



Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science
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**EVIDENCE OF
BOOKS PUBLISHED
2016-2021**

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference
1	Chopdekar HC	Sahitya Dhara	NA	NA
2	R. Raut Dessai , J.A.E. Desa, D. Sen, S. Mazumder	NA	Study of densification and isolated nanopores in compacts of silica nanopores (Poster)	International Conference on Recent Trends in Engineering and Material Science, Jaipur National University
3	Fernandes NV	'Principles and Practice of Fetal Medicine'	Genetic Testing: Indications, Types and Principles	NA
4	Adsul SS	Asthavedha	NA	NA
5	Adsul SS	Gomantakiy Sahitya Swarup Chikitsa	NA	NA
6	Adsul SS	G. L. Thokal yanche gramin sahitya	NA	NA
7	Adsul SS	Ushaprabha	NA	NA
8	E. M. Travassos	Inclusive Growth: The Key to India's Sustainable Development	Business Model Innovations in Education	
9	Tamuly R	Inclusive Growth: The Key to India's Sustainable Development	Out of Pocket Expenditure on Health: A Case Study of Public Health Sector in Goa	NA
10	Bhardwaj V. & Sawant N.N.	South Asia: Intra-Regional Conflict and Cooperation	NA	NA
11	Ferrao A. Ugavenkar H & N.N. Sawant,	South Asia: Intra-Regional Conflict and Cooperation.	Urbanization in SAARC Nations: Dynamics and Consequences.	NA
12	V.K. Bhardwaj & N.N. Sawant	South Asia: Intra-Regional Conflict and Cooperation,	Changing Demographics, Education and Employability: Issues and Challenges in SAARC.	NA
13	Sawant, N.N. & Rebello, G.	Regional Migration and Development,	Migration, Remittance and Ramifications in the context of Socio-Economic Development at Sending Destinations.	NA
14	Sawant N.N., Shaikh A., Gokhale K. D. and Shetkar S.	In Human Resource Mobility in South Asia (Ed)	Emigration to Middle East and Satisfaction Index-A Case study of Muslim of Salcete Taluka, Goa.	NA
15	Fernandes NV and Sawant NN	NA	Multilevel endeavor essential for introduction and enhancement of skill development in students	Proceedings: Higher Education and Skill development in 21st Century

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference
16	Miranda M. A., and Viegas, A.	NA	Microstructures of Chandranath and Insuli Granites from Western Dharwar Craton, India:	Hutton India Conference 2016, Proceedings
17	Adsul S.S.	Bavan Kashi	NA	NA
18	Adsul S.S.	Simolangan	NA	NA
19	Sangodkar UMX & Masur U	Fundamentals in Environmental Biotechnology	NA	NA
20	Matha M	Title: "Hibernate - An Annotations-based Approach".	NA	NA
21	A. M. Desai, R. Adhikari, V. Peddasingh	NA	Teaching One dimensional Schrodinger equation using spreadsheet.	Proceedings of epiSTEME-7
22	Singh P and Kanchana R	Fungi in Polar Regions	Biotechnological Potentials of Arctic Fungi	NA
23	Matha M	Struts: A Comprehensive Study Kindle Edition	NA	NA
24	Khorjuvenkar S	"Environment, Development and Sustainability	Isolation, Purification, and Characterization of Biosurfactant from Marine Isolate"	NA
25	Adsul S	Manikmoti	NA	NA
26	Adsul S	Aghorpanthi	NA	NA
27	Lotlikar G and Samant SN	Biotechnological Utilisation of Mangrove Resources	Bactericidal activity of endophytic bacteria isolated from Acanthus ilicifolius –a mangrove plant of Divar Island, Goa against human pathogenic bacteria"	NA
28	Matha M	Core Python - A Comprehensive Study	NA	NA
29	Chopdekar H. C.	Gathan Te Sapanmogi: Eka Sahitya Saadakacho Vaastavsparshi Kathapravaas"	NA	NA
30	Jatal P	Inna Ki Aawaj Aur Rangmanch" 'Swatantryottar Mancheey Natak	NA	NA
31	Vazkakatt LAD, Kanchana R, Vashist P and Muraleedharan UD	Advances in Biological Science Research- A Practical Approach	Technological advancements in industrial enzyme research	NA
32	Vashist P, Kanchana R, Vazkakatt LAD, . Shirodkar PV and Muraleedharan UD	Advances in Biological Science Research- A Practical Approach	Biotechnological implications of hydrolytic enzymes from marine microbes	NA
33	Siqueira, A. & Nayak, A.	Keywords for India: A conceptual lexicon for the 21st Century (pp. 217).	MADA, NAAL	NA

Sl. No.	Name of the teacher	Title of the book/chapters published	Title of the paper	Title of the proceedings of the conference
34	Siqueira, A. & Nayak, A.	Keywords for India: A conceptual lexicon for the 21st Century (pp. 224-225)	Susegad	NA
35	Sawant N N	Land Resources – Processes, Degradation and Evaluation	Mining in Goa: Environmental Issues and Challenges – Post Ban: on the Path of Recovery,	NA
36	Adsul S.S.	Gomantakiy Marathi kavita'	NA	NA
37	Gaikwad, S.D., Kumar, E.K. & Gude, S.	NA	Spatial Patterns of Soil Organic Carbon Stock from Agro-Ecosystems in Salcete Taluka of Goa'	Proceeding of Multidisciplinary International Conference on Green Earth: A Panoramic View
38	Sawant N.N.	NA	Framework For Curriculum Designing For Higher Education	Proceeding: Knowledge Resonance
39	Gaonker, C.G.F., Alavani, B.K., Das, A. and Pai, R.V.	NA	Spin-1 bosons in optical superlattice	AIP Conference Proceedings
40	Sankhalkar S	Moringa Oleifera Properties, Applications and Health Effects	Chapter: Moringa Oleifera L: A Plant with Effective antioxidant health benefits	NA
41	Sawant, N.N. & Fernandes, N.V	Modern Perspectives in Language, Literature and Education Vol. 8,	Chapter: Study on Curriculum Redesigning- Suggestive Framework for Skill Enhancement in Higher Education in India.	NA
42	D'Souza, R., & Fernandes, N. V	Modern Perspectives in Language, Literature and Education Vol. 8	Chapter: A Perspective on an Interdisciplinary Approach to Education.	NA
43	Yatin P. Desai	NA	Structural and magnetic studies of nanocrystalline Ni-Zn ferrites synthesized by sol-gel method	American Institute of Physics (AIP: Conference Proceedings)
44	Yatin P. Desai	NA	Effect of Co substitution on structural and magnetic properties of Ni _{0.6} Zn _{0.4} Fe ₂ O ₄ nanoferrite	Materials Today: Proceedings
45	Moraes SS	HANV KONN	Negotiating Male Migration the Experience of Women	NA
46	Sawant N. N. & Anila K. P.	NAAC for Quality and Excellence in Higher Education in India	Role of Writing Centres in Developing writing skills -- A case of Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts & Science, Margao – Goa	



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साहित्य धारा

(साहित्य समीक्षा)

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Sahitya Dhara

(Literary Criticism)

Dr. Hanumant Chopdekar

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Principles and Practice of

Fetal Medicine



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Foreword
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अष्टवेध

प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ



‘अष्टवेध’ (निवडक शोधनिबंध)

संपादक : प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ

Asthavedha

Prof. Shrikrishna Adsul

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—डॉ. श्रीपाल सबनीस, पुणे.

* कविवर्य नरेंद्र बोडके यांच्या साहित्यावरील, डॉ. सु.म. तडकोडकर यांनी संपादित केलेल्या पुस्तकातील तुमचा लेख वाचला. बोडके यांच्या कवितेचे अनेक विशेष तुम्ही सूक्ष्मतेने शोधलेले आहेत. उत्तम लेखाबद्दल मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन.

—डॉ. केशव सद्दे, पुणे.

* प्रा. नीता तोरणे यांच्या 'एक ओळ कवितेची' या काव्यसंग्रहास तुम्ही लिहिलेली प्रस्तावना वाचली. प्रस्तावना कशी असावी, त्याचा एक आदर्श म्हणजे तुमची ही प्रस्तावना म्हणता येईल. नीता तोरणे यांच्या कवितेतील अनेक सौंदर्यस्थळे तुम्ही तुमच्या वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण समीक्षादृष्टीने अधोरेखित केली आहेत.

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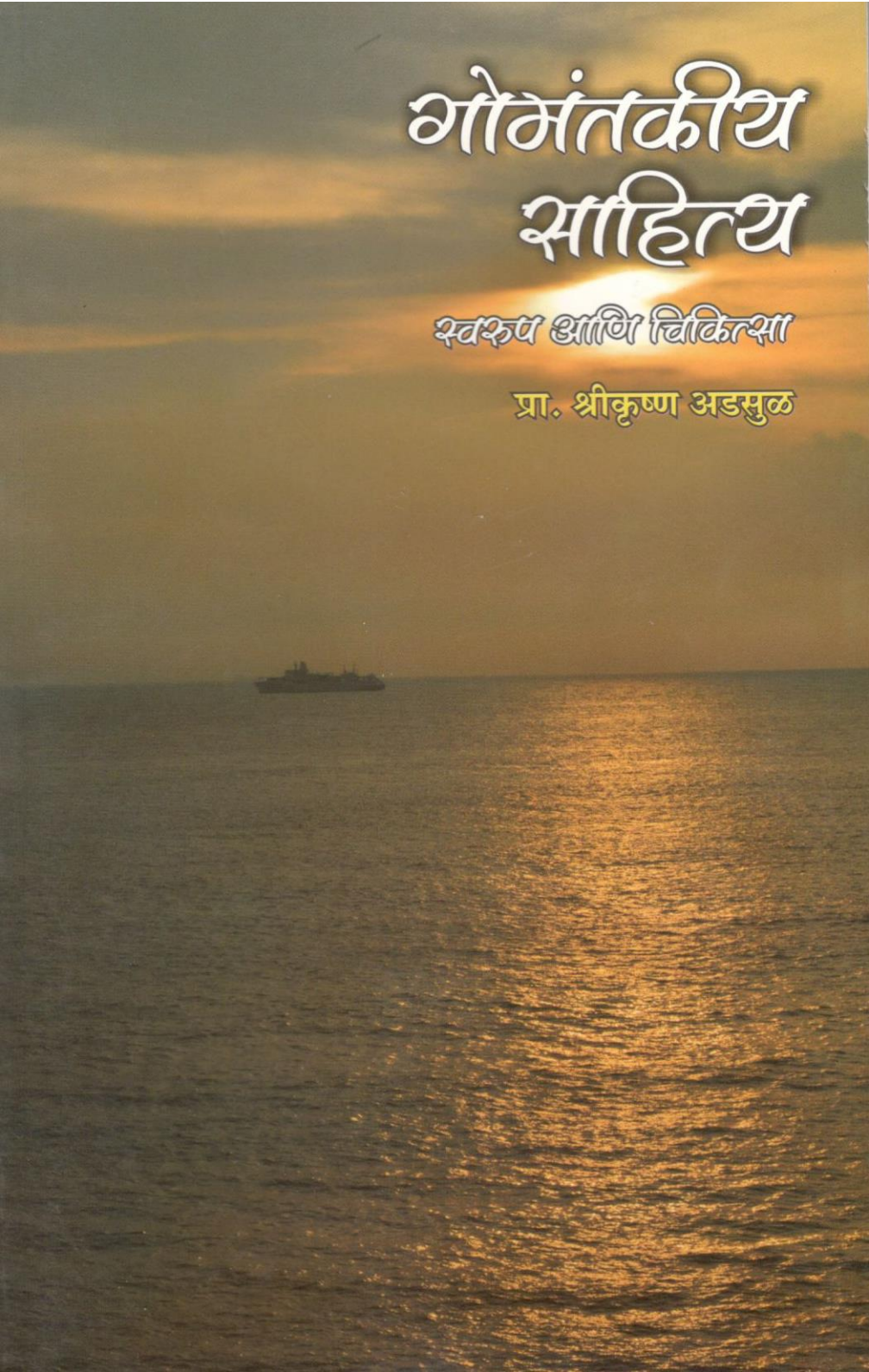
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प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ

साहित्यपर विषयांवर वेळोवेळी केलं जाणारं लेखन, हे एक प्रकारे त्या साहित्याचा मांडलेला लेखाजोखा असतो. त्या-त्या भाषांतील साहित्याच्या स्थितीगतीचा वेध घेण्यासाठी असं लेखन उपयोगी पडतं. किंबहुना विविध साहित्याविषयांवर केलेले लेखन म्हणजे अनेकदा त्या भाषेतील वाङ्मयाच्या वाटचालीचा दस्तावेजच असतो. प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ लिखित आणि श्रीरामपूर येथील 'शब्दालय' प्रकाशनकृत 'गोमंतकीय मराठी साहित्य' आशय आणि आविष्कार हे पुस्तक याच दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

प्रा. अडसुळ यांनी आजवर गोमंतकीय साहित्याची समीक्षा करणारे आणि त्याच्या वाटचालीची दिशा दाखवणारे अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत, ते मान्यवर प्रकाशनसंस्थांनी प्रकाशित केले आहेत. त्याच मालेतील त्यांचा हा ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथातील प्रत्येक लेखासाठी प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ यांनी प्रचंड मेहनत घेतलेली आहे. त्याचा अनुभव हे पुस्तक वाचताना येतो.

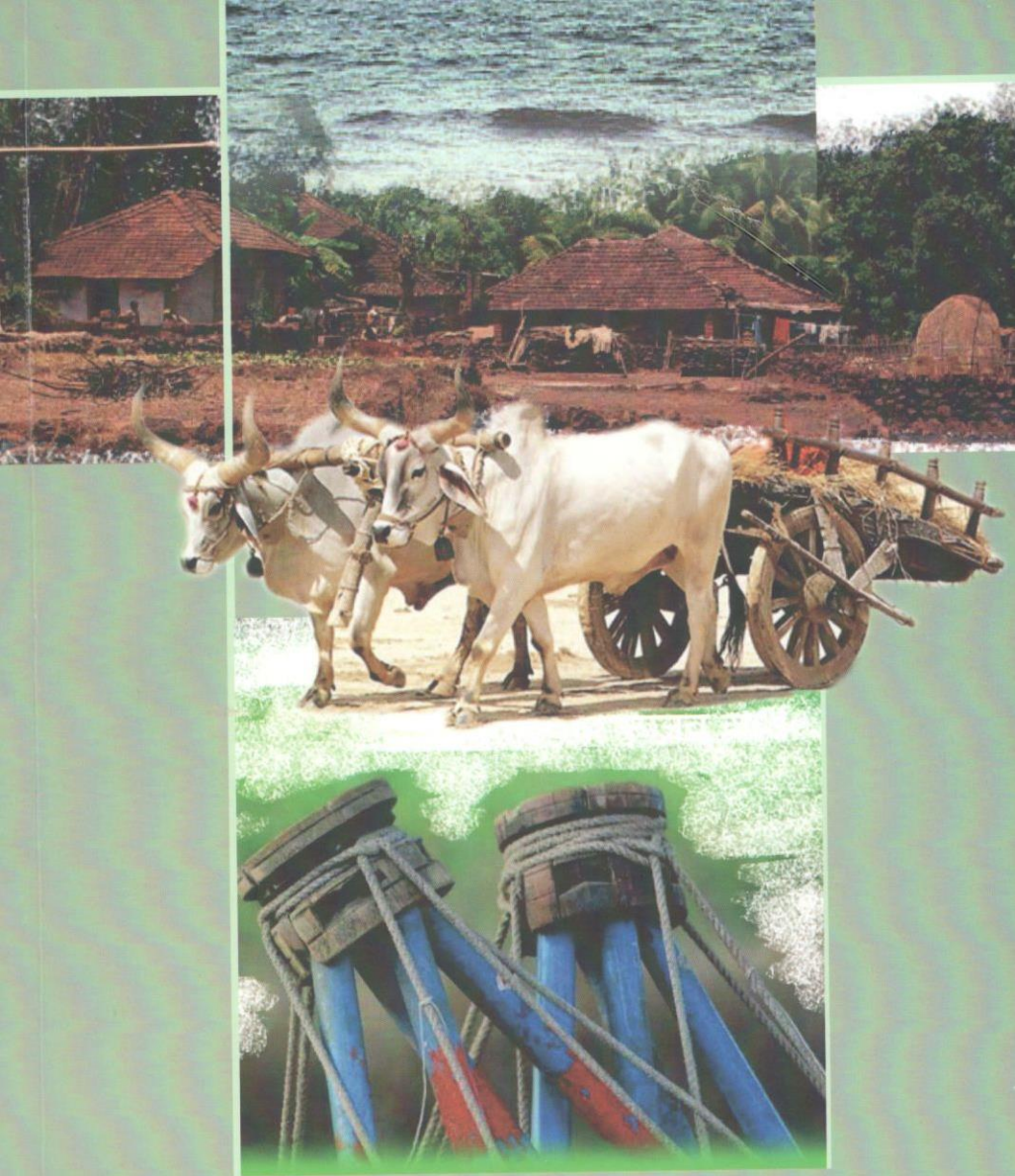
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* माझ्या चरित्र वाङ्मयावर तुम्ही लिहिलेला लेख मी वाचला. अत्यंत परिश्रमपूर्वक व अभ्यासपूर्ण रीतीने साकारलेला हा लेख मराठीच्या समीक्षाक्षेत्रात एक मोलाची भर घालणारा ठरेल असा मला आत्मविश्वास वाटतो.

