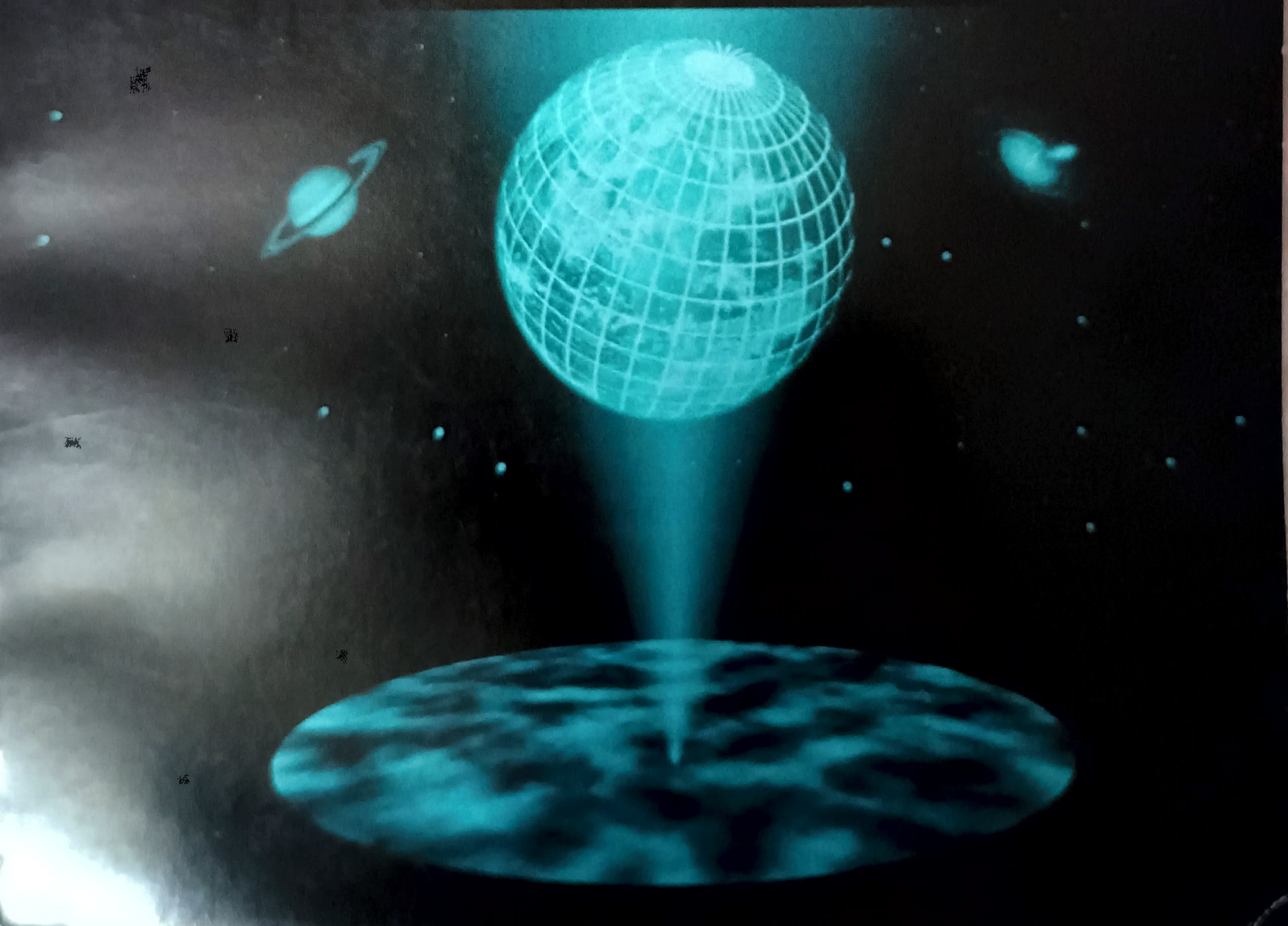


COSMOS: An Effortless and Evergreen Journey on Geo-environmental Track

(Volume-IV: 2021-'22:2nd Research Based Issue: An Effort from Root Level)

**Edited By:
Rabin Das & Dr. Pijush Kanti Dandapath**



Published by
Ashrudyuti Majumdar
Nectar
206, Bidhan Sarani
Kolkata-700006

First Published: 15.06. 2022

Copy Right Holder:
UG & PG Department of Geography
Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya
Kismat Bajkul, Purba Medinipur-721655

