

The Study of Konkani Language Periodicals since Inception to 2022

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By

GAURAV DULO JALMI

Seat Number: 22P0010011

ABC ID: 864873001411

PRN Number: 201710835

Under the supervision of

DR. MILIND C. MHAMAL

D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies

Library and Information Science



GOA UNIVERSITY

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EXAMINED BY

Dr Milind Mhamal



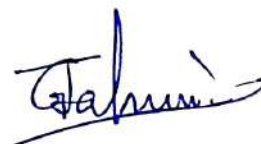
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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled “**The Study of Konkani Language Periodicals Since Inception to 2022**” is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University** under the Supervision of **Dr. Milind C. Mhamal** and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that **Goa University** or its authorities will not be responsible for the correctness of observations/experimental or other findings given in the dissertation.

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Seat Number: 22P0010003

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report “The Study of Konkani Language Periodicals Since Inception to 2022 ” is a Bonafide work carried by **Mr. Gaurav Dulo Jalmi** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MLISc.** in the Discipline **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.**


Dr. Milind C. Mhamal

Date: 19th April 2024


Signature of Dean of the School/Programme Director

Date: 19th April 2024

Place: Taleigao, Goa



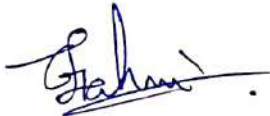
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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Konkani is an Indo-Aryan language primarily spoken in the Indian states of Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala, holds a long and rich literary history that covers centuries. The Konkani language has a wide range of literature which includes periodicals. These periodicals have been crucial in promoting cultural identity, conserving the intricacies of Konkani language, and spreading ideas within this dynamic literary moment. (Cunha, 1991)

Periodicals refer to publication issued at regular intervals, such as daily, weekly, monthly, yearly etc. They encompass a wide range of formats, including magazines, journals, newspapers and newsletters. This publication serve to disseminate current information, news, research and opinion on various topics to a targeted audience. They are valuable for staying informed about developments in specific fields or areas of interest. (william, 2004)

The goal of this dissertation is to investigate Konkani language periodicals that are published in different scripts. The native Roman script, a Romanization of the Goan language, coexists alongside the Devnagri script, which was adopted in the middle of the 19th century for Konkani publications.

The combined use of different scripts in Konkani print media provides an interesting a prism, through which a view of interactions between sociolinguistic, historical, and cultural factors.

1.1 Objectives

1. To compile bibliography of Konkani language periodicals.
2. To study the Konkani language periodicals published in Devnagri, Roman, Kannada, Malayalam and Arabic scripts since its inception.
3. To know the periodicity of Konkani language periodicals.
4. To compare the Konkani language periodicals with other language periodicals published from Goa.
5. To know the multi-language periodicals which includes Konkani.

1.2 Research Methodology

1. Literature Search.
2. The data was collected by visiting and personally verifying the periodicals available in the various libraries. Secondly data was also collected from various published sources, website of the periodicals as well as internet sources. The data was also collected from personal interviews of intellectual.
3. In bibliography the name of the periodicals is mentioned in Italics, followed by the periodicity of the periodicals, first year of publication, place of publication, publisher, editor, script and language.
4. While making a bibliography the various scripts of Konkani language are mentioned in Devnagri, Roman, Kannada, Malayalam, and Arabic. In case of multi-lingual periodicals the name of that particular language is directly mentioned irrespective of scripts. For Example Portuguese, English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati etc.

5. Systematic bibliography was prepared as per the Standard format. Further the data was tabulated in excel file and presented in the form of tables and figures. APA style was used for references and bibliography.

1.3 Hypothesis

1. Most of the Konkani language periodicals are published from Goa.
2. Most of the published Konkani periodicals are multi-lingual.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

1. This study is limited to only printed periodic publications in the Konkani language.
2. The study will survey only Konkani language periodicals published in Devnagri, Kannada, Malayalam, Roman and Arabic script.
3. In case Konkani language is the part of multi-language periodicals, it will considered as a part of the study.
4. The researcher was not able to verify the majority of periodicals in any one singal library.
5. The researcher because of lack of time was not able to visit and verify the periodicals published outside the Goa.

1.5 Organization of the Study

1. Chapter I: Introduction.
2. Chapter II: Review of literature.
3. Chapter III: Overview of Periodical Publication.
4. Chapter IV: Analysis And Data Interpretation Including bibliography of Konkani periodicals.
5. Chapter V: Finding Suggestion and Conclusion.
6. Bibliography

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Chapter 2

Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

This chapter is about literature review. In total 26 research articles were reviewed.

2.1 Review of Literature:

(Xavier, 1986) In his article, P.D. Xavier, author of this article, wrote a 16-page article on the 'Role of press in the freedom Struggle in Goa'. This article consists of a brief history and the role of the press in the freedom struggle in Goa. The author mentioned various periodicals which were published during that period of time. They consist of various language periodicals like Portuguese, Marathi, English, and Konkani, published in Goa. Also, they mentioned the various roles of periodicals in different languages, which helped to liberate Goa's freedom struggle at that crucial time.

(Kulkarni, 2010) The book 'The Konkani Language Nature & Tradition', was translated book. Originally, this book is in Marathi language and was written by Dr. S B Kulkarni. He was a historian and researcher in the field of language and literature. Srinivas Kamat translated this book into the English language. Dr. S B Kulkarni studied and wrote about the independent status of the Konkani language in this book. Dividing the Konkani literature in the three periods: Pre-Portuguese, during Portuguese rule in Goa and the post-Liberation and showing the evidence from different geographical regions of written, oral and those familiar with speech of the Konkani language. In the second last chapter of the book title was 'The flowering the jasmine' the author has written about the tradition of the Konkani literature. where the various types of different Konkani literature was mentioned like poems, short stories, Novels, Konkani

periodicals etc. overall the development of Konkani literature in all fields he mentioned in this chapter.

(Manohar Rai, 2000) The book 'A history of Konkani literature' has given a brief review about the history of Konkani literature and modern Konkani literature in Goa. The book traces the evolution of Konkani literature from its ancient roots to contemporary times, shading light on its linguistic, cultural and historical significance. Sardesai highlights the linguistic diversity and multicultural influences of the Konkani region by placing Konkani literature within a large historical context. By utilizing literary texts, historical records, and traditional knowledge, he also clarifies the socio-political factors that influenced the evolution of Konkani literature throughout history. Sardesai gives readers an extensive knowledge of Konkani literary history by examining the relationship that existed between Konkani speaking communities, adjacent linguistic groups and colonial powers.

(Kelekar, 1963) "A Bibliography of Konkani Literature in Devnagri, Roman and Kannada characters" is the bibliography of Konkani Literature, compiled and edited by Dnyanpith awardee Ravindra Kelekar in 1963 in collaboration with F. J. Martires and A. A. Saldanha. It covers books published in Devanagari, Roman and Kanada scripts of the Konkani language. As per the bibliographic records in the book, 60 authors have written 125 books in Devanagari characters; 261 authors have written 1081 books in Roman characters and 115 authors have written 409 books in Kannada characters.

(Gomes) "A study of Konkani periodicals" offers an in-depth analysis of Konkani periodicals that are available in both scripts. Gomes looks at the beginnings and growth of Konkani journalism, showing how it began in the 19th century and highlighting how magazines helped to promote Konkani literature and language.

The Sociolinguistic dynamic of Konkani periodicals written in Roman and Devnagri are examined in “A socio-linguistic study” by Dr. Pratima P Kamat, which is another significant study. To bring out the role that Konkani periodicals have played in forming Konkani identity and community, Kamat explores the linguistic preferences, readership statistics, and cultural implication of these publication.

“A comparative analysis” looks at the thematic and structural variations between Konkani periodicals published in Roman and Devnagari script. By providing observations into the editorial practices, content choices, and readership preferences of Konkani periodicals, Pai’s comparative analysis advances our knowledge of the linguistic diversity present in the Konkani literary scene. Researchers have also looked into the digital preservation and accessibility of Konkani periodicals in addition to these academic studies.

Dr. Sameer V. Padhye papers “Digitization of Konkani periodicals: Challenges and opportunities” explores the difficulties encountered during the digitization process of Konkani periodicals in both scripts and suggests method to improve their distribution and preservation in the digital era. The examination of konkani periodicals written in Devnagri and Roman script is a multifaceted field that incorporates knowledge from linguistics, literature, sociology, and cultural studies. Through an analysis of these periodicals historical, linguistic, and socio-cultural aspects, scholars aid in the conservation and advancement of Konkani language and culture.

(D’Costa, 1979) Scholarly research has focused on the linguistic and scripts preferences of the Konkani speaking community. The study “Konkani: A Sociolinguistic Profile” by P. D’Costa explores dialectal variances, scripts preferences, and language attitudes as it explores into the complex sociolinguistic dynamics of Konkani.

(Karkal, 2005) A historical overview of Konkani scripts is provided by M.R Karikal's study, which also sheds light on the political and cultural factors that have influenced scripts preferences over time. This observation shed light on the complex relationship in Konkani discourse between language, identity and script.

Priolkar (1958) authored a renowned book about India's printing press. Priolkar provides an overview of the development of printing in India, including a synopsis of the printing presses in Bengal, Goa, Bombay, and Tranquebar. Apart from the book, "a historical essay on the Konkani language" and the life sketch of J.H. da Cunha Rivara, translated by Theophilus Lobo for Priolkar, tell the story of language development in India. This study provides a thorough historical overview of the Indian printing press, making it the first of its kind. The early history of printing in Indian languages and thorough narratives of the expansion and advancement of the printing press in India are extremely valuable resources for scholars. The discussion of Jesuit missionaries' printing-related works can be found details about books that are known to have been printed in Goa in the 16th and 17th centuries have been provided by the study. The excerpt from books published in Goa in the 17th century describes the evolution of languages in addition to providing a history of printing.

(Naik, 2014) The study "Representation of Women in Konkani Periodicals" by Asha Naik explores the complex ways that women are portrayed in Konkani periodicals. Naik's research offers a comprehensive examination of the representation, discussion and description of women in Konkani literature, illuminating gender dynamics and cultural norms that are common in the Konkani speaking community. In order to better understand how female writer and contributors navigate and negotiate their identities and experiences within a largely male

dominated literary domain, Naik's research explores the agency and voice of women within Konkani periodicals.

(A.R Mascarenhas, 2008) The study "Konkani periodicals and the Goan identity" by A.R. Mascarenhas provides an extensive and perceptive analysis of the complex relationship between Konkani journalism and the formation of Goan identity. Mascarenhas research sheds light on the ongoing significance of Konkani journalism as a crucial expression of Goan cultural heritage and identity by examining the historical, cultural and Socio-political aspects of Konkani periodicals. This helps to understand the complex methods of identity formation and cultural preservation in Goa.

(Priolkar, 1958) Describes how the Portuguese language dominated Goan Portuguese rule, and they contend that linguistic dominance comes after political supremacy. He references English and Urdu as dominant languages during Mughal rule. Dominance of language during British rule in India to support his theory. As during colonial rule, Goa used Portuguese as the primary language of instruction and India used English. In Goa, several religious orders established their educational establishments in Portuguese moderate. Portuguese language spread thanks to the printing press's establishment in Goa. Language to a larger degree. Many words from the Portuguese language were used during this time. Language was taken up by Indian languages. Starting in 1840, Goans became proficient in the colonial language, demonstrated their aptitude for writing and art, and authored books about Goa's linguistic history, Folklore, language, and history of Goa. A few of the local Portuguese writers also wrote regarding the History of Goa and its different aspects. Cunha Rivera authored several articles about the Goan archaeology: In 1871, Thomas Rebeiro established the "Vasco da Gama Institute". Despite being established as an Institute of Portuguese culture, the researcher thinks that Indian culture was also portrayed

in that language. A few Indians contributed to a lecture series and wrote pieces for an institute journal. In order to propagate the idea of Indian nationalism among Portuguese-speaking people, leaders of the Goan liberation movement such as T. B. Cunha, Menezes Braganza, and Telo Mascarenhas wrote articles in the Portuguese language

(Desai, 2016) The purpose of this study is to investigate how Konkani periodicals production and distribution process have been modified by digital platforms. Desai examines how Konkani publishers are adopting digital tools and technologies, looking at how social media, online platforms and digital archives have made it easier to create, edit and distribute Konkani content. Additionally, Desai studies how digitalization affects audience reach and engagement, looking into the ways that user interaction, online readership trends and feedback mechanism have changed the nature of Konkani journalism in the digital age.