—डॉ. द. ता. भोसले (पंढरपूर)

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—डॉ. वामन जाधव (मोडर्निब)

* 'संगतसोबत' या तुमच्या पुस्तकातील सर्व प्रस्तावनालेख मी वाचले. या प्रस्तावनांचे स्वरूप शोधनिबंधासारखे आहे. प्रस्तावना लेखनाच्या परंपरागत रूपबंधाला तुम्ही एक वेगळा आयाम दिलेला दिसतो.

—डॉ. शांताराम शेलार (इचलकरंजी)

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तुमची लेखनशैली अत्यंत आस्वाद्य आहे तसेच वाचन चौफेर आहे. त्यातले अनेक संदर्भ तुमच्या लेखनात ठायी ठायी डोकावतात. हा एक उत्तम लेखन गुण आहे. पु. लं. च्या लेखनात तो पूर्णत्वाने विराजतो चर्मचक्षूंनाच प्रतीत होणार स्थूलदर्शन तुम्ही घडवताच पण जे केवळ प्रज्ञाचक्षूंनाच दिसू शकेल असे बरेच काही वाचकांच्या झोळीत टाकता.

* पंडित महादेवशास्त्री जोशी

उषाताईंचे प्रवासवर्णन रूढ पद्धतीने पुढे न जाता त्यांची स्वतःची अशी वेगळी वाट चोखाळलेली आहे. त्यांच हे वेगळेपण वाचक मनाला निश्चित आवडेल. त्यांच्या या प्रवासवर्णनातून त्यांच्या भवितव्यातील लेखनाचे आस्वासन मिळते, दिशा समजते. पहिल्या पानापासून अखेरच्या पानापर्यंत खिळवून ठेवणारे हे प्रवासवर्णन मराठी प्रवासवर्णनात वैशिष्ट्यपूर्ण ठरेल असा आत्मविश्वास वाटतो.

* रा. भि. जोशी

रा. भि. जोशी आणि उषा पाणंदीकर यांच्या लेखनाला मी प्रवासवर्णन म्हणणार नाही. माझ्या मते तो ललित गद्याचा एक वेगळा प्रकार आहे. या वेगळ्या प्रकाराच मोठेपण समीक्षकांच्या ध्यानात आलेलं नाही. कुणीतरी एखाद्या जाणकार समीक्षकाने तुमच्या प्रवासवर्णनावर लिहायला हवे असे मनोमन वाटते.

* शंकर रामाणी

उषाताई ज्या ज्या स्थळांना भेटी देतात त्या त्या ठिकाणचा इतिहास तिथली संस्कृती, विविधतेतूनही एकात्मतेची होणारी जाण त्या प्रत्येकांरीपणे व्यक्त करतात. त्या त्या ठिकाणच्या इतिहासात घडलेले प्रसंग व त्यातील व्यक्ती त्यांच्या रंगरूप कर्तृत्वासह वा अकर्तृत्वासह त्या साकार करतात.

* डॉ. गं. ब. ग्रामोपाध्ये



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Inclusive Growth

The Key to India's
Sustainable Development

Dr. Meenakshi Bawa

Foreword by Dr. R.B. Patil

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Business Model Innovations in Education

E. MERICIO TRAVASSOS

I. INTRODUCTION

Three key developments are shaping actions and redefining competitiveness of countries and organizations (including educational institutions) around the world: (a) developments influenced by continuous improvements in technologies, particularly the information and communication technologies (software is becoming all-pervasive) as well as their convergence, (b) developments influenced by the processes of deregulation and globalization and the dynamics of the socio-cultural environments, and (c) developments influenced by such global issues as inclusiveness, sustainability and climate change.

These developments have caused turbulence and disruptions across manufacturing industries and the service sectors including education. Economic literature talks about business organizations and other institutions making use of strategy to fight turbulence and disruptions and to develop their competitive power. It is, however, dawning upon businesses that, instead of using strategy to compete, they must focus on developing and using business models to build sustainable competitive advantage.

Turbulence and disruptions have led to a paradigm shift in the education sector. Students that are exposed to the



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VINOD BHARDWAJ • NANDKUMAR N. SAWANT

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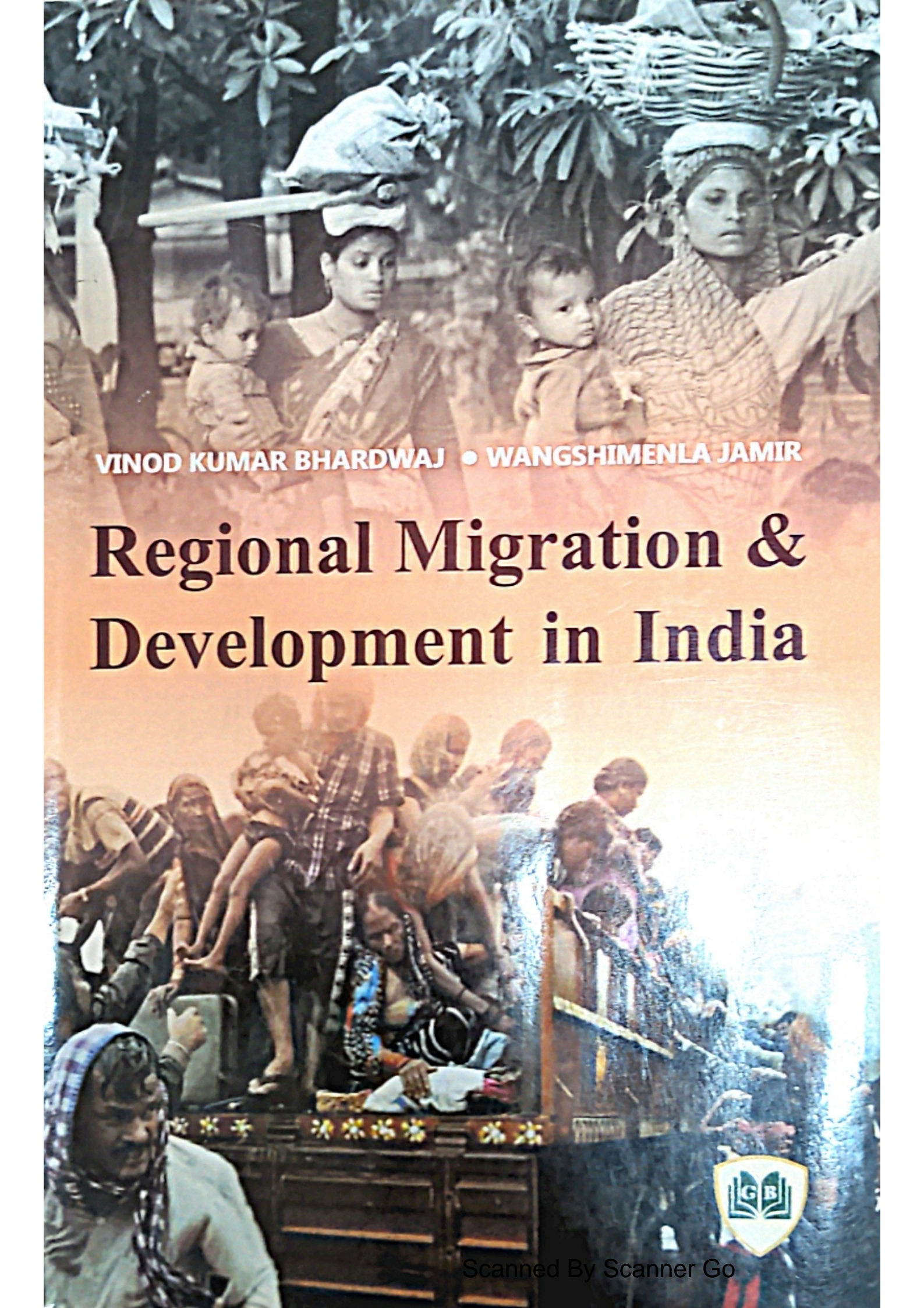
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VINOD KUMAR BHARDWAJ • WANGSHIMENLA JAMIR

Regional Migration & Development in India



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3

Migration, Remittance and Ramifications in the Context of Socio-Economic Development at Sending Destinations

Nandkumar Sawant & Glamcy Rebello

Introduction

International migration is an important issue of the global policy as it generates multifarious implications. The increased regional and global mobility of persons and the structural changes in the global economy has generated new opportunities. One of the most visible and tangible contributions of migrants to their home countries is remittance. An increase in the number of migrants boosts the flow of remittance in the country of origin. This remittance is direct source of foreign exchange earnings to these home countries. Increased income from remittance helps to reduce poverty and indirectly stimulates economic activities. It also helps migrants to overcome market constraints, thereby enabling them to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihood (Hein de Haas 2007). Migration also leads to upward social mobility, improves the quality of life and enhances social status in the society). Now a day's a migrant invests more in service sector of local economy. The received income is spent to set up commercial establishments and small to medium size industries, thereby creating local and regional employment opportunities. Migrants also purchase agricultural or residential lands, modern equipments,

insurance policies, household appliances and assets. Some amount of income is saved for future prospects (Hein de Haas 2007).

With emigration, there is potential transfer of skill and knowledge which stimulates development at the place of origin. Emigration impacts the welfare of the emigrant household, their community and the whole economy in diverse forms. It helps to bring about long term economic growth and sustainable development in native migrant regions. (Bhardwaj & Yadav, 2013) Along with positive impacts, migration also leads to negative impact on sending destinations. Since emigration is a selective process, among youngsters it has become a norm to migrate abroad. As a result there is large scale of youth migration and subsequently family migration causing slow down in demographic growth. This may further result in rural depopulation. Similarly, the age old joint families are being disintegrated into nuclear families. There is cultural transformation and change in the living conditions of an individual. The children of migrant parents loose reference and often become victims to alcohol and other drugs (Hein de Haas 2007). At the same time, migration has significant impact on the women at sending destinations. In the absence of emigrant, women experience loneliness, lack of security, problems with in-laws and relatives. Similarly, migrants leave behind the responsibilities of the household and children on their spouse. Since the main concern of women is family oriented, bringing up children as a single parent, health concern of the ageing parents/ in-laws, taking care of financial expenses, managing domestic affairs and demand of husbands becomes stressful (Sawant, 2013).

Further with increase in migration abroad/ overseas, there is drastic decline in agricultural labours due to male migration (Hein de Haas 2007). Today's youth aspire to work abroad and overseas. This has reduced the agricultural labourers and with more inflow of remittance no one is willing to work in fields. Therefore the need has been fulfilled by the internal labour migrants of neighboring states. Shortage of labour and decline in agricultural output have reduced inter regional income disparities (Human Development Report, 2009).

Moroccans and Tunisians abroad remitted the equivalent of 7.2 per cent and 4.2 per cent of their country's GDP respectively (10M, 2013). While overseas migration (International migration) in the Indian context,

remittance has been a contributory factor for the state's development. As of 2014, India has topped the global remittance chart with \$70.38 billion from overseas migrant workforce, thereby contributing 3.7% GDP (Times of India, 2015). Remittance contributes approximately 22 per cent of Kerala's Domestic Product (Iradaaya and Rajan 2004) while for the state of Goa it's around 8% (Goa Migration Report, 2009). This has also enabled in the investment projects and creating employment at place of origin.

A part of remittance at their destination States are spent on buying an apartment or building/repairing a house, consumer durables, luxurious living, household expenditures, children education etc. Further, due to higher remittance, emigrants are able to give luxurious lives to their families as compared to local earners. They are able to provide better education to their children and fulfill their needs, able to visit private and specialized hospitals for medical treatment, enjoy tours and picnic with families, consequently giving better and improved livelihood to their families. Therefore emigrants depict significantly higher value in modernization of house than locals. Social standing of emigrant's families is high in the society than local residents.

In this century, many rural economies are moving towards service sector, leaving behind their age old practices of primary activities like agriculture. They aspire to take up jobs in secondary and tertiary sectors and want to be employed as managers, supervisors, engineers, clerks, teachers, doctors, businessmen, entrepreneurs etc.

In the past, Goa was an agrarian society, where agriculture was the major occupation of most of the people. Over the years, developments in communication and transport linkages, widening of employment opportunities in distant global locations, better payment and faster economic enhancement encouraged the younger generation especially males to migrate abroad or overseas. But the negative impact of migration were on reduction in agricultural labourers, change in occupation structure, uncultivated agricultural fields, non availability of daily wage labourers, increase in the cost of living and so on.

Development is a dynamic process implying growth, advancement, empowerment and progress. It broadens people's productivity, creativity and enlarging the scope of human choices there by creating opportunities

at regional and global level. For countries of origin, the economic benefits of migration are well-documented and it testifies remittance has enabled to alleviate quality of life. Thereby enabling to achieve Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on health and education

Especially when families are able to invest part of their remittances in activities that earn income such as small businesses. The money sent by migrants to their families pay for food, education and healthcare, easing day-to-day hardship and poverty and contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Besides migration and development is greatly affected by global crisis, fall in wages, cutting down labour cost and labour force. Migration can also affect the employment pattern and wage rates. Due to labour supply the place of destination may experience lowering of labour supply/or declining in labour cost but dismally at place of origin then would increase in the labour cost if there is acute shortage of labour.

2. Study Region

Goa nested between Arabian Sea and Western Ghats, lies midway on the western coast of India. The State has highest Per capita Income and Human Development Index. Apart from tourism, other service sector, limited industrial base, the remittance from overseas play significant in the State's Domestic Product.

For micro lab study, Village Chandor, Salcete Taluka of Goa has been chosen. This village has a long standing legacy of overseas migration by the catholic men folk. This has led to emergence of remittance economy and subsequently affected the local agricultural landscape as well as employment. For a long period of time, the main occupation of the people of Chandor has been agriculture and toddy tapping but gradually there was a shift from primary occupation to tertiary occupation.

Most of the villagers started migrating overseas, either to foreign countries or work on ships for better job and income. They work as steward, drivers, cooks, gardeners, helpers etc. while others in Goa are engaged in businesses and service sector like restaurants services, teaching, government services, tailoring, shopkeepers etc. The remittance has lead to the development of the families and village.

3. Objective

The main objective is to examine the impact of emigration towards development at the sending destination, Chandor village, Salcete - Goa.

4. Database and Methodology

Though the study is largely based on field survey, equal importance is also given to secondary data sources. It included governmental as well as nongovernmental publications. Census data giving five decadal information is shown to assess changes in occupation structure. Apart from this, considerable reliance is shown on books, projects, journals and web based resources on the related topic. To get empirical information at micro level necessity was felt to collect primary data. Structured questionnaire was formulated to find out personal information and economic perspectives towards the development of the village. Questionnaire was prepared based on 5 point Likert scale and ranking method. Personal interviews were taken to prepare Genealogical charts depicting the generational progress of the households. Since the basis of the study is comparative analysis of emigrants and locals, simple random sampling technique was applied and 120 samples were randomly collected from the wards, 60 households each for the families of emigrants and locals. The survey was done to understand the variance in opinion and perception of the selected population. The results are analyzed using cartographic techniques as well as statistical techniques such as mean, standard deviation and t- test.

5. Results and Discussions

The following study has been broadly classified into a) Skill inventory acquired by the emigrants while working abroad b) Income spent on amenities c) Donation offered and d) Development of village.

5.1 Skills inventory

Its observed that 45 percent of the emigrant work as cooks, waiters, room boys, stewards, and therefore are well acquainted to housekeeping skills . Many of them on their return, own bar and restaurants either in Chandor or in the neighbourhood. Some emigrants initially do degree/vocational courses in ITI, electronics, mechanical and work as technicians, electrician

and mechanical engineers wherein they possess and acquire technical skills. (Table) Financial and trading skills are acquired by a small minority of emigrants. Migration help emigrants to gain self confidence and self esteem which in turn helps them to take lead in any decision making process. Other skills include peer tutoring, driving, singing, playing musical instruments etc. These skills make person to excel in their fields. A comparison of skills of locals to emigrants, its clear that the sets of skills acquired by the emigrants is higher than the locals.

Table 5.1: Skills Acquired by the Emigrants

No	Skills	Percentage
1.	Technical Skills	18.33
2.	Front office & Housekeeping Skills	45.00
3.	Leadership	15.00
4.	Financial & Accounting skills	8.14
5.	Trading Skills	3.33
7.	Other	10.00

5.2 Income spent on amenities

Invariably, the income of the emigrants is much higher than the locals (Sawant et.al, 2015) Subsequently, its prudent to envisage the pattern of investment . Therefore in the section income invested on amenities for the past ten years by emigrants as well as locals has been represented.

