

Era of New Normal: Undefined Paradigm

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Contents

E	ditorial	
]	1. Governance in Pandemic: an Emerging Dimension in Research	i
	Dr. Soma Ghosh	
2	2. Impact of the Pandemic on the Life of the Elderly in Kolkata Punyarupa Bhadury	1
3	Somdutta Banerjee,	2
	. What Factors Affect Investments in Mutual Funds- A Study Based on Primary Survey Utkarsh Gutgutia, Saswati Bagchi	2
5.	Pandemic Covid-19 through the Lens of Geographical Philosophy: Relevance and Restoration of the Theories Dr. Indira Halder	39
6.	Impact of Food Delivery Apps on Consumers' Lifestyle Aman More & Dr. Saswati Chaudhuri	45
7.	Impact of Taxation on Economic Growth of an Economy: A Study of some Selected Economies Ankit Agarwal & Dr. Saswati Chaudhuri	62
8.	Post covid-19 and Global Hegemony: A competition between United States and China Subrat Biswal	75
9.	Biases on an Individual's Financial Decisions. Chirag Bhansali & Joyita Banerji	81
	of the Human Society: An Appraisal Deholina Byabortta	101
	A Study on the Impact of Covid-19 on Tourism and Aviation Industry in India Doyel Aich	109
	Doyce Their	

	"Capability Approach to the Analysis of Child "Capability Approach to t	
12.	Deprivation in mana	117
13.	Gautam Bhowmik Memoir of Women & Reflection of Crisis Period Memoir of Women & Reflection of Crisis Period	123
	Parna Mondal An Analytical Perspective of Unicorn Valuation: A	
	Case Study of Afrons	125
15.	The Rise of COVID-19 Pandemic and It's Impact	100
	on India	138
	Dr. Shalmali Hui Immunity Boosting with Nutrition to Fight Against	
16.	Covid-19	146
	Sama Saha	
17.	1: Pattles Corona Virus: Virtual Classes - A New	1
17.	Dimension of Education on This "New Normal" Era	157
	Soma Saha	
18.	Infection Trajectories and Structural Breaks; A	
	Comparative Inter-Country Epidemiological Study on	162
	COVID 19 Soumitra Kundu & Sugata Sen	
19.	"To Live with the Pandemic-the Ultimate Challenge	
19.	of Human Society"	175
	Sreshtha Mukherjee	
20.		182
	Ayantika Sen	
21.	Relevance of the Tea in Covid-19 Pandemic Era	189
	Dr. Tamal Mondal	
22.	Impact of Behavioural Biases on Investment Decision	106
	Making: A Study in Kolkata	196
	Kunal Kishnani & Saswati Bagchi	94110
23.	Identifying Traces of SustainabilityDuring COVID 19	9 206
	Dr. Kathakali Bandopadhyay & Koushik Chatterjee	
Inc	dex	211

"Analysis of Child Deprivation in India: Focus on Inter-State Variation"

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Child Deprivation and Its Forms

Child deprivation is a global problem that persists both in less developed as well as in developed countries but in different forms. This research area is to study the child deprivation focusing on health and education across the states in India.

Health Deprivation:

Depriving children of access to basic health may adversely affects the socio-economic conditions which usually stunts their growth, deprives them of nutritious food and comfortable shelter renders them physically weak, exposes them to high level of mortality, compels them to perform collection jobs involving fuel, fodder or water that robs them of schooling opportunities. This form of child deprivation may be explained by several socio-economic factors such as infant mortality rate (IMR), no medical attention during birth, children age 12-23 months less than fully immunized (BCG, measles, 3 doses each of polio and DPT), stunting, wasting, underweight and unavailability of sanitation facility.

Educational Deprivation:

If quality education, skill and expertise through proper training are not imparted to them, then future human capital may not be adequate for the sustainability requirements of an economy. The deprivation of education may be reflected through the illiteracy rate (population aged 7 years and above). This is mainly because of low-family income, low female literacy and less infrastructural facilities such as no electricity, sources of drinking water away from home, improper sanitation facilities, and number of families below poverty line etc. It is important to measure and analyze the nature of child deprivation in the aspects of health and education in major Indian states.