(S.Kamat, 2005) The “Financial Sustainability of Konkani Periodicals” Study by S. Kamat offers an in depth-examination of the financial difficulties Konkani publishers face in maintaining their businesses in the face of changing consumer preferences and advancement in technology. In his research on the financial limitation and source of income common to the Konkani journalism sector, Kamat’s study explores the future viability for traditional funding sources like government support, advertising and subscription in the digital era. Kamat provides valuable data on the financial realities facing Konkani periodicals by combining qualitative interviews, financial analysis and business surveys. In addition, Kamat investigates how Konkani readers support crowd funding and volunteering can help them become financial independent and strong.

(Fernandes, 2020) The paper “Revitalizing Konkani Periodicals for the Digital Age” by L. Fernandes provides innovative approaches and suggestions for modifying Konkani journalism to meet the opportunities and challenges brought about by digitalization. Fernandes is an advocate of utilizing digital platforms and technologies to improve Konkani periodicals reach, relevance and long-term viability in the modern media environment. Fernandes highlights the significance of users-centered design, data analytics and community engagement in reviving Konkani journalism for the digital age. In addition, Fernandes highlights that Konkani publishers, editors and writers must work together experiment and never stop learning in order to fully realize the transformative potential of digital technologies and assure the continued vibrancy and vitality of Konkani periodicals in the 21st century.

(Scholberg H. K., 1982) Henry Scholberg’s “Bibliography of Goa and the Portuguese in India” is probably a useful tool for academics, researchers and historians who are curious about the background, way of life and effects of Portuguese Colonisation in Goa and India. It most likely includes an extensive number of scholarly publications; historical accounts and the academics works discussing different facets of Portuguese influence in the area. Scholberg’s compilation is a valuable resource for anyone researching the history of Goa or the effects of Portuguese colonialism in India, as it offers thorough overview of the body of literature already written on the subject. This compilation of bibliography contains various subject section in that there will be a section of Journals and Newspapers, In that some Konkani periodicals are mentioned in these bibliography.

(Costa, 2017) “Romi Konknnintlim Nemallim Ani Potram” is the article was written by Fausto V. da Costa in a roman Konkani script. This article was focused on periodicals which are written and published in roman Konkani script, so it includes historical document of

publication house, which are published in Roman Konkani script in all over India. Costa' study focuses on only Konkani magazine and newspapers which are published in Goa and outside the Goa. They listed out some name of the periodicals and their publication year, in which purpose they start and when it is close.

(Cardozo, et al., 2022) In this compilation book of "Romi Konknnintle Sorgest Sevok" was published by Dalgado Konkani Akadami and edited by many editors. This book shows the contribution of Roman Konkani author, Editor, Tiatrist, Freedom fighter's etc. This book have one section on list of Roman Konkani periodicals in year wise in which they mentioned starting year of particular periodicals as well as closing year of periodicals with valid reason. The contribution of Roman Konkani authors are playing crucial role in print and media in Konkani to develop Konkani language.

(Pereira, 1972) In his article of Jose Pereira, studies about overall history of literary Konkani. In his article he studies on various literature of Konkani which are present in different form, he mentioned various stages of Konkani language, history, dialects, scripts of writing and many more. Pereira studies reflects the history of literary Konkani in Goa as well others parts of the country where the Konkani speakers are there like Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Kerala states. He also studies and prove that how Konkani language are rich in culture, customs and traditions.

(Monteiro, 2022) In his article on Goans in Pune: Pune's Pride – First ever Konkani Magazine published in 1889 has given the description published in 1889 in Pune. The name of magazine is "Udentenne Sallok". He also given as the list of few periodicals published during at that time. He also described the contribution of Eduardo Bruno D'souza, the first editor of

magazines “Uddenteche Sallok”. The article described the political condition which was not favorable for the Goan Writers in Goa, There-fore they moved the neighboring state Maharashtra. He also described the Portuguese Secretary General Dr. Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara arrived in Goa. The article has also listed some of the periodicals published during that time, namely, ‘Sanjenchem Neketr’ (1907) from Mumbai, ‘Rotti’ (1914) from Karachi, Ave Maria (1919), The Goan Mail (1919), The Goa Times (1930), ‘Vaurddeancho Ixtt’ (1933) and many others.

(Frederick, 2008) An elaborate analysis of many aspects of the post-1961 media in Goa. This book covers over four decades of Goa’s newspaper scene. It offers colourful- if highly personalised and often critical - stories of those who saw the media and how it works from the frontlines. Essays on the media in the first Assembly elections of 1963, attempts in the 1970s to build alternatives to the monopoly media, journalism in rural Goa, An analysis of Konkani journalism in Goa, crime reporting, free-sheets, and more. Surprising insider stories tell us about the forces that shaped the media in Goa, and give a hint of why it is not taken serious on its claim of being a voice of the people. Papers which get discussed in this volume, besides the Navhind, include Novem Goem, the West Coast Times, Herald, Gomantak Times, freesheets, outstation publications, Sunaparant and other Konkani publications, Ixtt and others. Given the reality that the media rarely discusses itself, this is a useful compilation of essays of use to anyone wanting to understand the media in Goa, serious students wanting to study media and journalism courses which are now available in the State, and just about any citizen wanting to keep in touch with issues that shape our lives.

(Karmali, 2003) According to Nagesh Karmali who is the author of this article “Konkani Nemalli – Ek Itihaasik Niyal, he wrote in his article on Konkani periodicals and its

history. He wrote on how the world's first article started also the definition and different types of periodicals were present. Mainly he focuses on Konkani periodicals which are started in first 19th century including "Udenteche Sallok" which was Konkani language first periodicals was started on 1889 in Roman script from Pune, Maharashtra. Karmali also listed some Konkani periodicals which are present in different script like Kannada, Devnagri, Malayalam and Roman script. In his study on this article were shown that the different form of periodicals published in Goa. The beginning most of the Konkani periodicals was published in outside the Goa because the strict rules and Censorship was introduced by the Portuguese during his early year.

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Chapter 3

Overview of Periodicals

3.0 Introduction

Publications that are released on a regular basis- Daily, weekly, monthly or quarterly, for example- are classified as periodicals. Newspapers, magazines, journals and newsletters and trade publications are among them. These magazines offer current information on various subjects, such as news, analysis, opinion pieces and entertainment. Because of their periodic format, which enables them to discuss trends and current events, readers can obtain valuable information. (Association, 2020)

3.1 Evolution of Periodicals

Early Origins: The origins of periodicals can be traced back to the era of ancient civilizations. *Acta Diurna*, or "Daily Events," is one of the most famous examples of the earliest known periodical publications that appeared in ancient Rome. These early periodicals were handwritten and distributed among government officials to spread news and announcements. (Husni, 2000)

Printing Revolution and Early Newspapers: Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in the fifteenth century completely changed how information was distributed. During this period, the first printed periodicals appeared; one of the earliest examples is the German "*Avisa Relation oder Zeitung*" (*Avisa Relation* or *Newspaper*). The widespread dissemination of news

and modern journalism were made possible by these early newspapers. (Stephens, 2007)

The growth of magazines and journals, which catered to a variety of interests like science, politics, and literature, occurred during the 17th and 18th centuries. One famous instance is "The Gentleman's Magazine," which Edward Cave established in England in 1731. It developed into one of the first magazines with a general audience, covering everything from current affairs to literature. (Murphy, 2009)

Industrial Revolution and Mass Circulation: Mass production and distribution made possible by printing and transportation technologies during the 19th-century Industrial Revolution contributed to the expansion of periodicals. Newspapers like the "New York Herald" in the US and "The Times" in the UK have become important platforms for influencing public opinion and reaching a larger audience with information. (Treasure, 1998)

Modern Periodicals and the Digital Age: Specialised scientific journals and popular consumer magazines were among the many varied periodicals that sprang up in the 20th century to cater to specific interests and demographics. The late 20th century saw the emergence of digital publishing platforms and the internet, which further changed the publishing landscape. Online magazines and blogs began to take off alongside traditional print publications. (Franklin, 2013)

3.2 Types of Periodicals

1. Newspapers:

Newspapers are daily or weekly publication, that provide current news, feature articles, Editorials and advertisement. (Bell & John Tebbel)

2. Magazines:

Magazines are typically published weekly, bi-weekly, monthly or quarterly and cover a wide range of topics, including fashion, lifestyle, politics, science and more. (Summer & Rhoades)

3. Journals:

Journals are scholarly publication that focus on specific academic disciplines. They contain original research articles, reviews and commentary written by experts in the field. (Information Today)

4. Newsletters:

Newsletters are typically produced by organization or businesses and are distributed to Subscriber's. They often contain updates, news and information related to the organization's activities or industry. (McManus)

5. Trade Publication:

Trade publications cater to specific industries or professions and provide news, analysis and features relevant to professionals working in those fields. (Brewer)

3.3 World Periodicals

Beginnings in the 17th century

Though there may have been published material similar to a magazine in antiquity, especially perhaps in China, the magazine as it is now known began only after the invention of printing in the West. It had its roots in the spate of pamphlets, broadsides, ballads, chapbooks, and almanacs that printing made possible. Much of the energy that went into these gradually became channel into publications that appeared regularly and collected a variety of material designed to appeal to particular interests. The magazine thus came to occupy the large middle ground, incapable of sharp definition, between the book and the newspaper.

The earliest magazine appears to have been the German *Erbauliche Monaths-Unterredungen* (1663–68; “Edifying Monthly Discussions”), started by Johann Rist, a theologian and poet of

Hamburg. Soon after there appeared a group of learned periodicals: the *Journal des Sçavans* (later *Journal des Savants*; 1665), started in France by the author Denis de Sallo; the *Philosophical Transactions* (1665) of the Royal Society in England; and the *Giornale de' letterati* (1668), published in Italy and issued by the scholar and ecclesiastic Francesco Nazzari. A similar journal was started in Germany a little later, the *Acta eruditorum Lipsiensium* (Leipzig; 1682); and mention may also be made of the exile-French *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (1684), published by the philosopher Pierre Bayle mainly in Holland to escape censorship. These sprang from the revival of learning, the need to review its fruits, and the wish to diffuse its spirit as widely as possible. (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

The learned journals summarized important new books, but there were as yet no literary reviews. Book advertisements, by about 1650 a regular feature of the newssheets, sometimes had brief comments added, and regular catalogs began to appear, such as the English quarterly *Mercurius librarius*, or *A Catalogue of Books* (1668–70). But in the 17th century the only periodicals devoted to books were short-lived: the *Weekly Memorials for the Ingenious* (1682–83), which offered some critical notes on books, and the *Universal Historical Bibliothèque* (January–March 1686). The latter invited scholarly contributions and could thus be regarded as the true forerunner of the literary review. The lighter type of magazine, or “periodical of amusement,” may be dated from 1672, which saw the first appearance of *Le Mercure Galant* (renamed *Mercure de France* in 1714). It was founded by the writer Jean Donneau de Vizé and contained court news, anecdotes, and short pieces of verse—a recipe that was to prove endlessly popular and become widely imitated. This was followed in 1688 by a German periodical with an unwieldy title but one that well expressed the intention behind many a subsequent magazine: “Entertaining and Serious, Rational and Unsophisticated Ideas on All Kinds of Agreeable and Useful Books and Subjects.” It was issued in Leipzig by the jurist Christian Thomasius, who made a point of encouraging women readers. England was next in

the field, with a penny weekly, the Athenian Gazette (better known later as the Athenian Mercury; 1690–97), run by a London publisher, John Dunton, to resolve “all the most Nice and Curious Questions.” Soon after came the Gentleman’s Journal (1692–94), started by the French-born Peter Anthony Motteux, with a monthly blend of news, prose, and poetry. In 1693, after devoting some experimental numbers of the Athenian Mercury to “the Fair Sex,” Dunton brought out the first magazine specifically for women, the Ladies’ Mercury. Finally, another note, taken up time and again later, was struck by The London Spy (1698–1700), issued by a tavern keeper, Ned Ward, and containing a running narrative of the sights and sounds of London. (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

