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FROM THE DESK OF CHIEF EDITOR

Dr. Nishith Rai, Director

The COVID-19 pandemic has been raging for the past one year and there seems to be a never-ending phenomenon. In the light of a looming third wave of the pandemic, there is a real need to look at some of the ways we look at our society.

The scientific community across the globe in fact had been predicting (in the light of the Ebola virus crisis a few years ago, the H1N1 influenza and the NIPAH virus) a global pandemic for some time and had clearly stated that existing health infrastructure was inadequate to meet such eventualities. However, to be fair a pandemic of such epic scale is perhaps a once in a century phenomenon and would have stressed any health infrastructure irrespective of how superior it is. In India COVID-19 pandemic has largely remained an urban phenomenon. However, there is recognition of the fact that the outbreak is gradually making ingress into the peri-urban, rural and tribal areas. In order to combat the spread there is growing recognition that the primary health infrastructure in these areas will need to be geared and reoriented to manage COVID-19 cases effectively before the situation goes beyond manageable levels. There has been no doubt about the fact that COVID-19 pandemic has laid bare certain fissures in the public health management system in place in India. We would however not discuss these issues here as it is beyond the scope of this paper.

We have found that the high concentration of population and economic activities in cities have often exacerbated the COVID-19 infections rate and led to conditions that have been akin to a ticking time bomb in terms of a health crisis. In many respects, a highly contagious disease like COVID-19 has forced us to rethink the urban and rural management and urban design. The pandemic and the resultant lockdown has thrown into question the existing priorities in terms of transportations, health infrastructure, concentration of population, migrant population and their role in socio-economic milieu of the urban centres while keeping in mind the importance of environmental concerns and basic infrastructure for all. In our attempts to combat and win over this still raging pandemic we should not lose sight of the fact that this is



not going to be the last pandemic to hit the human race and there will be many more to come. In any case the COVID-19 pandemic should be a wakeup call to develop our health infrastructure and urban planning keeping in mind the environmental factors and then perhaps we may not have to bear such unimaginable costs again.

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

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

Lucknow
June, 2021



(Dr. Nishith Rai)
Director



FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR

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

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

In this issue of Urban Panorama, Dr. Indrasen Singh, in his paper titled, 'Requirement of Transit Oriented Development in Nagpur City', explores the case of TOD in Nagpur city and examines the experiences of successful implementation of TOD in different cities around the world have enriched our understanding of TOD concepts. The primary objective of this study was to study the different kind of problems which were faced by Nagpur citizen regarding transportation problems, demographic problems, parking issues, accessibility issues and land use pattern. It critiques these attempts and presents suggestions for Nagpur city to achieve a development that is more oriented to transit than being adjacent to it.

Dr. Baby Kizhakkekalam, in her paper titled, 'Health Care Assessment on the Eve of Corona Pandemic: With Special Reference to Kerala', discusses about how Kerala model that was hit by the Covid 19 pandemic before any other part of India became a test case in dealing with such a crisis. Kerala was lauded across the world once again as a success story in containing this unprecedented pandemic, in treating those infected with the help of well organised health care management system, and in making needed provisions for those adversely affected by the pandemic. But as it turned out, this celebration was premature as Kerala soon faced a third wave of Covid 19 infections. The paper is an attempt to assess the efficiency of the existing healthcare system, structure, provisions, management, and governance on the eve of Covid19 pandemic in Kerala.

Soumya Mushriff, Ashish Pandey and Dr. Chetan R. Patelin their paper titled, 'Augmentation of additional housing stock through redevelopment policies to bridge the housing shortage in Indian context', study various schemes that have been launched at Central as well as State level. These schemes include providing Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), Slum redevelopment, affordable housing. However, the housing demands for the poor and needy have not been completely met and therefore the present housing scenario in urban India is studied and analyzed. At state level, MMGY (Mukhya Mantri Gruh Yojana) is studied and Surat



is taken as a case study for analyzing the current scenario in the city. Based on the data collection, analysis is done and finally various models, with respect to the inferences and within the guidelines of the schemes are proposed to overcome the shortcomings in the Housing sector at National as well as State level. A framework of policy is thus proposed which takes into account the dilapidated buildings of Surat city which can be taken under redevelopment to overcome the problem of housing shortage. The proposed model can be modified and applied to different cities as well as per respective acts and context of the city.

