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LATITUDE

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December 2021



Editor

Dr. Soniya Sirsat

Professor in Hindi

**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
SANQUELIM, GOA**

Affiliated to Goa University
AND

Recognised by University Grants Commission (U.G.C)
Under section 2f & 12B of UGC Act of 1956
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Editorial

We are glad to present the Volume 8, Issue 1 of the research Journal 'Latitude December 2021'. The journal established in the year 2010 is now seeking attention of research scholars and critics which are promising signs. We could reach this stage through the constant support and intellectual generosity of the contributors and readers.

The 'Latitude' aims to advance research-based knowledge that can help to improve the teaching, learning, and understanding process at all educational levels. The journal encourages both empirical and the theoretical contributions and reaches out to scholars of varied disciplines.

We deeply regret for not being able to reach out to our readers during COVID-19 pandemic outbreak due to administrative constraints. The Journal is now in your hand. Enrich yourself and spread the fragrance of knowledge all around. Happy reading !

Prof. Soniya Sirsat

Editor, 'Latitude', December 2021

VISION
EMPOWERMENT
FOR
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
THROUGH
HOLISTIC EDUCATION WITH A HUMANE APPROACH

Message from the Publisher

It gives me immense pleasure to pen these few lines as the Publisher of our Research Journal Latitude , Volume 8, Issue 1, December 2021. Latitude provides an outlet to our forays in Research.

Although Covid 19 created administrative difficulties, but in no way it could dampen our spirit to undertake research and contribute to the society. I urge my colleagues to continue in their journey so that our research insights can make an impact on our surroundings.

I congratulate the Editor and her team for the painstaking efforts in this endeavor.

Prof. Gervasio S. F. L. Mendes
Principal

MISSION

TO INITIATE POSITIVE SOCIAL CHANGE
THROUGH
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
AND
DIVERSE APPROACHES,
IN A HEALTHY, RESPONSIVE
AND
INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENT

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OBJECTIVES

- 1) To continually enhance the quality of teaching-learning and evaluation through the optimum use of latest and rapidly evolving technology
 - 2) To equip the learners with the required skills in interpersonal interactions, knowledge and global outlook for gainful employment and entrepreneurship through the adoption of the National Education Policy 2020
 - 3) To mould our learners into worthy citizens of the country and the world with strong moral and ethical values
 - 4) To continuously strive towards an inclusive and plural society through positive discrimination
 - 5) To facilitate capacity building of local communities
-

Socio Economic Status of Migrant Labourers of Cuncolim Industrial Estate

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ABSTRACT

Migration is one of the most important factors that determine the population change in any region. After the liberation of Goa, it has been attracting migrants from all over India and there has been large inflow of migrant labourers from different parts of the country for its prosperity. The high demand for labor, better job opportunities, higher wages, and high standard of living favor's the migration process. Socio economic status is essential characteristics of developing countries in the world. It tries to explain the actual situation of population in a particular region. The Study focuses on socio economic conditions of migrant labourers of Cuncolim Industrial Estate as the significant number of migrants could be seen in industries or construction activities. Native labour is unable to meet the demand for cheap casual labour as they have higher educational attainment and varied skills, which results in higher wage rate. The acute demand for cheap casual labour is met by the incorporation of large number of migrant labours from backward districts of the country. It tries to explain about labor migration which is a common phenomenon that has existed for several decades and due to increasing industrial development there has been significant movement of labor from neighboring and other states. The aim of the project is to examine socio-economic and cultural life of Migrant labourers working at Cuncolim Industrial Estate.

KEY WORDS:

Labor migration, socio economic conditions, education, occupation, industrial estate

INTRODUCTION

Migration is known as the movement of people or the shift of residence from one place to the other in order to settle down in the latter permanently or semi-permanently (Sawant & Athavale, 1994). Migration entails movement of people from one locality or location to another, sometimes over long distances and in large groups. Migration of people occurs for various reasons: exodus during ethnic conflict, natural disaster, political instability, economic hardship as well as search of economic and social improvement, betterment of livelihood and so on. (Economic and Statistical Organization, Department of Planning, Government of Punjab)

Labour migration in particular means moving from one place to another for the purpose of labor (work) in order to earn a livelihood. Labour migration may be defined as form of Labour mobility towards districts or states or outside where industry and employment are expanding. International Labour Organization (2011) estimates the migrant workers at 105 million worldwide. According to International Labour Organization (2015) labour migrant workers contribute to growth and development at their place of destination, while place of origin greatly benefits from their remittances and skills acquired during their migration experience.

Chandna (2001) affirms that migrants migrate from less developed areas to more developed areas for their economic development by getting job or employment. This is basically based on two factors namely push and pull factors. In rural areas poverty, unbearable employment, low wages, lack of education, health facilities and so on tends them to migrate in other areas. Whereas pull factors include better employment opportunities, regular and higher wages, better amenities of living, facilities of education and health, etc. Labour migrants are concentrated mainly near industrial estates, urban centers which provide them with amenities, work and so on.

Since liberation and increasing industrial development there has been significant movement of labour either from neighboring states and other states. Migration of workers has become a social, economic and universal phenomenon in modern times. Due to the expansion of transport and communication, it has become a part of worldwide process of urbanization and Goa being a world known tourist destination has lot of economic growth potential and has been attracting lot of labour forces from other parts of the nation and is also likely to face the problems due to the in-migration of migrant labours.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- 1) (Balaji & Das, 2015) Socio-Economic Conditions of House Construction Workers in Vijayawada City. The analysis done to understand the socio economic conditions of house construction workers, and also to analyze the workers economic status by using the category of labour i.e. skilled, un-skilled basis. The results shows the problems of construction workers, like low wages, lack of social security, exploitation from contractors and degraded social status and also the problems from money lenders. By using structured questionnaire data was collected, results are discussed and recommendations are offered for improving the economic conditions of construction workers.
- 2) (K & Viswanath, 2015) Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrant Labourers -an Empirical Study in Kerala. Though more and more employment is being generated, such employment is characterized by poor working conditions and lack of effective social protection. In the above context, this paper makes an empirical study of the socio-economic conditions of unorganized sector domestic migrant labourers (DML) in Ernakulam District of central Kerala and suggests strategies for improving the working and living conditions of the migrant labourers.
- 3) (Mukherjee, Bino, & J, 2014) Migrant Workers in Informal Sector: A Probe into Working Conditions. The research discusses the socio- economic aspects of migrant labourers with respect to their livelihoods, wages, working conditions. Cues from the literature show that the socio-economic condition of the migrant workers is far below the level, due to migrants' transitional and informal nature of employment. In addition, lack of skill and educational attainment among migrants renders them to a vulnerable economic and social life in the city.

Cues emerging from this study points out that these workers get higher wages in their current work than wages they would have earned in their region of origin.

- 4) (Saikia, 2016) The Socio-economic Status of Migrant Workers in Thiruvananthapuram District of Kerala, India. This paper examines the socio-economic condition of the migrant workers in Kerala. It analyses the income, consumption and savings pattern, and nature of work of the migrant workers in the Thiruvananthapuram district, based on data from a sample of 166 migrant workers. Poor economic conditions in the native place and high wage rate and better employment opportunities in Kerala have been identified as the main reasons of migration to Kerala. Notwithstanding the improved income level the living condition for most of migrant workers is deplorable, most of them live together in either poor rented houses or work sites with one room shared by many, without proper provision of hygienic sanitation.
- 5) (Srinivasan & Illango, 2012) Research study focuses on Socio Economic Condition and problems of Migrant Women Workers. The migrant women workers face several problems such as low wages, health hazards, sexual exploitation and denial of their fundamental rights. Through this study the researcher aims to analyze the life of these migrant.
- 6) (Economic and Statistical Organisation, 2009) A Study on the Problems of Migrant Labour in Punjab. The large scale in-migration to Punjab by labours/workers more as seasonal as permanent is concern for many. This research also deals with problems arising through migrants in two districts of Punjab.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the personal and work profile of the migrants
2. To understand the factors responsible for their migration
3. To study the social status and economic conditions of migrant workers.

DATA ANALYSIS

DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS

Table 1: Age structure of migrant labourers

Age group	No. of migrant labourers	
	Male	Female
15-20	4	
21-25	20	
26-30	64	1
31-35	31	
36-40	16	2
41-45	10	
46-50	1	
51-55	1	

The table 1 shows age structure of migrant labourers in Cuncolim Industrial estate. The age of migrant labourers varies from 18 to 55. Out of surveyed 150 migrant labourers there were 147 male and only 3 females. 43% of migrant labourers belong to active working age of 26-30. 21% were found in the category of 31-50. Around 11% of migrant labourers belong to the age group of 41-45. The age group of 46-55 has only 2 migrant labourers. The economic development and prosperity of an industry largely depends on the demographic composition and quality of its people.

Table 2: Educational qualification

Qualification	No. of migrant workers	%
Illiterate	1	0.67
Primary	2	1.3
Middle	65	43.3
SSC	79	52.7
HSSC	2	1.3
Graduation	1	0.67
Total	150	99.9

As regards to educational background of the respondents only one migrant labourer has completed his graduation, while 53% of migrant labourers have completed upto metric. 43% of migrant labourers studied upto 8th. Whereas 2 migrant labourers went to primary school and left due to economic condition. One migrant labourer was illiterate and hence she works as a helper in the industry.

Table 3: No. of earning and dependent members in each family

Family size	No. of families	No. of people per family	No. of earning members	No. of dependent members
2	1	2	1	1
3	17	51	22	29
4	23	92	32	60
5	39	195	64	131
6	32	192	64	127
7	17	119	41	78
8	17	136	38	98
9	1	9	3	6
10	1	10	2	8
15	2	30	8	22
Total	150	836	275	560

The social status is also determined by the number of earning and dependent members in the family. It is an important indicator of social and economic development. There are 836 family members in 150 migrant labourers surveyed where in some of them migrated and living with them and rest all are there in the native place. From the table it is noticed that around 67% of family members are dependent on these migrant labourers. Most of them are children, housewives and old aged people. Some of the family members are unemployed in their parent state and so they are dependent on the income earned by these migrant labourers.

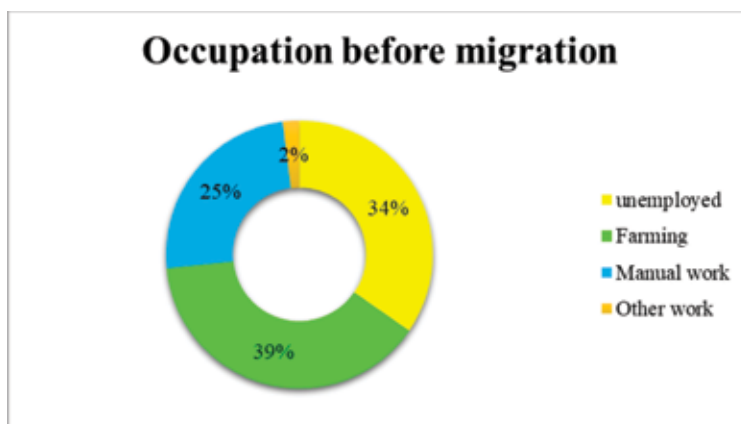
Table 4: Migrant labourers working in different positions

Category of work	No. of migrant labourers	Migrant labourers in %
Manual labourers	108	72
Watchmans	6	4
Machine operators	8	5.3
Packers	1	0.67
Painters	2	1.3
welders	11	7.3
Fabricators	4	2.67
Boiler operators	9	6
Proprietor	1	0.67

Migrant labourers do different kinds of work in the industries. The table shows migrant labourers working in different position. 72% of migrant labourers do manual work in the industry like helpers. 4% of migrant labourers work as a security, while 5.3% of migrant labourers work as machine operators. 15 migrant labourers works as welders, fabricators. Very few of them work as painters, packers, etc. 6% of migrant labourers works as boiler operators in chemical industries.

MIGRATION STATUS

Figure 1: Occupation before migration



35% of migrant labourers were unemployed before coming to Goa due to lack of job opportunities. Figure 1 shows most of the migrant labourers were from Uttar Pradesh and Bihar wherein they were practicing agriculture before migration which earned very little income. 25% of migrant labourers were daily waged labourers or working in industries in their parent state. Only 2% of migrant labourers were other kinds of jobs like painters, other household works.

Figure 2: Place of Migration

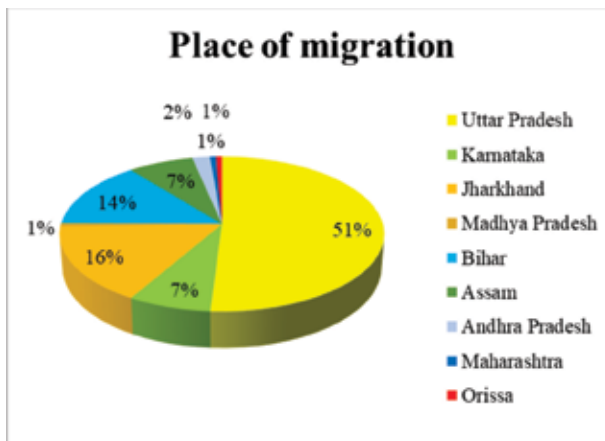


Figure 2 shows place of migration of migrant labourers. 51% of migrant labourers hailed from Uttar Pradesh due to high unemployment rates in the state which is followed by Jharkhand which constitutes 16% of total migrant labourers. 14% of migrant labourers were from Bihar. Assam and Karnataka constitutes 7% of total migrant labourers in Cuncolim Industrial estate. 4% of migrant labourers came from Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa

Table 5: Reasons for migration

Reasons for migration	No. of migrant labourers	Migrant in %
Income	108	72%
Unemployment	26	17.3
Job opportunity	16	10.67

72% of migrant labourers migrated due to income, lack of economic assets in their families. Most of them were unemployed and engaged in primary activities like agriculture their income was very low, to attain higher income they migrate it to Goa. Whereas, 17.3% of migrant labourers migrated due to unemployment in their parent state. 11% of migrant labourers moved due to attain better job opportunities in Goa.

RESIDENTIAL STATUS

Most of the migrant labourers in Cuncolim industrial estate live in rental rooms in which most of the rooms are shared by many people. The rented house consists of only one or two rooms and migrant labourers cook and rest in the same room. The rented house is constructed with cemented walls and roofing is made with galvanized sheets and the floor of the house is without tiles. The rented houses have electricity and tap water connection. All Migrant labourers have access to toilets and bathrooms. The migrant labors that are living in the vicinity of industrial estate have no access to toilets and they defecate in the open. Many companies provide housing facilities and food arrangements. Since the migrant labourers lives on rental basis make use of gas and in some companies food is shared by migrants living together. The workers who earned less income didn't have access to any appliances like TV, Private vehicles, Refrigerator and Air conditioner. Only 20 migrant labourers have TV in their living room. 4 migrant labourers have 2 wheeler and 2 of them have 4 wheeler at the place of destination. Only 2 migrant labourers have Refrigerator in their house. Similarly only 1 migrant has Air conditioner in his house.

HEALTH STATUS OF MIGRANT LABOURERS

Table 6: Treatment taken by migrant labourers

Place of treatment	No. of migrant labourers
Government	28
Private	119
Both	3

Health is an important aspect of social as well as economic development of either people or state's development. The migrant labourers mostly go to private doctors and clinics for any illness they suffer. Out of total workers surveyed 119 members visit private doctors for their medical checkup. There were only 28 migrant workers who visit government hospitals for their healthcare facilities. There were 3 migrant labourers who take health care facilities from both government as well as private doctors.

Table 7: Unhealthy habits of migrant labourers

Type of habits	No. of migrant labourers	Migrant in %
NA	69	46
Chewing tobacco	8	5.3
Drinking	8	5.3
Chewing and drinking	65	43.3

Migrant labourers have a habit of chewing tobacco; smoking and consuming alcohol. 69 migrant labourers were found to be not indulged in unhealthy habits. 65 migrant labourers have a habit of both chewing tobacco and consuming alcohol. Whereas, 8 migrant labourers have a habit

of chewing tobacco only. Similarly 8 migrant labourers have a habit of drinking alcohol.

Table 8: Garbage disposal by migrant labourers

Type of disposal	No. of migrant labourers	Migrant in %
Open space	55	36.67
burning	21	14
dustbin	74	49.3

About 49% of migrant labourers dispose their garbage in the dustbin provided by the Cuncolim Municipality. Whereas, 37% of migrant labourers dispose the garbage in the open field which pollutes the environment. 14% of migrant labourers burn the waste created by them.

ECONOMIC STATUS

Income of migrant labourers before migration:

Generally, migrant labourers come from economically backward areas to earn higher income. Thus it was important to know their income before coming to Goa. The table below shows the income categories and No. of workers of migrant laborers before migrating from their place.

Table 9: Income of migrant labourers before migration

category	Income group	No of workers	Workers in percentage
Unemployed	NIL	72	48%
Very Low	2000-4000	37	24.7%
Low	4000-6000	33	22%
Moderate	6000-8000	3	2%
High	>8000	5	3.3

Table 10: Yearly income of migrant labours after migration.

category	Income range in Rs	No. of migrant labours	No. of labours in Percentage	Average per head income in Rs	Total income of each category in Rs	Income in Percentage
Very low	< 60000	1	0.7	43200	43200	0.21
Low	60001-120000	44	29.3	94636.36	4164000	20.47
Moderate	120001-180000	86	57.3	137093.02	11790000	57.96
High	180001-240000	14	9.3	181714.3	2544000	12.50
Very high	>240000	5	3.3	360000	1800000	8.84
	Total	150	99.9	135608	20341200	99.98

One migrant labours annual income is very less i.e. he earns only 43200 Rs. 44 migrant labourers per head income is about 95000 Rs and 20.5 % migrant labourers are falling in this category. 86 migrant labourers per head per year income is 137000 Rs which can be stated as moderate income. Totally 57% of migrant labourers fall under moderate category of earnings. 14 migrant labourers per head per year income is about 200000 compared to above categories it can be classified as high income and 12.5% of migrant labourers are found in this category. 5 migrant labourers per head per year income is more than 3.5 lakhs, which can be considered as very high income and about 9% of migrant labourers are falling in this category. The table makes it clear that the average per head per year earnings is not so high and can be categorized as moderate. However the monthly salary paid to migrant labourers varies from 3600 to 50000 Rs.

Table11: Use of Paired t test to know change in economic status.

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	T test
After Migration	11316.1074	150	4838.69632	T(148) =23.210, p = 000
Before migration	2352.3490	150	3849.14143	

Notes: T test indicates that there is significant difference in the income of migrant labourers after the migration, since $p < .01$. The average mean before migration was 2352.34 and 11316.10 after migration. The average per head income before migration was very less and it is the main reason for migration. The T test clearly shows the income level of migrant labours and thereby evaluates their economic condition before and after migration. The test also proves that the economic status of migrant labourers has substantially improved.

Money spent by migrant labourers on different aspects

In the research it was observed that migrant labourers are spending different amount of money earned on several aspects like food, fuel, clothes, utensils, rent, health and medicines, entertainment, unaesthetic habits, and money spent of travelling to their native place. Migrant labourers also send part of their earned money to their parents and relatives who are living in their native place. The following observation reveals the same. The table below shows money spent by migrant labourers on different aspects per year.

Table 12: Money spent by migrant labourers on different aspects

Income range in Rs	No. of migrant labours	Average money spent per head per year on food in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on Gas, kerosene in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on cloth and utensils in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on rent in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on entertain ment in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on medicine s in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on unhealth y habits in Rs	Average money spent per head per year on travellin g in Rs
< 60000	1	18000	6000	500	6000	0	1500	0	4000
60001- 120000	44	25745.45	13090.9	495.5	14481.8	34.1	1021.59	1990.90	2490.9
120001- 180000	86	29469.76	13367.44	536.6	16925.58	177.9	1343	3327.9	2726.74
180001- 240000	14	29571.42	15942.9	542.9	180000	300	1242.9	1885.7	2885.7
>240000	5	85200	43200	18000	3600	1600	3000	33600	1300
Total	150	30168	14472	1107	15792	193.3	1295.7	3788	2633.3

Table 13: Economic Status of migrant labourers.

Category	Income Range in Rs	No. of workers	Money earned per year per head in Rs	Money earned per year by all labours in Rs	Money spent per year per head in Rs	Money spent per year by all labours in Rs	category wise Balance of money in Rs
Very low	< 60000	1	43200	43200	42000	42000	1200 (2.85%)
Low	60000-120000	44	94636.4	4164000	89321.59	3930150	233850 (5.95%)
Moderate	120000-180000	86	137093.02	11790000	128633.13	11062450	727550 (6.57%)
High	180000-240000	14	181714.3	2544000	163800	2293200	250800 (11.20%)
Very high	>240000	5	360000	1800000	244700	1223500	576500 (47.11%)
Total		150	135608	20341200	123675.33	18551300	1789900 (9.64%)

The table shows economic status of migrant labourers of selected samples of 150. To know the economic status it is necessary to take out annual earnings, annual expenditures, and annual remittances sent to their families and remaining balance after all expenditures. The very low category income group migrant earns around 43200 and spends Rs 42000 and only 2.86% that is Rs 1200 is remaining with him incurring all expenditures. From the low category income group it is noticed that averagely they save around 6% of total income after all expenses. Moderate income group migrant labourers' saves around 7% of total income for any emergency expenses. There is a gradual increase in remaining balance of high income category migrant labourers which is 250800 that is 11%. Since income of very high income category is very high the remaining balance is huge. Although their expense is more they tend save more money which constitutes around 47% of their total income. To conclude, as income increases the savings also increases and through the study of remaining balance economic status of migrant labourers can be determined.

Table 14: Anova test showing income and habit of expenses does not differ with locations of labours

	Place of migration	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Anova
Yearly income	1.00	123	131951.220	51122.780	F(2, 147)=2.739 ,p=0.068
	2.00	16	167250.000	97731.264	
	3.00	11	130472.727	44348.373	
Food	1.00	123	29892.683	14155.305	F(2, 147)=1.359 ,p=0.26
	2.00	16	35400.000	27188.233	
	3.00	11	25636.364	9330.303	
Fuel	1.00	123	14468.293	10096.545	F(2, 147)=0.268 ,p=0.766
	2.00	16	15675.000	13082.890	
	3.00	11	12763.636	4234.920	
Clothes &utensils	1.00	123	771.951	2696.606	F(2, 147)=7.087 ,p=0.001
	2.00	16	4068.750	7056.035	
	3.00	11	545.455	269.680	
Rent	1.00	123	16312.195	4985.365	F(2, 147)=5.344 ,p=0.006
	2.00	16	11625.000	8616.844	
	3.00	11	16036.364	3767.034	
Entertainment	1.00	123	193.496	653.708	F(2, 147)=0.035 ,p=0.966
	2.00	16	218.750	546.771	
	3.00	11	154.545	229.624	
Medicines	1.00	123	1258.943	838.447	F(2, 147)=1.008 ,p=0.367
	2.00	16	1575.000	967.815	
	3.00	11	1300.000	574.456	
Unhealthy habits	1.00	123	3351.220	6297.975	F(2, 147)=3.881 ,p=0.023
	2.00	16	8250.000	11829.793	
	3.00	11	2181.818	2779.143	
Travelling	1.00	123	2720.325	1062.086	F(2, 147)=4.101 ,p=0.018
	2.00	16	1931.250	991.106	
	3.00	11	2681.818	783.349	
Remittances	1.00	123	53524.390	23816.709	F(2, 147)=0.307 ,p=0.736
	2.00	16	56250.000	25538.207	
	3.00	11	59127.273	38208.614	
Total expenditure	1.00	123	122493.496	34363.095	F(2, 147)=0.801 ,p=0.451
	2.00	16	134993.750	60595.374	
	3.00	11	120427.273	39171.906	
Balance	1.00	123	9457.724	23250.825	F(2, 147)=5.435 ,p=0.005
	2.00	16	32256.250	46410.444	
	3.00	11	10045.455	13553.624	

The anova test was conducted to show the economic conditions of migrant labourers in Cuncolim Industrial Estate and for that purpose Yearly income, Total expenditure and Balance (savings) were taken into consideration. The hypothesis was made whether economic conditions of migrant labourers is same or varies from labourer to labourer by taking location into consideration. Similarly whether due to varying income led to difference in spending pattern is considered. Whether the income and place of migration has any difference in their spending pattern. There is significant difference in spending habits of labors on unhealthy habits, travelling, rent and clothes and utensils. As each migrant labourer earns different amount of money their spending pattern also differs. All migrant labourers do not attain the habit of chewing tobacco and drinking alcohol as the P value is less than 0.5 ($P=0.023$). Similarly in the case of travelling all migrants have come from different places, and each migrant spends different amount of money. Therefore the P value for money spent by labourers on travelling is 0.018. All the migrant labourers do not spend same amount of money on clothes. Some of the companies provides clothing for the migrant labourers and the P value is 0.001. The money spent on clothes is less than any other expenses of the migrant labourers. There is a significant difference in the saving of migrant labourers as the mean value differs from one location to the other. The balance of migrant labourers from all the three location i.e. North, North east and South shows significant difference in their savings after remittances. Whereas the other aspect like spendings on entertainment, food, fuel, remittances, medicines do not show significant difference with respect to locations of labours. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted that the income and habit of expenses does not differ with locations of labours.

CONCLUSION

In the research it was observed that migrant labourers have come from different states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand of our countries with different social background. The social status of migrant labourers invariably differs from the locals and 35% of migrant labourers were unemployed before coming to Goa. Most of the migrant labourers were practicing agriculture before migration and rest migrant labourers were engaged in industrial activities and other manual work. Further it was noticed that less income, poor economic and financial conditions were the main reasons for migration and other reasons were unemployment and better working opportunities in Goa. Out of total migrant labourers surveyed there were 147 males and only 3 females. The age of migrant labourers varies from 18 to 55. Forty Three of migrant labourers belong to active working age of 26-30. The Literacy level of migrant workers is not satisfactory as most of the migrant labourers didn't complete their education. Around 67% of family members are dependent on migrant labourers working in Cuncolim Industrial estate. Most of the dependents consist of children, housewives and old aged people. Further, most of the migrant labourers working in Cuncolim industrial estate live in rental rooms and each room is shared by many people. All facilities are found in the rented houses. Majority of migrant labourers are (79%) taking medical treatment from private doctors. Most of the migrant labourers have a habit of chewing tobacco, smoking and drinking alcohol. The social status is quite different from the local people and their living condition, sanitation conditions differs them from with local people and hence found to be socially excluded. In the research it was observed that the economic condition of migrant labourers was very bad before migrating to Goa and the yearly income of migrant labourers has increased substantially after coming to Goa. The increase in per head earnings of migrant labourers helped

them to spend more money for their different requirements like food, clothes, utensils, medicines, travelling, entertainment, etc. Migrant labourers spent very little money on entertainment. The remitted money help the migrant labourer's families to sustain food security, house rent, meet expenses on education, etc. I observed that the very low income and the very high income category migrant labourers send comparatively less money to their native place. Finally it is concluded that the economic status and conditions of migrant labourers has increased substantially after migrating to Goa.

SUGGESTIONS

In view of solving the problems created by migrant labourers and problems faced by migrant labourers the following suggestions are made:

1. Garbage issues could be solved by creating awareness about pollution and promote clean environment in the industrial estate.
2. The government should look into the benefits like reducing the price of gas cylinders.
3. The provision of toilet facilities shall be mandatory and there is need to check sanitation condition in their residential area.
4. Social awareness about unhealthy habits could be possible to deviate the habit of chewing tobacco and drinking alcohol.

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Preliminary Study of Socio-Economic Status of Fish Vendors in Goa.

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ABSTRACT:

*F*ish consumption has traditionally been and remains an important source of food and provides employment to many communities in Goa. The fish curry, fried fish and rice is the staple food of Goan people. Fish selling is the most common and profitable business in Goa. Fish vendors operate as an important link between producers and the final consumers by making fish available to the consumers in urban and rural areas. Both men and women are engaged in fish selling business including non-Goan community. The total fisherman population in Goa is about 10,545 of which South Goa and North Goa contributes about 64% and 36% respectively. The Government has introduced new scheme for fisherfolk i.e. the PradhanMantriJeevanJyotiBimaYojana(2016). The aim of this scheme is to provide financial support to the fish vendors.

KEYWORDS: *Fish Vendors, Employment opportunities, Financial supportschemes.*

INTRODUCTION:

Goa as it is known worldwide for its hospitality and fish curry rice. The fish curry, fried fish and rice is the staple food of most Goan people as well as the tourists who visits Goa. Fish selling is the most common and profitable business in Goa. Fish vendors operate as an important link between producers and the final consumers, by making fish available to the consumers in urban and rural areas. Both men and women, including non-Goan community, are engaged in fish selling business. Fish vendors buy fish from traders and merchants from the wholesale market for resale at retail or local market. The wholesale fish market at Margao has become a trading center for Goan and non-Goan fish vendors. They transport the fish from the landing center to the markets in trucks or mini vans on a regular basis at specific locations or places at the village market and even sell fish at door to door. The men fish vendors use cycles, motor cycles, van, rickshaw, etc. to sell the fish. As our state Goa is famous for tourism, the vendors have made agreement with tourist hotels and restaurants to sell fish to them directly. This ensures daily sales and an income to the fish vendors. Fish may be sold as fresh fish that is stored in ice and sold in local markets and door to door or salted, dried or smoked fish, which is also sold in the local markets by fish vendors. Fish vendor plays a very important role in village life because in villages it is not possible for everyone to go to the market every day and buy fish. These fish vendors make it convenient for them. Goa holds

a huge scope in the fisheries development, particular brackish water and marine production. The subsidies for these fish vendors are provided by the Goa State Department of Fisheries to purchase motorcycle, auto rickshaws and insulated trucks, which are used to sell fish. This started recently when funds were allocated by the central government under blue revolution for the year 2016–2017. Under this scheme, it offers 50% subsidy to the fish vendors for purchasing any of these vehicles.

The coastal length of Goa is 104 kms. Total 7 talukas of Goa are involved in fishing business. Almost 39 villages of North and South Goa districts are directly involved in fishing activities. (Source: Marine Fisheries Census, 2010(Goa) Published by Ministry of Agriculture & CMFRI). The Fisheries sector occupies a prominent place in the economic development of the state.

Fish selling is one of the major activities that bring on average higher revenue to the people involved in vending business. Thus, fisheries play a significant role in meeting the people's nutritional requirements, supplementing food supply, earning foreign exchange and in generating employment. Based on the above setting, a study has been conducted to analyze the economic conditions of fish vendors in Goa.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A review of previous studies on fish vending is essential to get a bird's eye view about these sector. The information gathered is useful to go in depth and to identify the unknown areas. Several authors have dealt extensively with various aspects of fishery sector. Some of the following studies are reviewed:

1. Mahesh V Joshi (1996) in his study had pointed out the importance of fisheries in Indian national economy. He analyses the impact of mechanization on fish catchment, income, export, standard of living and employment opportunities in marine fishing sector.
2. Kanwar Surendra Singh and Radhika (1996) in their study analysed socioeconomic conditions of fisherfolk in Himachal Pradesh area. They laid stress on the comparative conditions of living of this section of the society. The applications of certain indices to the several aspects are well carried out in their micro work.
3. Thadeus (1999) suggested that fishery community is the society of those who are part of the ancestry and culture of fishing, and belongs to the castes that follow fishing as the traditional occupation. In this study, he gives a detail account of the different sections and sub sections of the community and the social status of fisherfolk.
4. Asha Krishna Kumar (2010) in her study stated that fisherfolk along the rural coastal areas live in damaged huts and their living condition is poor, Infrastructure facility like housing, sanitation and health care are major problems faced by the fishing community. Majority of the people are lagging in literacy and education. This study is about fisher folks engaged in fishing as well as selling.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study street fish vendors and their socio-economic status.
2. To document challenges and the problems faced by these fish vendors in selling fish.
3. To study their financial background before and after engaging in fish vending business.
4. To make suggestions and recommendations for promoting employment opportunities in fish vending in the state of Goa.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The study focuses on the street fish vendors in Goa. The scope of the study covers the socio-economic status of fish vendors in Goa. Besides, their role in fish vending is analysed to find out the future scope for employment opportunities in this area. To carry out the above study, randomly 50 fish vendors have been selected, both male and female from the local areas or village areas due to Covid 19 pandemic and lockdown issues. Appropriate statistical tools are used to analyze the data collected with the help of a structured questionnaire

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The required information for the study was collected from two basic sources, namely, the primary source and the secondary source. The primary data were collected by means of interview with the help of a questionnaire. As there was no specific data on number of fish vendors due to its highly unorganized nature, randomly 50 fish vendors have been selected for the study and survey is conducted on the basis of the questionnaire framed. The study aims at analyzing street fish vendors engaged in fish selling business, their problems on starting and carrying out vending business and future scope for employment opportunities in this area. Responses from the fish vendors who are selling the fish in the market at their local areas i.e. in villages and also door to door selling were collected. The observation method was also used to collect information. The secondary data has been collected from the several websites and articles, books, journals which have been mentioned in the references.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION:

In the present study, 50 fish vendors were surveyed and it was found that:

- 58% of the vendors have completed their high school education and only 2% were without any formal education.
- 96% were male fish vendors, 78% of them were married and having their families dependent on them.
- 92% residing in their own houses and 42% and 18% are engaged in fish vending business for 12 years and more than 12 years respectively and 40% are doing it for less than 6 years. This shows that there is wide scope for employment in fish vending business in recent years as the consumption of fish has increased in Goa.
- 82% purchase fish from Margao wholesale market early morning i.e. 4 a.m. and 56% spends around Rs.5000 – Rs.10000 in buying fish daily.
- 88% fish vendors use two wheelers and four wheelers to sell fish. Most demanded species of fish are mackerel, prawns and sardines as the prices of these species are reasonable.
- 50% earned more than Rs 2000 profits per day in fish vending business, which shows that this business is profit oriented in spite of several costs to be incurred.

CONCLUSION:

This study has been an attempt to understand the problems and challenges faced by fish vendors operating in both formal and informal sectors in Goa. 50 fish vendors were interviewed on the basis of questionnaire prepared. The information collected from these vendors has been analyzed to arrive at conclusion. Fish vendors, though economically independent, are socially and

politically weak. They are generally not recognized as fish workers, leading to a neglect of their problems. There are few schemes addressing their needs, for example, schemes for provision of ice boxes, transport facilities and credit. The various problems faced by these fish vendors were:

Problem faced by the fish vendors:

- **Large number of sellers:-**

There are large numbers of fish vendors. This gives them tough competition to sell the fish and hence the vendors have to sell the fish sometimes at the price demanded by the customers.

- **Urgent need of cash :-**

Most of them purchase fish on cash basis and hence there is always an urgent need of cash. This forces them to sell the fish on cash basis.

- **Sale of fish :-**

At the end of the day, if the fish remain unsold, then the vendors are forced to sell that fish at low price due to its perishability. If they don't do so, then they might have to suffer a loss.

- **Lack of storage facilities :-**

Most of the fish vendors have lack of storage facilities, which creates a problem to store the fish. Since there are no storage facilities available, they are forced to sell their fish immediately once purchased as fish is highly perishable commodity. Hence, sometimes they get poor price for the fish.

- **High transportation cost :-**

Most of the fish is purchased from Margao whole sale market and the distance is so far from many rural places which increases the transportation cost.

Irrespective of the above problems, the fish vendors are economically independent and sound. They are happy to carry out this business as there is very high demand for fish from the consumers, i.e. local Goan people and tourists. If the above problems are solved, then fish vending is actually a profitable business in Goa as 80% population of Goa consumes fish. Thus there is always a very high demand for fish in Goa. Fish vending generates employment opportunities for the Goan youths, but due to status issue many Goan youth are not involving themselves in this business. Because of this reason, migrants have started this business and are running it profitably, sometimes involving themselves in unethical business practices.

SUGGESTIONS

The study suggests that:

- All the fish vendors should uniformly decide on the price and quantity to be sold so that there is no exploitation of the vendors as in some cases 'vatto' system is used in selling fish instead of weighing in kgs.
- The vendors should adopt the proper cold storage facilities. This will help them to preserve the fish and their profit margin will further increase. It will be better if such facilities are provided to them by Fisheries Department of Goa. The problem of using unethical business practices for storing the fish for longer period using formalin will also be solved.
- The vendors should switch to credit purchases so that they can even sell fish on credit basis, which will further increase their sale. The wholesale markets should adopt such credit transactions on weekly or monthly basis.

- In view of the significance to improve the socio-economic condition of fisherman community and to achieve sustainable utilization of resources for fisheries development, optimum production of fish from water bodies, employment generation and availability of protein rich food, appropriate planning and strategies are of utmost importance by the Fisheries Department of Goa.
- Some banks should provide the finance for these fish vendors purely on business front as most of the fish vendors have to use their own personal savings for purchase of fish.
- Government is intervening to change the socio-economic position and status of fish vendors by introducing various schemes but proper information and guidance should be provided to these fish vendors to avail those schemes.

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Mentoring: How Important is it For Rural Students?

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ABSTRACT :

Mentoring enables the mentee to achieve all round development in the process of learning. In the mentoring process, the mentor plays a crucial role. Mentoring has become extremely important in higher education as evidenced by recent research. It has become vital in rural areas especially in view of the fact that students in rural areas have special and unique needs which have to be met by the mentoring process. Quality and continuous feedback on the mentoring process enables one to fine tune the same to achieve better results for the benefit of the protégés.

