

**INTERNATIONAL SPATIAL MOBILITY OF MALES AND
RAMIFICATION ON THE FAMILIES AT PLACE OF ORIGIN: A
REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE, SALCETE - GOA, INDIA**

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Degree of
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN THE

**D.D. KOSAMBI SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & BEHAVIORAL
STUDIES**



By

MALLICA RAJENDRA DESAI

Department of Geography and research Centre

Parvatibai Chowgule college of Arts and Science (Autonomous)

Margao -Goa

January 2023

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MALLICA RAJENDRA DESAI

Goa University

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January 2023

Declaration

I, Mallica Rajendra Desai hereby declare that this thesis represents work that I have carried out for the award of a Ph.D. degree in Geography on the “**International Spatial Mobility Of Males And Ramification On The Families At Place Of Origin: A Regional Perspective, Salcete - Goa, India**”, is my original contribution and that the thesis, or any part of it, has not been submitted for the award of degree/diploma to any Institute or University. To the best of my knowledge, the present study is the first comprehensive work of its kind from this area.

Place: Taleigao Plateau

Date: 18th January 2023

Mallica Rajendra Desai

Research Student

Certificate

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**International Spatial Mobility Of Males And Ramification On The Families At Place Of Origin: A Regional Perspective, Salcete - Goa, India**” Submitted by Mallica Rajendra Desai for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Geography, is based on the research carried out by her under my supervision and may be placed for evaluation.

Research Guide

(Prof. Nandkumar N. Sawant)

Department of Geography and Research Centre

Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts and Science (Autonomous) Margao Goa

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Executive Summary

Migration, internal and external has significant impacts on the place of origin and destination in moulding the social, economic, cultural and demographic attribute of the population. Though there is notable research on migration in context of flow, volume and impacts at destination, there is scope to research on place of origin especially on the families. The impact felt by those left behind especially spouses is complex, multi-faceted and context specific depending on the family situation, socio-cultural disposition and prior economic situation of the actors involved. Thus, understanding the complexities of overseas migration and their impact on the families especially spouses was crucial and important.

Goa has a long standing legacy of overseas migration and still in vogue. The aim of the research is to understand the profile of migrants and ramification on families left behind especially wives and thus accordingly objectives are been put forth. The present research uses mixed method of data collection, both qualitative and quantitative, with a blend of primary (for micro level studies) and secondary data source. Purposive stratified random sampling technique has been used to collect questionnaire based data from 224 female respondents whose spouses worked overseas from four selected villages of Salcete i.e. Chandor, Raia, Curtorim and Assolna. To understand the perceptions of the stress Questionnaire was prepared based on 5 point Likert scale and ranking method. To have insights of the life cycle and perceptions, personal interview were taken, along with Transect walks, direct observations aided in gaining a deeper perspective of the impacts on wives.

Secondary data includes governmental as well as non-governmental publications. The cartographic techniques and descriptive statistical technique such as mean, Fishers exact test,

One Way Anova, Correlation matrix has been applied. The Holmes and Rahe stress scale, Life satisfaction scale is also been used.

The legacy of overseas migration commenced during the Portuguese regime and this continues even in this century. The dominant spatial distribution consist of seafarers, cruise or Cargo and also in Middle East and UK. Most of emigrants are educated till HSSC grade and thus they do low profile jobs like cooks, housekeeping staff, services that include performing multiple tasks. While most of wives of emigrants are well educated, they have resorted to be housewives due to added responsibilities. People emigrate to have better life and standard of living, evolving “Remittance Economy” The money in form of remittance is spend on construction and maintenance of house, children education and buying assets.

The stress wives undergo is both physical stress as well as psychological stress. In absence of husband they become sole manager of home affairs which demands multitasking which accounts for stress. Wives who live in nuclear families exhibited significantly more stress than living in joint family. According to Homes and Rahe scale indicates that, there is moderate risk of becoming ill in near future. The major areas of stress are concern of future, financial management, health concern, loneliness etc. In spite of all the stress the wives are overall satisfied. Based on the concerns the suggestions and recommendations were been given.

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION TO MIGRATION

1.1 Introduction

Migration as a process is a permanent and semi-permanent shift of residence across boundaries of administration and settlements unit (Ivan, 2013). In the modern-day context, it contributes to economic and social development, enabling man to restrain the tyranny of space. Traditionally, migration has been viewed as a demographic regulator with beneficial effects. It also relieved population pressure in rural agrarian societies and helps in the process of economic growth by transferring workers to modern industrial sectors. Furthermore, the act of migration not only influences the area of origin and destination of migrants but migrants themselves. Migration, in all its functional forms, is both a cause and effect of spatial and temporal variation and changes in the organization of society (Lewis, 2021). Thus, for a full comprehension of ever-changing space content and space relations of areas, the study of migration is an important pre-requisite (Kaur, 1996).

According to classical views, migration is a choice that individual makes after considering the risks and rewards of moving from a less beneficial environment to a more advantageous one (Pandit, Trivedi, & Das, 2011). There are two aspects to the study of migration - quantitative and qualitative. The former deals with the number and characteristics of migrants and their role in the re-distribution of population over a length of time. The latter is concerned with the structural changes that these movements within the population invariably accompany and their relationships with the overall process of transition of the entire community (Rele, 1969).