OnkarK. Chothe and Vinay Mohan Agrawal in their paper titled, 'Water resource management through modeling approaches: A critical Review', study the need for implementing sustainable techniques to conserve the water resources. The main aim of this work is to assess the current trends in water resource management and to evaluate the performance of hydrological models used for water resource management. To achieve the set objective, methodology used, literature regarding the water resource management is studied and focus is given on current status and research gap. The work includes different hydrological models and technology used namely; Conjunctive water use (Cu) optimization by Dynamic programming, ANFIS, PSO, Linear programming (LP), Nonlinear programming (NLP), Genetic algorithm (GA), and Rainwater harvesting (RWH), SWAT, MODFLOW, MIKE-SHE. The results of work show the current practices being used throughout the globe for water resource management with some potential alternatives to conserve the natural resources. The conclusions of this work will be helpful to researcher and water managers to strengthen the water resource management.

P. Sharma and V.P. Sharma, in their joint paper titled, 'Waste Management: Importance, Challenges, Monitoring Strategies for Pandemic Scenario and Continual Improvements', discusses about the waste management during the Pandemic, concerns and steps being taken but amidst several challenges strategic planning for minimization and preventive measures that need to be taken to fulfill the sustainable development goals (SDGs) with consideration of cost effective technologies.

Yashi Tiwari, in her paper titled, 'Preparedness - a strategic practice for disaster management: a study from Madhya Pradesh', highlights the importance of preparedness in disaster management and based upon expert opinion survey, conducted across 250 respondents engaged in the field of disaster management, and well aware about disaster management process of Madhya Pradesh, a central state of India. The respondents were enquired about various aspects of disaster management and preparedness based upon an empirically designed questionnaire. A null hypothesis was developed that there exist no relation between preparedness and efficient disaster management. ANOVA technique was used to check the validity of the Hypothesis, from the responses of the expert opinion survey. The study found that the null hypothesis is rejected and concludes with a set of findings and conclusions based upon outcome of the statistical analysis.



Dr. S. Srikantaswamy, Akshatha G., M. R. Abhilash and K. Jagadish in their paper titled, 'Synthesis and characterization of manganese oxide nano-flowers and their application for efficient dye degradation, heavy metal and its biological importance', report for the first time a novel rapid synthesis method for manganese oxide (MnO) nanoflower by a simple facile reaction, obvious and consistent one-dimensional MnO nano-flowers with diameters of 1.2–6.4 nm were prepared by hydrothermal treatment of homogeneous solution of hydrated MnO₄ and K₂MnO₄ with a little H₂O₂. Leading control of hydrothermal, an excellent surface of MnO was obtained and its morphology was investigated. The crystal structures of as synthesized MnO products have been characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) with the particle size of the title material is estimated to be 4.2 nm. The morphology of the product was examined by Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope scanning and the chemical composition was analyzed using energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). The prepared Janus Green-B (JG-B), and effluent contaminated with heavy metal Chromium(Cr), Nickel(Ni), Lead(Pb), Copper(Co), Zinc(Zn), Cadmium(Cd) and Arsenic(Ar) was successfully degraded. The antibacterial activity was done by using synthesized MnO nano-flowers through Escherichia coli; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Staphylococcus aureus; Bacillus subtilis. These results prove flexible and superficial tactic for nano-flower manganese oxide with special and ample architectures, which may highlights their potential applications due to the improved surface activity, photo-catalytic performance of dye, heavy metal, biological screening applications.

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

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

Lucknow
June, 2021


Rachna Rishi
Publication Officer



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

Nishith Rai



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

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Tables and Figures should be indicated by numbers (Table 1) and not location (the Table below).

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