KEY WORDS: *Mentoring, protégé, rural students.*

1 INTRODUCTION

“Mentoring is to support and encourage people to manage their own learning in order that they may maximise their potential, develop their skills, improve their performance and become the person they want to be” (Parsloe & Leedham, 2009). It is an effective and powerful tool for personal development and empowerment tool to help people to progress in their careers. It is becoming an increasingly popular human resources tool in corporates all around the globe, as they (the corporates) have realised its potential. It is a partnership between two people (mentor and protégé) predominantly from similar fields of work and sharing similar experiences. It is a mutually beneficial relationship based upon trust and respect.

A mentor is a guide who can help the protégés to find the right direction and who can help them to develop solutions to career issues. As Alleman & Clarke (2002) observe, a mentor is a person with greater rank, experience and or expertise, who teaches, counsels inspires guides and helps another person develop both personally and professionally. Mentors gain empathy and an understanding from a protégé due to similar experiences during their course of work. Mentoring programs give the protégés a chance to explore new career options and growth.

A mentor should aid the protégés enhance their self-belief and the confidence to believe in themselves. A mentor should enquire, challenge and provide counselling and encouragement. Through mentoring programs, a protégé can explore new ideas with poise and belief. It provides the protégés an opportunity to look more closely at themselves, their problems, prospects, and

what they desire out of life. The whole idea of mentoring is to make a person more self-aware, take responsibility for their life and to direct their life on the path they decide, rather than leaving it to luck.

Clutterbuck (2001) traces the phenomenon of modern mentoring to the concept of apprenticeship. When the guilds of craftsman dominated the commercial world, the young apprentice was taken under the wing of an older, more experienced master craftsman. It was through this relationship that the apprentice received knowledge as to how the task was to be performed and how to operate it in the commercial world. The relationship often became intimate and ensured that the key skills, knowledge and ability were kept intact and not lost to a competitor.

A mentor's primary functions consist of the following:

- Teaching the protégé regarding an explicit topic
- Coaching the protégé on a specific expertise
- Assisting development by sharing resources and networks
- Challenging the protégé to perform above and beyond her/his area of comfort
- Constructing a safe learning atmosphere for taking risks
- Focusing on the protégé's holistic growth

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review is divided into three parts. In the first part, the study looks at the need for examining the issue of mentoring relationships particularly in institutions in higher education. The second part reviews the findings of some of the studies on mentoring in higher education. In the third part this study examines the case study of a mentorship program in higher general education for rural students in one of the states in India.

2.1 WHY EXAMINE MENTORING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

An educational institution offers 'a relationship- rich environment' with a large number of stakeholders involved in the process. This requires the examination of work and non-work relationships contributing to an individual's growth (Hall, 1996) and one type of a relationship of this nature is mentoring (Kram, 1996; Fletcher & Ragins, 2007). Mentoring involves intensity and reciprocity at the interpersonal level by the mentor and the protégé. The essence of this relationship is the provision of guidance, advice, counsel, feedback and support by the mentor to the person she/he mentors in both personal and professional development (Kram, 1985; Eby, Rhodes, & Allen, 2007). How strategic is the mentoring tool to employee development has evoked a lot of interest (Finkelstein & Poteet, 2007). Mentoring leads to skill up gradation and helps the employee especially the new entrant to be comfortable in the new setting. As a result, career outcomes are considerably improved. The close link between mentoring and career outcomes such as job satisfaction, salary etc have been well established (Allen et al, 2004 ; Eby et al, 2008; Ng et al, 2005). Improved job performance, recognition and visibility, sense of fulfilment and a loyal support base are some of the perceived and actual benefits of mentoring (Eby et al, 2006; Ragins & Scandura, 1999). Mutuality and reciprocity in the relationship between the mentor and mentored individual are strengthened by these benefits (Kram, 1996; Fletcher & Ragins, 2007). The organization stands to gain by higher organizational attraction among the job seekers (Allen & O'Brien, 2006), greater organizational commitment (Payne & Huffman, 2005) and the development of talent pool, enhanced performance

and productivity (Ramaswami & Dreher, 2007).

Similarities between higher education and a work place in an organization are not hard to find. A protégé in a seat of higher learning would in all probability seek the same type of mentoring relationships that are sought at a work place and expect to reap similar benefits from this relationship. The reasons for the similarities are obvious. Provision of guidance, advice, counsel, feedback and support by the mentor to the protégé is as much necessary in higher education as it is in a manufacturing unit. Improved performance, recognition and visibility, sense of fulfilment and a loyal support base as some of the perceived and actual benefits of mentoring are as much important in an educational institution as they are in a workplace.

The value of mentoring has been accepted both in literature and in practice (Cohen, 1993). As observed in the large number of formalized programs and practices in the institutions which include a component of mentoring, it has become a national priority in many countries (Grives et al 2005).

There is a strong agreement that mentoring relationships are personal and reciprocal (Davidson & Foster – Johnson, 2001; Kram and Isabella, 1985; Healy and Welchert, 1990; Green and Bauer, 1995; Johnson and Nelson, 1999). However the development and availability of technology may be changing this personal relationship as evidenced from the inclusion of internet or video component as part of the students' mentoring activities in the works of (Carlson & Single, 2000; Collier and Morgan, 2006; Edwards and Gordon, 2006).

The role of a mentor in an educational institution is no longer confined to the faculty alone but has widened to include the mentoring services rendered by college and university staff, senior students, peers, friends, religious leaders and family (Kram and Isabella, 1985; Zalaquett and Lopez, 2006). The work of Philip and Hendry, (2000) in this direction has identified five types of mentoring relationships occurring naturally among adolescents and adults: classic mentoring (one to one relationship between an experienced adult and a younger person), individual team (young group of people looking to an individual or a few individuals for advice), friend – to friend, peer – group and long term relationships involving risks. The long term relationship is similar to classic mentoring. The difference however is that in long term mentoring the mentored person has a history of rebellion.

Mentoring relationships are varied. They can be informal or formal (Luna & Cullen 1995). The former are not structured, managed or formally recognized by the institution (Chao et al 1992) and develop naturally with the mentor and the protégé seeking each other to achieve long – term goals (Campbell & Campbell 1997). Formal mentoring relationships are managed and sanctioned by an educational institution (Chao et al 1992). Other than the mentor and the protégé, there is a third part involved to match the mentor and the mentored. The duration of relationship is relatively short (Phillips – Jones 1982; Kram and Isabella 1985). However in some cases they may last for over a decade (Levinson et al, 1978).

2.2 STUDIES ON MENTORING IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Some recent studies have attempted to assess the prevalence of mentoring relationships. Examples of such studies are Lloyd and Bristol (2006), Kador and Lewis (2007) and Paglis et al (2006). According to Johnson (1989), a study on mentoring in higher education was first taken up by the engineering faculty at the University of Michigan in 1911. However the first attempt to identify the roles and functions in mentoring and their perception by students was made only in 1988 in the works of Anderson and Shannon (1988). Their work focused on international and supportive

mentoring. Since then, a large number of studies have attempted to conceptualize mentoring in the context of higher education. Atkins and Williams (1995) attempted to understand the perceptions of registered nurses of mentoring undergraduate nursing students in England. Using a semi-structured interview and with a sample size of 12, this study observed six themes: support for students through empathy, encouragement and positive reinforcement; facilitation of learning through negotiating learning experiences and serving as a role model; students' critical analysis of their own practice through reflection; managing conflicting roles and responsibilities due to the extra work generated as a result of mentoring; support from colleagues through activities such as support groups; and working in partnerships with students using significant mentoring activities.

In the same fashion Watson (1999) with a sample size of 35 protégés and 15 mentors attempted to understand the meaning of the term mentoring within the context of a theory / practice nursing module. The findings of the study were that students (protégés) and mentors understood the role of mentor as assessor, facilitator, role model and a supporter.

Hauer et al (2005) have examined the characteristics and roles of mentoring from the perspectives of medical students. Their findings indicated that medical students conceptualized mentoring as interpersonal dynamics involving support, trust, a personal connection (i.e. friendship and appreciation of students' abilities), career development (i.e. supporting interests while remaining open minded and helping to achieve a vision), and student empowerment. The findings of Aagaard and Hauer (2003) regarding medical students' perceptions of mentoring were that mentoring should perform key functions such as personal support (involving mentor motivating and providing mental support and personal advice to students), career advising (including assisting medical students with their speciality, choice of residency and providing opportunities for career advancement), serving as a role model, research and non-research opportunities and collaboration and resources such as office space.

Ishiyama (2007) examined how first generation low income and /or African American students perceived a formal research- based mentoring relationship. The participating students were asked to describe the benefits of mentoring relationship, a mentor's role and to describe what they felt was a "good" mentoring relationship.

The results were coded into 3 reliable latent variables:

- (i) Career support (involving helping students find opportunities, giving advice and standing up on his/her behalf).
- (ii) Research and academic support (including providing students with guidance related to finding literature, research techniques and selecting a research topic) and
- (iii) Personal consideration (including listening to students' personal concerns and being a good listener).

2.3 MENTORING PROGRAMS IN HIGHER GENERAL EDUCATION IN INDIA IN A RURAL SETUP

While there is a considerable amount of literature on studies on mentorship in higher education most of them have largely confined themselves to study mentoring relationships in professional courses like nursing and medicine. In the background of a poor collection of empirical studies on mentoring programs in India especially in higher general education, Vishwanath's (2007) study is a breath of fresh air. The study critically examines the work of Vidhya Poshak- a mentoring

program implemented in the district of Dharwad in Karnataka (India) in order to empower students joining college education programmes and to bridge the gap between these students' potential and actual results. Apart from financial difficulties and the difficulty of adjustment in a college, it was observed that there existed a void in the area of support of role models, guides and of a dose of regular encouragement to students from rural areas joining college. Vidhya Poshak adopted the mentoring program by enlisting volunteers from among the upwardly mobile Indians. The study provides an "in-depth look at the methods and procedures involved in creating a program, the challenges faced and lessons learned. It additionally provides a general view of the benefits that can potentially follow if a quality mentor program for disadvantaged students in India is implemented" (Vishwanath, 2007 pp 2).

The above study notwithstanding, there is still a dearth of studies on mentoring in general education and more so at the undergraduate level. It is expected that the mentoring needs of a fresher who has just passed through the higher secondary education in India (10+2), and has entered the university system to pursue a general degree in arts, commerce or science could be different. The present study aims to fill this gap.

This research study sought to uncover the concept of mentorship as understood by undergraduate students in a rural college in Goa, their concept of an ideal mentor and the benefits that a protégé gained from a mentoring programme. Based on the findings a mentoring programme was designed to cater to the specific mentoring needs of students in the college.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 SAMPLE

This study was conducted among the students of Government College of Arts and Commerce Virnoda Pernem Goa. Among the 248 students enrolled in the first year and the final year B.A and B.com courses 50 students were invited to respond to the questions out of which 31 students responded (12.5%). The sample consisted of girls and boys in almost equal proportion. Actual respondents consisted of 16 girls 15 boys.

3.2 PROCEDURE

The students were interviewed on their conceptualizations of mentoring. Questions for interview were chosen based on the review of literature on mentoring. The respondents were asked open ended questions and were probed for further explanation for obtaining the meaning in their responses. Each interview that was recorded on a sheet of paper lasted for about 15 to 20 minutes and the participants were assured of confidentiality.

3.3 CONTENT ANALYSIS

Following the approaches adopted by Ishiyama (2007) and Ramaswami & Dreher (2010) who in turn adopted the procedure followed by Weber (1990) Glaser (1992), Allen et al. (1997) Krippendorff (2004), Eby et al. (2000) Eby and Lockwood (2005), all the "applicable comments for each content area (addressed by research questions) were selected and grouped into themes that reflected the comments' underlying meaning. All comments reflected respondents' unique ideas; if a respondent repeated an idea, it was counted only once" Ramaswami & Dreher (2010 pp 506). For all content areas, an inductive approach was used, whereby the comments were grouped into dimensions of content areas, based on the underlying meaning they reflected, with keywords

representing dimension labels (Glaser, 1992; Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Krippendorff, 2004). The participants were asked about their perceptions of a mentor's role, who they felt was a good mentor and to give a description of the benefits that accrued to them in a mentoring relationship. To analyse the perception of a mentor's role the approach adopted by Ishiyama (2007) was used. In analysing the concept of an ideal mentor and the benefits of mentorship to protégé the Ramaswami & Dreher (2010) approach was used. This approach was suitably adjusted to the present study by eliminating those themes which did not reflect in the statements given by the interviewees. Percentages in parentheses in the findings denote the percentage of statements to each question unless explained otherwise.

4 FINDINGS

Respondents made 96 statements in response to the question 'who is a mentor and what is a mentor's role' (See Table 4.1). Results were coded into three variables namely career support, research and academic support and personal consideration. Out of the total responses, 23 (23.96%) responses considered mentor as a provider of career support, 16 (16.67%) responses looked at a mentor for research and academic support and an overwhelming 57 (59.37%) responses considered a mentor to be a provider of personal support.

With regard to characteristics of an ideal mentor, respondents made 103 statements describing and ideal mentor (See Table 4.2). These statements were grouped into 3 categories namely (1) seniority and competence (2) personal qualities and (3) faculty similarity. Out of the total responses 16 (15.53%) responses veered towards seniority and competence and 11 (10.68%) towards faculty similarity. Majority of the responses 76 (73.79%) looked at an ideal mentor on the basis of a mentor's personal qualities.

Respondents made 74 statements in responses to the benefits that a protégé derived from mentoring (See Table 4.3). These were classified into three domains namely: (i) performance related gains (ii) knowledge gains and (iii) relational gains. 10 statements (13.51%) were in the performance related gains domain and 15 statements (20.27) were in the knowledge gains

domain. The most commonly mentioned benefits to the protégé 49 statements (66.22%) stressed on the relational gains to the protégé.

Table 4.1 Who is a Mentor to me? What is a Mentor's role?
Dimensions (Number of statements N=96) Sample Statements

Career support provider (N=23)

Career planner (16)

- Provides me a direction to choose my career

Information giver (7)

- Gives me information about various career avenues

Research and academic support (N=16)

Guidance in Project (11)

- Guides me in my project work

Help in assignment (5)

- Gives help in assignments

Personal support (N=57)

Listening (39)

- Who hears me out
- Lends ear
- Listens attentively
- Tries to understand my viewpoint

Showing concern (18)

- Is bothered about me
- Is concerned about my welfare
- Cares for me
- Asks about me

Table 4.2 Characteristics of an Ideal Mentor

Dimensions (Number of Statements N=103)	Sample statements
Seniority and competence (N=16)	
More experienced (9)	• Many years of teaching experience
Good communication skills (5)	• Should be able to communicate effectively
Accomplished (2)	• Adequately qualified
Faculty similarity (N=11)	
Similar faculty/subject (7)	• Belonging to the same subject or stream
Connection and Sync (4)	• Ability to connect and adjust
Personal qualities (N=76)	
Approachable (27)	• Person I can easily contact/approach
Empathetic (23)	• Who gives me time
Trustworthy (18)	• Who shares my feelings
Friendly (7)	• Who knows what I am going through
Genuine interest in protégé (1)	• Person who will not share my inputs with others
	• I must be comfortable in my mentor's presence
	• Person who makes me feel at ease
	• Someone who understands problems and helps to solve them

Table 4.3 Benefits of Mentoring

Dimensions (Number of Statements)	Sample Statements
PROTÉGÉ BENEFITS (N=74)	
Performance related gains (N=10)	
Do well in exams (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get tips to do well in exams
Career opportunities (4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to get admission for higher studies • Able to get a job
Knowledge gains (N=15)	
Subject Knowledge (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deeper knowledge about the subject
Draw others' experiences (7)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can learn from experienced people
Relational gains (N=49)	
Have a role model (32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An example to follow/Person to look up to
Emotional support (17)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Someone to trust

5. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The current study sampled a relatively homogenous group of students pursuing undergraduate courses in Arts and Commerce stream. It was entirely based on the responses from the perspective of a protégé. The interviewees were both male and female in almost equal proportion and came from predominantly rural background.

The study showed that students across gender coming from rural background and pursuing general education courses preferred their mentor to be a personal support provider with good personal qualities. Majority of the students looked up to strong relational gains accruing to them from a strong mentoring relationship.

Students coming from a rural background with many of them being first generation learners in higher general education, have special mentoring needs as compared to general students. They seek more personal support. They value the personal qualities of a mentor over other characteristics of an ideal mentor.

A mentor teacher in a college has to possess strong personal qualities if she/he has to foster a healthy and fruitful mentoring relationship with the protégé.

Since many students expect relational gains from a mentoring relationship, a teacher mentor has to look beyond the parameters of aptitude. Attitude in this profession is equally important. Recruitment and training policies in colleges for college teachers will have to address this issue.

The hitherto neglected role of informal mentoring programmes in colleges will have to be revisited and given due importance. Accreditation agencies will have to factor in this role while assessing the colleges.

There appears to be a thin line between counselling and mentoring needs of students in colleges in general education. Counselling services need to be streamlined to meet the needs of the students. Teacher mentors will have to play the dual role of mentors and counsellors.

It is obvious that a teacher mentor has to work closely with the parents of the student protégés supplementing the role of the parents in some cases or filling in a deficiency in other cases.

This micro level study highlights the special expectations of college students with a rural background. To what extent a college is a 'home away from home' to college students needs to be further studied and validated with more such studies involving a bigger number of students with varied backgrounds.

6 MENTORING PROGRAMME BASED ON FINDINGS

The mentoring program in the college was implemented in the following steps:

6.1 THE ISSUES

In the first instance the problems of the students were sought to be identified by the core team consisting of the Mentoring Committee of the college. Some of the problems of the students that were identified were as follows:

1. Most of the students are from vernacular medium and they face communication difficulties with English medium of instruction.
2. Many students suffer from an "inferiority complex" due to their poverty.
3. Inability to cope with shifting from rural life style to semi-urban life style in college.
4. Lack of access to various resources such as tuitions, newspapers, and additional training.
5. Not being aware of processes and procedures to renew their scholarship.
6. Lack of confidence and overall fear.
7. Lower grades and even failures due to language barriers.
8. Lack of proper role models and guidance.
9. A lack of awareness and exposure regarding college and careers.
10. Not having anyone to talk with regarding questions and doubts.

6.2 THE SOLUTION THROUGH MENTOR PROGRAM GOALS

The following mentoring goals were identified to arrive at a solution to the issues.

1. Through constant interaction, understand the student community and their need for a mentor program.
2. Identify and induct interested and needy students into the Mentor Program.
3. Create partnerships with various community organizations mainly NGOs for their involvement in the program. Many of them like the Family Service Centre regularly visit the college to

interact with the students.

4. Identify members of the teaching community to provide selfless service by being a dedicated mentor.
5. Create a clear and systematic plan to implement and monitor the program.
6. Provide training and orientation to both students and mentors.
7. Match the students who need mentors with faculty members who are ready to serve.
8. Ongoing assessment of the Mentor Program through “Feedback Meetings”
9. Ensure benefits to students and mentors.
10. Replicate the successes in other areas.

6.3 PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MENTORING PROGRAM:

The plan for implementation was adopted on the following lines:

1. A presentation was created for the information of the students at the time of admission. Based on the findings in the study, the four key areas that were identified were One-on- one support, Personality development, Career Awareness and Academic Support.
2. ‘Mentor’s’ and ‘Protégés’ forms were created to give structure to the program
3. Informal meetings were conducted for both teacher mentors and student protégés.
4. Infrastructural support and regular co-ordination was provided to the Mentoring Program.
5. Mentor’s visit to students’ were arranged whenever required
6. Parents were involved and a Parent’s Consent Form was created.

6.4 PLAN FOR MONITORING OF THE MENTORING PROGRAM:

The mentoring program is monitored through

1. Formal Feedback from Mentors
2. Formal Feedback from Protégés
3. Informal feedback from mentors and protégés

The first two are structured feedback forms which are used to evaluate the mentoring program while the informal feedback is a non-structured open ended assessment. Very often it is difficult to define and evaluate a mentoring program. In situations like these, evaluation can be anecdotal and reports. One protégé for example had this to say. “After my graduation where I had scored a distinction, I wanted to quit higher studies due to financial constraints and take up a job. I knew that I had the potential to do well in my post graduation. When my mentor teacher came to know of my decision she convinced me to enrol for M.A at the Goa University. She arranged for my financial needs. I am in my final year and expect to come out with flying colours. I am thankful to my mentor.”

6.5 CONCLUDING REMARKS:

Mentoring is concept not widely formulated in India. However it has huge potential since youth who partake in mentoring relationships enjoy a number of positives/benefits (Vishwanath, 2007). Mentoring relationships in a college are of relatively shorter duration. They last for a maximum of 3 years. The various mentoring relationships as enumerated by (Philip & Hendry, 2000) and the findings of this study have been considered while formulating and implementing a mentorship programme in the college. The mentoring programme in the college largely stresses

upon the following mentoring relationships.

1. Classic mentoring relationship involving a one – on -one relationship between the teacher (mentor) and the student (protégé). This relationship occurs during the guidance that the mentor provides in the course of the teaching programme in an individual subject. Teachers in charge of their respective classes as well as the subject teachers forge this relationship with the students (protégés). Moreover the teacher in charge of the Attendance Committee (designated as the Convenor of the Attendance Committee) for an academic year along with her/his team of teachers allotted to each class which constitute the Attendance Committee in the college employ a one to one relationship with the students. By keeping a track of the student's attendance throughout the semester, the Committee members are able to arrest the number of cases that are detained at the end of each semester. Records show that in recent times (last two semesters), the number of detainees are almost zero due to this intervention.
2. Individual team mentoring relationship where a group of students look up to a teacher or a group of teachers for guidance or advice. This type of mentoring relationship is forged between the research cum project groups and the teachers. Each teacher is allotted a teacher guide and she/he looks after the needs of the group.

While the mentoring programmes enumerated above fall in the formal mentoring programmes domain, the findings in the study necessitated the need to introduce an informal mentoring programme that would cater to the expressed needs of the students in the present study. Majority of the students expressed the role of a mentor as a provider of personal support. To cater to this need, teachers are encouraged to identify and intervene in case they find a student requiring personal support. It is pertinent to observe that experience in the college shows that a formal programme alone, cannot and has not succeeded in catering to this need of the students in the past. Students have their own affinity and choice towards a particular teacher and a formal intervention may distort this affinity. There is a need to acknowledge informal mentoring that occurs naturally and forges a 'friend-to-friend' mentoring relationship.

As Chao, et al., (1992) observe, informal mentoring relationships are unstructured, unmanaged and are not formally recognized by an institution. However the present study reinforces the need to strengthen these informal relationship. Records show that about 15% of the graduates still continue to keep their links with their informal mentor teachers in the college long after they have ceased to be on the rolls. This lends credence to the fact that mentoring relationships that develop naturally are those where there is a reciprocal seeking of long-term goals. A formal relationship is relatively shorter. It is observed that many an informal mentoring relationship was fostered through a formal mentoring programme. In this regard, the college recognizes and values both the mentoring relationships.

The role of a mentor has widened to include even the non-teaching staff. Considering the specific mentoring needs of the students in the college based on the findings, the college counsellor plays a very important role. The college has employed a qualified psychiatrist on a part time basis to render counselling services to the students. The frequency of the visits by the counsellor have been increased to meet the growing demand of the students for meeting counselling/mentoring needs.

The PTA (Parents Teachers Association) has been strengthened by building strong ties between the parents and the teachers. A teacher mentor is expected to work in tandem with the parent/s of the concerned student protégé. This involves informal meetings with the individual parents in addition to the formal meetings.

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In the Aftermath of Iron Ore Mining in Goa and Imbroglia Among the People

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ABSTRACT :

Mining Sector is yet another alternative available to the people to get employed. Employment in mining sector is mostly advantageous both because they are situated in areas close to the households of the employed personnel and secondly, due to good salary package.

KEYWORDS: *Imbroglia, Iron Ore Mining, Livelihood, People.*

INTRODUCTION

Most of Goa's soil cover is made up of laterites which are red in colour. The soil is rich in minerals. The state of Goa is well served by two navigable rivers namely the Mandovi and the Zuari which pass through the iron ore and manganese ore carrying areas and come together near Mormugao harbour. The inland waterway system available to Goa has been properly utilized by the mining industry in Goa. This has led to the speedy movement of mineral carriers from the interior parts of the state to the port areas this helps in the reduction of the cost of transportation of the ore. These two rivers with the Cumbharjua canal provide advantages such as the cheap transport of mineral ore through barges from land located mines to port harbour where the barges offload minerals. The estimated indicated reserves of recoverable iron ore is about 58 per cent, iron content is to the order of 405 million tonnes. Similarly reserves of black iron ore and manganese ore are about six lakh tons and 12 lakh tons respectively. The reserve estimate for washed clay is about 1 to 3 lakh tonnes. Certain clay is suitable for ceramic industry and the rest can be used as refractory material. Aerial surveys have led to the discovery of bauxite and luminous laterite in some northern parts of the district. Huge reserves of bauxite have also been reported in the southern part of Goa. Therefore, mining in Goa has flourished. Goa's ore is of low quality and this low grade iron ore is exported easily out of Goa because of its easy access to the sea. The iron ore production in Goa always has been 100 per cent export oriented and also it substantially contributes to the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP).

With a view of understanding the "Economic Impacts caused due to mining activity in the state of Goa" the present research study was undertaken. The 204 samples (respectively 161 from Bicholim and 43 from Sanguem Taluk of north and south Goa) have been taken up with the help of which the data pertaining to the study are collected from the two mining Taluks of Bicholim

and Sanguem of the five mining Taluks in Goa namely Bicholim, Sattari, and Dharbandora in North and Sanguem and Quepem Taluks in South Goa respectively. At the onset pilot study was conducted to determine and assess the extent of the problem faced by the farming community in the study area in November 2014 and finally in the light of our experiences of the pilot exercise the questionnaire was revised to obtain the necessary data from the farmers affected due to the mining respectively from the Bicholim and Sanguem Taluks of this mining state. Having pre-structured the questionnaire and finalized the actual areas having impact of mining were in person visited by the present researcher to collect the data. The Sarpanch, Panch members, village panchayat Secretaries, Zonal agricultural officers and other office staff from the two Taluks of Bicholim and Sanguem villages have been very instrumental in providing us with the information in respect to the cultivating households and also helped us to organize farmers so that the speedy collection of data could be made possible. Various farmers clubs have also helped us mainly from Bicholim Taluk in gathering the farmers to put up their problems before us and giving us the precious data required for the study after realizing the nature of our study and to disburse the information about the state of their fields and the resultant ill effects of mining on their lives and household economy.

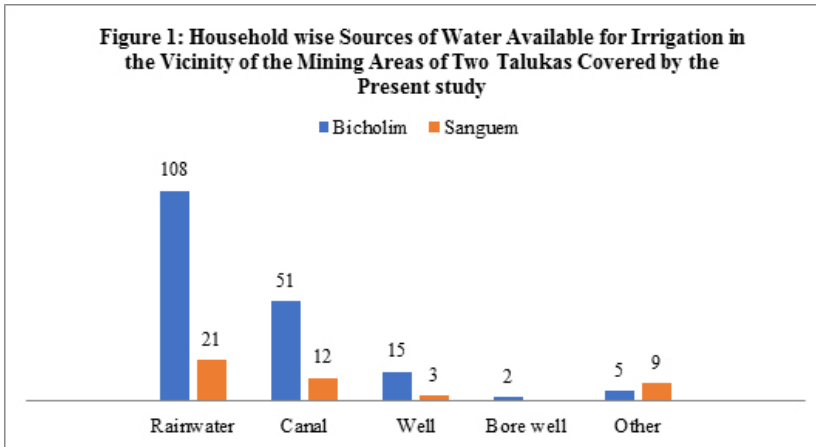
The pre-structured questionnaire that has been used for obtaining primary information from 204 farming households respectively 161 from Bicholim and 43 from Sanguem taluka of North and South Goa happened to be a set of 60 questions. All these households located in the villages (The Annexure containing the list of respondents along with their addresses includes the name of villages) with close proximity to the iron ore mining and transportation roads of the same were visited in person and the questions were posed preferably to the elderly respondents from the respective households with parallel and informal discussions so that the information we got had a quality up to the mark.

Table 1: Household wise Sources of Water Available for Irrigation in the Vicinity of the Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study

Sr. No.	Sources of Water	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
	Rainwater	108	21	129	62.79	47.73	59.72
1	Canal	51	12	63	29.65	27.27	29.17
2	Well	15	3	18	8.72	6.82	8.33
3	Bore well	2		2	1.16	0.00	0.93
4	Other	5	9	14	2.91	20.45	6.48
5	Base	172	44	216	172	44	216

Source:- Field Survey

Base= Land Owned + land Lent in and Lent Out



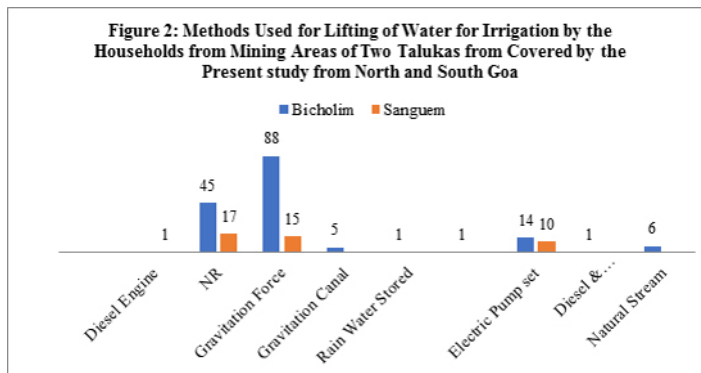
Irrigation is nothing but using water from some another source rather than rainwater. Objective of undertaking irrigation is to maintain the minimum amount of water required for the crop rearing. The data in the above table number 1 displays the household wise sources of water available for irrigation in the vicinity of the mining areas of two taluks from covered by the present study from both the North and South Goa. Again the dependence of agriculture on monsoons is highlighted because of the fact that 59.72 per cent of the farming households have rainwater as the source of water for their farms. Bicholim Taluk has maximum of 62.79 per cent farming households depending on rainwater as a source of water for their farms as opposed to 47.73 per cent farming households from Sanguem Taluk that are dependent on rainwater as the source of water for their farms. Next most used source of water for watering of farms is canals that has 29.17 per cent share with Bicholim Taluk housing 29.65 per cent such households and Sanguem Taluk housing 27.27 per cent of the households. Still today we have traditional way of drawing water from the wells that is being used as another source of water by 8.33 per cent households with 8.72 per cent households and 6.82 per cent households respectively using this as source of water in Bicholim and Sanguem Taluks. Bore well is used by 0.93 per cent of the farming households to water their farms by 1.16 per cent farming households in Bicholim Taluk only. Rest 6.48 per cent of the farming households have been using other sources of water which comprise of 2.91 per cent farming households from Bicholim Taluk and 20.45 per cent farming households from Sanguem Taluk respectively.

Table 2: Methods Used for Lifting of Water for Irrigation by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks from Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Method of Lifting Water	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Diesel Engine		1	1	0.00	2.27	0.46
2	NR	45	17	62	26.16	38.64	28.70
3	Gravitation Force	88	15	103	51.16	34.09	47.69
4	Gravitation Canal	5		5	2.91	0.00	2.31
5	Rain Water Stored	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
6	Pump on Farm Tank	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
7	Electric Pump set	14	10	24	8.14	22.73	11.11
8	Diesel & Electric Pump set	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
9	Natural Stream	6		6	3.49	0.00	2.78
Base		172	44	216	172	44	216

Source:- Field Survey

Base= Land Owned + land Lent in and Lent Out



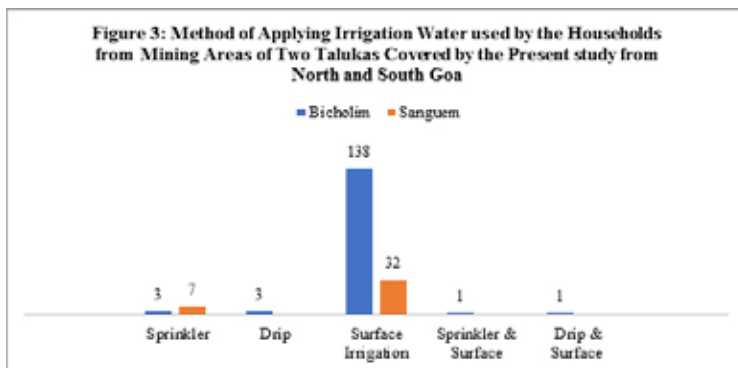
Although farmers have started irrigation practices to store water that can be supplied in the absence of monsoons is very crucial. Yet it is noteworthy to find out the type of methods that the farmers have used for lifting water for irrigation. There are various methods available for lifting water for irrigation and due to various problems faced by the farmers which are socio-economic in nature. Still due to the limited size of the land and other financial problems faced by them they undertake different types of practices that suit their current agricultural practices. The data in the above table number 2 displays the methods used for lifting of water for irrigation by the households from mining areas of two taluks from covered by the present in both from North and South Goa. However, it should be noted that top method of lifting water is found to be gravitation force occupying 47.69 per cent among other methods used for lifting water. Some farmers have failed to report which would have really played an important role in shaping the future policies for incentivizing various schemes for farm water management by the government at various policy levels. Gravitation force means the natural canal is used as a method of lifting water that comprises of 47.69 per cent of all the methods used for lifting water by the farmers. Gravitation Canal is used as a method of lifting water that comprises of 2.31 per cent of all the methods used for lifting water by the farmers. Rain water storage is used as a method of irrigation that comprises of 0.46 per cent of all the methods used for irrigation by the farmers. Pump on Farm Tank is also used as a method of lifting water that comprises of 0.46 per cent of all the methods used for lifting water by the farmers. Electric Pump Set is an electrical equipment used by the 11.11 per cent farmers for lifting water. Although the ownership of Electric Pump set has been revealed but still there are farmers who own both Electric Pump sets as well as Diesel Pump Sets. But this proportion is only 0.46 per cent of the entire equipment's ownership. Lastly, we have the Natural streams which are used by some farmers to lift the water for agricultural purposes. These are flowing for years together making it easy for the farmers to avail the nature's gifts for free. Since, majority of the farmers are from Bicholim Taluk it is assumed that they will usually dominate the farmers from Sanguem Taluk in every aspect. But, here in terms of Method of Lifting of water we find that for NO RESULT and for Electric Pump set the Sanguem Taluk farmers have overtaken Bicholim Taluk farmers with 38.64 per cent and 22.73 per cent respectively. Hence, for other methods of lifting water that is Diesel Engine, Gravitation Force, Gravitation Canal, Rain Water storage, Pump on Farm Tank, Diesel and Electric Pump set and Natural Streams the farmers from Bicholim Taluk hold an upper hand with 0.46 per cent, 47.69 per cent, 2.31 per cent, 0.46 per cent, 0.46 per cent, 0.46 per cent and 2.78 per cent respectively.

Table 3: Method of Applying Irrigation Water used by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Method of Applying Water	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Sprinkler	3	7	10	1.74	15.91	4.63
2	Drip	3		3	1.74	0.00	1.39
3	Surface Irrigation	138	32	170	80.23	72.73	78.70
4	Sprinkler & Surface	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
5	Drip & Surface	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
Base		172	44	216	172	44	216

Source:- Field Survey

Base= Land Owned + land Lent in and Lent Out



There are sprinkler, drip and surface types of irrigation practiced in agriculture. Sprinkler systems depend on the land area to be irrigated. Surface irrigation, also known as flood irrigation, is the least commonly used system. This system applies thorough and large volumes of water. The data in the above table number 3 displays the Method of Applying Irrigation Water used by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from both North and South Goa. In previous table number 5.9 the various methods used by the farmers to lift water have been specified but, here the stress lies on the Method of Applying Water to the farms by the farmers. Here we find that farmers are using various methods to apply water such as Sprinklers, Drip, Surface Irrigation, Sprinkler and Surface Irrigation and Drip and Surface Irrigation. Of all the methods used for applying water Surface Irrigation is used by the majority of the farmers forming 78.70 per cent share in all the methods used for applying water. In Bicholim Taluk 80.23 per cent among all the farmers are using Surface Irrigation to apply water for farms and the same situation persists in Sanguem Taluk where 72.73 per cent among all the farmers are using Surface Irrigation to apply water for farms. Second most used method for applying water is through Sprinklers. It

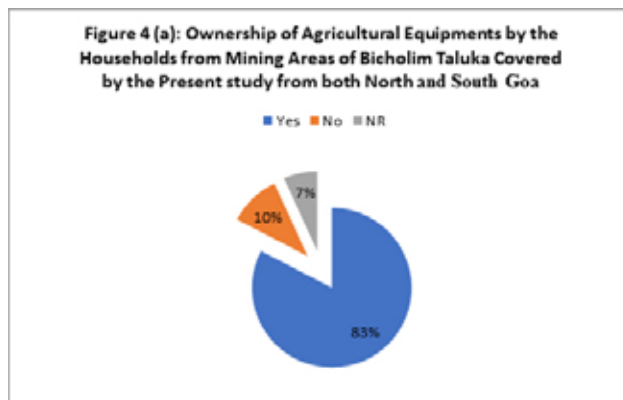
consists of 4.63 per cent share among methods for applying water. Surprisingly, in Sanguem Taluk farmers are at forefront in the usage of Sprinklers with 15.91 per cent farmers using as opposed to 1.74 per cent farmers from Bicholim Taluk who are using the same for applying water for their fields. Whereas, only 1.39 per cent share is occupied by Drip Irrigation with 1.74 per cent farmers using it in Bicholim Taluk and in Sanguem Taluk none of the farmers is found to be using Drip Irrigation. Some farmers from Bicholim Taluk are also found to be using both the Sprinkler and Surface Irrigation as well as Drip and Surface Irrigation methods to apply water with 0.46 per cent share each respectively. Surprisingly in Bicholim Taluk only 0.58 per cent farmers are found to be using both the above mentioned methods to apply water for their fields.