3.4 Developments in the 18th century

Great Britain

With increasing literacy—especially among women—and a quickening interest in new ideas, the magazine filled out and became better established. In Britain, three early “essay periodicals” had enormous influence: Daniel Defoe’s *The Review* (1704–13; thrice weekly); Sir Richard Steele’s *The Tatler* (1709–11; thrice weekly), to which Joseph Addison soon contributed; and Addison and Steele’s *The Spectator* (1711–12, briefly revived in 1714; daily). Though they resembled newspapers in the frequency of their appearance, they were more like magazines in content. The Review introduced the opinion-forming political article on domestic and foreign affairs, while the cultivated essays of *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*, designed “to enliven morality with wit, and to temper wit with morality,” did much to shape the manners and taste of the age. The latter had countless imitators not only in Britain, where there were in addition the *Female Tatler* (1709–10) and the *Female Spectator* (1744–46), but also on the Continent and later in America. The Stamp Tax of 1712 had a damping effect, as intended, but magazines proved endlessly resilient, easy to start and easy to fail, then as now. (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

So far various themes had been tried out; they were first brought together convincingly by the English printer Edward Cave, who began to publish *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1731. It was originally a monthly collection of essays and articles culled from elsewhere, hence the term magazine—the first use of the word in this context. Cave was joined in 1738 by Dr. Johnson, who was later to publish his own *Rambler* (1750–52); thereafter *The Gentleman's Magazine* contained mostly original matter, including parliamentary reports. Rivals and imitators quickly followed, notably the *London Magazine* (1732–85) and the *Scots Magazine* (1739–1817; to 1826 published as the *Edinburgh Magazine*); and, among the increasing number of women's periodicals, there were a *Ladies' Magazine* (1749–53) and a *Lady's Magazine* (1770–1832). Their progenitor, however, outlived them all and perished only in 1907. The literary and political rivalries of the day produced numerous short-lived periodicals, from which the critical review emerged as an established form. Robert Dodsley, a London publisher, started the *Museum* (1746–47), devoted mainly to books, and Ralph Griffiths, a Nonconformist bookseller, founded *The Monthly Review* (1749–1845), which had the novelist and poet Oliver Goldsmith as a contributor. To oppose the latter on behalf of the Tories and the Church of England, *The Critical Review* (1756–1817) was started by an Edinburgh printer, Archibald Hamilton, with the novelist Tobias Smollett as its first editor. Book reviews tended to be long and fulsome, with copious quotations; a more astringent note came in only with the founding of the *Edinburgh Review* in 1802. (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

3.5 Continental Europe

On the Continent development was similar but was hampered by censorship. French magazines containing new ideas had to appear in exile, such as the philosopher Pierre Bayle's *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres*, which was published largely in Holland; some 30 titles were published in Holland up to the time of the French Revolution. Within France, there were the short-lived *Spectateur Français* (1722–23) and *Spectateur Suisse* (1723); and *Le Pour et le*

Contre (1733–40; “For and Against”), issued by the Abbé Prévost (author of *Manon Lescaut*). Of more literary interest were the *Gazette Littéraire de l’Europe* (1764–84) and *La Décade Philosophique, Littéraire et Politique* (1794–1804). In Leipzig the poet and philosopher Johann Christoph Gottsched issued a periodical for women, *Die vernünftigen Tadelrinnen* (1725–26; “The Rational Woman-Critics”), and the first German literary review, *Beiträge zur kritischen Historie der deutschen Sprache* (1732–44; “Contributions to the History of the German Language”). German literary movements were connected with the production of new magazines to a greater extent than in Britain. Examples of such vehicles include Friedrich von Schiller’s *Horen* (1795–97) and Johann Wolfgang von Goethe’s *Propyläen* (1798–1800), the influence of which was often greater than their duration. Of more general and lasting influence was the *Allgemeine Literatur-zeitung* (1785–1849), founded by Friedrich Justin Bertuch, “the father of the German periodical.” The first Russian periodical, published by the Academy of Sciences, was a learned journal called “Monthly Works” (1755–64). The first privately published Russian magazine, a critical periodical with essays and translations from the *British Spectator*, was called “Industrious Bee” and began in 1759. Catherine II used her *Vsiakaia Vsiachina* (1769–70), also modeled on the *Spectator*, to attack opponents, among them Nikolay Novikov, whose “Drone” (1769–70) and “Windbag” (1770) were suspended and whose “Painter” (1770–72) escaped only by being dedicated to the Empress. (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

3.6 America

The first periodicals were published in America in 1741. Andrew Bradford’s *American Magazine*, the first of its type in the colonies, debuted in that year. Three days later, Benjamin Franklin’s *General Magazine* joined it. Both publications were published in Philadelphia, but only Bradford’s magazine survived for three months and Franklin’s for six. Poor Richard’s *Almanack* (1732–57), another of Franklin’s books that was more generally recognised, was a

collection of proverbs and maxims. Approximately one hundred magazines had developed by the end of the eighteenth century, providing a variety of informational, inspirational, and entertaining pieces, usually on a highly sporadic, local, and unsteady basis. Among the most significant were the American Museum (1787–92) of the United States and Thomas Paine's Pennsylvania Magazine (1775–76) in Philadelphia produced in Boston, the Massachusetts Magazine (1789–96), edited by Thomas Paine; the American Museum (1787–92), owned by bookseller Mathew Carey; and the New-York (City) Magazine (1790–97). (Philip Soundy Unwin, n.d)

3.7 Indian Periodicals

India's long-running quest for independence has involved several obstacles. In India, press freedom has also been subjected to a protracted legal battle against oppressive regimes that have sought to censor news.

Pre-independence

James Augustus Hickey, who started The Bengal Gazette, also known as the Calcutta General Advertiser, in 1780, is credited with founding the first newspaper in India. The journal was only in publication for two years when the British government confiscated it in 1782 due to its frank criticism of the Raj. The Bengal Journal, Calcutta Chronicle, Madras Courier, and Bombay Herald were among the several publications that came after. However, the British East India Company's censorship policies limited each and every one of them. A number of Acts were passed by the colonial government in 1799, 1818, and 1823 to control the press in the nation. (History of Journalisms, 2024)

"The Indian Mirror" (1822) and "The Statesman" (1875) became significant voices in the Indian press during the colonial era. During this period, the vernacular press also flourished, leading to the rise in popularity of publications like the Bengali "Samachar Darpan" (1818) and

the Gujarati "Bombay , Samachar (1822) . (The Indian Press: A Comprehensive Survey, 1957; The Indian Press: A Comprehensive Survey, 1957)

This persisted until the 1857 uprising, at which point the Licencing Act was passed in 1857 by an agitated foreign government rattled by the mutiny. It granted the colonial government the authority to halt the printing and distribution of any printed materials. The Registration Act, passed by the government in 1867, mandated that the printer, publisher, and publication location be listed on all books and newspapers. In addition, within a month of publishing, all books had to be turned in to the local administration. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was one of the strictest laws pertaining to press freedom in India. This act, which was introduced by Lord Lytton, the viceroy at the time, gave the government broad authority to suppress stories and editorials in the colloquial press. An attempt was made to stop the local press from critiquing British policies. The "Gagging Act's" faults, which the media was immune to, were addressed by the measure. (History of Journalisms, 2024)

3.8 Role in National Movement

Nationalist publications supporting freedom from British rule proliferated in the early 20th century. Public opinion was mobilised by newspapers such as "The Hindu" (1878) and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (1868). Newspaper like "Young India" (1919) and "Harijan" (1933) were used as platforms by freedom fighters like Mahatma Gandhi to spread the word about nonviolent resistance. Strict press regulations and censorship laws enforced by the British government gave rise to underground and revolutionary publications such as "Krantikari" (1925) and "Bandemataram" (1906). (Guha, 2007)

3.9 Post-independence

The Press Enquiry Committee was established in 1947 with the intention of analysing press legislation in light of the Constituent Assembly's definition of fundamental rights.

A modification to Article 19(2) and the Press (Objectionable Matters) Act were passed in 1951, giving the government the authority to seek and forfeit security for the publication of "objectionable matter." It was in effect until 1956. Under Justice Rajadhyaksha, a Press Commission was established in 1954. The creation of the All India Press Council was one of the committee's main recommendations. It was formally constituted as an independent, quasi-judicial organisation on July 4, 1966, under the chairmanship of Justice J.R. Mudholkar, a Supreme Court judge at the time. Additional legislation was passed in the following years: the Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions Act of 1955, the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act of 1956, the Delivering of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act of 1954, and the Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publications) Act of 1960. (History of Journalisms, 2024)

The Indian press saw a shift in the range of voices and ideologies following independence. Prominent national dailies included "The Times of India" (1838) and "The Indian Express" (1932). Newspaper's published in regional languages became more popular as a result of India's linguistic and cultural diversity. Books such as the Bengali "Ananda Bazar Patrika" (1922) and the Tamil "Dinamalar" (1951) became well-known. The development of new technologies in the latter half of the 20th century, like digital typesetting and offset printing, completely changed how periodicals were produced and distributed. (Sarkar, 2012)

3.10 Periodicals in Goa

Goa, first in India to be occupied by a European power, was the first to have a printing press and Konkani thus enjoys the privilege of possessing the first texts printed in any Indian language.

The arrival of the printing press in India was the result of a happy accident. From a letter written on April 30, 1556 by Fr Gaspar Caleza to St. Ignatius of Loyola it appears that a

ship carrying a printing press, with some technicians set sail from Portugal for Abyssinia. At that time those who went to Abyssinia from Portugal rounded the Cape of Good Hope, touched Goa, and thence proceeded to Abyssinia. The Patriarch designate of Abyssinia accompanied the printing press. But the Patriarch was detained in Goa. He never left Goa nor did the printing press. Printing operations started in October 1556 and St. Francis Xavier's *Doutrina Christa* printed in 1557, is the first known book printed in Goa. Neither he nor the printing press ever left Goa. The first known book printed in Goa is St. Francis Xavier's *Doutrina Christa*, which was printed in 1557. Printing began in October of 1556. However, there isn't a copy of *Doutrina Christa* by St. Xavier available. (Sardesai, 2000)

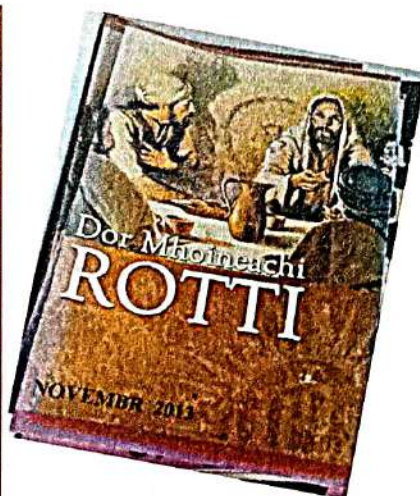
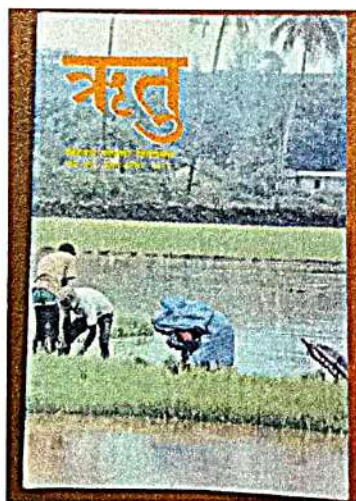
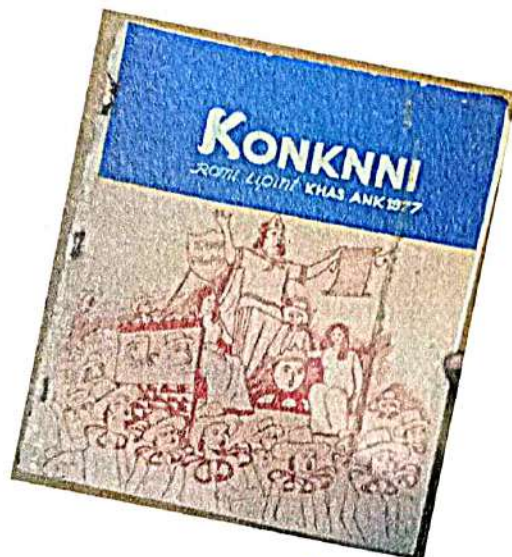
In St. Paul's College in Goa, the first printing press was set up. Because of the awkward shapes of the characters, the necessity of creating different styles of Devnagri script was not felt at the time. By the end of 1577, however, several forms of Devnagri letters had been cast; however, the idea was abandoned soon afterward due to the printers' untimely death. This is also why the *Christa Purana* was printed in Roman characters in 1616, 1649, and 1654 at the College of Rachol and the College of St. Paul. But even though Goa had access to printing in 1556, large-scale book printing did not begin until the 17th century. This is because in the early years of Conversions occurred mostly as a result of physical or political coercion during Portuguese rule. However, as evidenced by the Provincial Councils' resolutions from their sessions in 1567, 1575, 1585, 1592, and 1606, emphasis was placed on religious education and intellectual conversion when it became clear that the results were not as positive as anticipated. Christian literature was to be published in the regional tongues to aid in the conversion process. Thus, during this time, printing received a boost and several books in Konkani and Marathi were published, including works by Fr. Thomas Stephens, Fr. Etienne de la Croix, Fr. Antonio Saldanha, Fr. Miguel de Almeida, and others. Although Fr. Thomas Stephens had the desire to write books in Devnagri characters, but his wish never appeared. (Sardesai, 2000)

