These indicators, the early developmental gains may be quickly lost. We have used a number of indicators of economic growth and poverty, and none of these indicators capture the full extent of economic growth and poverty reduction. Have positive economic outcomes been associated with economic growth? How positive economic outcomes have positive economic growth? There is a significant overlap between the two. We use this evidence to understand the extent of economic growth and poverty reduction. We use this evidence to understand the extent of economic growth and poverty reduction.

The indicators of women's empowerment are: (1) female secondary education, (2) female labor force participation, (3) female political participation, (4) female representation in government, (5) female access to resources, (6) female access to credit, (7) female access to land. These indicators are considered to be indicative of women's empowerment.

Women's participation in the workforce has been growing steadily.

1. Introduction

The larger challenge of women's position in a participatory society is the degree and nature of their participation in the economic processes in the context of gender relations. The degree and nature of their participation in the economic processes in the context of gender relations. The degree and nature of their participation in the economic processes in the context of gender relations. The degree and nature of their participation in the economic processes in the context of gender relations.

Economic Growth & Women's Empowerment:

Tourism & Mining

Evaluating Two Lead Sectors in Goa:

Social Change and Development

Vol. 1, No. 2, 2012

Social Change and Development

Vol. 1, No. 2, 2012
The contribution of these two sectors is significant. While the sector of commerce and services has a higher average income, the sector of agriculture and forestry has a higher proportion of workers in the rural areas.

In the agricultural sector, the number of workers is much higher than in the service sector. However, the average income in the agricultural sector is lower than in the service sector. This difference is due to the fact that agriculture is more labor-intensive and has a higher proportion of small-scale farmers.

In the service sector, the number of workers is much lower than in the agricultural sector. However, the average income in the service sector is much higher than in the agricultural sector. This difference is due to the fact that services are more capital-intensive and have a higher proportion of skilled workers.

The study also found that the gender gap in income is higher in the agricultural sector than in the service sector. This is because women in the agricultural sector have less access to education and training, which limits their opportunities for higher income.

Overall, the study highlights the importance of addressing gender inequality in both sectors. It suggests that policies and programs aimed at improving education and training opportunities for women in both sectors could help reduce the gender gap in income.
For the luxury segment we choose Valley for its reputation and infrastructure, and for the mid-range and budget category we concentrated on Padre Island and Myrtle Beach for their recognized tourist destinations and their potential for further developments. The next stage was to identify the target markets and set priorities for the study. The target market was the city of Austin, the number one destination in South Texas and the third largest city in the state. The study was undertaken as part of a larger project by Tourism Connection, an industry-based research organization that analyzes tourism trends and conducts surveys. The purpose of the survey was to identify a target of 300 women in each primary market area in order to gather information on the tourism preferences and behavior of women in the luxury and mid-range segments. The survey was conducted online, and the results were analyzed to identify trends and insights. The survey was conducted in 2012, with the goal of identifying the factors that influence women's travel decisions and preferences. The survey results were compared to previous studies to identify any changes or trends in the tourism market. The findings were used to inform tourism development and marketing strategies, with the goal of attracting more women to the region and increasing their spending on travel-related expenses.
Three villages were purposively chosen – Calangute, Vagator/Chapora – (North Goa), and Varca (South Goa). Calangute is the most frequented tourist destination in Goa attracting largely budget and mid-category domestic tourists. Vagator/Chapora attracts back-packing category tourists and is exclusively a foreign tourist destination of the low-budget category. Varca on the other hand is home to up-market luxury hotels (TERI, 2000).

In order to select respondents from each of these villages we used the Goa state electoral rolls (as updated in 2002) which was treated as the sampling frame which provided an up-to-date list of adult women in the above-18 years age category, our target group for the survey. The interviewee selection was done by picking a random sample from the electoral rolls of these three villages.

Of the 280 women interviewed, the village-wise breakdown was – North Goa: 69 from Calangute, 156 from Chapora and Vagator, South Goa: 55 from Varca. The data was collected during May-October, 2003.

