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QUEST

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QUEST

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Editorial

Greeting!

The 'Quest' 2021 the annual peer reviewed multidisciplinary journal is the Sixth volume published from our College. Fostering research and providing a platform to publish quality research papers based on original empirical and scholarly research work has been our endeavour.

I extend a warm welcome to the members of the editorial board of this journal. It's my pleasure to put on record the, welcome note to the board of reviewers of this journal, and to express hope to continue our association in future for academic endeavours of this kind.

I thank all the contributors or research articles for their timely and overwhelming response for my request. I thank each one of them immensely for their contribution in this academic adventure and support for publication of the journal.

I Take this opportunity to put on record my sincere thanks to our beloved principal Prof. (Dr.) Gajanan V. Madiwal for his support and concern for the research activities.

I also express and put on record my deepest gratitude to the sub editors Mr. Pravin V. Kamat , College Librarian and Ms, Bindiya M. Naik, Librarian Grade III.

Dr. Maria Fatima De Souza
Chief Editor

Foreword

Research is an integral part of learning. It keeps the process of education moving forward while at the same time benefitting the researchers themselves and the society at large.

We are pleased to place before you our Six volume (Issue I, January to December 2021) of 'Quest' which is a peer reviewed journal published annually by the Government College of Commerce and Economics, Borda, Margao, Goa. The main objective of 'Quest' is to provide a platform for young research scholars, who want to publish their research work and wish to share their new experiences of their fields.

We are thankful to all contributors, the Editor, Dr. Maria Fatima De Souza, Panel of Peer Reviewers and our team of Teachers and Administrative staff, who have contributed directly and indirectly the bringing out 'QUEST'2021.

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FASTER ADOPTION AND MANUFACTURING OF HYBRID & ELECTRIC VEHICLES (FAME INDIA) SCHEME - AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

The automobile industry is undergoing technological transformation throughout its value chain with digitalization of its day-to-day operations. Digital transformations are pushing automotive companies to change their product design and processes to meet changing business and market requirements. This has initiated a transformation of automobile industry. One such transformation in this industry is introduction of electric vehicles. An electric vehicle is an automobile that is propelled by electric motor, using only energy stored in batteries. In order to promote electric vehicles in the country, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles (FAME INDIA) scheme is being developed by Ministry of Heavy Industries which is executed in two phases. This research paper provides an overview of FAME India scheme based on secondary data. It attempts to study the role of this scheme in promotion of electric vehicles in the country.

Keywords: FAME, Electric vehicles, Infrastructure, Technology

INTRODUCTION

As per Bureau of Energy Efficiency in India, the transport sector accounts for 18% of total energy consumption in India. At present, this demand is being met mostly through imported crude oil, which makes this sector vulnerable to the volatile International crude oil prices.

This sector contributed around 142 million tonne of CO₂ emission annually, of which alone road transport sector contributes 123 million tonne. A viable measure to tackle these challenges is electric mobility. Appropriate technology and infrastructure for

electric mobility should be catered to on an urgent basis.

Electric Vehicles use electric motors that are powered by energy stored in batteries. Instead of an Internal Combustion Engine, these vehicles have an electric motor. Such vehicle runs on electricity, so it has zero tail pipe emission and does not contain fuel pump, fuel line, or fuel tank. Electric vehicles have low running costs and they are very environmental friendly as they use little or no fossil fuels (petrol or diesel). Compared to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles, electric vehicles are quieter, have no exhaust emissions, and lower overall emissions.

The organization making policies for electric vehicles in India is Ministry of Power, Government of India. FAME India scheme is the Initiative of the Government of India to reduce the use of diesel and petrol powered vehicles in the country. The project is an integral part of the Government's National Electric Mobility Mission Plan.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Satyendra, Sharma, Shukla, Singh (2021), in their research mentioned that 27% of air pollution is caused due to transport pollution. This explains the importance of electric vehicles in India. There are many challenges as well as opportunities which need to be catered for penetration of electric vehicles in the Indian vehicle industry.

We just need a policy making for the installation of charging points and for that power distribution companies. Excellent business prospects are available in this sector. There are several opportunities for power and battery players. Small scale entrepreneurial opportunities should be explored. This could boost make in India initiative and give opportunities to Indian entrepreneurs.

Yanying (2016) in his research paper highlighted use of electric vehicles as an effective measure to reduce toxic emissions and carbon footprint. In this research a survey on factors which can influence implementation of electric vehicles was done. The key factor for deployment of electric vehicles is Government policies. These vehicles require specific charge infrastructure to support their smooth operation. A number of policies and deployment strategies are implemented to provide infrastructure to enable operation of electric vehicles. However, in some countries there is a different attitude toward electric vehicles. Successful implementation of electric vehicles is difficult because of shortfall of support in terms of effective government policies and infrastructure. The research highlights some of the best practices for deployment of infrastructure for electric vehicles. A study is made with respect to the social and economic impact of such policies on the market penetration and their short and long term gains. The major barrier for effective deployment of electric vehicles is lack of infrastructure.

Hidrué, Parsons, Kempton, Gardner (2011) in their research paper identified willingness to pay for five electric vehicle attributes. These attributes were driving range, charging time, fuel cost saving, pollution reduction, and performance. With regard to electric vehicles driving range, fuel cost savings, and charging time were key attributes. In their

research it is suggested that for effective penetration of electric vehicles battery cost must drop significantly.

Khurana (2019) in his research mentioned that electric vehicles are being promoted aggressively all over the world. People are encouraged by various Governments to switch to electric vehicles by incentivizing the transition.

The study lays focus on implementation of purposeful governmental policy on electric vehicles and clear incentives applicable to early adopters (manufacturer and consumer). Attitude emerged as the key factor, which influenced the EV adoption. Therefore, electric vehicle manufacturers and marketers need to focus on transforming attitude in a positive direction towards electric vehicles.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the components of FAME India Scheme.
2. To analyse the fund allocation of FAME India Scheme

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The required data for the present study is collected secondary data. The secondary data was collected from various published sources like, journals, reports, publications, etc. The findings are discussed in the light of the objectives.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: FAME INDIA SCHEME TIME LINE

Year	Central Government Initiative	Objective
2013	National Electric Mobility Plan(NEMMP)	By promoting hybrid and Electric vehicles achieve National Fuel Security in the country.
2015	Phase I of FAME Scheme	To ensure sustainable growth by promoting manufacture of electric and hybrid vehicle technology in the country.
2018	Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards.	To ensure safe, accessible, reliable and affordable charging infrastructure across the country.
2019	Phase II of FAME Scheme	Generate demand by way of supporting electric vehicles and creation of charging infrastructure in the country.

Source: National Automotive Board, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC MOBILITY PLAN (NEMMP)

NEMMP provides the vision and roadmap for manufacturing and faster adoption of electric vehicles in the country. This plan will thus augment national fuel security and provide affordable and environmental friendly transportation. Through this the automobile industry in the country will be able to achieve global manufacturing leadership.

FAME - PHASE I

FAME-India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles) Scheme was launched in 2011 under the National Mission on Electric Mobility. The scheme is implemented and monitored by National Automotive Board under the Directorate of Heavy Industry.

Commencing from 1st April, 2015 the first phase of the scheme was initially approved for a period of 2 years. The Scheme has been extended from time to time for a period up to 31st March 2019. So the first phase of this scheme was functional from 2015 till 31st March 2019. Under the frame work of Demand Incentive Disbursement Mechanism, incentive amount has been determined for each category of vehicle. Mild Hybrid, Strong Hybrid, Plug-in Hybrid and Pure Electric technologies and battery specification categories were covered in this phase of the scheme. This phase of the scheme was implemented through 4 focus areas namely demand creation, technology platform, pilot project and charging infrastructure.

GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS FOR CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Ministry of Power issued the guidelines and Standards for charging infrastructure for electric vehicles. Bureau of Energy Efficiency is appointed as the Central Nodal Agency for the rollout of charging infrastructure in the country.

FAME – PHASE II

Subsequently, Phase-II of FAME Scheme was approved by the Government for tenure of 3 years commencing from 1st April 2019. Originally this phase was supposed to be functional from April 2019 till 31st March 2022. But subsequently Government decided to extend the scheme till 31st March 2024.

This phase aims to generate demand by way of supporting electric vehicles mentioned in the Official Government Gazette. Apart from demand incentive creation of charging infrastructure will also be supported under the Scheme.

Table 2: Electric vehicle sale and impact on fuel saving

Particulars	Number	Litre
Total electric vehicles sold	4,10,420	
Saved fuel		10,92,21,243
Fuel saving per day		3,79,355

Source: National Automotive Board, Ministry of Heavy Industries, Government of India.

The data mentioned in table 2 is as on 11/06/2022. The information is pertaining total electric vehicle sale in the country till date. The table also shows the total fuel saved till date and fuel saved per day. In 2022 due to the rising cost of fuel in India it is seen that there is a rapid growth in sale of electric vehicles as consumers rush to switch from gasoline-powered vehicles.

Table 3: Fund Allocation of the Scheme

Sr. No.	Component	2019-20 (in crores)	2020-21 (in crores)	2021-22 (in crores)	Total Fund requirement (in crores)
I.	Phase –I Committed expenditure	366	0	0	366
II.	Phase II				
1	Demand Incentives	822	4,587	3,187	8,596
2	Charging Infrastructure	300	400	300	1,000
3	Administrative Expenditure	12	13	13	38
Total (II)		1,134	5,000	3,500	9,634
Total (I + II)		1,500	5,000	3,500	10,000

The above table depicts the fund allocation year wise for each component. Of the total budgetary support, around 86 percent of fund has been allocated for demand incentive. The reason was to create demand for electric vehicles in the country for electric two wheelers, three wheelers auto, passenger four wheelers, buses and light commercial vehicles. Around 10 percent is allocated for creation of adequate charging infrastructure for electric vehicle users. The committed expenditure of phase one was close to 4 percent of the total funds allocated.

CONCLUSION

The Government of India has undertaken multiple initiatives to foster production and adoption of electric vehicles in the country. A major initiative was to implement Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles Scheme in two phases. Major fund allocation under this scheme was towards demand incentives and charging infrastructure. The Government also floated the National Electric Mobility Plan aiming to promote electric vehicles in the country.

Availability of adequate charging Infrastructure is one of the key requirements for accelerating adoption of electric vehicles in India. Charging Infrastructure for Electric Vehicles – Guidelines and Standards issued by the Government aims to facilitate e-mobility transition in the country. With the support of the Government, electric vehicles have started penetrating in the Indian market in the current year.

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IMPACT OF COVID - 19 ON TOURISM INDUSTRY IN GOA - A MOST PREFERRED TOURISM DESTINATION

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ABSTRACT

The tourism industry has grown along with the growth of aviation industry in the 1950's and 1960's. The beginning of mass tourism was the beginning with middle class travellers and back packers and elite travellers during this period of time and gradually it increased to its present status. Moreover tourism industry has continued to gain momentum over the last two decades. It is considered as the fourth largest economy in the world. India is one of the most important tourist hubs in the world, and Goa is the most favoured tourist destination in the world map of tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, tourism supported 42.673 million jobs, or 8.1 percent of all employment in India, and contributed Rs 16.91 lakh crore, or 2 percent, of the country's GDP in 2018. The industry is expected to increase at a 6.9 percent yearly rate to 32.05 lakh crore. The study aims to study the impact of COVID-19 on tourism industry in Goa and also its impact on international and domestic tourist arrivals in pristine state of Goa. The methodology used in this study is questionnaire method to solicit answers to the structured questions framed based on informal interviews with the stakeholders and thorough literature review. The study revealed from the onset of pandemic the tourism sector has been bleak, and the tourist does not prefer to travel, during these times due to health issues and government guidelines all over the country. The tourism sector generates lot of revenue to the government by means of various tariffs and fees and also the much needed foreign exchange was earned from the foreign tourists arriving in Goa. This had a major setback during the COVID times. All tourism related activities, Travel Agencies, taxi drivers beach side shacks and small time and starred hotels had sleek business in Goa and thus suffered a setback during the COVID-19 pandemic in Goa.

Keywords: Travel, Tourism, Economy, Pandemic, COVID -19

INTRODUCTION:

Tourism is an international industry. It is one of the largest business sectors in the world economy. The tourism industry is estimated to constitute US\$ 5890 billion, or 9.9% of the total world GDP (Nag Ashish, 2018). Tourism is defined as, practice of travelling for recreation. According to OECD, tourism is the activities of persons travelling to and staying in areas beyond their typical environment for leisure, business, and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from inside the place visited. The tourism industry has grown along with the growth of aviation industry in the 1950's and 1960's. The beginning of mass tourism was the beginning with middle class travellers and back packers and elite travellers during this period of time and gradually it increased to its present status.

Moreover tourism industry has continued to gain momentum over the last two decades. It is considered as the fourth largest economy in the world. India is one of the most important tourist hubs in the world, and Goa is the most favoured tourist destination in the world map of tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, tourism contributed Rs 16.91 lakh crore, or 2 percent of India's GDP, in 2018 and supported 42.673 million jobs, or 8.1 percent of total employment. The sector is expected to increase at a 6.9 percent annual rate to 32.05 lakh crore.

Goa is one of the most focused international tourist destinations but might be regarded as a global brand on the world tourism map. Many international festivals, such as Indian film festivals, have established Goa as an international hotspot in the world of cinema. Goa is famous for Gothic churches, crumbling forts, palm-fringed beaches, coconut trees, boat journeys, and sparkling folk music! Goa, with its 131-kilometer-long coastline, is always a destination for every tourist in India and across the world. Goa is a wonderful heaven for those who need and want relaxation, with its main attractions being the sun, sand, and sea. Tourism industry is one of the major industries which are hard hit by the novel corona virus. The spread of the corona virus has resulted in human loss despite of huge development in the health care system and improved medical system in place, the world over. The fear and impact of the pandemic of this nature thus impacts the national and international economies specially when the economies are interconnected and implicate the supply chains and other major economic activities.

The resurgence of COVID 19 has decimated Goa's tourism business, causing establishments to close down. As infections rise, the sector has seen a significant decline in cancellations and bookings, especially in areas that feed domestic Goa tourism, such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Delhi. Since then, hoteliers and shack owners too had reported falling footfalls. Goa Tourism Department Corporation conducted a statewide survey through KPMG to assess the impact of COVID 19 on Goa tourism. As per the survey the overall industry loss during lockdown has been estimated at Rs 7,239 crore and the potential jobs cuts were to the tune of 1.22lakh [58%]. Goa's tourism sector directly contributes 16.43% towards the state's Gross domestic product[GDP]and also provides employment to nearly 35% of the state's population that is dependent on the sector, according to official estimates. Thus with the advent of novel corona virus, the

tourism industry of Goa was worst hit along with other tourist destination the world over. This has affected the economic status adversely of the population dependent on the tourism industry for their livelihood.

Thus the present study is conducted to study the impact of covid-19 on the tourism industry in Goa, and scale extent of damage or impact caused to the Goa's economy in general. This study focuses on the impact of COVID 19 on tourist's arrival in Goa and how it impacted the tourism related business like the taxi drivers, tour operators, beach shacks hotels and restaurant.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Tourism is vital for the success of many economies around the world. There are several benefits of tourism on host destinations. Tourism boosts the revenue of the economy, creates thousands of jobs, develops the infrastructures of a country, and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens. The number of jobs created by tourism in many different areas is significant. These jobs are not only a part of the tourism sector but may also include the agricultural sector, communication sector, health sector, and the educational sector. Many tourists travel to experience the hosting destination's culture, different traditions, and gastronomy. This is very profitable to local restaurants, shopping centers, and stores in Goa.

The fear of the novel corona virus has impacted the world economies adversely and displaced the nation's priorities in terms of economic growth. According to Evans, Olaniyi, 2020, the economic insinuations are thus harmful not only to public health systems but to trade and travel, food and agriculture industries, various market types and retail chains, among others. The tourism industry is one of the sectors that has been severely impacted by the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic disease, and not just in developing nations., but also in developed countries, the tourism sector is fighting for its survival as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Yasmeen Sultana (2020).

According to Jagdale and Ganatra, 2021, "Travel and tourism companies in India are dealing with the horrifying experience of cancelled bookings from travellers, which has resulted in a "total paralysis" of the market. The situation deteriorated between February 2020 and late March 2020. With the introduction of international travel prohibitions, airlines and railways came to a halt as the crisis reached its nerve centres. This has resulted in downsizing the tourism industry and resulted in low economic growth.

Due to the rapid spread of the novel corona virus in India, both domestic and foreign tourists cancelled their planned vacations. As a result, most flights were cancelled, hotels and restaurants were closed, and apartments were vacant. A large number of people who are directly or indirectly dependent on the tourism industry have lost their jobs and again came into the vicious circle of poverty. In total, the intensification of COVID-19 has negatively impacted the Indian economy Yasmeen Sultana (2020). The tourism industry in different states of India like Kerala, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and more specifically Goa has been affected the most due to the spread of novel corona virus.

S.H.T. Kumudumali (2020) revealed that the covid -19 pandemic spread globally, will

impact the international tourist arrivals and forecasted to decline in 2020, by up to 30%, with a loss of worldwide tourism revenue of US\$ 450 billion .The tourism industry's decline may severely impact employment and supply chain income.

Sanjita Jaipuria, Ratri Parida, & Pritee Ray 2020 stated that Most of the airlines are underground. Hotels are being closed due to fewer tourists and many five-star hotels turning into quarantine facilities. Most restaurateurs expect operational costs to rise further as a result of social distancing, cleanliness, and sanitation costs. Therefore, sustaining during this crisis is a challenging task for the tourism industry. Thus the covid-19 fear has impacted the tourism industry of the country domestically and internationally. The airlines have canceled all flights in recent times from and to India so that the virus is not carried to other countries. This has affected the economy of the country to a large extent. The intensification of the Corona virus is being thought to cause a long term impact on the tourism industry of the country Hoque A. et al.,2020.

This necessitates proactive management approaches, health policy framework addressing many of the community determinants of health, education and health literacy, national and international alterations in investments, public and private partnerships and the establishment of the World Technical Council on Coronavirus. Effective implementation of these policy solutions will require full support of all stakeholders, including governments, the media, non-governmental organizations, health professionals, communities, and individuals.

