collection and secondary data collection. The literature review encompasses data sourced by searching with keywords related to the research topic and formulating it in terms of a scholarly interpretation. The primary data collection involved formulation data in form of visits to Mehrauli and interviews with stakeholders. The secondary data collection encompasses the literature study to further organize and create a framework for the primary data collected. The scope of this study was limited to the procession path of the festival in the precinct of Mehrauli. The limitation in this study was the enforcement of covid lockdowns, due to which data collection was affected but whenever during the two years of the pandemic i.e. 2020-2021 there were times when the world was open, research was conducted.

In conclusion, it was found that there needs to be support and aid from the government reaching the craftsmen and the artists. Social media could also be used as an effective tool to form an archive of the festival for future generations and we, as people need to create a discourse around this, come forward in these difficult times of the pandemic to create a better world.

Keywords: Pandemic, Cultural heritage, Phoolwalon ki sair, Festivals, Traditional livelihoods, Sustainability

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

At the height of the global lockdown, a lot of countries had closed their World Heritage sites or monuments. It is estimated that the short and long-term economical consequences are would be massive as many of these natural and cultural sites solely base there revenue on tourism. These sites also use this revenue, in turn to carry out conservation or archaeological work. It is also said that ninety percent of these sites had closed for the public during the covid lockdowns and as many as one in eight may never reopen again (Wahba, et al., 2020).

Also, with the current scenario of covid-19, affecting the world as a global pandemic we are as a society at our most vulnerable. At such times of crisis, access to and care for the cultural heritage may help vulnerable people recover a sense of continuity,

dignity and empowerment. In the near future, what will be called the new normal, the acknowledgment and safeguarding of the cultural heritage, will be a strong anchor for the world in returning to normalcy (UNESCO, 2013). Further, the cancellation various events namely as rituals, festivals, and other different types of traditional practices will have a direct impact on the communities involved with them (Wahba, et al., 2020). For instance, for Phoolwalon ki Sair, there are certain communities involved like the weavers who weave the pankha or the fan.

The culture of a people, society or community always leaves its imprints on the built heritage (UNESCO, 2013). Tangible heritage includes archaeological sites, historic cities, areas and seascapes as well as gardens and places associated with historic events. UNESCO (2013) has also stressed on the importance of intangible cultural heritage, including oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive event. From Eid to Diwali, India plays host to a wide variety and styles of celebrations. Further, in Delhi, we also see a mix of celebrations taking place year round by different communities. This is evident when one studies a precinct as Mehrauli, a confluence of activity also reflects the same with the Phoolwalon Ki Sair and social heritage and other local traditions associated with which can be identified with the place, linking it to the built (Vasavada & Thakur, 1991). Phoolwalon ki Sair is a phenomenon related to built heritage touchpoints and placemaking, which have been explored further in this paper.

Historians such as Rana Safvi (2020), have also argued that the built heritage of Mehrauli is "living". According to her, the built heritage of Mehrauli is best understood as a continuing process in "time" (historical time) and "place" (Mehrauli). The act of building in the past was a physical manifestation of the philosophy, ideals, and building traditions. Phoolwalon Ki Sair or what is called the procession of flower-sellers rallies their way down the flower-sellers' market street in Mehrauli. There are dances of the Kathak form, songs sung in the form of qawwalis, a myriad of lights, huge pankhas or fans that are made of mostly palm leaves and are decorated with flowers and tinsel, and circus acrobats

The flower pankhas are transported through the narrow paths in Mehrauli in a massive parade that is accompanied by fire dancers. The Lodhis constructed the Jahaz Mahal lying at the banks of the Shamsi Talab near the Bazaar street, where the cultural event is held. The Jog Maya temple is nearby, hidden behind the mausoleum of Adham Khan, and it is a significant architectural landmark (INTACH, 2012a).