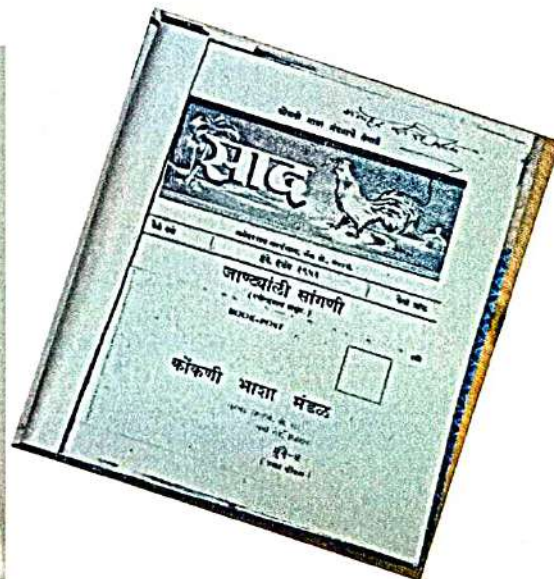
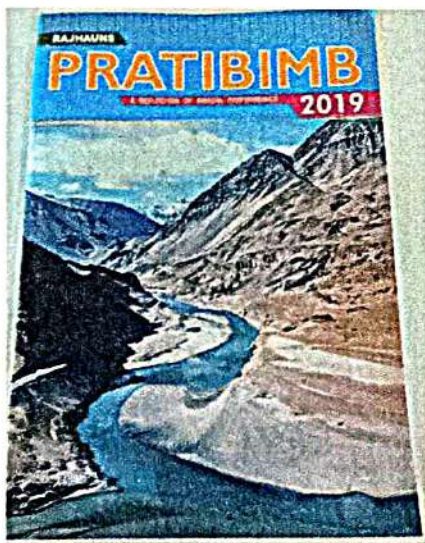
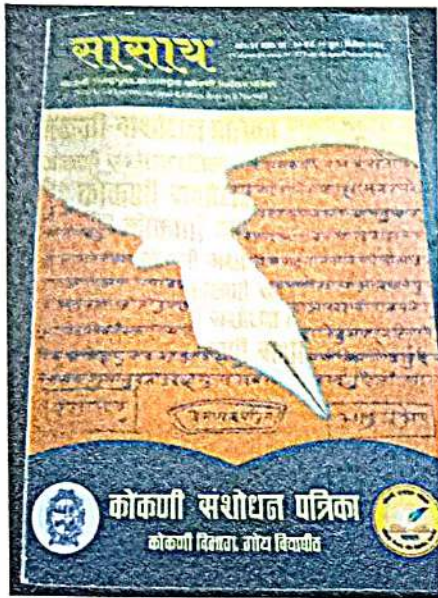
As long as publications in vernacular languages were required for evangelization, Goa's printing industry thrived. However, the formal 1684 order that outlawed the use of vernacular languages dealt a devastating blow to Christian religious literature in the regional tongues and seriously hampered printing activities. A century later, there were unsuccessful attempts to bring the printing press back. The Goan press did not resurface until 1821, when the weekly "Gazeta de Goa" was launched. This was followed by the publication of the *Chronista Constitucional de Goa* (7th Dec. 13th June 1835) and the *Boletim de Governo do Estado da India* (7th December 1837). In Goa, printing in Devnagri scripts didn't begin until the latter part of the nineteenth century.

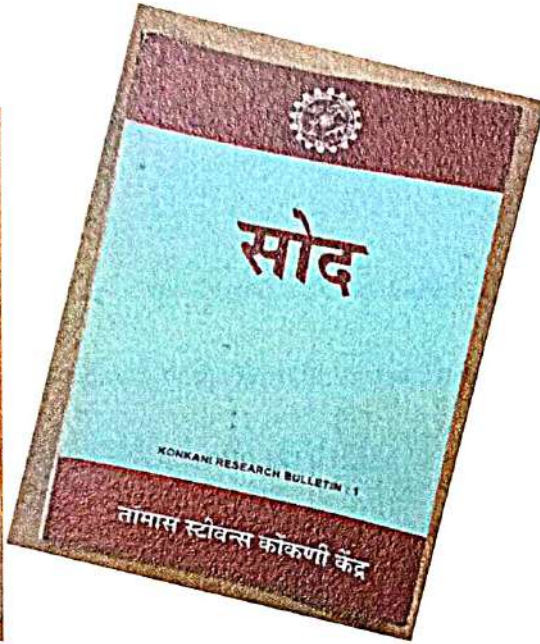
It may be noted that because of the adoption of Roman script for Konkani Christian Literature and because of the systematic elimination of literature in Devnagri script as also because of the compulsion to learn Portuguese as the first language in Parish schools. Christians were totally cut off from Devnagri script and consequently from other Indian languages and literatures. Hindus however, studied privately Marathi in Devnagri script and made extensive use of it both as a library language and the language of literary expression. Hindus took to writing Konkani in Devnagri script at a relatively recent date, only in the second quarter of the twentieth century. This cleavage will leave its mark both on Konkani language and literature. Westernization had its impact on folk music too. Western music and Konkani words produced a number of hymns. A few of the most important hymnographers may be mentioned Fr. Jaoquim de Miranda of Santana (d.1783), author of the hymn "Riglo Jesu Molleantum" (Jesus entered the field), Dona Barreto Margao (flourished in the 1820s) authoress of "Papianchi Xeratinni" (Sinners repent) a masterpiece of its kind, Fr Pascoal Baylon Dias, of Carmona (flourished in the early nineteenth century) probable author of "S. Francisco Xaviera". (Sardessai, 2000)

"O Ultramar," a prominent journal that focused on social, political, and cultural issues in Portuguese India, particularly Goa, was established in 1835. It offered a forum for conversations about Goan identity within the Portuguese empire, local government, and colonial policies. "O Heraldo," which was founded in 1900 and quickly rose to prominence as one of Goa's most well-known newspapers, was another noteworthy publication. It addressed a broad spectrum of subjects, reflecting the changing socio-political climate of the area, including local news, politics, literature, and culture. Periodicals were essential for forming public opinion and spreading information during the colonial era. They gave Goans a forum to voice their opinions, oppose colonial rule, and promote social and political reforms. Following India's 1961 annexation of Goa, There were notable shifts in the magazine landscape. Goan newspapers and magazines started to address the difficulties of identity, language, and culture while also reflecting the new socio-political realities of living in independent India. Goa now has a thriving media landscape with a wide variety of publications serving different interests and language communities, such as English, Konkani, and others. (A History of Periodicals in Goa)

3.11 Cover pages of some of the periodicals published in Goa.







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Chapter 4: Data Analysis and Interpretation Including Bibliography of Konkani Periodicals.

4.1 Bibliography of Konkani Periodicals

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2. *A Lua*. Weekly (1892-). Mumbai.- (Roman)
3. *A Luz*. Weekly (1895-). Mumbai.- Ed. Lorence Dantans (Roman)
4. *A Tribune*. Weekly (1920-). Mumbai.- Ed. Antonio D'souza (Roman)
5. *Aaicho Soviat Union*. Monthly (1979-). Soviat Vakilaat, Mumbai. (Devnagri)
6. *Aaitarache Vachop*. Weekly (1946-1956). Panaji Goa.- (Roman)
7. *Aamche Goa*. Weekly (2014-). Goa.- Ed. Stanly Vaz (Roman)
8. *Aamche Goem*. Fortnightly (1947-1949-). Mumbai.- Ed. B. B. Borkar. (Devnagri)
9. *Aamche Goem*. Yearly (1980-). Goa Publication, Panaji Goa.- Ed. Chandrakant Keni, Anil Pai. (Devnagri)
10. *Aamchi maie*. Monthly (-). Publication, .- (Kannada)
11. *Aamcho Aavaj*. Weekly (2 March 2014-). Publication, Goa.- Ed. Tomazinho Cardozo. (Roman)
12. *Aamcho Ganv*. Monthly (1919-1933). Panaji Goa.- (Roman)
13. *Aamcho Sandesh*. Monthly (1994-). Catholic Sabha, Manglore, Karnataka.- (Kannada)
14. *Aamcho Sansar*. Weekly (1938-). Mumbai.- Ed. R. Pereria. (Roman)
15. *Aamcho Sevadharm*. Quarterly (1978-). Catholic Sabha, Manglore, Karnataka.- (Roman)

16. *Aamcho Sovnsar*. Weekly (1927-). Mumbai. Ed. Juje Caitano Fransis D'souza (Roman)
17. *Aami Piken*. Monthly (2008-). Sunaparant, Panaji Goa. (Devnagri)
18. *Aarso*. Fortnightly (2013-). Manglore.- Ed. Henry Mendonca. (Kannada)
19. *Aavoi*. Weekly (1934-). Mumbai.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
20. *Agnus Dei*. Monthly (1930-) Mumbai.- Ed. Fr Alaric Pereira. (Roman, English)
21. *Akshay*. Monthly (1987-). Akshay Prakashan, Volvoi Goa.- Ed . Prakash D. Naik. (Devnagri)
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23. *Amigo Do Povo Goano*. Weekly (1919-). Mumbai.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
24. *Amigo Do Povo*. Monthly (1916-1920). Panaji Goa.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
25. *Ananya*. Half-Yearly (July-December 2014-). Goa Konkani Akademi, Panaji Goa.- Ed. Dr. Jayanti Naik. (Devnagri)
26. *Ankur*. Yearly (1965-). Goa.- Ed. Amrut Kansar. (Devnagri)
27. *Aprantak*. Monthly (2004-) Para Pratima Prakashan, Tuem Pernem Goa.- Ed. Balkrushnaji Kandolkar. (Devnagri, Marathi)
28. *Apurbai*. Monthly (1964-). Sobit sahitya Prakashan, Panaji Goa.- Ed. Gurudas Pai. (Devnagri)
29. *Apurbai*. Monthly (1965-). Sobit Sahitya, Goa.- Ed. Shantaram Varde Valaulikar. (Devnagri)
30. *Ave Maria*. Monthly (1919-). Mumbai.- Ed. Aantonio Vincent D Cruz (Roman)
31. *Azad Goem*. Fortnightly (1953-). Mumbai. Ed. T. B. Cunha (Roman)
32. *Balyug*. Bi-Monthly (1963-). Prathmik Shikshak Sangh Ed, Panaji Goa.- Ed. Suresh Borkar. (Devnagri, Marathi, Hindi, English)

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(Devnagri)
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Smita Mawinkurve. (Kannada, English)
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45. *Catholic Sovostkai*. Monthly (1907-). Mumbai.- Ed. Rodalvno Noronha (Roman)
46. *Chabuk*. Weekly (1948-). Mumbai.- Ed. Faustina Dias (Roman, English)
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51. *Concani*. Weekly (1892-). Mumbai.- Ed. Jejus C. Francis (Roman, Portuguese)

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54. *Divine Wise*. Monthly (1996-). Chalakudi Kerala.- Ed. Thomas Jaquab (Roman)
55. *Divo*. Weekly (1995-). Mumbai, Manglore.- Ed. J. B. Mories. (Kannada, English)
56. *Divti*. Daily (1967-). Ed. Hugo D'souza. (Portuguese, Roman)
57. *Divti*. Monthly (1920-). Kerala Konkani Akadami, Kerala. (Devnagri)
58. *Don Boscos Medona*. Monthly (1997-). Don Bosco Institute, Mumbai.- Ed. Fr. Givesepe. (Roman, English)
59. *Dor Mhoineachi Rotti*. Monthly (1915-). Karachi Pakistan.- Ed. Fr. Vincent Lobo. (Roman)
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63. *Emigrant*. (1934-). Ed. Inacio Caitano Carvalho (Roman)
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65. *Fantem Down*. Monthly (1993-). Santa-Cruz Parish, Merces Goa. (Roman, English)
66. *Fudari*. Weekly (2018-). Goa, Quatar Kuwait.- Ed. Jose Salvador Fernandes (Roman)
67. *Goa Kaamgaar*. Weekly (1939-). Mumbai.- Ed. D. Dessai. (Roman)
68. *Goa Mail*. Weekly (1920-). Mumbai.- Ed. Dr. Vasco D Gama (Roman, Portuguese, English)
69. *Goa Niz*. Quarterly (-). Karachi (Roman, English, Marathi)
70. *Goa Nova*. Weekly (1934-). Goa.- Ed. Satish Alvenkar.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
71. *Goa Nova*. Weekly (1936-). Goa.- Ed. Venkatesh Alvenkar (Roman)