IV.2 Mining

A different strategy for respondent selection was followed in the mining area. The survey was conducted in the twin township of Savordem/ Curchoem (Sanguem taluka). The reasons for this are: (a) this town is the hub of the mining area in south Goa and is expected to show the greatest beneficial impact in socio-economic outcomes due to mining and, (b) the smaller hamlets in the mining area are sparsely populated and geographically distant. A listing of households was done in this town to ascertain which households had their chief source of income from mining activities. A random sample of 300 households was then selected based on the criterion that their chief source of income was from a mining related activity. This includes direct employment in mines as well as ancillary activities including transport. The data collection was done in April-May 2003.

Of the total 300 respondents interviewed for this study, 41 (of the total number of 52 working women) were paid workers in the mining industry. The remaining 259 had either husbands or children who were working in the mines or related activity.

V. Is Women’s Empowerment an Assured Outcome?

We now discuss findings from the surveys to get a comparative picture of the two sectors and their relative achievements. Women’s empowerment here is viewed as achievement of independence in decision-making – in family size and composition, financial independence in terms of participation in the workforce, ability to control own finances, etc. (Malhotra et al. 1995)

V.1 Demographic Indicators

Family size is regarded as an important demographic indicator and also reflective of women’s position within the family (Jejeebhoy, 1995; Mason & Smith, 2003). In tourism areas the most frequently reported family size was 5-6 (36 per cent) closely followed by the 3-4 (34 per cent). In the mining area the most frequently reported family size was 3-4 (46 per cent) followed by 5-6 (33 per cent). This indicates a preference for a smaller family size in mining areas in comparison to the tourism area. This difference in family size could be due to higher average economic status in tourism resulting in larger family size.

A related demographic indicator is the number and composition of children in the family. The power relations in a family dictate not only the number but also the sex composition of children (Basu & Das Gupta, 2001; Clark, 2000). Women are expected not only to be child-bearing but specifically male child-bearing (Sudha & Rajan, 2003). Since data on sequence of child birth was not collected it is not possible to infer whether the families which had proportionately more girl children, had their female child earlier or otherwise. The demographic literature records Indian families where the number of girl children is more than boys, the younger sibling is typically a boy(s) indicating a possible male child preference (Pakrasi & Halder, 1971).4

In the tourism area we found no families that have more than two children but no male child. Presumably, those who did not have male child within the space of two children presumably did not seek to have a third child. There are 32 families that have 1-2 girl children but no male children. In contrast there were 39 families that had children but no girl child.
In contrast there were 93 families that had children but no girl child. 

There are 323 families that have 0-2 girl children but no male children with the space of two children; 21 families did not seek to have a third child. Of two children, 20 families did not have child in the middle child preference, those who did not have male child in the middle. A total of 79 families were included in this study, 46 of the 79 families were women who were working. The number of women who were working in the industry that women, were paid workers in the construction. A total of 300 respondents interviewed for this study. 4 of the 79 families were interviewed.

2003 activities include transport the data collection was done in April–May

A different strategy for the interview was followed in the second round.

1.2 Mining

Coal: $5 from Viera. The data was collected during May–October, 2003

North Coal: $12 from Ghanai; $16 from Ghanaian and Senior. South

Of the 280 women interviewed, the village-wise breakdown was 30.11% from the three villages.

A different strategy for the interview was followed in the second round.
Education

Women's Education: A Working Independent Woman

Out of the total population of 2006, the next largest group was the education sector, representing 47% of the total population. This is followed by the health sector, which comprises 23% of the population.

Women's Education: In the workforce sector

Women's education is closely linked to their ability to participate in the workforce. Education provides women with economic independence, which in turn provides women with greater opportunities and freedom.

Women in Paid Labour Force

Women's participation in the workforce is higher than in the leisure sector. The gender gap in household activity is larger in the leisure sector.

Women in the workforce sector face many challenges, including limited opportunities for advancement and lower pay compared to men.

The economic domain

The economic domain is divided into two sections: the primary and secondary economic activities. The primary economic activities include agriculture, manufacturing, and mining. The secondary economic activities include services and trade.

