

## **Landform and Land Use Characteristics in Leh Valley with special reference to Leh City and Adjacent Stakmo Fan Area**

**Rupam Kumar Dutta<sup>1</sup> and Deepa Bhattacharjee<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *The present paper is concerned with landform and land use characteristics in Leh valley with special reference to Leh city and adjacent Stakmo fan area. In order to assess vulnerability of local resources interrelationship between landform and land use pattern has been studied based on several secondary data sources and field observations. The paper has revealed change detection study of land use land cover area of the Leh town based on topographical map and google earth satellite image (1975 and 2020). For better understanding about landform and land use characteristics different quantitative techniques including morphometric investigation (relative relief, ruggedness index, drainage density, road density), Digital Elevation Model in Leh city and its adjacent area have been done. Different parts of Leh town are characterised by the conversion of vast areas of barren land (mainly stony waste land) into built-up environment under settlement and tourism sectors. Salient channel forms of the river Indus and its tributary Stakmo nala have been discussed based on field observation and google earth satellite image (2020). Perception study of the local people regarding the changing land use pattern over Stakmo fan has been emphasised in this work.*

**Key Words:** *Landforms, land use change, Stakmo fan, quantitative study, environmental vulnerability.*

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## **Conceptualizing the Impacts of Covid-19 on Textile Industry in India**

**Bhairu Lal Yadav<sup>1</sup>**

**Abstract :** *In order to break the chain of infections of covid-19 the enforced mobility restriction measures such as lockdown, stay at home, curfew, quarantines, cordonsanitaire etc. have been the non-pharmaceutical prioritized options which in turn led the human activities at standstill. All the non-essential industrial activities including cotton textile sector are worst affected by the covid-19 induced standstill. The Indian cotton textile industry is the second largest among all the economic activities after agriculture, towards the economic output and employment generation, and a major player in the export, export earnings and contributor in the gross domestic product. Through this study, an earnest effort is made to conceptualize the impacts of covid-19 on cotton textile industry through the ascribed requirements and processes, output side components, and transport and labour. Enforced mobility restriction measures led the production far below than the optimal level. This in turn resulted into the severe revenue loss, non-payment of dues and finally manufacturing shutdown for many months. Agriculture sector is also severely suffered due to non-absorbent of its product by the cotton textile industry. The components of SWOC analysis help to locate, where and what need to be done for long term sustainability of the industry.*

**Key Words:** *Covid-19, lockdown, cotton textile industry, India, SWOC*

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## **Challenges and Opportunities to develop Magadi Taluk as Growth Node around Bengaluru Metropolitan Region**

**Priyadarshini Sen<sup>1</sup>**

*“A node is a centralised hub outside of the city. It’s where there’s activity and the infrastructure to support it, such as residential, commercial and retail buildings, usually alongside public transport options” (Preston J.,2018).*

**Abstract :** *Town Planning is an art and science of re-arranging and re-structuring of the already existing urban environment. It is desirable to consider the relationship between human and environment at the most sustainable way. Such attempts were implemented during the framing of Basic Development Plan (1966-1986) in Kolkata, decentralised urban planning in Mumbai at Navi Mumbai that followed some ideologies of conservation and management. Both relatively and in absolute terminologies, Bengaluru's rapid and sporadic population growth hardly got chance of building some provisions to cater to its need of space. Organisations like Bengaluru Municipal Corporation and Bengaluru Development Authority visibly struggle to ease out the growing pressure of population increase and infrastructural failures with each day coming up with newer alternatives for decentralise its activities posing serious threat (of existence) indeed to the rural neighbourhood. The rural-urban fringe is often considered as a dynamic and expanding zone of transition in the outskirts of major Asian cities that provide scope for redefining edges of the latter and the zones of influence.*

**Key Words:** *Town planning, sustainable development goals, fringe areas, land use, participatory planning*

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## **The Streetscape of Grand Trunk Road of Barddhaman City: Understanding Multi-dimensional Mosaic Space**

**Sumana Koner<sup>1</sup> and Gopa Samanta<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract :** *Street is an important element of a city. Traditionally in urban studies, the street was considered as a channel of movement. Although the street mainly functions as a channel of movement, its uses vary immensely. Street provides space for socio-cultural activities, a site for political activities and livelihood generation. To explore the above dimensions, a study was conducted on Grand Trunk Road and some selected nodes of Barddhaman city. As most of the existing studies are based on metro city, Barddhaman being a small city will surely hold a specific scenario on this issue. Based on post-modernist philosophy and using mixed methods, this study tries to portrait the complex image of streetscape.*

**Key Words:** *Converging space, mosaic space, social space, streetscape, multi-dimensional space*

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## **Occupational Health Hazards of Female Beedi Workers: Indian Sundarbans Region**

**Binod Kumar Sardar<sup>1</sup>**

**Abstract :** *The beedi industry is the fourth largest industry of India in terms of employment generation and two-thirds of the beedi workers were socio-economically backward women without having a little education. Due to the absence of alternative employment opportunities, a large number of poor women of the Indian Sundarban region are engaged in beedi rolling jobs to ensure economic security for their families. The female beedi workers are constantly overexposed to the harmful tobacco dust, which has the potential to cause occupational diseases to the workers and their families. The study stands on primary data based on a survey of 96 female beedi workers using a structured questionnaire and portrays the causes and the remedial measures.*

**Key Words:** *Beedi industry, backward, Indian Sundarban region, tobacco dust, occupational diseases.*

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