1.1.1 ON MEHRAULI

Mehrauli is an important historic "urban village" of Delhi, it is also referred to as Lal Kot, which is one of the cities of Delhi. It is also synonymous to the Qutub complex which has been selected for nomination in the list of World Heritage sites (Vasavada & Thakur, 1991). Besides the complex, Mehrauli is home to a wide variety of other noteworthy buildings and clusters of



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LUCKNOW: AN ARCHITECTURAL DEEP DIVE AND TRAVELOGUE

Ar. Savar Suri



Rumi Darwaza Front View



Chota Imambara Front View with front water body

Lucknow, a culturally and architecturally rich historical city in Northern India has experienced numerous influences from its conception. Having developed spontaneously on the banks of River Gomti, its origin has been said to be traced back to King Lakshman followed by multiple rules and regimes. It was however during the reign of the nawabs that the city prospered in the context of culture, arts and crafts and architecture. British influence was more evident after the first war of Indian independence in 1857 when they interfered with the fabric of the city to comply with their standards of safety, cleanliness and security, but led to the disturbance of the existing coherent urban fabric.

Most of the structures are located within, or in close proximity to the densely packed historic core of the city with inadequate infrastructure, much like other developing urban centres in India (Kantor and Nair, 2005). It seems the historical snub of the river Gomti to call Awadhi culture as Ganga-Yumuni Tehzeeb though neither of these two rivers flows through the Lucknow. The Gomti river, a loop of river Ganga, does not carry the tag of the 'holy' river but supported the settlements of Lucknow and its proximity. The southern bank of the river highlights the unique interaction and the adventures of Mughals, Nawabs, and colonial dynasties. The Lucknowi passion for the river and its banks is as old as the city. Today too, the river has a special place in the heart of its citizens. Lucknow's buildings represent different

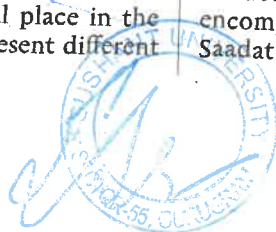
architectural styles with many symbols. More than half of the buildings constructed during the Nawabi and British periods are located in the old area of the city like Chowk, Aminabad, and Hazaratganj. Among existing architecture, there are religious buildings such as Imambara, mosques, and other Islamic shrines as well as centuries-old structures such as fenced gardens, baradaris and brick layered complexes.

Pre-Nawabi Period Architecture

This is the first significant stage of Lucknow's architecture. There are very few monuments dating to the Sur and Mughal eras such as Lakshman Tila or Macchi Bhavan and Akbari Gate.

Nawabi Period Architecture

The history of Lucknow's architecture commenced when Nawab Asaf Ud Daula (1775-1798) shifted the headquarters of his government from Faizabad to Lucknow. Following the migration of learned men, poets, artists and soldiers from Delhi and Faizabad, this new centre became the nucleus of an urbane, literate and sophisticated society. In the last decades of the eighteenth century, the exodus from Delhi carried with it the descendants of those master architects and craftsmen who had been employed for generations by the Mughal emperors of Delhi. This phase has been further subdivided into two, the first of which dates from 1775 to 1800, encompassing the reigns of Nawab Asaf Ud Daula and Nawab Saadat Ali Khan.



A B-SCHOOLS SERVICE QUALITY MEASURE: SCALE DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION

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 Priyanka Sehgal, New Green Field College of Engineering and Technology
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ABSTRACT

Purpose: The main objective of this study is to develop an empirically validated scale so that it is easier to measure the perception of students in respect of quality of services they are getting in B-Schools. **Design/methodology/approach:** A 27 item questionnaire on service quality in B-school was developed and tested for reliability and validity using both exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses. SPSS 19 and AMOS 20 were used for exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis. The data was collected from MBA and BBA students of different B-schools in Delhi NCR. **Findings:** The study identified six factors namely Reliability, Physical evidence, Development, Competence, Responsiveness and Delivery as the key dimensions of service quality for B-School. **Originality/value:** This scale can be a great help for the industry to set up new benchmarks in the course development, academic industry interface, effective training and above all placements. Since different dimensions have been found in this research each dimension can be taken as yardstick for the overall enhancement in the quality of a B-School.