Migration can be divided into different categories. It can be either out-migration which is moving out of residence or in-migration i.e., moving into a new residence. Further, there can be international migration which is the movement of people across international borders and internal migration is a movement within the same country. Migration is also classified in terms of voluntary migration or forced migration further divided into documented or undocumented migration (Myrboh, 2014).

The study of migration has been a clear interdisciplinary venture as it touches many social science disciplines. It is a demographic problem when it influences the size and some other attributes of the population at origins and destination, it is an economic problem when it concerns economic imbalances and employment, and it is a pattern of political cooperation and political strife at various areas and social scale, and it is mainly a psychological problem so far as the process of decision making for the act of migration is concerned. It has widely been recognized that migration affects the area of out-migration, the area of in-migration, and the migrants themselves. The cultural development of a region is significantly influenced by large-scale migration, whether it is between nations or among many socioeconomic and ecological zones of a nation (Chaudhuri, 2016). It tends to redistribute human resources, which provokes changes in traditional, social, and political systems and creates mechanisms for socio-economic mobility.

International migration plays an important role in the socio-economic and cultural development of a home country (Hickey, 2016). It also supports the home country in the developmental process, social empowerment, technological progress, and economic growth through remittances, knowledge and skills transfer, high investments in healthcare and education, and access to finance for starting a new business and subsequently, it also contributes to cultural

enrichment. Emigration is thus, a strategy adopted by people to improve their quality of life (Gorodzeisky, 2008).

As migration from one place to another involves a shift between different societies or cultures, a complete adjustment becomes impossible for both, the migrant and his family which, consequently give rise to problems like acculturation, assimilation, accommodation, and absorption and even lead to cosmopolitization (Philpott, 1970). Violation of the human rights of migrant workers and their families is yet another problem faced by migrants in their country of destination. Low-income natives regard migrants as competitors because they steal their jobs and depress the wages making them unemployed. This leads to friction and conflicts among ethnic groups. Further, the increasing number of migrants destroys the local community's identity and its institution in the host countries (Kul, 2007). Migrants also creates number of problems to planners and government officials regarding job opportunities to large chunk of unskilled workers, provision of housing, availability of public services and political activities for the urban and national power structure. (Hoyt, 1970).

With the movement of people from one place to another all the demographic attributes like numbers, density, growth, fertility, mortality, age, sex, literacy, etc. experience a quantitative change in their numerical expression. For instance, an increase in the density of population, through migration, may either increase the burden of the region upon its resources or may enhance the capacity to exploit its resource potential. As individuals shift from one location to another, all the demographic attributes like a number, density, population growth, fertility, mortality, age, sex, and literacy experience a quantitative change thereby increasing the burden of the region upon its resources (Desai, 2012).

Though people have been migrating for centuries, today migration is a universal and continuous phenomenon. It can be mentioned here that with the development of transportation and communication facilities, better opportunities for life and resources, etc. The flow of migration, both in qualitative and quantitative has increased (Upreti, 2014) and this trend will magnify in the years to come.

According to the UN (2020), 4 percent of the world's population has migrated across international borders. The report of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM), states that there are 215 million migrants internationally of which 60 percent are in developed countries and 40 percent in developing countries. The report also acknowledges that developed nations receive 2.3 million migrants every year from developing countries, accounting for two-thirds of their population growth. There has been a long history of labour migration to different parts of the world. During the last three and a half decades, migration was mostly to the rich oil-producing countries of the Middle East which provided temporary employment opportunities on a large scale for a fixed period (G.M., 2009). However today, the migration pattern across the globe is highly diversified with more populations of less developed countries moving across geopolitical boundaries to different nations seeking employment opportunities.

To summarize, migration studies encompasses multidisciplinary approach, which is complex and contemporary. The present research purely focuses on outmigration and ramification.

1.2 Impact of emigration on sending destinations

The demographic problem of an ageing workforce, fall in fertility rates in developed countries resulted in decline of working population. So to sustain nation's economy, there was a need for labour market in developed countries. This brought about a necessity of migrant worker services

once more. As the worldwide unemployment crisis escalated, there was a need for migrants. As a result, when the developed economies made recruitment appeals, the migrants eagerly obliged. (Kul, 2007). Therefore, emigration has caused significant and lasting impacts on the place of origin in moulding the social, economic, cultural and demographic attribute of the population (Khan, 2011).

Emigration impacts the welfare of the emigrant household, their community and the whole economy in various ways (Koc & Onan, 2004). It helps to bring about long term economic growth and sustainable development in native migrant regions. Increase in the number of migrants boosts the flow of remittance in the country of origin. This remittance is direct source of foreign exchange earnings to these home countries. Increased income from remittance helps to reduce poverty and indirectly stimulates economic activities. The first priority of migrants is to construct concrete houses, which leads to a decline in traditional stone dwellings. It also helps migrants to overcome market constraints, thereby enabling them to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihood (Haas, 2007).

Now a day's a migrant invests more in service sector of local economy. The received income is spent to set up commercial establishments and small to medium size industries, thereby creating local and regional employment opportunities. Migrants also purchase agricultural or residential lands, modern equipment, insurance policies, household appliances and assets. Some amount of income is saved for future prospects in the form of Life Insurance policy, monetary funds, bank deposits etc (Haas, 2007).