According to, Marinko Skare, and Domingo Riberio, 2020, past pandemic crises operated mostly through idiosyncratic shocks' channels, exposing domestic tourism sectors to large adverse shocks. They found that once domestic shocks perished (zero infection cases), inbound arrivals revive immediately. They further opined that COVID-19 pandemic, however, is different; and recovery of the tourism industry worldwide will take more time than the average expected recovery period.

Pandey, K., et. al., 2020, stated that, there were many pandemics and outbreaks in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries such as influenza, HIV/AIDS, Cholera, SARS, Ebola, Zika, Dengue fever and now COVID-19. This pandemic has hit the tourism industry very hard and recovery is very slow. Sudhir Yadav ,Mohammed Mohsin Qureshi, (2020) revealed that the COVID- 19 has adversely affected the tourism industry due to various travel restrictions and the air transport industry's revenue has been reduced significantly .The fear of getting infected by the COVID -19 has impacted the travel and tourism industry of the country domestically and internationally and more particularly the tourism industry in Goa.

The above literature reveals that most of the studies are generic research studies and are carried out in western countries. Few studies are conducted in India, however there are no research studies with respect to Goa Thus this study address the impact of COVID 19 pandemic on the tourism industry in Goa to determine impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on tourism sector and the challenges amidst the epidemic.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The study aims:

1. To study the impact of COVID-19 on international tourist arrivals in Goa
2. To study the impact of COVID-19 on domestic tourist arrivals in Goa
3. To examine the impact of COVID-19 on tourism industry in Goa

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology used in this research is first, informal discussions were conducted with the different stakeholders in the tourism industry to get insight into the topic under study. Based on the findings of informal discussions with the different stakeholders in the tourism industry a questionnaire was prepared and served personally to the different stakeholders, restaurant, owners taxi drivers, Goa Tourism Department, shack owners and tour operators to collect the required data. Besides, a thorough review of the literature, including published research papers, newspapers, and the travel and tourism related articles that carry tourism related information are used to complete this research.

SAMPLE:

The sample for the study comprised of 70 respondents from Goa, India. The respondents were different stakeholders, like restaurant owners, taxi drivers, personnel from Goa Tourism Department, shack owners and tour operators in Goa.

FINDINGS:

Because of the rapid spread of novel virus in Goa, both local and foreign tourists cancelled their planned trips. As a result, most flights were cancelled, hotels and restaurants were shuttered, and apartments were vacant.

A sizable number of people, who are directly and indirectly dependent on the tourism sector, have lost their jobs and again came into the vicious circle of poverty. In total, the intensification of COVID-19 has negatively impacted the Indian economy at a larger extent and Goa's economy in particular posed both short- and long-term challenges.

The tourism season in Goa begins with the monsoon's departure in October and normally ends around the end of May. The resurgence of COVID 19 has killed Goa's tourism business, causing places to close early. As infections rise, the sector has seen a significant drop in cancellations and bookings, particularly in areas that feed Goa tourism, such as Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Delhi.

Tourism boosts the revenue of the economy, creates thousands of jobs, develops the infrastructures, and plants a sense of cultural exchange between foreigners and citizens. Furthermore; foreign tourists bring diversity and cultural enrichment in Goa. Tourism allows young entrepreneurs to establish new products and services that would not be sustainable on the local population of residents alone.

The Goa Tourism Department Corporation commissioned KPMG to undertake a statewide survey to analyse the impact of COVID 19 on Goa tourism. According to the survey, the overall industry loss during the lockdown was estimated to be Rs 7,239 crore,

with a potential job loss of 1.22 lakh [58 percent]. According to official figures, Goa's tourism sector directly contributes 16.43 percent of the state's Gross Domestic Product [GDP] and employs roughly 35 percent of the state's population.

The tourism industry in Goa is considered second in importance to the development of Goa's economy after the mining industry which was considered as the backbone of Goa's economy. The impact of covid -19 pandemic has totally disrupted the normal functioning of various activities specially the hospitality industry.

It is pertinent to study this topic as the fewer footfalls of tourist in Goa has cascading effect on all other allied industries, thus creating a crunch in the growth of the economy.

The study revealed from the onset of pandemic the tourism sector has been bleak, and the tourist does not prefer to travel, during these times due to health issues and government guidelines all over the country. The tourism sector generates lot of revenue to the government by means of various tariffs and fees and also the much needed foreign exchange was earned from the foreign tourists arriving in Goa. This had a major setback during the COVID times. All tourism related activities, Travel Agencies, taxi drivers beach side shacks and small time and starred hotels had sleek business in Goa and thus suffered a setback during the COVID - 19 pandemic in Goa.

The study unearthed that the impact of COVID -19 was huge on the tourist's arrivals in Goa. The foreign government policies, cancellation of flights by different countries the world over and the government policies in India restricting travelling has impacted the tourist's arrivals in this pristine tourists destination in Goa. Due to this the tax operators, shack owners and hotel owners suffered the most.

Thus the suspension of almost all economic and social activities has affected all sectors of the economy, especially Travel and Tourism. As the industry is struggling to survive and revive, the support by the Government of India is critical. Domestic Tourism is the backbone of our country. The resuming of tourism is the key to the revival of the Industry. The Centre and the States need to synergize for the seamless movement of Domestic traveller.

The international tourist did not prefer to visit Goa, even though Goa is considered as heaven on earth and most preferred destination in the world tourism map. Domestic tourism also suffered, in a major way in Goa during the COVID times.

Loss of employment in the unskilled sector and Women are likely to be disproportionately affected due to a high share of female employment in the tourism sector. However, almost all sectors of the economies reliant on tourism are negatively affected due to inter sectorial linkages. It was difficult for many workers to find employment in other sectors in declining economies. Tourism is likely to recover more slowly than other industries.

CONCLUSIONS:

Many countries depend heavily on tourism and thus experience dramatic effects in the labour market and national income. India was no exception. The COVID -19 messed up totally the lives of people in various states. Thus domestic tourism was totally washed

away. The domestic tourists visit to Goa in a very huge number in the month of March April and May. During COVID-19 periods due to various measures taken by the state governments and the government at center in India, the tourism industry suffered the most. Domestic tourist arrival was negligible in Goa.

A decline in tourist arrivals affects employment and income along the supply chain. Therefore, the unemployment effects are much greater. Instead, since there was relatively ample capacity available, the hotels and shacks in Goa, offered value-driven promotions like a free upgrade to a higher class or a better room, and complimentary drinks, during the COVID-19 times and a considerable price reduction, as they felt that it was the time to win customers for the future.

Thus Private individuals, businesses and governments are faced with the decision to move to another sector, which involves retraining and some capital investment, or waiting it out until the tourism industry recovers.

Tourism is one of the sensitive sectors that were strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Against this scenario, the current study tried to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 in general and the tourism industry in particular. The study began by assessing the overall impact on tourism in Goa.

Tourism creates a cultural exchange between tourists and local citizens. Exhibitions, conferences, and events usually attract foreigners. Organizing authorities usually gain profits from registration fees, gift sales, exhibition spaces, and sales of media copyright. Furthermore, foreign tourists bring diversity and cultural enrichment to the hosting country. All these were adversely affected and it had negative impact on the economy in Goa.

Tourism is a great opportunity for foreigners to learn about a new culture, but it also creates many opportunities for local citizens. It allows young entrepreneurs to establish new products and services that would not be sustainable on the local population of residents alone. Moreover, residents experience the benefits that come with tourism occurring in their own country.

Thus the result of this study revealed that COVID-19 has harshly impacted Goa's economy. Tourism is one of the sectors that have been badly affected by the spread of the disease. Not only in developing countries, but also in developed countries, the tourism sector is fighting for its survival as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

MANAGERIAL IMPLICATIONS:

This study provides implications to policy makers and other stakeholders in the tourism sector and also the health care system which includes the government, bureaucrats, foreign officials of the countries and general public. The policy makers may consider the major challenges posed by such Pandemics and better prepare to avert such disasters, in future and bring in more plausible solutions to make the current suffering due to novel corona virus under control. Thus better preparedness will provide support to the various stakeholders in the tourism industry.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

As stated above, the research is based on primary data coupled with the literature available from different journals and other published data by government of Goa statistical departments. Due to COVID -19 pandemic times, we downsized our sample size and could not extend the study to larger level. Further quantitative study would be expedient to further affirm the conclusions of this study.

SCOPES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

The impact of the covid-19 pandemic on Goa's tourist arrivals has not been researched adequately. There is scope to study the government initiatives and its implication in this area. This area has been researched extensively in the western countries. Goa being well known for its tourism of world fame, much research is not seen in this area. Goa is also famous for its sun, sand and beaches. Hence studies directed towards the major stakeholders like the government of Goa and others like international tour agents and institutes and a larger sample of respondents will widen the theoretical knowledge and its implication on policy making decisions.

Studies may also be directed towards policy support to ensure that the various government schemes, aimed towards the promotion of tourism are actually moving in the right direction and other stakeholders and the government work towards the development of proper tourism policy in a timely and cost-effective manner, to meet the growing demand. This will also solve the plague of unemployment in Goa.

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DIGITAL LIBRARY'S ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF DIGITAL LIBRARY MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

The article covers variety of topics related to digital resources, including selection, purchase, and legal issues of purchasing, such as licence agreements, archiving, and preservation. Today, the availability of digital resources is increasing at quicker rate, affecting not just traditional acquisition policies, but also preservation and weeding out policies. Because of the abundance of digital materials, it is critical that they be kept for long-term access. The paper emphasises the need of solid acquisition policy as well as preservation considerations. Conventional materials preservation became more successful and methodical after libraries and archives integrated preservation into overall planning and resource allocation. Digital preservation is primarily experimental, with all of the hazards that come with unproven methods. Digital preservation strategies are shaped by the needs and constraints of repositories, with little regard for the needs of current and future users of digital scholarly resources. Manuscripts, rare books, paintings, photographs, and historical records are among the millions of documents held in archives. All of these are examples of human legacy. Because of variety of factors, paper manuscripts become more fragile and brittle over time. Lamination does not appear to be long-term strategy for preserving this cultural legacy for future generations.

Key words: Acquisition, Digital, Preservation, Library, E- Resources.

INTRODUCTION:

One of the most significant roles of library is acquisition, as the value of library may be determined by the contents it obtains. As result, library's acquisition policy must be solid. Acquisition operations are extremely important, and they can collectively comprise significant departmental function of library or information Centre. In today's

technological environment, library's acquisition role includes not just conventional materials such as books and magazines, but also electronic documents and the challenges related with their acquisition. Man's constant ambition has been to be able to access all human intellectual documents that have emerged everywhere and could be of interest to him. Libraries are always social gathering places. They provide public access to information and expertise from variety of sources and perspectives. Traditional libraries, on the other hand, limited access to public knowledge to individuals who could visit the actual location of the library or get things through interlibrary loan. Remote users' access to library collections has long been difficulty for librarians. They have been managing document warehouses for centuries, purchasing, cataloguing, and classifying books, periodicals, and other materials before distributing them to their customers. However, computer and communication technology have boosted the ability of new breed of information professionals to successfully and efficiently choose, organize, retrieve, and send digital content to consumers. The concept of library as physical artefact has shifted to digital library as library without walls as information and communication technologies (ICTs) have advanced. Computer and communication technology, on the other hand, has improved the capacity of new breed of information professionals to choose, organize, retrieve, and deliver digital material to customers successfully and efficiently. As information and communication technology have improved, the notion of library as physical artefact has moved to digital library as library without walls.

Digital Library Characteristics

Collections are selected, acquired, catalogued, made available, and preserved in digital libraries, just as they are in traditional libraries.

The digital library will include digital representations of the artefacts in it and will be available over the Internet, but not to everyone. However, the concept of digitalization is possibly the only aspect of digital library on which everyone agrees.

The following are the common qualities recognized by the Association of Research Libraries in various definitions of digital library:

- All links are apparent to end users;
- Universal access to digital material and information is goal;
- Digital library collections are not limited to document surrogates, but can comprise digital objects not extents in traditional forms.
- In the electronic information society, digital libraries are the logical extension and enhancements of physical libraries. Extending and augmenting current resources and services allows for new types of human issue resolution and expression. As result, digital libraries provide new degrees of accessibility to wider range of users, as well as new possibilities for the discipline of library and information science (LIS) to enhance theory and practice.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the Digital Acquisition.
2. To understand the concept of Digital Preservation

Digital Preservation Concept

The most precise meaning of digital preservation is the long-term storage, conservation, and accessibility of digital materials, generally as result of the implementation of one or more digital preservation procedures. Technology preservation, technology emulation, and date migration are examples of these tactics.

Digital Preservation Requirements

Digital preservation is a set of rules, methods, and activities that certify digital assets remain reliable and accessible to users and systems for an prolonged period of time, despite problems such as component and management failures, natural disasters, and cyber-attacks. While it is challenging to define all of the criteria that apply to all digital preservation needs, it is possible to define some of them because digital preservation requirements vary depending on the type, size, and amount of data. In terms of data reuse, it also relies on the aims of each company. However, depending on what someone in the future might want from information kept now, there are various basic and typical criteria that may be explored.

1. Every preserved digital object requires the creation of a copy (or preservation), which can take decades or even centuries. This could be described as a requirement for dependability. As a result, a digital preservation system must be planned to keep data forever without causing data loss.
2. Future patrons should be able to conclude whether the information received is reliable enough. Digital items are frequently required to be authenticated. Also, the provenance of digital things, particularly the creator or organisation accountable for them, should be necessary. It's also critical to ensure the integrity of digital things, ensuring that their informative content has not been tampered with.
3. Dealing with obsolescence issues, digital preservation necessitates that future users be able to acquire the saved content as its authors intended. This need entails number of difficulties, because exploring digital item necessitates technical environment specified by specialized software and, in some circumstances, even specific hardware.
4. Technical scalability is required for dynamic collections and settings for digital preservation in order to keep up with technological innovation, such as the inclusion of new components through incremental upgrades.

Preservation of Digital Resources

Digital preservation entails taking efforts to guarantee that digital documents are accessible for the long term. Unlike print publications, digital preservation is more difficult since various aspects of the documents must be considered, such as appearance,

functionality, legitimacy, and so on. At time of selection and acquisition alone one must consider of preservation of digital materials.

Digital technology, as well as other technologies such as the Internet and Web technologies, are constantly evolving due to advancements in software and hardware, the proliferation of standards and protocols for file formats, storage media, network interfaces and devices, and other factors. As result, the risk of "techno-obsolescence" is always present. As result, digital resource preservation policy is critical, and it must include the following factors:

1. Digital materials are preserved at various degrees based on their usefulness and functionality.
2. Ongoing assessment of digital materials to ensure long-term accessibility.
3. Eliminating outdated information and inactive websites.

There are three methods for preserving digital resources:

1. Technology preservation: Grown-up technology can be kept for inspecting digital assets in their innovative formats, but owing to expense, space, and technical maintenance needs, this is not practicable in the long run. Take, for example, hardware.
2. Technology emulation: This refers to the development of new software that mimics the operations of older hardware and software, ensuring its uniqueness in terms of physical presence and content capability. Certain digital resources are extremely reliant on specific technology or software. In such instances, emulation techniques can be beneficial.
3. Data migration: Data migration refers to set of activities that include periodically copying, converting, or transferring digital information from one medium to another (e.g., floppy disc to CD-ROM), converting from one format to another (e.g., Microsoft Word to ASCII), and/or moving documents from one platform to another (e.g. VAX to UNIX). The physical presence and content of the digital thing are both preserved during migration. However, it is possible that the presentation, functionality, and context will be lost.

Taking the First Steps towards Digital Acquisition

There are various factors that contribute to the changing acquisition scenario, including the following:

1. Information technology's development and dissemination.
2. Shifts in publishing trends: Publishers are increasingly gravitating toward electronic publication.
3. Information explosion: Attempts may be undertaken to gain bibliographic control over essential and relevant traditional information sources in science and technology, as well as the social sciences, by upgrading digital technology.
4. Financial limits faced by libraries of all types
5. Improving infrastructure for accessing material that is updated on near-daily basis

6. The growing popularity of the World Wide Web, as well as the general recognition of the value of electronic technology in all fields of study,
7. Rapid expansion of CD-ROM goods, etc.

How does one go about acquiring digital collection?

1. One method of acquiring digital resources is to digitize essential and valuable print materials that already exist. It also aids with the preservation of rare and delicate things while allowing those who desire to study them access.
2. The library's catalogues, databases, and networked resources can be enhanced with links and references to materials that are freely available on the internet and have substantial academic value.
3. Material that has been purchased or licensed, such as electronic journals or databases. In many circumstances, the library does not "literally own" the content in the same way that printed book or journal does, but rather has obtained particular access rights to the material on behalf of the library's patrons.

Once the content has been chosen for acquisition, the following checklist should be

Sr. No.	Feature	Remarks
1.	Form	Electronic resources, CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, online databases, , and other media.
2.	Cost	In comparison to print media, digital resources should be less expensive.
3.	Hardware setup	Hardware required for digital resource installation
4.	Software setup	Operating systems and Acrobat Reader for PDF files are required software for viewing digital resources.
5.	User Interface	It should be simple to use.
6.	Training	Training : i. In the case of online database searches, for example, library staff. ii. User training e.g. CD-ROM Searching
7.	System support	For both Hardware and Software: either through: i. Appointing staff personnel for the same, or ii. Outsourcing

Sr. No.	Feature	Remarks
8.	Standardisation	Standards used for User interface, terminology, format such as MARC, CCF in case of databases etc., data exchange such as Z39.50.
9.	Upgradation	Upgradation of data from the respective agencies e.g. CD-ROMs upgradation
10.	User restrictions	According to the parent Organisations needs. -Single/Multi user

Equipment for Digitalization

- Scan documents up to 42 inches wide with this wide format scanner.
- Cameras that are digital
- V-shaped cradle for book scanners
- Lighting equipment in dark spaces
- Servers: IBM server with 20TB of installed storage, expandable to 48TB
- LTOP Tap drives, hard drives, and DVD writers are used as backup devices.
- Desktop and laptop computers

These are necessary depending on the papers that will be digitized that are currently available.