72. *Goa Times*. Weekly (1930-). Mumbai.- Ed. Respisis Afonso (Roman)
73. *Goan Herald*. Weekly (1929-). Goa.- Ed. Amadev Prazares da Costa (Roman, Portuguese, English)
74. *Goan Magazine*. Monthly (1932-). Mumbai.- Ed. Luis Doris D Silv (Roman)
75. *Goan Observer*. Daily (1932-). Mumbai.- Ed. Juao Lajarus D souz (Roman)
76. *Goan*. Yearly (1962-). Mumbai.- Ed. M. Fernandes, V. Shirodkar. (Devnagri, English)
77. *Goano*. Weekly (1908-). Goa.- Ed. Honrato Furtado/Francis Xavier Furtado.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
78. *Goenchi Kirnna*. Weekly (1981-).- Ed. Planton Faria (Roman)
79. *Goencho Mog*. Weekly (1977-). Publication, Goa.- Ed. Gurunath Kelekar. (Roman)
80. *Goencho Pormoll*. Monthly (1999-).- Dalgado Konkani Academy, Goa.- Ed. Tomazinho Cardozo. (Roman)
81. *Goencho Porzoll*. Yearly (1972-1982).- Ed. Joao Inacio de Souza (Roman)
82. *Goencho Saad*. Weekly (15 August 1962-1968).- Felixco Cardozo. (Roman)
83. *Goenkar 'The Goan Identity'*. Bi-Monthly (2008-2010). Omkar Prakashan, Candolim Goa. Ed. Tomazinho Cardozo. (Roman)
84. *Goenkar*. Weekly (1950-). Mumbai. Ed. Enio Pimenta. (Roman)
85. *Goenkar*. Weekly (1979-1989). Goa. Ed. Prabhakar Tendulkar. (Devnagri)
86. *Goenkaracho Istt*. Weekly (1963-). Mumbai.- Ed. Romeu Fernandes. (Roman)
87. *Golden Goa*. Weekly (1936-). Mumbai.- (Roman)
88. *Gomant Bharati*. Weekly (1959-). Ed. Ravindra Kelekar (Roman)
89. *Gomant*. Monthly (1930-). Mumbai.- Ed. Luis das Dores Silva (Roman)
90. *Gomantak*. Weekly (1940-). Mumbai.- Ed. Juliao Menezes (Roman)
91. *Gomantsurya*. Weekly (1965-). Chinchinim Goa.- Ed. Prabhakar Masurekar. (Marathi, Devnagri)

92. *Govaalmanak*. Yearly (1966-). Mumbai.- Ed. Judas Barros . (Roman)
93. *Govapuri*. ૐ (००-). Institute Menezes Braganza, Panaji Goa.- (Devnagri, English, Hindi, Marathi)
94. *Gulab*. Monthly (1983-). Goa.- Ed. Fr. Fedri Da Costa. (Roman)
95. *Gulistan*. Weekly (1924-1934). Mumbai. Ed. Juao Lajarus D souz (Roman)
96. *Haryali*. Yearly (1983-). Marcel Goa.- Ed. Fr. Freddy J. Da Costa. (Devnagri)
97. *Heraldo*. Daily (1900-). Panaji Goa.- Ed. Alexio clemente Messias Gomes (Roman, Portuguese, English) (Sunday Konkani Supplement)
98. *Imaquate Morens Steps*. Monthly (1997-). Imaquate Conception Church, Panaji Goa. (Roman, English)
99. *Jaag*. Monthly (1973-). Publication, Margao Goa.- Ed. Ravindra Kelekar, Madhavi Sardessai. (Devnagri)
100. *Jaag-Maag*. Fortnightly (1961-). Manglore, Karnataka.- Ed. C. F. D costa. (Kannada)
101. *Jait*. Monthly (1978-). Jait Prakashan, Khorlim Goa.- Ed. Bhiku Bomi Naik. (Devnagri)
102. *Jhello*. Fortnightly (1956-). Mumbai.- Ed. J. S. Alvaris. (Kannada)
103. *Jivit S. Juanv Britachem*. Weekly (1947-). Pilar Goa. (Roman)
104. *Jivit*. Monthly (1983-). Manglore, Karnataka. Ed. C. F. D'costa. (Kannada)
105. *Jivit*. Monthly (2006-). Kala Niketan, Margao Goa.- Ed. Michel Gracias. (Roman)
106. *Jivitacho Prakash*. Monthly (1994-). (Roman)
107. *Jwala*. Weekly (1946-). Goa.- (Devnagri, Portuguese, Marathi, Gujrati)
108. *Jyot*. Yearly (2018-). Konkani Vibhag, St. Xavier, Mhapusa Goa. (Devnagri)
109. *Kalamachi*. Quarterly (1983-).- Ed. Sushrut Martnis. (Devnagri, Marathi)

110. *Kanik*. Fortnightly (1965-). Publication, Manglore.- Ed. Reymond Miranda.
(Kannada)
111. *Kavita*. Monthly (2012-). Manik Prakashan, Quepem Goa. (Devnagri)
112. *Kirnn*. Monthly (1985-). Manglore.- (Kannada, Portuguese)
113. *Kirrna*. Monthly (1986-). Radhakrishna Publication, Pernem Goa.- Ed.
Shashikant Punaji. (Devnagri)
114. *Konkan Bharati*. Monthly (1980-). Manglore.- Ed. Yeshwant Palekar.
(Devnagri)
115. *Konkan Daiz*. Monthly (1958-). Manglore.- Ed. A. A. Saldanha, J. B. Morias,
V. M. Fernandes. (Kannada)
116. *Konkan Days*. Monthly (1958-). Mumbai.- Ed. . (Kannada)
117. *Konkan Divo*. Quarterly (2008-). Goa.- Ed. Ashok Chodankar. (Devnagri)
118. *Konkan Kinara*. Fortnightly (1929-). Manglore.- (Kannada)
119. *Konkan Mail*. Fortnightly (1996-1999). Goa.- Ed. Jose Salvador Fernandes.
(Roman, English)
120. *Konkan Times*. Quarterly (1978-). Publication, Betim Verem, Goa.- Ed.
Tukaram Shet. (Devnagri)
121. *Konkan*. Monthly (1974-). Panaji Goa.- Ed. Bharati Yeshwant Palekar.
(Devnagri)
122. *Konkani Bulletin*. Daily (1932-). Mumbai.- Ed. Antonia vincent D Cruz
(Roman)
123. *Konkani Chavath*. Monthly (-). Publication, Goa.- Ed. . (Devnagri)
124. *Konkani Divre*. Fortnightly (1912 -1940). Manglore, Karnataka. Ed. Alex Paies.
(Kannada)
125. *Konkani Journal*. Weekly (1937-). Karachi.- Ed. C. D. Souz (Roman)

126. *Konkani Magazine*. Monthly (1912-). Mumbai.- Ed. Joaquim Inacio Campos
(Roman)
127. *Konkani Pradeep*. Monthly (). Karwar, Karnataka. (Kannada)
128. *Konkani Vikas*. Fortnightly (1979-). Kerala.- Ed. N. P. Mallya. (Devnagri)
129. *Konkani Vikas*. Fortnightly (1979-). Kerala.- Ed. N. P. Mallaya. (Devnagri,
Malayalam, English)
130. *Konkani Yuvak*. Monthly (1949-). Manglore.- Ed. Jorge Fernandes. (Kannada)
131. *Konkani*. Yearly (1962-). Konkani Bhasha Mandal, Margao Goa.- Ed. Anil. N.
Mhambre. (Devnagri)
132. *Konkaniche Kullar*. Monthly (1981-). Dhade Savordem Goa.- Ed. Anand
Manguesh Naik. (Devnagri)
133. *Kranti Surya*. Yearly (1987-). Goa.- Ed. N. Shivdas. (Devnagri)
134. *Kullagar*. Monthly (1978-). Goa.- Ed. Prakash Thali, Chandrakant Keni.
(Devnagri)
135. *Kuthmacho Sevok*. Monthly (2013-). Kapuchin Publication Trust, Manglore,-
Ed. . (Kannada)
136. *Lamandivo*. Yearly (2007-). Damodar Prakashan, Mollem, Curchorem Goa.
(Devnagri)
137. *Leituras amanas*. Weekly (1893-). Mumbai.- (Roman, Portuguese)
138. *Lekhak*. Yearly (2015-). Gaurish Verenkar, Goa.- Ed. Sufala Gaitonde
(Devnagri, English)
139. *Liberal*. Weekly (1895-). Kalangute Goa.- Ed. Francis Xavier Fernandes
(Roman, English, Portuguese)
140. *Loksad*. Weekly (1968-1969). Goa.- Ed. Felicio Cardozo. (Roman)

141. *Luz Concani*. Weekly (1891-1894). Mumbai.- Aleixo Caetano Jose Francisco
(Roman, Portuguese)
142. *Luz*. Weekly (1890-1996). Mumbai.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
143. *Maarg Bulletin*. Monthly (1998-). Rai Salcete Goa.- Ed. Gurunjath Kelekar
(Devnagri, Marathi, English)
144. *Maarg*. Fortnightly (15 August 1953-). Vardhi Maharashtra.- Ed. Ravindra
Kelekar. (Devnagri)
145. *Mandavi*. Monthly (1945-). Panaji Goa.- Ed. Pandurang Bhangui. (Devnagri)
146. *Marg*. Bi-Monthly (2016-). Ed. Gurunath Kelekar, Margao Goa. (Devnagri,
Marathi, English)
147. *Maruti*. Monthly (1976-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Gurunath Kelekar. (Devnagri)
148. *Mhaje Magazine*. Fortnightly (1936-). Mumbai.- Ed. Joaquim Rosario Da Silva
(Roman)
149. *Mitr*. Monthly (1953-). Mumbai.- Ed. J. S. Alvaris. (Kannada)
150. *Nabat*. Monthly (1942-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Manoharai Sardessai, Prabakar
Borkar. (Devnagri)
151. *Nakhetr*. Monthly (1997-). Konkani Literary Forum, Quepem Goa.- Ed. J. C.
Fernandes. (Roman)
152. *Nave Goy*. Fortnightly (1963-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Gurunath Kelekar. (Roman)
153. *Nave Goy*. Quarterly (1934-1937). Gomantak Printing Press, Mumbai.- Ed.
Kashinath Shridhar Naik. (Devnagri)
154. *Nave Jivit*. Weekly (1939-). Mumbai.- Ed. Prof. Justino de Souza. (Roman)
155. *Nave Paaval*. Monthly (2003-). Mercas, Goa. (Roman, English)
156. *Nave Parv*. Yearly (1992-). Mayhiti ani Prasaar Vibhag, Goa Sarkar, Panaji
Goa. (Devnagri, Marathi, English)

157. *Navkittal*. Monthly (2011-). Manglore.- Ed. Melvin Rodriguese. (Kannada)
158. *Navyug*. Monthly (1940-). Karwar. Ed. Subrao Dattatray Nadkarni (Devnagri)
159. *Nimon*. Bi-Monthly (೨೦೧೪-). Siddesh Kamulkar, Ponda Goa. (Devnagri)
160. *Niz Bharathi*. Weekly (1931-). Bastora, Goa.- (Roman, Portuguese)
161. *Niz Bhavarthi*. Weekly (1929-).- Ed. Pri. Marcos Antonio Gomes. (Roman)
162. *Niz Goa*. Monthly (1936-1959). (Roman)
163. *Padbimb*. Monthly (2009-). Goa.- Ed. Avarello Viegas. (Roman)
164. *Painari*. Fortnightly (1950-).- Ed. C. F. D'costa. (Devnagri, Kannada)
165. *Panchyaki*. Monthly (1967-). Konkani Bashodhara Trust, Udapi Karnataka.-
Ed. B. V. Baliga. (Kannada, Devnagri)
166. *Panvaar*. Monthly (-). Publication,- Ed. . (Kannada)
167. *Parjoll*. Monthly (1981-). - Ed. Romanio Gudhinho. (Roman)
168. *Parmoll*. Monthly (1964-). Publication, Quepem Goa.- Ed. Suhas Dalal.
(Devnagri)
169. *Pednyacho Dhol*. Monthly (1988-). Harmal Pernem Goa.- Ed. Uday
Deshprabhu. (Devnagri)
170. *Popular Magazine*. Monthly (1919-). Mumbai. Ed. Joakri Juze Silvestd D'Souz
(Roman)
171. *Povo Goano*. Weekly (1892-1895). Mumbai.- Ed. Shebestao Shaviour Vaz
(Roman, Portuguese, English)
172. *Prajecho Aavaj*. Weekly (1947-). Goa.- Ed. Bakibaab Borkar. (Devnagri)
173. *Prakash*. Fortnightly (1938-). Manglore.- Ed. D'Costa (Kannada)
174. *Prakash*. Weekly (1975-).- Ed. Averigo Gorge. (Roman)
175. *Pratibimb*. Yearly (2019-). Rajhans Sankalpana Pvt Ltd., Panaji Goa.
(Devnagri)