Migration leads to upward social mobility, improves the quality of life and enhances social status in the society. There is always a sense of pride amongst the women whose husbands work

abroad. Their social standing is definitely high in the community. Further, their social status is represented by their houses, the education of children, clothing, ornaments, and their participation in village celebrations (Bharadwaj & Yadav, 2013). Migrants invest in better education of the child by enrolling them in private schools. Here equal preference is given to the girl child, thereby bridging the gender gap in education. Migration has led to increased consumption of food products and also provides proper nutrition. It has also improved health practices in terms of migrants taking medical check-ups and treatments on regular bases (HDR, 2009). Emigrants also help in the development of the region by providing donations to needy people, churches, local schools, old age homes, clubs / social organizations, etc. All these factors lead to the transformation of rural areas (Rouse, 2013).

Migration has brought changes in cultural aspects at the country of origin. The exposure to wealth and status symbol has given rise to the emergence of new cultures. There has been breakdown of ancient ethnic caste hierarchies, gender inequalities and rejection of traditional authoritarian structure. Migration has led to women empowerment and they too enjoy equal distribution in household task and in social welfare. There have been better celebrations of feast and festivals, active participation in village sport clubs and other social committees. Along with remittance, migrants have brought good hygienic practices like safe drinking water, better sanitation, keeping animals out of living space etc. Due to exposure to new ideas, values, experience, attitude and expectations, migrant directly involve in civil and political activities (HDR, 2009).

Along with positive impacts, migration also leads to negative impact on sending destinations. Since emigration is a selective process, among youngsters it has become a norm to migrate abroad. As a result, there is large scale of youth migration and subsequently family migration

causing slowdown in demographic growth (Kerbout, 1990). This may further result in rural depopulation. Similarly, the age-old joint families are being disintegrated into nuclear families. There is cultural transformation and change in the living conditions of an individual. The children of migrant parents' loose reference and often become victims to alcohol and other drugs (Haas, 2007). At the same time, migration has significant impact on the women at sending destinations. In the absence of emigrant, women experience loneliness, lack of security, problems with in-laws and relatives. Similarly, migrants leave behind the responsibilities of the household and children on their spouse. Since the main concern of women is family oriented, bringing up children as a single parent, health concern of the ageing parents/ in-laws, taking care of financial expenses, managing domestic affairs and demand of husbands becomes stressful (Sawant, 2013).

With increase in migration abroad/ overseas, there is drastic decline in agricultural labours due to male migration. As young male youth out migrate reduces the agricultural labourers and subsequently with increasing inflow of remittance, there is unwillingness to work in fields by the locals. Therefore, the need has been fulfilled by the internal labour migrants of neighbouring states, which escalates the labour cost. Therefore, Shortage of labour, and decline in agricultural output have reduced inter regional income disparities (HDR, 2009).

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

1.3 Choice of the topic:

International migration is an important issue of the global policy as it generates enormous social, economic and cultural implications. It reviews the chain of trans-national migration. With emigration, there is potential transfer of skill and knowledge which stimulates development at the place of origin. But subsequently there is change in the occupational structure as more number of men folk migrates abroad or overseas. Thus, at sending destinations, there is emergence of remittance economy that has enhanced the socio – economic status of the emigrant’s household but also impacts the families left behind (Koc I Onan I , 2004).

Similarly, Goa has a long-standing legacy of overseas migration since historical times. Youth from the Old Conquest talukas which were pre – dominated by the Christian population, ventured overseas across countries of the world and now it’s a trend. There have been several studies carried out on in the context of Goa in the field of diasporas and emergence of remittance economy in the pre liberation era but there has been limited study on the spatially mobility in the post liberation era and the ramification in the context social, economic and psychological on the families, especially the spouses. Therefore, it was prudent to undertake a micro level study, by choosing four villages of Salcete taluka, Goa on this a topic that holds prominence at the local regional basis.

1.4 Research Questions

The following research can be viewed from multiple perspectives and therefore research questions are multidimensional.

- 1) What is the trend and pattern of spatial mobility of emigration?
- 2) Has the profile of emigrants changed over decades?

- 3) How does emigration help in changing socio economic profile of emigrants?
- 4) What are the ramifications of emigration on spouses left behind?
- 5) Does emigration enhances well being of family perspectives?
- 6) Does emigration enables to seek satisfaction to the emigrant and family?

1.5 Aims and objectives

The aim of the research is to understand the profile of emigrants and ramification on families especially the spouses, in context of rural Goa through case study of rural Salcete, Goa

The broad objectives of study are as follows

- a) To review the spatial mobility and demographic profile of the male emigrant.
- b) To understand and analyze the impact of emigration on the spouses.
- c) To analyse the ramification in the context socio economic aspects on the families of the emigrants.
- d) To evolve conceptual life cycle model of overseas migration.

1.6 Database

Since the present research is multi disciplinary and inter disciplinary in nature, it is prudent to apply mixed method of data collection, both qualitative and quantitative, with a blend of primary and secondary data sources.