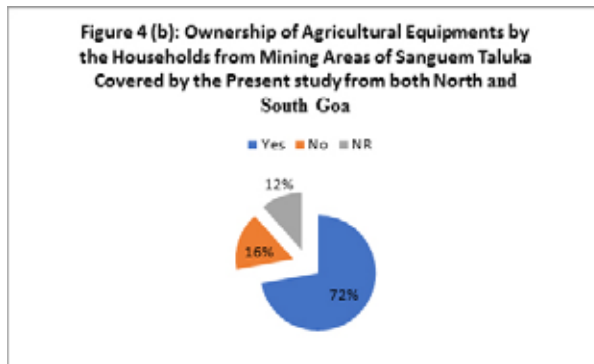
Table 4: Ownership of Agricultural Equipment by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from both North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Ownership of Agricultural Equipments	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Yes	133	31	164	77.33	70.45	75.93
2	No	17	7	24	9.88	15.91	11.11
3	NR	11	5	16	6.40	11.36	7.41
Base		172	44	216	172	44	216

Source:- Field Survey

Base= Land Owned + land Lent in and Lent Out





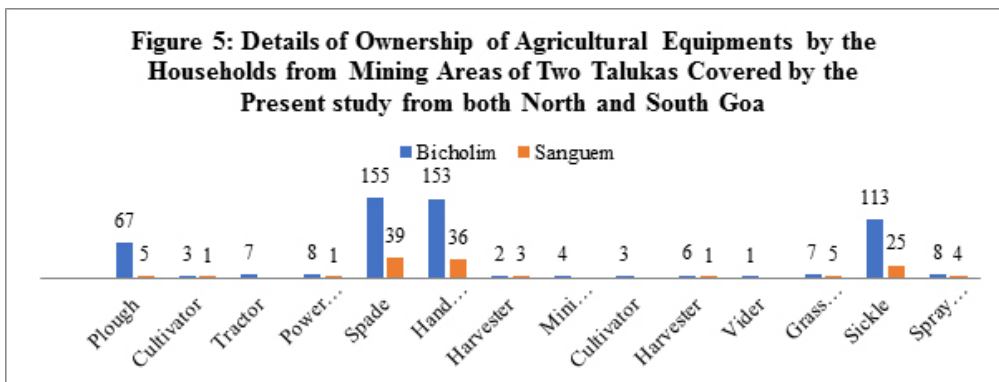
Agricultural equipments refer to tools used for farming. The best is the tractor. The data in the above table number 4 displays the ownership pattern of Agricultural Equipments by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from both North and South Goa. Farmers have been practicing agriculture for years together and while doing so they have used equipments to practice cultivation. The data portrays that 75.93 per cent of the farmers have ownership of agricultural equipments among the two Taluks of Bicholim and Sanguem with farmers from these Taluks comprising ownership with percentage of 77.33 per cent from Bicholim Taluk and 70.45 per cent from Sanguem Taluk respectively. Only 11.11 per cent the households have said that they do not own any agricultural equipment where 9.88 per cent hail from Bicholim Taluk and 15.91 per cent are from Sanguem Taluk. Small section of farmers consisting of 7.41 per cent did not reveal about the ownership of agricultural equipments by them, here from Sanguem Taluk 11.36 per cent farmers and 6.40 per cent farmers from Bicholim Taluk have not revealed their ownerships of agricultural equipments respectively. This shows the state of farming community in the two Taluks of Bicholim and Sanguem in the state of Goa. Except for the ownership of agricultural equipments Sanguem Taluk farmers have an upper hand over Bicholim Taluk farmers.

Table 5: Details of Ownership of Agricultural Equipments by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Type of the Agricultural Equipments	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Plough	67	5	72	38.95	11.36	33.33
2	Cultivator	3	1	4	1.74	2.27	1.85
3	Tractor	7		7	4.07	0.00	3.24
4	Power tiller	8	1	9	4.65	2.27	4.17
5	Spade	155	39	194	90.12	88.64	89.81
6	Hand Tiller	153	36	189	88.95	81.82	87.50
7	Harvester	2	3	5	1.16	6.82	2.31
8	Mini Tractor	4		4	2.33	0.00	1.85
9	Cultivator	3		3	1.74	0.00	1.39
10	Harvester	6	1	7	3.49	2.27	3.24
11	Wider	1		1	0.58	0.00	0.46
12	Grass Cutting Machine	7	5	12	4.07	11.36	5.56
13	Sickle	113	25	138	65.70	56.82	63.89
14	Spray Pump	8	4	12	4.65	9.09	5.56
Base		172	44	216	172	44	216

Source:- Field Survey

Base= Land Owned + land Lent in and Lent Out



Ownership of agricultural equipments plays a very important role in performing agricultural operations. The data in the above table number 5 displays Details of Ownership of Agricultural Equipments by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study

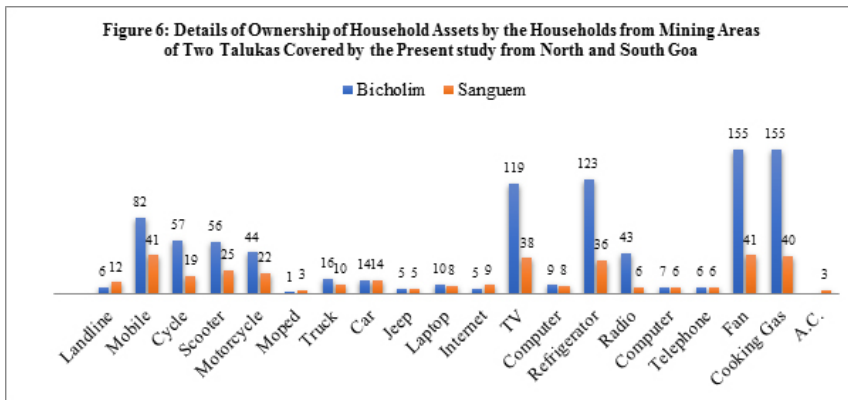
from both the North and South Goa. Table number 5.11 showed the statistics on the ownership, non-ownership and non-statement of ownership of agricultural equipments by the farming community in the two Taluks of Bicholim and Sanguem of the state of Goa. Observation of the data structured above shows now the type of agricultural equipments possessed by the farmers in the above mentioned two Taluks of Bicholim and Sanguem. Close observation of the data shows that majority of the farmers own the agricultural equipment called as Spade that comprises 89.81 per cent among all the agricultural equipments. Spade has been used since traditional agricultural times with the introduction of metal equipments used for various purposes. Hence, it is economic to buy and is used for various purposes not only in the agricultural sector but also used at construction sites having multiple uses. Therefore, it can be classified as multipurpose economic equipment. The second most used equipment by households with 87.50 per cent is "Hand Tiller". Likewise, spade it also has multiple uses. In Bicholim Taluk 88.95 per cent farmers are using it as opposed to 81.82 per cent farmers from Sanguem who are its users. "Sickle" follows up with 63.89 per cent among all agricultural equipments among farmers with Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk owning it with 65.70 per cent and 56.82 per cent respectively. Age old agricultural equipment but still the backbone of farming is the "Plough" takes share of 33.33 per cent in all the equipments. Bicholim Taluk farmers seem to be using plough still in majority with 38.95 per cent followed by Sanguem farmers with 11.36 per cent. "Grass cutting machine" owns a share of 5.56 per cent owing to start of usage of machinery to practice various activities previously done manually by the farmers. "Spray Pump" usage has also gone to 5.56 per cent to speed up the process of production of crops with 4.65 per cent farmers using it in Bicholim Taluk and 9.09 per cent of the farmers using it in Sanguem Taluk. "Power Tiller" is used by 4.17 per cent of the households with 4.65 per cent and 2.27 per cent farmers owning it in Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. "Harvester" similarly is used by 5.55 per cent farmers having share of 4.65 per cent households from Bicholim and 9.09 per cent farmers from Sanguem Taluk. "Tractor" is having share of 3.24 per cent with only 4.07 per cent households possessing it in Bicholim Taluk. Households have also started using "Cultivator" with a share of 1.85 per cent among all the other agricultural equipments. Only 1.74 per cent farmers that too only from Bicholim Taluk own it. Same share is held by "Mini Tractor" ownership of 1.85 per cent that too 2.33 per cent households only from Bicholim Taluk having it. "Wider" is having the share of less than 1 per cent (0.46 per cent) and 0.58 per cent households from Bicholim Taluk only are having it.

Thus, it can be noted that the farmers are using both traditional as well as modern mechanical farming equipments to undertake cultivation in the state of Goa. Slowly due to various schemes provided by the state/central government farmers which were earlier resorting to only traditional equipments have now switched over to modern mechanical equipments in the state of Goa however due to the restriction of the limited size of the land despite the assistance provided by the government large machinery provided cannot be used by the farmers to till the land.

Table 6: Details of Ownership of Household Assets by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from Northand South Goa

Sr. No.	Type of Household Assets	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Landline	6	12	18	3.73	27.91	8.82
2	Mobile	82	41	123	50.93	95.35	60.29
3	Cycle	57	19	76	35.40	44.19	37.25
4	Scooter	56	25	81	34.78	58.14	39.71
5	Motorcycle	44	22	66	27.33	51.16	32.35
6	Moped	1	3	4	0.62	6.98	1.96
7	Truck	16	10	26	9.94	23.26	12.75
8	Car	14	14	28	8.70	32.56	13.73
9	Jeep	5	5	10	3.11	11.63	4.90
10	Laptop	10	8	18	6.21	18.60	8.82
11	Internet	5	9	14	3.11	20.93	6.86
12	TV	119	38	157	73.91	88.37	76.96
13	Computer	16	14	30	9.94	32.55	14.70
14	Refrigerator	123	36	159	76.40	83.72	77.94
15	Radio	43	6	49	26.71	13.95	24.02
16	Telephone	6	6	12	3.73	13.95	5.88
17	Fan	155	41	196	96.27	95.35	96.08
18	Cooking Gas	155	40	195	96.27	93.02	95.59
19	Air Conditioner		3	3	0.00	6.98	1.47
Base		161	43	204	161	43	204

Source:- Field Survey



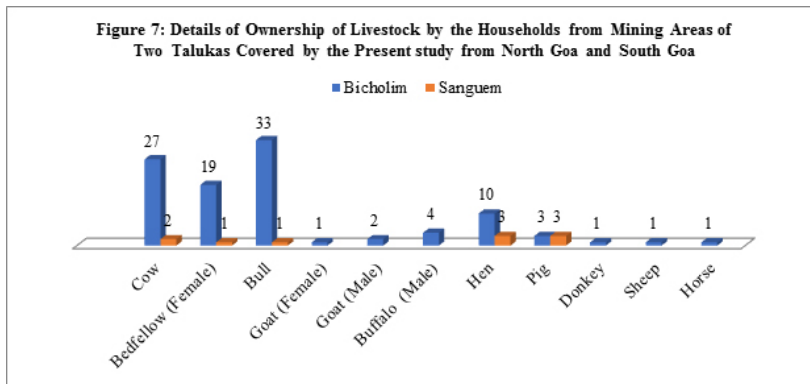
Along with ownership of agricultural equipments it is essential to note that the ownership of household assets is also important to assess the financial position of the farmers. The data in the above table number 6 displays in details of ownership of household assets by the households from mining areas of two talukas from covered by the present in both north and south Goa. The household assets owned by the farming community places “Fan” at the first position with 96.08 per cent share among all assets held with Bicholim Taluk households 96.27 per cent and 95.35 per cent owners in Sanguem Taluk households respectively. At second position we have “Cooking Gas” a necessary asset held by the people with 95.59 per cent share where 96.27 per cent and 93.02 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. At third position we have “Refrigerator” held by the people with 77.94 per cent share where respectively 76.40 per cent and 83.72 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk. At fourth position we have “Television” held by the people with 76.96 per cent share where 73.91 per cent and 88.37 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Majorly used around the world in different types the device of “Mobile” held by the people with 60.29 per cent share where 50.93 per cent and 95.35 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. The traditional and the initial two wheeler termed as “Scooter” is still held by the people with 39.71 per cent share where 34.78 per cent and 58.14 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. The most economical and widely used for its eco-friendly benefits the “Cycle” is held by the people with 37.25 per cent share where 35.40 per cent and 44.19 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. With its fast growing usage all around the world and its ability to go from the shortest routes “Motorcycle” held by the people with 32.35 per cent share where 27.33 per cent and 51.16 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Historical and the first mode of communication used by the Government of India which is “Radio” is owned by the people with 24.02 per cent share where 26.71 per cent and 13.95 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Due to competition in the automobiles industry that has created cut throat competition based on the sales of vehicles combined with the resultant lowered costs and huge consumer market it has become affordable for the people to own “Car” that takes up the share of 13.73 per cent where 8.70 per cent and 32.56 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. To reap the benefits of mining especially transportation of the iron ore from the mining sites to the port areas from where the iron ore is finally exported to its different buyers situated across the continent people have purchased “Truck” acquiring a share of 12.75 per cent where 9.94 per cent and 23.26 per cent shares belong to the Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively.

Advancements in technology have also reduced the prices of different gadgets with “Laptop” being no exception to it are held by the people with 8.82 per cent share where 6.21 per cent and 18.60 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Traditional fixed mode of communication being telephone and post-independence of the nation in 1947 and subsequent setting up of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and later on after the economic reforms stormed the country in the 1990’s the “Landline” is possessed by the people with 14.70 per cent share where 7.46 per cent and 41.86 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Digitization brought “Computer” to the doorstep of the people with 14.70 per cent share where 9.94 per cent and 32.55 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Sharing of information has attained great importance in the modern era alongwith the necessity to keep in contact with each other has led people to have “Internet” with 6.86 per cent share where 3.11 per cent and 20.93 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Some people who are fond of keeping different type of vehicle and desire to off the road keep “Jeep” with them that takes up a share of 4.90 per cent where 3.11 per cent and 11.63 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Age old tradition of vehicles that struck the 20th century led people to occupy the vehicle of “Moped” with 1.96 per cent share where 0.62 per cent and 6.98 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively.

Table 7: Details of Ownership of Livestock by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks from Covered by the Present from North Goa and South Goa

Sr. No.	Type of Livestock	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Cow	27	2	29	16.77	4.65	14.22
2	Buffalo (Female)	19	1	20	11.80	2.33	9.80
3	Bull	33	1	34	20.50	2.33	16.67
4	Goat (Female)	1		1	0.62	0.00	0.49
5	Goat (Male)	2		2	1.24	0.00	0.98
6	Buffalo (Male)	4		4	2.48	0.00	1.96
7	Hen	10	3	13	6.21	6.98	6.37
8	Pig	3	3	6	1.86	6.98	2.94
9	Donkey	1		1	0.62	0.00	0.49
10	Sheep	1		1	0.62	0.00	0.49
11	Horse	1		1	0.62	0.00	0.49
Base		161	43	204	161	43	204

Source:- Field Survey

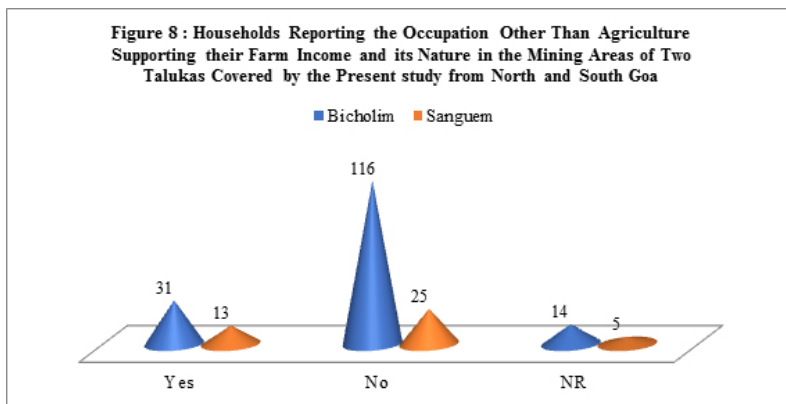


A large number of farmers undertake animal rearing by running activities such as supplying milk, meat, eggs, wool and hides and other animals. Therefore, animal husbandry is of critical importance in the rural economy. The data in the above table number 7 displays Details of Ownership of Livestock by the Households from Mining Areas of Two Talukas from Covered by the Present in both North and South Goa. The livestock owned by the farming community consists of many animals where “Bull” ownership consists of 16.67 per cent share among all animals with Bicholim Taluk 20.50 per cent and 2.33 per cent owners in Sanguem Taluk. Another important milching animal owned by households is “Cow” held by the cultivators with 14.22 per cent share where 16.77 per cent and 4.65 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. “Buffalo (Female)” is yet another milching animal that is owned by cultivating households with 9.80 per cent share where 11.80 per cent and 2.33 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Some households also have poultry animals such as “Hen” held by the people with 6.37 per cent share where 6.21 per cent and 6.98 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. A segment of the people also are found to having “Pig” with 2.94 per cent share where 1.86 per cent and 6.98 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. For purposes such as animal games termed in Goa as “Dhiryo” whereby “Buffalo (Male)” is used for fighting with another Buffalo (Male) which is an important illegal economic earning opportunity to the people of Goa that takes up a share of 1.96 per cent where 2.48 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. In South Indian state of Tamil Nadu such sporting fights are termed as “Jallikattu” and is widely popular among the local population. For commercial sale and the subsequent economic upliftment purposes “Goat (Male)” is in possession of almost people who have 0.98 per cent share where 1.24 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. For milk rearing purposes and other economic incentives that come with it “Goat (Female)” held by the people with 0.49 per cent share where 0.62 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. Very few people are found to be holding the ownership of “Donkey” with a share of 0.49 per cent where 0.62 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. For the large scale requirement of clothing wool the people own “Sheep” with 0.49 per cent share where 0.62 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. Small proportion of the people also have possession of “Horse” with 0.49 per cent share where 0.62 per cent from Bicholim Taluk. Therefore, it can be said that majority of the farmers are having Cow and Bull.

Table 8: Households Reporting the Occupation Other Than Agriculture Supporting their Farm Income and its Nature in the Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Response on Off Farm Occupation	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Yes	31	13	44	19.25	30.23	21.57
2	No	116	25	141	72.05	58.14	69.12
3	NR	14	5	19	8.70	11.63	9.31
Base		161	43	204	161	43	204

Source:- Field Survey

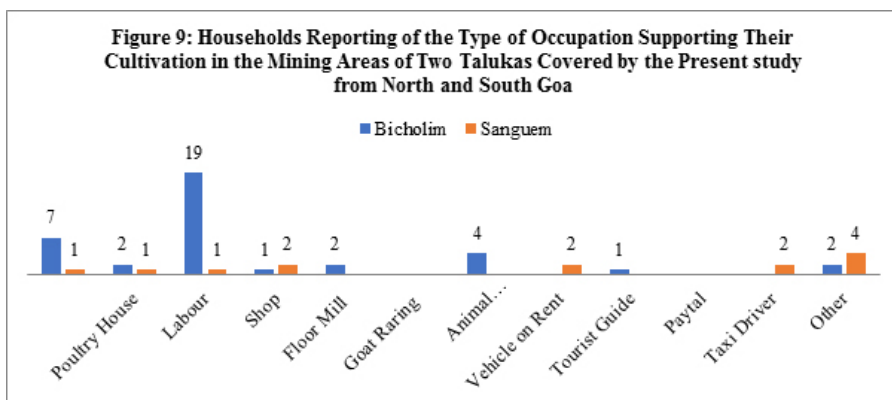


Since mining has resulted in large scale destruction of agriculture in the state of Goa farmers are severely affected but it. In the absence of production or adverse impact of mining and lowered levels of production the only option is to have another option of occupation termed here as “Off Farm Occupation” undertaken to support the family in absence of healthy agricultural practices. The data in the above table number 8 displays households reporting the occupation other than agriculture supporting their farm income and its Nature in the Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study in both North and South Goa. Responses on Off Farm Occupation has revealed that 21.57 per cent households are engaged in Off Farm Occupation of which 19.25 per cent are from Bicholim Taluk and 30.23 per cent farmers are from Sanguem Taluk. On the other hand, 69.12 per cent farmers do not have any Off Farm Occupation of which 72.05 are from Bicholim Taluk and 58.14 per cent are from Sanguem Taluk. But, 9.31 per cent farmers have not revealed whether they are engaged in Off Farm Occupation or not. Hence, it can be said that majority of the farmers are only practicing farming and are not doing any other Off Farm Occupation.

Table 9: Households Reporting of the Type of Occupation Supporting Their Cultivation in the Mining Areas of Two Talukas Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Nature of Off Farm Occupation	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Animal Husbandry	7	1	8	22.58	7.69	18.18
2	Poultry House	2	1	3	6.45	7.69	6.82
3	Labour	19	1	20	61.29	7.69	45.45
4	Shop	1	2	3	3.23	15.38	6.82
5	Floor Mill	2		2	6.45	0.00	4.55
6	Goat Rearing			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Animal Husbandry	4		4	12.90	0.00	9.09
8	Vehicle on Rent		2	2	0.00	15.38	4.55
9	Tourist Guide	1		1	3.23	0.00	2.27
11	Taxi Driver		2	2	0.00	15.38	4.55
12	Other	2	4	6	6.45	30.77	13.64
Base		31	13	44	31	13	44

Source:- Field Survey



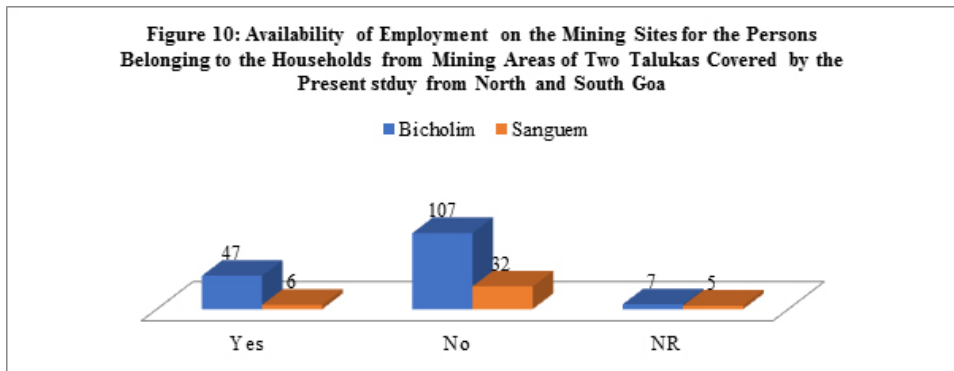
Some farmers may have started Off Farm Occupations but understanding the nature of such activities is very important which is captured in the present study. The data in the above table number 9 displays Households Reporting the Type of Occupation Supporting their Cultivation in the Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present in both North and South Goa. Nature of Off Farm Occupation places “Labour” at first position with 45.45 per cent share with Bicholim Taluk 61.29 per cent and 7.69 per cent in Sanguem Taluk. At second position we have the Off Farm Occupation of “Animal Husbandry” with 27.27 per cent share where 35.48 per cent and 7.69 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. We also have “Other” Off Farm Occupation by the people with 13.64 per cent share where respectively 6.45 per cent and 30.77 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk. Occupation of “Poultry House” is developed by the people with 6.82 per cent where 6.45 per cent and 7.69 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk. At fifth position the ownership of “Shop” is with 6.82 per cent where respectively 3.23 per cent and 15.38 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk. Goa is a tourist state hence at sixth position we have the Off Farm Occupation of “Taxi Driver” by the people with 4.55 per cent share where 0.00 per cent from Bicholim and 15.38 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Another activity of this tourist state is giving “Vehicle on Rent” it is done by 4.55 per cent share where nobody from Bicholim while 15.38 per cent from Sanguem Taluk are in this business. At eighth position we have the Off Farm Occupation of “Flour Mill” started by people that has 4.55 per cent share where 6.45 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk while at ninth position we have the major Off Farm Occupation of “Tourist Guide” by the people with 2.27 per cent share where 3.23 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk.

Mining and Employment Opportunities in the Study areas

Table 10: Availability of Employment on the Mining Sites for the Persons Belonging to the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Works on Mines	Taluk / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Yes	47	6	53	29.19	13.95	25.98
2	No	107	32	139	66.46	74.42	68.14
3	NR	7	5	12	4.35	11.63	5.88
Grand Total		161	43	204	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source:- Field Survey

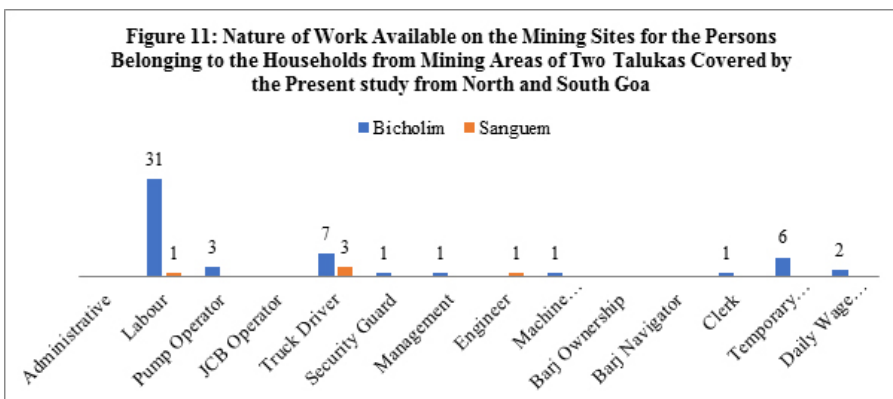


Mining has brought with it not only the large chunk of machines but also labour to operate the same and also to perform the other functions in the overall mining activity. This brought in a lot of migrants from the neighbouring state of Karnataka to work on mines and they too got employment by doing such jobs. The data in the above table number 10 displays the availability of employment on the mining sites for the persons belonging to the households from mining areas of two taluks covered by the present study in both North and South Goa. People reported that 25.98 per cent of them have got employment on the Mining sites from which 29.19 per cent are from Bicholim Taluk while 13.95 per cent are from Sanguem. Whereas, 68.14 per cent of them did not get any employment on the Mining sites from which 66.46 per cent are from Bicholim Taluk whereas 74.42 per cent are from Sanguem.

Table 11: Nature of Work Available on the Mining Sites for the Persons Belonging to the Households from Mining Areas of Two Taluks Covered by the Present study from North and South Goa

Sr. No.	Type of work	Taluks / Aggregate Values			Per cent		
		Bicholim	Sanguem	Total	Bicholim	Sanguem	Total
1	Administrative			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Labour	31	1	32	65.96	16.67	60.38
3	Pump Operator	3		3	6.38	0.00	5.66
4	JCB Operator			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Truck Driver	7	3	10	14.89	50.00	18.87
6	Security Guard	1		1	2.13	0.00	1.89
7	Management	1		1	2.13	0.00	1.89
8	Engineer		1	1	0.00	16.67	1.89
9	Machine Operator	1		1	2.13	0.00	1.89
10	Barj Ownership			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Barj Navigator			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Clerk	1		1	2.13	0.00	1.89
13	Temporary Worker	6		6	12.77	0.00	11.32
14	Daily Wage Work	2		2	4.26	0.00	3.77
Base		47	6	53	47	6	53

Source:- Field Survey



Unemployment is a major cause of concern for majority of the people around the world especially in the unorganized sector. But, in the industrial sector the requirement of labour is very large due to the vast extent of operations of different kinds that have to be carried out every day to run the industry. Speaking of the mining industry there are different types of jobs available to the people working on mines or associated activities such as transporting ore, barge owners, etc. Some of the jobs are mentioned in the data of which was gathered through the field visits conducted for the present study purpose. The data in the above table number 11 displays the nature of work available on the mining sites for the persons belonging to the households from mining areas of two taluks covered by the present study in both North and South Goa. The nature of work available on the mining sites for the persons belonging to the households from mining areas of two taluks places job of Labour at first position with 60.38 per cent share among all jobs with Bicholim Taluk farmers 65.96 per cent and 16.67 per cent farmer in Sanguem Taluk. At second position we have the Truck Driver a necessary job held by the people with 18.87 per cent share where 14.89 per cent and 50 per cent are from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Temporary Workers have the share of 11.32 per cent where 12.77 per cent and 0.00 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. At fourth position we have Pump Operator held by the people with 5.66 per cent share where 6.38 per cent are from Bicholim taluka while none is from Sanguem Taluk. Mining involves daily activities of loading extracted ore into trucks and other services for which Daily Wage Workers are required who take share of 3.77 per cent where 4.26 per cent and 0.00 per cent from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk respectively. Mining companies also have their offices to record the regular activities undertaken at mines and other jobs to be done in the office for which Clerks are necessary who acquire share of 1.89 per cent where 2.13 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Having processed the ore it needs to be loaded on to the trucks to be transported to the port vessels for which Machine Operator is in demand who has 1.89 per cent share where 2.13 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Since transportation of ore body from mining site to port occurs frequently the machinery needs to be intact in the cases of breakdown of the same an Engineer plays a very important role with 1.89 per cent share where 0.00 per cent from Bicholim and 16.67 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Appointment of Managers on the mining sites helps to conduct mining activities smoothly at the mining site which in our study takes up 1.89 per cent share where 2.13 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Protection of the mined ore stored at the dump site and the overall machinery is very essential therefore Security Guards are appointed who take 1.89 per cent share where 2.13 per cent from Bicholim and 0.00 per cent from Sanguem Taluk. Transportation of ore from inland mining sites to the port vessels is done by the Barges carrying the ore from inland rivers to the main ports hence a Barj Navigator also plays an important role but here he takes 0.00 per cent share along with Barj Owner hence it can be said that no individuals from our study sample are doing such type of job from Bicholim and Sanguem Taluk. Similarly, there are no Administrators in our study sample neither from Bicholim taluka nor from Sanguem Taluk. Surprisingly despite of lot of mining activity going on in the last few years in the state of Goa no person from our study sample seems to JCB Operator.

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Some Demographic Aspects of Women Population in Goa: A Spatial Perspective

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ABSTRACT :

*R*oles of women vary widely across the cultures and regions. The role of women in today's world has changed significantly and for better. They have attained immense success in every field, whether it is sports, politics and academics. Education is an important key to success. Empowering women would become more pertinent if women were well informed and educated. They have established them-selves socially, politically and economically in almost every field. Today-along with handling tough clients at office, they successfully multitask at home too. Women are more focused and have a unique decision-making power even at senior leadership level, in the most optimal manner, and at times are in a better position than men.

In this paper an attempt has been made to assess some aspects of demographic characters of women population in Goa through 1991 till 2011. The statistical techniques such as classification, tabulation, ratio, percentage, growth rate, etc. are employed for data analysis. Maps and diagrams are used for visual impression and interpretation.

The results indicate that there is a typical spatial pattern in demographic aspects of women population specially in distribution, growth, social class, work participation, and migration in Goa. The spatial pattern implies the role of physical factors and their influence on distribution pattern of socio-cultural and economic factors especially of women in Goa.

KEYWORDS: *Demographic, Spatial pattern, Social class, Occupation, Migration*

SOME DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF WOMEN POPULATION IN GOA:A SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

INTRODUCTION

Of late the roles of women vary widely across cultures and countries, they have expanded significantly in many countries. The role of women in today's world has changed significantly and for better. Women are now self-sufficient, well aware and financially independent. They have attained immense success in every field, whether it is sports, politics and academics.

Education is an important key to success. Empowering women would become more pertinent if women were well informed and educated. A woman needs to understand her rights so that she can walk at par with men.

The role of women has changed tremendously and they have been able to create a positive impression in the society. They have established them-selves socially, politically and economically in almost every field. Women are no longer considered unfit or weak for military or for other defence forces.

Today-along with handling tough clients at office, they successfully multitask at home too. Women are more focused and have a unique decision-making power even at senior leadership level, in the most optimal manner, and at times are in a better position than men. Empowering women can help the society to grow and develop at a faster pace.

OBJECTIVES

- To highlight the distribution patterns of Goa's population in general and female population in particular in Goa.
- To analyse and understand some spatial patterns of demographic characters of the female population in Goa.

STUDY AREA

For the present study Goa state has been selected. Goa state lies in the western margin of peninsula India. The state is located geographically between 14° 53' N and 15° 48' N latitude and 73° 40' E and 74° 20' E longitude (fig.no.1.). It lays along the Western (Konkani) Coast on 600 km South of Mumbai and 300 km North of Mangalore. The state is surrounded by Sindhudurga District of Maharashtra state in north, parts of Belgaum and Uttar Kannada Districts of Karnataka state in the east and south respectively, and the Arabian Sea in the west and the geographical area of the state is 3702 sq. km, the smallest among the Indian states.

The geographical and climatological variations, which could be considered for their role in guiding or influencing the growth, distribution, development and density of female population. The basic reasons led for the selection of Goa as a study are; 1) A large quantity of population data is available for the past several decades online on the website of the Department of Census operations, India, and hence data collection and processing is relatively easier and 2) also fairly large diverse geographical unit like Goa could yield a good result in understanding the role of relief and drainage on women population distribution pattern.

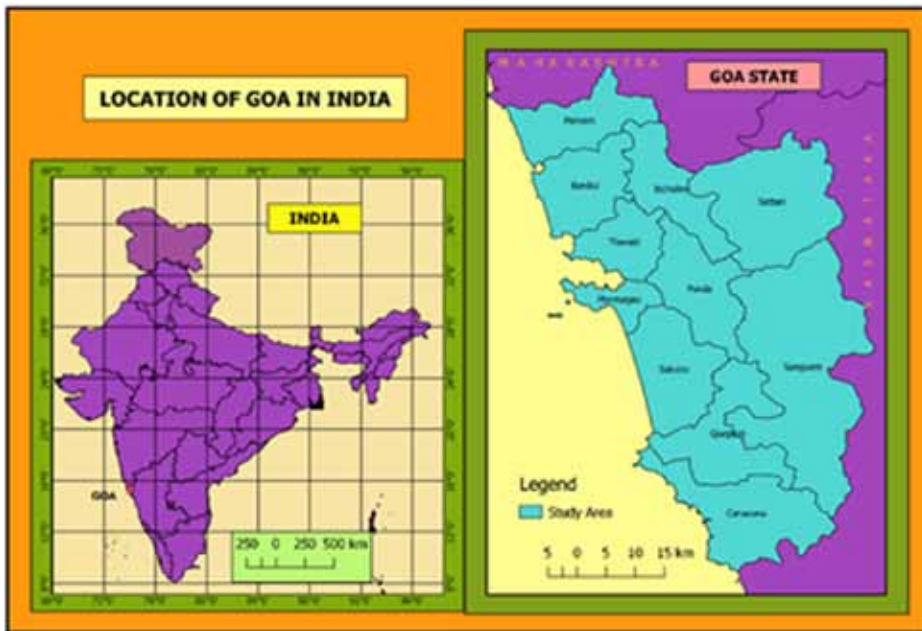


Figure No. 1

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The major sources of data for the present work have been the Census of India, District Census Hand Book of North Goa and South Goa for the year 1991, 2001 and 2011. All the data related to demography are collected from website of the department of Census operations, Government of India.

The entire analysis in this study rests on what has emerged from the data generation, analysis and presentation of the derived results. Simple techniques like processing, tabulation, classification, ratio, percentage, and average are used.

Free and Open-source software like QGIS were used for analysis and to prepare appropriate maps. Similarly, to get a better visual impression and for better understanding graph and maps are used.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

The basic things considered here regarding demographic aspects especially of women are growth, distribution, social class, literacy, work participation and property ownership. Migration is just touched upon. An attempt primarily is made to give trends of demographic aspects of Goa's women population for three census years from 1991 till 2011.

SPATIAL SPREAD OF POPULATION

The pattern of spatial spread of population in any region displays the role of physical and cultural factors working in that region. A known fact is that plain areas support more population and mountainous areas relatively very less. Distribution, growth, density and other various aspects

of demography of female population are governed by socio-cultural and religious traditions and practices of region.

Table No. 1 Taluka-wise distribution of Population in the State as per 2011 census

State/District /Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percentage tototal Population
GOA	7,39,140	7,19,405	14,58,545	100.00
North Goa	4,16,677	4,01,331	8,18,008	56.08
Pernem	38,652	37,095	75,747	5.19
Bardez	1,19,892	1,17,548	2,37,440	16.28
Bicholim	49,931	48,024	97,955	6.72
Sattari	32,574	31,243	63,817	4.38
Tiswadi	90,136	87,083	1,77,219	12.15
Ponda	85,492	80,338	1,65,830	11.37
South Goa	3,22,463	3,18,074	6,40,537	43.92
Mormugao	81,138	73,423	1,54,561	10.60
Salcete	1,45,448	1,49,016	2,94,464	20.19
Quepem	40,722	40,471	81,193	5.57
Sanguem	32,623	32,524	65,147	4.47
Canacona	22,532	22,640	45,172	3.10

Source: Goa Economic Survey 2014-15

From the table no1 it is evident that there are 8,18,008 persons in North Goa district (56.08%) of the total population, whereas there are 6,40,537 persons in South Goa district (43.92 percent). Most populated taluka of the state is Salcete with 20.19 percent of the total population (2,94,464 persons).