Keywords: Service quality, B-School, Scale Development, Education, BSCQUAL.

INTRODUCTION

Education is a significant institution given the shift to a knowledge economy. Scholars Malarvizhi; et al (2014) studies about service sector and also states that the fastest growing sector in today's era is the service sector and there is a shift for the countries from producing to services. They stated that rendering pure services are done by educational institutes by delivering a platform for higher education which involves various features of a service. Gruber et al. (2010) study various features that higher education has in respect to delivering their services that is heterogeneous, intangible and perishable. In today's world the standardization for higher education becomes very difficult as experience in service sector differs from one situation to other situation and thus results in making services difficult to standardize. Therefore; the perishability criterion is satisfied because it is difficult to store higher education. But now because of digitalization this is also not difficult and the situation can be overcome, for instance, the emergence of and video conferencing technologies and internet based learning (Cuthbert, 1996a). With advancement in technology and because of various innovations the perishable feature can be overcome. The fastest growing industry these days is higher education which results in placing greater emphasis in meeting all the needs and various expectations of their customers and here the customers are the students. The literature and various studies reveal that in education sector the service quality is considerably found still undeveloped. Therefore, many efforts have been made on commercial services (Sultan & Wong, 2010). Oldfield & Baron, 2000 states earlier all institutions that provides higher education in education sector are not considered as "pure"



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Social Media Influencers: Key to Influence Consumer's Intention to Purchase Fitness Products

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Abstract---According to Nielsen research, homebound clients have resulted in a 60% increase in global video content consumption. The frequency with which content creators did live video sessions on social media platforms rose as well in 2020. According to research, 54% of shoppers do a search on social media for product reviews posted by influencers before making a buy. Social media influencers (abbreviated as SMIs) now play a key role in marketing for a wide variety of firms. The goal of this study was to ascertain the importance of similarity and activity of social media influencers (SMI) on customer purchasing decisions about fitness and health products. A structured questionnaire was used to survey 90 respondents from Delhi/NCR. Multiple Regression analysis was used to analyze the data in SPSS. The data reveal that the attractiveness, expertise, and trustworthiness of branded material associated with fitness products shared by SMIs has a significant impact on followers' purchase intentions for such products.

Keywords---Social Media, Social Media Influencers, Intentions, Purchase Decisions, Fitness products.

Introduction

While influencer marketing is a relatively new idea in its current, digital evolution, as is the case with all consumer marketing processes, the underlying motivations are fundamental human motives. Fitness and a healthy lifestyle SMI divides her time between idea generation, content creation, fan engagement, and brand negotiations. They are the new age's leading lights. These twenty-something SMIs are snatching up some of the industry's largest companies, from Pizza Hut and Dairy Milk to BMW and Myntra. For Shivesh Bhatia, 23, who has 1.8 lakh

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Augmenting Accelerated Learning through Disruptive Visual Works during Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Covid-19 pandemic came as a Disruption in the conventional knowledge dissemination as physical interaction between authors and receivers was severed overnight. During this scenario the role of Visuals increased in teaching and in co-creation of information dissemination sessions. Disruptive Visual Works (DVWs) needed to be put in practice to speed up the acceleration of dissemination and implementation at different levels for different participants by stimulating Visual Spatial Intelligence and Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence to encourage critical thinking, active participation and to co-create solutions for given scenarios. Digital preparation of the information in the virtual world allowed convenient use of such visual tools through application software like Miro, Mural, JamBoard and Lucid Chart. As part of the road map of digital learning, a visual thinking workshop was arranged in which 73 participants participated in the questionnaire put at the end of the workshop to understand the way forward while introducing self-drawn visual components. Workshop exposed participants behavior on the skills unlearned and challenges in rekindling Visual-Spatial Intelligence and Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence. To conclude it was found out that participants are aware of visual components in an activity but have hesitation to put it in practice and require encouragement to make the best use of it in accelerated learning.