As observed from the graph most of the income earned is saved for future prospects by families of emigrants (95per cent) and locals (83.33per cent). The savings are in the form of monetary funds, LICs, insurance and bank deposits. Nearly 55 percent of emigrants invest their savings in buying luxurious assets like four wheelers, hi- tech mobiles/tabs as against 53.33 percent of locals. 41 percent of emigrant families also make investments on constructing palatial house than that of one fourth percent of locals. This is because for emigrants house types represent the status symbol and enhance their position in society. Whereas 33.33 percent of locals make their investments on business to earn profitable income while just 8 percent of emigrants spent on business because in their absence there is no one to carry on the business. A small minority of locals and

emigrants spent on buying a shop to start off with their business. More than a quarter of emigrants families spend on purchasing the properties while some rich locals make investments on lands and act as brokers thereby making profitable business.

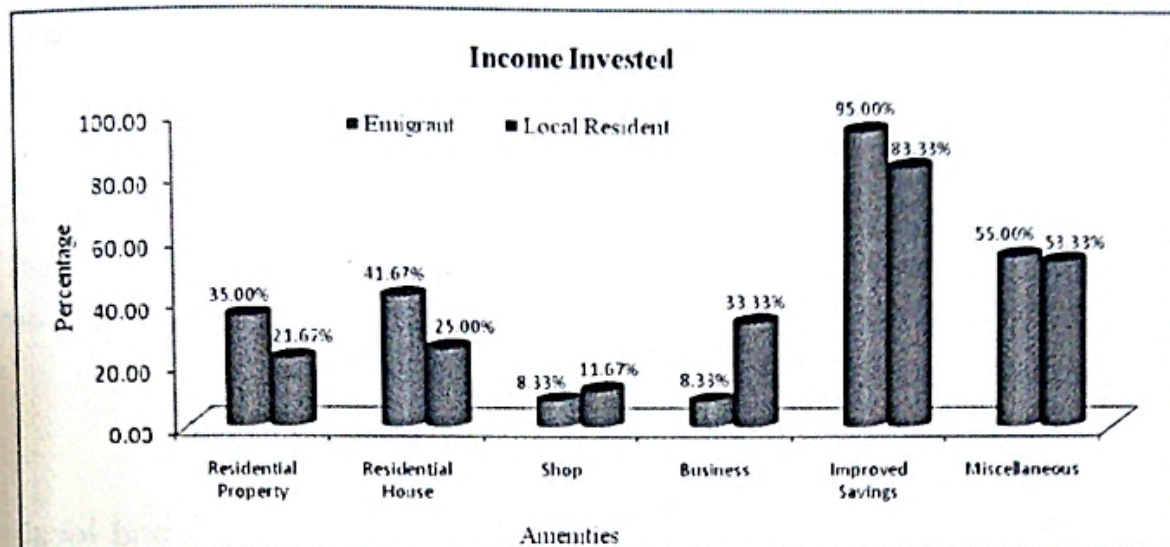


Fig. 5.1: Income spent on amenities Source: Primary Survey, 2014

5.3 Donations Offered

International emigrants contribute a lot towards the expenses of the church and other institutions in order to exhibit their status in the society (Sawant, 2006)

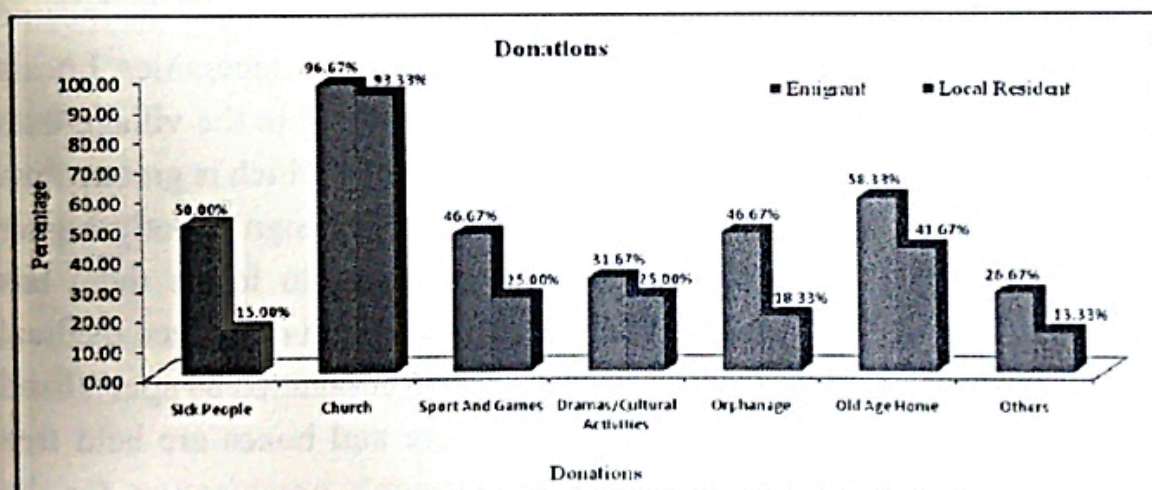


Fig. 5.2: Donations offered Source: Primary Survey, 2014

Money earned is donated for charity purpose. Migrants contribute most of their incomes to aid/ charitable organizations. In fact vast majority of emigrants and locals offer large sum of their earnings to the church and

chapels for religious celebrations. Similar situation prevails in Assolna village where the emigrants contribute towards expenses of church and chapel feasts. 58.33 per cent of emigrant as well as 41.67 per cent of locals give their income in kinds or in cash to old age home. This organization stands second in the list as it falls within the village and most of the emigrants as soon as they return back home from abroad make a visit to these aged people. Because of high income, half a percent of remittance is given by emigrants to needy and sick people but it is very rare in case of locals. Large amount is also given to seminaries by both the groups, so that the poor children who study in seminaries can receive better education. Majority of emigrants and few locals also give sponsors to games, sport clubs and cultural activities.

5.4 Development towards village

The table is based on perception of the families of emigrants and locals about shippies or Gulfies contribution towards the development of Chandor village.

Since the calculated value of t-test is greater than 2.32, the null hypothesis is rejected and concluded that emigrants are spending significantly higher than locals in providing help to sick and needy people. Because of high remittance earned by emigrants, most of their families believe that emigrants offer some of their share to needy and sick people but most of the income of natives earning locally goes into fulfilling their basic necessities. Locals are more satisfied with the medical facilities available in the village than emigrant's families, representing the t value as 3.454 which is greater than 4.783. Therefore rejects null hypothesis and reveals significantly higher difference among locals than emigrants. According to locals there has been improvement in medical facilities as the village organizes medical camps to senior citizens. Medical camps are also conducted by specialized doctors where treatments for diabetic, pressure and bones are held free of cost. These camps are organized by Seamen's organization for the betterment of general population. There are two general doctors in the village providing medical services to general population. Dental clinic has also started recently. There is also a government dispensary which provides medical service only on Wednesdays. Whereas emigrants families

Table 5.2: Development Towards Village

Developments	Total	Mean	Standard Deviation	Test statistics
Financially Assistance Local School	Emigrants Families 60	3.617	0.739	1.177
	Local Residents 60	3.450	0.811	
Financially Support Sick Or Poor Person	Emigrants Families 60	3.850	0.777	4.783***
	Local Residents 60	3.100	0.933	
Standing For Local Election	Emigrants Families 60	2.933	0.861	0.271
	Local Residents 60	2.983	1.142	
Participation In Village Clubs	Emigrants Families 60	4.000	0.803	1.873*
	Local Residents 60	3.650	1.205	
Improved Infrastructural Development	Emigrants Families 60	3.983	0.854	2.061**
	Local Residents 60	3.650	0.917	
Availability Medical Facility	Emigrants Families 60	3.200	0.755	3.454***
	Local Residents 60	3.700	0.830	
Availability ATMsEmigrants	Families 60	4.533	0.676	0.589
	Local Residents 60	4.600	0.558	

Source: Primary Survey 2014

Note: *, 10per cent significance, **: 5per cent significance, ***: 1per cent significance

prefer to visit specialized and private hospitals in nearby towns Margao and Quepem for checkups. There have been infrastructural developments in terms of markets infrastructure, housing, upcoming of restaurants and shops, establishment of private community halls. Boat ride services at Kushavati river has been also started to promote tourism. Therefore locals too agree that 'Shippies' or 'Gulfies' must have contributed to infrastructural development. Therefore significance difference is high and in favour of emigrants than locals. Most of the contributions to the village clubs are done by emigrants though natives also contribute in small quantities. Locals believe that emigrants too actively participate in club activities, joint social organizations like "Gaon Bhavanchho Ekvort" and "Seamen's Organization". Therefore there is a slight significant difference in opinions of locals and emigrant families. Thus the t-test value is 1.873 which is higher than 2.32, rejecting null hypothesis. In the remaining areas the perception of both groups is same (no significant difference is observed). Both groups believe that because of remittance economy there are availability of any banks and ATM services in the village. Financial aid is also provided to local school whenever needed. Some of the locals as well as emigrant families are at the opinion that the wealth earned in abroad is spent in politics to get involved in political activities, example contesting for Panchayat or Gram Sabha elections.

5.5 Conclusion

The growing importance of migratory flows within and between developing countries should be recognized, and catch hold the government and other stakeholders at the national and local levels to promote effective migration governance to support local development. Migration is therefore an opportunity and a challenge for development.

In modern day context, migration is a decisive process and today migration has brought remittance to the country of origin which has enhanced the quality of life. It has stimulated development but subsequently it has brought a great change in occupational structure. It has immensely affected the employment and lifestyle pattern of emigrants as well as locals. As influenced by emigrants, most of the locals have left their age old traditional activities and has diversified towards tertiary activities.

Today they prefer the younger generation to work in abroad for fast money and better status. There is a need to generate employment at local level using local population enabling them to earn decent earnings.

From the above study, it is apparent that emigrants learn skills that enable them to set up business, thereby developing the village. Further the investments by the emigrants are varied and more in the forms of savings and property. However they also give enormous donation to the village as social and religious service. Finally, it can be noted emigrants significantly contribute to the development of the village.

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lands. Incidents of exploitation of labours in West Asian countries are repeatedly reported in media, which insists to rethink about this mobility of people to earn money at the cost of even their lives.

The scenario of human resource mobility is relatively bitter in other South Asian states. Countries like Afghanistan, Nepal and Bhutan have their geographical limitation of being landlocked and hence their trend of human resource movement is different and non-comparable with that of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan. Besides, the problem of human resource management in Bangladesh is again different from that in Pakistan and Afghanistan due to political instability in the latter two countries.

South Asian region, being a developing and highly contrasting in terms of geographical, social, economic and political spheres, has immense potential to accommodate regional human resource and to streamline the possibility of intra-regional migration but there are lot of issues which need to be addressed before proceeding towards such humanitarian based idea.

This book is an effort to address various issues related to human resource mobility at regional level in general and country level in specific such as issues in India, Bangladesh and Nepal etc.

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Achievements and Implications

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Emigration to Middle East and Satisfaction Index: A Case Study of Goan Muslims, from Salcette Taluka

**Nandkumar Sawant, Bibi Aisha Shaik, Kailas Gokhale
and Sumata Shetkar**

Abstract

Migration as a phenomenon has its own historical genesis and complexities. Goa, a small state of Indian union, an erstwhile Portuguese colony experienced mass exodus of Catholic youth to different destination of the world since the sixteenth century. This legacy became a practiced and pronounced especially in the coastal areas or talukas of Goa. However, after the liberation in 1961, this trend continued subsequently with the liberation of many Afro-Asian countries, and oil boom in the Middle East, many Goans sought the fortune in these countries. Along with the Goan Catholics, the Muslims also paved their way. Hence Gulf became one of the most important destinations of Indian migration and contributor to remittances.

Here is an attempt which has been made to study the spatial mobility, their patterns and level of satisfaction. For this, 73 Muslim respondents have been surveyed from Salcette, a taluka of South Goa district, Goa. Further, a few case studies have been also undertaken to complement the work. Descriptive statistical techniques are used to interpret the data. Lee's model is being used to study to know the pull and push factors at the pace of destination and origin respectively. The study depicts that the most

CHANGING AND EXPANDING ROLE OF TEACHER IN HIGHER EDUCATION FROM 'INFORMATION DISPENSER' TO 'MANAGERS OF LEARNING'

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ABSTRACT:

Education system is undergoing transformation at a very fast pace globally. Most of the higher education institutions all over the world are focusing on 'quality' of education rather than 'quantity'. There is paradigm shift in making education more relevant rather than just awarding a degree. A lot of emphasis is laid on imparting education which enhances employability skills. Government has introduced multiple initiatives for improvising quality of education in the country. There are also quality checks and motivations for excellence through assessments and ranking initiatives by the government. With this paradigm shift of quality over quantity, the role of teachers in the higher education sector also needs to change to meet the demands of a new era. The present research is a case study which focuses on initiatives taken by Parvatibai Chowgule College, in Goa India, to help impart quality education. The present study throws a gainful insight on the changing and expanding role the teacher, in order to enable the institution to achieve its vision of quality enhancement of education. It emphasizes that the teacher in higher education institutes have to be multi-tasker with ten key competencies to impart quality education, which can then have cumulative impact on the overall scenario of quality in higher education institutions in India.

Keywords: *Pedagogies of teaching-learning, curriculum, skills.*

INTRODUCTION:

The biggest challenge confronting the higher education institutions (HEIs) in India is low employability of our graduates. Quality teaching needs HEIs to ensure that the education they offer meets the expectations of students and the requirements of employers, both today and for the future (*Hénard and Roseveare, 2012*). There are many reports on the challenges which face the higher education sectors in India. The basic problems facing higher education in the country includes inadequate infrastructure and facilities, large vacancies in faculty positions, low student enrolment rate, outdated teaching methods, declining research standards, unmotivated students, overcrowded classrooms and widespread geographic, ethnic and socio-economic imbalances (*Jahan KK and Selvarani, 2015*). Strategic vision and leadership is needed to address the issue of quality education and skill development and fully engage faculty in the potential offered by the new modes of teaching and learning (*Fernandes NV and Sawant NN, 2017*). This again was research at Chowgule college which suggested that employability skills can be inculcated and enhanced in the graduates, by multilevel intervention, and that the greatest onus of bringing transformation lies on the teachers and the 'teacher educators'. Thus there is major focus on making education more relevant in terms of increasing employment opportunities. The nation has embarked

upon initiating a number of development-linked strategies to promote quality in higher education. The HEIs ensures the quality of the educational process with the help of accreditation agencies established for the purpose. The main agency which accredits universities and colleges in general education is the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) established by the UGC in 1994. Various ranking methods like NIRF and IEI rank institutes based on academic, research performance and other parameters. These assessment and ranking systems help to facilitate collaborative work on quality assurance in higher education institutions. With these initiatives to check quality in HEIs, the role of teachers also needs to change drastically. In addition to being, first and foremost, a subject expert acquainted with ways to transmit knowledge, higher education teachers are now required to have effective pedagogical skills for delivering student learning outcomes. They also need to co-operate with students, colleagues from other departments, and with external stakeholders as members of a dynamic learning community. Considering this, the present study highlights and discusses the changing role of teachers in HEIs.

METHODOLOGY:

The present paper is outcome of progressive study, observations and interventions to improvise quality of education in Parvatibai Chowgule College, an autonomous, graduate



જાવનકશી

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मु. पो. तरडगाव, ता. फलटण, जि. सातारा
पिन- ४१५५२८, संपर्क नं.- ९६५७२१०९४४

प्रकाशक : शाश्वत पब्लिकेशन्स
प्लॉट नं. ८०/१३, मगदूम कॉलनी, पाचगाव
कोल्हापूर-४१६०१३
संपर्क नं.-९८८१६८८९६२

अक्षरजुळणी : दिपाली जाधव
मुखपृष्ठ : संदेश मिरजकर

प्रथमावृत्ती : नोव्हेंबर २०१७
मुद्रक : मंजुळा ऑफसेट, शाहूपुरी, कोल्हापूर

मूल्य : ४०० रुपये

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मुखपृष्ठ : संदेश मिरजकर

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मुद्रक : मंजुळा ऑफसेट, कोल्हापूर

मूल्य : ४०० रुपये



‘ग्रामीण साहित्याचे आद्य मानकरी ग. ल. ठोकळ’ हा लेख फार फार आवडला. ठोकळांच्या कथांविषयी पूर्वस्मृती जागृत होऊन आनंद वाटला.

—डॉ. नरेश कवडी, सोलापूर

दै. सकाळमधील ‘ग्रामीण व्यवसाय विकासासाठी स्वतंत्र यंत्रणा हवी’ हा प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ यांचा लेख अत्यंत अभ्यासपूर्ण असून ग्रामीण विभागाच्या विकासासाठी त्यांनी सुचवलेले उपाय फार महत्वाचे वाटतात.