176. *Projecho Aavaj*. Monthly (1930-1958). Mapusa Goa. (Portuguese, Roman)
177. *Pudhari Weekly* (1998-). Panaji Goa.- (Roman)
178. *Punav*. Monthly (1973-). Sobit Sahitya, Goa.- Ed. Suresh Kakodkar.
(Devnagri)
179. *Rakhno*. Weekly (1938-). Dipti Trust, Manglore.- Ed. Silvester Menezes.
(Kannada)
180. *Rangraj*. Yearly (1983-). Publication, Santa-Cruz Goa.- Ed. Bharat Naik.
(Devnagri)
181. *Rashtramat*. Daily (15 August 1963-). Navgomant Prakashan, Margao Goa.-
Ed. Chandrakant Keni. (Marathi, Devnagri)
182. *Rinelal Navsoni Rinovachi*. Monthly (1952-). Diocecian Center for Social
Commision, Panaji Goa. (Roman, English)
183. *Romi Kurpechi Kirnna*. Monthly (2013-). Our Lady of Grace, Margao Goa.
(Roman, English)
184. *Ruttu*. Bi-Monthly (1969-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Chandrakant Keni, Prasad
Malkarnekar. (Devnagri)
185. *Ruttu*. Bi-Monthly (1982-). Kulagar Prakashan, Margao Goa.- Ed. Gokuldas
Prabhu. (Devnagri)
186. *Saad*. Quarterly (1953-). Konkani Bhasha Mandal, Mumbai.- Ed. Manoharai
Sardessai. (Devnagri)
187. *Saan Sanuli*. Monthly (2002-). Bhartiya Kala Akadami, Goa.- Ed. Shyam
Verekar. (Devnagri)
188. *Sahiti*. Yearly (1968-). Akhil Konkani Sahitya Parishad, Margao.- (Kannada)
189. *Sahitya Chetana*. Quarterly (2021-). Sahitya Manthan, Sattari Goa.- Ed.
Kashinath Naik. (Devnagri, Marathi)

190. *Sahitya Vichar*. Half-Yearly (1983-). Sahitya Vichar, Betki Goa.- Ed. Umakant Shetye. (Devnagri)
191. *Sahitya*. Monthly (1968-). Akhil Bhartiya Konkani Parishad, Margao Goa.- (Devnagri, Kannada)
192. *Sallik*. Monthly (1955-). Mumbai.- Ed. Narayan Dessai, Shankar Bhandari. (Devnagri)
193. *Samajacho Divo*. Fortnightly (1938-). Manglore.- Ed. Mashad (Kannada)
194. *Sangati*. Monthly (1934-). Mumbai.- Ed. F.P. Martyers. (Roman)
195. *Sanjechem Noketr*. Monthly (1907-). Mumbai.- Ed. B. F. Cabral. (Roman)
196. *Sant Anex Bulletin* 7. Half-Yearly (2016-). Sant Anex Church, Ponda Goa.- Ed. Antonio D'Souza Proyanka (Roman, English)
197. *Sant Istevachi Figojechi Jaap*. Monthly (2013-). Sant Estvem Goa. (Roman, English)
198. *Saraswat Bhushan*. Monthly (1943-). Kerala. (Devnagri, Malayalam)
199. *Saraswat Bodhini*. Weekly (1923-). Saraswat Bramhan Parishad, Kerala (Malayalam)
- Saraswat Mitr*. Monthly (1932-). Kerala.- (Devnagri, Malayalam)
200. *Saraswat Vaani*. Weekly (1965-). Kerala (Devnagri)
201. *Saraswat Youth*. Monthly (1969-). Ernakullam Kerala.- (Devnagri, Malayalam)
202. *Saraswat*. Weekly (1941-). Manglore.- Ed. K. Vasudev Shenoi (Kannada)
203. *Saraswati Prabha*. Monthly (1994-). Argodu Suresh Shenoi.- Hubali. (Kannada)
204. *Sarvoday*. Fortnightly (1950-). Prakashan, Manglore.- Ed. . (Kannada)
205. *Sasay*. Half-Yearly (2019-). Konkani Vibhag, Goa University, Taligao Goa.- Ed. Kiran Budkule . (Devnagri)

206. *Sat Ulay*. Weekly (1950-). Mumbai.- Ed. J. M. D'Souza. (Roman)
207. *Sat*. Weekly (1949-). Mumbai.- Ed. J. L. Aravajo. (Roman)
208. *Sat*. Weekly (1962-1967). Margao Goa.- Ed. Felicio Cardozo. (Roman)
209. *Saungadi*. Monthly (1981-). Panaji Goa.- Ed. Damodar Ghanekar. (Devnagri)
210. *Shabdul*. Monthly (1979-). Shabdul Prakashan, Betim Verem Goa.- Ed. Tukaram Shet, Ashok Mangutkar. (Devnagri)
211. *Sheela*. Monthly (2005-). Savoi- Verem Goa.- Ed. Ashok Shilkar. (Devnagri)
212. *Shenoi*. Monthly (1980-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Vasumati Velingkar. (Devnagri)
213. *Shenoi*. Monthly (1980-). Shenoi Prakashan, Veling Goa.- Ed. Vasumati Velingkar. (Devnagri)
214. *Sod*. Monthly (2000-). Thomas stiffens Kendra Porvorim.- Ed. Methew Alamedia (Devnagri, English)
215. *St. Anne's Temperance Magazine*. Monthly (1912-). Mumbai.- Ed. Fr. C. Dias (Roman)
216. *Sukh-Dukh*. Weekly (1948-1954). Mumbai.- Ed. G. M. B. Rodriguese. (Kannada)
217. *Sunaparant*. Daily (13 May 1987- 1 August 2015). Salgaonkar Prakashan, Goa.- Ed. Chandrakant Keni (Devnagri)
218. *Tempo*. Weekly (1931-1951). Panaji Goa.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
219. *Terezache Maagnecho Zello*. Monthly (2021-). Chandor Prakashan, Chandor Goa. (Roman, English)
220. *The Aspirant*. Monthly (1937-). Ed. Bento D'souza (Roman)
221. *The Goan Riview*. Monthly (1999-). Goa.- Ed. Fausto .V. Da costa. (Roman, English)

222. *Triveni*. Fortnightly (1978-). Margao Goa.- Ed. Chandrakant Keni. (Devnagri, Hindi, Marathi)
223. *Tuje Raj Aamka Yev*. Quarterly (1941-).- Ed. Fr. G. Lob (Roman)
224. *Udenteche Nekhetr*. Monthly (1946-). Pune.- Mons. Ayres Fernandes (Roman)
225. *Udenteche Sallok*. Monthly (2 February 1889-1894). Pune.- Ed. Eduardo Bruno D Souza. (Roman)
226. *Udev*. (1976-). Prakashan, Manglore.- Ed. C. F. Dcosta. (Kannada)
227. *Umalo*. Monthly (-). Manglore, Karnataka.- Ed. ceril Sequiera. (Kannada)
228. *Urba*. Monthly (1987-). Urba Prakashan, Farmagudi Goa.- Ed. N. Shivdas. (Devnagri)
229. *Uzvaad*. Daily (15 August 1970-). Gomantak Private Limited, Panaji Goa.- (Roman)
230. *Uzvaad*. Fortnightly (1929-). Manglore.- (Kannada)
231. *Uzvaad*. Fortnightly (2015-). Deepa Trust Udapi, Karnataka. (Kannada)
232. *Uzvaad*. Monthly (1970-). Ed. Evagrio George (Roman)
233. *Uzvaad*. Monthly (1998-). Belgavi Karnataka.- Ed. Luis Rodrigues. (Devnagri)
234. *Uzvaad*. Weekly (1950-). Nairobi Kenaya (Roman)
235. *Uzvada Kirnna*. Yearly (1977-).- Fatima D'souza. (Roman)
236. *Uzzo*. Weekly (-) Belgavi. Ed. Shree Jadishrao (Devnagri)
237. *Vagurando*. Daily (1954-1958). Panaji Goa.- (Roman, Portuguese)
238. *Vangadi*. Monthly (2000-). Prakashan, Goa.- Ed. . (Devnagri)
239. *Vangadi*. Yearly (1982-). Prakashan, Mercas Goa.- Ed. Vaman Ramnath Naik. (Devnagri)
240. *Vauradeancho Ixtt*. Weekly (20 December 1933-). Margao Goa Ed. Fr J. Francis Fernendes. (Konkani, Portuguese, English)

241. *Vaz D Murgao*. Weekly (1932-). Murgao Goa.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
242. *Vaz Goano*. Weekly (1930-). Murgao Goa.- Ed. S. S. Vaz (Roman, Portuguese)
243. *Venravell Padri Juje Vaz*. Monthly (1932-). Goa.- Ed. Nikolav Juje Menezes (Roman)
244. *Vida*. Weekly (1963-). Margao.- (Roman, Portuguese, English)
245. *Vishal Konkan*. Fortnightly (1961-). Manglore.- Ed. C. F. D'costa. (Kannada)
246. *Voice of Goa*. Monthly (1936-1959). Goa. (Roman, English, Roman)
247. *Yuva Times*. Half-Yearly (2010-). Yuva Times, Talalulim Ponda Goa.- Ed. Gauraj Talaulikar (Devnagri)
248. *Yuvak Vichar*. Yearly (1986-). Apurv Publication, Savoi-Verem Goa.- Ed. Sanjiv Verenkar. (Devnagri)

In total there are 248 published periodicals found in Konkani language in Various Scripts.

4.1.1 Script wise Periodical Publication in Konkani

Table 4.1.1: Script wise Periodical Publication in Konkani

Numbers	Scripts				
	Devnagri	Roman	Kannada	Malayalam	Arabic
Total	71	110	41	1	0

The table shows the script wise periodicals publication in Konkani. The Konkani published in four script Devnagri, Roman, Kannada, Malayalam and Arabic.

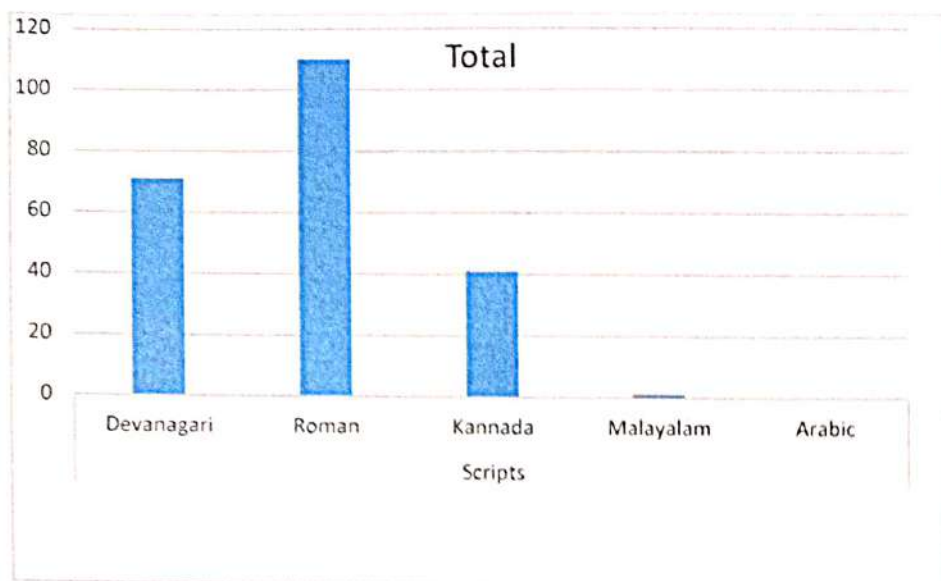


Figure 4.1.1.: Script wise Periodical Publication in Konkani

It is seen from the above table that most of the Konkani periodicals were published in Roman Script (110), followed by Devnagri (71), Kannada (41), and Malayalam (1). No periodical was found in Arabic script.