Content Management in Digital Libraries

The contents of digital library are structured and managed such that they can be accessed quickly by the intended audience. The development and management of material is crucial to the long-term survival of digital library services, particularly when technological resources are limited. The following major functions are included in content management:

- Acquisition and selection;
- Indexing;
- Storage;
- Retrieval;
- Maintenance; and
- Rights management.

Advantages of Digitization

1. **Remote Access:** Providing continuous free online access to individuals all over the world. When a document is in physical form, it can only be handled by single user at a time, but when it is digitized, multiple users can view the document simultaneously.

2. **Several Accesses:** One of the most significant advantages of digitization is the ability to access multiple documents at the same time.
3. **Heritage Preservation and Conservation:** Addressing the loss of heritage owing to the environment, ignorance, and destruction.
4. **Dissemination and Promotion:** Preserving priceless treasure in order to illuminate the present and the future. The internet is 21st-century phenomenon for disseminating knowledge and culture.

Digitizing Difficulties

1. Because no one knew what digitization was at first, no one was willing to submit their work for digitization.
2. There is no doubt that 27 million government, university, and private collection records will be digitized in the near future.
3. They used to ask the public to donate their documents for digitization, but currently the request is coming from the public.
4. The outstanding demands will take around ten years to complete.
5. There is an urgent need to raise public awareness about the importance of archival preservation in order to pass down this history to future generations.

CONCLUSION

Digital preservation, in all of its forms, will necessitate some type of organisational change. Document preservation for the long term is popular topic right now. If individuals do not process the bit stream underlying digital information, accessing digital papers in twenty or hundred years will be impossible. Digital papers are not susceptible to damage. Because of the rapid rate of technology obsolescence, digital preservation is critical concern for everyone. Today, the fundamental demands of digital preservation are recognized, and the world's key libraries and archives are disturbed with the long-term digital preservation of traditional information sources as well as born digital information for forthcoming generations. The management of digital library content necessitates two long-term strategies: i) digitising local content; and ii) devising methods for gaining access to other resources. Most of the materials accessible in our collection are believed to be copyrighted by publishers, and we are unable to allow internet access to such contents.

Despite the fact that our libraries are low on material, they have wide range of official and informal sources that might be transferred to digital form if proper action plan is devised. To accomplish this, relevant measures such as professional awareness and training, as well as necessary infrastructure, must be taken. Professionals should be passionate in learning new skills in areas such as law, technology, and management.

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SWOT ANALYSIS OF MSME'S: A CASE STUDY OF A UNIT IN GOA

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ABSTRACT

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises are the backbone of Indian industrial sector. Small scale industries are the engine of economic development of any state/country. With economic reforms of 1991, the restrictions on MSME's have been reduced and MSME's are growing at faster rate. A small-scale industry has to take care of its internal and external environmental factors affecting business. The current research paper uses SWOT analysis as a tool to identify the internal as well as external factors affecting a small-scale industry from Goa. The paper concludes that small scale industries may face problems with respect of finance where as competitors may act as threat and the industry may try to overcome its threats and weakness through their strengths and by grabbing the opportunities.

Keywords: MSME, SWOT, Maria Industries, Fabrication, Goa

INTRODUCTION

“MSME” is an acronym for “Micro, Small and medium enterprises”. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are the back-bone of the Indian economy. MSMEs in India are an important contributor to the economy and are drivers of growth of country. The MSME sector is an important cornerstone of Indian economy as it contributes greatly to growth of Indian economy. MSME sector has made significant contributions to the manufacturing output, employment generation, rural industrialization and exports of the country.

In present scenario, these MSME units have been accepted as the engines of economic growth across the globe. These enterprises are considered by various researchers, to be essential for the economic development of developed, developing and developed countries. Promotion of Small scale industries is one of the main strategies for economic development of the developing countries MSMEs are able to tap latent resources and makes use of indigenous resources for producing goods and services. They are key instruments for promoting equitable development. MSMEs constitute more than 90

percent of total enterprises in most of the economies and are the source of generating employment growth and contribute a major share in industrial production and exports (Report of MSMEs in India, 2013). The Government of India had enacted the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 on June 16, 2006, by merging two major ministries, viz, Ministry of Agri and Rural Industries & Ministry of Small Scale Industries into the present Ministry of Micro Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME). Under this act MSME sector is classified into Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in India.

Manufacturing units are classified according to their investment in plant and machinery and service units are classified based on investment in equipment. MSMED Act 2006 of India classifies MSME sector as under:

Table 1.1 Classification of MSME Sector in India

Class/Category	Manufacturing Investment	Service Investment
Micro Enterprises	Up to Rs.25 lakhs	Up to Rs.10 lakhs
Small Enterprises	Above Rs.25 lakh and up to Rs.5 crore	Above Rs.10 lakh and up to Rs.2 crore
Medium Enterprises	Above Rs.5 crore and up to Rs.10 crore	Above Rs.2 crore and up to Rs.5 crore

(Source: <https://classification-of-small-industries-as-per-msme-development-act2006/>)

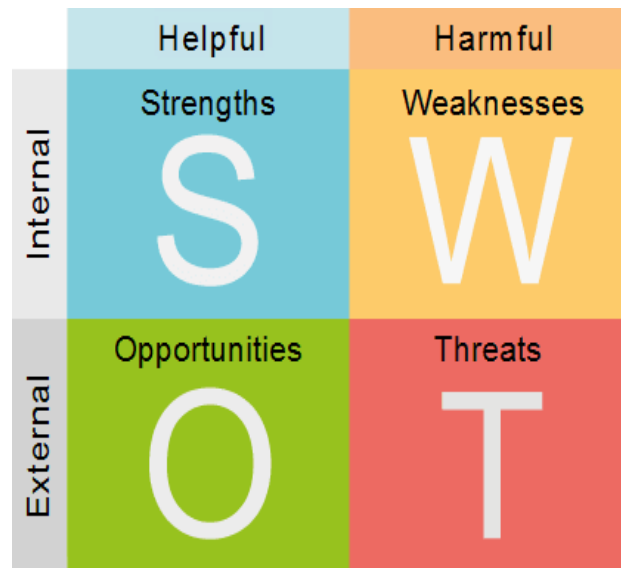
Concept of SWOT Analysis

SWOT analysis is a technique used by the organization to evaluate its strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats. The main aim of SWOT analysis is to identify the internal and external factors that are important in achieving the objective.

Internal factors: Strengths and weaknesses are internal to an organization.

External factors: Opportunities and threats are external to the organization.

The strengths and the opportunities are the positive factors which help the organization to grow whereas threats and weakens are negative factors which hinders the organizational objective.

Fig 1a SWOT Analysis Matrix

(Source: <https://www.google.co.in>)

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Agarwal, P. (January 2017). “**MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN INDIA: A REVIEW OF GROWTH AND CHALLENGES IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO.**” In her study she examined the growth and performance of the sector in recent past, find out the factors affecting the growth of MSMEs and to provide appropriate suggestions for overcoming these challenges faced by MSME's.

Gupta, T. (January 2013). “**SWOT ANALYSIS OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.**” International Journal of Management and Social Sciences Research (IJMSSR), 27-30. In her study, the researcher made an attempt to study the strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats of Indian MSME sector.

Katyal, A. (February 2015). “**A STUDY ON MSME'S'- ROLE IN PROPELLING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA & A DISCUSSION ON CURRENT HR ISSUES IN MSMES' IN INDIA.**” International Journal of Scientific and Research Publications, Volume 5, Issue 2, 1-6. Through the study, the researcher studied about the HR issues faced by MSME and also faces other challenges like credit to MSME, access to markets, lack of technological knowledge, lack of proper infrastructure etc. In her study she also provided various measures to overcome the issues faced by MSME sector.

Pujar, U. (2014). “**MSME'S AND EMPLOYMENT IN INDIA: AN ANALYTICAL STUDY.**” IOSR Journal of Business and Management, e-ISSN: 2278-487X, p-ISSN: 2319-7668. Volume 16, Issue 5. Ver. II (May. 2014), PP 13-15, 13-15. Through the study, an attempt is made to find out the role of MSME sector in generating employment. The study concluded that MSME's are labour intensive and require less capital and hence helps in eradicating socio-economic problems like unemployment, underemployment, poverty and regional imbalances.

Sudha, V. (2015). “**SMES IN INDIA: IMPORTANCE AND CONTRIBUTION**”. Through the research, the researcher investigated on “SMEs in India: Importance and Contribution”. The study concluded that the Small, Medium Enterprises are growing rapidly and they have become a thrust area for future growth.

Borad, T. (2016). “**MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM (MSME) IN INDIAN PERSPECTIVE AND SWOT ANALYSIS.**” The purpose of the research was to study current scenario of MSME's in India and analyze Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats of MSME Sector. MSME units operating in India were considered as a sample for the study. Through the study, it was found that, the contribution of MSME sector to employment, investment and GDP in the country is increasing. Apart from this, MSME's in India are facing a lot of problems and hence there is a need to understand such problems so the said sector can flourish well in the economy.

Identification of Research Problem

From the above literature survey, it is clear that there are many studies done on MSME and SWOT analysis. There is no concrete study done on SWOT analysis of selected SSI unit, considering this the present study is pioneer in its own way.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know the success journey of Maria Industries.
2. To examine the strengths and weaknesses of selected SSI unit.
3. To examine the opportunities and threats of selected SSI unit.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to study above research objectives following research methodology is used.

- a. Universe: For the present study Goa is considered as universe.
- b. Sample Size: One small unit Maria Industries, Curchorem Goa

Sources of Data

- Primary Data

Primary data has been collected by interviewing the selected SSI unit through well-structured questionnaire.

- **Secondary Data**

The secondary data has been collected purely from internet and books.

Period of Study

The period of study is the period of survey.

SWOT Analysis – Case Study

One small unit named Maria Industries has been selected and thoroughly studied to understand Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats.

Maria industries was established in the year 1983 at Curchorem Goa by proprietor Mr. John D'costa (56 years). Maria Industries is a SSI unit dealing in manufacturing of rolling shutters and is into fabrication business. The unit was started by Mr. John at the age of 22. The inborn will and desire to start something of his own motivated him to start Maria Industries.

The success of Mr. John D'costa as entrepreneur paves back when he was very young and had a great passion for football. During one of his games he met with an accident where he had to be bed ridden because of damage to his backbone. However he couldn't continue his passion for football that was turning point when thought of entrepreneurship knocked his mind. The mere thought does not make a person an entrepreneur. During his phase Mr. John did not have sufficient finance to start a business. Even banks refused to give him loan as he did not have any guarantor. However he did not give up on his thought. The first source of finance what he could manage was money given by his mother. With this small amount he managed to start a small workshop where he would do minor welding works. This built up his confidence and he started taking orders for making fabrication items. Further there was no limit to the hard work, sincerity and continuous efforts with which he started getting orders for larger contracts. That was the growth stage of his enterprise. Further with his hard work, dedication toward his work helped him to establish Maria Industries and further to expand his business by establishing Costas Industries.

SWOT Analysis of Maria Industries.**I. Strengths**

Strengths are the internal advantages which a firm has over its competitors. Some of the strengths of Maria Industries are as follows:

1. Contribution To Economy

MSME are the engine of economic growth and play a crucial role in the growth of Indian Economy. Maria Industries play a very crucial role in the growth of Goan economy. Mr. John contributes towards the growth of the economy through the way of providing employment to the locals, and also by providing source of revenue to transporters, to their suppliers and by providing quality products and services to the society.

2. Increasing Social Status of Others

Maria Industries has helped Mr. John in developing his own social status but Maria Industries is also helping in increasing social status of others through the way of employment. There are only 7 to 8 skilled employees working with Maria industries, where as other laborers are working on daily wages. Human resource is the most important asset of organization and one needs the support of the employees in order to carry on business activities. The employees of Maria Industries are cooperative and readily accepts the business decisions implemented by Mr. John. Sincerity and hard work of the workers are the two important factors considered by him while selecting the workers.

Along with employment Mr. John also provides CSR activities to the people of society. Some of the CSR activities provided are:

- Sponsors prizes for clubs and religious institution.
- Sponsors grass root level football for under 10 year's boys and girls.
- Providing information about the business unit to students in completing their academic requirements.

3. Training Facilities

Training is the crux of business. Even though training is an expense for the organization, the fruits of the training expenses incurred by the origination will not be immediately available but will be available to the organization in the course of time. Mr. John himself provides training to his workers and get the work done from his workers under his supervision. He trains the workers in fabrication, welding and assembling the metals. When an individual himself provides training it helps Mr. John to know the capabilities and weak points of his workers and help him to build workers capabilities.

4. Location of Business Unit

The business unit is located in the vicinity of the people. Since it is located near market, it acts as strength for the unit as their customers can easily approach the unit. Mr. John considers electricity, space of the area, space for storage as the main factors while selecting location for the business unit.

5. Loyal Customers

Customers are the king of market. Maria Industries enjoys the benefits due to their loyal customers. Mr. John has already created a set of market consisting their loyal customers. His sincerity in business and prompt delivery to his customers has helped him to retain his customers. Maria Industries supplies goods to individuals as well as well-to industries like Chowgule's, Timblo's.

6. Marketing

Marketing is the heart of business. There is no special technique used by Maria Industries

for marketing. Maria Industries directly approach their customers. Their market is already set. In order to meet their marketing needs they take advances from customers and take raw materials on credit. Along with it they also provide after sales services to their customers, which have helped them to retain their customers.

7. Updated Technology

Technology is the need of hour. The technology keeps on changing and mostly small scale industries are facing problems due to outdated technology. Maria industries have updated their technology over the period of time. They have changed their welding machines, eradication machines, various other assets and have also implemented the use of cranes in their business unit. The up gradation of technology has helped Mr. John to provide safety for their workers, and to complete their work faster and quickly.

8. Adequate Supply of Raw Materials

Suppliers play a very important role. Maria Industries is having trust worthy suppliers who supplies the raw materials on time and the unit never faces problems due to shortage of raw material. Along with it, their suppliers also provide them goods on credit which helps Maria Industries to face the problems faced due to shortage of funds. The regular suppliers of Maria industries are Steel Authority of India, Mahalaxmi Steels and Hardware Ponda Goa etc.

I. Weaknesses

Weaknesses are the internal factors which act as an obstacle for firms' success and stop organization from performing better.

1. Labour Turnover and Labour Absentiseem

Labour turnover and labour absentiseem is one of the main problems faced by the industrial sector. Maria industries is also a victim of labour turnover and absentiseem. The unit depends on migrant workers for their functioning. The unit is unable to attract the Goan workers as Goans do not prefer to work as laborers. The migrants are the main cause of labour turnover and absentiseem. Labour absentiseem and turnover has negative impact on the functioning of business unit. Due to labour turnover and absentiseem the work of Maria Industries remain incomplete, the customers are dissatisfied due to incomplete work and further, it spoils the brand image in the market.

1. Not Possible To Work For Longer Hours

Location of business acts as a strength as well as a weakness for the unit. Since the business unit is located in the vicinity of people, they cannot carry on the fabrication work till night due to its disturbance to the nearby locality.

2. Financial Problems

Finance is the life blood of business. All the companies require capital to meet their fixed as well as variable costs but most of the MSME owners lack required capital to establish and operate the firm, thus they have to resort to borrowing. Mr. John says that “*A businessmen always have financial problems. No matter how much funds businessmen have, he/she will always have financial difficulties.*” In order to start his business, bank loan was the main source of finance. In order to meet the current financial needs Maria Industries take advances from their customers and also prefer to approach bank for financial assistance.

1. Frequent Power Failure

Since Maria Industries is into fabrication business it needs to continuous power- supply to complete their work. Maria Industries suffers problems and faces loss . due to continuous power failure .

II. Opportunities

Opportunities are the external forces that an organization can take advantage for it further prosperity.

1. Expansion

Recently Mr. John has stated a new unit in Cuncolim industrial estate named, Costas Industries. The factory is having 2500 sq. meter land with shed of 300 sq. meter. Since Costas industries is located in industrial estate, they can carry on their fabrication work for longer hours. This is an opportunity for Mr. John to grow, expand and increase their customer base.

2. Technology

Even though Maria industries have upgraded the technology, Mr. John is planning to further upgrade its technology which will in turn provide him more benefits.

3. Support from Government

Government plays a very important role in the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise. Indian MSMEs enjoy a plethora of opportunities for expansion and diversification across all sectors. Government has formed many policies and financial institutions for helping small units. Mr. John is very much aware about the government schemes available for MSME sector. In the initial stage of his business he had applied for the government subsidy and it has helped him to repay the debt which he had borrowed from banks. Since Government has introduced various schemes like Make in India concept, Maria Industries can take benefit of such schemes for their further growth.

I. Threats

Threats refers to the external difficulties which a firm encounters in the course of business and has no control over this factors.

1. Increasing Customer Demand

Customer is the king of the market. Maria industries is facing problem due to increasing customer needs and demands. Due to increasing need and demand, they have to put in more efforts as well as tighten their schedule in order to satisfy their customers.

2. Delay in Making Payment

Maria Industries many a time faces problems to make payment to their suppliers or to file their tax returns. Such problems arise because the customers delay in making payments. In order to avoid such problems, they try to collect the due from their debtors or go for loan till they receive money.

3. Threats during Demonetization

Mr. John D'costa is not at all satisfied with demonetization. According to him demonetization has not at all helped the common men and due to demonetization his business has slowed down.

4. Threats from Competitors

Competitors are the external forces which hinders the growth of business. Maria Industries faces threats in getting customers due to its increasing competitors. Around fifteen of the competitors were working previously for Maria industries. Some of the workers learnt got the training under Mr. John and now started their own business unit and compete with Maria Industries. Some of their competitors are Sunil Mahale, Micheal Fernandes, sheikh. In order to compete with their competitors Mr. John keeps his service prompt, provide after sales service and provide quality products without compromising on quality.

1. Threat Of Winding Up

Mr. John due to his increasing age expects his son to continue the business and to grow and expand his business. But he says that his son is showing lack of interest in continuing his business.