It is followed by Bardez with 2,37,440 persons (16.28%) and Tiswadi with 1,77,219 persons (12.15%). About 48% of the state's population is shared by these three talukas. Canacona is the least populated taluka accounting for 3.10 percent of the total population (45,172 persons).

DENSITY OF POPULATION

The density of population is a measure of man and land ratio, means the average number of persons per unit area. In Goa state the density of population has increased from 364 persons per sq km. in 2001 to 394 persons per sq. km in 2011. The Taluka wise density of population as per 2011 Census is given in the table no. 2.

Table No. 2 Taluka-wise Density of Population

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Density of Population
GOA		394
NORTH GOA		471
1	Pernem	301
2	Bardez	899
3	Tiswadi	830
4	Bicholim	410
5	Sattari	130
6	Ponda	566
SOUTH GOA		326
7	Mormugao	1416
8	Salcete	1005
9	Quepem	255
10	Sanguem	78
11	Canacona	128

Source: Goa Economic Survey 2014-15

The density of population is above the State average of 394 in the talukas of Mormugao, Salcete, Tiswadi, Bardez and Ponda. Mormugao has the highest density of population of 1,416 per sq km, followed by Salcete with 1,005. Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda have density of population of 899, 830 and 566 per sq km respectively. The density of population is lowest in Sanguem taluka with 78 persons per sq Km.

GROWTH OF WOMEN POPULATION IN GOA- 1991-2011

The Figure No. 2 shows the growth of women population in Goa during 1991 till 2011. It is evident from the figures that the growth of women population in Goa had considerable geographical variation. 5 talukas out of 11 show the considerable continuous increase in the women population during the study period. Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Marmugoa and Ponda have witnessed relatively a high degree of growth in women population as compared to other talukas. The growth is seen in more industrialized & talukas with more tourist spots. These 5 talukas have not only shown the growth of women population by natural factor but also show the impact of cultural factor like migration. However, it is obvious that the growth of women population is continuous and consistent.

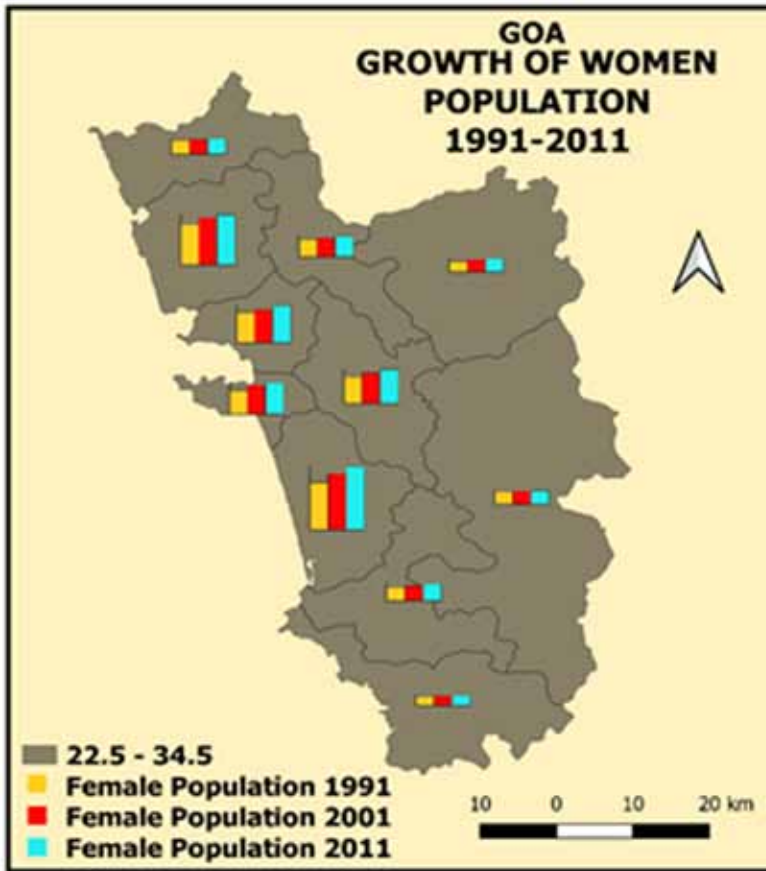


Figure No. 2

The growth of women population in Bicholim taluka is almost in the lines of coastal talukas where as in Pernem, Sattari, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona the women population growth looks almost near stable. It is also implying that the migrants to Goa are not settling in the interior talukas compared to the talukas with tourism, active construction work and more industrialized regions.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN POPULATION IN GOA 1991-2011

Figure No. 3. A (1991), B (2001) and C (2011) show the spatio-temporal variation in distribution of women population in Goa during 1991 upto 2011 census year. State of Goa is relatively small geographically but reveals very clear spatial pattern in the proportion of women population of Goa. The coastal talukas namely Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda and Mormugoa share more than 65 percent of the population and rest of the talukas share roughly around 1/3 the women population of Goa. When we compare all 3 maps of Goa (A, B & C) it is evident that there is considerable variation in the women population prominently in aforesaid 5 talukas more than other less developed talukas.

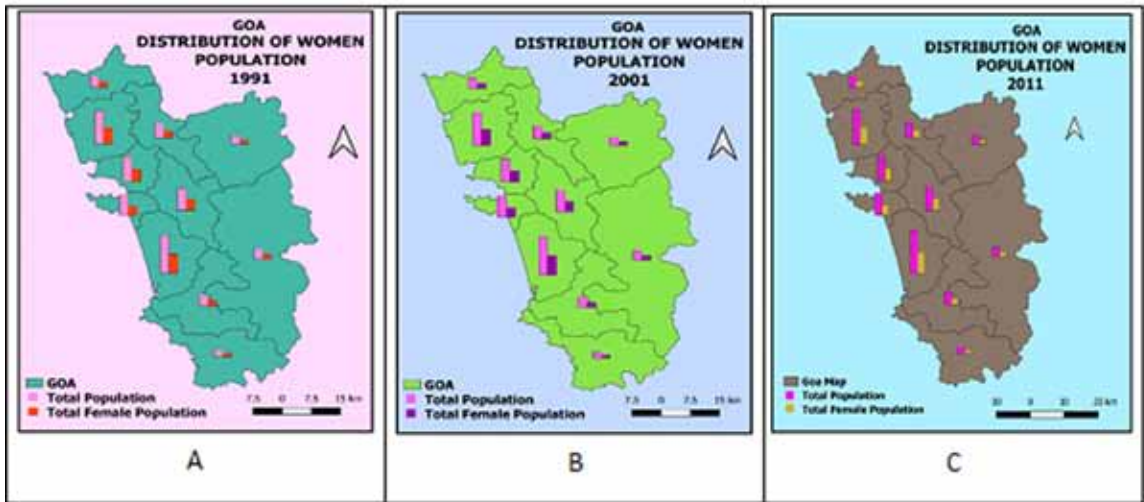


Figure No.3

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY SOCIAL CLASS IN GOA - 2011

The figure no. 4. show the distribution of female Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in Goa in 2011. It shows the typical pattern of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe women population. A cursory glance at the map yields that Scheduled Caste population is more in Goa and also spread more in Central and Northern Goa. Among all the talukas female Scheduled Caste population is found more in Bardez, Tiswadi, Mormugoa, Salcete, Ponda, Bicholim and Pernem. The least female Scheduled Caste population is found in Canacona followed by Quepem, Sanguem and Sattari. It can be concluded that the talukas with Western Ghat section house less Scheduled Caste population. It simply means Central and Northern talukas are concentrated with Scheduled Caste population.

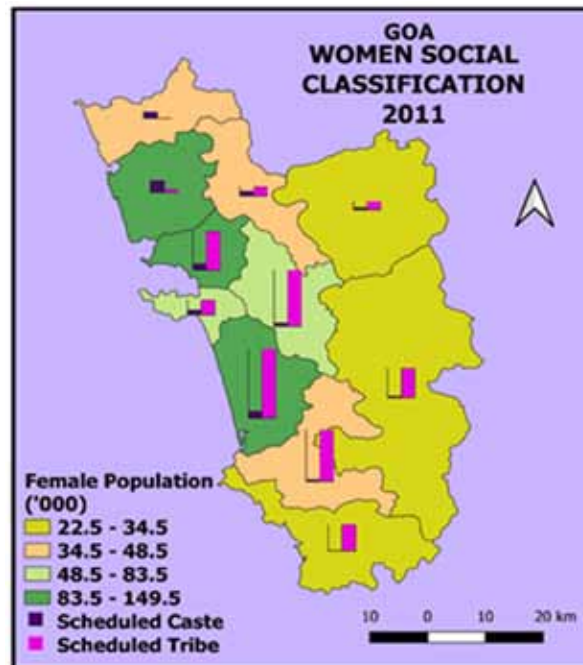


Figure No. 4

It is evident from the figure that Scheduled Tribe population is more concentrated in Central and South Goa with more proportion in Salcete, Ponda, Tiswadi, Quepem, Sanguem and Canacona. The figure also displays the more Scheduled Tribe people in Goa in comparison with the Scheduled Caste female population. However, Northern talukas are found with more proportion of Scheduled Caste population whereas Southern talukas with more proportion of Scheduled Tribe female population.

DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN BY LITERACY IN GOA 1991-2011

The figure no. 5. A (1991), B (2001) and C (2011) show the distribution of female Literate and Illiterate population during 1991-2011. It is evident from the figure no. 5. A (1991) that Goa is an exception compare to other states with more proportion in female literate category in the year 1991. Almost all the talukas had female literacy more than female illiterate except Sattari, Sanguem and Canacona.

Figure no. 5. B (2001) gives an impression that by the year 2001 almost all talukas have had more proportion in female literate as against its illiterate counterpart. The proportion of literate women is more than 2/3 the population in Bardez, Pernem, Mormugoa, Ponda, Salcete, Tiswadi and Bicholim. However, Sattari, Sanguem and Canacona have scored better proportion in female literate.

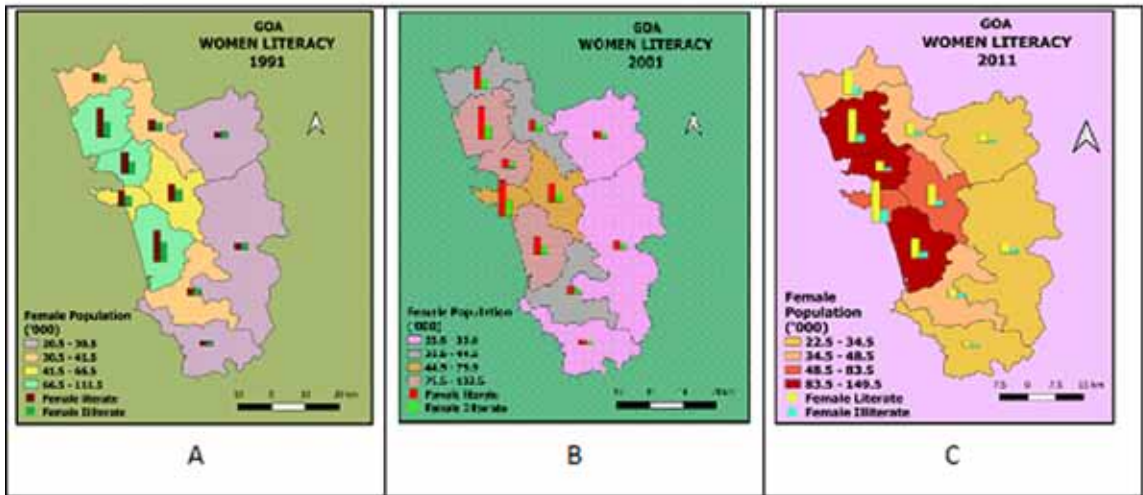


Figure No. 5

Figure no 5. C (2011) shows the tremendous increase in the female literacy especially in Tiswadi, Salcete, Ponda, Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Mormugoa. Western Ghats talukas namely Sattari, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona have also raised substantially the female literacy as compared to female illiteracy.

A comparative study of female literacy maps for the census year 1991, 2001 and 2011 portray that the female literacy is much higher in the Central and Coastal talukas whereas it is relatively less in Western Ghat talukas of Sattari, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona.

FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION IN GOA 1991-2011

The Figure no. 6. A (1991), B (2001) and C (2011) show the distribution of female population in Goa as Worker, Marginal Worker and non-Worker during 1991, 2001 and 2011 census year.

The figure no. 6. A (1991) shows that a large proportion of women in Goa in the census year 1991 is classified as non-Worker. However, in almost all talukas a fairly good proportion of women also classified as worker group. More than 41000 up to 1 lakh women are found in Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda, Salcete, Mormugoa of which only 20 percent are classified as worker. However, large proportion of women do not participate in any productive economic activities.

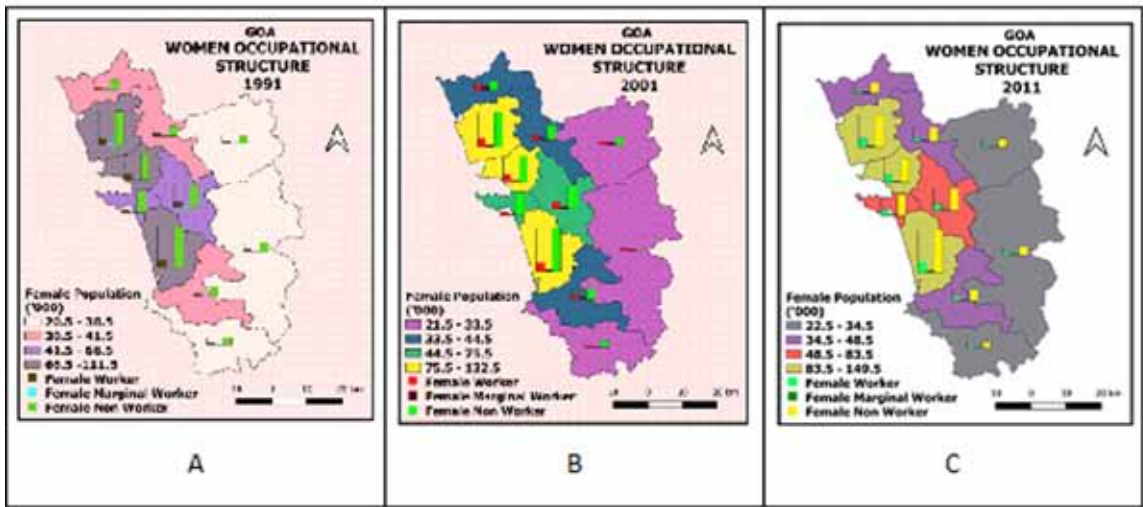


Figure No. 6

By the year 2001 (figure 6. B) the proportion of women participation both in the category of Main Worker and Marginal Worker has increased, however, more than 70 percent women still belong to non-worker group.

The figure no. 6. C (2011) reveals that the proportion of women participation in productive economic activities is constantly increasing. But, only some of the talukas namely; Salcete, Ponda, Bardez, Tiswadi and Mormugoa where women workers are concentrated more as compared to other talukas. However, disheartening fact is that still large proportion of women is classified as non-worker in 2011 census year also.

It can be concluded that till date women participation in productive economic activity may be slightly more than other states. However, still large proportion is specified as non-worker.

WOMEN POPULATION BY PROPERTY OWNERSHIP 2011

In India, traditionally the family is patriarchal in practice. A property ownership of women is very close to 1 percent or less than 1 percent. Only Mizoram state; in the north-eastern parts of India has nearly 95% of its land property in the name of women. However, in Goa state like any other states of India, 95% of land property is registered in the name of men population rather than women.

Almost 95 percent of the women are not having any property registered in their name. However, a fairly good proportion of women appears to own property especially in the talukas of Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda and Mormugoa. A noteworthy feature of Goa's society is that almost all talukas show some property owned by female as per the census year 2011.

MIGRATION IN GOA

Goa is one of the popular host regions or destinations for immigrant labour population. It is also a source region for out migration especially to Mumbai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Pune and Gulf countries in seek of well-paid different grades of jobs. In the decade 2001 - 2011, 1.35 lakh persons migrated into Goa from other states in the country. Goa receives the most migrants from its

neighbouring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

But persons from Uttar Pradesh form the third largest group from another state migrating into Goa. Around 12,897 persons from Uttar Pradesh and 5781 persons from Bihar migrated to Goa between 2001 and 2011.

Karnataka state stands first as a source region for migration to Goa with 53,000 migrants followed by Maharashtra with 30644 migrants (table no.3 and figure 7) as per the Census year 2011.

Table No. 3. Immigration to Goa 2011

Sr. No	State/Region	No. of migrants	Percentage
1	Karnataka	53000	45
2	Maharashtra	30644	26
3	Uttar Pradesh	12897	11
4	Bihar	5781	5
5	Others	16500	13

Source: Census of India, 2011

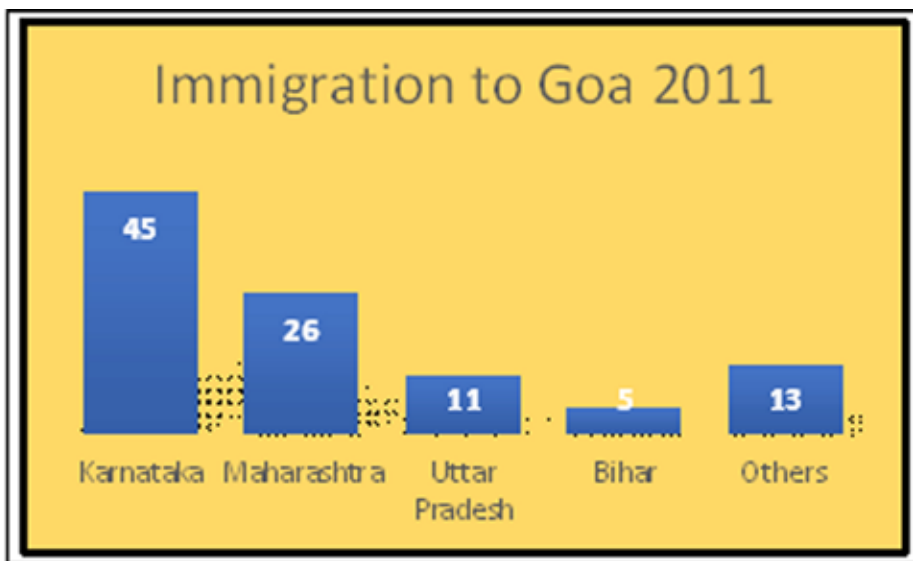


Figure No. 7.

Most of the migrants who moved to Goa were in the highly productive age groups of 20 and 35, possibly an employment could be the reason for migration. In the case of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, it was mainly people from rural areas of these states that moved to Goa.

But, from Maharashtra out of the 30,000-odd people shifted to Goa, more than 20,000 were from urban regions, while 10,000 came from rural areas.

Between 3,000 to 4,000 persons each also shifted to Goa from the states of Kerala, West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, Goa received a small number of migrants from the rest of the states and Union territories as well, making the tiny state a truly cosmopolitan

place with persons from every part of India.

There were also 2.60 lakh Goan's who moved homes to another location within the state between 2001 and 2011, with residents of urban areas more likely to shift homes to another part of the state. A large part of those migrating within the state were women, after getting married as compulsion for move out of their parents' home. Another reason could be the job for migration within Goa.

According to the census year 2011, 43.8% of female migration was due to marriage which is the single largest cause for the migration in India. In Goa also the marriage is the main cause for female migration but within Goa, however, very meagre quantity is from outside Goa.

Marriage was cited as the pre-dominant reason for migration among females in India. About 42.4 million migrants out of total 65.4 million female migrants cited this reason for migration. An estimation in the 2017 shows that 56% female from urban and 73% female from rural India migrate interstate to work in primary sector, manufacturing, construction activities.

About 8% of Goa's population moved out of the state especially to Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru in search of IT job and other business activities and also abroad. Most of the Goans go abroad specially to Gulf countries, UK, Australia, New Zealand, etc., not only for better paid job but also for better life.

FINDINGS

Demography as a field of study usually carried out by the social scientists. Sociology, Economics, Geography, Demography are social sciences study from different approaches and present the analysis in different way for different purposes.

The spatio-temporal variation in the growth of women population in Goa shows the considerable geographical variation. 5 talukas out of 11 show the considerable continuous increase in the women population during the study period. Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Mormugoa and Ponda have witnessed relatively a high degree of growth in women population as compared to other talukas.

Economically and industrially advanced regions record an imbalance in proportion of women population compare to total population in the study period in India. Goa state is relatively small geographically but reveals very clear spatial pattern in the proportion of women population.

Talukas namely Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda and Mormugoa share more than 50 percent of the women population.

The distribution of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe women population shows typical pattern in Goa. ST women are more than SC women.

The Scheduled Caste population is spread more only in Central and Northern Goa. It is the least in Canacona followed by Quepem. The Western Ghat talukas have less women SC population.

The Scheduled Tribe population is more concentrated in Central and South Goa. The Northern talukas have more of SC women population whereas Southern talukas more in ST female population. More developed talukas; Salcete, Marmugoa, Ponda, Tiswadi and Bardez have almost balanced in female population of SC & ST.

In 1991 almost all the talukas of Goa had female literacy more than female illiteracy.

By 2011 there is tremendous increase in the female literacy. Western Ghats talukas namely Sattari, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona have also raised substantially in female Literacy as compared to female illiteracy.

The female Literacy is much higher in the Central and Coastal talukas whereas it is relatively

less in Western Ghat talukas.

A large proportion of women in Goa is classified as non-Worker in 1991.

By the year 2001 the proportion of women participation both in the category of Main Worker and Marginal Worker has increased, however, more than 70 percent women still belong to non-Worker group.

The proportion of women participation in productive economic activities is concentrated more in Salcete, Ponda, Bardez, Tiswadi and Mormugoa as compared to other talukas in 2011. The disheartening fact is that still large proportion of women is classified as non-worker in 2011 also.

In Goa state like any other states of India, 95% of land property is registered in the name of men population rather than women. However, a fairly good proportion of women appear to own property especially in the talukas of Salcete, Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda and Mormugoa. Almost all talukas show some property owned by female as per the census year 2011.

Goa is one of the popular host regions or destinations for immigrant labour population. In the decade 2001 - 2011, 1.35 lakh persons migrated into Goa from other states. 70% of migrants to Goa are from Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Migrants who moved to Goa were in the highly productive age groups of 20 and 35.

There were also 2.60 lakh Goans who moved homes to another location within the state between 2001 and 2011. A large part of those migrating within the state were women, after getting married. About 5% of Goa's population moved out of the state especially to Mumbai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru in search of IT job and other business activities and also abroad. Most of the Goans go abroad specially to Gulf countries, UK, Australia, New Zealand, etc., not only for better paid job but also for better life.

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A study of MSMEs relief measures on the stressed MSMEs sector in Goa after Covid-19

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ABSTRACT:

Like a lightning bolt, Covid-19 stuck humanity and caught every one in disbelief. Unprepared to face such an unprecedented and deadly virus, nations are grappling to find a solution and assure the masses, who are gripped in fear and uncertainty. The MSMEs known as the backbone of Indian economy. MSME sector employing total 40% of the country's workforce with almost 50% of exports and contributing close to 30% of India's GDP is struggling to survive. This sector had suffered three blows earlier with the demonetisation, the GST, the burden of the economic slowdown and feels entirely derailed in the post lockdown scene. The shares of MSMEs related to export from during 2018-19 was 48.10 percent. Goa the younger State of the Union of India was liberated from the Portuguese in December 1961. After Goa attained its statehood in May 1987, the economic growth increased further and in particular, good progress was made in the manufacturing sector. MSME sector is very much important for moving towards a faster and inclusive growth of the State. Covid-19 has brought the whole MSMEs Sector to its knees as it can not be business as usual for sure. Covid-19 pandemic hastaken a severe toll on the goan economy and has already affected the livelihood of the goan entrepreneurs. This research paper gives insights and implications of Covid-19 on the MSMEs Sector in Goa suggesting suitable remedial measures to grant sustenance and support to the goan enterprises.

Key words: Pandemic, MSMEs, Goan, lockdown, introspect

INTRODUCTION

Like a lightning bolt, Covid-19 stuck humanity and caught every one in disbelief. Unprepared to face such an unprecedented and deadly virus, nations are grappling to find a solution and assure the masses, who are gripped in fear and uncertainty.

In just a matter of a few weeks, almost every aspect of normal life has altered. There is a new normal that has swept the world. This change was not anticipated and when it came it was not welcomed. It was grudgingly accepted.

The ensuing days will unfold the reality of the virus and the truth behind the whole episode. One thing is sure, life as we know prior to Covid-19 will never be the same again. Nation have employed 'shut downs' as a tool to contain Covid-19. But certainly shutdown is not sustainable for along period of time. In the meantime, businessmen have to learn to adjust to the new reality.

The current global pandemic Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) outbreak has posed a very serious challenge to the entire world, including India. Almost all states and union territories in India have faced the brunt of the problem to varying degrees.

MSMES SECTOR

MSMEs known as the backbone of Indian economy. MSME sector employing total 40% of the country's workforce with almost 50% of exports and contributing close to 30% of India's GDP is struggling to survive. This sector had suffered three blows earlier with the demonetisation, the GST, the burden of the economic slowdown and feels entirely derailed in the post lockdown scene.. The shares of MSMEs related to export from during 2018-19 was 48.10 percent.

Now, after the Indian government announced lockdown of whole country on March 24, MSMEs sector is started to struggling again. Many steps to curtail the outbreak such as travel bans, closure of malls, theatres and educational institutions have led to widespread disruptions in economic activity, which in turn has hampered the business operations of the MSMEs.

SIU: MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMES) IN GOA

Goa the younger state of the Union of India needs to introspect about the overall transformation, it took place after the lockdown. Goa is handicapped in terms of raising its own revenue of the proportions required for development projects and to support social security schemes.

Today, it looks that Goa along with developments has also integrated with the unhealthy currents of the national mainstream. Goan's will have to make efforts to preserve the social harmony, which is under trial and conserve its unique natural environment which is put on sale under pretext of economic development by greedy politicians and vested business interests.

After Goa attained its statehood in May 1987, the economic growth increased further and in particular, good progress was made in the manufacturing sector. Goa started the process of planning and development much later than the other states and was also deprived of the advantage of two five year plans which had provided a valuable lead in the economic growth to the rest of the country. Despite this disadvantages, Goa didwell, initially, to bring about industrial growth and settings up of small scale industries in the State.

MSME sector is very much important for moving towards a faster and inclusive growth of the State. Covid-19 has brought the whole MSMEs Sector to its knees as it can not be business as usual for sure. Covid-19 pandemic hastaken a severe toll on the goan economy and has already affected the livelihood of the goanentrepreneurs.

Goa became a state in 1987, also got the radical new version of Panchayat Raj in 1992. So it has everything in place to create a small, efficient, state administration, which consulted regularly with people about development plans. In 2008, Goa even designed a proper regional plan andsent it to the panchayats for their discussion and approval- something never done before in any other parts of the country.

In the time of pandemic, the state is dependant on the central government for their grants. The National Disaster Management Authority has made the state cabinet redundant and it is the IAS

officer who have taken over the administration. The MSME sector has run out of money to pay staff salaries, rents and other expenses.

The trade credit has almost dried out and the Non Performing Assets are piling up has left them gasping for breath with productions stopped and lost their trained workers. The MSMEs badly needed help and thankfully, the reliefs have been announced.

This sector already suffered severe hardships due to twin impact of demonetization and introduction of a flawed Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime. This double whammy leads to distress and defaults on bank loans. As a corollary many of MSMEs were shutdown and numerous others were forced to levy of employees.

However, even if global economics times back than expected, Indian MSMEs are likely to pay high prices. Indian MSMEs are too small to have enough of potential to last through pandemic like this one add to this the fact that many of these companies have been asked to down shutter curtail operations while still paying employees and that's apart from the meeting cost to taxes, power and other utilities. Most of the MSMEs depend on agricultural production. But because of Lockdown in whole country the MSMEs are unable to purchase the Rabi crops from the farmers. So we can say that the down shutter of MSMEs will directly effect on agricultural sector too. It takes time to settle the chain of supply and demand.

It's expected that more than 50 percent MSMEs employees will lost their job, this may led to rise in social violence. India has initiated a PM Cares Fund, combined with huge savings from the reduced oil import bills should be able to provide the requisite financial support to industry and enterprise especially in the stressed MSMEs sector. Of course this will have to be calibrated as per the priority sectors. However, increasing unemployment and consequent social dissent will be the biggest problems for the world during the currency and post COVID-19 scenario. Dole outs and subsidies and cash grants are only temporary solutions and even for that timely disbursal, is absolutely essential to keep the lid. This is a bigger problem in labour intensive developing countries including India where almost 8% of the working population is in the MSMEs sector and susceptible to real job losses. Providing for them and the marginal farmers becomes a socio-economic priority for the government.

Adequate financial resources and liquidity in the economy will be a major challenge. As a part of a central economic relief package, the Honourable, Finance Minister announced six measures for the MSMEs to relive a Covid-19 hit economy. The first one is collateral or guarantee free automatic loan up to 3 lakhs crore with 4 yrs tenure. With this it is expected that the lending bank, will not worry about potential NPA as it is transferred to the government. The second relief is about Rs 20,000 crore subordinated debt for MSMEs that are either NPA or economically stressed. The government will provide Rs 4000/- crore partial credit guarantees and around 2 lakh MSMEs quality under this category.

The fund of fund for the infusion of Rs30000/- crore as equity into MSMEs is the third measure. In the other 3 measures the definition of MSME is being changed to encourage MSMEs to grow bigger without losing on the benefits availed by the MSMEs. The new definition allows business with an investment of up to Rs 50 crore and annual turnover of up to Rs 250 crore to be classified in the medium enterprises segment. Over the last few weeks, the centre has announced a series of steps to help MSMEs cope better and encourage them to scale up. The central government announced a new platform called champions- creation and harmonious application of modern processes for increasing the output and national strength for handholding, grievance redressal,

harnessing entrepreneurial talent and discovering new business opportunities of MSMEs.

The above size measures look attractive but may not be so in reality.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Books

1. Ali N, the author, on the basis of case studies explored the policies and strategies to be used for preventing the industrial sickness, according to him the financial institutions shall have to take the precautionary measures to curb the industrial illness. The post care of loans by the financial institutions be one of the remedies that has been suggested by the author.
2. Benjamin R.K ,has touched the topic the Impact of SSI on the employment in Goa. While exploring the theme he has categorically mentioned the creation of employment in Goa is facilitated through bank finances and through government. He suggested that the employment expanding industrial units shall be financed by the financial institutions on the propriety basis.
3. Kopardekar,Sharode D, the book cover significant issues pertaining to small scale industries right from the promotion and also explains the role of government and impact of the small scale industries over national economy.
4. N. Gawas and S.Sirsat, Institute – Industry interface: Developing Employability Skills, the book experienced persistently mis-matched between supply and demand for manpower and consequential problems of unemployment in the different forms as well as un-employability of the output of educational institutions.
5. L.H.C. Tippet, developed the concept of work sampling to determine the machine and manpower utilisation and for setting performance standards for long cycle jobs, operations involving team working and homogeneous activities.
6. Walter Shewhart, introduced the concept of statistical quality control to the industry. He pioneered the concept of control charts for monitoring the quality of production processes.

PH.D. THESIS

1. H.S. Kalasannavar (2011) has made a study of 120 SSI units in the twin cities of Hubli-Dharwad. The study revealed that 43.3% of the SSI units covered by the study were unaware of the government incentives and subsidies.
2. Kulkarni, A.V. (2001) have dwelt with the various patterns of financing small scale industries. The study has identified the main financial problems faced by SSIs.
3. Laddha, R.L.(2004) have analysed the industrial sickness and has suggested many solutions and have asked the concerned authorities to assist the SSIs to solve their industrial sickness.
4. Nare P.D (2002) has focussed on the problems of the bakery industry in relation to finance and marketing. 100 bakery units has been taken for the study from 10 Talukas and Belgaum city. One of the major finding was that there was no bakers association at Belgaum District level.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS

1. Annual Report (2013-14), Govt. of India, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises, Udyog bhavan, New Delhi has highlighted the progress and performance of MSME sector. The report has 16 chapters and XI annexures where as the chapter 4 mentions about the role

and functions of the development commissions. The last chapter signifies the citizen charter, performance analysis of evolution and benefits of person with disabilities.

2. MSME- Development Institute (2012), brief industrial profile of North and South Goa District, Ministry of MSME, government of India has listed out some pertinent challenges for both the districts of Goa such as price competition, improper infrastructure, regressive tax regime, mindset problems etc. The report also gives some corrective measures such as MSME entrepreneurial guidance cell at each taluka level, setting up of district industry center and single window agencies.

RESEARCH GAPS

Above books, journals, thesis and government reports available up till now, do not focus on the impact of Covid-19 as this pandemic has struck recently. There has been no study in the state of Goa covering the grass roots of the SSI Sector endeavouring to investigate intricacies of working of MSMEs. Hence current study is an effort to fill up the gap that occurs in the literature on SSI with special reference to Goa.

PROBLEMS OF MSMEs AFTER THE IMPACT

After the impact of COVID-19 the problems faced by these enterprises are noticed as: No stabilisation fund to manage the financial crisis, difficult to carry on the collection work and sale of finished product, given the uncertainty towards inflows, the lenders also have a liquidity problems. None of these announcements actually involve the government pumping its money in the system but only nudges the financial system to lend more money. MSMEs desires in having immediate liquidity and not mere extension of loans. Most of the MSMEs by now have already exhausted their collaterals. There was also a demand to reduce the interest rates. The measure propose no interest waiver for term loans, nor has the EMI moratorium been extended. Further no reductions in GST rates concerning the MSMEs has been proposed. lack of welfare measures for artisans and workers, insufficient measures to encourage size edifice and their collection. It's a death knell for the MSME sector.

The new definition of MSME leads to confusion as both the investment and turnover conditions will have to be satisfied to keep the status and will not help the existing units that have been suffering for the past 5 yrs. The new definition will also help big companies enter the MSME sector to bid the under Rs 200 crore tenders and also enjoy all benefits deserved by the struggling MSME units. Finally the announcement by the centre to clear all MSME dues from the government will make sense if the centre releases their pending payments attributable to the states and impress upon them to pay the MSME due immediately.

For wage support, the demand is for creation of a corpus in terms of additional liquidity to meet their wage liabilities during the shutdown. To consider the lockdown period as national emergency leading to temporary closure of workplace due to natural calamity.

Keeping all the above factual and doubtful factors in view, a detailed study on impact of covid-19 on MSME sector in India has assumed a greater importance. Hence the researcher intends to undertake a special research study on "Impact of COVID-19 on MSME Sector in India". The findings of the study will be of immense use to policy makers for the MSME Sector.

Some suggestions are as under:

1. Central government package should reach the MSMEs immediately.
2. Supplementary restoration term loans with a government surety on non-payment, up to 25%.
3. Extend the 3 months suspension time given by RBI to 6 months for MSMEs.
4. Increase net worth of Mudra Bank and other MSMEs- focussed financial institutions.
5. Expedite U.K. Sinha Committee suggested fund of funds for MSMEs to support VC/PE firms investing in the MSME sector.
6. Pay all unpaid government payments to MSMEs, including payments for supply for Goods and services to PSUs by MSMEs, GST refunds, various states and central government subsidies for MSMEs.
7. All outstanding on account of goods and services supplied by MSMEs to PSUs should be cleared immediately, both at the central and state levels.
8. Payments for goods and services supplied to PSUs, henceforth should be made within 15 days, instead of the current limit of 45 days.
9. Monitor payment delays by CPSUs to MSMEs closely through a portal for complaints and ensure necessary funds are provided and utilised for this purpose.
10. In case of other relief measures, CII has asked for delays in discharging , social security liabilities may be condoned without any penal actions for next 6 months.

Conclusion:

The Covid-19 Pandemic has taken a severe toll on the MSMEs Sector in Goa and has already affected the livelihood of the Goans. In this difficult situation it is urge to ensure sustenance, support and livelihood allowance to self employed goans such as taxi drivers, rickshaw drivers, motorcycle pilots etc in order to help them tide over these challenging days which have threatened their livelihood. The Government of Goa must consider granting insurance aid, bank instalment waiver and such other measures which would go a long way in helping hardworking goan entrepreneurs. The above issue need to be addressed by the government on humanitarian ground urgently and necessary remedial action must be carried out in the interest of the State of Goa and the people.