ISBN: 978-93-84241-71-1

Price Rs. Four hundred only

Page set-up & Printed by
Nectar
206, Bidhan Sarani
Kolkata-700006

Contents

Sl. No.	Topic	Author (s)	Page No.
1.	<i>Riverine Pollution of Haldi River: A Perception Based Study in and around the Narghat Village, Purba Medinipur, West Bengal</i>	Dr. Pijush Kanti Dandapath, Miss Sumitra Rani Jana and Dr. Baikuntha Behari Josh	1-10
2.	<i>Watershed Characterization by Hypsometric Analysis using Geospatial Techniques: Gagas Watershed, Uttarakhand, India</i>	Surajit Dutta, Sapna Bisht & Satyapriya Mahato	11-21
3.	<i>The Status of Tribal Women in West Bengal: A Qualitative Approach</i>	Aparesh Mondal	22-29
4.	<i>Feminist Qualitative Research on Education: Uncovering Gender Inequalities</i>	Sanjit Debnath	30-36
5.	<i>Armored mud balls and clay bedrock exposure sedimentation at Sankarpur-Chandpur-Tajpur Coastal Tract in PurbaMedinipur</i>	Mintu Jana & Taniya Roy	37-54
6.	<i>Flood Impact Assessment on Landscape: A Case Study of Chistipur-I Village at the Lower Catchment of Keleghai River Basin of PurbaMedinipur in West Bengal</i>	Susanta Ban & Rakesh Patra	55-69
7.	<i>A Brief Theological and Theoretical Review of the Origin, Evolution and Nature of Humans, Culture and Religion</i>	Rabin Das	70-82
8.	<i>The Globalization of Environmental Education</i>	Dr. Debashis Manna	83-86
9.	<i>Impact of Coastal Erosion on Habitation and Occupation of the Fishing Community of Chandpur Village under Ramnagar-I C.D Block in Purba Medinipur District, West Bengal</i>	Dr. Baikuntha Behari Josh, Miss. Sumitra Rani Jana, Dr. Pijush Kanti Dandapath & Pabitra Samanta	87-103
10.	<i>Impacts of Shrimp Farming on the Rural Livelihood and Local Environment: A Perception Study on Chhanberia Village under Deshapran CD Block of Purba Medinipur District in West Bengal</i>	Bishnupada Pal & Rabin Das	104-136
11.	<i>Geo-environmental Connection between Human Health and Townscape as well as Streetscape: A Fission-Fusion Study on Ward-01 under Haldia Municipality in Purba Medinipur District, West Bengal</i>	Jibanananda Samanta & Rabin Das	137-168
12.	<i>Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on Informal Sector: A case study on tourism centric Worker and Women domestic Worker at Digha Surrounding Village in West Bengal, 2020-2021</i>	Putul Das, Bikash Bhunia, Sikha Kar	169-181
13.	<i>Aquaculture Dynamics and Its Impacts on Livelihood and Environment: A Case Study on Nandigram-I CD Block in Purba Medinipur District</i>	Shakir Alam Shah, Rabin Das & Nirupama Ranjit	182-208
14.	<i>An Optimistic Policy Journey from 5R's to 7R's: A Unique Pathway and Technique in Essence towards Zero Waste Management and Environmental Sustainability</i>	Suman Pahari & Rabin Das	209-221
15.	<i>A Perception Study on the Recent Water Degradation in Narayandari Village under Bhagwanpur-I CD Block in Purba Medinipur District, West Bengal</i>	Sk. Haphejul Islam & Rabin Das	222-250

The Status of Tribal Women in West Bengal: A Qualitative Approach

- **Aparesh Mondal**
- Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Geography, Swarnamoyee Jogendranath Mahavidyalaya

I. Introduction:

West Bengal is a state in eastern India with a diverse population and a rich cultural heritage. The state is home to several tribal communities, including the Santals, Oraons, Mundas, and others. Women in tribal societies in West Bengal play important roles in their communities, often contributing to the household economy and participating in decision-making processes.

In many tribal societies in West Bengal, women are responsible for agriculture and household chores, including cooking, cleaning, and caring for children. They may also participate in local markets, selling goods such as vegetables, handicrafts, and traditional medicines. Women often work alongside men in fields and forests, collecting firewood, fodder, and other resources.

Tribal societies in West Bengal often have a strong sense of community and collective decision-making. Women may participate in community meetings and decision-making processes, although their level of participation may vary depending on the specific community and its customs.