CONCLUSIONS:

MSME sector is playing a very important role in Indian economy. With the changing business scenario the importance of MSME has increased. MSME are the heart of Indian economy.

SWOT analysis of Maria industries reveals the internal and external forces affecting the business unit. Maria Industries is obliged to have various strengths in the form of loyal customers, marketing techniques used, by contributing to economic growth, adequate supply of raw materials.

Weak points of the unit are financial problems, frequent power failure, labour absentism whereas opportunities include expansion, government schemes and faces threats due to changing customer need and demand, threat due to competitors.

The strengths and opportunities of the unit can help to overcome the weaknesses and threats. The expansion of business unit will help to overcome the financial difficulties as well other threats faced due of lack of funds. Marketing as a strength can help the business to increase customer demand. Government support can help the unit to overcome financial weakness.

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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF MSME's:- A CASE STUDY OF KAKODA INDUSTRIAL ESTATE IN THE STATE OF GOA

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ABSTRACT

The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) are crucial to the growth of the Indian economy, but they also confront a number of challenges that hinder their expansion, which in turn slows down the nation's progress. Along with providing large number of employment opportunities MSME's also contributes in industrialization in rural areas. MSME in Goa face a number of problems that is lack of technology, monetary deficiency, ineffective marketing channels, lack of proper infrastructure, human resource, etc. Hence the researcher felt the need to examine and study the basic problems faced by MSME's in Kakoda Industrial Estate. In order to carry on the study researcher has conducted a pilot study by using open and closed ended questionnaire and analyzed the problems and difficulties faced by them.

Keywords: Micro Small Medium Enterprises, Problems, Growth, Marketing, Finance, Infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION:

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises are playing crucial role in the economic development of India by providing employment opportunities, export promotion, conducting research and development activities in various fields, providing training programs to emerging entrepreneurs, boosting industrial growth and thus contributing in the growth of GDP of our country. In India SMEs has achieved steady growth over the last couple of years. SME involvement in the industrial sector is expanding quickly, and they are now a focus for future expansion. Under the changing economic scenario the

SMEs have both the opportunities and challenges before them. As per the Development Commissioner of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2001), the sector has the credit of being the second highest in employment, which stands next to agricultural sector. According to the MSMED Act 2006, the enterprises have been divided into service- and manufacturing-oriented groups. Additionally, based on their investment in manufacturing plant and equipment, this group of enterprises has been divided into micro, small, and medium firms. The classification of enterprises has been shown in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 classification of Enterprises

Sector	Micro enterprises	Small enterprises	Medium enterprises
Manufacturing	Up to Rs. 25 Lakhs	Above Rs. 25 Lakhs but does not exceed Rs. 5 Crores.	Above Rs.5 Crores but does not exceed Rs.10 Crores.
Service	Up to Rs.10 Lakhs	Above Rs. 10 Lakhs rupees, but does not exceed Rs. 2 Crores.	Above Rs. 2 Crores rupees but does not exceed Rs. 10 Crores rupees.

The MSME industry in Goa is ranked fourth in the country by a study conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies and Confederation of India Industry. So the industry in Goa has emerged as one of favorable destination for investment. Over the years, a number of Central and state organizations have been established with the goals of securing and facilitating the quick and orderly construction of industrial areas, industrial estates, and enterprises in Goa such as The Economic Development corporation (EDC), The Goa Handicrafts, Rural & Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (GHRSSIDC), The Goa Industrial Development Corporation (GIDC), The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), The Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) etc.

Although SMSE's contributes towards the major portion of growth of country as well as state but it also suffers with the several problems and challenges which slows down the phase of economic development. In order to get the broad idea of problems a pilot study was conducted in Kakoda Industrial Estates and the findings were generalized.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sudan, 2005 described the difficulties in the growth of micro and small scale enterprises and policy issues by posing various micro and small enterprise-related questions. The study clarified the purpose, benefits, issues, and potential policy directions for the MSE sector. According to the study's findings, the government of India made every attempt to create a vibrant MSE sector and a diverse economy that would offer more job possibilities to accommodate the influx of new workers and provide interesting career options.

Dr.Saxena, 2002 has studied the factors underlying the growth of marketing system as a result historic economic reforms and is linked to the growth of human civilization, specifically to the economic development population growth and inactive for urbanization. The study emphasized on understanding the behaviour of the market participants the behaviour of market participants dueto market dynamics and concluded with a suggestion as to how the development of markets and their efficiency could be strategized.

Abdul, 2013 critically evaluated the contributions made by the micro, small and medium enterprises in the balanced growth of the Indian economy. The study says that since 55% of the total enterprises operate in the rural areas they promote inclusive growth and regional equity. They play a very important role in employment generation and contribute a commendable portion to the GDP, industrial production and export of the country. The paper also highlights the challenges faced by the sector and its need for structural support.

Appasaba, 2013 discovered that small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) are playing an increasingly important role in the industrial sector and are now a key driver of future growth. They stressed the need of supporting the SME sector for the country's economic health. The literature mentioned above highlights the performance, growth, and issues facing MSMEs in the Indian economy.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To understand the role of MSME in the economic development of Goa.
2. To analyze and interpret the major problems faced by MSME's in Kakoda Industrial Estate.

NEED AND SCOPE OF STUDY:

The current study is mainly concerned to the Problems and Challenges faced by MSME's in Kakoda Industrial Estate in the state of Goa. The study is undertaken to know the current position of the small and medium scale enterprises and the problems faced by them. The study is restricted only to one industrial estate.

RESEARCH DATA AND METHODOLOGY:

Goan geographical area consists of large population. It is very difficult to cover the whole population of Goa. The total units in the Kakoda Industrial Estates are 123 out of which 35 Units have been closed down. The study includes 20 respondent units from Kakoda Industrial Estate, Goa. The units in Kakoda Industrial Estate is a combination of manufacturing, packaging, bakery, Repairing, Fabrication, Printing, warehousing etc. All the units chosen for the study are involved in the Manufacturing activity. Primary data is collected with the help of semi-structure questionnaire comprising of close ended questions and personal interview with the managers of the concerned Industrial units in Kakoda Industrial Estate. Secondary data is collected from reference books, research publications, journals and internet.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA:

1. Ownership Pattern of the Unit

Sr. No.	Ownership Pattern	% of Response
1.	Sole proprietorship	70
2.	Partnership	20
3.	Private limited	10
	Total	100

Source: Primary data

This table reveals that study area of Kakoda has more of sole proprietorship units as compared to partnership and private limited units.

2. Registration of Units

Sr. No.	Units registered	% of Response
1.	Yes	100
2.	No	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table it can be seen that the units taken for study are registered and most of them are having ISO certification.

3. Scale of Operation

Sr. No.	Scale of operation	% of response
1.	Micro level	10
2.	Small scale	70
3.	Medium scale	20
4.	Total	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table it can be observed that most of the units are small scale enterprises with the investment ranging from Rs.25 Lakhs-Rs.5 Crores as their supply is limited only domestic market. Other units are having their operation at medium scale and micro level.

4. Role in Economic Development

Sr. No	Role of enterprises in Economic Development	Yes	No
1.	Creating Employment Opportunity	100	0
2.	Raising of standard of living	40	60
3.	Social responsibility towards the society	20	80

Source: Primary data

MSME's in Kakoda Industrial Estate plays a major role in economic development by providing employment opportunity to skilled as well as unskilled people not only from Quepem taluka but also from other neighbouring talukas. As these units are providing employment to number of people, they are contributing directly or indirectly in raising the standard of living of society. From our survey we found that most of the units are not rendering their services towards society because they are more concerned about their production units rather than the society.

5. Nature of customers caters to

Sr. No	Nature of customer	% of response
1.	Local/Domestic customer	70
2.	National customer	30
3.	International Market	0
	Total	100

Source: Primary data

From the above table we can observe that majority i.e. 70% of respondents unit caters to local/domestic customers from Goa. This is mainly because they produce ancillary parts which are supplied to the manufacturing units in Goa. Remaining 30% of the MSME's supply their products to other outlets in national market.

6. Problems faced by MSME units in Goa

Sr. No	Problems faced by MSME	Yes	No
1.	Inadequate infrastructure facility	80	20
2.	Lack of skilled manpower	60	40
3.	Lack of awareness about government Schemes and subsidies	70	30
4.	Technological Upgradation	55	45
5.	Lack of distribution of marketing channels	30	70
6.	Lack of credit from banks	65	35
7.	Lack of training and skill development programs	40	60

1. Inadequate infrastructure facility:

This industrial estate is setup in the year 1981 to accommodate micro, small and medium scale enterprises with an area of 2,37,045 square meters. The major problem faced by most of the units in Kakoda Industrial Estate is lack of adequate infrastructure facility. The damp and badly maintained industrial landscape is not only an eyesore, but a repellent to new investors, if the government is thinking of luring new investors. There is

one small tea stall and a utility shop in very dilapidated condition. Water supply to all the units is available from 10 am to 5 pm which restricts units from functioning round the clock. Till date it is yet to have a proper canteen facility on its premises. Here there is neither proper entrance gate nor security. The entrance gate at the estate is perhaps the worst amongst all the industrial estates in Goa. Due to frequent power failure and other electricity interruptions the industrial units are facing loss of production and loss of time as a linesman has to be fetched from Curchorem town. Another major problem is the BSNL telephone network within the estate. Not all the units have land lines, which make office and administrative work very difficult, especially in a world where a large portion of transactions have been moved online.

2. Lack of skilled manpower:

Even though MSMEs employ 40% of nation's population, according to the entrepreneurs lack of skilled labour is a perpetual problem for MSMEs. Educated and skilled people prefer jobs in Large Enterprises due to higher wages and job security as compared to small industries that cannot afford to pay very high wages. So, they have to hire unskilled people and conduct on the job training programs. Eventually the labour tends to perform better giving better results. It is also difficult to retain labour because micro and small businesses are generally not bound by formal contracts.

Kakoda Industrial Estate has a unique advantage of having ITI Kakoda nearby because of which local skilled manpower can be easily absorbed. But this skilled manpower prefers to work in large enterprises in other industrial estates due to better facilities and higher incentives. The past two years have been very difficult for mining dependents who are now jobless due to closure of mineral processing units in the industrial estate which survived on iron ore.

3. Lack of Awareness/Information:

Almost all the people agreed that they are not aware of the registration procedures, requirements and licensing system specially the people from outside Goa. Most of them do not even know that there is a Ministry called the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and that there are various policies to help them with financial, marketing, technological and managerial problems. Even the people who have registered their companies as MSMEs do not know about all the schemes currently in place.

4. Technological Upgradation:

Technology acts as a significant factor in deciding the competitiveness of an enterprise. MSMEs tend to have low productivity and are weak in terms of competition which is the result of MSMEs indigenous technology, not maximizing machinery utility and not improving in technology due to the limitation of funding. Most managers and owners are either unaware of available technology or lack the financial resources to upgrade their technology. The technological status and its application have a significant impact on the

market position of businesses. Even due to lack of proper infrastructure the MSME's in Kakoda cannot switch to advanced machineries and equipment's.

5. Lack of distribution of marketing channels:

The MSME'S in Kakoda Industrial Estate are not adopting the innovative channels of marketing. Their advertisement and sales promotion are comparatively weaker than the large scale companies. Ineffective advertising and inadequate marketing channels result in a very poor selling performance.

6. Lack of credit from banks-

The MSME'S are presently facing the problems of credit from the banks. The banks are not providing the adequate amount of loan to the MSME'S. The owners of some industries who are from outside Goa were complaining the loan providing process of the banks is very long and formalistic and the owners from outside state has to produce different types of documents to prove their worthiness and eligibility. The cost of credit is also high. Even the government is not conducting any awareness programmes related to subsidies and concessions available to them for giving them financial benefits.

7. Lack of Training and Skill Development Programmes :

In order to nurture the skills of employees and to help them to adopt the latest technology, timely training and skill development programmes are not provided by these industries. This makes them difficult to compete in this competitive world and also to reduce the cost of production.

CONCLUSION:

MSME's provide job and employment and ultimately self-dependency. The MSME's are very helpful to remove the regional imbalances if it is establish in the underdeveloped areas. The study concludes that inadequate infrastructure facility is a major obstacle in the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the Kakoda Industrial Estates. Other factors slowing down the growth arise due to lack of finance. For example, technological upgradation becomes a problem only because firms lack enough capital to install new machines, skilled labour can be hired and retained by giving them higher wages etc.

The MSME owners are not innovative and their entrepreneurial skills are very low. Ultimately, the government is not providing any types of satisfactory training or skill development schemes. The problem of unawareness towards technological advancement can removed after running effective training and skill development programs. There should be low cost credit to the MSME'S. The Govt. has taken several policy initiatives but needs to ensure proper co-ordination and implementation of such schemes. To enable the MSME sector to take its rightful place as the growth engine of the Indian economy, it is necessary to support, educate, and empower MSMEs to make the best use of available resources, both human and economic. MSMEs must be educated

and informed about the latest global developments, as well as assisted in acquiring the skills required to keep up with global developments.

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EVALUATION OF STREET VENDING IN QUEPEM TALUKA

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ABSTRACT

A street vendor is people who offer goods for sale to the public without having permanent structure for their sale. They may be stationary, occupy space on the roadways or other public/private spaces or may move from place to place by carrying their goods on push carts or in baskets on their heads. Street vendors sell different kinds of goods such as clothes, moulded plastic goods, soaps, detergents, embroidery work and various household necessities. Street vendors apart from non-agricultural products also sell vegetables and fruits. Thus, street vendors provide a market for both home-made products and agricultural products, supporting small scale and home-based workers as well as agricultural workers.

In the state of Goa, there is huge mass of migrants who come to Goa in search of jobs. But whenever they fail to find job, they switch on to the street vending business. The rising unemployment is further adding to the number of vendors in state. Street vending is integral part of daily life of thousands of people. In this context the study aims to identify the issues and problems faced by vendors in Goa-Quepem, Taluka.

Keywords: Vendors, goods, street, unemployment.

INTRODUCTION:

Street vending is a significant activity related to informal sector. They have been existence since the olden times. Street vendors are the people who are selling the goods in an informal way. The areas of their marketing places are street, platforms, bus stand, front gates of Temples, Churches, Mosques, etc. Street vendors generate not only their own employment but also support a large number of producers who depend upon them for their sale. They also help in reducing poverty because street vending can be one route through which the poor people engage themselves in the productive activities and take an opportunity to move out of poverty.

Despite street vending being one of the oldest forms of retail in the country, the activity is

still neglected and do not get necessary support from the law makes. There are sections of the public who feel that street vendors encroach on spaces meant for civic use, and others simply consider them as eyesores.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A number of studies have been conducted on street vendors.

Nidan (2010) "Study on Street Vendors at Patna (Bihar)" this study found that majority of the respondents chose street vending because they could not jobs, entry was easier and investment was low. Some of the problems faced by vendors were hard work, meagre income, high rates of interest and lack of basic facilities.

Manisha Chaudhary et al. (2011) in their study "Will Capacity Building, Training Interventions Given to Street Food Vendors Give Us Safer Food? A Cross-Sectional Study from India", clearly reveals the knowledge and practice of street food vendors regarding food safety, hygiene and nutrient conservation. They found that street vendors belong to lower socio-economic background and need training programmes to handle food hygiene. Maintaining proper hygiene will help to eliminate food borne diseases.

Satyam Shivam Sundaram (2008), study is related to national policy to street vendors and its impact. Research was conducted in different states and cities namely Mumbai, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Pune and Patna so on. He mentioned that street vendors were abused and harassed by police. He focused on how street vendors were treated before implementation of National Policy (2004). The policies are implemented to protect vendors because their basic survive is by street vending. The study helps to understand the problems faced by street vendors as well as the government initiative to solve their problems.

Divya A. (2020), study is related to "Who is a 'street vendor' in India? What is the Street Vendors Act?". In her study stated that anyone who doesn't have a permanent shop is considered a street vendor. This article focuses on the PM SVANidhi scheme, funded by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. This scheme was launched in the month of June, in order to provide credit / working capital to the street vendors due to covid19 impact. It also briefly states that how street vendors play important role in Atmanirdar Bharat Yojana.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the study is to evaluate street vendors in State of Goa- Quepem Taluka. However, for a detailed analysis following objectives have been framed.

1. To analyze street vending contribution towards socio-economic development of selected street vendors.
2. To identify the challenges faced by street vendors.
3. To measure the level of satisfaction of the street vendors towards their business.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The methodology adopted for the study is as follows:

- a) **Universe of Study**
The study was carried out in South District of Goa.
- b) **Sample**
For the purpose of study, the respondents were street vendors from Qupem taluka of the State of Goa. A total of 170 street vendors and 100 customers participated in the study.
- c) **Data Collection**
The study is a survey of street vendors in Quepem taluka of the state of Goa.

- **Primary Data**

Primary data was obtained through field survey covering selected street vendors and their customers in Quepem taluka. Data was obtained through a well-structured questionnaire and personal interview with the selected respondents. Observation method was used to check the street vendors working condition. The questionnaire designed for street vendors consisted of set of questions to know the level of satisfaction of the street vendors towards their business and to know the conducive and compelling factors that foster the decision on street vending. Questions included socio demographic data, different dimensions of street vendors' business and problems faced by street vendors. For the purpose of this study 170 street vendors were selected randomly as respondent.

- **Secondary Data**

Secondary data was obtained from published sources like reference books, research publications, journals, magazines and other publications relating to the topic of study.

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY STREET VENDORS

Low obstacles to entry, limited start-up costs, and bendy hours are some of the elements that draw street vendors to the occupation. Many people enter street vending due to the fact they cannot find a job in the formal economy. But surviving as a street vendor requires a certain amount of skill. Vendors must be capable to negotiate effectively with wholesalers and customers. Some common issues faced by street vendors are lack of storage, theft or damage to stock. By-legal guidelines governing street trade can be confusing and licenses hard to get, leaving many street vendors prone to harassment, confiscations and evictions. Some of the problems and challenges faced by street vendors are as follows:

- **Lack of facilities:** Most of the street vendors do not have access to shelter, running water & toilets near their workplace. Inadequate access to clean and clear water is a major problem for street vendors. The goods of the street vendors are exposed to heat & sunlight, rain & other natural factors.
- **Vulnerable to occupational hazards:** Street vendors are exposed to occupational

hazards in their day-to-day routine; they face physical risk because of unavailability of protection system equipment and improper regulation of traffic in their commercial areas.