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Psychological Murder Mystery in Ruth Rendell's THE BRIDESMAID

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ABSTRACT :

The present paper is an attempt to study the Psychological Murder Mystery element with specific reference in fictional work of the acclaimed British Woman Novelist. She was known as the queen of Crime mystery as well as Psychological murder mysteries. She expressed many problems: Domestic Violence, Murder, Depression, Feminine quality, Eccentric nature, Sexual Obsessions, Guilt, Non- violence in her Fictions. To expressing all these problems , she used the elements of puzzle, suspense, crime, murder etc. Although, she was a woman novelist but she deftly expressed the contemporary social issues like men novelist. She made a craze of Psychological Mystery for modern readers. She was a regular Sunday Times bestseller. Her Bestselling novels include Police Procedure, some of which have been successfully adapted for T.V, Stand alone Psychological mysteries and a third strand of crime novels under the pseudonym Barbara Vine. The Wexford series which engaged with social or political issues close to her heart. There is an inner and outer resistance which is explored through the tension between the individual and social, the modern, the personal feelings and the duty.

KEY WORDS : *Domestic violence, , Crime , Murder, Eccentric nature, sexual obsessions , Jealousy.*

PSYCHOLOGICAL MURDER MYSTERY IN RUTH RENDELL'S THE BRIDESMAID

The period of 1920 is known as the Golden age of mystery fiction. This genre became very popular in England and America. In this era many sub-genres of mystery fiction were developed. They are Cozy Mystery, Hard-Boiled Mystery, etc. One can not forget Agatha Christie (1890-1976) for her huge contribution to develop and flourish this genre. She wrote more than 80 novels which are still read and discussed by readers. Her books The Mousetrap and Six Romances are the best examples of murder mystery. However, the contribution of Earle Derr Bigger(1884-1933) , Erle Stanley Gardner (1889-1970) cannot be forgotten. Gardner `s novel Perry Mason(1966) is a thing of demand for readers. The debut of Mickey Spillane (1918-2006) proved to be a mile stone in the history of mystery fiction. He developed Mike Hammer (1947) as a detective character in his stories who is as famous as Micky and Mouse . More than 225 million copies of his books are sold

all over the world.

The long golden tradition of mystery fiction is continued by the contribution of Ruth Rendell (1930-2015), R. L. Stine (1943) and Christopher Pike (1955). Pike and Stine created Goosebumps television series. More than 62 books were published under the Goosebumps umbrella title. Among these writers, Ruth Rendell (1930-2015) stands as the most leading and critically acclaimed writers of England. She dominated mystery fiction for more than forty years. Born in a middle class family on 17 February 1930 in South Woodford, Essex (now Greater London). Rendell developed her linking for literature which resulted in her huge contribution she offered to develop and flourish the genre. She began writing mystery novels at age of 34 and remained loyal to the genre – thriller and murder mystery. Her character Chief Inspector Wexford has become an icon for many people. Even after death, the number of her fans is increasing day by day. Ruth Rendell wrote 42 novels, 23 short stories, 3 novellas and 24 series on Inspector Wexford. 'From Doon with Death' is her first series book in 1964. Her famous novels are A Judgment in Stone (1977), Diary of the Dead (1976), Live Flesh (1986), The Tree of Hands (1984), One Across, Two Down (1971), The Bridesmaid (1989).

Rendell has been honoured with many prestigious awards which include the Silver, Gold and Cartier Diamond Daggers from the crime writer's association since the year 1975 to 2010. She has also received three Edgars from the mystery writer of America, and The Sunday Times Literary Award. Her seven novels have been adapted for film or television. T.V. series took Ruth Rendell in every home of England.

Ruth Rendell has repeatedly proclaimed against violence and human torture in her novels. Her works can be divided in three phases. She first introduced Inspector Wexford services in which she presented a microcosm of society. Later she started writing the crime thriller as well as mystery fictions. Moreover, under the name of Barbara Vine, she published her Psychological novels deeply influenced by her childhood experiences. She exposes inequalities, racial and sexual discrimination and gender biases in novels. Her stand-alone novels are directly concerned with social and political issues such as labour exploitation, domestic violence, female circumcision thereby placing her in the array of popular writers who, in their literature, expose social concern.

PSYCHOLOGICAL MURDER MYSTERY

Psychological murder mystery is a literary genre that emphasizes interior characterization as well as the motives, circumstances, and internal action which is deriving from and creates external action, it rather reveals and studies the motivation behind the action, character and characterization are prominent, often delving deeper into characters mentalities than other genres. It is also known as Psychological realism.

DEFINITION :

''Narrative with domesticated setting in which action is suppressed and where mysteries are provided instead via investigations of psychologies of the principal characters''

- Peter Hutchings

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MURDER MYSTERY

- I) Elaborately constructed plots are very common with this genre , which is why it appeals to the human intellect.
- II) Storylines are layered with frequent twists, suspense and after unresolved ending.
- III) Measured pacing with mental activity driving the stories as opposed to the more intense physical action common in traditional suspense novel.
- IV) The tone is often chilling, edgy, disturbing, unsettling, moody ominous and foreboding.
- V) The writing style is often compelling elegant and stylistic in nature.

The psychological perspective is largely based on groundbreaking ideas of Sigmund Freud. A detailed discussion of Freud's theory of psychoanalysis is beyond the scope of this paper. It is sufficient to note the Freud thought that human behavior, including violent behavior, was the product of unconscious forces operating within a person's mind. Freud also felt that early childhood experiences had a profound impact on adolescent and adult behavior. Freud, for example, believed that conflicts that occur at various psychosexual stages of development might impact an individual's ability to operate normally as an adult. For Freud aggression was thus a basic (id-based) human impulse that is repressed in well-adjusted people who have experienced a normal childhood. However, if the aggressive impulse is not controlled, or is repressed to an unusual degree, some aggression can leak out of the unconscious and a person can engage in random acts of violence. Freud referred to this as 'displaced aggression'.

THE BRIDESMAID - A Psychological Murder Mystery

Ruth Rendell moved to write the chilling tales of Psychological suspense. The Bridesmaid is becoming a shivery story of sexual obsession, jealousy and of course, violent death. Nancy Pate who is the Sentient book critic said about this novel that `` Violent death fascinates people` This novel was published on 6th April 1989. It remains a fan- favorite, and was adapted into an acclaimed 2004 film by Claude Chabrol. Philip Wardman , 22 lives with his widowed mother and sisters in a rundown London suburb. He doesn't complain when his mother gives the marble statue known as Flora to one of her new suitors. But when the man later breaks off the relationship, Philip steals Flora and stashes her in his bedroom closet. Not long after, he meets actress Senta Pelham, a bridesmaid at his sister's wedding. She is a striking ,slender girl with milk- white skin and silvery hair. But perhaps the most remarkable thing about her to him, the most exciting thing was her resemblance to Flora. Her face was Flora's, the oval contour, the straight rather long nose that descended on an unbroken line from its tip to her forehead, the widely separated calm eyes, the short upper lip , the lovely mouth that was neither full lipped nor narrow.

So, Philip is already primed to fall in love with Santa when she shows up in his bedroom after the wedding makes passionate love to him and declares , `` I saw you across the room and I knew you were the one for me for always``. Philip is so overwhelmed by Santa that he is ready to disregard the oddities of her lifestyle. Her preference for staying indoors in her dirty apartment in a dilapidated house, her interest in astrology and the occult , or sudden outburst of anger. He is intrigued by her reference to her past and to her work, but he doesn't take them too seriously. He figures Santa is just embroidering the truth. But he has trouble laughing her off when she suggests that their love demands proof. `` I shall prove I love you by killing someone for you, and you must

kill someone for me``.

Here, Rendell is creating atmosphere and building suspense. She shows readers in the details of both Philip's exterior world: his job with a design firm, his relationship with his mother and sisters. And the interior nightmare of his obsession with Santa. The ending of this novel is shocking but not especially unexpected. Getting there, however, is remarkable experience. This novel promotes reader's participation because it encourages readers to deduce a solution from provided clues. Moreover, this novel provides an opportunity to discuss many aspects of literature including setting, characters, and plot. The beginning of this novel makes readers brainstorming, gradually readers get clues. So, Regarding the five essential elements of a Mystery chart which is systematically shown by Penguin. These are in popular mystery novels involve a protagonist who takes it upon him solve the crime, plus a cast of clients, victim and suspects.

Ruth Rendell moved both the detective and suspense genres toward serious fiction, as did Wilkie Collins in the 19th century. She does this not only with her well-crafted style but also with her concern for psychological analysis of both the criminal mind and the investigator's mind often also encompassing the victim's mind. She structure her plots and subplots using a sophisticated parallelism, and there is a keen awareness of the context of literature with in plotting. There is in other words, a conscious crafting in her fiction.

Her awareness of contemporary British culture and its cross currents melds strongly with concrete description and accurate characterization. While studying of this novel, one question is come to the mind of reader that how could she get a topic for writing this novel. The view of mental illness in the 1980s was more of an arbitrary condition, whereby those who were mentally ill were 'sick' and the perception of institutionalization was quickly attached. The notion of mental illness acutely was caught by Ruth Rendell for writing this novel. Hence, two people in love had to prove their love by killing a person. Here, she presented the mental imbalance in this novel. In the suspense novel have no normative presence. This novel develops an understanding of why the girl (Senta) is committed such apparently crime. It is only for her eccentric objective for love. Thus, Rendell was willing to leave this novel open-ended for readers.

CONCLUSION

After Golden age of a mystery fiction, this genre became very popular in England and America. She introduced readers a new taste of Psychological mystery. Suspense is a main theme of her novel. She wanted to make that reader should keep turning pages to know the further story. She tried to change the morality of the society through her writing. she recorded the contemporary issues of her times in novels. Ruth Rendell used this literary work to convey against violence, crime, murder on contemporary issues of her times. Rendell succeeded admirably in creating the psychological murder mystery.

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Effect of seawater concentration on the production of butyrolactone I in marine-derived fungus *Aspergillus terreus*

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ABSTRACT:

Fungus Aspergillus terreus isolated from a Marine soft coral was evaluated for the production of butyrolactone I under different seawater concentration in culture media. The production of butyrolactone I, a characteristic bioactive metabolite of *A. terreus* was found to be a function of seawater concentration in the culture media. The results of this study provides knowledge that butyrolactone I production can be improved in *A. terreus* by maintaining a intermediate ratio of seawater to distilled water in the culture media.

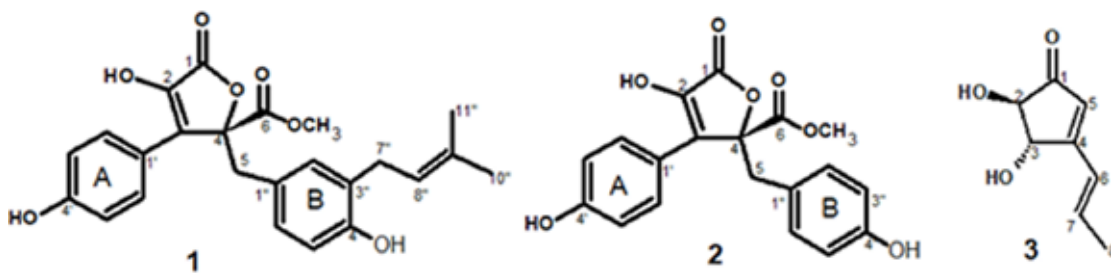
KEY WORDS :

I. INTRODUCTION

Butyrolactone I (1) has been one of the most characteristic metabolite of the fungus *Aspergillus terreus* (Kiryama et al., 1977; Niu et al., 2008; Rao et al., 2000). Its unique structural properties and highly selective and potent cyclin dependent kinase (CDK) inhibition activity, makes it one of the most studied metabolite of this fungus (Fischer et al., 2000; Brana et al., 2004). Butyrolactone I (1) has been shown to present antitumor effects on lung cancer cell lines (Nishio et al., 1996) and prostatic cancer cell lines (Suzuki et al., 1999) with IC₅₀ values in the order of 0.12 μ M and 70 μ M respectively.

Though four decades have passed the isolation of 1, the synthesis of this molecule has not been reported. However, the elegant synthesis method used by nature suggests, that the substituted butyrolactone represents a good analogue template amenable to chemical synthesis (Nitta et al., 1983). Butyrolactone II (2), the immediate precursor of 1, has been synthesized, but only in racemic form. Not only efficient chiral catalysis will be needed to produce optically pure 2, but selective prenylation of ring B in 2 will also be a problem to tackle as both the aromatic rings (rings A and B) are equally susceptible to prenylation. Presently, 1 can be obtained through a large scale fermentation of *A. terreus*. A procedure developed by Schimmel et al., (1999) yields 700 mg/l of 1 from fermentation of *A. terreus* ATCC 20542 using optimized basic medium of glucose peptone yeast extract. Our efforts to discover novel bioactive metabolites from marine derived fungi have led to the identification of two fungi *A. terreus* and *A. flavipes* both yielding same types of metabolite including 1, but in significantly different yields (Parvatkar et al., 2009). A careful observation of

culturing condition led to the speculation that the yields were function of the seawater concentration in culture media. Herein we discuss the effect of seawater concentration on the production of 1.



II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. terreus isolated from a soft coral produced low yield of 1 and high yield of terrein (3) in 100% seawater (SW) potato dextrose broth (PDB). Surprisingly, the re-culturing of this strain under same condition did not yield 1 and only a co-metabolite terrein (3) (Dunn et al., 1975; Ghisalberti et al., 1990) was detected in major quantity. On the contrary, a closely related fungus *A. flavipes* produced over 200 mg/l of 1 in PDB made in 75% SW medium. A careful observation of the culturing medium of the two fungi goes to suggest that production of 1 and other metabolites in these fungi is a function of seawater (SW) concentration in the culture medium. Natural SW composition changes with the seasons and the change in composition of natural SW used for re-culturing should have been responsible for non-production of 1 in *A. terreus* in our repeat cultures. To test the hypothesis that production of 1 is function of SW concentration, we carried out experiments of growing the *A. terreus* in medium having different standardized artificial SW concentrations.

The fungus *A. terreus* was cultured in PDB containing three different SW concentrations (Table 1) and the EtOAc extract of the broth was analyzed using ultra performance liquid chromatography (UPLC).

Table 1: Culture media composition used for growing the fungus

Experiment	DW (%)	SW (%)	Media components
Set I	100	0	PDB
Set II	50	50	PDB
Set III	0	100	PDB

Initially purified standard sample of 1 was analysed on UPLC, which gave a retention time of 5.57 min (Fig 1). The extracts mainly gave three main peaks at 0.99 min (compound not known), 2.60 min for terrein (3) and 5.57 min for Compound 1 (Fig 2-4).

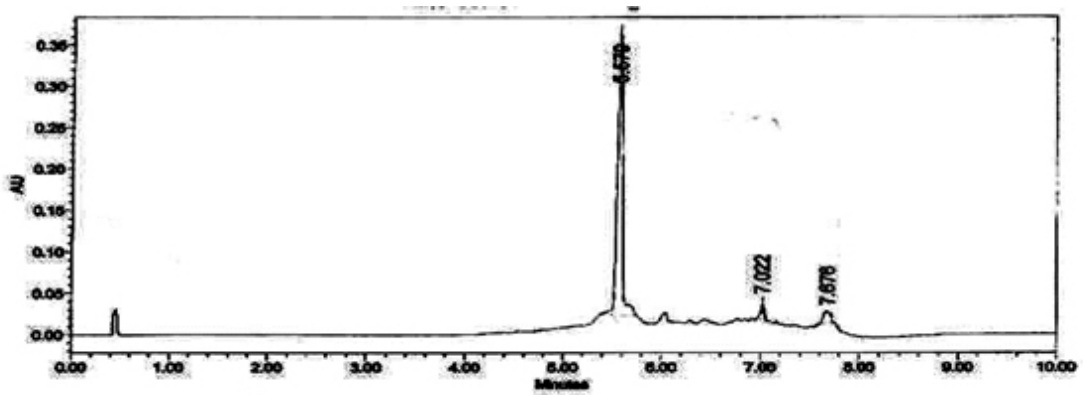


Fig 1: UPLC Chromatogram of Pure Butyrolactone I (1)

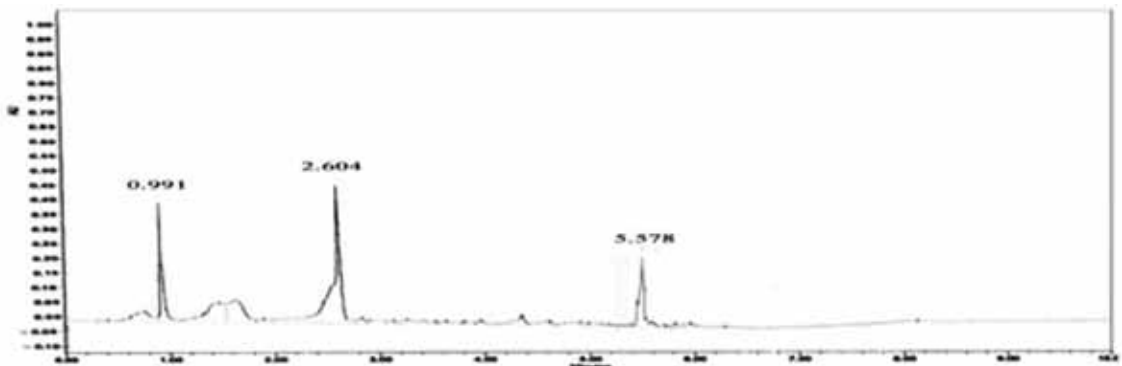


Fig 2: UPLC Chromatogram of EtOAc extract of Set I (0% SW)

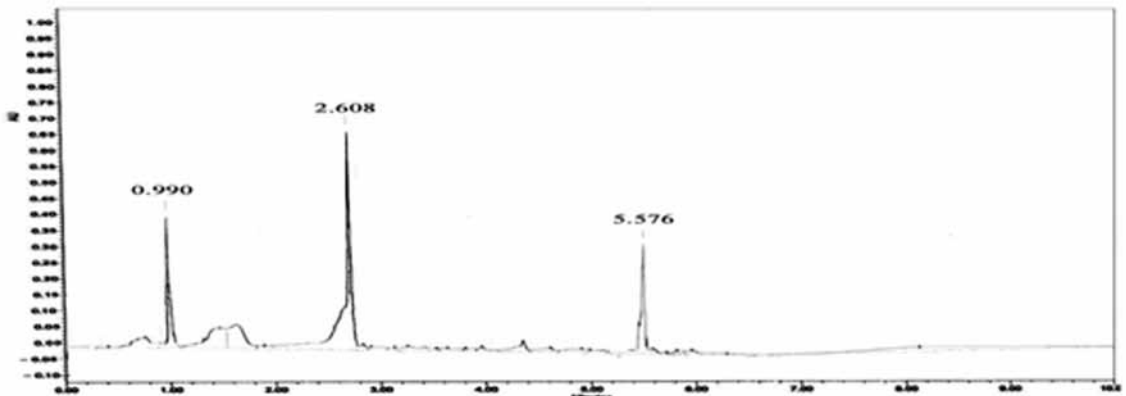


Fig 3: UPLC Chromatogram of extract of Set II (50% SW)

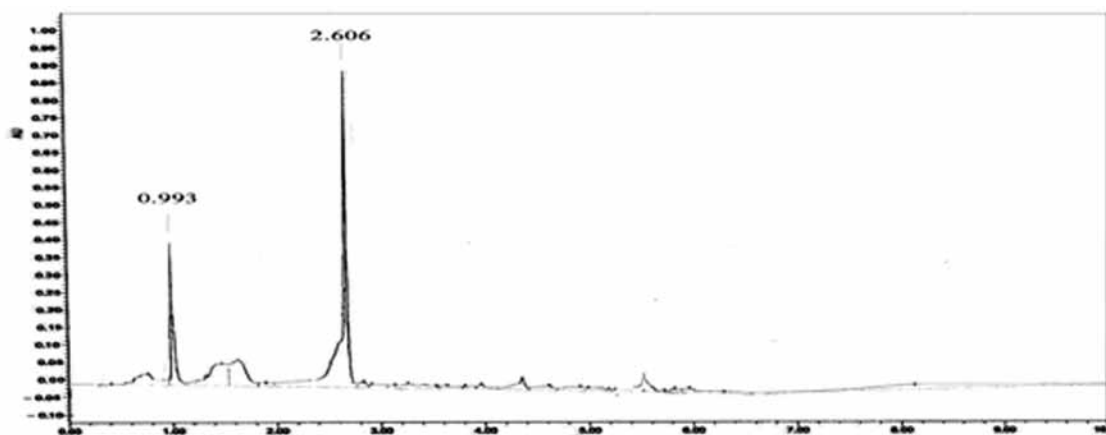


Fig 4: UPLC Chromatogram of EtOAc extract of Set III (100% SW)

As expected, in Set III (100% SW) there was very small peak at 5.57 min amounting for 0.0067 mg of 1 (Fig 4, Table 2). The change from 100% SW (Set III) to 100% DW (0% SW i.e. Set I) resulted in marginal decrease of overall EtOAc extract from 73 mg (in Set III) to 69 mg, but the amount of butyrolactone I (1) in the extract shoot up to 19.87 mg (Fig 2). This indicates that the production of other components such as terrein (3) (peak at RT 2.6 min) decreases in 100% DW cultures. A change from 0% SW towards 50% SW saw increase in total extract (103 mg from 63 mg in 0% SW) as well increase in production of 1 to 27.93 mg in 100ml culture (Fig 3).

Table 2: Amount of Butyrolactone I (1) per milligram of extract

Sample	Conc of EtOAc extract/ Pure compound (mg/ml)	Peak area (units) (RT 5.57 min)	Area % w.r.t. FM-1	Conc of FM-1 sample solution (mg/ml)	Amount of FM-1 per mg of EA extract (X) (mg)
Butyrolactone I (1) (Purified)	1.3	19482003	100.00	1.30	1.000
Set I (0% SW)	1.7	7361024	37.78	0.49	0.288
Set II (50% SW)	1.4	5622312	28.86	0.38	0.271
Set III (100% SW)	1.5	114564	0.59	0.008	0.006

Table 3: Total amount of Butyrolactone I (1) produced in each set of cultures

Experiment	Total weight of EtOAc Extract (Y mg)	Total FM-1 In 100ml culture (X * Y mg)
Set I	69.0	19.87
Set II	103.0	27.93
Set III	73.0	0.0067

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

Our results clearly indicate that the salinity of water has role to play in production of 1 and other metabolites in *A. terreus* and the optimum production of 1 occurs at intermediate concentration of SW. It is therefore warranted that an experiment designed by Schimmel et al., (1999), which produces 70 mg/l of 1 in DW glucose-peptone-yeast based medium would produce larger amount of 1, if carried with intermediate concentration of SW-DW in the medium.

III. EXPERIMENTALS

i) Cultivation of fungus

Three media (100 ml each) containing PDB (24 g/l) having SW concentration 0%, 50% and 100% were prepared (Table 1). All the media were inoculated with fungus *A. terreus* culture (0.5ml) grown on PDB. Flasks were incubated for 21 days under static condition at $27 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$.

ii) Preparation of extracts

Each culture medium free of mycelium was extracted in ethyl acetate (40ml x 3). Organic extracts were washed with water, dried on anhyd. Na_2SO_4 , concentrated under vacuum and weighed.

iii) Analysis of Extracts on UPLC

Accurately weighed amount between 1-2mg of EtOAc extracts were dissolved in MeOH and made up to the mark in std. flasks (10ml). The column used was AQUITY UPLC® BEH C18, $1.7\mu\text{m}$, $2.1 \times 100\text{mm}$. First a method to analyze 1 from the extract was developed by varying the gradient of AcCN and H₂O on RP-18 column. Si-Gel purified 1 was used as reference standard. The parameters used in the method are tabulated in table 4.

Table 4: UPLC mobile phase parameters

Time (min.)	Flow (ml/min)	H ₂ O (%)	AcCN (%)
0	0.25	100	0.0
2.5	0.25	100	0.0
3.5	0.25	60	40
4.5	0.25	20	80
6.5	0.25	0	100
10	0.25	0	100

The wavelength of 254nm was used on UV detector. First the standard methanolic solution of 1 was analyzed, which gave a retention time (RT) of 5.57 min and area under the peak was recorded (Fig 1). Similarly, the EtOAc extracts of four experiments (table 2) were analyzed and the area under the peak at 5.57 was recorded (Figs 2-4). The amount of 1 in the extracts was calculated by correlating their area with area recorded for pure 1. The calculation of amount of 1 present per milligram in the extracts is tabulated in table 2 and the amount of 1 present in the total EtOAc extract is given table 3.

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A comparison of occurrence of fossils of two whale families (Cetacea Brisson ,1762: Odontoceti Flower,1867): Kogiidae and Kentriodontidae

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ABSTRACT :

Kogiidae are a family of small odontocetes; toothed whales (Cetacea), While on the other hand Kentriodontidae is an extinct family of dolphins and are small to medium sized toothed cetaceans. One reason that Odontoceti are important is that they are highly encephalised; encephalisation next only to humans. As the occurrence of the fossils of two families have not been studied in a comparative way. The present study, therefore, had the objectives of –extracting of data on occurrence of Kogiidae and Kentriodontidae from database www.paleodb.org and comparing the occurrence of different taxa. In family Kogiidae, Thalassocetus species appeared first among the Kogiids and its last fossil also occurred the earliest among the Kogiids. While in Kentriodontidae, Kentriodonpernix was the oldest in terms of first occurrence. Well preserved records of Kogiidae are very rare, while Kentriodontidae has relatively common fossils. Both the extant species of Kogiidae are in sub-family Kogiinae and are covered in CITES.

KEYWORDS : *Kogiidae , Kentriodontidae, fossils occurrence.*

INTRODUCTION

Kogiidae are a family of small odontocetes; toothed whales (Cetacea), which are similar and closely related to the present day sperm whale (Physeteridae) (Bianucci and Landini, 1999). It is rare to get well preserved fossils of Kogiidae. Some of the rare and almost complete skulls described are that by Barnes (1973, 1984) and Muizon (1988), the other being by Bianucci and Landini (1999). *Kogiabreviceps* and *K. sima* are the only two living species of this family (Bianucci and Landini, 1999).

While on the other hand Kentriodontidae is an extinct family of dolphins and are small to medium sized toothed cetaceans which possibly also had ancestors of the some living species. *Kentriodon hobetsu* from middle Miocene from Hokkaido, Japan was described as a new species on the basis of partial skull, which significantly extended the geographic range of this genus (Ichishima et al., 1994). Kentriodontidae has also been described from Miocene sediments from Italy (Bianucci, 1994). They are relatively common fossils and are quite useful for intercontinental

correlations of marine deposits. Dawson (1996) described the family as almost cosmopolitan in distribution. Kentriodontids are small odontocetes with a well-known fossil record in the Miocene. The Kentriodontidae diversified in the Early Miocene and reached peak diversity by the Middle Miocene. Cladistic analysis of Kentriodontidae has also been carried out (Aguirre Fernandez, 2003).

It is obvious from the foregoing review of literature that the occurrence of the fossils of two families have not been studied in a comparative way. The present study, therefore, had the objectives of –

1. Extracting of data on occurrence of Kogiidae and Kentriodontidae from database www.paleodb.org
2. Comparing the occurrence of different taxa.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The paleo database from www.paleodb.org was used. First, in the analyze section

- i) Count taxa was used
- ii) Thereafter, generate data summary tables was used; in this option a) items to count was chosen as occurrences, and b) fields to tabulate (rows) was selected as ‘continent’. The second field (optional) for columns was left blank.
- iii) Thirdly, analysis of taxonomic ranges was used. Taxon name was given and then break taxa into species option was selected. It generated confidence interval taxon list. It was submitted to display confidence interval options, wherein options shown by default were used, as a result of which confidence interval output was obtained. Taxa were ordered by first occurrence.
- iv) The following taxa were excluded from the chart because they could not be mapped to the time scale specified:
Thalassocetusantwerpiensis (in case of kogiidae).

RESULTS

The outcome of the above methods has been depicted in Table 1 (Kogiidae) and Table 2 (Kentriodontidae). In family Kogiidae, Thalassocetus species appeared first among the Kogiids and its last fossil also occurred the earliest among the Kogiids (Table 1).

Table 1: Occurrence of Kogiids

	First occurrence (Ma)	Last occurrence (Ma)	Confidence interval (Ma)	Number of horizons	Transposition test
<i>Thalassocetus sp.</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Nanokogiaisthmia</i>	11.608	7.246	0	2	0
<i>Scaphokogiacochelearis</i>	11.608	7.246	0	1	1
<i>Kogia sp.</i>	11.608	0.012	26671	4	0
<i>Praekogiacedrosensis</i>	7.246	5.332	0	2	0
<i>Scaphokogia sp.</i>	7.246	5.332	0	1	1
<i>Aprixokogiakelloggi</i>	5.332	3.6	0	1	1
<i>Kogiaprisca</i>	5.332	3.6	0	1	1
<i>Kogiabreviceps</i>	5.332	0	1285	18	0
<i>Kogiapusilla</i>	3.6	2.588	0	1	1
<i>Kogia sima</i>	3.6	0	5274	5	0

In Kentriodontidae, Kentriodon premix was the oldest in terms of first occurrence followed by Rudicetus squalodontoides, with Kentriodon diusinus and Kentriodon obscurus occurring at the same time after it and further followed by Kampholophos serrulus and Kentriodon schneideri at the same time (Table 2). This is based on phylogenetic tree by Predo et al. (2018).

Table 2: Occurrence of Kentriodontidae

	First occurrence (Ma)	Last occurrence (Ma)	Confidence interval (Ma)	Number of horizons	Transposition test
<i>Incacetusbroaaii</i>	23.03	20.43	0	1	1
<i>Kentriodonpernix</i>	23.03	13.65	9.99	6	0
<i>Kentriodon sp.</i>	23.03	11.608	3.164	16	0
<i>Kampholophos sp.</i>	20.43	15.97	0	1	1
<i>Rudicetusqualodontoides</i>	20.43	15.97	0	2	0
<i>Delphinodon sp.</i>	20.43	13.65	32.768	3	0
<i>Delphinodondividum</i>	20.43	11.608	12.924	5	0
<i>Delphinodonwvmanii</i>	15.97	13.65	0	2	0
<i>Hadrodelphisalvertense</i>	15.97	13.65	11.213	3	0
<i>Hadrodelphisposeidon</i>	15.97	13.65	0	2	0
<i>Kentriodondiusinus</i>	15.97	13.65	0	1	1
<i>Kentriodon obscurus</i>	15.97	13.65	0	1	1
<i>Delphinodoncarniolicus</i>	15.97	11.608	0	2	0
<i>Kentriodonfuchsii</i>	15.97	11.608	2.521	9	0
<i>Liolithaxkernensis</i>	15.97	11.608	10.033	4	0
<i>Lophocetus pappus</i>	15.97	11.608	21.082	3	0
<i>Hadrodelphis sp.</i>	15.97	3.6	59.784	3	0
<i>Belonodelphisperuanus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Heterodelphiscroatia</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Heterodelphisleidontus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Kampholophosserrulus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Kentriodonhoepfneri</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Kentriodonschneideri</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Leptodelphisstavropolitanus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Macrokentriodonmorani</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Microphocaenapodolica</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Rudicetus sp.</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Sarmatodelphis moldavicus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Sophianacetuscommenicus</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Taicetusioneti</i>	13.65	11.608	0	1	1
<i>Liolithax sp.</i>	13.65	7.246	0	2	0
<i>Heterodelphisklinderi</i>	11.608	7.246	0	1	1
<i>Lophocetuscalvertensis</i>	11.608	7.246	0	1	1
<i>Lophocetusrepenninai</i>	11.608	7.246	0	1	1
<i>Macrokentriodon sp.</i>	11.608	7.246	0	2	0
<i>Pithanodelphis sp.</i>	7.246	5.332	0	1	1

DISCUSSION

Most of the taxa had very good Confidence Interval except Kogiia species, where further investigation of fossil specimen may be insightful. The taxa occurrence of Kogiidae in Table 1 is broadly in rhyme with phylogeny tree of (Velez-Juarbe, 2015). However, Kogiapriscalisted in Table 1 has been considered as nomen dubium (Bianucci and Landini, 1999). As per Muizon (1988, 1991), Kogiidae are divided into two subfamilies on the basis of differential architecture of supracranial basin: the Kogiinae (Kogia and Praekogia) and Scaphokogiinae (Scaphokogia). Both the extant species of Kogiidae are in sub-family Kogiinae and are covered in CITES (www.cites.int). Vale-Juarbe (2015) has drawn a phylogenetic tree that include Kogiidae. In this phylogenetic tree also, both the extant species of Kogiidae form a single clade. As per these authors, divergence between extant species of Kogia occurred at around the late Pliocene, later than previously predicted by molecular estimates. Phylogenetically, an old separation (at least in the Lower Miocene) of Kogiidae and Physeteridae is suggested (Bianucci and Landini, 1999).

Ichishima et al. (1994) has given a classification of kentriodontidae, which is mainly based on Barnes (1985a). They indicated that Kentriodontines are plausible ancestors to some Delphinidae and mentioned the need of cladistics analysis for Kentriodontidae. All of modern Delphinoid families evolved from middle or late Miocene Kentriodontidae (Barnes, 1985 b). It is widely accepted that living Delphinoids (Delphinidae, Phocoenidae and Monodontidae) originated from within Kentriodontidae (Aguirre Fernandez, 2003). Predo et al., (2018) while describing a new Kentriodontid from early Miocene of Washington state, *Wimahl chinookensis* (one of the oldest known Kentriodontids) has given a phylogenetic tree of kentriodontidae and their review of this family includes only 4 genera; *Wimahl*, *Kampholophos*, *Rudicetus* and *Kentriodon* in this family. They refer to 'Kentriodontids' outside of this clade as stem Delphinidians. As *Wimahl chinookensis* is one of the oldest known Kentriodontid (Predo et al., 2018), so as per Table 2, *Kentriodon pernix* would be second most oldest in terms of first and last occurrence.

It may be mentioned that Odontoceti (which includes Kogiidae and Kentriodontidae) are important group, one of the reasons being that they are highly encephalised; the encephalisation being next only to modern humans and larger than all other mammals. Besides, they have behavioral faculties that have been ascribed to humans and to some extent greater apes. (Marino et al., 2004). So, they are important in understanding evolution of brain. However, well-preserved records of Kogiidae are very rare: only two almost complete skulls from late Miocene sediments of Mexico (Barnes, 1973, 1984) and Peru (Muizon, 1988) have been described previously. The third one by Bianucci and Landini (1999). The lack of substantiated kogiid records until the Upper Miocene is probably due to the rarity of these cetaceans (Bianucci and Landini, 1999). On the other hand, fossils of kentriodontidae are relatively common fossils and quite useful for intercontinental correlations of marine deposits (Ichishima et al., 1994).

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Dimensions of Destination Image of Goa

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ABSTRACT :

The growth in tourism industry has attracted destination managers to develop new tourism destinations. Leading to increase in challenges before the destination marketers. In order to remain competitive ...in today's world, destinations will have to design and implement strategies and marketing initiatives which addresses to achieve the desired product positions in the target markets”(Hawkes & Kwortnik 2006). “A key component of this positioning process is the creation and management of a distinctive and appealing perception or image of the destination”(Calantone et al, 1989). The aim of this paper is to understand the conceptual understanding of the term destination Image and to identify the Dimensions of destination Image of Goa. Approach of the study is qualitative and quantative. It identified six dimensions of destination image of Goa.

KEY WORDS: *Tourism, Destination, Image, Dimensions,*

INTRODUCTION:

Destination Image plays an important role in the success of Tourism. It is a crucial factor for the Supply – Side i.e. promoters of tourism as well as for the Demand Side i.e. Tourist. From the suppliers point of view important marketing decisions like promotion, planning, positioning etc. depends on the Image of the destination. From Demand Side i.e. Tourist decision in selecting a place to visit and future Behavioral Intention depends on the image created by the destination. Researchers universally accepted this importance and various studies have been conducted in this field. The aim of this paper is to understand the conceptual understanding of the term destination Image and to identify the Dimensions of destination Image of Goa.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The studies relating to Tourism destination image emerged from Hunt's work of 1971. From this time onwards, there were various researchers who made contributions in this field. They have investigated destination image based on two approaches:

- (a) Contribution in building the theory of Destination Image and
- (b) Role of destination image on behavior and destination choice of the tourist.

DEFINITION OF DESTINATION IMAGE:

Numerous researchers have made an effort to define destination image Crompton (1979) defines it as “Sum of beliefs, ideas and impressions that a person has of a destination”. Were

as according to Tasci, Gartner & Cavusgil (2007) “Destination image is an interactive system of thoughts, opinions, feelings, visualization, and intentions toward a destination”

Destination Image Formation: Destination image formation is a continuous process and keeps on modifying from pre-visit to post visit stages of travel. According to Ditcher (1985) & Embacher and Buttle (1989), “Image is formed by interrelating two components i.e. Cognitive & Affective”. Baloglu and McCleary (1999), Chen & Uysal (2002), Kim & Richardson (2003,) Pike & Ryan (2004), Beerli & Martin (2004) states, “ Image formed by belief or knowledge is termed as cognitive image and image formed by cognitive evaluation of a place and feelings towards it is termed as affective image.” Similar opinion is also articulated by Martin & Bosque (2008) and mentions that “Destination image is multi – dimensional that includes not only belief or knowledge about the place’s attributes, but also the individual’s feelings towards the tourist destination.” According to Gartner (1994), “Destination images are formed by three distinctly different but hierarchically interrelated components: cognitive, affective and conative”. The conative or behavioral aspect of the destination image is related to how a traveler acts toward a destination on the basis of cognitive and affective image. Stern & Krakover (1993), Baloglu and McCleary (1999), Tasci, Gartner & Cavusgil (2007) affirm that, “Interrelation between Cognitive & Affective components leads to Composite Image or overall image”.