Primary Source: - Primary based data collection has been pivotal in the present research work. It has facilitated in recognizing and analyzing the information at micro level which was unobtainable through secondary sources. For this purpose, multiple methods were used.

a) Transect walk, was undertaken largely to understand the cultural landscape of the study area and direct observations aided in gaining a deeper perspective, especially the emergence of built landscape due to remittance. This was further facilitated by photographs and maintenance of field-based diary was used for noting the crucial observation. As one transverse through the villages, it was interesting to observe the variable house types.

b) Questionnaire Based Survey: - At the onset of the research, a pilot survey was conducted to understand the perception of wives of emigrants employed overseas. Purposive stratified random sampling technique was applied to collect questionnaire-based data from 224 female respondents whose spouses worked overseas. The four selected villages of Salcete taluka are Chandor, Raia, Curtorim and Assolna. These villages are proportionally large in population size and historically, as well as presently experiences significant proportion of population undertaking overseas migration amongst men folk. The questionnaire consisted of various sub section- the demographic, remittance, stress levels, responsibilities, concerns and perceptions aspects. 5-point Likert scale was used understands the perceptions of the stress. In Likert scale, 1 indicates strongly agree and 5 indicates strongly disagree. Based on data frequencies, mean score for the ranks were calculated. Close ended questions as well as opinion-based questions included in the questionnaire.

c) Case studies, Interviews and Narratives: Adopting a qualitative approach, case studies and interviews were undertaken to undertake micro analysis and understand real stories related to the research. Genealogical charting enabled to understand generations based migration over

the decades in a particular family. In the present research three such case studies were undertaken from village of Chandor, Curtorim, and Assolna. Personal interviews of the spouses allowed having insights of the life span and their approach as a wife of husband who works abroad. To Gauge the spectrum of their life 4 women's as a respondent were chosen They were i) Young spouses who are newly married with no children ii) Spouses having young children below the age of 5 year iii) Spouses having children above the age of 5 years and iv) Spouses with children, staying with in-laws.

d) Focus Group Discussion: - To fulfil one of the objectives of the research i.e., life cycles of the emigrants, a discussion was conducted for a group of retired personals who either worked abroad or ships, who could narrate the course of life as working professionals abroad. Based on their inputs life cycle chart was prepared.

Secondary source: - Secondary sources facilitated deeper understanding of concept of migration, impacts on sending destination, historical perspectives of emigration from Goa, temporal changes in the demographic structure. In addition it also provides certain essential published data. Secondary data source includes governmental as well as non-governmental publications. It also included web based links.

Government Publication:-: Census of Goa includes census data of 1991, 2001 and 2011 basically to assess changes in demographic structure, Gazetteer of Goa for basic information of villages, Goa migration report

Non-Government publication: - Apart from this, considerable reliance is shown on books, dissertation, thesis, journals and web based resources on the related topic.

1.7. Methodology

The collected data was classified and tabulated and then analyzed using cartographic techniques and descriptive statistics. The collected data was categorised, tabulated and then analysed according to the need of present research.

To test the hypothesis descriptive statistic was applied - mean, Fisher's exact test, one way ANOVA test. Fishers' exact test was applied to find the co relation between

- a) Education and sector of employment of the husbands
- b) Occupation of Husband and life satisfaction index
- c) Sector of job and life satisfaction Index

The above-mentioned hypotheses are tested at 0. 5% significance level. Fisher's exact test for independence of attributes is used as the sample size is small.

One way ANOVA test was applied to find out association between life satisfaction and education level of the spouses at 0.5% significance level.

Yet another method used was ranking scored method. Accordingly, mean score was calculated for each of ten indicators. Based on the mean score ranks were given. Indicator with highest mean score was ranked first while lowest score was ranked tenth

The Holmes and Rahe stress scale helps in understanding the impact of long term stress that contribute to illness. Here it has been used to understand the level of stress wives undergo when their husbands work abroad. Each event, called a Life Change Unit (LCU), has a different "weight" for stress. Out of the given list of the 43 life events (appendix) only 10 parameters have been considered which were relevant to the present research. The weights range from 12 to 65. The considered parameters are marital separation, Death of close family member,

Personal injury or illness, Retirement, change in health of family member, Pregnancy, gain of new family member, change in financial state, change in number of arguments with spouse, A large mortgage or loan, Son or daughter leaving home, Trouble with in-laws, change in church activities, change in social activities, Vacation, Christmas. Thus, when the total of weights is 300+ there is a high or very high risk of becoming ill in the near future. If sum is 150-299 then there is moderate to high chance of becoming ill in the near future and if <150 then there is a low to moderate chance of becoming ill in the near future. Life satisfaction scale is also been used to understand the relationship of spouses with their husband.

The location maps of Goa, Salcete talukas, and all four villages i.e., Chandor, Raia, Curtorim and Assolna were represented by using techniques of GIS like ArcGIS 10.3.