- **No proper sanitary facilities:** Inappropriate waste disposal & sanitation ends in unhygienic market conditions and undermines vendors' income& their health in conjunction with that of customers.
- **Economic Downturns:** Many street vendors complain that their profits had been decreased notably because of growing increasing competition from newly unemployed people turning to vending business for income sources. Most of the street vendors had to increase their rate due to higher cost of goods.
- **Lack of Government Support:** Street vendors are those who are neither protected by the government nor by any labour union. They lack legal guidelines made by the government in recognize of labour unions.
- **Traffic Congestion:** Traffic congestion is a chief difficulty in regard to street vendors. Often street vendors cause obstruction to local pedestrians.
- **Increase in Online shopping:** Increasing on-line purchasing has a terrible effect on street vendor's business. Consumers purchase items and services directly from the Internet without any intermediary service. There are a number of enterprises selling cosmetics, vitamin supplements, clothes, groceries, etc. at the doorstep of the consumer. This has an adverse impact on the street vendors.
- **Global Pandemic:** Further COVID19 has been very harsh on vendors who have exhausted their earnings to their fundamental wishes for the duration of the lockdown period. Many street vendors were not able to sell their wares because of lockdown and their vending business has to stand big lose.

DATA INTERPRETATION AND ANALYSIS

This section gives the data analysis of the survey conducted in Quepem Taluka. An attempt has been made to analyze the contribution of street vending to socio – economic development of street vendors' and satisfaction level of the street vendors towards their business.

Table 1: General Profile of the Respondents

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Below 20 years	08
20-40 years	62
41-60 years	90
Above 60 years	10
Total	170

Source: Primary data

The table depicts the age group of the selected vendor respondents. Out of 170 street vendors 53% of the vendors are in age group of 41-60 years, 36% of the vendors are in the age group of 20-40 years, 6% of the vendors are above 60 years and very few (5%) are below 20 years old. Majority of the respondents were males i.e., 104 and 66 were female respondents. Out of 170 responded street vendor most of the vendors are married i.e., 138. It can be concluded that because of lack of gainful employment in formal sector and to support the family many people do street vending.

Table 2: Educational Qualification of the Respondents

Particulars	No. of street vendors
SSC	62
HSSC	80
Graduation	22
Post graduation	06
Total	170

Source: Primary data

As can be seen from the above Table 2, 36% of street vendors have completed secondary school certificate, 47% of street vendors have done higher secondary school certificate, 13% of the street vendors have completed graduation and very few i.e., 4% street vendors are have done post-graduation.

Table 3: Native place of the Respondents

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Goa	90
Outside Goa	80
Total	170

Source: Primary data

Table 3 depicts the native place of the respondents. Out of 170 respondent, 90 respondents are from Goa and 80 of them are outsiders who resided in Goa because of their street vending business.

Table 4: Type of Product Sold

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Fast food	22
Vegetables	17
Fruits	13
Clothes	29
Fruits & vegetables	14
Plasticware	12
Bakery products	19
Others	44
Total	170

Source: Primary data

Out of 170 respondents, it was observed that 17% of street vendors sell clothes. 13% of vendors sell fast food products. 11% of vendors sell bakery products. 10% of street vendors sell vegetables. 8% of street vendors sell fruits and vegetables. 7% vendors sell plastic ware products. 26% of the selected respondents sell other products not listed above.

Table 5: Registered under Municipality/Panchayat

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Yes	84
No	86
Total	170

Source: Primary data

The above Table 5 describes about whether the street vendors are registered under municipalities or not. Out of 170 street vendors 84 street vendors are registered in municipality whereas, 86 vendors are not registered under municipality.

Table 6: Duration of Business

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Less than one year	18
13 years	34
35 years	32
Above 5 years	86
Total	170

Source: Primary data

From the above Table 6, we can see that 86 respondent vendors are doing the business of street vending for more than 5 years, 32 of the vendors are doing street vending business for around 3 to 5 years, 34 of them have 1 to 3year work experience in street vending and very few of them have joined street vending recently have and less than 1 year experience of doing vending business. Due to the current pandemic may people have lost their jobs and have started street vending.

Table 7: Payment of Taxes

Particulars	No. of street vendors
0 ₹100	100
₹101 ₹200	40
₹201 ₹300	30
Above ₹300	0
Total	170

Source: Primary data

The above Table 7,describes the taxes which are levied by the municipality on street vendors. Out the selected street vendors. 59% of street vendors pay tax between 0 to ₹100 rupees, 23% of them pay tax between ₹101 to ₹200 rupees and very few of them pay tax between ₹201 to ₹300 rupees. The tax is charged by the municipality based on area used by the vendors.

Table 8: Initial investment

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Below ₹1000	12
₹1000 ₹4999	15
₹5000 ₹10000	68
Above ₹10000	75
Total	170

Source: Primary data

The above Table 8, depicts the initially investment which was made by the selected street vendors. Out of 170 vendors, 44% of the vendors had done an initially investment of more than ₹10,000, whereas 40% of vendors initially invested between ₹5000 to ₹10,000, 9% of them initially invested ₹1,000 to ₹4,999 and very few of them initially invested less than ₹1,000. The daily earning of 54 vendors is between ₹1001 to ₹2000 daily, whereas 48 street vendors earn between ₹501 - ₹1000, 42 street vendors are earning more than ₹ 2000 daily and 26 street vendors earn below ₹500. They work for about 10-12 hours a day. It can be concluded that street vending is a profitable business but require lots of hard work and dedication.

Table 9: Problems Faced by Street Vendors

Particulars	Yes	No
Harassment from local authorities or from policemen	17	142
Shortage of working capital	86	84
Bribes to Authorities	30	140
Increased traffic affects mobility on main street.	36	132
Lack of market amenities (Water, toilet, storage or shades, waste disposal)	110	60

Source: Primary data

The above Table 16, represent problems faced by street vendors during working hours. Out of the selected vendors, majority of street vendors have not faced harassment from local authorities or from policeman while working. Half of the vendors has faced shortage of working capital. Many vendors have not paid any bribes to authorities. Few of the street vendors has faced problem of increased traffic in street area. Majority of the street vendors face problem of lack of market amenities like (Water, toilet, storage or shades, waste disposal). Most of the street vendors store their unsold goods at home, where as 20% of street vendors store their unsold goods at vending place, 4% of street vendors store their unsold goods at neighbour place and 20% of street vendors sell their unsold goods at low prices in the open market.

Table 10: Change in the Standards of Living

Particulars	No. of street vendors
Yes	86
No	84
Total	170

Source: Primary data

Out of 170 respondents we observe that 86 street vendors feel that their standard of living have improved after doing this business. Whereas, 84 street vendors feel that street vending have not changed their standard of living. Out the selected 170 street vendors, 152 of the vendors have suffered loss during COVID-19 in pandemic while 11% of street vendors had no much impact of the pandemic, as they have newly started this business. Due to coronavirus pandemic many people have lost their jobs. They have started their own business in a small way.

SUGGESTION

Street vendors are facing many problems so to overcome these troubles there is a need to be right control of street vending. Management performs an essential function in achievement of any activity. Proper management working environment provide income, health and safety benefits to street vendors. Provide safety at work place: Thus, it is the duty of the State Government to protect the right of these segment of population to earn their livelihood. Some suggestions are as follows:

- ✓ Street vendors should be provided license so that they can be protected by harassment and eviction by local authorities.

- ✓ Training programmes must be organised to impart the required skills in the street vendors.
- ✓ Skill enhancement training and credit facilities to be made available to the vendors.
- ✓ Vending committee must be formed to take care of the issues faced by street vendors.
- ✓ Basic facilities such as first aid, drinking water, toilet, garbage collection and solid waste disposal, etc must be provided to the vendors by the authorities. they should also provide permanent sheds for vendors.
- ✓ Standardized carts should be provided to street vendors to create uniformity and orders.

There is a need to create safe working environment and improve the working operations for the street vendors so that they can earn their living and also benefit the people large.

CONCLUSION

Street vending is one of the important sources of employment for a large number of poor people as it requires low skills and small startup cost. Street vendors could be stationary or may be mobile, moving from vicinity to vicinity carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads. They work in poor working conditions and are exposed to a variety of safety and health issues. Most of the street vendors are engage in trading activities for more than 8 to 10 hours and try to manage their lives using their restricted income. Even though their working conditions are average or below, the overall quality of the life is satisfactory. Street vendors are an important part of the informal sector because of crucial roles they play in providing service to the people. The goods sold by street vendors are usually consumed by those in the informal sector as they cheap.

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CHALLENGES FACED BY STUDENTS WITH RESPECT TO ONLINE LEARNING: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY AMONG HIGHER SECONDARY STUDENTS IN SOUTH GOA

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ABSTRACT

Since the beginning of 2020 the entire world has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The entire world had to face lockdowns, curfews and various other restrictions. The educational system has been also affected due to COVID -19. This led to a shift from off line to online classes. The students as well as the teachers faced and are facing problems in online teaching and learning process. It was seen that the schools, teachers and students adopted various e-learning technologies to deliver the lecture some of these examples are software's like Google meet, Zoom meeting, MS Teams and so on. Many students have faced various problems with respect to network connectivity, disturbance during classes, audibility and visibility of the content during lectures and so on. It was difficult for the students to go to their educational institutes to attend classes because of the pandemic. Hence, the schools had to be brought to the homes of the students and this was possible only through the online teaching and learning process. This study is conducted to find out the challenges / problems faced by the students of different higher secondary schools in South Goa with respect to online learning. It also aims at solving the problems of the students by conducting remedial teaching, problem solving sessions and revisions for the students.

Keywords: online learning, challenges, teaching, covid-19, students

INTRODUCTION:

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted most of the industries in the world. The education sector is the only industry that has completely transferred to online mode in most countries around the world. Online learning was the best solution for continuing education in during the pandemic as because of health and safety reasons of the students, students were forced to remain at home.

Online learning is education that takes place over the internet. It is often referred to as “e-learning”

Online education has many benefits such as portability, ease of access, reduced need for physical infrastructure, lowered costs and greater flexibility. However there are certain limitations in terms of connectivity issues, audio problems, external distractions, technical issues and so on. Both students as well teachers face problems in the online teaching-learning process.

CHALLENGES OF ONLINE LEARNING:**1. Lack of Motivation in Students**

Students complain of lacking motivation due to a lack of interpersonal touch between the students and the teacher in the online classes. The need for physical interaction between the students is also a necessity for maintaining engagement which the online learning methodology has no answers for yet. Too much of texts, quizzes, frequent learning assignments and MCQ's have led to students losing motivation to keep revisiting the learning portal.

2. Infrastructural Problems

Though online learning doesn't require huge buildings, big classrooms, chairs, tables, blackboards, chalk doesn't mean there are no infrastructural requirements. The need for a computer, adequate software, constant electricity and high-bandwidth internet is quite a big demand.

3. Digital Literacy and Technical Issues:

Though the new generation is proficient in working with computers doesn't necessarily translate to Digital Literacy. Students need to understand online communication etiquette and know student rights and responsibilities in an online learning environment. A bigger problem is with constant technical issues faced by both teachers and students on these platforms. These problems often require technical support to rectify, causing frequent disruption in the learning flow. Students need to have sufficient knowledge of various softwares and apps and how the same is to be used.

4. Lack of In-person Interaction

The physical presence inside a classroom with a teacher and fellow peers often leads to

an atmosphere that can't be replicated through virtual means. The physical model also ensures discipline as students cannot switch off webcams and doze off. Physical classrooms also allow for teachers to provide more personal attention to each student's needs.

5. Lack of EdTech and Online Learning Options for Needs of Special Students

The segment of students who have been ignored in online learning is students with special needs. Special needs students need a more personalized and hands-on method of teaching. Though technology has improved drastically, it is still heavily dependent on the need for an expert or a teacher to be there full-time to guide the student through the tasks. These problems have caused special needs students to fall behind others in their academic pursuits.

6. Distractions and Lack of Discipline

Due to technical issues, bandwidth problems and monotonous lectures, online attendance has seen a decline. Most students find learning online boring and often complain of lacking the motivation to make it through a class. With the lack of any accountability in the online teaching method, education quality often becomes compromised. Coupled with the free use of laptops and mobile phones during classes, distractions have become countless, often coming at the cost of focusing during class.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To find out the challenges and problems faced by the higher secondary students of Goa with respect to online learning.
2. To conduct remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students.
3. To study the effectiveness of remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions and level of satisfaction for the same.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

H0: There is no significant difference between the mean performances of pre-test and post test conducted to assess remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions among the higher secondary students of South Goa.

H1: There is a significant difference between the mean performances of pre-test and post test conducted to assess remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions among the higher secondary students of South Goa.

IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The purpose of this study is to find out the challenges faced by the students during online learning. It also aims to solve these problems with the help of remedial teaching, problem solving sessions and revisions and to check if the same is effective in addressing the

challenges and problems faced by the students. The scope of the study includes 100 students of different higher secondary schools in South Goa.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Almaiah et al., (2020), in their study titled, “Students' online learning challenges during the pandemic and how they cope with them: The case in Philippines”, found the critical challenges of the current e-learning systems during COVID-19 pandemic. Thematic analysis was used for identifying and classifying of e-learning adoption factors and challenges.

Kapasia et al. (2020), studied how the lockdown had an impact on the students' learning performance. The findings of their study revealed that the lockdown made significant disruptions in students' learning experience. The students also reported some challenges that they faced such as anxiety, depression, poor internet service which were still worst for students from backward and remote areas.

Khanna et al. (2020), conducted a study titled, “Problems faced by students and teachers during online education due to covid-19 and how to resolve them”. The study aims to analyse some issues like internet connectivity problems and basic understanding of technology and other such problems. To understand the problem more closely, Google forms were filled and they conducted survey and interacted with 160 students and teachers. In the survey, T-test was used to understand impact of technological change made by universities and schools. The two sample t-test was used to find the significance difference based upon the feedback by the people. The finding of the study shows that a vast majority of respondents are facing the internet issue and lack the knowledge to use and resolve the problems related to technology.

Singh et al. (2020), who examined students' experience during the COVID-19 pandemic used a quantitative descriptive approach for their study. Their findings indicated that students appreciated the use of online learning during the pandemic.

However, some of them felt that the traditional classroom was much more effective than the online learning platform.

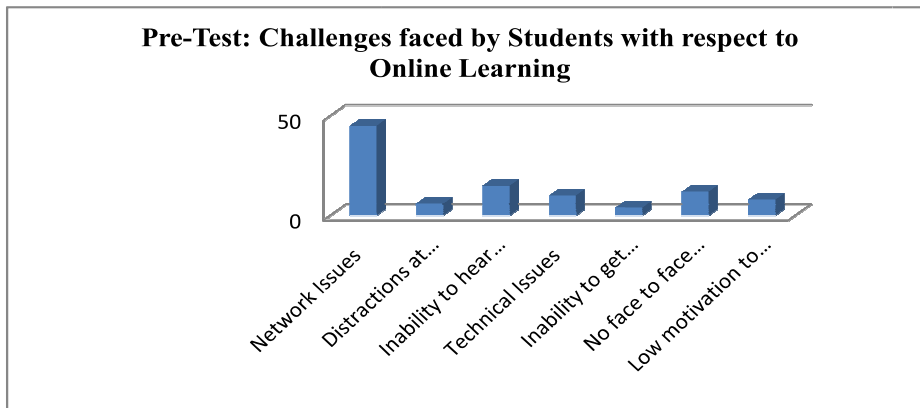
Suryaman et al. (2020), in their study among the pharmaceutical students tried to find out how learning occurred at home during the pandemic. Their findings revealed that the students faced many difficulties learning at home such as lack of mastery of technology, high Internet cost and limited interaction between and among students.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of the study; both Primary and Secondary sources of data were explored. Primary data was collected through a Google form questionnaire that was sent to the respondents. The data collected was analysed using percentages, statistical tools, t-test for mean and bar graphs. Convenience sampling was used for selecting the respondents. Secondary data was collected from books, research journals and internet sites.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:

1. To find out the challenges/ problems faced by the higher secondary school students of South Goa with respect to online learning.

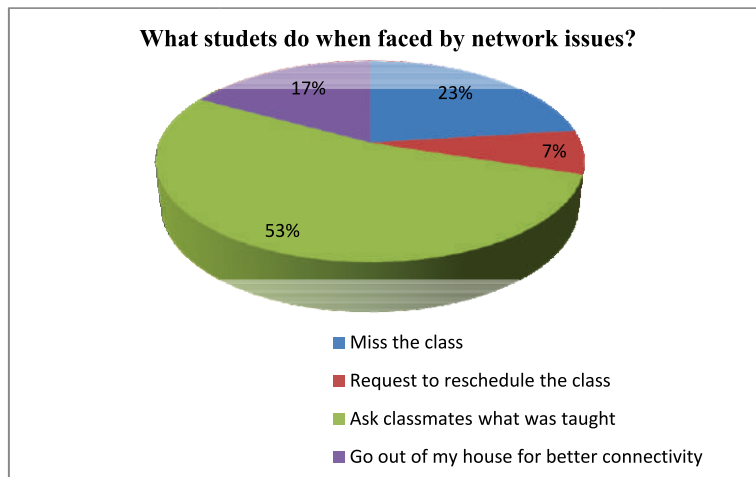


Source: Primary data

Fig. 1

As can be seen in the above bar graph network issues, inability to hear the teacher, lack of face to face interaction and technical issues are the major problems faced by the higher secondary students. While distraction at home, inability to clear doubts and low motivation to study are some of the other problems faced by few students.