—रमेश पोळ, जामगाव (पारनेर)

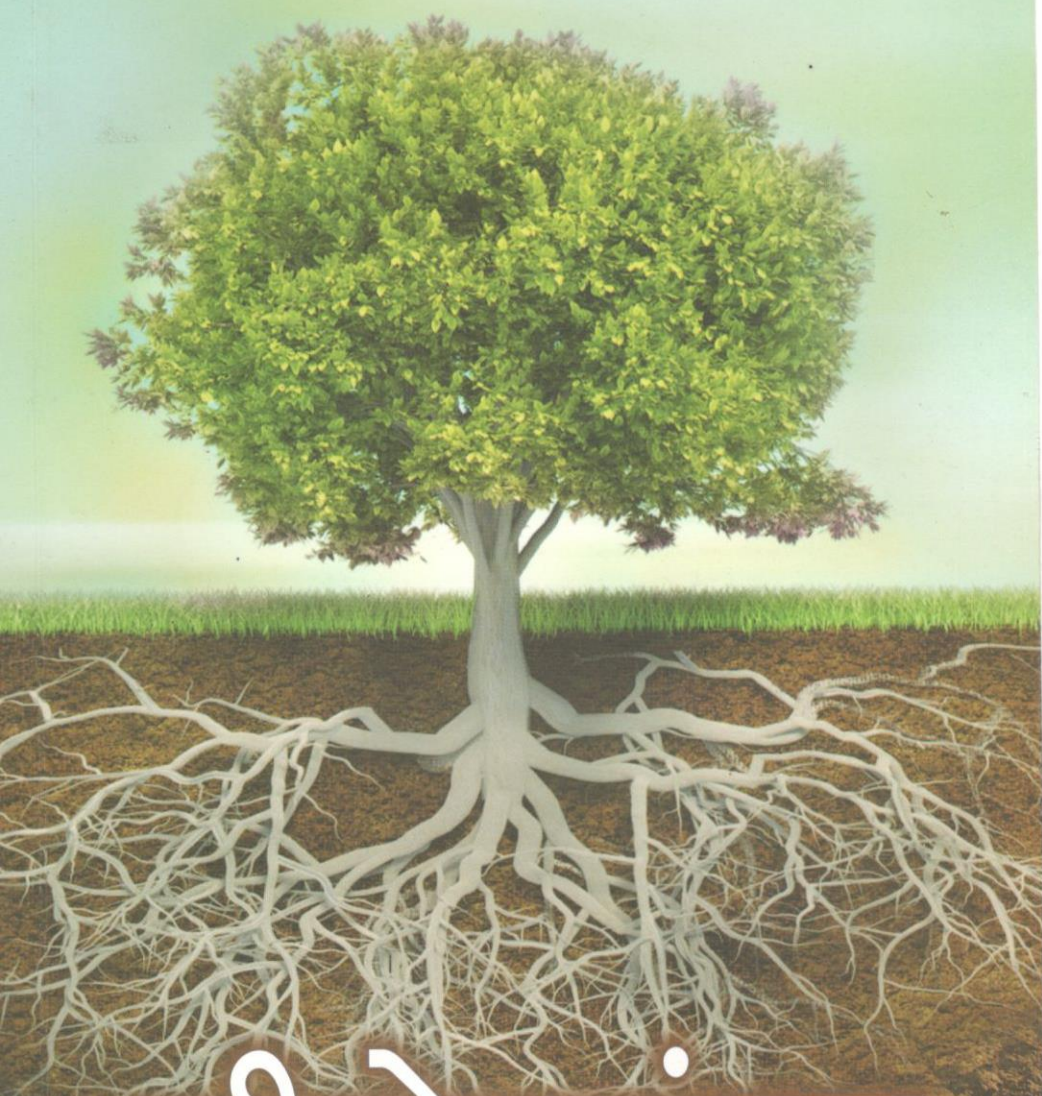
प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ यांचा ‘सहकारी चळवळ आणि ग्रामीण तरुण’ हा लेख वाचला. महत्वाच्या विषयाला या लेखामुळे चांगली चालना मिळाली. या विषयावरील चर्चा पुढे जायला हवी.

—का. वा. शिरसाठ, पिंपळगावतप्पा (अहमदनगर)

प्रा. अडसूळ यांचा ‘अच्युतराव पटवर्धन जन्मशताब्दी : काही अपेक्षा’ हा लेख वाचला. यापूर्वीही त्यांनी अच्युतरावांच्या कार्याचा वेध घेणारे लेख लिहिल्याचे स्मरते.

—पु. शि. नार्वेकर, कुळे—गोवा





સીમોલ્લંઘન

પ્રા. શ્રીકૃષ્ણ અડસૂલ

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मुखपृष्ठ : संदेश मिरजकर

प्रथमावृत्ती : नोव्हेंबर २०१७

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दै. तरुण भारतमधील (४-१-१९८०) 'कृषी संघटना काळाची गरज' हा तुमचा लेख वाचला. तुम्ही मांडलेले विचार अत्यंत अभ्यासपूर्ण आणि योग्य आहेत. तुमच्या विचारांशी मी पूर्ण सहमत आहे.

- डॉ. अ. वा. कुलकर्णी, अलिबाग

'बैलशक्ती राष्ट्रीय जीवनाशी निगडित' हा महाराष्ट्र टाईम्समधील लेख वाचला. माजी केंद्रीय कृषी राज्यमंत्री अण्णासाहेब शिंदे यांच्या विचारांशी तुम्ही केलेला प्रतिवाद फार अभ्यासपूर्ण आहे. तुमचे मनःपूर्वक अभिनंदन.

- मनोहर कुलकर्णी, तरुण भारत, पुणे

दै. गांवकरीच्या कृषिसाधनमधील 'साखर व्यवसायास स्थैर्य मिळणे आवश्यक' हा तुमचा लेख वाचला. हा लेख खरोखरीच योग्य माहितीच्या आधारे असून अत्यंत अभ्यासपूर्ण असा आहे. असे अभ्यासपूर्ण लेख सतत वाचायला मिळावेत.

- धनराज लालचंद छाजेड, दाभाडी, मालेगाव, नाशिक

प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ यांचा 'सहकार चळवळ आणि ग्रामीण तरुण' हा लेख अत्यंत मेहनतीने, कळकळीने लिहिलेला वाटला. आजच्या तरुणांचे चित्रण त्यांनी शब्दांत उभे केले आहे. अभ्यासपूर्ण लेखाबद्दल धन्यवाद.

- उदय ए. सोनावणे, औरंगाबाद



FUNDAMENTALS IN ENVIRONMENTAL BIOTECHNOLOGY



U.M.X.SANGODKAR
UMA PATIL, MASUR



Environmental Biotechnology is a fairly recent discipline that has emerged as a result of developments made in the field of life sciences, particularly in the area of Molecular Biology.

This book addresses the needs of students studying Biotechnology, while also ensuring that sufficient technical knowledge is provided in the emerging field of Environmental Sciences. In addition, the book will also be useful to teachers of these subjects at the secondary and tertiary levels. The authors have endeavored to highlight current developments within the book, and have a concern of the authors' personal experiences while teaching these subjects. The book, thus, seeks to elevate the students' understanding of Life Sciences, including that of Biochemistry, Microbiology and other related subjects.



U.M.X. Sangodkar is Professor of Biotechnology at Goa University, India, till 2014. Dr. Sangodkar obtained his PhD degree in Microbiology in the year 1981 from University of Bombay after getting his Master's degree in Biochemistry as well as in Microbiology from the same University. After completing post-doctoral research fellow in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology from the University of London, Great Britain, University of Illinois, USA, and Yamaguchi University, Japan, he served as research microbiologist at the US Environmental Protection Agency, USA before joining as Professor of Biotechnology on an invitation from Goa University to establish teaching and research facilities in Biotechnology there. He founded the post-graduate Department of Biotechnology at Goa University and served as its founding head. He has published several research articles in national and international scientific journals of Biotechnology.



Uma Patil Masur, Head of Department of Botany at the Panjabrao Chavvan College of Arts and Sciences, Goa, India. Dr. Masur obtained her MPhil in the subject of Marine Microbiology in the year 2004 from Goa University after clearing an M Phil in Botany from the same university. She has worked as a senior teacher as well as a researcher in life sciences and Botany. She has completed UGC and DHR sanctioned research projects and has presented and published several papers at state, national and international level symposia. She is a member of the Technical Support Group formed by the Goa State Biotechnology Board in Goa, India.



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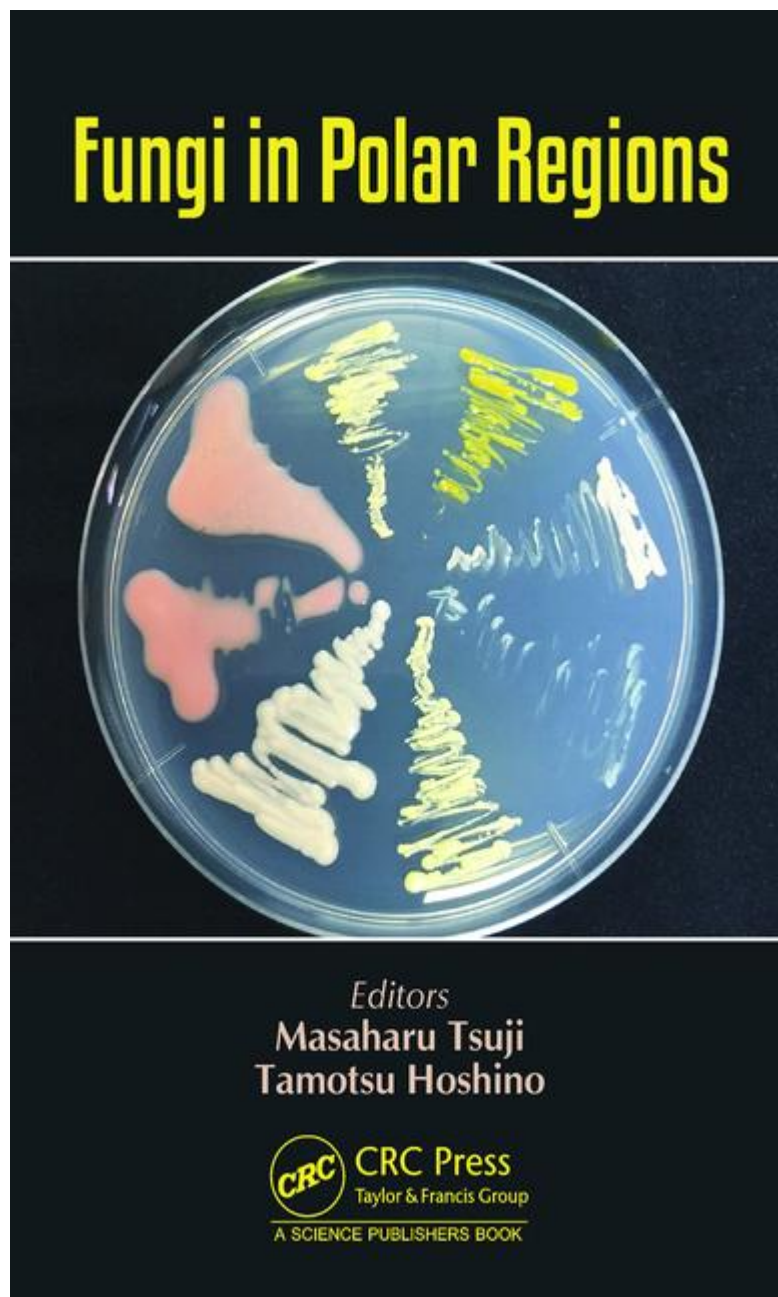
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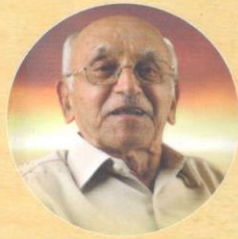
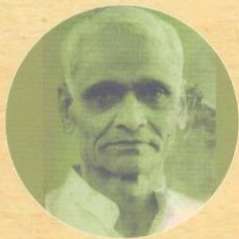


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प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ

“गोवा आणि महाराष्ट्राच्या सांस्कृतिक अनुबंधाचे प्रतिबिंब”

प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ हे एक आदर्श शिक्षक-प्राध्यापक म्हणून जसे सुपरिचित आहेत त्याचप्रमाणे साहित्यिक, समीक्षक म्हणूनही त्यांनी मोठा नावलौकिक संपादन केलेला आहे. ते जसे विद्यार्थीप्रिय अध्यापक आहेत त्याचप्रमाणे साहित्यिक-समीक्षक आहेत त्याहीपेक्षा अधिक, सामाजिक क्षेत्रात आत्यंतिक निष्ठेने, तळमळीने कार्य करणारे कार्यकर्ते आहेत. प्रखर सामाजिक जाणिवेने, सामाजिक क्षेत्रात ते चार दशके कार्यरत कसे आहेत त्याचे उत्तम आणि वास्तव प्रतिबिंब त्यांच्या ‘माणिकमोती’ या पुस्तकात पडलेले आपणास दिसून येते.

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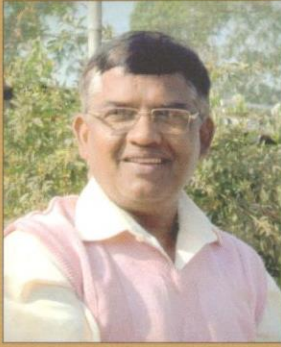
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प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसूळ

‘अघोरपंथी’ ही तुमची ‘शब्दालय’ दिवाळी अंकातील कथा वाचली. कथेच्या प्रारंभापासून अखेरपर्यंत मन अक्षरशः गुंतून गेले होते. अघोरपंथीयांच्या जीवनासंबंधातील इतकी सूक्ष्म माहिती माझ्या वाचनात प्रथमच आली. या कथेची कादंबरी होईल इतका ऐवज या कथेत सामावलेला आहे. तुम्ही अशा नाविन्यपूर्ण विषयावर कथालेखन करावे ही विनंती.

-प्रा. अकल्पिता राऊत देसाई (समीक्षक, गोवा)

‘यस्मिन’ ही तुमची ‘शब्दकुसुम’ मधील कथा खूप आवडली. अनेक वाचकांनी तसेच नामवंत कथाकारांनी तुमची कथा अत्यंत आवडल्याचे कळवले आहे. वेगळा विषय, साधी निवेदशैली व लेखनगर्भ एकात्मता भवितव्यात तुम्ही वेगळ्या प्रकारचे कथालेखन करू शकाल याचे आश्वासन देते

- हर्षवर्धन कोळसेकर (संपादक, शब्दकुसुम)

तुम्ही पाठवलेल्या ‘किनारा’ या दिवाळी अंकातील तुमची ‘लागीर’ - ही कथा वाचली. या कथेत तुम्ही जो विषय मांडला, त्याप्रकारचे अनेक विषय ग्रामीण विभागात, खेड्यापाड्यात लोकांच्या चर्चेत असतात. असे अनेकविध विषय तुमच्या कथांचे विषय व्हावेत ही अपेक्षा.

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Core Python

Mahesh P. Matha

A Comprehensive
Study

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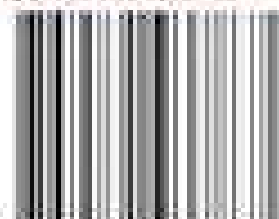
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Today, Python is widely used in the IT industry in various sectors like Data Visualization, Statistical Computing, and Machine Learning etc. It is used by researchers in academics and industry. It is used in colleges while teaching programming to students. The aim of my book is to assist the reader in making a detailed and comprehensive study of Core Python. The book begins by introducing the reader to Python. It discusses the features of Python and teaches him how to install it on his machine. It elaborates on the different ways of executing Python code, explains the components of a typical Python program and the importance of indentation in a Python program. It discusses Python's basic data types. It describes the operators of Python in detail. It deals with branching, looping and the built-in collections of Python. It explains the concept of functions. After discussing the fundamentals of functions, it discusses arbitrary number of arguments and arbitrary number of keyword arguments in functions. The concepts of recursion, call by object reference, lambda functions, higher order functions and variable scopes are discussed. It deals with object-oriented programming in Python. It explains iterators, modules, packages, date, time and math and discusses the exception-handling mechanisms of Python. The concepts of strings and file-handling are discussed in detail. It deals with NumPy arrays. Lastly it explains the application of Python in the field of Data Visualization and Statistical Computing and briefly discusses other uses.