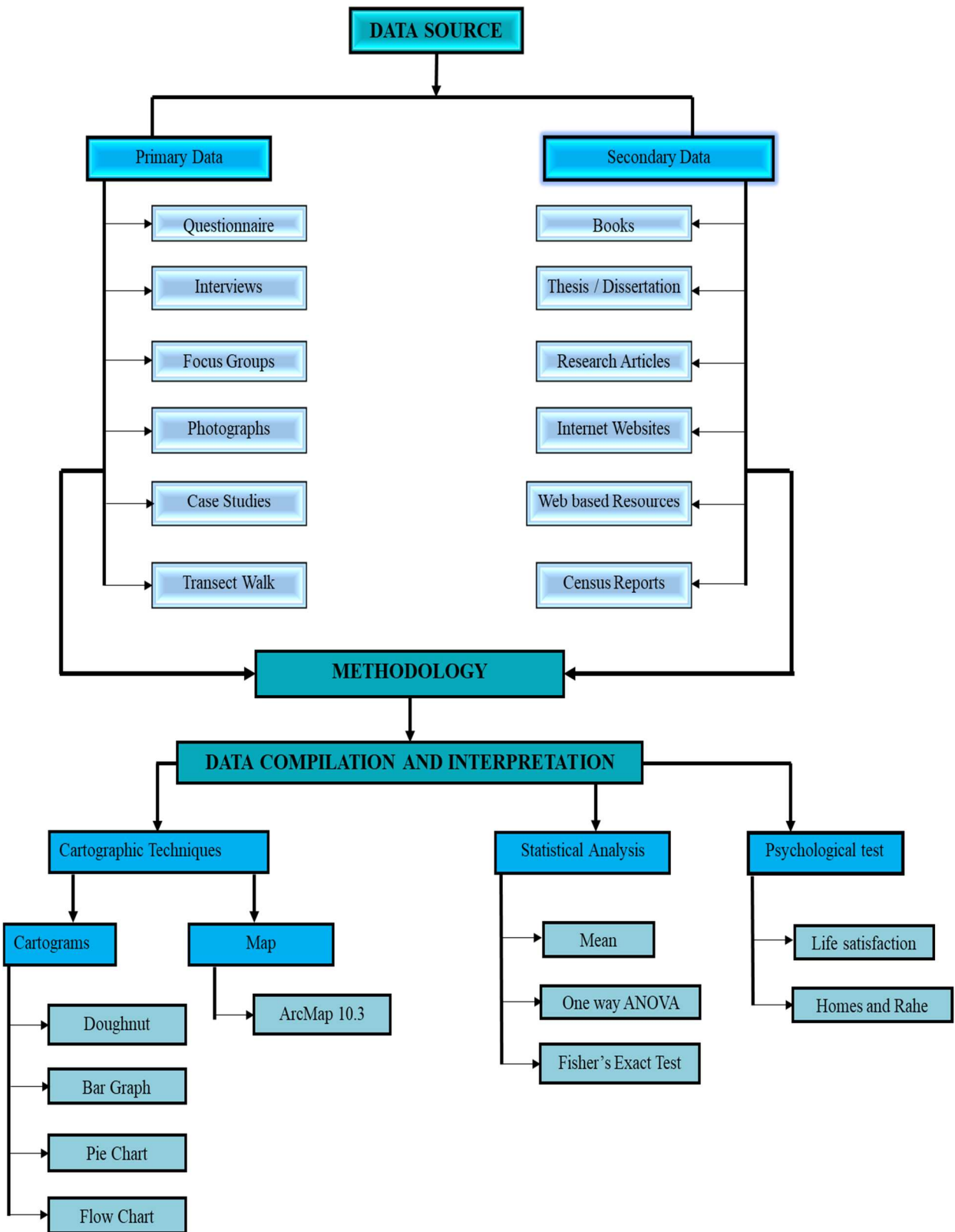


Figure 1.1 Flow chart of the Data source and Methodology

1.8. Review of literature

Review of literature is undertaken to develop the conceptual frame work as well as develop a methodology. Review of literature enabled to gain international and national perspective related to the research topic and ensure contemporary research.

In an attempt to define migrants and migration, Smith Pam and Krishnan Parmeshwara (1994) in their research paper, 'A Typology of migration in Canada based on Migrant Characteristics' states Migrants are defined as those individuals who have changed their resident. According to 1976 census, crossing at least a municipal boundary. Based on the number of personal characteristics, socioeconomic and demographic perception the differentiation is made between stayers and movers has given migrants: interprovincial, intra provincial, and international. Discriminate analysis is applied to classify people into migrant types based on their personal characteristics and typology developed.

In the context of the present research, to understand the impact on the spouses whose husband works overseas, Hughes Christine (2003) in his article "Those Left Behind: Impacts Of Migration On Guatemalan Women" states that low skill agricultural men folk labourers migrate to Canada and women's are left behind. In response to this, three trends emerged in women's experiences in their husbands' absence. First, intensified roles and responsibilities are added to the women's daily life cycle. Secondly, continued or increased control and surveillance of women by migrant men and in-laws that curbed their independence and authority over household affairs. Thirdly, restrictions on women's mobility, relates to increased control over their lives. The research suggest that need assessments could be done and support put in place to ensure that the benefits from labour migration to Canada do not occur at the expense of Guatemalan women's quality of life. While Sonalde Desai and Manjistha Banerji (2008) in their

research papers examines the impact of husbands' migration on the lives of women left behind. They focused on two dimensions of women's lives: women's autonomy and control over their lives; and women's labour force participation. Results suggest that household structure forms the key mediating factor through which husband's absence affects women. Women residing nuclear families are faced with both higher levels of responsibilities and greater autonomy, while women who live in joint families do not experience these benefits. When living independently, women are far more likely to make independent decisions regarding day-to-day living as well as longer-term decisions. These women also face greater labour demands and are more likely to participate in the labour force.