2. What students do when faced by network issues?



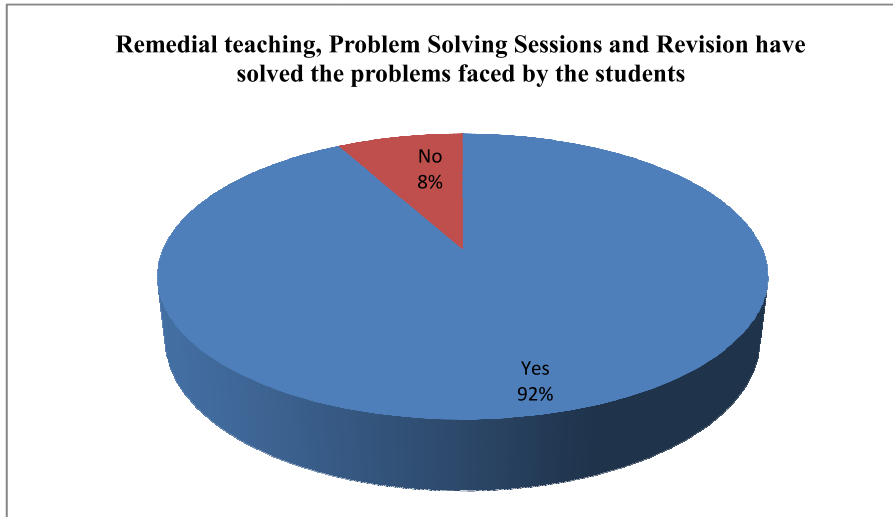
Source: Primary data

Fig. 2

The above pie chart shows the responses given by the students to the question as to what they did when you face network issues. Most of the students said that they asked their classmates what was done during the class. While a considerable number of respondents

go out of the house to find range or miss the class. Very few of the students requested the teacher to reschedule the class.

3. To conduct remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students to solve their problems

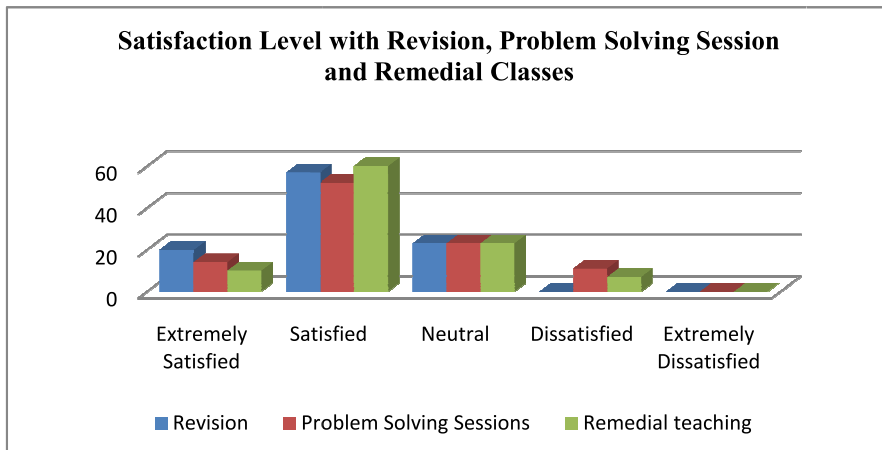


Source: Primary data

Fig. 3

The above pie chart is obtained in the post-test where the respondents were asked whether their problems/challenges faced during online teaching has been solved. A huge majority of the respondents have agreed to the same.

4. To study the level of satisfaction of the students for remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions.



Source: Primary data

Fig. 4

The above bar diagram shows the level of satisfaction of the students for Remedial Teaching, Problem Solving Sessions and revisions. It is seen that most of the respondents are satisfied with Remedial Teaching, Problem Solving Sessions and revisions. While a very few of the respondents are dissatisfied with the same as 23 per cent of the respondents are neutral.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF SURVEY DATA RESPONSES:

Interpretation of Descriptive Statistics

1. Pre-Test

Mean	6.77
Standard Error	0.103333333
Median	7
Mode	7
Standard Deviation	1.033333333
Sample Variance	1.067777778
Kurtosis	0.782856529
Skewness	0.362856285
Range	4
Minimum	4
Maximum	8
Sum	677
Count	100

Source: Primary data

Table 1

1. **Mean = 6.77:** The average score of the students in pre-test is 6.77
2. **Standard error = 0.103.** This value indicates that the sample the researchers chose has a very low distribution of population mean.
3. **Median = 7.** This value indicates that the middle number of marks obtained by students.
4. **Mode = 7.** This value shows that the most number of students in the sample have obtained 7.
5. **Standard deviation = 1.033.** This value indicates that the sample values that we use are not spread far enough the mean value. Low standard deviation means data are clustered around the mean.
6. **Range = 4.** This value indicates that the difference between the highest marks obtained by the student and lowest marks obtained by the student in the sample is 4.
7. **Minimum= 4.** This indicates the lowest marks obtained by the student.
8. **Maximum=8.** This indicates the highest marks obtained by the student.
9. **Sum= 677.** This value indicates the total number of marks obtained by the students.
10. **Count= 100.** This value indicates the number of respondents (students) is 100.

1. Post-Test

	Pre-test Score	Post-test Score
Mean	6.77	7.15
Variance	1.067777778	1.340909091
Observations	100	100
Pearson Correlation	0.206397086	
Hypothesized Mean Difference	1	
df	99	
t Stat	9.972942927	
P(T<=t) onetail	6.26615E17	
t Critical onetail	1.660391156	
P(T<=t) twotail	1.25323E16	
t Critical twotail	1.984216952	

Source: Primary data

Table 2

1. **Mean= 7.3:** The average score of the students in post-test is 7.15
2. **Median= 7.15.** This value indicates that the middle number of marks obtained by students.
3. **Mode= 8.** This value shows that the most number of students in the sample have obtained 8.
4. **Standard deviation=1.15.** This value indicates that the sample values that we use are not spread far enough the mean value. Low standard deviation means data are clustered around the mean.
5. **Range= 5.** This value indicates that the difference between the highest marks obtained by the student and lowest marks obtained by the student in the sample is 5.
6. **Minimum= 3.** This indicates the lowest marks obtained by the student.
7. **Maximum= 8.** This indicates the highest marks obtained by the student.
8. **Sum= 715.** This value indicates the total number of marks obtained by the students.
9. **Count= 100.** This value indicates the number of respondents (students) is 100.

After comparing the above two tables of pre-test and post-test, it was seen that conducting remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students was beneficial. Since the average mean score of pre-test is 6.9 and of the post-test is 7.3 shows that there is an improvement in the performance of the students. Also the sum total of marks obtained by all the students during the pre-test is 677 and the total marks obtained by all the students in post- test is 715 which shows, whatever problems the students faced during the online classes have been solved to a considerable extent.

Testing of Null Hypothesis

Mean	7.15
Standard Error	0.115797629
Median	7.5
Mode	8
Standard Deviation	1.157976291
Sample Variance	1.340909091
Kurtosis	2.981225624
Skewness	1.733025742
Range	5
Minimum	3
Maximum	8
Sum	715
Count	100

Source: Primary data

Table : 3

The above table shows that the average means of pre-test is 6.77 and the average mean of post-test is 7.15. This depicts that there is an improvement in the performance of the students. The research seems to be moving in a positive direction. It shows that conducting remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students was beneficial and effective and has improved the performance of the students. So, one tailed test will be considered. The total number of observation is the same in both the test that is 100. Pearson's correlation is 0.206 which is a positive correlation. The hypothesized mean difference is 1. The df is 99 which is $n-1$ i.e. $100-1=99$. Here, the calculated value (T) is 9.97 which is greater than 1.66 which is the table value(t) i.e. t critical one-tail; which means we reject the H_0 (Null hypothesis) and accept the H_1 (Alternative hypothesis). This proves that there is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test. This means that conducting remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students was beneficial and effective and has solved the problems faced by the students.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

1. Network connectivity, inability to hear, no face to face interaction with the teacher and technical issue has been the major problems faced by the higher secondary students, while distraction at home, inability to clear doubts and low motivation to study are the minor problems faced by the students.
2. It was seen that after remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions, the problems of the students were solved to a large extent.
3. In post-test the respondents found that their problems/challenges faced during online teaching have been solved. Majority of the respondents have agreed to the

- same.
4. It is seen that most of the respondents are satisfied with Remedial Teaching, Problem Solving Sessions and revisions. A considerable number of students are neutral while very few were dissatisfied.
 5. Most of the respondents agree and say that Remedial Teaching, Problem Solving Sessions and revisions has increased their level of understanding. While, some are neutral and very few disagree.
 6. Most of the students preferred physical classes.
 7. The students were asked what they do when you face network issues. To which most replied they asked their classmates what was done during the class. While a considerable number of respondents go out of the house to find range or miss the class. Very few requests the teacher to reschedule the class.
 8. Most of the student use smartphones to attend the class while a few use laptops.

CONCLUSION:

This research was conducted to find out the challenges/ problems faced by the students of various higher secondary schools in South Goa. Network connectivity, inability to hear the teacher, no face to face interaction with the teacher and technical issue has been the major problems faced by the students. Through remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions most of the problems were solved. Most of the respondents were satisfied with Remedial Teaching, Problem Solving Sessions and revisions. Also it has increased their level of understanding. Majority of them face problems during online examinations, followed by lack of text books and a considerable number of students face difficulty while submitting assignments online. Through the data analysis it showed that there is significant difference between the pre-test and post-test. That means that conducting remedial teaching, problem solving session and revisions for the students was beneficial and effective.

SUGGESTIONS:

1. There should be good network connectivity on both the sides that is the internet connection of the teacher as well as the student should be good for the teaching learning process to be smooth.
2. The teacher should stay connected and communicate with the students during the online class while delivering the lecture to keep a check whether the students are on track.
3. If the students cannot properly hear the teacher or it's not audible and there is disturbance should report the problem to the teacher.
4. The teacher should take a repeat class or do revisions, solve a problem similar to the one taught or have remedial teaching in different times after the school hours.
5. Teacher should have question and answer session at the end of the lecture to see the students understanding.

6. Teacher should accept the suggestions from students.

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VAN MAHOTSAV AND CARING FOR MOTHER EARTH

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ABSTRACT

This paper tries to highlight the traditional Indian heritage and culture and the thoughts of those years and its validity today. It tries to speak of environmental issues with reference to the Van Mahotsav movement and how it is an absolute must for all of us. It makes us understand the reaction of nature to our wrong doing to the environment. It reminds us about the fact that we need to take care of the environment and if we fail to do so, the environment will not take care of us as the future unfolds. It further stresses on the importance of the philosophy of environment and its percolation amongst the younger generation .The paper concludes with ways in which we can work to create a better environment.

Keywords: Mother Earth, nature, culture, Van Mahotsav, recycle, reuse.

INTRODUCTION:

Traditional Indian heritage and culture and the thoughts of those years are apt and very relevant even today. Here, what I refer to is the environmental issues with reference to the Van Mahotsav movement in the year 1950. It can be said that our ancestors had a very brilliant understanding of our planet,years back. Modern scientific research in the life sciences aims to sensitise us to continue the initiative of Van Mahotsav and convinces us that it is an absolute must for all of us. In the name of progress and development we have ended and destroyed the green cover and have developed concrete jungles in which we are suffocating today. We can all see nature taking a new reactionary measure for our wrong doing to the environment. The need of the hour is to communicate effectively on this issue and encourage the younger generations to understand and write on environmental issues. The awareness that springs from such young minds will initiate a wider movement. The philosophy of environment and its total significance must be percolated amongst the younger generation for it to flower and blossom into some solution. It should be made clear to them that "The Earth is just one family", - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, of reality and the occurrences in the climate are to be viewed as ' the dying declaration of Mother Earth'.

Conceptual frame work:

The traditional Indian heritage and culture and the thoughts of those years are very relevant and valid even today. Here, I refer to the environmental issues with reference to the Van Mahotsav Movement in the year 1950. It was a very brilliant understanding of our planet even in those years. Continuing the initiative of Van Mahotsav is an absolute must for all of us. The environment, today, has become a sole factor for humanity to be serious about.

There is a foreboding that the future world war could be for 'water' and the future catastrophe can be related to environmental issues. We all can see nature taking a new reactionary measure for our wrong - doing to the environment. Many species are lost and are going to be lost as the years go by and we all know that nature, Earth and the ecosystem are incontrovertibly linked and related to each other. There have been news items on the disappearance of sparrows. Even the bees in Europe and America are being affected. The bushfire blazing in Australia is another example amongst many. The intense heat wave is

here to stay. It is time we recognise such natural disasters. It is also the right thing to initiate efforts to counteract such events. One thing is absolutely certain that today if you do not take care of the environment, the environment will not take care of you as well, as the future unfolds.

Nature's natural process of balancing environmental issues will affect us all in a way that it will be difficult to reverse the trend. The idea that must be crystallized into practical reality is giving priority to the environment. We need to communicate effectively on this issue and encourage students to write on environmental issues. The awareness that springs from such young minds could initiate a wider movement. We all have realized that the change, if it has to come, and the change must come, then 'THE ASSET' is our own children and students.

The philosophy of environment and its total significance must be percolated amongst the younger generation for it to flower and blossom into some solutions. It should be made clear to them that "the Earth is just one family, (Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam). Man has created more suffering and agony for Mother Earth than any other species. Man is the only species which has the potential to do harm, but at the same time he has the potential to do good too. If this idea is inculcated and encouraged in the children of our schools and institutes, it will change the face of our planet. As William Blake said, " Everything that lives is holy". Life delights in life and that reverence for life is the thinking that must percolate and be part of our thinking in all our schools and institutions. In these days and in the current times we must accept the reality of our own ideology that we are one and any changes anywhere in the world shall affect in totality life and species and us. This is what Aldo Leopold, an American Forester calls. The butterfly effect explains it all and the earlier we realize that we are not living in isolation but are living together and our lives are inter - related and interconnected with the lives of other species.

OBJECTIVES

1. To create awareness about the environment.
2. To highlight the need for protection of the planet we live in; Mother Earth.
3. To understand the interconnections and inter relations existing between things.

FINDINGS:

The events unfolding around us may be regarded as a reflection of reality and the occurrences in the climate are to be viewed as 'the dying declaration of Mother Earth'. Our thoughts towards creating a better environment should stress on the terms/ words, Reduce, Reuse and Recycle, which are the buzzwords of the environmental movement. There has also been a wave of climate protests across the globe in which more action is demanded on environmental protection. Individuals and social groups are waking up to the climate emergency and are involving themselves actively to contribute their mite in whichever way possible to avert the impending climate doom. It is imperative that such climate - conscious individuals and groups are encouraged in their endeavor and they are given more ideas and suggestions that will enable them to achieve their laudable objective. The 'waste hierarchy', priority should be given to the reduction of waste and improvement of the overall waste management processes. This leads to conservation of natural resources, landfill space and energy. For this purpose, all that one needs to do is to bring a small change in one's daily lifestyle to reduce waste.

The process of reducing begins with an examination of what one is using and what it is used for. Using multi-use items is essential to begin reduction. The purchase of the one item that can be used for more than one purpose means that one saves on one or more items. It reduces the amount of production, and the amount of waste packaging material that would be generated. A lot of our waste material comes from items that are considered to be 'Disposable'. The next step is to realistically assess the need of acquiring an item as part of something, that one needs to do or wants to do in one's life. There is a limit to what one needs to be prepared for in life.

Chances are, one may not need a car that is equipped to handle a sandstorm in the desert. Buying one, encourages production, wastes one's resources and creates more generative waste, which is avoidable by refusing to buy items that one does not need, reusing items more than once and disposing the items that are no longer in use at appropriate recycling centres, one can contribute towards a healthier planet. Some steps that can be taken are, print on both sides of the paper to reduce paper wastage, use electronic mail to reach out to people instead of sending paper mail, removes one's name from the mailing lists that one may no longer want to receive, use cloth napkins instead of paper napkins, avoid use of disposable plates, spoons, glasses, cups and napkins, avoid buying items that are over-packaged with foil, paper and plastic, buy durable goods that have no longer warranty and generally run longer.

Learning to reuse items or repurposing them for a use other than what they may be

intended for, is essential in the waste hierarchy. An important example of how this is being done today is the modular construction of homes and office buildings out of discarded shipping containers. The huge metal containers represent a huge waste problem. Repurposing them as homes and offices saves the space these would occupy in the landfills. Also, it doesn't require any additional expenditure of natural resources to melt these down and reconfigure them. Finding bargains on old furniture or going trash picking and getting things that one can refurbish and reuse is a practice one can engage in at individual level. Other examples aim at the reuse of items for one's own use or donating these, so that others can use them are: use old jars and pots to store items in kitchens, old tyres may be sent for recycling or reused to make tyre-swings, old newspapers can be used to pack items, old and waste envelopes can be used by children to make short notes, waste paper can be used to make notes and sketches, old books may be given to poor children or donated to public libraries, unwanted clothes can be used by street children or can be donated to charity institutions, old electronic equipment can be donated to schools or NGO's so that they can use them. Rechargeable batteries can be used repeatedly as opposed to regular batteries.

Apart from this, one can build a compost bin and reuse many waste items like, used tea bags, vegetable and fruit wastes, which degrades and turns into compost that would help plants grow and shine. The last stage of the waste hierarchy is to recycle. To recycle something means that it will be transformed again into a raw material that can be shaped into a new item. Experience has shown that there are very few material items on earth that cannot be recycled. One of the issues facing communities that want to become more involved with a recycling effort is that, while the connection and sorting process may be affordable to implement, there still has to be a facility to receive and transform the discarded waste into a raw material. More progress is being made towards uniting, recycling plants with industries that can process the waste material through agreements and incentive credits. At the individual level, one needs to learn about products that can be recycled and those that cannot. By carefully choosing the products that can be recycled, one can take the first step towards efficient recycling.

Reducing, reusing and recycling may not be enough to restore the beleaguered climate. We shall have to bring the fourth 'R' aimed at restoration and regeneration. Land restoration shows that there is a lot of potential to mitigate climate change through restoration of forest and water bodies. Regeneration is a learning process: a deep search for the nature of relationships between human and Earth systems. The world that environs us, that is around us, is also within us. We are made of it, we eat, drink, and breathe it.