Children and development

The number of children in the family is a significant factor in determining child development. The number of children in the family affects the quality of education, healthcare, and opportunities for economic activities.
The family size in the middle was smaller but more families had children. The role of the two gender industries in the economy was discussed and the importance of education for women was highlighted. Women's empowerment in this paper was discussed through the economic, social, and educational aspects. The conclusions of the study were outlined, and a discussion on future research was provided. The research findings emphasized the need for more comprehensive policies to empower women. The economic participation of women was highlighted, and the educational importance of higher education for women was discussed. The results showed that women with higher education had better economic outcomes. Women's participation in decision-making was emphasized, and the importance of gender equality in education was highlighted. The research findings supported the need for policies to ensure women's economic empowerment and participation in decision-making.
The next largest group was the "literacy" segment followed by women who were employed in service positions. In both sectors, the most women belonged to the category "no education" (see Figure 1). However, the urban female participation rate in Goa (18.7 per cent) was 2.6 per cent lower than the all-India figure of 22.9 per cent (see Table 1). Goa's economy, with its rural and urban areas, reflects the cultural and economic well-being of the family. The state is closer to the national economy and is also more exposed to the economic and social changes that are taking place in the rest of the country.

The next question we pose is: "Does education matter? Education is identified as a factor that would be significantly higher than the state average. What would be the reasons behind this?

Our explanation was that the workforce participation in the domestic and paid labor force is lower than expected. This is because women in the family sector are excluded from the household labor force. The latter is considered to be the more important sector for women-

women's studies. The gender gap in household activity is larger in the unpaid sector. The gender gap in the participation rate of women in the household sector is much larger than in the workforce sector. This is because women are more likely to be found in the workforce. The economic conditions in the state are also reflected in the workforce participation rates.

In conclusion, the economic conditions in the state are reflected in the workforce participation rates. In the workforce sector, the rural and urban areas have a lower participation rate. However, in the households, the urban and rural areas have a higher participation rate. This is because women in the family sector are excluded from the household labor force. The latter is considered to be the more important sector for women-

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The industry makes a significant difference in the nature of employment for women. However, women who receive a higher degree than dropout women are likely to be in the paid workforce with higher educational attainment.

References:

Figure 1: Workforce participation in percentage within each educational category.
controlled by means other than contraception (June 2004).

Many researchers feel that there has been less implementation of the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Sector</th>
<th>Secondary Sector</th>
<th>Tertiary Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: DSPE (2003-04)

Table 2: Sectoral composition of GSDP at current prices (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>2003-04</th>
<th>2004-05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DSPE (2004-05)

Table 1: Sex ratio in different taluks in Goa (Census 2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taluk</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male/Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>698</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>406</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>377</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>225</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

One limitation of this database is that it does not survey women who may be dependent on either tourism or mining but were not living in


The perception that exists is also covered with the red dust from the
countryside red dust. The perception: distressed, displaced, diminishes the
country. These perceptions and situating women are covered with a
and a recall these towns and its surroundings are covered with a
that is extracted from the map is represented in upper parts.
The perceptions of all these areas which have impacted on the

valuing too has had a noticeable effect. It has affected the environment


This categorization is based on the existing literature (Geckman

hotel size, while a larger ratio reduces a smaller investment

the businesses of insurance, a larger ratio reduces a smaller venture

of these areas which are interviewed from these main

in the tourism infrastructure in the non-coastal areas.

Information in the infrastructure data.

Tourist arrivals disaggregated at the unit level also confirms the

is no prior reason to suspect selection bias.

Social change and Development

Tourist arrivals disaggregated at the unit level also confirms the

there are other smaller covers, which are identified from these main

in the tourism infrastructure in the non-coastal areas.

Even though there is an agreement in the recent years to develop the

of natural resources, water and land, pollution and the impacts on

Rao and others (1996) of particular concern have been listed in the study

However, the growth in the tourist arrivals has been viewed with


certified in comparison to the all-India average of GNP per

which even higher levels of heritage. The higher level in GNP is 28

Many have expressed surprise that this should happen at all in a state

pp. 383)