One of the positive impacts of migration is the emergence of remittance economy. Accordingly, in an article on "Opportunities and challenges of international migration for sending and receiving countries" highlights the concern over sustainability of labour market in the developed economies due to aging population and fall in fertility rate below the replacement level. So in order to sustain their national economy, there was high demand for migrant labour throughout the world. Therefore, there was high outflow of human resource to host country and inflow of remittance and transfer of skills in the country of origin. For sending societies remittance became a source of foreign exchange which boosted their capacity in financial sector. This helped to lift people out of poverty and change and diversify their lives, leading to cultural enrichment and access to global network. (Yakuz Kul, 2007)

Migration has negative impacts which could be multiple both at the place of origin and place of destination. Markova Eugenia (2010): A research paper on "Effects of migration on sending countries: lessons from Bulgaria" Initially Bulgarian migration was due to political reasons and labour supply was regulated by bilateral agreements. After the fall of communist regime in

1989, Bulgarian citizens were allowed freedom to travel. Therefore, the flow of emigration was drastically high resulting in depopulation. There was change in family composition. Migrant's children were engaged in anti-social activities due to lack of parental control and freedom of money. There was shortage of skilled labourers, losing development potential in labour markets. Therefore, to resettle the migrated population of Bulgaria, the State introduced a long awaited national strategy.

Drinkwater Stephen, Levine Paul, Lotti Emanuela & Pearlman Joseph (2003) have attempted to bring out negative as well as positive impacts of migration. In their discussion paper of labour mobility within-Europe, three emerging issues are addressed which are result of effect of migration on the host country's labour market. Firstly immigration has adverse effects on wage and employment level of natives. Secondly, as the effect of migration of particular skill composition on the host country and thirdly major economic impact on sending country can be positive or negative based on growth, remittances and brain drain.

As discussed earlier, migration has multifarious effects which could be both positive as well as negative. One such facet is socio economic dimension. This has been brought out by various researchers. Roman Monica and Voicu Cristina (2010): typify that there was increase in Romanian net emigration to the labour markets for European countries. Mostly youngsters migrated to developed countries and there has been a social impact particularly on the lives of migrant families. There has been improvement in the quality of life of Romanians but on the other hand affected relationships among families and society. Shortage of skilled labour affects the potential of local economies and social development.

Similarly, Ratha Dilip, Mohapatra Sanket and Scheja Elina (2011): in an attempt to analyse “Impact of migration on economic and social development – a review of evidence and emerging issues” stated that migrants move for economic reasons. Further while discussing about development implication and emerging migration at macroeconomic and household level, put forth migration becomes a channel to alleviate poverty due to increased incomes from remittances. It also leads to smooth consumption, allows higher investment in health care and education, access to finance for starting a new business and helps tapping on to the knowledge and resources provided by the international community of the migrant Diasporas. Whereas, Hein De Haas (2007): empirical study of the impact on international migration on social and economic development in Moroccan sending regions. The analysis reveals that the Moroccan migration was towards Western Europe. Morocco was the fifth largest remittance receiver in the developing world and the largest remittances receiver in terms of per capita income. This paper also highlights that emigration has broken the old traditional authoritarian structure and led to stable communities. There is diversification in the economic activities towards/in service sector. As a result giving better livelihood to Moroccan citizens and enhancing their social status in the society.

In the article, ‘Some Structural Effects of Migration on Receiving and Sending Countries’ Joly (2002) discusses the effects of migration on the receiving and sending destinations as well as the migrants. It is found that migration is beneficial both to sending and receiving countries and even to the migrants themselves. The sending countries that usually have surplus of human resource relative to the level of economic development export it and in the process alleviate the potential social and economic issues this situation might entail. Though remittance sent by migrants could lead to a dependency syndrome which is a risk. It is noticed in the article that

the gap between poor sending countries and rich receiving countries could be enhanced by migration. The conclusion of this study is that the relationship between causes and consequences of migration is complex and interactive. This article shows that the structure and causes of migration may have a determining influence on modes of incorporation of migrants in host societies.

In the article, 'The New Economics of Labour Migration and the Role of Remittances in the Migration Process', (Taylor J. E, 1999) highlights that it gives overall explanation of economics of labour migration without any particular region in context. The objective here is to study the force behind migration as to what drives people to migrate and the effects of migration and remittance on the sending destination specifically. Study infers that the determinants and the impacts of international migrant remittances on migrant sending areas are complex and the flow of international-migrant remittances into migrant sending economies is vast. It was concluded that the remittance sent by the migrants do affect the economies of the sending countries. The fact that the economic environments that encourage out-migration limit the potential for migrant remittances to stimulate development in migrant sending areas was made clear.

Human Development Report (2009) A article on "Impact at origin and destination" explores impact of migration in country of origin and destination and states that the impacts are complex, content specific and subjected to change over times. Though, migration has improved the prospects of migrant's families by enhancing welfare of household, nutrition, living conditions. It has also breakdown gender inequalities allowing women's participation in community decision making process. Migrant also act as an agent to bring political and social change. Improvement in communication tightens the bond between emigrant and their families. On the other end skilled labour migration has led shortage of labourers and simultaneously decline in

agricultural output at origin country. There is direct foreign investment in productive activities. Thus, migration has led to urbanization. As regards, impacts on places of destination, newcomers take jobs, burden public services, create social tensions and sometime increase criminality. This fears the citizens of receiving countries.