Dimensions of Destination Image: Destination Image consists of tourist perception of various attributes/ dimensions of the destination, although these attributes or dimensions may vary from place to place. Some of them can be adopted universally and hence various researchers like Byon & Zhang (2009),Aksu et al., (2009), Alcaniz et al., (2009) Lee.,(2009) Martin and Bosque, (2008), Chi and Qu(2008), Hosany et al., (2006), Lee et al., (2005)Beerli and Martin(2004), Hui and Wan(2003),Chalip et al.,(2003),Chen and Hsu(2000), Baloglu and McCleary(1999),Baloglu and Bringer(1997),Echtner and Ritchie(1991),Fakeye and Crompton (1991)etc. have made an attempt to identify these dimensions. Beerli & Martin (2004) made an extensive literature review and structured into nine dimensions of destination image. They are:

1. Natural Resources (Weather, Beaches, and Wealth of countryside),
2. General Infrastructure (Roads, airport, public & private transport, communication system etc.),
3. Tourist Infrastructure (Hotels, Restaurants, Bars, discotheques and clubs, Tourist centers, Network of tourist information etc.),
4. Tourist Leisure and Recreation (Theme parks, Water parks, Trekking, adventure activities, Casinos, Night life, Shopping etc.),
5. Culture, History and Art (Museums, historical buildings, Museums, historical buildings, Folklore, Customs and ways of life etc.),
6. Political and Economic Factors (Political stability, Economic development, Safety, Terrorist attacks, Prices etc.),
7. Natural Environment (Beauty of the scenery, Attractiveness of the cities and towns, Cleanliness, Overcrowding, Air and noise pollution, Traffic congestion etc.),
8. Social Environment (Hospitality and friendliness local residents of the, Underprivileged and poverty, Quality of life. Language barriers etc.),

9. Atmosphere of the Place (Luxurious, fashionable, place with a good reputation, family-oriented destination, exotic, mystic etc.)

Research Methodology: The approach of the study is qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. Qualitative information was collected from secondary data like research paper, websites of the travel agent/ tour operator etc. The quantitative information was collected by conducting survey of 85 tourists who visited Goa in the month of October to December 2019.

Questionnaire as a survey instrument for this research was designed after including all the constructs. The questions were framed based on literature review and specific identified Destination characteristics. The survey instrument was revised and finalized based on feedback from four professors from the Masters of Business Administration department of Goa University and expert each from tourism field. A pilot study was conducted with 35 attendees of International Film Festival of India.

Discussions: Dimensions of destination Image of Goa: The six dimensions of Goa's Destination Image are:

I. LEISURE & RECREATION:

Leisure & Recreation is a prominent destination Image Dimension identified by various researchers. Some authors like Chen & Tsai (2007), Geng, Chi, Qu (2007), Martín, & Bosque (2008) named it as entertainment dimension whereas researchers like Hui and Wan (2003), Beerli & Martin (2004) recognized it as Leisure & Recreation. The present study also acknowledges the views of Beerli & Martin. The attributes which are associated with Leisure & Recreation are Night Life, Casinos, Bar & Clubs, Water sports, Spice plantations, Adventure Activities. Etc. However in the research of Yen, Da Gama & Rajamohan (2008) Night Life has been identified as a separate Dimension. Night life and parties can be identified as the dominant theme when it comes to leisure tourism in Goa. It also offers vibrant night life for the visitors as there are plenty of music and dance clubs, pubs, bars and restaurants all over the coastal belt of Goa. There are also beach parties happening on full moon nights and Flea Market, where a whole world of trinkets and souvenirs are available. Goa is one of the few states in India where gambling is legal. Casinos in Goa can be found on boats anchored in the Mandovi River, and onshore in some up market hotels. Most of the action, with live tables, takes place on the floating casinos -- which are entertainment destinations within themselves. There are also other leisure & adventure activities in which tourists can spend their time like water sports, Dolphin Rides, Parasailing, visit to spice plantation, trip to waterfall etc. Leisure & Recreation is a generic dimension of any tourist place which the visitor perceives. This study also supports the previous researchers' view point.

2. SOCIO – ENVIRONMENT:

Socio – Environment dimension includes three attributes they are Opportunity to meet new people & make friends, Hospitality & friendliness of Locals and Opportunity to spend time with Family & Friends. This study supports the researchers like Beerli & Martin (2004), Yen, Da Gama & Rajamohan (2008), and Byon & Zhang (2009) who also identified this particular dimension. The rationale behind could be tourists expect that the local people should accept them and be courtiers. Apart from this, the purpose of going on a vacation is to spend quality of time with family and friends. However, the opportunity to meet new people & make friends is not present in the work

of above mentioned researchers this particular aspect is a focus of the present study due to event participant being the sample of the study who has related the social environment of event image with the destination image.

The present research brings out that Event participant visit the host destination with the intention to meet new people and make new friends and hence destination managers should create this kind of opportunities by organizing social programmes like evening parties etc. Local people's attitude toward tourists is a major social factor forming part of the destination image friendly and helpful attitude of locals is a positive aspect of tourism in Goa. Goa is a great place to spend quality time with family and Friends.

3. CULTURE, ART & HISTORY:

Exposure to Goan Art, Exposure to Goan History and Exposure to Goan Culture are the attributes identified in the third dimension of destination image. Tourist visiting Goa is interested in Goan Art, History and Culture may be because Goa has a unique Culture which is different from rest of India. The lifestyle of Goa is a blend of different influences the Goan's endured in its past, tourist visiting Goa feels that Goa is 'Pearl of the East' because of indo western culture of Goa. It has large number of mansions and churches that are built in Portuguese style plus temples and houses which are built in a traditional style. There are also other historical monuments which discover the Goan History to the tourist. This dimension is also similar to the study of Beerli & Martin (2004). Authors like Marti'n, & Bosque (2008) and Yen, Da Gama & Rajamohan (2008) also has similar findings.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE:

The fourth dimension of destination image of Goa is Infrastructure which includes three attributes they are Quality of Roads, Quality of Transport and Quality of Accommodation which implies that tourist look for availability of quality roads, transport and accommodation in the place which they visit. Goa has good network of road connectivity to almost all the tourist attraction .tourist can visit these places by hiring a two wheeler or can rent a car, it has a large number of hotels and resorts of international repute. Berli & Martin(2004) study suggest considering two different dimensions covering theses aspects they are General Infrastructure & Tourist Infrastructure, However in the present study both theses dimensions were merged into one. Infrastructure dimension have been also identified by most of the researchers like Fakeye and Crompton (1991), Hui and Wan (2003), Chen & Tsai (2007), Geng, Chi, Qu (2007), Marti'n, & Bosque (2008), Da Gama & Rajamohan (2008), Byon & Zhang (2009) etc. due to its generic nature.

5. NATURAL RESOURCES:

Natural resources are one of the prominent Dimensions in almost all the destination Image studies carried on so far. The present study also brings out similar kind of result. The attributes representing these dimensions are weather, Beaches and Flora and Fauna. Weather is an important factor for tourist because if the weather is pleasant than only visitors can enjoy the attractions in the tourist place .Goa has a moderate climate and tourism in Goa can be enjoyed in all the season giving unique experience in each season. The primary identity of Goa is of "sun, sea and sand" and the beaches are its main attraction. Goa's 105 km long coastline is punctuated with several beaches, each of which has a character of its own. Goa is also rich in its flora and fauna. hen & Tsai (2007), have identified Natural Resource and Culture has one Dimension and Sun and sand has another,

where as Marti'n, & Bosque (2008) considers Natural Environment & Culture has two separate dimensions and Sun & Sand as another Dimension, However the present study Contradicts with these authors and considers Natural Resource has separate dimension Which includes Sun, Sand & Sea as one of the attribute and Culture is a component of Culture, Art & History Dimension. Although Goa is primarily a Sea, Sand and Sun destination its rich Flora and Fauna is also the major tourist attraction. The study is conducted during November and the weather during this time of the year is pleasant.

6. ECONOMIC ASPECT:

The last dimension extracted is economical aspect which includes Pricing of Accommodation, Pricing of Food and Pricing of other tourist Facilities. The tourist place should be affordable to the visitors it should cater to the all the class of society the main concern for the visitors will be the amount which they have to spend on accommodation, food and other tourist facilities like entry tickets, internal transport etc. Goa has Hotels and Restaurant which suit the need of all categories of tourist the other tourist charges are also reasonable. Price is one of the attribute in the Beerli & Martin (2004) study under Political & Economical Dimension. Geng, Chi, Qu (2007) have considered it has Price and value, whereas Byon & Zhang (2009) identifies it has value for Money dimension.

Conclusions: Destination image plays important role for sustainable tourism in Goa. The identified attributes of Goa are Leisure & Recreation, Socio – Environment, Culture, Art & History, Infrastructure, Natural Resources & Economic aspect. All these dimensions are crucial for creating positive image of Goa; hence suitable policies are to be created to maintain the same. It is also advisable that all the stakeholders work towards creating positive image of Goa, which will influence the behavioral Intentions that is Revisit and sharing their positive experience with others.

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Exploring Psychological Challenges through English Fiction

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ABSTRACT :

*L*iterature has always tried to mirror societies and human conditions as close to reality as possible. In doing so, writers have been very stark about their observations thus recreating characters of everyday life in the pages of their narratives. In their attempt to portray truth and reality, many writers consciously or otherwise have portrayed various psychological conditions, personalities and emotions exhibited by those mentally challenged. Society's attitude towards them has changed from time to time, however the treatment given to them was, mostly of banishing them from the social world. Owing to scientific progress and psychological studies, writers in the recent times have improved portrayal and treatment of such characters and the associated disorders. Today it is scientifically proven that such people need empathy and attention instead of being alienated and marginalized by the society. The paper critically analyses the representation of those psychologically challenged in the selective English texts, and reaction of the society towards such conditions, through the texts. The study also observes the sensitive perspective maintained by the writers while portraying those with abnormal conditions.

KEYWORDS: *Psychologically, challenged, insanity, stress, isolation, alienation, stigmatization, society, sensitivity, empathy, catharsis, etc.*

INTRODUCTION:

Literature has always tried to mirror societies and human conditions as close to reality as possible. In doing so, writers have been very stark about their observations thus recreating characters of everyday life in the pages of their narratives. In their attempt to portray truth and reality, many writers consciously or otherwise, have narrated incidents and situations from their personal life making them autobiographical. Thus, the readers laugh, cry, and almost live the lives of the characters they read.

In English fiction there are myriads of characters among who are the characters in psychologically challenging situations. Some of these characters exhibit typical symptoms of psychological disorders noted in Pearson's Abnormal Psychology and Diagnostic and Statistical Manual. Brought together, the two disciplines, English Literature and Psychology provides wider scope for analyzing the characters from psychological perspective.

Society's attitude towards people with psychological challenges has changed from time to time. Our writers have delicately portrayed their psychological condition. The treatment given to such patients has evolved from exorcism to CBT, and so is the treatment given to literary characters. Until 20th Century most common treatment given to such characters was of banishing them from the social world or exaggerating their conditions to fuel the plot. For example, Bertha, the first wife of Rochester in the novel 'Jane Eyre' was portrayed as 'mad' but the author failed to empathize the mental condition.

Owing to scientific progress and psychological studies, fiction in the recent times has improved in their portrayal of characters and their associated disorder. Also it is scientifically proven that such characters need empathy and attention instead of being ostracized from the society which further degrades their health.

The critical analysis of the representations of psychological challenges in the selected texts is undertaken with reference to Pearson's Abnormal Psychology. The role of society in treating or worsening the state of 'insane' characters is also evident in the analysis.

The selective texts along with the characters critically analysed are as follows:

1. Arthur Boo Radley, *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee
2. Walter, *Woodsman* by Steven Fechter
3. Blanche DuBois, *A Streetcar Named Desire* by William Tennessee
4. Teddy Daniels and Dolores, *Shutter Island* by Dennis Lehane
5. Dr. Jekyll, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde by Robert Louis Stevenson
6. Soaphead Church, *The Bluest Eye* by Toni Morrison

ARTHUR 'BOO' RADLEY

To Kill a Mockingbird is a perfect example of what evilness can do to goodness and innocence. Society demeans and ignores people who are enigmatic and mysterious. Boo is one of the book's 'mockingbirds'. Arthur 'Boo' Radley is a symbol of innocence and kindness. He becomes a recluse and emotionally damaged because of the cruelty of his father. Mr. Radley's puritanism prevents Boo from participating in any social gathering and pleasures and as a result he grows up into a reclusive man.

The readers and the children know about Boo only through rumours in Maycomb- that he stabbed his father in the leg once. Hence he is feared by people. Jem gave a reasonable description of Boo:

"Boo was about six-and-a-half feet tall, judging from his tracks; he dined on raw squirrels and any cats he could catch, that's why his hands were bloodstained—if you ate an animal raw, you could never wash the blood off. There was a long jagged scar that ran across his face; what teeth he had were yellow and rotten; his eyes popped, and he drooled most of the time."

But Boo loved the children and secretly craved to be with them. For instance, he would leave small gifts in the oak tree for the children. On another occasion, when Jem leaves his torn trousers behind on the barbed fence, Boo folds and leaves it on the fence for Jem to pick it up. Although Boo physically never spent any time with the children, he would watch them the entire day from his house. The only time he would come out of the house was at night. The children's last encounter with Boo was the night when he saves them from Bob Ewell and stabs him to death. He takes every opportunity to be with the children Jem and Scout but his father prevents him from any interaction with anyone. Our assumptions of Boo's personality are very limited. His personality means Social

Anxiety Disorder also called Social Phobia. The reason for his social shyness could be assumed to be his father's cruelty towards him. According to the characteristics of SAD, public scrutiny and fear of social situations prevent the person to avoid people and society. Moreover, the person is aware that his fear is unreasonable but doesn't have enough courage to face social situations. After observing Boo's behavior, the above-mentioned traits are very much visible in his personality. Finally at the end of the novel, Jem and Scout see Boo not as a monster and a figment of their imagination but a live human being.

The last pages of the book illustrates this as Scout relates the moral of a story Atticus has been reading to her, and in allusions to both Boo Radley and Tom Robinson states about a character who was misunderstood, "when they finally saw him, why he hadn't done any of those things ... Atticus, he was real nice," to which Atticus responds, "Most people are, Scout, when you finally see them."

WALTER

The central character Walter from the play *Woodsman*, is in his early forties, handsome but hardened by time, is suffering from pedophilia. He has a history of molesting five minors in the past. When the play opens, Walter is released from prison, after completing 12 years of punishment. He is willing to live a normal life like a common man of the state. But for Walter it seems to be a hard task. His therapist, Rosen and he have weekly sessions, where they discuss about his present feeling and impulses. Rosen mentors Walter to get out of the disorder. He wants to lead a normal life and has a wish to get rid of the stigma he has been afflicted with.

Walter's character fulfills the criteria provided by DSM-IV-TR for Pedophilia. In the play, some of the symptoms that are highlighted are quite realistic. While travelling in bus, the bus lurches into motion throwing one of the girls (a school girl) onto Walter. He helps her to regain her balance and the girl smiles at him. When she gets down, Walter watches her move down the aisle. It seems like he had fear of being caught gazing the girl.

Carlos, Walter's brother-in-law, is the only person who cares for him and pays frequent visits to his apartment and many a time talks about his daughter, Anna. Anna, his niece, was born after he was sent to the prison so he had no attachment with her. But from Walter's conduct it is clear that he is afraid of harming her.

Once he follows a girl (Robin) in the mall. With no clear intention he follows her and reports the same to Rosen who takes it positively. She says perhaps he wanted to see what it feels like after so many years. May be he was testing himself. When he meets Robin for the second time he experiences craving for her. He asks her if she would like to sit on his lap.

Walter has a strong will to improve his condition. Twelve years in prison is not a small period of time and he is eager to prove that he deserves a normal life too.. His wife, daughter, sister, and other loved ones have abandoned him. They see him as a monster. After returning back into the society it becomes really difficult for him to adjust. Every time he tries, the society gazes at him with mistrust and hatred.

People like Mary-Kay, Sergeant Lucas, and some people working in the warehouse stagnate recovery of such patients. A cop, Lucas keeps an eye on Walter; he is suspicious of him and warns him-" he is let out of prison only for the cops to catch him once again.", Mary -Kay suggests he be kept away from the society, which is quite discouraging to Walter.

Instead of shunning people with such sexual disorders from the society, proper mentoring and CBT support can prove helpful. Characters like Carlos, in spite of his whole family's dislike

for Walter, continues to support his recovery; Leaving his past for past, Vicki does not change her decision to spend life with him and accepts Walter; Rosen, Bob contributes to Walter's strength. Carlos, in the beginning of the play warns Walter that it's not so healthy for him to reside so close to school. May be not intentionally but Carlos reminds him of his illness and the risk involved. The law prescribes Walter to maintain a distance of one hundred feet from a place where children congregate which is better for Walter to be on safer side, however adapting a strong will shall be the safest for him and children, both. Patients in such cases need to have a strong will to gain control over their impulses. Patients like Walter need a strong social setup to trust him as well as a circle of close onesto support him.

Pedophilia is an offence as well as a disorder which has no guaranteed treatment but may be controlled if provided with proper counseling. If the person is stigmatized for having such sexual disorder it may adversely affect degrading the patient's health and may leave him with hatred towards his/ her fellow human beings.

BLANCHE DUBOIS

In *A Streetcar Named Desire* Blanche DuBois presents herself as a refined Southern lady, who has attitude of superiority and class differences. With a feeling of loneliness and insecurity, economically and socially, she hides it all from the public, her actual personality.

This behavior of Blanche irritates Stanley because he is an immigrant. As the plot unfolds, it becomes clear that she had lost everything - the teacher's post, Belle Reve, her husband in youth, and her youth itself. She is aware of the fact that she is ageing and her beauty is fading. She is very proud of her beauty because she strongly believes that it's the only wealth she had got and it will help her find a true partner and lover for herself. Blanche is portrayed living on the edge of reality and is very fragile.

Though at the end she is haunted by insanity, throughout the play she shows symptoms of Histrionic Personality Disorder and partly of Narcissistic Personality Disorder. She shows excessive emotions in the play, for instance, when she meets Stella after a long time, when she is told about Stella being pregnant, and when she was introduced to Mitch. As against the other characters of the play, her words are fully coated with impressionistic emotionality.

She tries to seduce a young boy who comes to the apartment for Stanley. She was expelled from school for having an affair with a student. Her behavior with Stanley and Mitch are flirtatious, seductive and provocative. Mitch, who was enamoured by Blanche, takes her very seriously and imagines a life with her. But ends abruptly their affair the day Stanley discloses Blanche's past to him. Throughout the play she is overly obsessed with her beauty and has a grandiose sense of self in spite of having nothing left in hand. She is preoccupied with fantasies of a rich man like Shep Huntleigh wooing her. It seems from her behavior that her existence itself is based on the complements she gets; she has a strong urge to seek compliments, especially from men. She considers Stanley, Mitch, Eunice as inferior to her; shows arrogant attitude to Eunice in Scene I.

At the end of the play, when she was molested by Stanley, she loses the last thing she had; her sense of self. Blanche has a mental breakdown and can no longer distinguish between fantasy, illusion and reality. Finally when Blanche is in need of her sister's support and care, she is sent to mental institution for treatment. As she is committed to an asylum, she tells the accompanying doctor, "Whoever you are- I have always depended on the kindness of strangers." – (Scene Eleven)

TEDDY DANIELS AND DOLORES

Teddy Daniels, U. S. Marshall - is the central character of the novel *Shutter Island* suffering from Post-Traumatic-stress Disorder (PTSD) and from a Dissociative Disorder called Dissociative Amnesia. The novel is a pre-planned drama to make him realize his identity and believe the horrifying truth he has been running away from.

Teddy (Andrew Laeddis) served World War II as a dynamic soldier and after returning, wished to spend his life like an ordinary citizen, as a family man. He had a beautiful wife Dolores with three kids. After returning from war Teddy started being overly occupied with work and soon became a chronic drunkard. Though the specific reason for his substance abuse is not stated in the novel, DSM-IV-TR provides clues of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) which are quite applicable to Teddy. Often soldiers after returning from war, face stressed life due too over vigilantness. They try to keep themselves occupied in order to keep that stress away. There has been substantial research on the influence of PTSD on soldiers (WW-I).

When Dolores insanely killed her three kids, behavior of Teddy seems disorderly; further giving way to Dissociative Amnesia. When he finds Dolores being guilty, he feels rage and love at the same moment. She asks him to free her from the world followed by her plans to take the dead babies for picnic. For a man who loves his wife and kids endlessly such event can lead to mental trauma. Moreover the stigma of being a cruel murderer humiliates him more. He is sent to Shutter Island where either patients who are prisoners or mentally challenged are welcomed. For two years he stays there as a Dissociative Amnesia patient. He forgets memories of his family tragedy. He convinces himself to be still a U.S Marshall who had a wife but died in a fire accident at the apartment. Patients of Dissociative Amnesia often forget the real accounts of the incidents and create new story which can sound fair enough to protect them and give mental satisfaction.

Teddy shows most of the symptoms of Dissociative Amnesia. Though he suppressed the dreadful event, he feels dizzy and gets vision of gloomy memories when he sees water and fire. Delusions are the most frequent for him. He meets his dead wife (DAY ONE, part 6), his daughter asking him to save her, meets a woman in caves near lighthouse (DAY THREE, part 17), blood splashing on the wall when actually there is no bullet in the gun, etc. He has no knowledge of his true identity and happenings in his life. He frequently gets migraines and headache which are symptoms of not following prescribed medicines on time. He tries to harm one of the fellow inmates for calling him Andrew. At last the plan of Dr. Cawley & Dr. Sheehan's seems to be successful as Teddy accepts his identity and crime.

Another most tragic character in the novel is of Dolores. Her role exemplifies the extent to which frustration can drag one if not treated on time. She is portrayed as the most helpless character; she loved Andrew and wished he could give her time. "Being a soldier is not easy but being a soldier's wife is more than that". When ultimately Teddy returned from war, he spent most of the time working overtime. His drinking bothered Dolores deeply. She wished her husband would spend time with her which never happened. Moreover she lived a lonely life. She had no social contacts or friends to talk with. The first time she tried to commit suicide, she was saved to consult a psychiatrist. Teddy gave a deaf ear to her call of help; he could not accept that his wife was suicidal. She was diagnosed for Manic-Depression. The doctor suggested change of place for her quicker recovery. She would spend most time lonely doing household chores, and feeling depressed. She acted without core intention, without motives, with little or no control over her impulses.

Dolores asked for help; perhaps she identified the problem she had. However, Teddy was too careless towards the symptoms she exhibited. He failed to save her and so the kids, and himself.

Author Dennis Lehane had experience of working in mental institution. He has utilized his experience to portray the horrors of war, what it can lead to, and to what extent insanity can be harmful if left unattended.

DR. JEKYLL

Reputation, popularity helps an individual to enhance one's self-esteem and provide confidence. These self-actualizing factors are for human need, but Dr. Jekyll is so obsessed with reputation that he ends up harming himself and others for it. He suffered from Dissociative Identity Disorder wherein he took shifts from a respected, popular Doctor, Dr. Jekyll to an impulsive criminal, Mr. Hyde. As the criteria for DID suggests, both personalities were totally different from each other - Utterson, his butler, could never understand the difference. Mr. Hyde had totally different perspective towards the society. He was more interested in fulfilling his impulsive instincts than worry "what people will say". Whereas Dr. Jekyll was a prominent doctor-figure with connections with aristocrats. People respected him for the knowledge and mannerisms he showcased. Committing horrific crimes like Mr. Hyde was impossible for him to think of. He would first see how any deeds of his would affect his reputation and do it, unlike Mr. Hyde who was slave to his impulses and pleasures. The cause for this disorder in Jekyll's case is clear enough, if not accurate. He experiments on himself with certain drugs and potions. It caused chemical imbalance in his body which leads to dysfunction in neurons and ultimately lead to DID. So his causal factors are quite neurological in nature. Often causes of DID are said to be rooted in childhood (child abuse, parental conflicts/separation, trauma, tragic event), but Dr. Jekyll is introduced as a learned man with comfortable childhood. However, it was one of his dreams to prove his theory of separating evil side of individual from the conscious bound, which kept him at unrest.

Sigmund Freud came with the theory of Structure of the Mind (Id, Ego and Superego). Id operates according to pleasure principal, with illogical, erotic impulses whereas Ego operates on reality principal with logical and rational thoughts. The third important structure within the mind, the superego; represents moral principles, the conscious. When there is conflict on any issue between id and superego, ego stands as mediator and solves the conflicts. Fictitious Scientist Dr. Jekyll believed that individual has evil and conscious side bound together, and it is possible to separate evil side, the dark side from the moral one, which is hidden from the world. He wanted to bring that dark personality in picture and show the world that one can control it though it will have no limitations of conscience. To experiment and prove his hypothesis he needs a subject but his request seems to be rejected as unscientific and baseless. So in order to feed his curiosity, he experiments with himself.

In the beginning it's quite interesting for Dr. Jekyll until Mr. Hyde's personality begins taking control over Dr. Jekyll's. Being left free in society, Mr. Hyde, out of his destructive impulses, does an array of crimes. Dr. Jekyll dismisses the idea of informing the police or anyone to save his reputation. By the time he understands the intensity of his dark side, it's too late.

The whole novella is told from Lawyer Utterson's point of view. The letter left by Dr. Jekyll conveys his voice, his journey with the exploration of dark side of his personality. Ultimately he confesses 'his' crimes. Though the disorder is genuine, the theory of Dr. Jekyll turns to be partially true, ending his life at last.

Stevenson's fascination of the dual nature of man came from his fascination towards stories of respectable men turning into savage criminals at night i.e. Deacon Broadie who was a cabinet maker during the day and a criminal at night. Stevenson's family actually owned one of his cabinets.

SOAPHEAD CHURCH

Elihue Micah Whitcomb, popularly known as Soaphead Church, comes from an aristocratic West Indian family of mixed race. He is the town "Reader, Adviser, and Interpreter of Dreams," and is known for having Pedophilic tendencies with young girls.

"His sexuality was anything but lewd; his patronage of little girls smacked of innocence and was associated in his mind with cleanliness. He was what one might call a very clean old man."

Toni Morrison, *The Bluest Eye*

Though Soaphead Church is a minor character, Toni Morrison has done justice with the pedophilic characteristics as well as positivity the man has towards his disorder. Usually pedophilic characters have either feeling of guilt or hopelessness and hatred towards self for having unaccepted urges. But Soaphead justifies it to God which is enough to conclude that he accepts it and adjusts with the disorder. He writes a letter to God confronting him of his whereabouts and informing him about his achievement. He believes that what God couldn't do, he has done; he gave Pecola the bluest eyes. He also confessed that she is the girl whom he didn't even touch. Otherwise he liked tender girls who are clean and easy to get convinced. He never harmed the little girls and they never minded what he did with them by giving them small edible gifts. He especially remembers two girls Doreen and Sugar Babe who would let him play with by enticing them with small gifts. He targeted small girls who were not mature enough to discard him and who were vulnerable because of their poverty and societal and parental negligence.

He loved Velma, a lady he was married to, whom he could not satisfy. Though she left him because she was unable to change his ways, he always liked her. Moreover Pedophilia is a sexual disorder.

Soaphead Church worked as a counselor to the people. For him listening to people's stories was a sort of enjoyment/entertainment. His depressed behavior is the outcome of social, cultural and racial obsession. Throughout the text his voice is full of joy and an unexpressive energy. He knows the problems of black people and loved listening to them. When Pecola meets him and asks for help he realizes that he wouldn't be able to help her, but finally decides to do so for his own selfish agenda. He shows pity on the girl and perhaps feels empathy for her.

CONCLUSION:

There are no clear evidence stating effectiveness of social support but it's accepted by psychologist that moral support is important for recovery. There are various characters who needed support - like Blanche Dubois, Dolores and Teddy. Pharmacological treatments doesn't work but mental disorders need to have psychosocial treatments as well.

The characters struggle and few like Boo Reedley and Walter are getting the chance to recover. Blanche, Dolores, Teddy, Dr. Jekyll never recovered nor had hope to as they did not have any close one to look after them. Stella could not provide Blanche moral support when she actually wanted it, Teddy turned deaf ear to Dolores suicidal instincts, and in could not identify his abnormality. Dr. Jekyll had no one except a butler who could only call Utterson at the end. Utterson didn't try to search cross-check the reason for Dr. Jekyll's unusual behaviour. There is no guarantee that Walter

and Soaphead Church would have recovered or not from Pedophilia but the difference is quite clear between them. Walter had Rosen, Vicki, and his brother-in-law who provided him with enough support and increased his will to be in control of his mind, whereas Soaphead Church had no one. He himself worked as a counselor but didn't realise he needed one too.

The role society plays in building a person as well as its ability to break a person is evident in almost all the cases. And therefore, it is required that all the communities in the society learn what 'insanity' stands for, that mental disorders are as natural and common as physical disorders and can be treated with medical and psychological assistance.

The author's representation of the mentally challenged leaves the reader feeling pity for the mentally challenged, suicidal and criminal characters. The reader develops a sympathetic corner for the characters and the tragic circumstances they go through. The reader doesn't judge them as antagonist or villain with unnatural and abnormal urges, rather become tolerant and humanistic in approach towards the every other, sane or 'insane'.

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Digitalization of Learning

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Abstract

The learning takes place when there is an interaction. Learning occurs when we are able to: Gain a mental or physical grasp of the subject. Make sense of a subject, event or feeling by interpreting it into our own words or actions. Use our newly acquired ability or knowledge in conjunction with skills and understanding we already possess. Various research studies have shown that using technology has helped improve learning process with regards to student's Learning outcome.

This paper emphasizes on the analysis of use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and also to check what can improve the status of education sector by using ICT and which can be helpful in stress-reduction in various aspects among students and teachers.

According to report by KPMG Indian online education industries has 1.6 million users with many app-based companies, to name a few; Khan Academy, Byju's, Unacademy.

Challenges for these industries were that the apps were very expensive and lack of interaction with experts made parents skeptical about this method of learning. Tablets and mobiles were seen more as a distraction rather than educational tools. But the industries have overcome all these obstructions and are growing very fast, especially in B and C class cities where professional coaching classes are not available. The key factor for success was that they developed trust among parents for the use of this technology a learning aid.

Key words: ICT, learning apps, Education, Digital industry.

INTRODUCTION

Current scenario of Indian Education system: Around 26 Crores student are studying in 1.5 crores Schools and 39000 colleges across India. The Teacher to Student ratio is as high as 1:35. There is weak Infra structure in most of non-metro schools. The learning culture is geared toward memorization to pass exams. Most competitive entrance exams demand application of concepts to solve MCQ. Parents feel the need for better concept training and coaching for entrance tests. This has given a sense of need to adapt to Learning using Apps in addition to classroom learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

What is ICT-Based Learning System?

It refers to any method of delivering learning material via information and communication technologies, i.e. web-based, computer-based, video, etc.

APPLICATION OF ICT

There are following applications of ICT

- Media
- Audio and video
- Computers, tablets and mobile devices
- Social networks
- Webcams & whiteboards
- Screen-casting
- Virtual classroom etc.

Application-based learning is a beneficial concept that retains a sustainable aspect. It eliminates the usage of large amounts of paper, pencils, pen, etc

Some of the significant benefits of using applications as a learning source are compiled as follows:-

- **Novel Learning Methodologies**

The conventional methods of imparting bookish knowledge become monotonous and dull in the generic sense. Also, the theoretical knowledge provided in the books tends to be difficult for some students to comprehend. Applications are furnished with various pictures, videos, and animated aids so that the students can visualize the practicality of the concepts in a better way. This results in a better understanding of the data that is being furnished.

- **Better Parent-Teacher Rapport**

Due to the tight schedule and busy lives of the working parents, they are not able to keep up frequent contact with the teachers of their wards. These applications help in establishing a better interaction between the parents and the teachers. Teachers can provide feedback regarding the performance of the children to their parents, along with the regular updates. The parents are also able to track their child's activities through these apps.

- **Enhanced Communication**

Applications have proved to be instrumental in enhancing the interactive tendencies of the students. The children participate actively in the online activities establishing a better interaction with the teachers, parents and the other students.

- **Unlimited Resources**

Today a majority of applications are online-based, they possess the access to an endless source of information. The Internet is filled up with a ginormous amount of knowledge on every subject possible. Students can clear their doubts and curiosities through the use of internet and proxy sites such as Google, Bing, etc.. This is also a fantastic platform for those who may not have access to schools or colleges under certain circumstances.

- **Portability**

One of the biggest concerns of the students worldwide is, carrying heavy books to school every day. Not only that, the space requirements for keeping these books are also more extensive. With the online applications, the entirety of your book's content can be stored in your laptop, mobile or other portable devices. You can now access the contents of numerous publications in a single device. In addition to this, videos, tutorials, and lectures can also be stored in a single device.

- **Regular Updates**

Applications always tend to keep their information and resources up to date with the latest events and changes. The students through such applications are always in par with the contemporary trends and developments that are taking place worldwide. The reach of these applications is on the international level as well.

- **Single Solution To Multiple Requirements**

Applications eliminate the requirements of a pen, pencils, rulers, erasers, sharpeners, books, sheets, registers, etc.. A single device can suffice the needs of the students. An electric pen can be used for drawing or making diagrams.

- **Sustainability**

Because of the rising concerns over global warming and climatic changes, more relevance and importance are being provided towards sustainable development and sustainability. The future is in our hands, and it is our responsibility to compromise in the present day to ensure a better tomorrow. Application-based learning is a beneficial concept that retains a sustainable aspect. It eliminates the usage of large amounts of paper, pencils, pen, etc.. In the present times, large numbers of trees are slashed down for making paper for books, magazines, newspaper, etc.. everyday. This is not a very sustainable way of living and hence should be greatly discouraged.

Applications can play a significant role in the elimination of paper usage in schools and colleges. In a matter of few years, applications will conquer the teaching scenario. With the advancement of technologies, many traditional methods are getting obsolete, and new and better technology is taking its place.

OBJECTIVES

This study was undertaken to find the need to adopt to e learning using ICT tools in addition to class room teaching- learning.

Online Education: Why it is Gaining Popularity

Internet penetration: India has an internet penetration of about 31% today, which means 409 million internet users. It is predicted that by 2022, there will be nearly 735 million internet users in India, which will lead to increase in traffic for online education players.

Smartphone penetration: Currently, there are 290 million smartphone users in India and the user base is expected to grow with the addition of another 180 million new users by 2022.

Flexibility of time: Students have flexible time to study and can repeat content videos whenever required

Quality education: There are areas in India where there is lack of quality offline education

Non Availability Coaching class : In Non Metro Areas quality coaching classes are rare and expensive

Population and Sample for the Study

Three schools from Goa were chosen for sample study. Two were from urban areas and one from rural area.

1. Sunshine worldwide school , Old Goa
2. Mushtifund High school, Cujira
3. Kirti Vidyalaya , Shivolim

Tools Used for the Study

Data collection and Sample survey was conducted,

Sunshine worldwide school				
Category of School	Co- educational			
Medium of Instruction	English			
S. No.	Class	No. of Section	No of Students	
	I-IV	12	294	
	VI-VIII	5	124	
	IX-X	1	10	

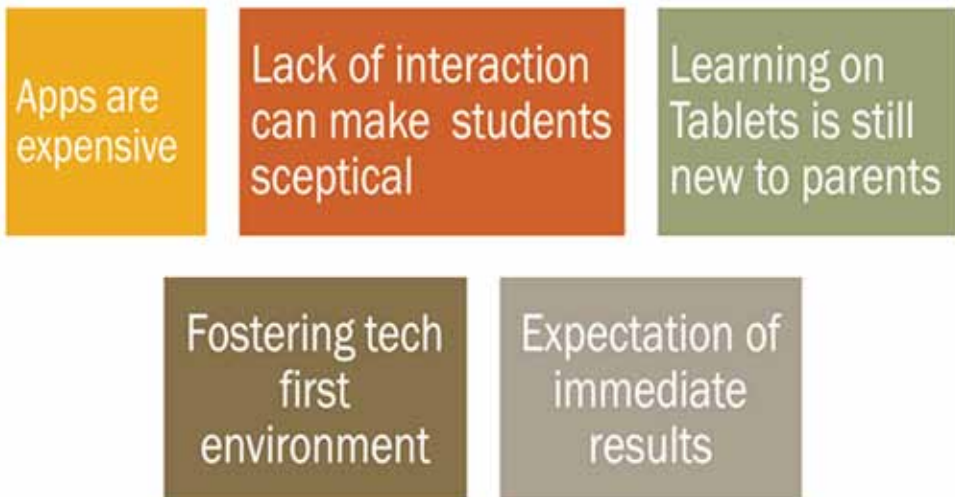
Mushtifund High school				
Category of School	Co- educational			
Medium of Instruction	English			
S. No.	Class	No. of Section	No of Students	
	I-IV	4	255	
	VI-VIII	5	175	
	IX-X	5	125	

Kirti Vidhyalaya				
Category of School	Co- educational			
Medium of Instruction	English			
S. No.	Class	No. of Section	No of Students	
	I-IV	4	101	
	VI-VIII	3	72	
	IX-X	2	90	

FINDINGS:

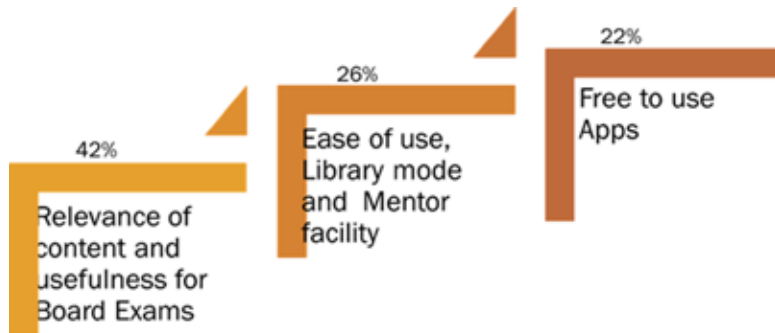
Three schools selected randomly for sample survey were surveyed for the use of learning apps in adding to classroom teaching. Out of which two schools were from urban area and one from rural area. The students were randomly asked the need for using the apps and difficulties faced by them were discussed. The following finds were observed.