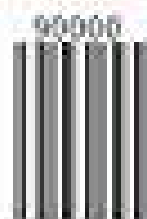


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‘इन्ना की आवाज’ और रंगमंच

- प्रा. प्रदीप जटाळ

साहित्यिक विधाओं में नाटक सबसे सशक्त मानी जानेवाली विधा है। जो जनमानस में गहरी पैठ जमाकर अपना प्रभाव डालती है। सामान्य जनता से सीधी बात करने का कारगर तरीका नाटक होता है। असगर वज़ाहत इसी तरह के नाटककार हैं जो आम जनता से सीधी बात करते हैं। उनके नाटकों के विषय सामाजिकता के साथ रंगमंचीय के दृष्टि से सफल होते हैं। वे अपने नाटकों में अभिजात वर्ग के खिलाफ आवाज उठाते हैं। धर्म के नाम पर चल रहे पाखंड का पर्दा फाड़ देते हैं तो कहीं समकालीन जीवन और उसकी समस्याओं को मुखरित करते हैं। उनका प्रसिद्ध नाटक ‘जिस लाहौर नई देख्या ओ जम्याइ नई’ नाटक में मानवीय संबंध देश, धर्म, जाति एवं संप्रदाय आदि से बड़े होते हैं यह जताकर धार्मिक सहिष्णुता पर बल देने का प्रयास किया है। कहीं-कहीं हास्य व्यंग्य के माध्यम से सामाजिक मुद्दों को सामने लाते हैं और आभिजात्य संस्कृति पर व्यंग्य करते हैं। कुल मिलाकर देखा जाए तो असगर वज़ाहत के जनवादी चेतना के संवाहक हैं।

असगर वज़ाहत ने आरंभ में नाटकों की विषयवस्तु के रूप में इतिहास और लोककथाओं का आधारित ‘फिरंगी लौट आए’, ‘इन्ना की आवाज’ और ‘अकि’ आदि नाटक आते हैं। ‘इन्ना की आवाज’ एक मध्य एशिया की लोककथा पर आधारित दूसरा नाटक है। यह नाटक कुल तेरह दृश्यों में विभाजित है। इसकी प्रस्तुति ‘नेशनल स्कूल ऑफ ड्रामा’ से निकले अनिल चौधरी ने पंकज कपूर, नीना गुप्ता और दीपक केजरीवाल आदि अभिनेताओं को लेकर की थी। इसका मंचन उस समय बहुत ही प्रभावशाली रहा। ‘इन्ना की आवाज’ एक प्रकार से प्रतीकात्मक नाटक है। इसमें चित्रित प्रसंग एवं परिस्थितियाँ भी प्रतीकात्मक हैं। नाटक का प्रमुख पात्र इन्ना भी सामान्य जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करता नजर आता है। प्रस्तुत नाटक में इन्ना को समरकन्द के बाज़ार से खरीदा जाता है। उसे एक बहुत ही मेहनती और सलीके से काम करनेवाला गुलाम के रूप में चित्रित किया गया है। दारोगा का फसी से कथन है- “मैंने अपनी जिंदगी में सुल्तान के लिए हजारों

गुलाम खरीदे हैं। लेकिन आज तक मुझे इन्ना जैसा गुलाम नहीं मिला। हर काम को इतने सलीके से करता है कि उसकी पीठ पर पड़ने के लिए मेरा कोड़ा तरस गया।” (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 46) इन्ना हरदम दूसरों की मदद के लिए तैयार रहता है। लोगों को खाना खिलाना, घोड़ों को पानी पिलाना उसका नित्य का काम है। फसी का कथन है- “मैंने उसे हमेशा हर आदमी के लिए सब कुछ कर देने को तैयार पाया है। उसने बीसियों बार मुझे अपना खाना खिलाया है। अगर उसका साथ न होता तो मैं मर ही जाता। रात गये तक उन घोड़ों को पानी पिलाता रहता है जो समरकन्द और बुखारा से से पत्थरों की गाड़ियाँ खींचकर लाते हैं। मैंने उसे कई बार कहा कि घोड़ों को पानी पिलाने के लिए दूसरे गुलाम हैं लेकिन वह मेरी नहीं सुनता हर काम खुद...।” (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 46) साथ ही इन्ना चरवाहों का गीत गाता है। उसकी आवाज से लोगों को अजीब-सा रुहानी सुकून मिलता है। इतना ही नहीं बरसात में गाड़ी खींचते हुए घोड़े फिसलकर न गिरे इसलिए वह खुद अपना बोरिया-बिस्तर चिथड़े-चिथड़े कर चढ़ाई के रास्ते पर डालता है। यथा- “म...मैं... घोड़ों को पानी पिलाया करता था। रात में झोपड़ों के सामने गाड़ियाँ निकलतीं, चढ़ाई पड़ती थी, एक दिन पानी बरसा मैंने सोचा गोदे जब आएंगे तो फिसलेंगे मैंने अपना बोरिया-बिस्तर चिथड़े-चिथड़े किया चढ़ाई पर डाल दिया...।” (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 54) उसकी आवाज में बेपनाह ताकत और कोशिश है।

प्रस्तुत नाटक की शुरुआत सुल्तान ने बीस साल पहले जिस महल को बनाने का हुक्म दिया था, वह बनकर तैयार हो जाता है और उस महल के दरवाजे पर केवल सुल्तान का नाम लिखना है। परंतु सुल्तान का नाम बार-बार लिखा जाने के बावजूद कोई करिश्मा हो जाता है कि सुल्तान का नाम अपने आप मिट जाता है और उसके स्थान पर इन्ना का नाम आकार लेता है। अर्थात् सुल्तान का नाम मिट जाना और इन्ना का नाम खुद-ब-खुद उभरकर आ जाना यह दर्शाता है कि सही मायने में आम जनता का मसीहा और सुल्तान इन्ना ही है। परंतु सुल्तान को यह बात बिल्कुल भी रास नहीं आती। उसे लगता है कि समरकन्द के बाजार से कौड़ियों के दाम खरीदा गया यह गुलाम सुल्ताने आलम की बरावरी कैसे कर सकता है। सुल्तान को बहुत गुस्सा आता है और वह वजीरे आजम को इन्ना का कत्ल करने का हुक्म देता है लेकिन वजीरे आजम के समझाने पर कि इन्ना आवाम में बहुत ही प्रिय है। उसे देखने दूर-दूर से लोग आते हैं। तब सुल्तान के सामने कुछ तथ्य आते हैं। वजीरे आजम का सुल्तान के साथ संवाद है- “सुल्ताने आलम, दूरदराज से लाखों लोग इन्ना को देखने आते हैं। उसके झोपड़े के चारों

तरफ भीड़ लगी रहती है। वे लोग इन्ना की सिर्फ एक झलक पाने के लिए बेताब रहते हैं (ठहरकर) अगर उस वक्त उनसे इन्ना उनका सिर भी मांगे तो वे दे सकते हैं। गनीमत यही है हुजूर कि इन्ना ने अभी तक उनसे कुछ मांगा नहीं। इन्ना अब सिर्फ एक आदमी नहीं रहा गया है खुदाबंद।" (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 52, 53) यह सुनकर सुल्तान बहुत गुम्मा होता है और चिंतित भी। उसे लगता है इन्ना उसके खिलाफ बगावत कर रहा है और उसे कुयल देना चाहिए। परंतु हालत को देखते हुए वजीरे आजम उसे समझाता है कि ऐसा कुछ करने से आवाम में बगावत भड़क सकती है। इसलिए इस स्थिति को लड़ाई से नहीं दिलोदिमाग से हल करना चाहिए। वजीरे आजम का सुल्तान से संवाद है- "सुल्ताने आलम कुछ लड़ाइयां मैदाने- जंग में लड़ी जाती हैं और कुछ लड़ाइयों के फैसेले दिलोदिमागों में होते हैं। इन्ना के जिस्म पर नहीं उसके दिल पर वार होना चाहिए सरकार।" (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 53) लाख कोशिश के बावजूद भी इन्ना का नाम दरवाजे से नहीं मिटता।

सुल्तान समझ जाता है कि जब तक इन्ना में इंसानियत रहेगी तब तक महल के दरवाजे से उसका नाम नहीं मिट सकता इसलिए वह षड्यंत्र रचता है जिससे न इन्ना वाकिफ है न आम जनता। वह मल्का को इन्ना के पास भेजता है। वह भी बड़ी चालाकी से इन्ना को यह कहती है कि तुम अगर वजीरे आजम का ओहदा स्वीकार करते हो तो आवाम की जिंदगी और बेहतर कर सकते हो। मल्का का इन्ना से संवाद स्पष्ट है- "बात बहुत साफ हैं इन्ना। तुम जो काम करना चाहते हो उसे करने के मौके तुम्हें फराहन किये जा रहे हैं। अगर तुम्हारे दिल में खिदमत का जज्बा है तो तुम लाखों लोगों कि ख्वाहिशात को पूरा कर सकते हो, उनकी जिंदगी बेहतर बना सकते हो सोचो इन्ना ये कोई मामूली काम नहीं है।" (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 58) इस तरह मल्का राजनीतिक दांवपेच में सफल भी हो जाती हैं और मजबूरन इन्ना को पद स्वीकार करना पड़ता है। यहाँ पर देखा जा सकता है कि राजनीति कितनी धिनौनी होती है। इन्ना जैसे सामान्य व्यक्ति को उसके अच्छे कार्य के कारण जब आम जनता उसे अपना मसीहा मानने लगती है तब यही बात सियासत के नुमाइन्दों का सिरदर्द बन जाती है। तब यही सियासी लोग उसे तुरंत खतरा समझकर या तो रास्ते से अलग करते हैं या फिर उसे अपने साथ कर लेते हैं और हमेशा के लिए उसकी आवाज को दबा देते हैं।

राजनीति की यह बहुत बुरी आदत रही है कि एक बार व्यवस्था का मुकुट धारण करने पर वह सबसे पहले आपके मनुष्यत्व को समाप्त कर देती है। इंसानियत एवं अपनत्व को दूर कर देती है और उसकी जगह अधिकार लिप्सा, सत्ता का भोग

एवं मोह उस पर हावी हो जाता है और वह अमानवीय कृत्य करने लगता है। सत्ता जब इंसान पर हावी हो जाती है तब वह अपने रिश्ते नाते सब भूल जाता है। किसी की परवाह नहीं करता। वरना अपनी मंजिल तक पहुँचने की अदम्य इच्छा और अधिक प्रबल हो जाती है। इन्ना के साथ भी यही होता है। इच्छा के विरुद्ध वजीरे आजम का ओहदा प्राप्त करने पर भी इन्ना का आवाम के प्रति वही विचार रहता है। वह लगातार दारोगा को आवाम की भलाई के लिए कदम उठाने के लिए कहता है परंतु इन्ना यह नहीं जानता था कि उसके आदेश की कोई अहमियत नहीं है। वह तो केवल कठपुतली आजम बन कर रह जाता है। व्यवस्था इन्ना की आवाज को मार देती है। पहले पहल वह आवाम की भलाई करता नज़र आता है परंतु उसके आदेश पर किसी प्रकार का कोई अमल नहीं किया जाता। उसके आदेश के बावजूद आवाम पर जुल्म ढाया जाता है और यह कहकर कि यह वजीरे आजम इन्ना का आदेश है। उसे राज्य की आवाम की तकलीफों से बेखबर रखा जाता है। फसी इन्ना को मिलने आता है और उससे सारी हकीकत बयां करता है- “इन्ना, तुम अगर हुक्म देते हो कि प्यासे आदमी को पानी पिलाया जाये तो तुम्हारे सिपाही उसे नदी में गर्क कर देते हैं। तुम्हारे इस हुक्म पर कि आवाम सेहतमंद नजर आए, तुम्हारे सिपाहियों ने पीट-पीट कर उसके जिस्म इतने सूजा दिये कि वो सेहतमंद नजर आने लगे। उन्होंने लोगों को लोहे के जूते पहना दिये कि वो चल-फिर ही न सके। इन्ना तुम्हारे जलाये हुए चिराग से मुल्क में आग लग गई है।” (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 73) अब वह नित्य शराब में डूबा और नर्तकियों के बीच घिरा रहता है। पूरी तरह उसे विलासी बनाया जाता है। जो पहले दूसरों का दुःख बाँटता था मदद के लिए हर दम तत्पर रहता था वह अब उसी आवाम के खिलाफ हुक्म देने से आवाम पहले से अधिक पीड़ा सहती है। सत्ता के मद में आकर उसने आवाम का इतना शोषण किया कि वह मनुष्य नहीं बल्कि पिशाच बन गया और अपने हुक्म से बेकसूर लोगों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया। सुल्तान इन्ना से कहता है- “नहीं इन्ना, तुमने उससे ज्यादा किया है। हमने अपनी पूरी जिंदगी में जितने लोगों को सजा दी है, उतने लोगों को तो तुमने दो साल में मौत के घाट उतार दिया है।” (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 74) इसी के चलते उसके भीतर की इंसानियत धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो गयी और महल के दरवाजे से इन्ना का नाम मिट गया।

सुल्तान अपने मकसद में सफल हो जाता है। वह जानता था कि आवाम के मन में इन्ना के प्रति प्रेम जब तक मिट नहीं जाता तब तक महल के दरवाजे से उसका नाम भी नहीं मिट सकता था। इसलिए अपने षड्यंत्र में फंसाकर उसी के

द्वारा आवाम पर अत्याचार करवाए। आखिरकार सुल्तान अपने इरादों में कामयाब हुआ। इन्ना का नाम हमेशा के लिए दरवाजे से मिट गया। इन्ना का नाम दरवाजे से मिट जाना उसकी इंसानियत का हैवानियत में बदल जाना है। अंत में सुल्तान उससे जबरदस्ती वजीरे आजम का ओहदा छीन लेता है। अब इन्ना न तो इन्ना रह जाता है न वजीर। सुल्तान का संवाद है- "अब तुम न इन्ना हो न हमारे वजीरे आजम। तुम कुछ भी नहीं हो इन्ना। अब तुम गा भी नहीं सकते, चरवाहों का वह नगमा जिसे सुनकर लोग तुम्हारे दीवाने हो जाया करते थे गाओ, गाकर देखो। गाओ कोशिश करो।" (इन्ना की आवाज - असगर वज़ाहत, पृष्ठ- 77) इस तरह इन्ना के पास सुविधापरस्त जिंदगी तो है पर आवाज नहीं रहती जिससे वह चरवाहों के गीत गाता था। उसकी हालत 'घोबी का कुत्ता घर का न घाट का' जैसी हो जाती है।

समय-समय पर पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था ने सामान्य जनता को पंगु एवं निर्जीव बनाने की बराबर कोशिश की है। जब-जब आम जनता से कोई जन प्रतिनिधि के रूप में उभरने की कोशिश करता है। तब तब व्यवस्था में बैठे लोगों में डर पैदा हुआ है। जन प्रतिनिधि प्रस्थापित लोगों के लिए खतरा बन जाता है। उन्हें इस बात का डर रहता है की कहीं ये जनप्रतिनिधि के रूप में नया नेतृत्व बनकर न उभरे। जिससे उनकी सत्ता को खतरा हो। ऐसी स्थिति में वे तमाम प्रकार के षड्यंत्र रचते हैं और उन्हें अपने रगमें से हमेशा के लिए हटा देते हैं या फिर सत्ता का लालच देकर अपना पालतू कुत्ता बना देते हैं। नाटक में चित्रित सुल्तान भी एक महत्याकांक्षी एवं निरंकुश शासक है। वह किसी भी कीमत पर आवाम पर अपना अधिकार जताना चाहता है और अपने वर्चस्व को बनाए रखने की कोशिश करता है।

निष्कर्षतः कहा जा सकता है कि 'इन्ना की आवाज' नाटक के माध्यम से नाटककार ने राजनिक क्षेत्र में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार एवं निरंकुश शासक द्वारा मानवीय मूल्यों की हो रही हत्या को दिखाने का प्रयास किया है। साथ ही आम आदमी को राजनीतिक षड्यंत्र में फँसाकर उसका अस्तित्व मिटाने का प्रयास किस तरह किया जाता है इसका उत्तम उदाहरण है और तो और इस नाटक से यह भी सिद्ध हो जाता है कि राजनीति में जननायक और ईमानदार व्यक्ति सबसे बड़ा खतरा होता है।