From the overview from the above research paper, a specific study by Arif G. M. (2009) on “Economic and social impact of remittance on household: the case study of Pakistani migrants working in Saudi Arabia”. Many of the Pakistani’s migrated to rich oil producing regions of Middle East where they were provided with temporary employments and in turned improve their socio-economic position at country of origin. The process of migration was facilitated mainly by friends, relatives though in some cases it channelized through recruitment agencies. Thus, migration brought a qualitative change in children education, health and housing facilities. The role of Women in decision making and participation in labour markets and social organizations has brought a positive change in the overall social status of the migrant households. Yet another research by Sayona, Wahyu and Ayunsari (2018) as related to migrant workers and socio-economic changes among South Malang’s residents due to the recognition of a new job opportunity. Its objective is to describe the socio economic changes in south Malang from 1980 to 2015 as in 1980, being a migrant worker, a job opportunity was popular. The positive impacts brought by migrant workers in South Malang include economic progress, socio-economic welfare, and area improvement. On the other hand, the negative impacts include increasing number of divorce cases, the cases of child abandonment, and the increase in the number of juvenile delinquency cases.

Considering migration as an interdisciplinary research area, it can be gauged through the lens of psychology. H.I. Kaila (1996) in his research on, “psychosomatic problems and social

support: perception of women whose husbands are abroad on job” highlights psychosomatic problems of women whose husband works abroad. According to him, psychosomatic problems do exist among those women and social support is experienced to a good extent. Personal and family factors, for example, number of children, stay of in-laws along with, working status and educational level do affect the perception of such women towards social support and psychosomatic problems. Whereas study by Gartaula, Visser, and Niehof (2011). on ‘Socio-Cultural Dispositions and Wellbeing of the Women Left Behind: A Case of Migrant Households in Nepal, contribute to the understanding of objective and subjective wellbeing by understanding the perceptions of women left behind by out-migrating husbands on their quality of life. The paper highlights that remittances has increased the objective wellbeing of the women left behind, but it may not have increased their subjective wellbeing. Hence, it is concluded that the subjective experiences are rather complex, multi-faceted and context specific depending on the family situation, socio-cultural disposition and prior economic situation of the actors involved. Work by Shakya D. (2014) on Psychiatric morbidities among mentally ill wives of Nepalese men working abroad states that in current day status of husband working abroad is one of the common stressors for Nepalese female psychiatric patients. Mood affect, anxiety, and stress-related disorders are common psychiatric disorders among the females. This reflects that it can negatively impact the mental well being of females.

Mendola Mariapia (2011), reviews the impacts of migration, both internal and international on rural and agricultural development in sending regions. It highlights that the main push factor of rural out migration is unemployment. The mass migration process occurring in the rural areas is inspected and a major feature observed in this process by the authors is the strong linkage to countries of origin. According to the paper, it is noticed that migrants belong to spatially

extended families and communities and they play a crucial role in helping or hindering the social and economic development in their home countries. It is concluded that migration and remittances in some specific contexts can make sending areas to depend largely upon remittances.

Assaad Ragui (2010) while studying ‘The Impact of Migration on Those Left Behind: Evidence from Egypt’ states that migration has definite impact on reducing poverty by various mechanisms. The remittance is used to allow households to invest in starting or expanding family enterprises. An investment in children’s education is initiated Thus, reducing the poverty transferring from one generation to another. It also contributes to the empowerment of women as they are the decision makers when adult males are away. The research on Egypt has found, however, that this empowerment is short-lived, and is essentially reversed when the migrant returns.

According to Azhar Khan Ahmad Izhar (2008) in his book tries to compare the different aspects of pre and post migration condition of migrants, families left behind like economic condition, social change, family relationships etc. The analysis reveals that due to remittance the quality of life has improved in terms of children’s education, house type, annual income etc. The adverse effects are also considered like lack of parental control, personal insecurities of female spouses etc. The study also shows that most of the remittance is spend on household consumption, house improvements, purchase of land and less amount on productive investment like business. Simati Pie Sunema (2009),in her thesis on The effect of migration and development in Tavalu- A case study of PAC migrants and their families studies that long term or PAC migrants are integral part of Tuvalu development. These individuals and families enhance the life of families remaining on the islands. Inspite of physical separations there is

active networking between island community groups and Tuvaluan association which strengthens their culture. Katseli Louka Robert T., Lucas E.B. and Xenogiani Theodora in their working paper *Effects of migration on sending countries: what do we know?* (2006) focuses on European migration. Europe provides an interesting case to explore migration-development inter linkages: it has a much larger share of low-skilled immigrants among its foreign born population than the United States. It highlights our understanding of migration by analysing recent European migration patterns reviewing the existing evidence on the economic and social costs and benefits of migration and remittances for sending countries and evaluating possible inter linkages between various policy domains including migration. It concludes by summarising the major challenges for EU policymaking based on the evidence provided.