4.1.2: Periodicity of Konkani Periodicals

Table No.4.1.2: Periodicity of Konkani Periodicals:

Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Bi-Monthly	Quarterly	Half-Yearly	Yearly	Total
9	70	23	104	4	11	6	21	248

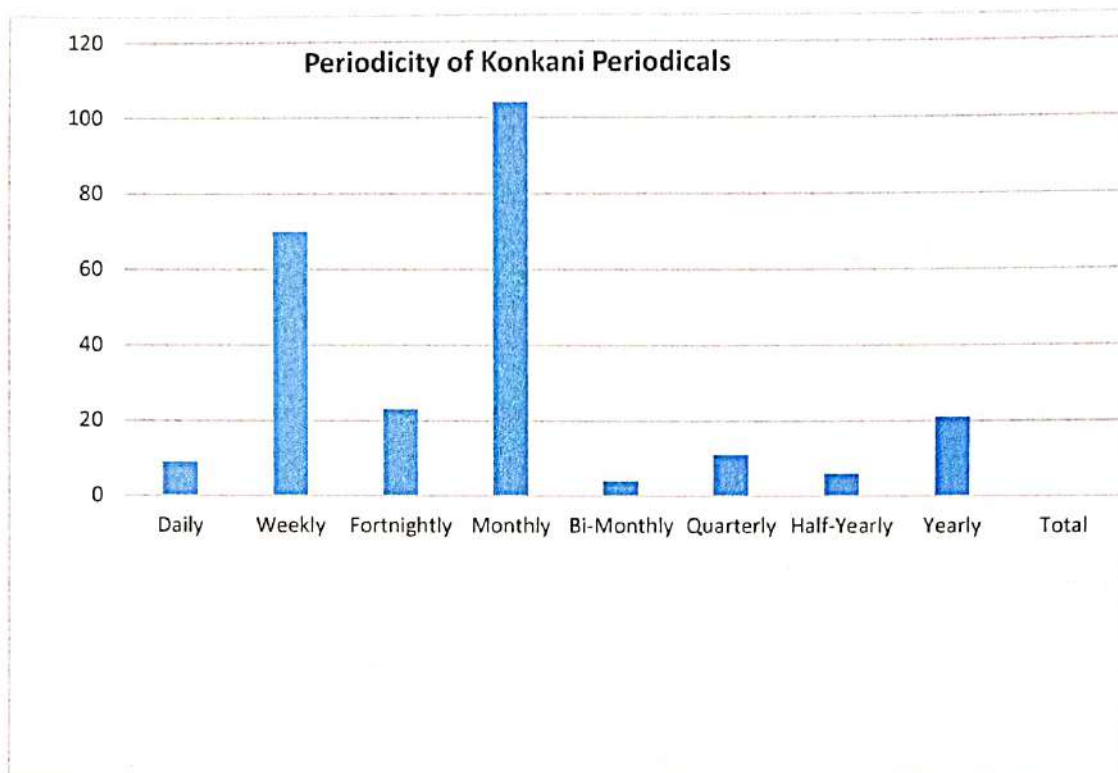


Figure 4.1.2: Periodicity of Konkani Periodicals

It is seen from the above table that most of the publication frequency of Konkani periodicals, offering a comprehensive understanding of the publishing landscape within the Konkani language domain.

Daily: (9) Konkani periodicals were published every day in between 1889 to 2022 past 133 years. According to the table suggesting an uninterrupted supply of content that meets reader's interests and daily needs.

Weekly: (70) Konkani periodicals were published in between 1889 to 2022. A large percentage of which are published every week,

Fortnightly: (23) magazines are released every two weeks (fortnightly) in between 1889 to 2022, catering to readers who want less frequent but reliable updates on Konkani related subject.

Monthly: With (104) publication released once a month in past 133 years, monthly publication frequency is the most common among Konkani periodicals. This frequency makes it possible to create in-depth content and cover a wide range of topics thoroughly.

Bi-Monthly: To strike a balance between regularity and depth, (4) Konkani periodicals, a smaller portion, publish bi-monthly.

Quarterly: (11) periodicals choose to publish every three months in between 1889 to 2022.

Half-yearly: (6) periodicals publish in every 6 months in between 1889-2022.

Yearly: (21) periodicals publish once a year, most likely concentrating on specialized subject, yearly events or complete retrospectives of Konkani culture and heritage.

4.1.3: Period wise Periodical Publication in Konkani:

Table 4.1.3: Period wise Periodical Publication in Konkani:

Period	Total No. of Periodicals
19 th Century	11
1900-1961 Before Liberation	98
1962-1974 (During Opinion Poll)	32
1975-1991 (Official Language)	44
1991-2022 (After Added in 8 th Schedule)	58

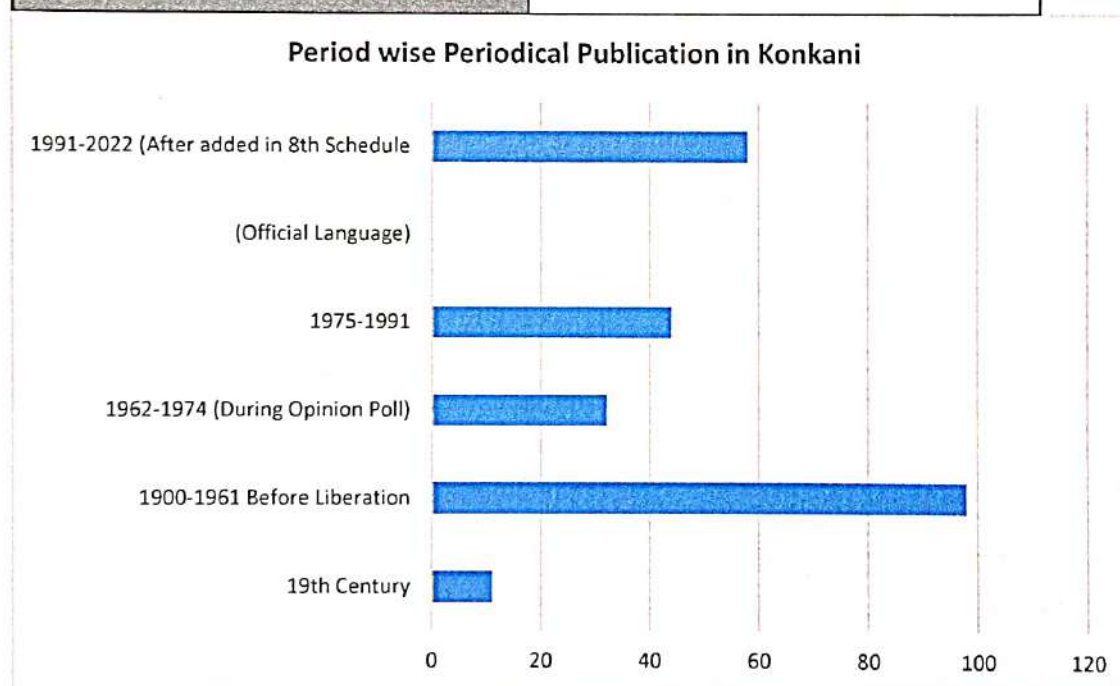


Figure 4.1.3: Period wise Periodical Publication in Konkani

It is seen from the table No. 4.1.3 and Figure No. 4.1.3 that most of the Konkani periodicals are published in before liberation, the year between 1900 -1961. In this period there will be (98) Konkani language periodicals were published. Followed by the period between 1991 -

2022 after Konkani language added in the 8th schedule of the constitution (58), In the period between 1975 -1991 official language is (44), In the period between 1962- -1974 during opinion poll is (32) and the least period is 19th century in between 1889 to 1900 where only (11) Konkani periodicals publish in starting year.

4.1.4: Multilingual Konkani periodicals publication

Table 4.1.4: Multilingual Konkani periodicals publication

	Multilanguage				
	Konkani/Portuguese	Konkani/English	Konkani/Marathi	Konkani/Hindi	Konkani/Gujarati
Total	29	47	13	3	1

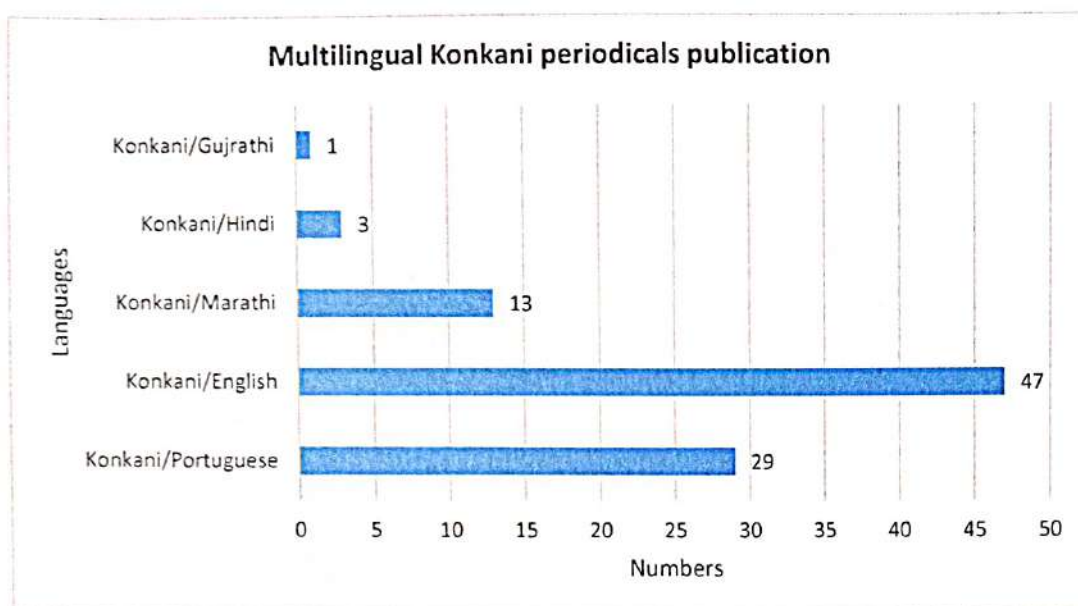


Figure 4.1.4: Multilingual Konkani periodicals publication

It is seen from the table No. 4.1.4 and Figure No. 4.1.4 that most of the multi-lingual periodicals are in Konkani/English language (47), followed by Konkani/Portuguese (29), Konkani/Marathi (13), Konkani/Hindi (3), and Konkani/Gujarati (1).

4.1.5: Place wise Publication of Periodicals

Table 4.1.5: Place of Publication wise Periodicals

Goa	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Kerala	Karachi (Pakistan)	Kenya	Chicago (America)
134	65	34	10	3	1	1

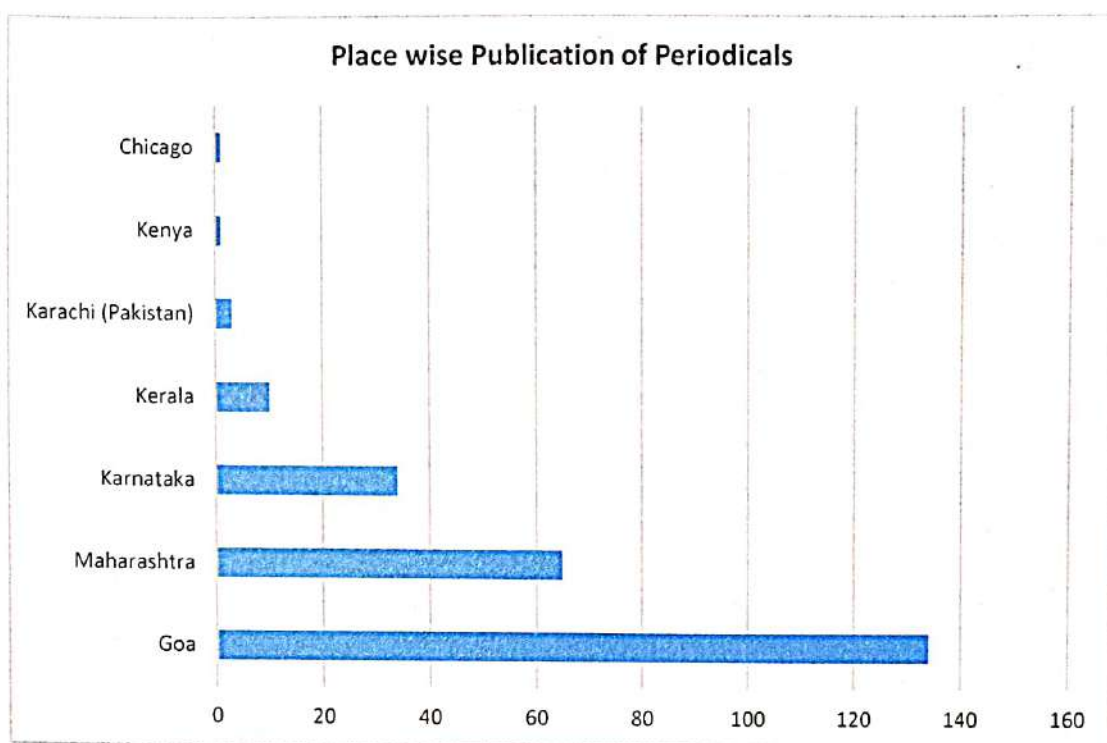


Figure 4.1.5: Place wise Publication of Periodicals

It is seen from the table No. 4.1.5 and Figure No. 4.1.5 that most of the periodicals are published in Goa (134), followed by Maharashtra (65), Karnataka (34), Kerala (10), Karachi Pakistan (3), Kenya (1) and Chicago America (1). Also, in this table shows that there was few Konkani periodical published on outside the India.