CHALLENGES OF E LEARNING APPS



The students in spite of the challenges had taken keen interest in acquiring knowledge through the ICT based learning resources. They had varied valid reasons to adopt the learning method which are e-learning Apps based.

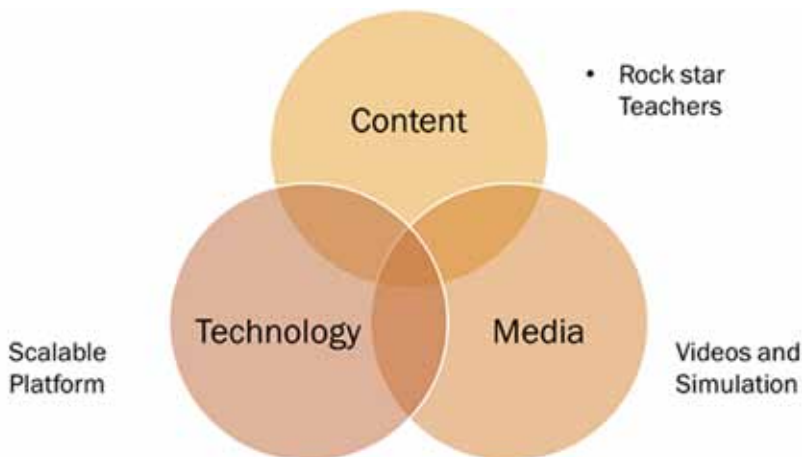
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF APPS



Source: Survey of Schools in Goa(sunshine worldwide school, Mushtifund high school, Keerti vidyalaya)

Market research has shown that byjus is one of the most successful digital app for e-Learning

BYJU'S SUCCESS FORMULA



DISADVANTAGES OF APP LEARNING

- No self-discipline. Student should have discipline and initiative to learn from Apps
- No face-to-face interaction. This might lead students not able understand concept thoroughly
- Lack of flexibility. The student may not able go beyond specified content
- Lack of input from trainers. The student level of understanding is not considered before giving inputs

CONCLUSION:

. The field of Mobile Learning is still in its infancy, and so it is still difficult for experts to come up with a single definition of the concept. Information and Communication Technology changes the behavior of the students. The learning apps provide facility to learn anytime and anywhere according to the convenience of the users.

With affordable mobile and very high internet penetration across rural and urban India App learning has becoming alternate platform for students who are willing to learn more and go beyond conventional method of teaching.

In terms of effectiveness, almost 42.49% of respondents said learning apps very effective whereas 34.45% of them said it effective. 15.56% of them some what effective 7.5% of them said not clear about effectiveness.

Though app users are increasing very rapidly the cost of these apps are still very high and if government can give incentives for these apps which will help penetration of this technology and will result in better quality Education.

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कोंकणी चळवळींत बायलांचो वांटो आनी आयची दावेदारी

उर्वशी नायक

सहायक प्राध्यापिका, कोंकणी विभाग
कला, विज्ञान आनी वाणिज्य सरकारी म्हाविद्यालय
सांखळी, गोंय

सारांश :

गोंय हें ल्हान राज्य आशिल्ल्यान कोंकणी ही ल्हान प्रदेशाची भास. पूण हे भाशेचो विस्तार बरोच व्हड आसा. कारण गोंयांतल्यान स्थलांतरीत जावन हेर राज्यांनी पातळिल्ल्या भौसाकडेन जेन्ना आमी पळयतात तेन्ना हो आंकडो बरोच व्हड आसा म्हणपाचें आमच्या लक्षांत येता. तरी ज्या राज्याची कोंकणी राजभास आसा तें राज्य ल्हान. एक नोंद करपा सारकी गजाल म्हणल्यार कोंकणी भास ज्या ज्या राज्यांनी पावल्या त्या त्या राज्यांनी तिचो वावर, प्रचार आनी प्रसार नेटान चालू आसा. हेर भासांचे तुळेंत कोंकणीक साबार मान मेळोवपाक बरेच त्रास पडले. 10व्या जांव 11व्या शेंकड्यांत जी भास आपलो सुवर्णकाळ अणभवताली ती भास 17व्या शेंकड्यांत शून्य काळांत पावली. तिचे सुवातेर तिका परत प्रस्थापीत करपाक कळाव लागलो. विंगड विंगड कोंकणी बरोवपी हे भुंयेर तयार जावचे पडले. देखून तो कोंकणी लेखक बरोवपी आनी झुंजपी जालो. पोर्तुगीजांची वसाहत आशिल्लें गोंय 19 डिसेंबर 1961 ह्या दिसा मुक्त जालें आनी ताची वाटचाल आतां गोंय, दमण आनी दीव संघप्रदेश म्हूण सुरू जाली. फुडें वचून कोंकणी भाशे खातीर एक म्हत्वाचो दीस उजवाडलो तो म्हणल्यार 26 फेब्रुवारी 1975. ह्या दिसा कोंकणी भाशेक साहित्य अकादमीची मान्यताय फावो जाली. अशे तरेन कोंकणी भास हेर भारतीय भासांचे वळेरेंत बसपाक लागली. ताचे उपरांत कोंकणी भाशेक साबार मान मेळोवन दिवपाक जाय आशिल्ले. अशा वेळार सरकारी थरांतल्यान 17 जुलय 1986 ह्या दिसा गोंयचे मुख्यमंत्री प्रतापसिंह राणे हांणी गोवा दमण आनी दीव ऑफिशियल लॅंग्वेज बील मांडलें. थंय सावन कोंकणी राजभास करपाचो प्रवास ल्हव ल्हव सुरू जालो. हे कोंकणी भाशेक राजभास करपाचे चळवळींत बायलांचो वांटो कितें आशिल्लो ताचो अभ्यास करपाचो यत्न ह्या प्रपत्रांतल्यान केला.

बीज उतरां:—बायलांचो वांटो, राजभास आंदोलन, दावेदारी, कोंकणी भास, गोंय

प्रस्तावना—

पुराय राजभास आंदोलनांत आनी कोंकणी चळवळींत बायलांचो व्हड वांटो आशिल्लो. पूण आंदोलनांतले बायलेक कसले अधिकार मेळ्ळे वा तिका निर्णय प्रक्रियेंत खंय सुवात दिल्ली ताचेर सोद लावपाची गरज आसा.

मुळांत तीन मागण्यो घेवन राजभास आंदोलन सुरू जालें. पयली मागणी, कोंकणी भाशेक राजभाशेचो दर्जो दिवप, गोंयांक घटक राज्याचो दर्जो दिवप आनी तिसरी कोंकणी भाशेचो संविधानाचे आठवे वळेरेंत आसपाव करप. 555 दीस चलिल्ल्या खर आंदोलनांत कोंकणी फुडाऱ्यांनी ह्यो तीनूय मागण्यो मान्य करून घेतल्यो. ह्यो सगल्यो निर्णायक घडणुको घडपाक जायत्या जाणांचो हातभार लाबिल्लो. तातूंत बायलेन फुडाकार कसो घेतलो, संघटन कशें तयार केलें तांकां प्रतिसाद कसो लाबलो हे अभ्यासपाची गरज उप्रासल्या.

कोंकणी चळवळींत बायलांचें संघटन आनी कार्य-

1980 वर्सा लेखक हेमा नायक हांणी चित्रंगी नांवाचो एक वर्सुकी अंक सुरु केलो. अंकाची खाशेलताय तातूंत येवपी मतां आनी विशय आशिल्ले. बायलांचे प्रस्न मांडप, तांच्यो, भावना, संवेदना उकतावपाक तांकां एक हक्काचे व्यासपीठ दिवप हो ह्या अंकाचो हेतू आशिल्लो. ह्या कारणांक लागून बायल लिखणी हातांत घेवपाक शकताली. हातूंत फकत बायलांच लिखाण करताली अशें ना दादले लेगीत ह्या अंकांत बरयताले. चित्रंगी वतीन दर वर्सा कविता बरोवपाची सर्त आयोजीत जाताली. हे सर्ती निमतान बरयल्ल्यो कांय कविता आमकां अप्रूपफ ह्या कविता संग्रहा वरवीं मेळटात. जो बायलांचें प्रतिनिधीत्व करपी पयलो वयलो कविता संग्रह आशिल्लो. ह्या कविता संग्रहाचें संपादन हेमा नायक हाणीच केल्लें आनी उजवाडाक लेगीत तीच हाडटाली. त्या वेळार आशिल्ले बायलां संदर्भांतले समाजीक विशयांचेर बरयल्लें लिखाण ह्या अंकांत प्रकाशीत जातालें.

कोंकणी गोंयची राजभास करपाक कोंकणी प्रजेच्या आवाजाची स्थापणूक जाल्ली. ती राजकीय संघटना नाशिल्ली. कोंकणी भाशेक फावो ते हक्क मेळोवन दिवपाच्या हेतून ती संस्था तयार जाल्ली. कोंकणी प्रजेच्या आवाजाक सगल्यांत व्हड आदार मेळ्ळो आनी योगदान मेळ्ळें तें चित्रंगीचें आशिल्लें. गोंयांचेर पोर्तुगीजांनी सुमार 450 वर्सां राज्य केलें. त्या वेळार बायल बाजारांत वचपाचें आसल्यार लेगीत सांगातान वांगड घेवन वताली. पोर्तुगीजांच्या काळार जे तरेन बायलांचेर छळ, आगळीको जाताल्यो ताचोच तो परिणामआसलो. हे परिस्थितींत ती आंदोलनांत देंवप ही खूब पयसुल्ली गजाल आशिल्ली. पूण असले परिस्थितींतल्यान भायर सरून आवयभाशेक राखपाक बायल रस्त्यार देंवली. तिणें घोशणा दिल्यो. भाशेचेर केल्ल्या अन्यायाचेर आवाज काडलो. बायलेन सांखळी उपोशणांत वांटो घेतलो. तिणें लाठी चार्ज सोंसलो. दर दिसा ती बायल कामा निमतान भायर वताली वा हेर खंयूय भायर सरताली जाल्यार तिचेर फांतर, शेकरे शेंवटिताले. पूण बायलेन फाटी वळून पळयलें ना. बायलांक जर फुडाकार घेवपाची संद दिली तर ती कितें करपाक शकतात तें ह्या वेळार तांणी सिद्ध केलें.

राजभास आंदोलनांत तशेंच कोंकणी चळवळींत बायल सगलो भार आपल्या खांदार घेवन मुखार सरली. तिणें फुडें सरून फुडारपण केलें. साबार वेळाचेर तिच्या जिवाक भंय लेगीत उप्रासला आसतना ती फाटी सरली ना. तातूंत उल्लेख करपा सारकीं जायतीं नांवां येतात पूण सगलींच नांवां मेळनात. कोण कोण आशिल्लीं तातूंतलीं कांय जाणां आतां हयात नात. बायलांनी साहित्य रचलें तातूंत चळवळीची संकल्पना दिसपाक लागिल्ली. कोंकणी आमची गोंयची भास तीच करया राजभासफहें जरी रेमो फेर्नादीश हांचें गाजिल्लें गीत आशिल्लें तरी बायल फाटी नाशिल्ली. शकुंतला भरणे हांणी मोगाळ म्हज्या गोंयकारांनो उठात बेगीन बेगीन उठातफहें गीत रचून गोंयकारांक जाग हाडली. त्या वेळाचेर ती वयान तशी व्हड नाशिल्ली तरी लेगीत तिणें तें धाडस केलें.

कोंकणी चळवळींत बायलांची आयची दावेदारी-

राजभास आंदोलन जैतिवंत जालें. कोंकणी भाशेक तिका फावो आशिल्ले भोवमान मेळ्ळे. आंदोलनांत वांटो घेतिल्ली बायल मात खंय तरी फाटीच उरली अशें दिसता. कोंकणी राजभास आंदोलनांत बायलेचो सहभाग आनी तातूंत आयची दावेदारी जर पळयत तर एक मुद्दो लक्षांत येता तो म्हणल्यार आंदोलन जाले उपरांत ते बायलेक व्हडलेशे हक्क जांव, मान, भोवमान मेळ्ळे नात. आयजवेर अखील भारतीय कोंकणी परिशदेचीं 30 अधिवेशनां आनी 24 संमेलना जालीं. पूण थंय बायलेक खूब उण्या खेपेकअध्यक्षपदाची सुवात फावो जाल्या. गोवा कोंकणी अकादमी सारकी कोंकणीची आध्य सरकारी संस्था थंय आयजवेर बायलेक अध्यक्षपद फावो जावंक ना. खंयच्याच निर्णायक प्रक्रियेंत बायलेक सक्रीय वांटो दिला म्हणपाचें खंयच दिसना. उर्बा नांवाचो एककोंकणी लेखकांक समर्पीत केल्लो

अंक आमी वाचतात पूण आयजवेर एकेय बायल लेखिकेचेर तो अंक उजवाडाक येवंक ना. बायलेक आयज मेरेन कोंकणी भाशेंतले पांच साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार फावो जाल्यात. तातूंत अथांग-डॉ. जयंती नायक, भूंयचाफी-शिला कोळंबकार, भोगदंड- हेमा नायक, सपनफुलां- मीना काकोडकार, मंथन- माधवी सरदेसाय हांचो आसपाव आसा. भांगरा उत्सव, रौप्य महोत्सव हे सगलेच लेखकाचेच मनयल्यात पूण थंय बायलेंक स्थान दिवपाचो विचार कोणाच्याच मनांत येवंक ना. बायल हांगा खंयतरी फाटीच उरल्या. साहित्य अकादमी दर वर्सा बाल साहित्य पुरस्कार दितात तातूंत आयजवेर पांच बायलांचो आसपाव आसा, अणकाराक दिल्ल्या पुरस्कारां मदीं वट्ट 27 पुरस्कार दिल्यात तातूंत आठ बायलांचो आसपाव आसा. एक आंकडो नदरेंत भरता आनी तो बायलांचे वटेन चड आसा तो म्हणल्यार युवा साहित्य पुरस्कारांत. कोंकणी भाशेक 9 युवा साहित्य पुरस्कार लाबल्यात आनी तातूंत चड बायल लेखक आसात. 6 पुरस्कार बायल लेखकांक फावो जाल्यात. घडये हो बदल आनी ही फुडाराची दिका.

बायल आयज साबार हुद्द्यांचेर पावल्या. तिचो सहभाग जायतेकडेन आसा. पूण तो हक्क तिका तिचे शिक्षणीक पात्रतायेचेर आनी तिच्या स्वबळाचेर मेळ्ळा. कोंकणी भाशा मंडळा सारकिल्ले संस्थेची बायल अध्यक्ष जावपाक 2020 वर्स उजवाडचें पडलें. आयज जर हेर कडलो सहभाग आनी युवा पिळगी पळयली तर बायलांचो आंकडो वाडला म्हणपाचें लक्षांत येता. कोंकणी चळवळींत दादल्यांनी जितलो संघर्श केला तितलोच संघर्श बायलांनी लेगीत केला. तांणी सोसलां, भोगलां. पूण दावेदारी करपाक मात ती फाटी उरल्या. कोंकणी चळवळींतले म्हालगडे म्हूण दादल्यांचीं जशीं नांवां येतात तशीं बायलांची लेगीत येवं दी. कोंकणीची उदरगत सगल्या आंगांनी जावं दी. मुखावयले पिळगेक तांचे कडल्यान स्फूर्त मेळून ती मुखार सरूं दी.

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विश्वनाथ प्रसाद तिवारी द्वारा रचित संस्मरण 'एक नाव के यात्री': एक अनुशीलन

ज्योति बोवालकर
सहायक प्राध्यापिका, हिंदी विभाग,
कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य शासकीय महाविद्यालय,
सांखळी, गोवा ।

सार :

इएक नाव के यात्रीफ विश्वनाथ प्रसाद तिवारी द्वारा साहित्यकारों पर लिखे गए संस्मरणों एवं साक्षात्कारों का संग्रह है। प्रस्तुत रचना में भी लेखक ने अपने जीवन में आनेवाले विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की अनेक स्मृतियों को शब्दबद्ध किया है। इस संस्मरण में कुल आठ संस्मरणों एवं चार साक्षात्कारों का समावेश है जिनके शीर्षक सम्बद्ध साहित्यकारों के जीवन और उनकी रचनाओं से प्रेरित है। तिवारी विभिन्न साहित्यकारों से जुड़े अपने अविस्मरणीय क्षणों को बड़े ही रागात्मक रूप से सहजकर प्रस्तुत किया है। सम्बद्ध साहित्यकारों के व्यक्तित्व के विविध पक्षों को पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर उनके जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है।

बीज शब्द : संस्मरण, साक्षात्कार, जिजीविषा, साहित्यकार, विचारधारा, व्यक्तित्व, प्रवाहपूर्ण, अभिव्यक्त

इएक नाव के यात्रीफ विश्वनाथ प्रसाद तिवारी द्वारा साहित्यकारों पर लिखे गए संस्मरणों एवं साक्षात्कारों का संग्रह है जिसका प्रकाशन सन् 2001 में हुआ था। इस पुस्तक में विविध साहित्यकारों के संस्मरणों के साथ-साथ कुछ साक्षात्कार भी सम्मिलित हैं। यह रचना एक प्रकार से युगीन साहित्यकारों के महत्व को संस्मरणात्मक शैली में अभिव्यक्त करने का एक सफल प्रयोग है, जहाँ संस्मरण एवं साक्षात्कार के माध्यम से सम्बद्ध साहित्यकार के व्यक्तित्व की विशेषताएँ, उनका साहित्यिक योगदान, साहित्य से जुड़े अनेक प्रश्न, समस्याएँ एवं उनके समाधान आदि विभिन्न विषयों पर चर्चा की गयी है। इस रचना में हम साहित्य का समकालीन परिदृश्य प्रत्यक्ष एवं परोक्ष रूप में देख सकते हैं। चूँकि संस्मरण विधा अतीत की स्मृतियों पर आधारित होती है, प्रस्तुत रचना में भी लेखक ने अपने जीवन में आनेवाले विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की अनेक स्मृतियों को शब्दबद्ध किया है।

इस संस्मरण में कुल आठ संस्मरणों एवं चार साक्षात्कारों का समावेश है जिनके शीर्षक सम्बद्ध साहित्यकारों के जीवन और उनकी रचनाओं से प्रेरित है।

संस्मरणों की शुरुआत, इमानव ही मानव की तीसरी आँख है म से होती है। जिसमें लेखक अज्ञेय जी के साथ व्यतीत किए कुछ क्षण प्रस्तुत करते हैं। यह क्षण अज्ञेय जी के निवास स्थान दिल्ली, लेखक के निवास स्थान गोरखपुर एवं अन्य साहित्यिक गोष्ठियों में भेट के दौरान के है। इन चुनिंदा क्षणों के माध्यम से अज्ञेय जी के व्यक्तित्व की भिन्न-भिन्न छटाएँ उभरकर सामने आती हैं। एक युगदृष्टा साहित्यकार के साथ-साथ निर्भीक पत्रकार, गरिमामय व्यक्तित्व के धनी अज्ञेय पाठकों के सम्मुख उभरकर आते हैं। दूसरा अध्याय इमृत्योमीमृतं गमयफअमृतलाल नागर जी पर केन्द्रित संस्मरण है। उनके बारे में लेखक लिखते हैं-नागर जी का सीधापन उनके व्यक्तित्व की विशेषता थी।

वे एक सहज व्यक्ति थे। इस संस्मरण में एक साहित्यकार एवं कलाकार की जिजीविषा प्रकट हुई है। जीवन की तमाम जटिलताओं के बावजूद संघर्षरत रहना, मृत्यु के पश्चात भी अपनी रचनों के माध्यम से अमरता प्राप्त करने की आकांक्षा व्यक्त हुई है। अगला संस्मरण मराजनीति के जलसागरफ में मभटका मेघफमश्रीकांत वर्मा एवं लेखक के बीच की साहित्यिक घनिष्ठता का परिचय देता है। लेखक साहित्यिक रूप में श्रीकांत वर्मा के प्रशंसक है किन्तु उनका राजनीति से सरोकार लेखक को खटकता है। उन्हें लगता है कि श्रीकांत वर्मा बहुत कुछ लिखना चाहते थे। लेखन के प्रति उनकी तड़प स्पष्ट दिखाई पड़ती थी। लेकिन राजनीति की व्यस्तता के चलते वे अधिक लिख नहीं पाएँ और अल्पायु में ही निधन के कारण उनकी लेखन की इच्छा भी पूरी न हो सकी। चौथे संस्मरण झुआँगन के पंछीफमें विद्यानिवास मिश्र के व्यक्तित्व के विभिन्न रूपों की झाँकी प्रस्तुत की गयी है। उनके कर्मठ स्वभाव, योजनाबद्ध कार्यप्रणाली, सभी के प्रति आत्मीयता, परिवारिकता, भावुकता आदि गुणोंका यथोचित घटनाओं के साथ वर्णन मिलता है। वे विद्यानिवास मिश्र को आँगन के पंछी मानते हैं जो मन से तो बंजारा है फिर भी आँगन से, अपनी मिट्टी से अपनी भाषा से जुड़े हुए है। पांचवें संस्मरण झुरीझि भजै या खीझिफमें नामवर सिंह के जीवन संघर्ष, उनकी साहित्यिक यात्रा एवं आलोचना पद्धति पर लेखक चर्चा करते हैं। उनकी आलोचना पद्धति की सराहना करते हुए वे कहते हैं, वे हिंदी के उन थोड़े से आलोचकों में हैं, जिनकी आलोचना पने की इच्छा होती है। 12झअच्छी कुंठा रहित इकाईफमें ठाकुरप्रसाद सिंह से जुड़ी उनकी यादें हैं। कुंठामुक्त सहजता उनके व्यक्तित्व की रीढ़ थी और इससे लेखक बहुत प्रभावित थे। असाध्य रोगों से पीड़ित होने के बावजूद उन्होंने अपनी शाश्वत हास्य मुद्रा बरकरार रखी। उनकी इसी जिंदादिली के लेखक भी कायल थे। झएक नाव के यात्रीफ इस संस्मरण में लेखक परमानंद श्रीवास्तव के साथ-साथ अपने जीवन की कहानी भी सुनाते हैं। एक ही विभाग में कार्यरत दो व्यक्तियों के बीच आत्मीयता, घनिष्ठता के संबंध आगे चलकर क्या रूप लेते हैं, किस प्रकार से दोनों में अंतर निर्माण होता है यह संस्मरण इसका कथाविस्तार है। झन मानुषत श्रेष्ठतरं हि किंचित्फ अर्थात् ,मनुष्य से बड़कर इस संसार में और कुछ नहीं है। यह आचार्य हजारी प्रसाद द्विवेदी पर केंद्रित संस्मरण है। द्विवेदी जी के व्यक्तित्व ने लेखक को विशेष रूप से प्रभावित किया है। प्रस्तुत संस्मरण लेखक की द्विवेदी जी हुई संक्षिप्त भेट के दौरान की वैचारिक चर्चा पर आधारित है। अशक्त एवं बीमार होते हुए भी साहित्य एवं साहित्यिक विचार गोष्ठियों में सक्रिय रूप से सहभाग लेना उनकी साहित्यभिरुचि को प्रकट करता है। झटूटा चाकू और लहराता समुद्रफ यह सेठ गोविंदादस के साथ कीगयी बातचीत है जिसमें देश में हिंदी भाषा की स्थिति, हिंदी भाषा के विकास के लिए सरकार और जनता के क्या कर्तव्य और प्रयास होने चाहिए आदि विषयों को लेकर चर्चा की गयी है। अगला साक्षात्कार है झसाहित्य असीम की देहरी हैफ यह अज्ञेय जी के साथ उनके निवास स्थान पर हुई बातचीत पर आधारित है जिसमें वे अज्ञेय जी से साहित्य सृजन, आलोचना, चिंतन, सामाजिक प्रतिबद्धता आदि विषयों के संदर्भ में वार्तालाप करते हैं। अमृतलाल नागर पर केंद्रित साक्षात्कार झजब तक जिंदा रहूँ लिखता रहूँगाफ में गांधी, नेहरू, मार्क्स आदि की विचारधारा का उनके साहित्य सृजन पर पड़े प्रभाव की विस्तृत रूप से चर्चा की गयी है। लेखक जब साहित्यकारों के संपर्क-प्रभाव पर पूछते हैं तो नागर जी जवाब देते हैं - उन दिनों छापे हुये नाम के पीछे मैं वैसा भागता था जैसे आज के लड़के सिनेमा के पीछे भागते हैं। 13झपरंपरा का मूल्यांकनफामविलस शर्मा पर आधारित साक्षात्कार है जहाँ पर लेखक उनकी मार्क्सवादी विचारधारा, सत्ता और साहित्यकार का संबंध, समकालीन साहित्य, राष्ट्रीय एकता तथा उनकी संगीत एवं खान-पान की रुचियों पर उनसे वार्तालाप करते हैं।

इस कृति के माध्यम से विश्वनाथप्रसाद तिवारी विभिन्न साहित्यकारों से जुड़े अपने अविस्मरणीय क्षणों को बड़े ही

रागात्मक रूप से सहजकर प्रस्तुत किया है। सम्बद्ध साहित्यकारों के व्यक्तित्व के विविध पक्षों को पाठकों के समक्ष प्रस्तुत कर उनके जीवन का यथार्थ चित्रण प्रस्तुत किया है। तिवारी जी की कोशिश रही है कि जिन साहित्यकारों के वे संस्मरण प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं उनका व्यक्तित्व विश्लेषण अतिरंजक या अतिशयोक्तिपूर्ण न लगे। उन्होंने किसी भी साहित्यकार को झुगुरा कोटफकर प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है। जहाँ-जहाँजिस रचनाकार की बात खटकी है या दोषपूर्ण लगी है उसे सहजता से व्यक्त किया है। वे संस्मरणों में साहित्यकारों के प्रति प्रशंसा के रंग तो नहीं भरते लेकिन प्रत्येक रचनाकार के प्रति आत्मीयता के भाव जरूर रखते हैं।

प्रामाणिकता संस्मरण विधा का प्राण होती है, जहाँ पर कल्पना के लिए कोई स्थान नहीं होता। इस संस्मरण की सबसे बड़ी विशेषता यह है कि इसमें अतीत की स्मृतियों एवं घटनाओं को केवल अभिव्यक्त ही नहीं किया गया है वरन् वे घटनाएँ संस्मरण में यथावत तिथियों और संदर्भों के साथ आयी है जो इस संस्मरण को अधिक प्रामाणिक बनाती है।

इस संस्मरण की एक और विशेषता है, घटनाओं की चित्रात्मक रूप में अभिव्यक्ति! चाहे वह साहित्यकार के व्यक्तित्व का विश्लेषण हो या किसी प्रसंग का वर्णन, लेखक शब्दों की बुनावट इस प्रकार से करते हैं कि शब्द चित्र बनकर हमारे समक्ष उभरकर आते हैं। इनकी भाषा संस्कृतनिष्ठ तत्सम शब्दों से भरपूर होने पर भी क्लिष्ट नहीं है। इसमें साहित्यकारों के व्यक्तित्व का चित्रण करते समय सार्थक विशेषणों, विशिष्ट उपमाओं, ध्वन्यात्मक शब्दों का यथोचित प्रयोग हुआ है। यहाँ लेखक का सूक्ष्म निरीक्षण सराहनीय है जिससे वे साहित्यकारों से जुड़ी स्मृतियों को बहुत रोचक, प्रभावशाली एवं प्रवाहपूर्ण शैली में अभिव्यक्त करते हैं। यदि इस कृति में निहित साक्षात्कारों पर दृष्टि डाले तो एक विधा की रचना में दूसरी विधा की रचना को स्थान देना अटपटा लगता है और यह प्रश्न भी उठ सकते हैं कि संस्मरणात्मक रचना में साक्षात्कार क्यों? इस संदर्भ में यह कहा जा सकता है कि लेखक की ओर से किया गया यह एक प्रयोग है जो संभवतः इन संस्मरणों को अधिक पुख्ता बनाने का प्रयास है।

जिस प्रकार सोना आग में तपकर निखरता है उसी प्रकार साहित्यकार भी अपनी परिस्थितियों से उपजा होता जो संघर्षरत होकर समाज को नई जीवन दृष्टि प्रदान करता है। इन्हीं संदर्भों में झणक नाव के यात्रीफ में संकलित संस्मरण एवं साक्षात्कार सिर्फ संबद्ध साहित्यकारों से जुड़े स्मरण-संदर्भ मात्र नहीं हैं बल्कि वे उनके भीतर की मनुष्यता, आत्मीयता एवं साहित्यिकता के भी परिचायक है। इस कृति में सम्बद्ध साहित्यकारों की जिजीविषा व्यक्त हुई है जो हमें जीवन की तमाम जटिलताओं के बावजूद संघर्षत रहने की प्रेरणा देती है।

संदर्भसूची-

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हिंदी कथा साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श

तनुजा गांवकर

सहायक प्राध्यापिका, हिंदी विभाग

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सांखळी, गोवा

सार :

साहित्य में प्रमुखतः हिंदी कथा साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श अनेक विमर्शों के उपरांत एक विमर्श के रूप में सामने आता है। वृद्धावस्था विमर्श के बिंदु, वृद्ध व्यक्तियों की मानसिक चिंता तथा उनकी दुविधाओं, जीवन की त्रासदी को अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करने का प्रयास किया गया है। हिंदी कहानीकारों एवं उपन्यासकारों ने वृद्धों की समस्याओं को महत्व देकर उस पर लेखन कार्य किया है।

बीज शब्द : वृद्ध विमर्श, हिंदी कथा साहित्य, साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श, कहानियाँ – बेटोंवाली विधवा, चीफ की दावत, वापसी, उपन्यास – गिलिगडु, दौड़।

साहित्य समाज की वास्तविकता को प्रस्तुत करता है। साहित्य ही समाज में प्रचलित परंपराओं तथा समस्याओं पर विमर्श करने की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करता है। आधुनिक हिंदी साहित्य को विमर्शों का साहित्य कहा गया है। हिंदी साहित्य में दलित विमर्श, स्त्री विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श, किन्नर विमर्श के बाद अब वृद्ध विमर्श की गूँज सुनाई देने लगी है।

मनुष्य के जीवन में शैशवावस्था, बाल्यावस्था, किशोरवस्था, प्रौढ़ावस्था के बाद वृद्धावस्था आती है। शैशवस्थामें बच्चा दूसरों पर निर्भर रहता है। किशोरवस्थामें जोश, उर्जा, शक्ति आदि से परिपूर्ण होता है। प्रौढ़ावस्थामें अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वाह करता है। वृद्धावस्था तक पहुँचते-पहुँचते व्यक्ति का शरीर शिथिल हो जाता है। व्यक्ति दूसरों पर निर्भर रहने के लिए विवश हो जाता है। इसी विवशता के कारण व्यक्ति अपने आप को कमजोर और हारा हुआ महसूस करता है।

आज का युग परिवर्तन का युग है तथा इसी परिवर्तन के कारण हम बुजुर्गों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और उनके अनुभव व ज्ञान का लाभ नहीं उठा पा रहे हैं। आज हमें वृद्धावस्था पर चिन्तन करने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि बिना चिंतन की उनकी दशा को सुधारना संभव नहीं है।

वृद्ध विमर्श –

विमर्श शब्द को साधारण अर्थ में विचार, विवेचन तथा परीक्षण के रूप में लिया जाता है।

वृद्ध विमर्श का अर्थ है वृद्धावस्था की परिस्थितियों, घटनाओं आदि का चिंतन करना अर्थात् वृद्धावस्था की समस्याओं को समझकर उनके लिए उचित समाधान करना।

शारीरिक अशक्तता, मानसिक समस्याएँ, परनिर्भरता, मूल्य परिवर्तन, आर्थिक संकोच, जीवनसाथी की मृत्यु,

निराश्रितहोने की आशंका, भविष्य की अनिश्चितता, संबंधों की निर्थकता का बोध, पराएपन और अलगाव की स्थिति, बचपन और युवावस्था की यादों से जुड़ाअतीत प्रेम आदि जैसे अनेक पक्ष वृद्धावस्था विमर्श के बिंदुहैं।

साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श

साहित्य को समाज का दर्पण माना जाता है। साहित्य में प्राचीन काल से ही वृद्ध विमर्श को स्थान दिया गया है। प्राचीन काल मेंवृद्धों की स्थिति काफी अच्छी थी। जैसे-जैसे समय बदलता गया वैसे-वैसेवृद्धों की दशा भी बदलतीगयी।

आधुनिक साहित्य में समाज के वृद्धों की बदलतीहुईस्थिति तथा वृद्धों की सामाजिक समस्याओं का विवेचन किया गया है। वृद्ध व्यक्ति जो पूरे परिवार का बोझउठाता था, वह आज स्वयं को कमजोर और मजबूरसमझनेलगा है। कुछसाहित्यकारों ने इस समस्या पर विचार करके वृद्ध विमर्श की तरफ ध्यानआकर्षितकिया है। वृद्ध व्यक्तियों की मानसिक चिंता तथा उनकीदुविधाओं को अपनेशब्दोंमें व्यक्त करने का प्रयासकिया गया है ताकि युवा पीढ़ीवृद्धों की मनोदशा को समझकरउनकेप्रतिसद्भावनारख सकें।

सिमोन द बुआफने 1950 से ही वृद्धावस्था पर चिंतन-मनन करना शुरु कर दिया था। 1970 मेंउनकीशोधपूर्णकृतिला विएलेस्सेफ इसका प्रमाण है। ला विएलेस्सेफ का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद ओल्ड एजफ 1977 मेंप्रकाशितहुआ। हिंदी मेंचंद्रमौलेश्वर प्रसाद ने इसकृति का सार-संक्षेपवृद्धावस्था विमर्शफ शीर्षक से प्रस्तुतकिया। हिंदी मेंइस दिशा मेंवागर्थफ पत्रिका ने दिसम्बर 1999 में वृद्धावस्था पर एक विशेषांकनिकालकर वृद्ध विमर्श की शुरुआत की।

हिंदी कथा साहित्य में वृद्ध विमर्श

साहित्य के क्षेत्र मेंवृद्धों को केंद्र बनाकर काफी कहानियाँ लिखी गई है और उनमेंवृद्धों की मनोदशा को चित्रितकरने का पूर्ण प्रयासकिया है। हिंदी कहानियोंमेंमुंशीप्रेमचंद की बेटोंवाली विधवाफ, बूढ़ी काकीफ, भीष्मसाहनी की चीफ की दावतफ, खून के रिश्तेफ, यादेंफ, उषा प्रियंवदा की वापसीफ, चित्रा मुद्गल की गेंदफ आदि में वृद्ध विमर्श झलकता है।

मुंशीप्रेमचंद की कहानीबेटोंवाली विधवाफमें विधवा फूलमती की संतानेउसकेपति की मृत्यु के बाद उसकीभावनाओं को ठेसपहुँचानेवालाव्यवहारकरती है।भीष्मसाहनी ने चीफ की दावतफमेंमाँ के प्रतिमिस्टरशामनाथमाध्यम सेवस्तुवादीदृष्टिदिखायीहै।उषा प्रियंवदा ने वापसीफकहानीमेंगजाधरबाबू के माध्यम से सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद व्यक्ति के कटुअनुभवों को चित्रितकरने का प्रयासकिया है।

हिंदी उपन्यासों के अध्ययन से भी यहस्पष्ट हो जाता है कि कईउपन्यासोंमेंवृद्धों के असंतोष, उनकीसमस्याओं पर भी प्रकाश डाला गया है। चित्रा मुद्गलके गिलिगडुफमेंबाबू जसवंत सिंह और रिटायर्डकर्नल स्वामी के वृद्धावस्था की समस्याओं का वर्णन किया है। निर्मल वर्मा का अंतिम अरण्यफइसमेंमृत्यु का मूल स्वर दिखायीदेता है। अज्ञेय के अपने-अपनेअजनबीफमें ईश्वर और मृत्युदोनों ही रहस्य है। ममता कालिया का दौड़फ, कृष्णा सोबती का समय सरगमम, आदि अनेक उपन्यासों के माध्यम से वृद्धों की समस्याओं को प्रकट किया गया है।