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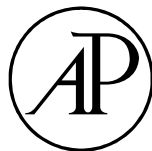
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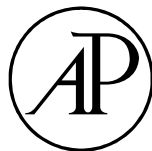
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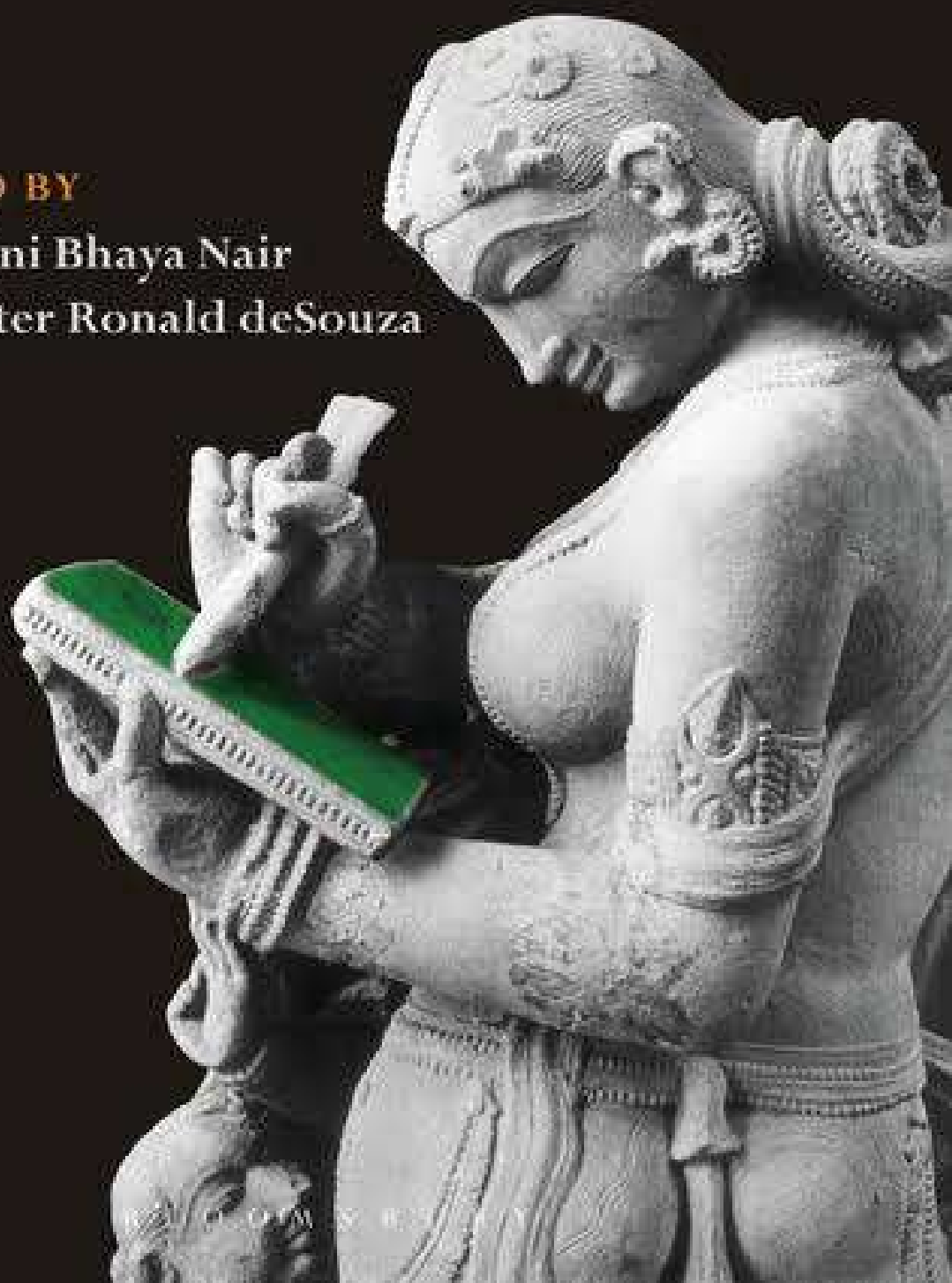
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Rukmini Bhaya Nair
and Peter Ronald deSouza



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MADA, NALL (MĀD, NĀL)

Alito Siqueira and Asawari Nayak

In Konkani, the word used for the coconut tree is *mada* and the coconut fruit is called *nall*, which is derived from the Dravidian root *neera* (literally, water; and thereby meaning 'fruit containing water'). The coconut tree is the state tree of Goa. Although it is also an important crop in other states of South India such as Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, in Goa (as perhaps in other regions too) it has a strong sociocultural significance.

Culturally, *mada* is regarded as one of the members of the Goan family and is often thought of as being one of the children (perhaps a son, since *mada* is masculine). When a coconut tree that is planted around one's house grows to be lush and healthy, it is believed that the family too will blossom, in terms of lineage and economic status. Because of the cultural importance of this tree, a Goan would hesitate to even think of chopping a coconut tree down and would only settle to do so if there is no other alternative.

The *mada* and the *nall* are also very much present in the religious events of the locals. Traditionally, a new Goan mother is expected to start the naming ceremony of her child by watering a coconut tree on the twelfth day after the birth of the child and take blessings from it. Here, the coconut tree may be thought of as the ancestor of the family and a fertility symbol. Similarly, in Goan Catholic rituals, during *ros* (a pre-wedding ceremony), coconut milk is applied to the bride and the groom by the family members while singing songs that bless the couple.

The *nall* is also a culturally significant object. Its appearance is likened to a human head because of its shape, fibrous 'hairy' exterior (*coir*) and the three 'eyes'. In Goan folklore, the coconut is supposed to represent God (some believe it looks like Lord Shiva since he also has three eyes) and also an ancestor of the family. Traditionally, a coconut was also used as a juristic symbol, that is, one was made to swear an oath on a coconut.

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MELA (MĒLĀ)

Chandan Gowda

A *mela* usually refers to a large religious fair. It is a place for commerce too: various kinds of goods are bought and sold here. And it is a spectacle to behold and rejoice in. A random coming together of people, though, does not bring about a *mela*. Indeed, a *mela* happens in a designated place at a specified time. And the latter details are known to the participants

Contributors

Antony Arul Valan is a graduate student with the Department of English at Ashoka University, India, and formerly senior editor at Orient BlackSwan, an academic publishing house.

Anushka Rajesh Patel is a PhD candidate in clinical psychology, focusing on trauma-related sequelae, at the University of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

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Ashley Tellis is a teacher of English and gender studies, editor and journalist.

Ashok Thakur, currently an honorary professor at Panjab University, Chandigarh, belongs to the 1977 batch of the Indian Administrative Service. He retired as Education Secretary, Government of India.

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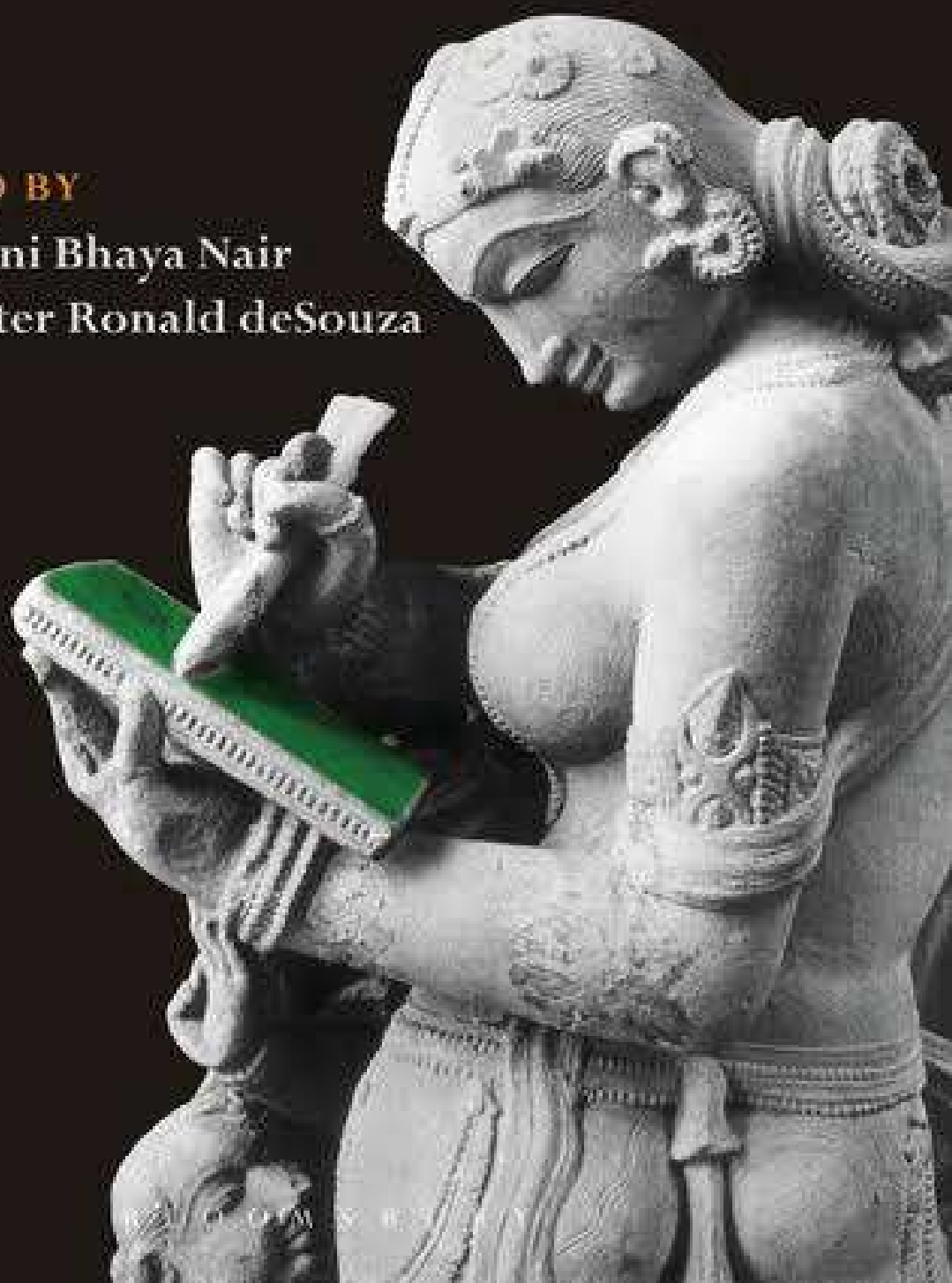
Bhalchandra Nemade is a Marathi writer, poet, critic and linguistic scholar from Maharashtra, India. His debut novel was *Kosala* (1963), and he is a recipient of the Sahitya Akademi and Jnanpith awards.

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Rukmini Bhaya Nair
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SOGADU (SOGĀRŪ)

N. Manu Chakravarthy

The Kannada word *sogadu* means the quintessential quality, flavour, temper of whatever is linked with it. *Sogadu* is used to foreground the inherent nature of a land, a language (to mean the richness of its idiom) and even extends to include agricultural produce (food grains, fruits and vegetables). It draws attention to the uniqueness and vitality of communities and individuals.

Sogadu could also be used to strongly indicate the heterogeneous nature of all elements – animate and inanimate – and, because of the resonances of diversity and uniqueness it carries, the word helps imply resistance to easy classifications and categorizations that come from homogenizing attitudes. However, even as it points to the uniqueness of all temporal elements, *sogadu* works horizontally to avoid any kind of privileging of any single entity. It is inclusive and is not exclusionary in any sense.

Contemporary cultural discourses in Kannada deploy the word *sogadu* to open up larger questions that resist notions of ‘purity’ of caste, religion, linguistic expressions, food habits, music, dance and other forms of artistic expression. ‘Sogadu’ could be regarded as a concept that confronts dominant stereotypes as regards the sociocultural contexts of divergent communities.

SUSEGAD (SUSSEGĀD)

Alito Siqueira and Asawari Nayak

The *Rajhauns New Generation Konkani-English Illustrated Dictionary* defines the Konkani adjective *susegad* as a word used to describe a person (a situation or place) that is calm, content or ‘at peace’. The word is from the Portuguese *sossego*. Other derivatives include the noun *susheg*, which means ‘rest’, ‘calm’ and ‘peace’; the verb *susheg ghevap*, meaning ‘to take rest’.

Susegad is often used as an epithet for Goa and Goans within the Indian context. The tourism industry also promotes this representation and presents it as one of Goa’s chief selling qualities. In doing so, it appeals to visitors/tourists who want to escape the clamour of their busy lives. As a state of being, Susegado is often used as the antonym of a noisy, industrial, urban, harried life. Susegad is also used as a sobriquet for the Goan way of life within the global (predominantly Western) discourse of tourism. In his article ‘You can do anything in Goa, India’, Bandyopadhyay elaborates on this by quoting an excerpt from the Marika McAdam’s work on Goa called *Lonely Planet*: ‘Spend any time trying to figure Goa out, and you will get no closer to a tangible answer. Instead, surrender to the spirit of susegad – of relaxing and enjoying life while you can – by accepting that Goa is not so much a state of Indian but a state of mind ... a state of simply “being”’. Bandyopadhyay further argues by saying that, often, such touristic representations are largely orientalist, reflecting a colonial fantasy of India (or Goa)

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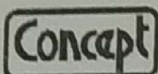
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Mining in Goa: Environmental Issues and Challenges—Post-Ban on the Path of Recovery

Nandkumar Sawant

Introduction

Land is a resource of colossal importance for the survival and sustenance of all the nature's bounty in general, and humankind in specific. Over the ages man has excelled in tapping the immense potential of land resource for his benefit. However, the demands are infinite and the resources on the contrary are limited. Increased pressure on land resources has eventually degraded the quality and quantity of land (FAO, 2012). Land cover has been undergoing changes over the years, but in recent times, the transformation is unrestrained and haphazard.

Tourism and mining have been the major contributors to the Goa's State Domestic Product (SDP) along with agriculture, fishing and other allied activities. The mid land region and the foot hills have rich deposits of minerals. It is endowed with a number of mineral resources like Iron ore, manganese and bauxite that are the major minerals of economic importance in addition to other minerals (including minor minerals) like limestone, clay, basalt, lateritic and river sand. This geographic region has major traversing rivers, namely two major being Zuari and Mandovi and many other small rivers. The eastern side, is flanked by the Western Ghats, accommodating 4 Wildlife Sanctuaries and 1 National Park, truly store house of biodiversity.

Geographically, Goa is divided into three physiographic divisions: The coastal plains, Midland Plateau and the Mountainous region. The coastal plains at the backdrop, have the beaches interspersed with headlands in the west. The midland region, mainly consisting of talukas like Bicholim, Sanguem, Quepem, Sattari and Dharbandora, are the agricultural hearth but also store house of minerals. The Shayadris, the part of Western Ghats in the east, rich in biodiversity are one of the Hotspots of the world.

Objective

Mining has been in prominence during the regime of the Portuguese during the early 1940's, eventually the exploitation accelerated over the decades and reached the pinnacle in first decade of this century. This has led to land use changes that have negatively affected the ecological balance and posed threat to its natural vegetation. In this context, the present research aims to understand mining nexus environment in the State of Goa.

Therefore the objectives are stated as:

- a. To understand the mining in Goa.
- b. Mining in Goa and its impact on the forest cover.

3.1 Methodology and Data Source

The following research is based on culmination of primary and secondary data—Though the study is largely based on secondary data sources which include Governmental as well as Non-Governmental publications but there is considerable dependence on primary data too.

For assessment of Landuse/Landcover the following satellite data for Sanguem talukas of South Goa District was used. The details are as follows:

Month and Year	Satellite	Sensor	Resolution
January 2005	Landsat 7	Enhanced Thematic Mapper Plus (ETM+)	30 m
January 2016	Landsat 8	Operational Land Imager (OLI)	30 m

Further, ArcGIS 10.1, ERDAS Imagine 9.2 and Microsoft Office 2007 and Microsoft Office Excel 2007 software were used. Both supervised and unsupervised classification was used.

With the reference of primary data, questionnaire based survey and personal interviews were undertaken in the mining village of Codli, Sanguem taluka, Goa. The number of respondents administered was 84. The purpose was to extort perceptions of the local populace towards environment. The sample consist of locals of diverse occupations - mining, agriculture and other sectors. Further, to get finer details, personnel interviews were also conducted.

4.1 Discussion

Overview of Mining in Goa.

Though the presence of mineral ores in Goa was known since ancient times, mining activity on a commercial scale started in Goa at the end of the Second War II. Amongst all the mineral ores found, the iron ore contributes the bulk of the production.

The first export of 100 tonnes was in 1947. The figure rose to a million tonnes by 1954, 10 million tonnes by 1971, and 13-15 million tonnes in the 1980s. Iron ore export in 2012 reached a whopping 52-55 million tonnes per year. The export volume accordingly showed exponentially upward growth over the years, thereby making Goa a major iron ore exporting State, where over 60 per cent of India's iron ore export share was contributed by Goa. In terms of foreign exchange reserves it accounted for nearly Rs. 1000 crore per year. Iron ore mining thereby became the major extractive industry in Goa.

Some of the Salient Features of Mining in Goa

- (a) Mining belt stretches 65 kms from south-west to the north-west covering about

700 square kms (Central Pollution Control Board, 2008). All the mines in Goa are concentrated in small area of five midland talukas of the State, namely Bicholim, Sattari, Dharbandora, Sanguem and Quepem. (Fig. 16.1) In 2011, there were 336 mining leases (concessions) in the State, over an area of nearly 24,168 hectares comprising 8 to 9 per cent of the Goa's geographical area (Directorate of Mines, 2011). From the environmental perspective, all these mines are located along the foothills of Shayadris, a part of Western Ghats, the store house of biodiversity.