4.2 Periodicals data

4.2.1 Language wise periodical publication in Goa

Table 4.2.1: Language wise periodical publication in Goa (2021-22)

S. No	Language	Daily	weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annals	Others	Total
1	Hindi	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	4
2	Kannada	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
3	Konkani	4	4	0	12	2	0	0	22
4	Malayalam	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
5	Marathi	14	15	3	7	3	1	1	44
6	Telugu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
7	Urdu	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
8	English	13	12	12	29	10	0	6	82
9	Bilingual	0	4	4	6	2	1	1	18
10	Multilingual	0	2	3	2	1	0	0	8
11	Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	34	40	24	59	19	2	8	186

Source: Registrar of Newspapers for India Annual Statement

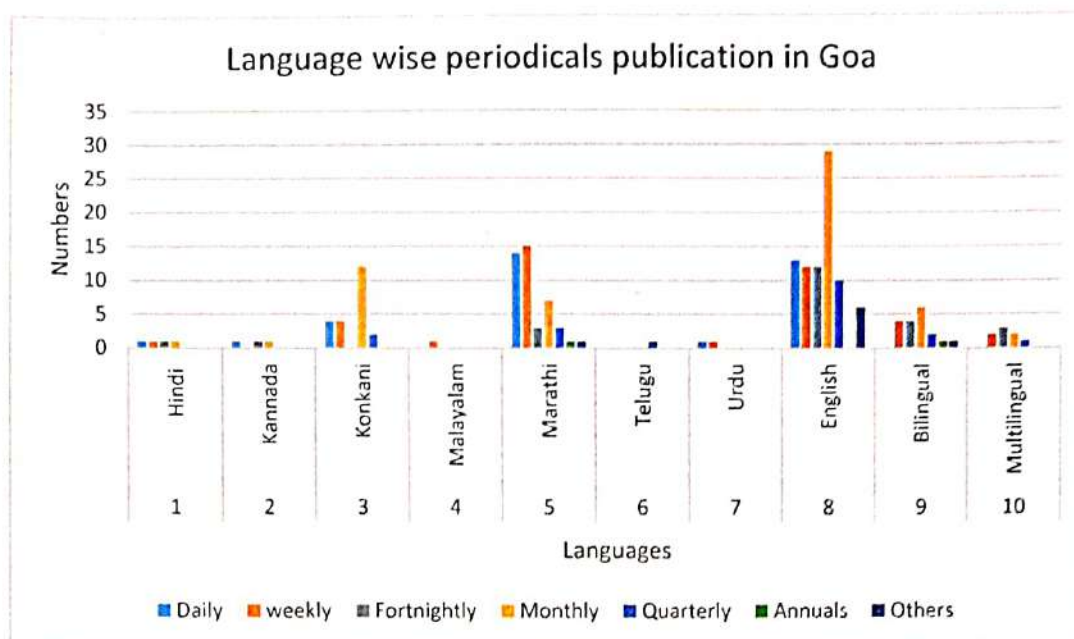


Figure 4.2.1: Language wise periodical publication in Goa (2021-22)

The table provides a context-specific analysis of language usage over various time periods, ranging from daily to annual. Each language has a different frequency of use within the specified time intervals, and this is reflected in the data.

There are four instances of Hindi used consistently on a daily, weekly, fortnightly, and monthly basis. Three instances of Kannada usage are observed, occurring on a daily, fortnightly, and monthly basis. Konkani is used in different ways; it is used frequently, occurring on average 22 times per month in weekly, monthly, and daily intervals. There is only one instance of Malayalam usage per week, on a weekly basis. With a total of 44 instances, Marathi is widely used at various intervals, particularly monthly and weekly. There is only one occurrence of Telugu usage per quarter. The use of Telugu is restricted to one instance per quarter. There are two instances of daily and weekly use of Urdu. English is used at all time intervals, especially monthly and yearly, totaling 82 occurrences. There are eight and eighteen bilingual and multilingual occurrences, respectively, that are documented at different intervals. Languages with little usage are included in the others category, accounting for a total of 1 occurrence.

4.2.2 Number of registered periodical publications in Goa

Table 4.2.2: Number of Registered Periodical Publications in Goa from 2013-14 to 2020-

21.

Year Endin g	Daily	Bi/Tri Weekly	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annuals	Others	Tot al
2103- 14	24	0	23	16	47	12	1	6	129
2014- 15	24	0	24	17	49	12	1	6	133
2015- 16	26	0	24	17	52	13	1	6	139
2016- 17	26	0	25	17	52	13	1	6	140
2017- 18	29	0	30	18	54	13	1	6	151
2018- 19	30	0	31	19	54	13	1	7	155
2019- 20	32	0	40	24	59	18	2	8	183
2020- 21	32	0	40	24	60	19	2	8	184
2021- 22	4	0	16	3	39	7	0	2	71

Source: Registrar of Newspapers for India Annual Statement from 2013-14 to 2021-22

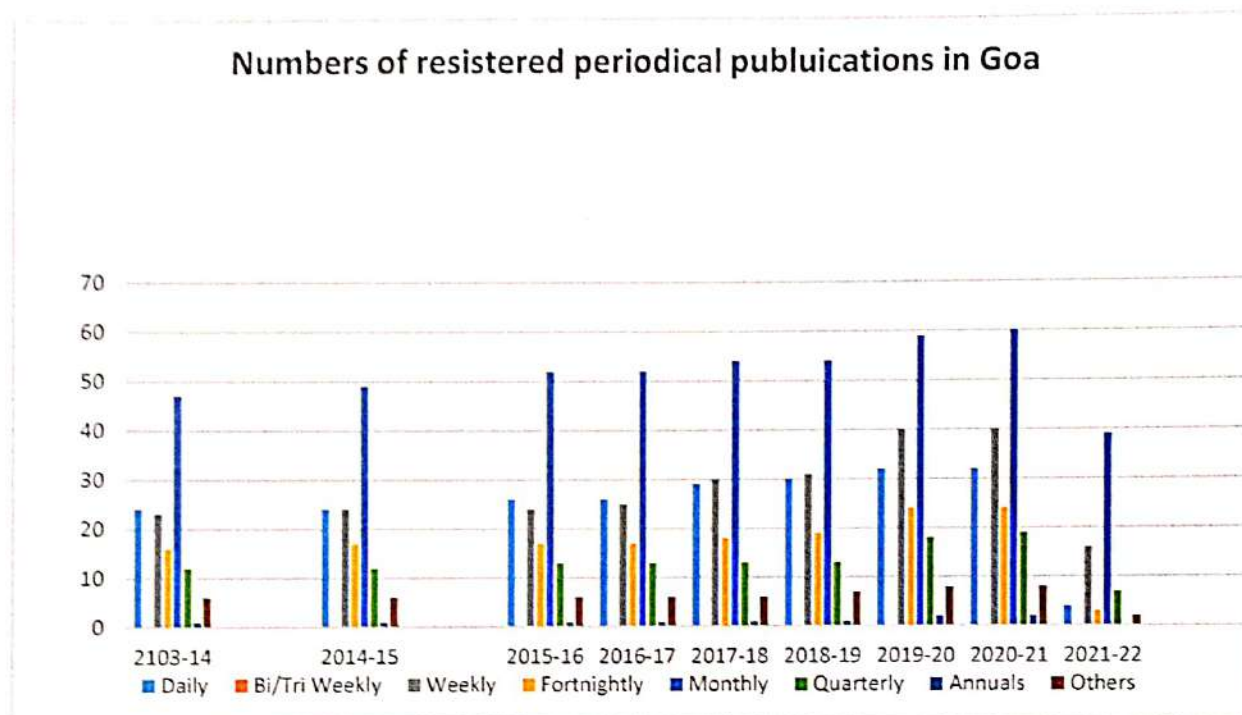


Figure 4.2.2: Number of Registered Periodical Publications in Goa from 2013-14 to 2020-21.

A comprehensive overview of Goa's registered periodical publications from 2013–14 to 2020–21 is given in the table. The overall number of publications has steadily increased over time, with monthly and quarterly publications showing particularly strong growth. But there was a notable decline in 2021–2022, which might point to a change in publishing patterns or modifications to regulations. The information demonstrates how the landscape of Goa's periodical publishing has changed over the last ten years, reflecting shifts in reader preferences and market dynamics.

Chapter 5: Finding Conclusion and Suggestion

5.1 Findings

1. In total there are 248 published periodicals found in Konkani language in Various Scripts.
2. Konkani language periodicals are not only publish in Goa but they are also publish in Pune, Mumbai, Manglore, Udupi and Kochi.
3. Konkani language periodicals are also found to be published in Chicago (U.S.A), Kenya and Karachi (Now in Pakistan).
4. Most of the Konkani periodicals were published in Roman Script.
5. No periodical was found in Arabic script.
6. Monthly periodicity is the highest number of periodicals in Konkani Language and the lowest is Bi-Monthly.
7. Most of the Konkani periodicals are published in before liberation, the year between 1900 -1961.
8. Most of the multi-lingual periodicals are found in Konkani/English language.
9. From the above given table it is observe that periodicals are also publish in other languages in Goa. As per the table it is observed that most of the periodicals are published in English Language, followed by Marathi

5.2 Testing of Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1. Most of Konkani language periodicals are published from Goa.

Testing of Hypothesis 1: The data in Table No.4.1.5 shows that most of the periodicals are published in Goa (134) (54.03%), while other places like Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala have fewer publications, which shows that the hypothesis is true. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 2. Most of the Konkani published periodicals are multi-lingual.

Testing of Hypothesis 2: The data Table No.4.1.4 shows that the total number of multi-language periodicals are 93 out of 248 that is, 37%, which shows that the hypothesis is not true. Therefore, the hypothesis is not accepted.

5.3 Conclusion

The Konkani language is widely spoken not only in Goa but Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala and others parts of India, where the Goan community was migrated during Portuguese period. Konkani language written in 5 scripts such as Devnagri, Roman, Malayalam, Kannada and Arabic. The first magazine written in Konkani was called "Udentanche Sallok," and it was first published in 1889. There were 248 Konkani language periodicals published in different scripts between 1889 and 2022. Periodicals written in the Konkani language are published not just in Goa but also in Pune, Mumbai, Manglore, Udupi, and Kochi. Periodicals in the Konkani language are also published in Chicago, USA, Nairobi, and Karachi, Pakistan. Roman Script was used for the majority of Konkani magazines' publication. There was not a single magazine in Arabic script. In Konkani language, monthly periodicity is the maximum number of magazines, while bi-monthly periodicity is the lowest. The majority of Konkani magazines date back to the years 1900–1961, which is before liberation. The majority of multilingual journals are available in Konkani and English.

5.4 Suggestion

1. This is the first kind of bibliography of Konkani periodicals, however, there is a wider scope of further research into socio-linguistics aspects of this periodicals.
2. The study of each script's of Konkani language can be studied.
3. Subject wise analysis of this periodicals can be studied.
4. Goa state Central library should also publish the list of periodicals published in Goa, like books, every year.

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