However, like many other parts of India, tribal societies in West Bengal also face challenges related to gender inequality and discrimination. Women may have limited access to education and healthcare, and may be subject to gender-based violence and other forms of discrimination. The literacy rate among tribal women in West Bengal is significantly lower than the state average, and they face barriers in accessing education due to poverty, social norms, and lack of infrastructure. Many tribal women are also engaged in manual labor or work in informal sectors, and their work is often undervalued and underpaid.

Despite these challenges, several government and non-government organizations are working to improve the socio-economic status and empower tribal women in West Bengal through various programs and initiatives. These initiatives include providing education and vocational training, improving healthcare facilities, and promoting women's rights and gender equality.

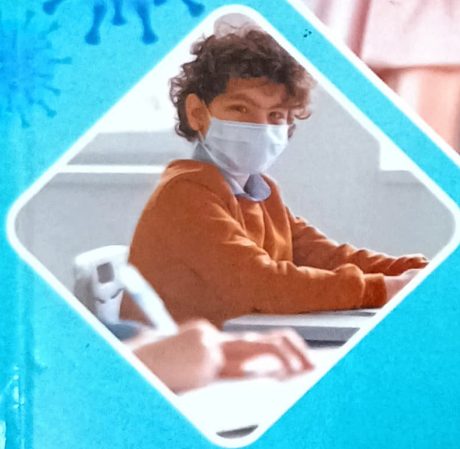
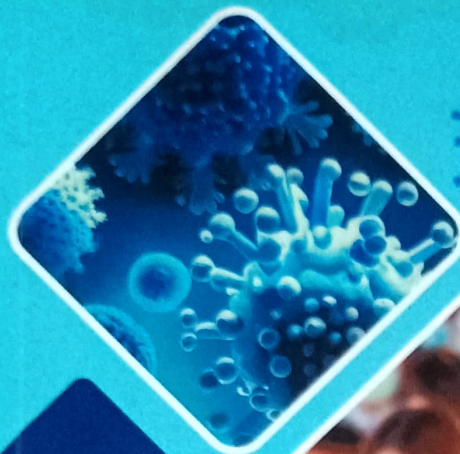
II. The status and role of tribal women in West Bengal:

2.1 Tribal Women and Society:

Tribal women in West Bengal play a crucial role in the society, particularly in the areas of agriculture, forest-based livelihoods, and handicrafts. They are also the custodians of traditional knowledge and cultural practices of their communities. In many tribal societies, women play important roles in the family and community. They are often responsible for the care of children, the preparation of food, and the maintenance of the household. They may also be involved in traditional crafts and other forms of production, such as weaving, pottery, or basket-making. In some cases, women also participate in subsistence activities, such as hunting, fishing, or farming.

References:

- Chanda, Anuradha. Tribal Women. In Bagchi, Jadodhara (ed.) The Changing Status of Women in West Bengal, 1970- 2000 The Challenge Ahead, New Delhi. Sage Publication. 2005. Pp 130-144
- Mitra, A. 2008. "The Status of Women among Scheduled Tribes in India", Journal of Socio Economics, 37(3):1202-1217.
- Murdock, G P. 1949. Social Structure, Macmillan, New York.
- Sharma, S.P. and Mittal, A.C. 91998), The Tribal Women in India, Vol. 2, Radha Publications, New Delhi.
- Singh, S.K. and Singh, A.K. (2006), "Sustainable Development and Tribal women", Land and Forest Rights of the Tribals Today (ed.)
- Sinha, Archana (2006), "Economic Empowerment and Amelioration of Tribals in India", Kurukshetra, Vol. 54, No. 9, July, pp. 3- 13
- Verma P. (1960). Socio-cultural Organizations of Tribals. Metro Publishers, Rajasthan.
- Vyas, N.N. (1971). "Tribal Development in Rajasthan", Tribe, 7, (4), pp. 1-3.



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY, EDUCATION, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

EDITED BY

ARUN KUMAR MANDAL, LAKSHMAN CHANDRA PAL, JAYANTA METE

REDMAC.se

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON ECONOMY, EDUCATION, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Edited by Arun Kumar Mandal, Lakshman Chandra Pal, Jayanta Mete

-

REDSHINE PUBLICATION

62/5834 Harplingegränd 110, LGH 1103. Älvsjö, 12573

Stockholm, Sweden

Call: +46 761508180

Email: info.redshine.se@europe.com

Website: www.redshine.se

-

Text © *Editors*, 2023

Cover page © RED'MAC, Inc, 2023

-

ISBN: 978-91-89764-58-3

ISBN-10: 91-89764-58-7

DIP: 18.10.9189764587

DOI: 10.25215/9189764587

Price: kr 150

First Edition: December, 2023

-

Alla rättigheter förbehållna. Ingen del av denna publikation får reproduceras eller användas i någon form eller på något sätt - fotografiskt, elektroniskt eller mekaniskt, inklusive fotokopiering, inspelning, bandning eller informationslagring och - hämtningssystem - utan föregående skriftligt tillstånd från författaren och utgivaren.