Keywords— Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence, Cognitive Spheres, Disruptive Visual Works, Linguistic Intelligence, Visual Spatial Intelligence

I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 pandemic came as a Disruption in the conventional knowledge dissemination as physical interaction between authors and receivers was severed overnight. Prior to Covid-19, when we talked about information, we always focused on information in the form of text; rarely did we include visuals and pictures in the same. But Covid-19 brought an overnight change and wherever we looked around whether it is on the streets, screens or on the web, visuals became the primary source of communication. Textbooks and digital learning platforms now a day have a lot of images to help the learners understand the concepts better

and faster. Facilitators also use different visual facilitation methods for understanding new concepts faster & better and for co-creation of solution incorporating visual thinking [1].

If we talk about information literacy in the pre Covid-19 era, the use of visuals as the primary source of knowledge transfer through different mediums to invoke Visual Spatial Intelligence for interpretation and execution of given scenario was in practice and was in practice Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence to increase participants level of involvement to increase co-creation quotient [2]. As it is said that when we study only from text/hear we are able to retain around 10% of the total, whereas when study the information through visuals it increases up



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Drawing your Way through Change Management: Implementing Visual Interventions for Acceleration

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Abstract

Change is a continuous process and bringing change is never easy. When bringing a change, which could be on the principle of Lewin's Change Model, it is important for the change management personnel of the company to make sure that the change sought is well communicated, accepted by all the stake holders to put together their Head, Heart and Hands into it, implemented effectively and in the shortest span of time. The challenge is whether only verbal communication will suffice and the teams will be able to create a visual of the scenario or if the teams are provided a visual process like visual facilitation which helps in creation of the visual expected. This study explores implanting such visual interventions as feedback loops of Vickery's Model of Information Transfer to create a 'Triple Glow' of the information for the acceleration of the change. Outcome of the interventions has been positive and could be added at any stage of the process even if the resources are minimal.

Keywords— Change Management, Visuals, Information Transfer, Lewin's Change Model

I. INTRODUCTION

Change Management broadly consists of goals, processes or technologies of an organization which are under any kind of transition, transformation or change as such. The aim of bringing a change in an organization by any kinds of means and methods is with the sole purpose of making a tangible and visible difference for betterment on continuous basis in well-orchestrated way as said by Zorn et. Al. [1]. In this paper, we use the term visual works to designate all the graphic means used to represent transitions, changes or transformations of the organizations.

Change leaders and management team make strategies ensuring involvement of the employees at every step of the problem being addressed by means of visual management. Necessity to introduce visual management of the change process is with the sole purpose of enhancing the potential of the dynamic process.

However, this introduction of visual management is done on episodic basis as per the need of the change process [2] (Fig. 1).

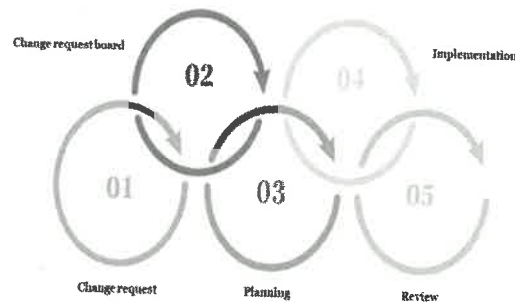


Fig. 1 Change Management Process

II. BRINGING CHANGE THROUGH VISUAL MANAGEMENT

Every organization keeps on exploring its growth potentials whether through market places locally or globally. Different possibilities are explored for this purpose, whether through introduction of new products or services.

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THE ADOPTION OF CRYPTO CURRENCY

Abstract

The emergence of Blockchain technology did much to raise the frenzied interest for digital currencies and succeeded in attracting significant attention from central banks across the globe to monitor the developments in digital currencies and the possibility of changing the financial landscape of the economy. This study is exploratory with a discussion on the motivation for a central bank to launch digital currency for retail use, possible benefits, and implications of such a decision.



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the concentration of power and riches. The Government is in charge of issuing and controlling the currency. Inflation is caused by the infinite supply of fiat currency. Before Bitcoin, the only method to use money digitally was to go through a middleman, such as a bank. Bitcoin, on the other hand, revolutionized that by developing a decentralized form of currency that allowed individuals to trade directly without the use of a middleman.