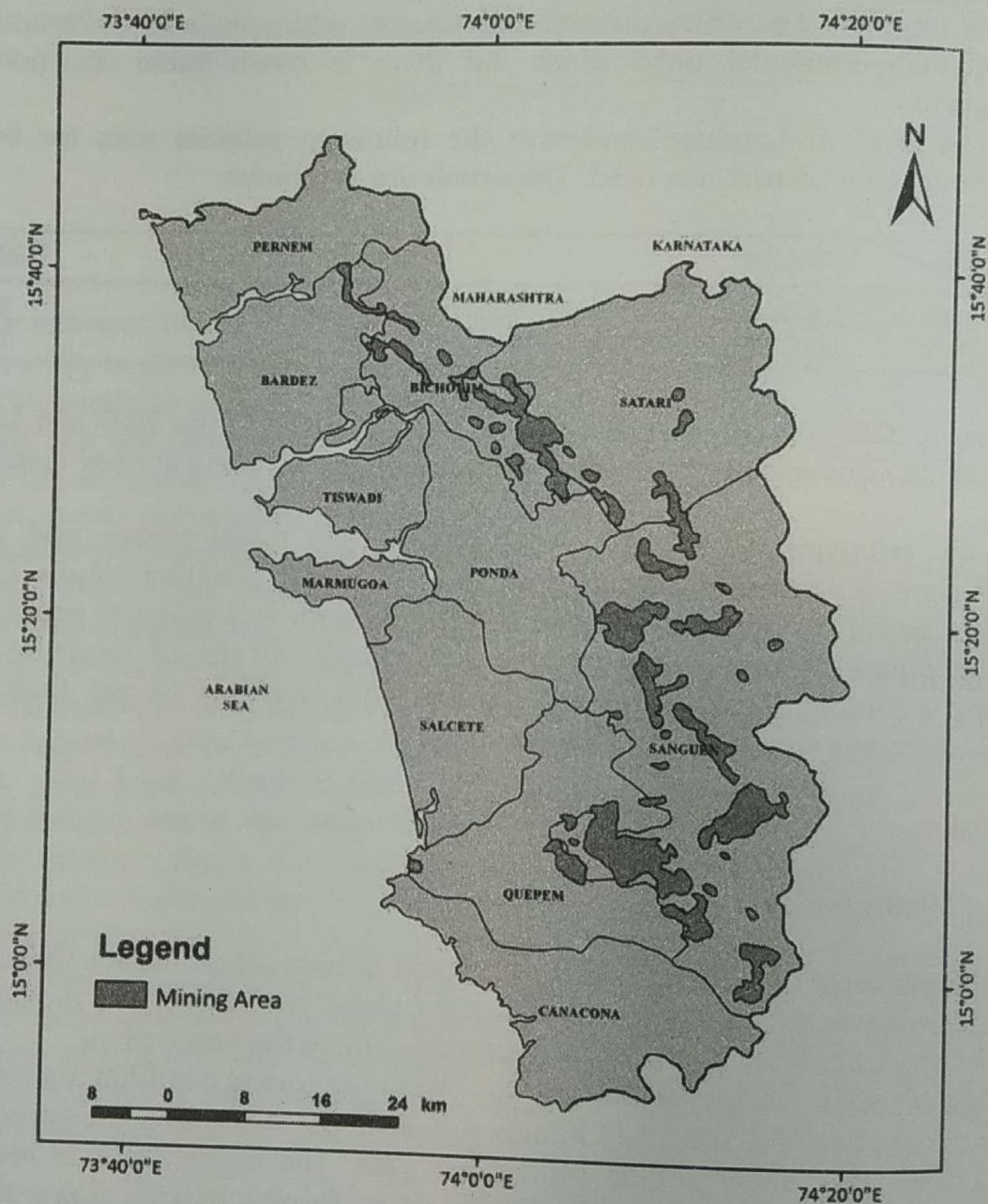


Fig. 16.1: Goa: Mining Area

Source: Indian Bureau of Mines

(b) Another distinguishing feature of Goa mining is that the area of individual mining concessions is limited to a maximum area of 100 hectares; in fact out of the total number of leases, as many as 73 mining leases had each an area of less than 50 hectares

(TERI, 1998). Small size of the mining lease hinders proper development of mines infrastructure, in particular, the arrangements for proper stockpiling of mineral ores and waste materials. In many of the cases these material was piled beyond the mining site or area owned by the mine owner.

(c) A idiosyncratic feature of Goa's mining industry is the high overburden to ore ratio, which requires a large volume of material to be handled, and extensive places for dumping. The excavation ratio in Goa is 1:3 (for every tonne of ore, three tonnes of soil is extracted). Forest areas were used for dumping the rejected ore or the waste.

What Went Wrong?

Undoubtedly, iron ore mining had a positive and significant impact on the economic development of Goa. There have, however, been several adverse effects on environment and local communities living in the vicinity of the mining areas that have attracted considerable attention from several quarters.

Through the 1980s and 1990s, exports averaged 14 million tonnes annually. According to the records, mining in the Goa touched 55 million tonnes in the financial year ending March 2011 as against 45 million tonnes in 2010. The mining business in the state is estimated to be worth Rs 16,000 to Rs 22,000 crore a year. (Department of Mines and Minerals, 2012). Endorsement of "Robber" industry, unplanned and unconcerned, triggered the environmental and social crisis. (D'Mello P, 2018)

Mining Nexus Ecosystem

Goa has fragile ecosystems and mining operations in the Western Ghats have had impacts on forests, agricultural land and water bodies including the two main rivers - Mandovi and Zuari. Some of these problems are due to the unique features of mining in Goa and a few others as the result of inappropriate mining practices and poor environmental management. (Terence Jorge, Hagen De Sa, Pushp Jain, 2013).

A report of "Down to Earth" (2012) put forth that damage to the environment was far greater than loss of revenue. Mining utterly devastated Goa's pristine forests. According to the Ministry of Mines (2008) in the period of 28 years from 1980 to 2008, around 1,453 hectares of forest land has been diverted for mining activities. Large areas of forests in the state are not classified under government records. These are private forests or community lands, and hence forest clearance is not necessary for mining. The Economic Survey of Goa mentioned that around 2, 66,000 sq. km. of government land is being illegally encroached upon by mining companies. The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) states that absorb 18 per cent of Goa's forests have been lost to mining. In majority of the mines, the overburdens are not properly stored and managed hence hugely affecting the forest cover of the state (Talule and Naik, 2014)

As a whole, 13 mines were found within the precincts of Wildlife Sanctuaries/ National Parks of the State, while 6 were partly within the State and 151 leases were found within 10 km and only 9 were beyond 10 km of WLS/National Parks. (Jorge T, D'Sa H & Jain, 2013)

The heavy rainfall during the monsoons leads to surface runoffs of heavy metals and siltation in fields and rivers thereby causing huge agricultural losses and the pollution of

river water. The State of Goa being the region of heavy monsoon the deposition of silt and runoffs of overburden piled up at the various mining sites have come down in the agricultural fields due to monsoon runoff that has created problems for fertility of the soil (Talule, D. and Naik, R.G., 2014).

In short, overall major environmental problems caused due to mining operations are Deforestation, Land degradation, Groundwater pollution, Surface water pollution, Dust pollution and over all landscape. Mining, more than any other industrial activity tends to leave a strong negative impact on environment and society but this has been a view point where environmental impact has been overdriven to social and economic costing.

The Verdict

Making an argument of ban on mining, Goa's mining operations were suspended first by the Goa Government on September 10th, 2012 after the Justice M.B. Shah Commission Report was released. The ban on mining is looked as a process of reclamation in order to avoid any further damage to the State's environment, social well-being and traditional occupations, a successful recovery from about 60 years of continued mining operations. Prior to this, in 2002, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, acting on a direction by the former Indian Board of Wildlife, issued a circular which directed all State Governments to '*demarcate a 10 km buffer zone from the boundaries of all Wildlife Sanctuaries, which would be considered ecologically sensitive.*'

According to Shah Commission Report, the common illegalities reported in Goa were 'mining without license and mining outside the lease area. The report studied the damages to environment, livelihood issues, and rights of tribal and other people living in the mining area. (*The Hindu*, 2013). The operators going beyond their boundaries and unregulated and unrestricted illegal mining have resulted in a loss of Rs 350 billion to the State and also caused environmental destruction.

The report stated that parliament prompted state government to ban mining. On top of that the Ministry of Environment suspended the environmental clearances of mining leases. The Shah Commission stated that about 55 per cent iron ore exported from India comes from Goa. The common illegalities the report points to are mining without license, mining outside lease area and transporting minerals stands illegally. The Bombay High Court bench in Panaji directed the Goa government to file an FIR against the mining lobby. Since the ban, the state has been battling with economic woes as the sector contributes significantly to the State's economy.

However, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) in 2014 constituted Expert Appraisal Committee to look into the issues relating to environmental clearances of iron ore mining lease cases in the State of Goa with this capping of 20 million Metric tonnes. However, the court has also asked for a mechanism that will monitor the environmental impact of mining on Goa's ecology. By this time there has been awareness and many of the local are looking towards mining in a sustainable model.

4.1 Case Study and Voices: Sanguem, South Goa District, Goa

Sanguem taluka, the largest taluka of Goa, lying in the midland region is marked by highly dissected and undulating topography with hills and mountains running

longitudinally in the talukas. A very significant part of Western Ghats traverses the taluka, running from north to south, which is also a protected zone. It contains wide variety of flora and fauna; and hence the forest cover is very high. Vegetation dominates the area with 74 per cent of areal coverage. Followed by vegetation, barren land covers 22 per cent of the area. The western stretch is a mining zone which has left the land barren and devoid of any vegetation.

Sanguem also has the distinction of having the largest area under mining. The maximum area under mining is found in Sanguem taluka. The mining activity prior 2012 ban, affected the Salaulim dam on the Salaulim river in Sanguem, which supplies water to half of the Goa's population. It is also a major source of water for irrigation and industries. Over 20 mines lie in close proximity of the dam. Sesa Goa, Fomento, Vedanta are few mining companies that operate in Sanguem. There are also many mining villages like Codli, Sigao, Sanvordem, Dabal, Camarconda etc (Ashwin, 2011).

Research by Nandini Fernandes (2015) reveals that the fish down stream of Sanguem river showed synergistic effect of change in water quality and increase in heavy metal concentration in the downstream region on account of mining may be the possible cause of impaired growth of fishes, indicative that marine life is also affected due to mining.

Mineral extraction is the primary economic activity in Sanguem. It generates 70 per cent of the taluka's income. Activities related to mining and other associated activities have modified the natural set up in and around the mining areas. Opencast mining technique is used to extract iron ore. It is carried out by forming systematic benches on the hilltop and along hill slopes (India, 2005).

Table 16.2: Change in Landuse and Land Cover in Sanguem Taluka

LULC	2005		2016		% Change
	Area (hectares)	% Area covered	Area (hectares)	% Area Covered	
1. Vegetation	65673.4	74.33	60753.8	61.76	-12.57
2. Settlement	322.83	0.37	479.16	2.54	2.17
3. Mining/Barren Land	19303.1	21.85	24227.73	32.2	10.35
4. Agriculture	1092.15	1.24	1229.22	1.39	0.15
5. Water Body	1959.84	2.22	1661.445	1.88	0.34
Total	88351.32	100	88351.36	100	

Source: Landsat Image 7 & 8.

Landuse and land cover in Sanguem taluka has undergone drastic change over the decade (2005-2016). Firstly, natural vegetation which covered almost three-fourth of the area in 2005 is presently around 62 per cent of the total taluka's geographical area. (Table 16.2). Human actions are the main drivers of this change. Vegetative land has been transformed for mining. As a result forests are fragmented. The region has a huge scope for eco-tourism being a world heritage site and a hotspot but is eventually losing its aesthetic value because of faulty economic practices.

Decrease in vegetative cover is coupled by increase in barren land. Mining has been exploiting the area over the years. This problem has now become intense. Some mines are working, some are closed in 2012 due to illegal operations, but the damage they have

caused is irreversible. Continuous and colossal patches were bought under ore extraction transforming pristine forest lands to barren, useless and which is as good as waste. From just 22 per cent in 2005 it has risen to 32 per cent (2016). The change is 10 per cent (Table 16.2)

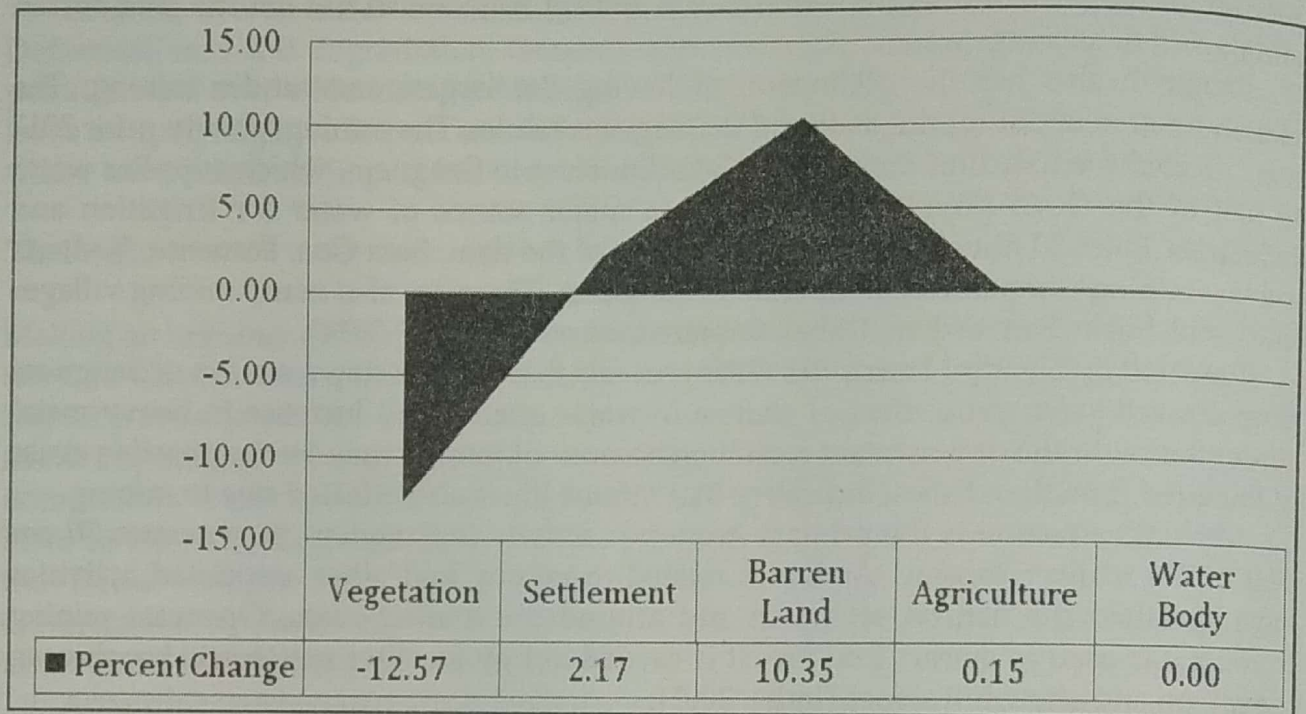


Fig. 16.2: Percentage Change in Land use/Land Cover (2005-2016)

Codli village in Sanguem Taluka of South Goa district, have been primarily mining village with agriculture being secondary. The Codli mine is mainly operated by the mining company, Sesa Goa. The mine covers an area of 40.76 hectares. These ores are predicted to last for 15 years. This is one of the largest mines owned by Sesa Goa and is a multi-pit operation mine. With the ban imposed by the Central Government in 2012, the mines remained abandoned. Research clearly indicates that mining has affected the employment structure. Unemployment has increased and the village economy has deteriorated but definitely agricultural areas have increased and cultivation of crops and production has increased. Apart from paddy cultivation, there has been effort to undertake plantations like coconut, areca nut, cashew and mangoes.

There are a couple of major effects that mining can have on the environment. Onslaught of mining for decades has led to heavy air, water, noise pollution, deforestation, land degradation etc. Eventually the condition is seen to be getting restored leading to positive effects on the natural setup of the village. 47 per cent responded that water quality has improved. Earlier the water would get dirty due to heavy siltation and but ever since the ban the water quality is comparatively better. The villagers also said that the small springs and fresh water sources are getting restored.

A local resident stated "mining had devastated the village. The environment was dusty, noisy and hardly any vegetation bloomed next to the road. But now with the ban the village environment is slowly changing. Though there were no drastic changes but forests are slowly regenerating. Now however the roads are safe and congestion free.

According to her, "ban on mining has been the best decision made and it should prolong in the future."

Table 16.3: Post-Mining Ban Perceptions of the Locals

Sr. No	Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.	Mining encroached forests area	20	41	21	0	0
2.	People have taken agriculture as a source of employment	8	32	23	18	1
3.	Water quality has improved	15	32	19	10	6
4.	Forests are regenerating	2	8	28	42	2
5.	Air quality has improved	21	43	18	0	0
6.	Noise pollution has decreased	21	48	6	4	3
7.	Govt. is working hard to restore damaged environment	8	12	21	29	12
8.	Health conditions have improved	25	47	6	3	1
9.	Should mining resume in the village in full swing?	6	19	15	26	16

The above table clearly indicates that post-mining ban, the village. There are really a couple of major effects that mining can have on the environment. Onslaught of mining for decades has led to heavy air, water, noise pollution, deforestation, land degradation etc. eventually the condition are seen to be getting restored leading to positive effects on the natural set up of the village. 47 per cent responded that water quality has elevated. Earlier the water would get dirty due to heavy siltation and but ever since the ban the water quality is comparatively better. The villagers also said that the small springs and fresh water sources are reviving. During mining there was dust emission that would get settled on the leaves of the plants along the roads. The air would be laden with harmful oxides and particulates that caused many health issues. Around 60 per cent respondents opined that air quality has improved and is a relief for the residents. The constant movement of trucks had caused heavy noise pollution. Nearly 70 per cent of them informed that noise has drastically decreased. Presently, locals are enjoying noise free environment. Students can study and adults can work peacefully. Apart from this, half of the respondents felt that there is a long way for the forests that were felled to regenerate. However, small patches of greenery blossomed everywhere.