CONCLUSION:

This paper aimed to understand the worth of Mother Earth, treat it with care and give it the love it deserves. The Earth is something that we all have in common. All we have to do is to wake up and change. He who plants trees, loves others beside himself. To forget how to dig the earth and to tend the soul is to forget ourselves.

Nature is beautiful because it is alive, moving and reproductive. In nature, we observe growth and development in living things, contrasted with the static or deteriorating state of the vast majority of those which is man-made.

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MASS MEDIA AND WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

The primary goal of this research paper is to examine the role of women in media in the country. Women have made and continue to make a substantial contribution to the growth of media, according to research. A career in Mass Media is highly demanding be it for men or women, especially for women, as they have to be highly professional as well as flexible at the same time. It is often found that women are required to put in more hard work to get recognition alongside their counterparts. Many times, they need to over-perform to prove themselves. Despite the fact that they are victims of crime and violence, women have had a large presence in the media.

Keywords: Mass Media, Women, Gender, Stereotypes.

INTRODUCTION:

As early as the 18th century, suffragists and women's rights advocates in Europe and the West emphasized women's exclusion from the serious news of the day. The early advocates fighting for women's voting rights, needed the media's attention to spread their ideas and activities to a larger audience, but male-dominated newspapers and magazines largely ignored the women activists. The news outlets that did cover them frequently trivialized women's ambitions. Women who deviated from the traditional wife and mother roles, as well as the social norms of passivity and bowing down to male authority, risked being labeled as inappropriate or nonconformists. If they advocated for gender equality, the media portrayed them as eccentric or as loud, confrontational, and hostile. Characterizations like these would persist into the early days of modern feminism (Epstein, 1978). Women's issues and female leaders were not only ignored by the media, but even the coverage given to them was biased. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such treatment inspired women all over the world to establish their own periodicals, newspapers, and book publishing companies.

The country saw many dramatic social changes during British rule, one of them being the

education of girls. Although it was primarily upper-class women who received an education, women's education quickly became as important to society as men's. This resulted in new opportunities and openings for women, who were now gradually entering professions such as medicine and writing. During the struggle for Independence in India, many young female revolutionaries began writing for newsletters and magazines and played an important role in the formation of the first few women journalists of Independent India.

Women are increasingly represented in Indian journalism across all platforms, from print to radio, television, and the Internet. Women have risen to positions of leadership in news organizations and even on the boards of some national newspapers. This is not limited to English media alone but also includes vernacular media in languages recognized by the Indian Constitution. These languages are served by publications, channels, or stations in the vernacular media.

Women journalists have broadened their skills and developed expertise in a variety of media as new technology has advanced. Women in positions of power are generally bringing others along with them and inspiring a new generation of female media leaders. However, the route to the top, particularly for women in South Asian media, which includes India, is not easy. This is not to say that the barriers to success that women face daily cannot be met and overcome. Journalism is no longer thought to be primarily a male domain. There were women who were strong, brave, and successful in their careers, but they were a minority compared to the men in the field. Few could reach the top of the pyramid even if they were adequately qualified, had a long track record, and had done significant work.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS:

Women were only encouraged to stake a claim in the media machinery after the men of the journalistic tribe decided to misreport and marginalize women in their infinite wisdom. In 1942, Vidya Munshi, a tenacious campaigner, became India's first mainstream female journalist in a field dominated by men. Because of her acute awareness of her gender, she felt enormously responsible for her community and career. She worked for several newspapers and magazines, including Russy Karanjia's 'Blitz,' for ten years. Vidya drew national attention at the time because she reported several major stories, including a plot by two Canadian pilots to smuggle gold through the Sunderbans and the Chinakuri mine disaster in Asansol.

Homai Vyarawalla was the country's first female photojournalist. She had the distinction of covering World War II for the Indian station of the British Information Service. Most of her photographs were published under the pseudonym 'Dalda 13.' Vyarawalla's political photographs capture the turbulent years that preceded and followed Independence. Her images of Gandhiji and international dignitaries such as Ho Chi Minh, Queen Elizabeth, and Jackie Kennedy will live on in public memory.

Women would not get top jobs in media organizations despite their expertise and

qualifications. In 1964, Prabha Dutt began her training with the *Hindustan Times* in Delhi. However, following her internship, the editor informed her that the newspaper organization did not hire women. She stormed into the editor's office demanding a job after which they changed their rules to include women. She later rose through the ranks to become the first female Chief reporter for a national daily. Prabha Dutt had to secretly cover the 1965 Indo-Pakistan War since she was not permitted to undertake the assignment by her paper, but was instead asked to report a local flower show when she wanted to be assigned to cover the border conflict. The Editor categorically declined to send her. But finally, she made it on her own to Khem Karan and sent back dispatches that her newspaper eventually published. The unprofessional and unethical practice of gender-based stereotyping of news beats is quite evident in this incident. Then, in 1965, Pratima Puri charmed the audience and earned the title of "First Lady of Indian Television." She surmounted the binary of vamp-virgin portrayals to be recognized as a professional newsreader on Doordarshan at a period when women on film were thought infamous.

Women reporters in most Indian dailies were prohibited from working at night until the late 1980s, which was a significant disadvantage for the women. For one thing, before the computer age, they missed out on stories that came in late at night on the teleprinter. Two, they lacked access to high-profile news stories that broke late at night, causing their promotions to be automatically halted or slowed. Women reporters outnumbered men in one Mumbai newspaper, so they approached the Editor to request night duty. They were told that the office did not believe it was safe for women to work night shifts because they had to leave at odd hours of the morning and also had to report at odd hours of the night. Sometimes the social taboos that persist in a given region, such as some pockets in Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh where families do not allow girls and women to pursue journalism as a profession, have an impact on the girls themselves, who would shy away from pursuing a career that their families did not approve of or that might interfere with their marriage because the other family is similarly conditioned. Many women in major cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, and Chennai are forced to abandon a promising career as journalists due to their marriage or a transfer in their husband's job, making it impossible for them to continue working. According to one report on women journalists in India, women from small towns and rural areas who migrate to cities for a job as a journalist find safe and adequate housing to be a significant barrier to continued employment. Many modern and progressive young women are willing to leave their cities in search of work in magazines, news channels, and radio stations. The scarcity of working women's hostels in major cities, on the other hand, creates stumbling blocks in their careers.

The Tarun Tejpal sexual harassment case of a female colleague is still fresh on the pages of every print media in the country. According to the aforementioned report, the case has sparked a media debate about the silence surrounding workplace harassment of women. Working women in India frequently face sexual harassment from coworkers, managers,

or employers, but few report these incidents for fear of losing their jobs or facing persecution simply for speaking out, according to gender rights activists.

In a study conducted by *Media Rumble* in collaboration with UN Women (2019), it was revealed that even though leadership positions were taken up by women in media such as in the mainstream newspapers like *Economic Times*, *The Hindu*, and *The Indian Express*, etc, when it came to news articles, only 20 percent of the 3000 articles in English dailies were written by women. This gap was wider in Hindi newspapers. It was also seen that out of the 6,806 articles surveyed, only 11 percent were authored by women journalists. Also, women Television news anchors were not more than 20 percent on most news channels. The study further found that women who had chosen journalism as a profession were asked to cover low beats like lifestyle and fashion, leaving the “hard” beats like politics, economy, and sports for men.

According to the UN Women report 'Gender Inequality in Indian Media', published in the 'Business Standard', it was seen that women are not well represented in Television and newspapers. Seven Hindi and six English newspapers, selected on the basis of their position in the Indian Readership Survey 2018, six Hindi and six English news channels, eleven websites, five radio stations, and four magazines, were sampled for the survey and it was found that none of them had a female boss. The articles written in the English newspapers had only 25% of female writers, whereas the Hindi newspapers had only 17% of female writers. The Digital Media had a better scenario wherein there were more women contributors to articles than men.

Another report published in 2019, by UN Women in collaboration with digital media platform *NewsLaundry* and *Teamwork Arts*, a Delhi-based production company working with artists and festivals worldwide, studied 55 organisations: 14 television channels, 13 newspapers, 12 magazines, 11 digital media websites, and five radio stations operating in 10 cities. Articles in Print media and digital media articles were categorised according to the writer's gender to ascertain the proportion of women's representation. For broadcast media, the gender of the anchor or debate panelist was noted. This study showed that only 13.6 percent of the women held leadership designations as editor-in-chief, managing editor, executive editor, bureau chief, and input/output editor of magazines; 20.9 percent in news channels; 26.3 percent in digital media outlets and none in newspapers.

Even as the above study shows the state of women journalists in a very sad position, we still can find examples of many successful women in Indian media, who have earned their position by fighting sexism in newsrooms and dealing with backlash as women with strong beliefs. Palki Sharma Upadhyay, the Managing Editor at *Wion*, has been at the forefront of covering news from all over the world. Her reportage on the ongoing conflict between Russia-Ukraine has been lauded not just by viewers across the globe, but also by world leaders like Dr. Igor Polikha, Ukrainian Ambassador to India. Journalist and television news anchor, Faye D'Souza, who began her career in 2003 at *All India Radio Today* and was a primetime anchor for *Mirror Now's* 'The Urban Debate', and is currently working independently. Then we have Shereen Bhan, who started her career as a news

researcher with *Infotainment* television and is currently the Managing Editor of CNBC-TV18. Shereen has produced and anchored prominent shows like, 'India Business Hour', 'The Nation's Business', etc., and is the recipient of the 2005 'FICCI Woman of the Year' award. Sharda Ugra, a Sports journalist, faced struggles at the start of her career, but she continued and today, 23 years later, she is a Senior Editor of ESPN Cricinfo and a leading face of Sports journalism. Patricia Mukhim, a Padma Shri recipient, is the Editor of *The Shillong Times*. She is also known for her work as a social activist, which is predominantly focused on the socio-political milieu of Meghalaya. She has won several awards, like the 'Chameli Devi Jain' award, 'Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry FLO' award, 'North East Excellence' award, etc. These are the women who have grown into formidable voices.

CONCLUSION:

Even today, the majority of newsrooms around the world are led by men who run media organizations and edit news channels. Despite the fact that women make up more than half of the world's population, men routinely decide what news they should hear and read. In other words, no matter how liberated, pro-women, or progressive a man is, his patriarchal mindset will be reflected in every news story or investigative report. In addition to shaping the content of news, whoever manages assignments, decides how a story will be covered and decides where that story will appear in a newspaper or on the airwaves, and also determines what readers and listeners know and how they know it. Men fail to recognize that, in addition to a different approach to reporting the news, women decision-makers have the ability to change the frequency with which women appear as news subjects and how the media portrays them. Leaders in the media are more than just journalists; they have the power to shape the attitudes of society. In a majority-rule government like India, the media is referred to as the Fourth Domain, the imperceptible but exceptionally capable fourth arm of the three-arm government machinery i.e., the administrative, the executive, and the legal.

Women journalists have made significant progress in the last two decades. With an increasing share of jobs in all media, they are no longer restricted to fashion, cooking, art, and culture, but are also reporting from battlegrounds and the financial market. In fact, female journalists are reshaping the media landscape and broadening its appeal by including health, environmental, and social concerns, as well as women's concerns. Even though frequently discouraged, subtly and indirectly, from pursuing and filing "hardcore" stories such as criminal cases, instead opting for "safe" and more lucrative lifestyle and glamour stories, women have broken the stereotypes. The light at the end of the tunnel, however, indicates that there are women in positions of leadership today, and it is not difficult to find them in top media management having contributed substantially to their field.

As Swami Vivekananda puts it, "There is no chance of the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on one wing."

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COVID-19 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES ON THE MIGRANT POPULATION: A STUDY OF THE PLIGHT OF MIGRANT EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR DURING THE PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The Impact of the Covid-19 pandemic can be seen everywhere. It has not only adversely affected all the sectors of the Economy at large but has also disrupted the rural economy. One sight that will continue to haunt us for the years to come is the migrants returning back to their villages walking thousands of kilometres back to their homes during the Lockdown.

The Paper is an attempt to understand the problems encountered by the migrant workers in the construction industry when the lockdown happened. It examines whether these workers felt the need to return to their villages and the reasons thereof. It also details the facilities and assistances they received either from the state or the NGO's/ individuals during these trying times. The paper relies on both primary and secondary data sources. Findings of the study are based on the information provided by the migrants working on four construction sites in the south Goa district who had gone back to their villages during the first wave of the pandemic when the lockdown was announced but have now returned to their place of work. Secondary information has been sourced from newspapers, reports and research articles available online.

Keywords: Covid-19, Lockdown, Migrants, Unemployment, Impact

INTRODUCTION:

The unexpected Pandemic Covid-19 has a major Impact on all the sectors of the economy. In India the situation was uncontrollable the guidelines that were put on the public had no effect to the graph of Covid-19 cases that was at increasing point. On 30th January 2020 the Kerala laboratory confirmed the first case in the country among the three medical students that returned from Wuhan, China.

The sudden nationwide Lockdown that was announced by the Prime Minister on 21st March 2020 which worsened the situation even more, the Government imposed Section 144 in India and all the shops, malls and all the public gathering spots were closed. The Lockdown created a panic situation for all, due to the shutdown of all the factories and businesses, millions of migrant workers had to deal with the loss of income, food shortage and uncertainty about their future. Their families went hungry, many of them began walking back to home and there was no mean of transport for them due to the nationwide lockdown, 189 migrants workers died due to lockdown with reasons of road accidents. The central ad state government took various measures to help them and later arranged the transport for them.

During the pandemic Goa positivity rate had reached 50% one of the highest in the world. Goa is also a place for migrants from different states who come in search of jobs, in the view of pandemic the migrant Labourers wanted to return back to their villages from the state to which they belong and most of the migrant labourers were seen sitting near the railway station, near bus stops for transport. In Goa there were around 800 labourers under Government facilities in North and South Goa districts and the state arranged food, shelter and supply of essentials to them. The Goa government also started counselling the labourers all this was done so that they don't attempt to go back to their villages as seen in Mumbai and Delhi.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

A number of researchers and academicians have carried out research studies on the Impact of Covid-19 on the migrants in India. The review of literature on the topic is as detailed below:

Abdul Azeez E P, Dandub Palzor Negi, Asha Rani and Senthil Kumar A P(2020). The Three Authors have done a study on the Impact of the Covid19 On the women migrant workers. The study aims to explore the experiences of the women migrant labourers during the Covid19 Pandemic in India. The study was conducted in Delhi and one locality in the city of Gurugram in Haryana state and most of the migrant workers belonged to the informal sector. Further the study results presented that the lockdown and the subsequent period were blow to the most vulnerable population, including the migrant women, it also resulted in the loss of their livelihood and increased their debt. The respondent in this study reported that they were unable to meet their daily requirements during the pandemic. The women migrants also reported that they had disrupted access to the services, such as using toilets etc. The closure of schools was a challenge for these women because of online teaching and due to the high cost of

electronic. gadgets their children had no access to the teaching. The respondents had insufficient support in terms of having shelter and food for their family.

Shailendra Kumar and Sanghamitra Choudhury (2020) in their study portrays the conditions of the Domestic migrant workers during the pandemic that was caused because of strict litigations imposed by central and state Government which exposed the domestic migrant workers and labourers to unbearable difficulties. The study also deals with the migrants fundamental rights that were breached during the pandemic by the state Governments. The authors have made a critical analyses of India's lockdown strategy.

Sahni sakshi and Aulakh Singh Rawal (2020). The authors have done a Literature review on the Plight of rural migrants in India. The research states that about 50000 to 60,000 internal migrants in the Country have moved from urban centres like mega Cities and Metro cities to rural areas of origin in the range of couple of days. It also states that most of these migrants work in the informal sector and were employed at low wages, during the pandemic they were not given their wages on time and were suffering, because of which a major social impact have been observed in those migrant labourers. The social impacts such as depression, anxiety, stigmatisation and lack of alertness and awareness. The economic impact has been also observed on the labourers during the pandemic such as loss of shelter, reverse migration, debt trap, unemployment and poverty. The study also bring out some of the initiatives that were taken up by the government during the pandemic. The authors have made some recommendation of policies to implement.

Rajiv Ranjan (2020). The author compares the plight of migrant labourers of both India and China in the Covid19 pandemic to contextualise the causes of this misery in the border frame work of land reform and capability to absorb them in rural economy in both countries. The paper presents the characteristics of migrant labourers and states that the migrant labourers have moved from rural area to urban area in search of high income job profiles and also makes analysis on the agricultural income of these migrants and poverty alleviation. The author during their study also identifies MGNREGA act as caution to reduce the pain by providing temporary employment.

Anoop Khanna (2020). The author in the study has discussed the impact of Covid-19 on the migrant work force and the low-income households in India. The author predicts the global recession and with facts states that the service sector will be mostly affected by the recession caused by pandemic and also makes a study on the impact of recession on the workforce where he identifies that the unorganized labour force were losing their jobs. The paper also draws a relationship between the migration and unemployment. The paper also shows a major impact of the Pandemic on the micro, small and medium enterprises.

Dr S. Yasotha Margaret (2020) in her study offers insights on the plight of migrant labourers and the impact of Covid-19 on rural economy in India. The author's major findings are on the Return or Reverse Migration, agrarian crises and reverse migration, fall in producer and increase in consumer price and rise in rural unemployment and

poverty. The author also focuses on health infrastructure and theoretical Linkages of Covid-19 and Economy.

Pooja Misra and Jaya Gupta(2020). The authors in the study explores and captures the diffusion and discovery of information about the various facets of reverse migration in India using Twitter mining. The study brings out the major Macroeconomics ramification of the reverse migration. The study findings indicate that a concentrated joint intervention by the state and the central Government is critical for successful tiding through this crises and restoring normalcy. The subsequent policy measures announced by the government are being critically gauged. The authors have proposed measures to ameliorate this damage on the formal and informal sector.

Pearl Monterio, Asst. Professor, V. M. Salgaonkar College of Law, Panaji-Goa (2020). The author in his papers focuses on the migrant workers during the pandemic and also on the fundamental rights of those labourers that were deprived. The paper correlates on how the nonobservance of various legislations and precedents led to loss of health and subsequent life of the migrant workers. The author also makes the Judicial reviews and states that it is the obligation of the state to provide basic necessities to the migrant labourers such as health facilities, food etc.