EVOLUTION OF DIGITAL CURRENCY

Bitcoin Whitepaper 2008

The Bitcoin blockchain was created as a peer-to-peer electronic payment system that was created to be independent of banks' influence and control. The entire bitcoin network validates and confirms each Bitcoin transaction. Because there is no single point of failure, shutting down, manipulating, or controlling the system is nearly impossible. The rapid expansion of crypto currencies, as well as their promise to improve payment systems by removing the need for intermediaries, has prompted central banks to take action in answer to the question whether to switch from fiat to digital currency.

Satoshi Nakamoto, the developer of Bitcoin, issued a whitepaper explaining the technological underpinnings of the cryptocurrency in 2008, calling it "a peer-to-peer version of electronic cash." The paper went over the fundamentals of Bitcoin, such as transactions and privacy. Instead of relying on central authorities, Bitcoin uses encryption to manage the creation and transfer of money. Finally, on January 8, 2009, Satoshi Nakamoto, the bitcoin creator, released Bitcoin Vol. 1, announcing the creation of bitcoin.

The year 2010 marked the beginning of the first cryptocurrency valuation and the opening of *Bitcoin.Market.com*, the first Bitcoin exchange. More digital currencies, such as Dogecoin in 2013, Ether in 2015, etc., arose as a result of the bubble. In 2013, there were 66 different types of crypto assets; by 2016, that number had risen to 644. In January 2019, there were 2,116, up from 1,335 at the end of 2017. As of 2021, there are over 8,000 cryptocurrencies in circulation.

Dogecoin is an open-source peer-to-peer digital money that is neither a business nor a legal organization with a physical address. Technically, it functions according to norms that

INTRODUCTION

The seminal paper on blockchain technology, written by Stuart Haber and W.Scott Stronetta in 1991 defines how blockchain technology works and describes applications that decentralize the integrity of digital data. What began as a time-stamping solution has grown into something that is already moving the entire industry sector. To work, blockchains require cryptography. The fascinating thing about blockchain technology is that it was created as a by-product of the invention of Bitcoin. The cryptocurrency sector arose out of a desire to counter

Infrastructure Development in India: The Way Ahead

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Abstract

Infrastructure development is prerequisite in transforming a slow-moving economy into an advanced one. In the Global Competitiveness Index, India's rank is 70 out of 140 countries for infrastructure quality in the world. As per the recent estimation, to convert the vision of \$5 trillion economy into reality, \$4.51 trillion needs to be invested by 2030 in building the infrastructure of the country. Great efforts in the form of huge investment in infrastructure is required if we want to convert this dream into reality. The latest Budgetary outlay of Government of India for infrastructure sector of ₹100 lakh crore which is streamlined to be invested on infrastructure over the next 5 years and more than 6,500 projects will boost the economic development of the country. Infrastructure industry encompasses sectors such as social and commercial infrastructure, communication, energy, transport and water sanitation.

This article is an attempt to study the public private partnership (PPP) model in infrastructural development in India. This research article has six sections as follows. Section 1 aims at defining the importance of infrastructure for economic growth of the country. Section 2 provides the discussion on PPP model. Section 3 explains the review of literature. Section 4 represents the research problem and research question followed by discussion and possible solutions in Section 5 and, finally, Section 6 of the article represents the conclusions and the limitations along with the direction for future research.

Keywords

PPP (public private partnership), GOI (Government of India), infrastructure, bond market, financial market, economic growth

JEL Classification: M48, R42, F65, G32

1. Introduction

Infrastructure industry plays a pivotal role in every economy because of its expected large economic and social impact. Infrastructure is the backbone of an economy. Efficient infrastructure is a precondition for market development and growth output. For an emerging economy like India, good amount of investment in Infrastructure will be required to accelerate the growth of the economy. Substantial literature exists for the importance of sound infrastructure for the economic growth (Calderón and Servén 2004; Canning

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