गिलिगडुफ संवेदनशील उपन्यास है। इसउपन्यासमेंसेवानिवृत्तबुजुर्ग की एक रेखीयकहानीनहीं, जीवन के रंग बहुआयामीप्रयोगोंमेंउभर कर आएहैं। यहउपन्यासतेरहदिन की कहानीमें चलते दो बुजुर्गों के जीवन का पूराखाका ही नहींबल्कि आज के बदलते जीवन मूल्यों को भी परिभाषित करता है कि कैसेनौजवानपीढ़ीअपनेबुजुर्गों को घर मेंसम्मान न देतेहुएअकेलाछोड़देती है।

दौड़फउपन्यासमें ममता कालिया ने यहदिखाया है कि बेटेमाँ-बाप को अपनी कमाई तो नहींदेते पर उनकेपेंशन

पर भी हक जतातेहैं। और माता-पिता को उलाहनादेतेहैं कि आपने जीवन-भर कमाया तो हमारेलिएक्याकिया। छोटा बेटा भी विदेश जाकरअपने मन का करता है। जिंदगी की दौड़मेंबेटे-बेटीइतनी तेजी से आगे निकलतेहैं कि ये अपने माता-पिता को भूल जातेहैं।

निष्कर्षतःकहा जा सकता है कि जिस प्रकार सेस्त्री विमर्श, किसान विमर्श, दलित विमर्श, आदिवासी विमर्श, किन्नर विमर्श पर लेखन कार्य हो रहे है। उसकी तुलना मेंवृद्धों की समस्याओंया वृद्ध विमर्श के आयामोंपर बहुतकम ही अध्ययन हो रहा है।फिर भी हिंदी साहित्य की उपलब्धियह है कि हिंदी कथा साहित्य मेंवृद्धों की स्थितिएवंसमस्याओं पर अनेक कहानीकारों, उपन्यासकारों ने वृद्धों के जीवन की विडंबनाओंएवंविसंगतियों को चित्रितकिया है।

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त्रिलोचन शास्त्री के काव्य में चित्रित प्रेम के विविध रूप

सोनिया सिरसाट

प्रोफेसर, हिंदी विभाग

कला, विज्ञान एवं वाणिज्य शासकीय महाविद्यालय सांखळी, गोवा

सार :

प्रेम शाश्वत है। प्रेम-सरिता समाज के सारे मैल को अपने धारा-प्रवाह में शामिल करते हुए समाज को साफ-सुथरी नज़र प्रदान करती है। बाज़ारवाद के इस दौर में जहाँ स्वार्थपरता परवान चढ़ रही है, वहाँ त्रिलोचन की प्रेम-रस से सराबोर कविता समाज की प्रतिकूल मानसिकता पर हावी होती है। यही कारण है कि उनकी कविता तत्कालीन समय में भी प्रासंगिक थी, आज भी है और सदैव रहेगी।

बीज शब्द : वैयक्तिक प्रेम, मानवीय प्रेम, प्रकृति-प्रेम, पशु-प्रेम, राष्ट्रप्रेम

छायावादोत्तर हिन्दी साहित्य में त्रिलोचन शास्त्री का प्रमुख स्थान रहा है। उन्होंने गोस्वामी तुलसीदास, सूर्यकांत त्रिपाठी निराला, मिर्जा ग़ालिब आदि कवियों की परंपरा को आगे बढ़ाया है। नयी कविता के दौर में भी वे प्रगतिवादी स्वर की कविताएँ लिखते रहे हैं।

त्रिलोचन की पहली काव्यकृति धरतीफ 1945 में प्रकाशित हुई। उनके 15 काव्य-संग्रह प्रकाशित हुए हैं- धरतीफ, गुलाब और बुलबुलफ, दिगंतफ, ताप के ताये हुए दिनफ, शब्दफ, उस जनपद का कवि हूँ मैंफ, अरधानफ, अनकही भी कुछ कहनी हैफ, तुम्हें सौंपता हूँफ, फूल नाम है एकफ, सबका अपना आकाशफ, चैतीफ, अमोलाफ, मेरा घरफ, जीने की कलाफ आदि। उनके कविता-संग्रह ताप के ताये हुए दिनफके लिए उन्हें 1981 में साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ। 1992 में उन्हें हिन्दी अकादमी, दिल्ली ने शलाका पुरस्कार प्रदान किया तथा 2003 में भारतीय भाषा परिषद कलकत्ता ने उन्हें सम्मानित किया।

कवि त्रिलोचन ने प्रेम को जीवन का अभिन्न अंग माना है। अपने सभी काव्य-संग्रहों में उन्होंने व्यक्ति तथा समाज में प्रेम एवं सद्भाव को बनाये रखने पर बल दिया है। उनके मतानुसार प्रेम ही वह तत्व है जिससे समाज में सामंजस्य बरकरार रहता है।

त्रिलोचन ने प्रेम को अत्यंत सुंदर ढंग से परिभाषित किया है। उनके अनुसार बिना बुलाये जो आता है वही प्यार है जिसमें प्राणों की धारा चुपचाप बहने लगती है। वे प्यार में मानवता के स्वाभिमान को देखने के हिमायती हैं। कवि अपनी कविता प्यारफमें लिखते हैं-

जब भौरे नेआकर पहले पहल गाया,
कली मौन थी। नहीं जानती थी वह भाषा
इस दुनिया की, कैसी होती है अभिलाषा
इससे भी अनजान पड़ी थी। तो भी आया

जीवन का वह अतिथि, ज्ञान का सहज सलोना
 शिशु जिसको दुनिया में प्यार कहा जाता है,
 स्वाभिमान-मानवता का पाया जाता है
 जिससे नाता।फ
 (प्यार, पृ. 156)

कवि त्रिलोचन का प्रेम नैतिक एवं स्वस्थ भावभूमि पर टिका हुआ है। उनकी कविताओं में वैयक्तिक प्रेम, मानवीय प्रेम, प्रकृति प्रेम, पशुओं के प्रति प्रेम, राष्ट्रप्रेम आदि प्रेम के विविध रूप दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

त्रिलोचन की कविताओं में वैयक्तिक प्रेम की भावना अत्यंत सहज रूप में आकर कविता का अभिन्न हिस्सा बन जाती है। जब से देखा तुम्हें कविता के अंतर्गत वे लिखते हैं-

जब से देखा तुम्हें, तुम्हीं को पाना चाहा।
 जीवन का क्रम अकस्मात कुछ और हो गया,
 अब तक जो कुछ पाया उसका मूल्य खो गया,
 हृदय-सिन्धु की गहराई को तुमने थाहा।
 (जब से देखा तुम्हें, पृ. 154)

त्रिलोचन की काव्ययात्रा दुःख और संघर्षों के बीच आस्थावादी स्वर की यात्रा रही है। उनके काव्य में प्रेम की भावना जितनी सहजता से प्रवेश करती है उतनी ही सहजता से पीड़ा भी आती है। त्रिलोचन की संवेदना का अंग बनते ही प्रेम और पीड़ा, दोनों का अनुभव मनुष्य के आत्मविस्तार का प्रेरकतत्व बन जाता है। व्यक्ति अपने आत्म की एकांतिकता का विसर्जन करके सर्वात्मता की अनुभूति करने लगता है। त्रिलोचन की संवेदना के इस रूप को उनकी एक कविता सोचा था मन ही मन में देखा जा सकता है-

गीतों में यह बात नहीं थी इससे पहले।
 प्रिय था और प्रिया थी, उस वियोग का भय था
 जो प्रेमियों को हुआ करता था, न उदय था
 जिसमें सुख का, जड़ चेतन रहते थे दहले।

बदल गई है इधर गान की पहली धारा,
 फूल धूल दोनों में ही जीवन है प्यारा।फ
 (सोचा था मन ही मन, पृ. 59)

इस तरह उनकी पीड़ा आत्मरोदन से उल्लास की ओर खुलने वाला द्वार बन जाती है। घृणा और प्यार की भावनाओं को वे सहज स्वीकार करते हुए उन्हें जीवन का एक अंग मानते हैं। जीवन जब तक शेष रहेगा कविता में इस बात की पुष्टि होती है -

जीवन जब तक शेष रहेगा तब तक धारा
इसी तरह निर्बाध बहेगी, जीत-हार का
अभिनय भी दिन-रात रहेगा, घृणा-प्यार का
रंग हृदय पर छाप छोड़कर पथ पर न्यारा
रूप बचेगा, रात्रि-दिवस के चक्कर व्दारा

(जीवन जब तक शेष रहेगाफ, पृ. 150)

इस तरह प्रेम से उत्पन्न पीड़ा और उसके अभाव में पनपी घृणा को त्रिलोचन ने अत्यंक मार्मिक ढंग से चित्रित किया है।

त्रिलोचन शास्त्री का काव्य मानवीय संवेदना से आद्यन्त आपूरित है। उनकी संवेदना के दायरे में मानवमात्र ही नहीं अपितु इस सृष्टि की समस्त जड़-चेतन सत्ता समायी हुई है। कवि मूलतः मानवता की मुक्ति की आकांक्षा रखते हैं। मुक्ति का गायकफ कविता की दो पंक्तियाँ दृष्टव्य हैं -

किसी देश में मानवता को मुक्ति यदि मिली
तो मैंने जीवन पाया, जी की कली खिली।

(मुक्ति का गायक, पृ. 54)

कवि त्रिलोचन की सामाजिक संचेतना की परिधि असीम है। त्रिलोचन समाज के सभी लोगों से सम्बन्ध बनाये रखना चाहते हैं। वे किसी व्यक्ति विशेष के न होकर, सभी व्यक्ति उनके लिए विशेष हैं। त्रिलोचन समाज के अन्तिम उपेक्षित सदस्य के साथ भी आत्मीय संबन्ध रखते हैं। अपनी धन की उतनी नहीं कविता में वे लिखते हैं -

धन की उतनी नहीं मुझे जन की परवा है
जितनी, जो मुझसे खुलकर मन से मिलता है
मैं उसका वशवर्ती हूँ। इससे खिलता है
मेरे प्राणों का शतदलाफ

(धन की उतनी नहीं, पृ. 61)

अपने से और समाज से बिलकुल उदासीन जनपद के प्रतिक त्रिलोचन का मन व्याकुल हो उठता है। कवि त्रिलोचन उनके विकास के प्रतिबद्ध हैं। यही कारण है कि उन्होंने अपनी कविता उस जनपद का कवि हूँफ में काव्य-कला की अपेक्षा जीवन-यथार्थ को महत्व दिया है -

उस जनपद का कवि हूँ जो भूखा-दूखा है,
नंगा है, अनजान है, कला-नहीं जानता
कैसी होती है, क्या है, वह नहीं मानताफ
(उस जनपद का कवि हूँ, पृ. 80)

वे समाज के साथ अपनी खुशियाँ और ग़म बाँटना पसंद करते हैं। धन की उतनी नहींफ कविता में उन्होंने प्यार और अपनेपन को जीवन के सौ रोगों की एक ही दवा माना है -

एक ही दवा है
जीवन के सौ रोगों की, चाहो तो ले लो
अच्छे होंगे स्वयं, दूसरों के भी दुःख को
काट सकोगे, उगा सकोगे सबके सुख को,
अपनापन सब पर पसार दो।
(धन की उतनी नहीं, पृ. 61)

कवि त्रिलोचन की कविता मनुष्य की अस्मिता को, उसके स्वत्व को अक्षत रखते हुए उसे रचनात्मक कार्यों के प्रति प्रेरित करती है। इन्हीं अर्थों में त्रिलोचन की कविता ज्ञानात्मक संवेदना एवं संवेदनात्मक ज्ञान का अद्भुत साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करती है। रक्खो अपना ज्ञानकविता में वे लिखते हैं -

रक्खो अपना ज्ञान, व्यर्थ है मुझे जताना,
मैं जितना पहचान चुका उतना अपना लूँ,
उसका हो लूँ और उसे आत्मीय बना लूँफ
(रक्खो अपना ज्ञान, पृ. 146)

त्रिलोचन को प्रकृति से प्रगाढ़ प्रेम है। त्रिलोचन का गाँव से, किसानों से, खेती-बघार से गहरा नाता रहा है। खिलखिल कर ये फूलकविता में उन्होंने प्रकृति को मार्गदर्शक के रूप में देखा है-

खिलखिल कर वे फूल एक मंजिल जीवन की
दिखा गए हैं; रोज नए आते जाते हैं,
कुछ दलदल में रूप, गन्ध भी कुछ लाते हैं,
सब कुछ देकर दान मौन, उपवन की वन की
गूढ़गूढ़तर बात सहज अन्तर की मन की
बिन गाए भी ताल और लय से गाते हैंफ
(खिलखिल कर ये फूल, पृ. 185)

कवि का प्रकृति के प्रति प्रेम और प्रकृति से मिली प्रेरणा उनकी अधिकांश कविताओं में दृष्टिगोचर होती है।

कवि त्रिलोचन की कविताओं में उनका पशुओं के प्रति प्रेम, उनके अकेलेपन का सहारा बनता दिखायी देता है। अपनी बिल्ली के बच्चेकविता में उनके मन के सूनेपन को हर लेने वाले बिल्ली के बच्चों के प्रति वे आभार व्यक्त करते हुए कहते हैं -

प्यार हृदय का, वह मैं इन पर वार रहा हूँ।
मन की अप्रिय निर्जनता-शून्यता झाड़कर
दुलराता हूँ इन्हें। हृदय का स्नेह गाड़कर
नहीं रखा जाता है। भार उतार रहा हूँ।
(बिल्ली के बच्चे, पृ. 120)

इस क्रम में उनकी कविताएँ गायफ़, नन्हीं सी गौरैयाफ़, मधुमक्खियाँ उड़ान भरा करती हैंफ़ आदि कविताएँ विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं जिनमें कवि के प्रेम के साथ-साथ उनकी हमारे जीवन में व्याप्त पूरकता को दर्शाया गया है।

कवि त्रिलोचन का राष्ट्रप्रेम उन्हें राष्ट्र की प्रतिकूल स्थितियों में व्याकुल कर देता है। कैसा युग हैफ़ कविता में युगीन संताप से त्रस्त अवाम के प्रति त्रिलोचन चिंता व्यक्त करते हैं-

खींचानोची मची हुई है, अपनी अपनी
ढपली अपना अपना राग, सुने फिर किसकी
कौन। मामले और और भी उलझ रहे हैं
मुँहजोरों की आँख बन्द है, स्थिर है पपनी,
हाथ सुन्न हैं, पाँव अकारथ हैं, यदि सिसकी
लोग भरें तो मरें, सूत्र यों उलझ रहे हैं।फ़

(कैसा युग है, पृ. 236)

कवि त्रिलोचन का राष्ट्रप्रेम त्रस्त जनता को सड़ी व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध विद्रोह के लिए ललकारता है। घुटन के सारे घेरों को तोड़कर एक नये सवेरे का स्वागत सड़ी व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध कविता में करना चाहता है-

बीज क्रान्ति के बोता हूँ मैं, अक्षर दाने
हैं, घर बाहर जनसमाज को नए सिरे से
रच देने की रुचि देता हूँ। धिरे धिरे से
रहना असम्मान है जीवन का अनजाने।

अगर घुटन हो, प्राण छटपटाएँ तो घेरा
तोड़ फोड़ दो, क्योंकि हुआ है नया सबेरा।फ़
(सड़ी व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध, पृ. 243)

कवि त्रिलोचन की सामाजिक चेतना मानवतावादी मूल्यों पर आधारित है। उनके काव्य में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति, प्रकृति, पशु से जूड़ जाने की कामना सर्वत्र दृष्टिगोचर होती है। सबकी भावनाओं एवं अस्मिता को पूरा सम्मान देने का प्रयास काव्य के अंतर्गत किया गया है।

कहना ग़लत न होगा कि कवि त्रिलोचन के लिए प्रेम एक सर्वोत्कृष्ट भावना है। विवेच्य कवि अपनी कविताओं के अंतर्गत प्रेम के विविध रूपों में अपने आपको ढालते हुए जीवन के रस एवं मधुरता को व्दिगुणित करते नज़र आते हैं। प्रेम उनके लिए वह शक्ति है जिससे विश्वबंधुत्व की भावना को साकार करने की संभावनाएँ बनी हुई हैं। त्रिलोचन ने प्यार की महत्ता का प्रतिपादन बिल्ली के बच्चेफ़ कविता में बखूबी किया है -

मन का स्नेह लुटाने से दूना बढ़ता है।
यह हिसाब की बात नहीं है, इस जीवन का
मूक सत्य है। इसीलिए जो भी कंचन का
करते हैं सम्मान उन्हीं के सिर चढ़ता है

मिट्टी का अपमान। कहाँ कब छूटा पीछा
 प्यार करो, तो प्यार करो क्या आगा-पीछा।फ
 (बिल्ली के बच्चे, पृ. 120)

माकर्सवादी विचारधारा से प्रभावित कवि त्रिलोचन का काव्य-संसार स्वानुभूति की अभिव्यक्ति रहा है। त्रिलोचन ने अपनी कवताओं में प्रेम के साथ-साथ जीवन यथार्थ को स्थान देते हुए प्रगतिवादी विचारधारा का परिचय दिया है। जनवादी कवि त्रिलोचन ने प्रेम से ओतप्रोत मानवीय शक्ति को सर्वोपरि माना है। प्रेम शाश्वत है। प्रेम-सरिता समाज के सारे मैल को अपने धारा-प्रवाह में शामिल करते हुए समाज को साफ-सुथरी नज़र प्रदान करती है। बाज़ारवाद के इस दौर में जहाँ स्वार्थपरता परवान चढ़ रही है, वहाँ त्रिलोचन की प्रेम-रस से सराबोर कविता समाज की प्रतिकूल मानसिकता पर हावी होती है। यही कारण है कि उनकी कविता तत्कालीन समय में भी प्रासंगिक थी, आज भी है और सदैव रहेगी।

त्रिलोचन की काव्य-भाषा सरल और सहज है। उनकी भाषा में अवधी और तत्सम हिंदी शब्दों का प्रयोग परिलक्षित होता है। लोक भाषा का साहित्यिक प्रयोग कवि त्रिलोचन ने बखूबी किया है। त्रिलोचन ने सानेट जैसे पाश्चात्य छंद का हिंदी में सुंदर प्रयोग किया है। उन्होंने कविता, गीत, सानेट, गजल, रूबाइ, मुक्त छंद, बरवै छंद आदि अनेक काव्य-रूपों के तहत अपनी अभिव्यक्ति का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया है। कांति कुमार जैन की दृष्टि में शब्दों के मरजीवाफ और फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु के अनुसार शब्द योगीफ त्रिलोचन ने काव्य को जीवन की वास्तविकता से जोड़ते हुए सर्वग्राह्य एवं व्यापक बनाने में अतुलनीय योगदान रहा है।

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सारांशः

1920 ते 1940 या कालखंडात महाराष्ट्राच्या जीवनात आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक, शैक्षणिक व मानसिक पातळ्यांवर खूप बदल झाले होते. शिक्षणाच्या वाढत्या प्रसाराने पाश्चात्य ज्ञान-विज्ञान, साहित्य-संस्कृती, कला यांचा अधिक परिचय मराठी मध्यमवर्गाची झाला होता. स्त्री पुरुषांची स्वतःकडे आणि परस्परांकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी बदलू लागली होती. प्रत्येक वातावरणात बदल होऊन सहजीवनाच्या कल्पना अधिक विकसित झाल्या होत्या. वातावरण संपूर्ण अनुकूल नसल्यामुळे प्रेम सांभाळण्यासाठी व्यक्तीना संघर्ष करावा लागत होता, त्यामुळे संघर्षशील ताण नवतरुणांना कौतुकाची वाटत होती. यादृष्टीने रविकिरण मंडळात निर्माण झालेली कविता महत्त्वाची ठरते. महाविद्यालय शिक्षणामुळे माणूस होता समानतेच्या पातळीवर येण्याचे प्रयत्न सुरू झाले होते नवशिक्षित स्त्रियांना आत्मभान आलेले होते त्यांचा पोशाख त्यांच्या आचार विचारातून प्रकट होऊ लागला होता स्त्रीच्या स्वातंत्र्याचा आणि अर्थ स्वातंत्र्याशी प्रेमा स्वातंत्र्याशी संबंधित असल्याची जाणीव झालेली होती. संपूर्ण मानसिक बदल घडवून आलेला नव्हता परंतु प्रतिसाद महत्त्वामुळे एकूण परिणाम साहित्यात प्रतिबिंबित झालेला दिसून येतो. या दृष्टीने या निबंधांची मांडणी झालेली आहे.

सूचक शब्द : रविकिरण मंडळातील सप्तर्षी आणि साहित्य निर्मिती

विषय प्रवेश-

मराठी साहित्यातील कविता या साहित्य प्रकारात रविकिरण मंडळाच्या प्रभावाचा कालखंड 1920 ते 1940 हा आहे. 1920 च्या दरम्यान नव्या संप्रदायाचे काही कवी केशवसुत, ना.वा.टिळक, गडकरी, बालकवीं सारखे परंपरापूजक कवीही निधन पावले होते. यामुळे मराठी साहित्यात एक पोकळी निर्माण झाली होती, ती रविकिरण मंडळाने भरून काढली. याकाळात कविता लेखनाचा बहरही कमी झाला होता. ही निर्माण झालेली पोकळी रविकिरण मंडळातील कवींच्या कवितेने भरून निघाली.

त्याकाळी गांधींच्या राजकीय प्रवेशामुळे अहिंसात्मक तत्वज्ञान रुजू लागले. महाराष्ट्राच्या जीवनात शैक्षणिक पातळीत बदल झाला. शिक्षणाच्या वाढत्या प्रसाराने सत्य, ज्ञान, विज्ञान यांचा अधिक परिचय साहित्य, संस्कृती सोबत मध्यमवर्गीय माणसांना झाला होता. स्त्री-पुरुषांची परस्परांकडे पाहण्याची दृष्टी बदलू लागली होती. सांस्कृतिक वातावरणात बदल होऊन सहजीवनाच्या कल्पना विकसित झाल्या. तत्कालीन वातावरण सफल प्रेमासाठी योग्य नसल्या कारणाने लोकांना झगडाही करावा लागत होता. नवीन तरुणांना ही बाब महत्त्वाची वाटत होती, काव्यातील नायक-नायिका यांच्या संकल्पनेवर त्याचा प्रभाव पडलेला दिसून येत होता. नवशिक्षिताना आत्मभान आले असल्याने त्यांचा पोशाख, आचार, विचार यामधून ते व्यक्त होऊ लागले होते.

1930 साली आकाशवाणी, बोलपटातील गाणी, भावगीत हा नवा काव्यप्रकार उदयाला आला. याचा मराठी कविवर प्रभाव पडला आणि ते अशा रचनांकडे वळले. संगीतिका, नाट्यकाव्ये, बोलगीते अशी सुरुवात आकाशवाणीच्या आगमनामुळे झाली होती. कालबंधनामुळे काटेकोरपणा, प्रासादिकपणा वाढीस लागला होता. आस्वादाच्या पातळीत बदल झाले होते.

रविकिरण मंडळाची स्थापना-

कवी आनंदतनय यांच्या पुढाकाराने व अज्ञातवासी यांच्या आर्थिक मदतीमुळे 7 ऑक्टोबर 1920 साली महाराष्ट्र शारदामंदिर ही संस्था पुण्यात निर्माण झाली. हे दोघे तसेच नवे-जुने साहित्यिक त्यासंस्थेचे सदस्य होते. या मिश्रणातून एक संधता निर्माण झाली नाही. उलट त्या सनातनी गटात नव्या साहित्यिकांचा गट प्रागतिक, वैचारिक संघर्ष निर्माण झाला. रानडेपती-पत्नी, दिवाकर, यशवंत, गिरीश, माडखोलकर, गोखले, माधवराव पटवर्धन त्या संस्थेमधून बाहेर पडले. यातून रविकिरण मंडळाची निर्मिती झाली. श्री.बा.रानडे यांच्या मदतीने त्यांनी सडे टी क्लब तयार केला. त्या क्लबात चहापाण्याचा, शास्त्रविनोदाचा कार्यक्रम रविवारी गिरीश, यशवंत यांच्या घरी होऊ लागला. सारे विवाहित सदस्य येथे उपस्थित राहत, अपवाद विद्यार्थिनीचा होता. महाविद्यालयीन युवती यशवंती गुप्ते, वरदा नायडू यांची उपस्थिती होती.

बैठकीत प्रत्येक सदस्यांच्या निवडक कवितांचे पुस्तक काढण्याचे ठरवले. कवितांची निवड दिनकरांच्या काढण्याचा संकल्प संपादनाचे काम यशवंत आणि गिरीश यांनी करावे असेही ठरले. किरण हे नावही निश्चित झाले. बैठकीचा दिवस रविवार आणि त्याची स्मृती किरण यांच्या मिलाफातून रविकिरण मंडळ रवी पुढे कायम झाले. 9 सप्टेंबर 1923 रोजी रविकिरण मंडळाचे प्रथम प्रकाशन किरण प्रकाशित झाले, त्याच दिवशी रविकिरण मंडळ जन्माला आले. अशा रीतीने सामाजिक आणि सांस्कृतिक दृष्ट्यादृष्टी आणि कर्तृत्व स्पष्ट झाले.

रविकिरण मंडळाचे सदस्य या मंडळाच्या स्थापनेच्या वेळी माधव ज्युलियन ऊर्फ माधव त्र्यंबक पटवर्धन, गिरीश, शं. के.कानेटकर, गिरीश, यशवंत पेंढारकर, श्री.बाबागोखले, सौ. मनोरमाबाई रानडे, ग. त्यंटक. माडखोलकर, गोखले आणि दिवाकर ऊर्फ शं.का.गर्गे हे आठ लेखक असून दिवाकर ऊर्फ शं.का.गर्गे हे गद्य लिहीत, इतर सर्व पद्यरचना करीत असत. या मंडळाच्या वाडमयीन व सामाजिक पुरोगामीत्वामुळे ते सनातनी लोकांच्या रागाला पात्र झाले. त्यांनी किरण प्रकाशित झाल्यानंतर या मंडळाचे सदस्यत्व सोडले, तेथे रावघाटे विठ्ठल सदस्य म्हणून आले. 1939 साली माधवरावांचे निधन झाले. यादरम्यान इतर सदस्य स्वतंत्र पद्धतीने साहित्य निर्मिती करीत होते. साहित्यनिर्मिती, साहित्यनिर्माण करण्याची आवड आणि म्हणूनच हा रविकिरण मंडळाचा कालखंड समजला जातो.

या आठही जणांची नवीन करून दाखवण्याची धडपड होती. आम्ही आठ मिळून फेर धरितो, ध्येयासभोती असे ते म्हणत असत. रविकिरण मंडळाने मराठी काव्य समृद्ध करून वेगळे वळण लावले. सामुदायिकपणे या मंडळाचा विकास झाला, काही सदस्यांचे व्यक्तिगत कार्य संस्मरणीय आहे.

माधवज्युलियन-

माधव ज्युलियन हा त्यातील महत्वाचा कवी आहे. छंदःशास्त्रज्ञ, कोशकार, टीकाकार, भाषाशुद्धीचे पुरस्कर्ते, लिपी व लेखन सुधारणा प्रसारक अशी त्यांची ओळख आहे. गॉडसगुडमॅनफ या इंग्रजी कादंबरीतील जुलियन अडर्लीया उत्कट मनोवृत्तीच्या, सौंदर्यपूजक, स्वच्छंदी वृत्तीच्या व्यक्तिरेखेवरून त्यांनी ज्युलियन हे नाव आपल्या

नावांशी जोडले. पटवर्धनानी काव्यलेखना बरोबर काव्य समीक्षा लेखनही केलेले आहे. खऱ्याखऱ्या भाव कवितेला याच कालखंडापासून सुरुवात झाली. प्रत्यक्ष वास्तवात जीवन जगत असताना अंतरातील, अनुभवातून भावना प्रक्रियांतून लावणी हे काव्य निर्माण झाले. लेखनाने दहाव्या लेखनाला पिलाने मस्त घोडा स्कूटर लेखनाने कवितेला सुरुवात झाली होती. विरहतरंगफहे खंडकाव्य त्यांनी रचले, त्यांचे चित्ररेखाटन कौशल्य वाखाणण्याजोगे आहे. हेमग खंडकाव्य समकालीन समस्यांना सामोरे ठेवत रेखाटले आहे. तुटलेले दुवेफहा सुनितांचा संग्रह गज्जलांजलीफही स्फुट कविता प्रेमपर कविता आहे. याच्या जोडीने शिशुगीते, ईश्वर विषयक कविता, राष्ट्रीय व सामाजिक विषय असणारी स्फुट रचना त्यांनी केली आहे. संस्कृत आणि फारशी शब्दांचा वापर त्यांच्या काव्याचे वैशिष्ट्य आहे. उमरखैयामकृत रुबायाउमरगाएफमाधव ज्यूलियन यांच्या प्रेम आविष्कारामुळे कवितेत एक स्वतंत्र मापदंड तयार झाला.

. कवीगिरीश, शंकर केशव कानेटकर 1937 ते 1973 आधुनिक सामाजिक खंडकाव्याचे प्रवर्तक गिरीश यांची लघुकथा, काव्य, याचे चार खंडकाव्य, स्फुट कविता, स्फुट टीकात्मक लेखसंग्रह मराठी नाट्यछटाकार करणारे लेखन गिरीश हेमनात मूलतः भावगीतकार आहेत. भा. रा.तांबे काव्य रचनेचा प्रभाव काव्यावर आहे. अभागीकमलफ पहिले खंड काव्य या काव्यात एका विधवेची करुण कहाणी रेखाटली आहे. जीवनातील समस्यांना अशा या पद्यातून त्याने वाचा फोडली. कमी आणि त्याचाच परिणाम या काळातील कवींवर आपणास आढळून येतो गज्जल सुनीते अशी गीत स्वरूपाची रचना त्यांनी केली. जानपद वातावरण व्यक्ती बद्दलचे प्रेम त्यांच्या काव्यातून जाणवते कवी गिरीश याने टेनीसन याचा आदर्श समोर ठेवल्यामुळे आंबराई, अभागीकमल, कला या गीतांची भर घातली आहे. गीते एन आर आर इन येना गार्डन या दीर्घ कवितेचा त्यांनी अनुवादकेला. अनुवाद आणि सुव्यवस्थित रचना हे त्यांच्या कवितेचे मुख्य विशेष आहेत.

कवी यशवंत-

कवी यशवंत (1899ते1985) बडोदा या संस्थानाचे ते राजकवी होते. कवी यशवंत यांची स्वतंत्र ओळख असलेली दिसते. ते जेथे शिकवत होते तेथे साधुदास त्यांना सहाध्यायी मिळाले आणि शिष्यत्व पत्करून त्यांनी स्फुट कविता लिहिल्या. विचार निमित्ताने पुण्यात आल्यानंतर रविकिरण मंडळाच्या संपर्कात आले. नवीन परंपरांचा स्वीकार करून स्फुट रचना तयार केली. स्फुट आणि काव्यकिरीटफ आणि इतर दीर्घकाव्ये त्यांनी लिहिली. छत्रपतीशिवरायफ हे महाकाव्यही त्यांनी रचले, जयमंगलाफ हे कथा काव्य वाटत असले तो भावगीत संग्रह आहे.

या तीन महत्त्वांच्या कवींच्या जोडीने ग. त्र्यं. माडखोलकर याच काळात अल्प काव्य रचना, हास्यविनोद या ज्ञानप्रकाशफ या नवीन वाडमयीन पुरवणीचे ते संपादक होते. या माध्यमातून रविकिरण मंडळाला त्यांनी हातभार लावला. कविते संबंधी चर्चा होत असे जे वाद-विवाद होत त्यात त्यांचा सहभाग असे. पुढे ते गद्य लेखनाकडे वळले.

श्री. बा. रानडे व त्यांच्या पत्नी मनोरमाबाई रानडे रविकिरण मंडळाचे जनक आहेत. रानडे हे प्रयोगशील रसिक आणि असल्याने वेगवेगळे प्रयोग काव्यांत त्यांनी केले आहेत. पण कवी स्वतः कॉलरा सारख्या आजारात मरणोन्मुख अवस्थेत असताना काव्यातून मांडून एक नवा प्रयोग संज्ञा प्रवाहावर आधारलेला दीर्घ काव्यातून केला आहे. नाशिक येथील मनोरमाबाई यांच्याशी प्रेमविवाह केला होता. त्या काळातील कुतूहल वाढवणारी गोष्ट होती स्त्री शिक्षणा संबंधीचा नाविण्याचा कालखंड होता. श्री. रानडे व मनोरमाबाई यापती-पत्नींच्या एकत्र स्फुट काव्यरचनेचा संग्रह

प्रकाशित केला. या बरोबरीने छायानाटक, शब्द चित्र असे प्रयोग केले. मनोरमाबाई रानडे गोपिकातनया या टोपण नावाने लेखनकरीत असत. त्या काळात प्रसिद्ध होणारे मनोरंजन करमणूक विविध ज्ञानविस्तार इत्यादी मासिकां मधून प्रसिद्ध झाल्या आहेत. त्यांच्या प्रेमकवितेतील आत्माविष्कार आणि नवाप्रारंभ होता. त्यांच्या कवितेचे नाविन्य गतिमान करणारा ठरला डोळ्याने देखील बोलू नको माझ्याशी डोळ्यांनी देखील बोलू नको माझ्याशी निक रोमॅटिक आधुनिक काव्य परंपरेशी वेगळे नाते आणि जुळवले.

दिवाकर-

दिवाकर यांनी पहिल्या पासून काव्यलेखन केलेले नाही. यांचे मूळ नाव शंकर काशिनाथ गर्गे हे दत्तक पित्याचे किंवा दत्तक गेल्यानंतर ते त्यांचे नाव आहे गोविंद बळवंत दिवाकर हे मूळ नाव असून लेखनासाठी वापरले आपण त्यांना दिवाकर म्हणून ओळखतो..

शेली, हेजलीट, बायरन, वर्ड्सवर्थ हे कवी त्यांनी अभ्यासले होते. टॉलस्टॉय एफ एम सेक्सबियर चिंतनशील व्यक्तिमत्वाचा स्पर्श हा नवीन वाङ्मय प्रकार मराठीमधून गद्याद्वारे आविष्कृत केला. मोनोलॉकमध्ये बोलणारी व्यक्ती एक असलीतरी आलेल्या छोट्या-छोट्या गाणी आणि भाऊ, ताई दृश्य नसलेल्या दृश्य स्वरूपात कविते मधून मांडलेले विचार अशा रीतीने नाट्य छटा या प्रकारातून मराठी वाङ्मयात भरीला घातलेले आढळतात. इंग्रजी आणि अन्य भाषांतील शब्दही दिवाकरांच्या नाट्य छटा दिसून येतात. रविकिरण मंडळ सोडलेले असले त्यांच्यातील मैत्र कायम राहिलेले दिसते. भावकवी यशवंत यांचा तर अशी कविता तरुणांमध्ये त्या समाजाभिमुख करण्यात यांचा सिंहाचा वाटा आहे.

काव्य गायनाची प्रथा काव्य रविकिरण मंडळाने सुरू केली. कवी यशवंतांनी आपल्या बुलंद स्वरात गाऊन लोकप्रिय केली. दिनकर पेंढारकर फॅशन कवी यशवंत यांचे काव्यही उपासना आहे, ते एकत्र आहे अशी मनोधरणा होती. त्यांच्या प्रेमकवितेत प्रीतिची विफलता, मृत्यूवर मात करणारे चिरंजीवित्व, भावना, कविते प्रमाणे सदाशाळा चिरंजीव राष्ट्रीय वृत्तीचा भाषिक आशयाची कविता लिहिली आहे. प्रेमाकडून राष्ट्रप्रेम असा त्यांचा प्रवास दिसतो. सुनिते, खंडकाव्य, भावगीत, मालिका कविता, काव्य अशी विविध कविता त्यांनी लिहिली 1919 मध्ये ग.त्र्यं. देशपांडे यांनी 1919 मध्ये कवी म्हणून लेखनाला प्रारंभ केला. 1923 सुमाराला रविकिरण मंडळाचे आठ सदस्य होते. या दिवसात त्यांनी काव्यरचना केली, संस्कृत आणि मराठी वाङ्मयाचा संस्कार त्यांच्या कवितांवर झाला आहे. पुढे ते आनंद, सौंदर्यनिर्मिती आणि उद्धोधन अशी उद्दिष्टे आपले त्यांनी ठेवली आहे. कथा, कादंबरी याच्या जोडीने समीक्षाग्रंथ त्यांनी लिहिले आहेत. रविकिरण मंडळाने आणि खण्डकाव्य गझल हा काव्य प्रकार मराठी कवितेत रुजवला. हा गीतांचा एक स्वतंत्र प्रकार आहे. मंडळाची दुसरी देणगी खंडकाव्याची याला आज दीर्घकथा काव्य म्हणून ओळखले जाते. स्त्री पूजनाची एक वेगळी उल्लेखनिय प्रथा या मंडळातून सुरू झालेली दिसून येते.

संदर्भ सूची-

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