Table 16.4: Air quality in Codli Village

Pollutants	Air Quality	
	Feb-2011	Feb-2016
		5.31
	12.57	13.9
SO _x	25.66	39.54
NO _x	97.44	15.85
pm10	28.29	
pm 2.5		

Source: The Goa State Pollution Control Board, 2016.

The air quality samples collected from Codli station showed positive results after the ban on mining. SO_x refers to sulfur dioxide, NO_x is nitric oxide. Pm10 is particulate

matter with 10 microns diameter and pm2.5 is particulate matter with < 2.5 microns. NO_x is caused by combustion where there are heavy motor vehicles. All the above matter causes pollution in mining area due to drilling, blasting, loading and unloading, crushing of ore and transportation (GSPCB, 2016). The air quality in Codli has changed drastically from mining to post mining-situation. All the suspended matters show stark decline indicating improved air and environmental quality, rendering fresh air to the disposal of the locals.

Codli being worst hit by the mining activity can now slowly move towards growth and development. Sanguem taluka's significant area is under wildlife sanctuaries and protected forests. Tourists come here to enjoy the distinct flora, fauna and the natural beauty. Likewise, Codli village has great scope to develop tourism. Nowadays, Eco-tourism is gaining great impetus and in this context the worst hit mining zones in the village can be converted and transformed into a rehabilitated zone.

Post-Ban: On the Path of Environmental Sustainability

Even though 'mining dependents' in the form of truck drivers, barge owners, contractors, mine owners, employees and other ancillary industries have 'claimed' losses, there is a section of the public benefitting economically from the stoppage of mining activity, indicated by improvement in agricultural yield and others exploring new options.

Due to closure of mines, there have been varied and multi-dimensional social and economic impacts on the lives of people. Many people lost their livelihood and also faced economic constraints. This has led to revival of the traditional occupations, agriculture, plantation and fishing.

Mining had caused the wanton destruction of the States environment, which is irreparable and irreversible. As such, the damage caused by mining to the environment is far greater than the loss sustained to the economy since the ban. The ban on mining has allowed for rejuvenation of the environment on the whole. The decrease in the air, water and noise pollution has benefitted not only human being but also animals. Nature's resilience is evident by sightings of rare animals, butterflies and growth of rare and endemic orchids. There are signs of revival in sacred groves and community conserved forest too. (Terence, J *et al.*, 2013).

There has been steady reclamation of forest land and scrub lands, would take years to come to its natural state.

Conclusion

Goa being endowed with a number of mineral resources like iron ore, manganese and bauxite and some minor minerals, mining has developed as one of the major economic activities along with tourism, agriculture, fishing and other allied activities. Due to inappropriate mining practices, there have been several adverse effects on environment and local communities living in the vicinity of the mining areas that have attracted considerable attention from various quarters. To combat this problem, a ban was laid on mining practices in Goa which led to economic and social constraints for the people engaged in mining. The ban on mining has allowed for rejuvenation of the environment on the whole. The decrease in the air, water and noise pollution has benefitted not only

human being but also animals. It also helped in the revival of the traditional occupations, agriculture, plantation and fishing.

Taking all these points into consideration, it would be prudent to make a statement that the Goa's environment impacted by the mining is on the recovery path; it would take certain amount of time and effort to make it ecological sound. It is time for Goans to reflect and analyze the factors needed to envision the holistic and sustainable development of Goa.

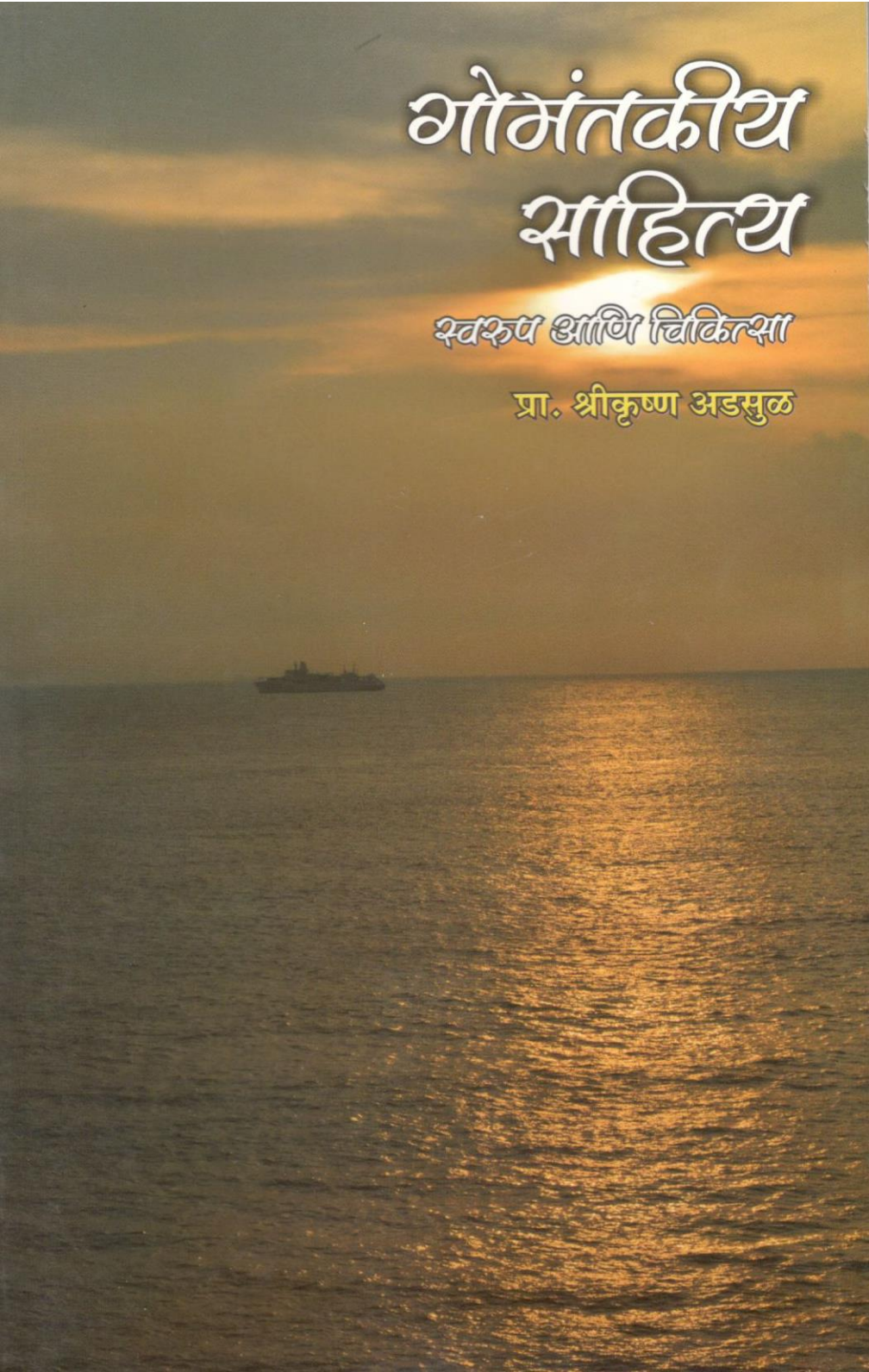
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गोमंतकीय साहित्य

स्वरूप आणि चिकित्सा

प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ



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Swarap Ani Chikitsa
- Shrikrishna Adsul
- प्रकाशन क्रमांक ४४२
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- मुद्रक
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अनुक्रमणिका

- १) गोमंतकीय कथेतील प्रादेशिकता : आरंभ ते १९८० पर्यंत / ९
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- १७) स्त्रियांच्या समस्यांचे प्रभावी दर्शन घडविणाऱ्या कथा / १८७



प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ

साहित्यपर विषयांवर वेळोवेळी केलं जाणारं लेखन, हे एक प्रकारे त्या साहित्याचा मांडलेला लेखाजोखा असतो. त्या-त्या भाषांतील साहित्याच्या स्थितीगतीचा वेध घेण्यासाठी असं लेखन उपयोगी पडतं. किंबहुना विविध साहित्याविषयांवर केलेले लेखन म्हणजे अनेकदा त्या भाषेतील वाङ्मयाच्या वाटचालीचा दस्तावेजच असतो. प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ लिखित आणि श्रीरामपूर येथील 'शब्दालय' प्रकाशनकृत 'गोमंतकीय मराठी साहित्य' आशय आणि आविष्कार हे पुस्तक याच दृष्टीने महत्त्वाचे आहे.

प्रा. अडसुळ यांनी आजवर गोमंतकीय साहित्याची समीक्षा करणारे आणि त्याच्या वाटचालीची दिशा दाखवणारे अनेक ग्रंथ लिहिले आहेत, ते मान्यवर प्रकाशनसंस्थांनी प्रकाशित केले आहेत. त्याच मालेतील त्यांचा हा ग्रंथ आहे. या ग्रंथातील प्रत्येक लेखासाठी प्रा. श्रीकृष्ण अडसुळ यांनी प्रचंड मेहनत घेतलेली आहे. त्याचा अनुभव हे पुस्तक वाचताना येतो.

— महाराष्ट्र टाइम्स
५ एप्रिल २०१६



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MORINGA OLEIFERA

**PROPERTIES, APPLICATIONS AND
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DANIEL S. FIGUEROA

EDITOR



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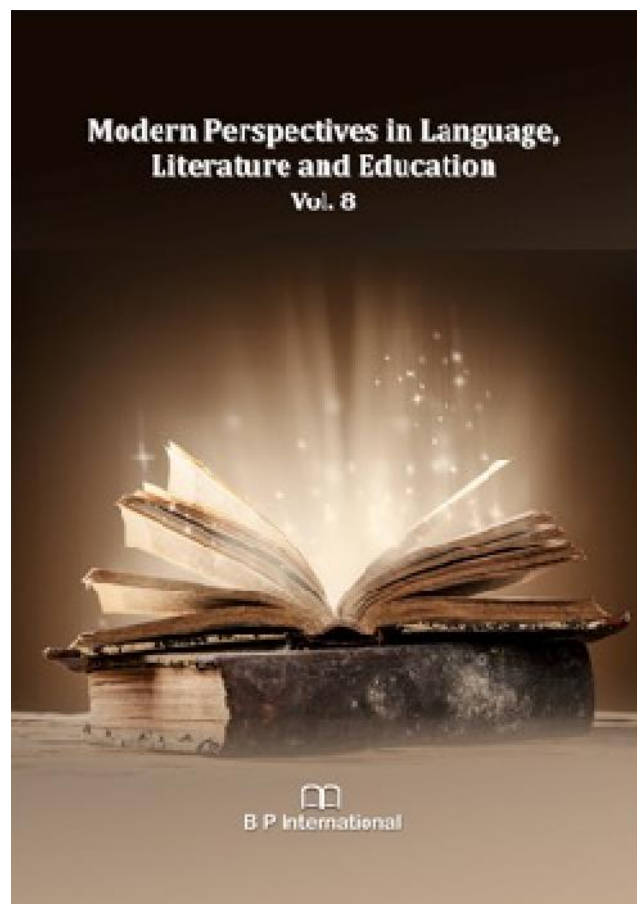
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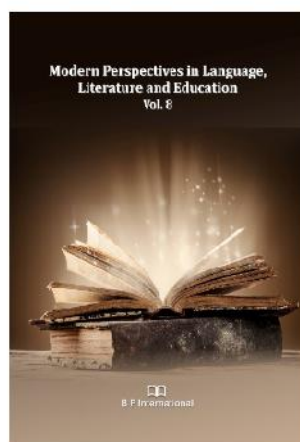
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Study on Curriculum Redesigning-Suggestive Framework for Skill Enhancement in Higher Education in India

Nandkumar Sawant; Nandini Vaz Fernandes

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Abstract

The new currency of the twenty-first century is knowledge. There is little doubt that education is undergoing a paradigm shift, with a stronger emphasis on skills and employability. On the one hand, attempts are being made to improve the gross enrolment rate, while on the other hand, there is a growing and legitimate concern that graduates would be unemployed. There is a growing evidence that our graduates need to improve their skills in order to be more employable. This would be accomplished through the use of a well-designed curriculum. The present research attempts to envisage various educational models/ theories of curriculum designing to make education relevant. Even in nonprofessional undergraduate degree programmes offered by higher education institutions, an outcome-based education framework must be examined with explicit learning goals and ways or processes for measuring these learning outcomes. The study concludes that many more curriculum frameworks in the Indian context need to be deliberated, to adopt "Best fit Model" for institutions of higher education.

Keywords: Curriculum; higher education; knowledge; skills; teaching-learning; outcome based education

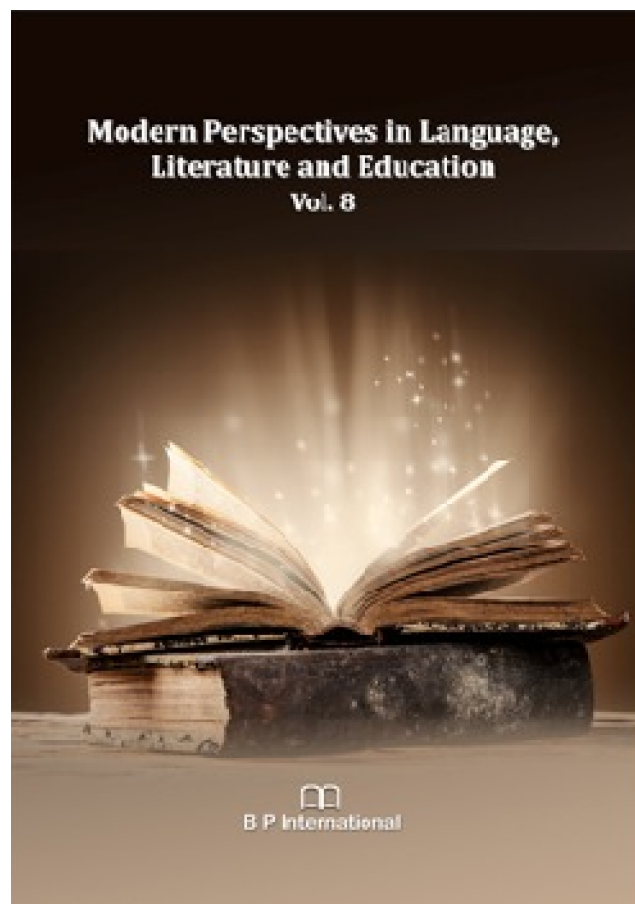
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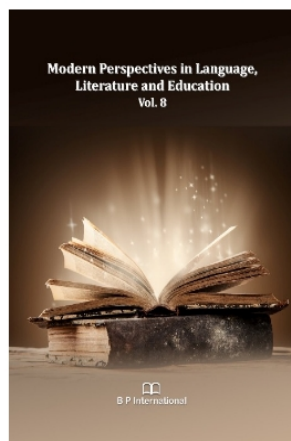
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A Perspective on an Interdisciplinary Approach to Education

Russel D'Souza ; Nandini Vaz Fernandes

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Abstract

Interdisciplinary learning is fundamentally a process in which learning is not compartmentalized in a way that it crosses traditional disciplinary boundaries, and, most significantly, allows learners to evaluate their own learning. Encouraging learners to think divergently, laterally, and to apply conceptual thinking to the world around them to help them understand different domains needs a focused strategy. Interaction of various subjects is what keeps things fascinating to the learners. The present study proposes two ways by which an interdisciplinary approach of teaching-learning can be applied. The proposed strategies are systematic approaches to promote creativity, critical thinking, deep learning and team-based work abilities in the learners. The success of multidisciplinary and experiential learning thus depends on this shift in focus and strategy.

Keywords: Engaging students; performance task; mathematical concepts; higher-order thinking

HANV K NN?

re-searching the self

PREETI PADGAONKAR
RAJESHWARI MESTA
AVITA GONSALVES
CHERYL DE SOUZA
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MOZINHA FERNANDES
PRIYANKA VELIP
SACHIN SAVIO MORAES
KHUSHBOO I. NARANGI

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Negotiating Male Migration: The Experience of Women in Goa

SACHIN SAVIO MORAES

When males migrate for better prospects, what is the impact of this male migration on the women left behind? How do women negotiate domestic and public spheres in the absence of men? Goa has a long history of male migration among Catholics both onshore and offshore. Using the case histories of women from the Cun-colim village in Goa, this study explores the social, psychological and economic impact on these women.



Sachin Savio Moraes
presently works as Assistant Professor at Parvatibai Chowgule College, Margao. He has diverse academic interests that include history, culture and diaspora studies, with a special focus on the evolution of Goan society. His other interests lie in cycling, traveling, adventure, singing and sports. He finds himself dissolved in observing and thinking through empiricism about the life of his people. For this essay he has put a stone on his heart and untied the ropes on his mind to reveal the ground realities of women in the absence of their men.
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