-

The views expressed by the authors in their articles, reviews etc. in this book are their own. The Editors, Publisher and owner are not responsible for them.

De åsikter som författarna uttrycker i deras artiklar, recensioner i denna bok är deras egna. Redaktörerna, utgivaren och ägaren ansvarar inte för dem.

Printed in Stockholm | Title ID: 9198758225

CHAPTER NO.	CHAPTERS AND AUTHORS	PAGE NO.
13	COVID-19 AND IT'S EFFECT ON PRIMARY EDUCATION SYSTEM Chhatan Mandal	160
14	COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA: ITS IMPACT ON PEOPLE, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT Apresh Mondal	166
15	BLENDED EDUCATION AFTER COVID- 19: A SURVEY OF STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE MODE OF LEARNING Rini Mandal, Jayanta Mete	179
16	COVID-19 PANDEMIC: IMPACT ON HEALTH AND EDUCATION IN INDIA Sarmistha Chowdhury Biswas	194
17	EFFECTS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF LEARNERS IN INDIA Kanika Das, Dr. Arpana Singh	203
18	THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF PEOPLE: A QUALITATIVE REVIEW Reshmi Sasi	210
19	A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE CLASSROOM Dr. Arun Kumar Mandal	221

Chapter 14

COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN INDIA: ITS IMPACT ON PEOPLE, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT

Aparesh Mondal ¹



Introduction:

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on India, both in terms of public health and the economy. It is recorded that the cutoff date of September 2021, India had reported over 33 million cases and over 440,000 deaths due to COVID-19, making it one of the worst affected countries in the world.

The pandemic has also had a significant impact on the Indian economy, with many businesses and industries severely affected. Lockdowns and restrictions on movement have led to a decline in economic activity, particularly in the informal sector, and have had a major impact on employment.

The healthcare system has also been severely strained by the pandemic, with shortages of hospital beds, medical equipment, and personnel. The government has taken several steps to address these issues, including increasing the number of hospital beds and oxygen supply, and launching a nationwide vaccination drive.

The pandemic has also highlighted pre-existing social and economic inequalities in India, particularly in terms of access to healthcare and income disparities. The government has announced several relief measures, including cash transfers and food assistance, to support vulnerable populations during the pandemic. Overall, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on India has been significant, with the country facing significant challenges in terms of public health, the economy, and social inequality.

¹ Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Geography, Swarnamoyee Jogendranath Mahavidyalaya, India

pedestrian-friendly areas to promote social distancing and outdoor activities.

Overall, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a mixed impact on the environment in India. While the temporary improvement in air and water quality is a positive development, the increase in plastic waste and the disruption of waste management is a cause for concern. The pandemic has highlighted the need for sustainable waste management practices and the need to reduce plastic consumption in India.

Conclusion:

The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on India, with a large number of cases and deaths reported. The country's healthcare system was put under immense pressure as the number of cases and deaths continued to rise, but the government and healthcare workers worked tirelessly to provide medical care to patients.

The situation in India with COVID-19 is constantly changing, and it's important to stay up-to-date with the latest information and guidelines from the government and healthcare authorities. Vaccines have been shown to be effective in reducing the risk of severe illness and death due to COVID-19, and it's important for eligible individuals to get vaccinated as soon as possible.

As the pandemic continues to evolve, it's crucial to continue practicing measures to prevent the spread of the virus, such as wearing masks, practicing social distancing, and washing hands frequently. Together, we can work towards controlling the spread of COVID-19 and protecting ourselves and our communities.

References:

- De, J. S., Shukla, R. (2021). An analysis of privacy policies of public COVID-19 apps: Evidence from India. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 22(S1), 312-323.
- Mitra, A., Chadhuri, T. R., Mitra, A., Pramanick, P. & Zaman, S. (2020.) Impact of COVID-19 related shutdown on atmospheric carbon dioxide level in the city of Kolkata. *Parana Journal of Science and Education*. 6(3), 84-92.