Swati Agarwal and Sayantani Serkar (2022). The author focuses on the coverage of the issue by print media using descriptive natural language text mining. The study uses topic modelling, clustering and sentiment analysis to examine the articles on migration issues during the lockdown period published in two leading English newspapers in India- Times of India and The Hindu. The sentiment analysis result indicate that the majority of articles have neutral sentiments while very few articles show high negative or positive polarity. Descriptive modelling results show that transport, food, security, special service and employment Bag of words and TF-IDF models. Clustering is performed to group the article title based on similar traits using agglomerative hierarchical clustering.

Ritesh Prasad (2021). The Author in his study focuses on the reverse migration of the Labourers during the Covid-19 pandemic and also the impact of reverse migration to themselves and their families. The author does a case study and Survey in the villages of Bansadih Block, district Ballai , Azamgarh division, Uttar Pradesh. The analysis present that most of the migrants have cleared their 10th Exam and the majority have migrated to Goa in search of Jobs. 36% of the surveyed do not own a land whereas 43% own less than 1 Bigha, 21% have less than 1 hecter. The migrant workers are mostly Unskilled and semiskilled and lack of educational awareness and are deprived of government schemes. However many of them opt for the MGNERGA scheme which gives them temporary employment.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To study the demographic profile of the migrants working on construction site.
2. This paper is an attempt to profile the experiential journey of migrant workers working on construction site during the pandemic in Goa

METHODOLOGY:

The data presented in this study is collected by the way of survey. The survey was conducted at construction sites to collect the genuine data. The primary data necessary for the study has been collected by means of a questionnaire and discussion held with the 42 migrant labourers working in different construction sites. We have taken the interview of the labourers working in North-Goa district: Shivolim, DonaPaula and South-Goa district: Margao, Benaulim. The questionnaire was prepared and the data was collected, later analysed and interpreted accordingly. The questions asked were, the age of the sample taken, gender, the place from where they have migrated, their jobs and pandemic and problems faced during the pandemic. The secondary data has been collected by the means of the periodicals, Economic survey 202021, websites, Journals, reference books.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample was taken from the state of Goa, India.

Sr.no	Area	District	No of people surveyed
1	Shivolim	North Goa	10
2	DonaPaula	North Goa	10
3	Margao	South Goa	10
4	Benaulim	South Goa	12

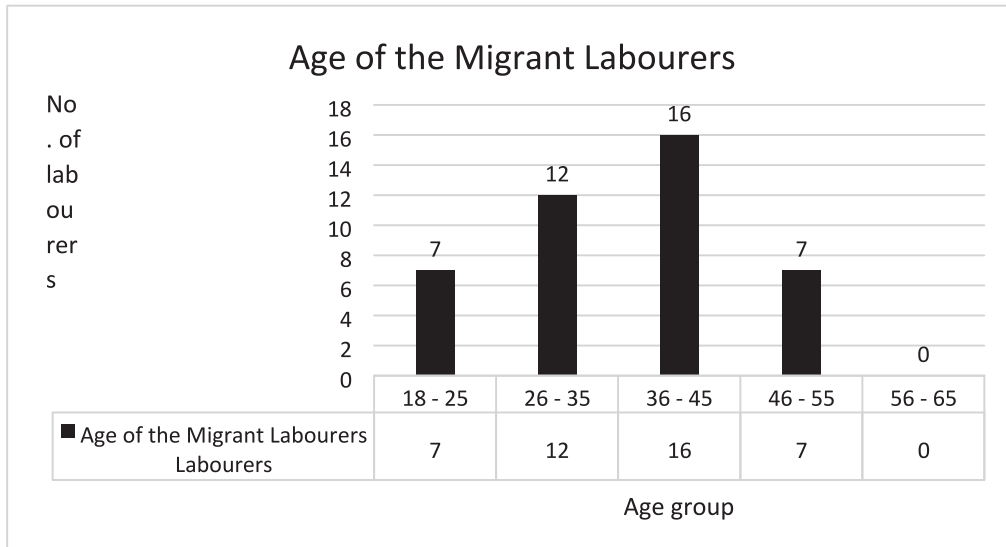
LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The study is based on the sample size of 42 respondents. Workers from four construction site were considered for the purpose of data collection.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The primary data collected by way of survey method with the help of questionnaire has been analysed here for arriving at conclusion. We have selected 42 migrant labours on random basis and collected this primary data. We have collected information from labour working on construction sites in North Goa and South Goa District. This 42 labours have migrated in Goa in search of Job. Most of this migrants work on construction site in Dona Paula, Shivolim, Benaulim and Margao on daily basis and few on contract basis. Most of the migrant labour work for 7 days per week or 6 days per week.

Chart No.1: Age of the Migrant Labourers



Source: Primary data

During the Interview the labourers working in the North-Goa and South-Goa district were asked about their age and accordingly and accordingly they were classified under the age groups mentioned in the questionnaire. Later when the data was analysed it revealed that the maximum migrants are in age group of 36 – 45 followed by 26 – 35 age group. And 7 migrants are in the age group of 18 – 25 and 46 - 55. from above graph we can conclude that more migrants are in the age group of 36 – 45.

Table No.1: Birth Place of the Labourers

Sr.No.	Place of Birth	No. of Labourers
1	Karnataka	14
2	Maharashtra	9
3	Bihar	8
4	Uttar Pradesh	7
5	Madhya Pradesh	2
6	Odisha	0
7	Goa	2
8	Others	0

Chart No. 2: Birth Place of the Labourers



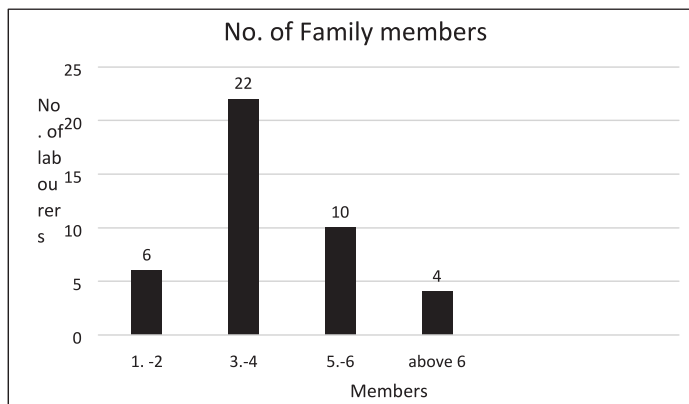
Source: Primary data

The Labourers were also asked about their native place or the state that they belong to. Out of 42 migrants working on construction site majority of the migrants are from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Bihar Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Goa. Around 18 migrants are working in Goa of past 3-5 years, 10 migrants are working in Goa for past 1-2 years, 7 migrants have working experience of <5 year and 7 have working experience of <1 year on construction site.

Table No.3: Total numbers of members in a family of the labourers

Sr. No	Intervals	No. of Members
1	12	6
2	34	22
3	45	10
4	67	4

Chart No.3 : Number of family Members



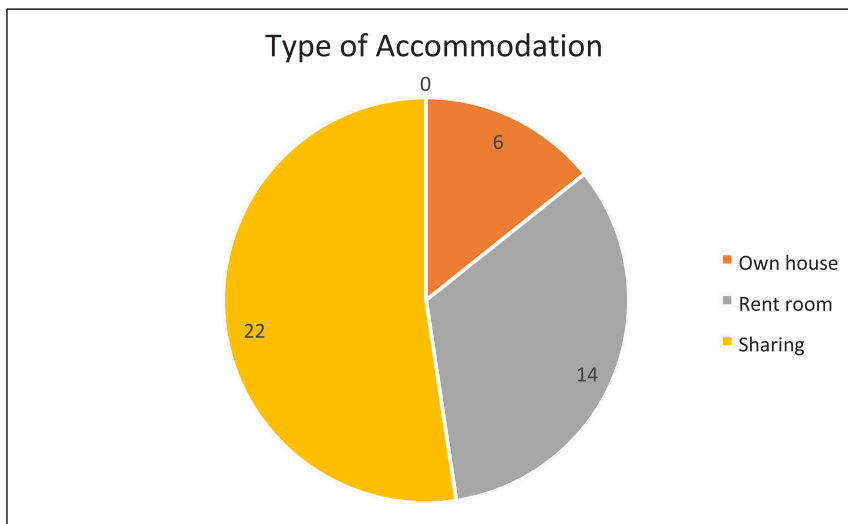
Source: Primary data

To further understand the Interviewee the total number of family member in his family were asked. After collecting the data and analysing it, on X-axis we measure the number, and on Yaxis we measure number of labourers, the data revealed that 22 migrant have 3-4 members in the family, 10 migrants have 5-6 members in the family, 06 migrants have 1-2 members in family and 04 migrants have above 6 members in the family. The migrants also said that they have to work hard to get everyday bread to their family. During the pandemic they even skipped their one time meal because of low wage due to crises in India.

Table No. 4 : Type of Accommodation of the labourers in Goa

Sr.No	Type of accommodation	No of labourers	Converted in percentage (%)
1	Sharing rented room	22	52.38
2	Individually rented rooms	14	33.33
3	Own house	6	14.29
	Total	<u>42</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Chart No. 4 : Type of Accommodation of the Labourers



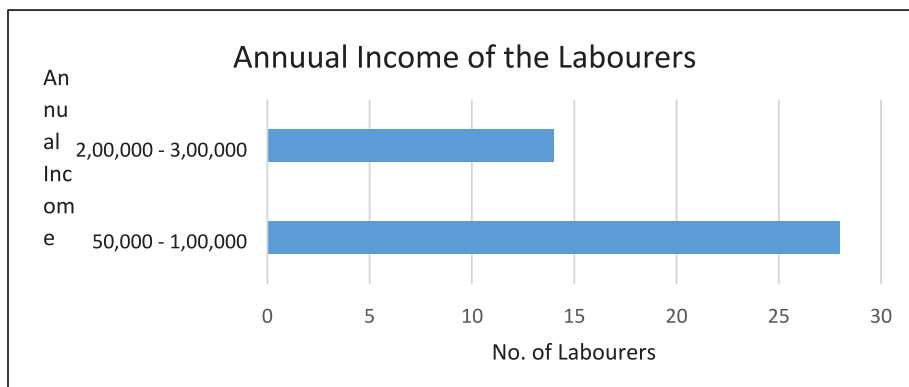
Source: Primary data

The respondents were asked about their accommodation, and after analysing the data it revealed majority of the labourers around 22 migrant labourers share one room and collectively pay their rent to the land owner. About 6 labourers have their own houses, and 14 migrant labourers individually live in rented rooms. During the pandemic the few landlords gave relief on the rent to these migrants.

Table No. 5 : Annual Earnings per Labour

Sr.No	Income Class	No. of Labourers
1	50,000 – 1,00,000	24
2	2,00,000 – 3,00,000	14
3	Don't know	4

Chart No. 5 : Annual Earning of the Labourers



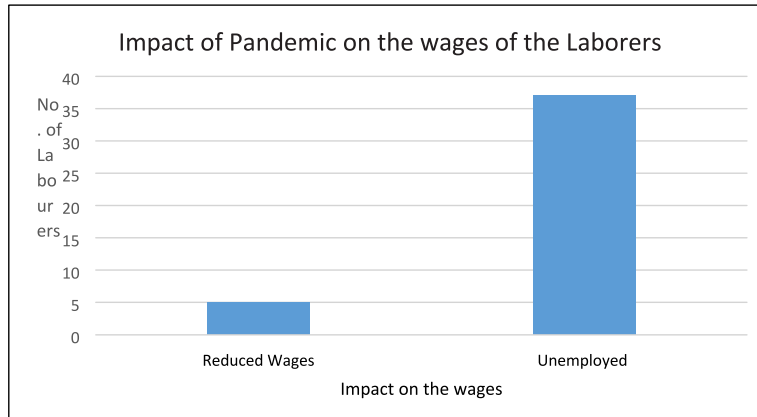
Source: Primary data

The respondents were also questioned about their annual income before the pandemic. The data reveals that most of the migrants labours on construction site get annual income of 50,000- 1,00,000 and around 14 labours annual income between 2 lakhs- 3lakhs. The migrant labourers working on the construction sites in Goa were asked about the average savings that they do and they reported that 30 migrants do less than Rs. 5000, the average savings of eight people fall between Rs. 5000 to Rs. 10,000 , and very few, their average savings fall under more than Rs. 10,000.

Table No.6 : Impact of Pandemic on the Migrant Labour

Sr.No.	Impact	No. of labourers
1	Reduced wages	5
2	Unemployment	37

Chart No.6: Impact of Pandemic on the Migrant labourers



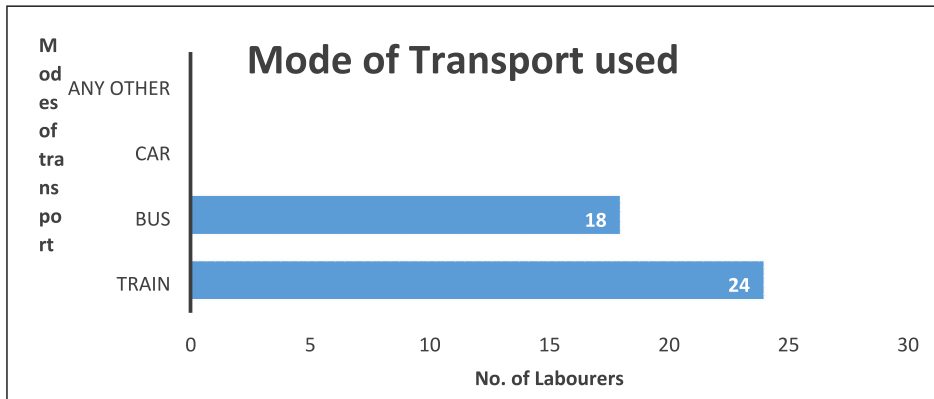
Source: Primary data

The migrant labourers reported that their lives were more comfortable before pandemic, because they were getting their daily wages at a nice price but after pandemic they had to even cut down their one time meal because of reduction in wages or loss of job, the collected primary data collect from the labourers working at the construction site revealed that out of 42 labourers, 5 labourers had a reduction in their wages and the majority i.e 37 labourers were unemployed during the pandemic because of the crises. This was also a strong reason for migrating to their native place in villages.

Table No.7 : Mode of Transport used by the Labourers

Sr.No	Mode of Transport	No. of Labourers
1	Train	24
2	Bus	18
3	Car	0
4	Any other	0

Chart No.7: Mode of Transport used to go back to Village

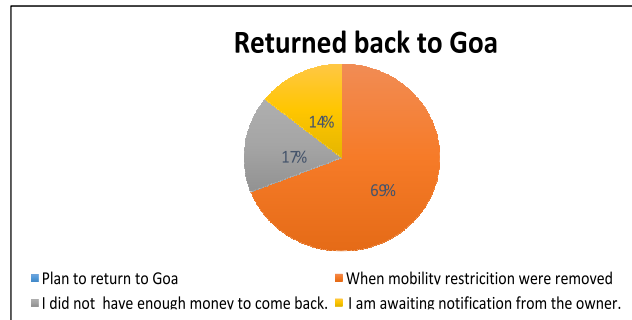


Source: Primary data

The above chart presents that by which means the labourers had to migrate back to their native place in the village. The labourers who were surveyed at different construction site reported that. Initially there was no means of transport for them because of the nationwide lockdown. However the migrants than fortunately got some help from government that travelled back to their villages. The data revealed that 24 labourers travelled by train to their villages and the around 18 labourers do less than Rs.5000, the average savings of eight people fall between Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000 , and very few, their average savings fall under more than Rs. 10,000.

Table No. 8: Returned Back to Goa

Sr.No.	Return to Goa	No. of labourers	Percentage (%)
1.	When collected enough money	7	17
2.	Waited for notification from the owner	6	14
3.	Mobility restrictions were removed	29	69
	Total	<u>42</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Chart no. 8: Returned back to Goa

From the above pie chart we can conclude that around 69% of the migrant labour on construction site return back to Goa when the mobility restriction were removed, 17% did not have enough money to come back to Goa and 14% migrant labour came back after getting notification from the owner. When they came back to Goa, there was hike in their wage rate from 550-700 per day. The reason for the hike in wage was shortage of labour. After Analysing all the data that was collect from the different construction site in Goa with a sample size of 42 labourers it was found that the labourers in Goa did not face much difficulties as compared to the migrants of the Delhi and Bihar. The migrant labourers were given food, shelter and the basic necessities and the Goa government also arranged for their transport. After the Pandemic when the migrant labourers came back to Goa there was a hike in their income or the daily wages. When we held discussion with the labourers they told us about their life experience and about the family pressure they carried during the pandemic. They also told that the facilities that they get here in Goa are not found in other states.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion that can be derived from the secondary data is that the migrants workers had to face lot of the situations which led them into fear and depression, the study that compare the migrants from China and India portrays that the chine was had their employees and labourers protected from hunger whereas the in India the situation was totally different. The migrants were seen crowed at the railways stations and bus stops demanding the government to take a measure for their safety and transport, no doubt that government provided them with the transport facility but by the time majority of the labourers or the migrants were found corona virus positive. Nobody would ever thing about the pandemic anymore,

Coming round to the primary data most of the labourers were from Karnataka followed by Bihar who were working in on the construction sites in Goa. The data which was collected tells us that there are job opportunities available in Goa. The labourers were also given an average wage of Rs.600 to Rs.700 per day. The type of accommodation they live in due to their wages tells us that there poverty in India because of the increasing number of population of India. The migrant labourers had to leave Goa during the

pandemic time because of their reduction in their wages. After going back to their villages the labourers did agriculture, farming, animal husbandry, etc. to earn money for their daily bread.

The data collected from these labourers gave us the clear picture of the impact of Covid-19 on their life. The reverse migration of the labourers was also a short fall the construction industry as the contractors were getting contracts for construction but there was no labour force to complete the contract. And forcefully these contractor had to increase their wages to attract the labours back to Goa.

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