In the Indian context, Srivastava Ravi; Sasikumar S.K. (2003) reveals that labour migration is complex and differs in duration, destination and migrant characteristics. International migration from India brings large scale of economic growth and poverty reduction to the country of origin. International migration, though involving a small proportion of the workforce, has important local impacts. People with professional expertise immigrate to industrialized countries while semi-skilled and skilled workers immigrate to the Middle East. Large migration is from the states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab. Remittances are the main benefit of external migration, providing foreign exchange and scope for higher levels of savings and investments. Emigration Act 1983 improved synergy between migration and development while Bhagat and Jaleel (2016) examined the effect of remittances on the socio-economic circumstances of poor and non-poor households receiving remittances and also shows the impact of remittances at the source region in India. A vast disparity exists in the utilization of remittances in day to day life expenditure and human capital formation by remittances receiving

households. There has been an impact of remittances on the emigrant households in the source region. It also shows that remittances have a positive and strong effect on reducing rural household poverty compared with urban households (Bhagat, Ali, & Jaleel, 2016).

Irudaya Rajan, a proficient in Migration studies, has exceptionally researched on different perspectives of migration across regions of India. In one of the research articles by S. Irudaya Rajan and S. Amuthan (2021) studies the labour force participation, occupational changes and unemployment levels of migrant at the time of leaving the place of destination and after return. It also tries to understand the socioeconomic level of return migrants in comparison to the non-migrants. Labour force participation ratio is seen to have significantly declined among the return migrants. In addition, unemployment ratio is seen to be significantly higher for both pre- and post-return periods while economic level of return migrants is observed to be better than non-migrants. Thus, it can be concluded that return migrants drastically suffered from unemployment and financial problems after return to the country of origin.

Spatially, with focus on Kerala and Punjab, Zachariah C.K., Rajan S. Irudaya (2009) in their book entitled “Migration and Development: The Experience of Kerala” illustrate that migration is the destiny for Keralites. It has led to the emergence of remittance economy. The impact of remittance indicates the benefits acquired by Kerala’s society including improvement in education, health, housing, consumer durables etc. Migration has also helped the families of emigrants to do profitable investments in entrepreneurship, business subsequently raising the per capita income. This has brought social and economic growth to Kerala’s economy. Further migration has alleviated poverty by increasing the income of the recipient through savings and asset accumulation. Whereas taking the case of Punjab and Kerala, Rajan S. Irudaya, Percot Marie (2011) explains that Indian Overseas emigration takes place in three phases i.e

emigration of indentured labours, Kangani labour emigration and free or passage emigration of trading caste and classes. He adds saying that emigration has impacted significantly on the quality of human life. It has led to increase in per capita income, high standard of living, improved health care habits, well distributed rural prosperity, pucca housing, lower gender disparity, and increased productivity and mechanized agriculture. Thereby helps in virtual elimination of poverty. Further he focuses on two states that is Kerala and Punjab to give better acquaintance to dimensions of outflow, causes and consequences at the place of Origin.

According to Zachariah K.C. and Rajan Irudaya, (2015) in their book researching international migration tried to show linkages between migration and development. They have used a method of sample survey to estimate the volume, timing and destination of emigration from Kerala to Middle Eastern countries. It highlights social and economic impact of migration in Kerala. It helps to understand the methodology and the impact on different strata of people like women's, children, and oldies. It provides a blue print to use and interpret data. It highlights the upcoming themes like return emigration and workers, remittance etc.

Roy Archana K and Nangia Parveen (2005) in their research paper tries to highlight that in India; usually rural to urban migration is the most prominent pattern of internal migration. It is mostly male selective migration. Thus, left behind wives have to bear the burden of increasing responsibilities of managing their households, and meet social expectations, which leads to greater mental stress. A comparative study of wives left behind and wives of non migrant is considered. The results of multivariate analysis show that left behind wives of migrants are more likely to have greater stress and report the symptoms of reproductive morbidity. Thus, for small economic gains, the left behind wives of migrants have to pay a heavy price in terms of physical and mental stress. They accept it as their fortune and accept it as family need.

Ruchi Singh (2018) in a research paper on Impact of Male Out-Migration on Women Left Behind: A Study of Two Villages in Uttar Pradesh States that there is positive as well as negative effects of outmigration on women left behind. Migration adds to household income as well as societal status. On the other hand there is decision making power with women, at the same time a lack of financial autonomy, Insecurity and loneliness are also issues of major concern. Women are more prone to physical, social and verbal abuse in the absence of men. Thus, government should take initiatives to enhance the position of women by providing them agriculture-related technical knowledge and create awareness in mentality of thinking among people.

According to report compiled by Sanskrit (2011) focuses, Impact of increasing migration on women in Orissa. It investigates migration and its causes in the study area – interstate or intrastate. It also assess the impact of migration on women security and also conditions of women's headed households created due to migration It also provides with government scheme information and critical analysis of existing rules.

The regional basis of migration studies has been multi-dimensional. Since Goa has the legacy of migration for centuries, there have been significant studies on Goa.

Pinto J.B. (1960) in his book Goans emigration tales of determination and grit traces the origin of Goan emigration since French revolution times. He also states that British Indian Government found the Goans i.e., Catholics, just the sort of people they wanted to work for them as they had western influence in their food, drinks, dressing etc. which was unique to Goa rather than any other part of India Thus, this led monopoly through the lengths and breaths of then undivided India and this captured the start of Goan emigration.

The narratives are both historical and contemporary. Fatima Da Silva Gracias (1999) in her article *Goans away from Goa: Migration to the Middle East* considers a brief historical background of Goan migration by stating three main phases: - The early initial migration to the neighboring kingdoms, migration to British India and Africa, and the postcolonial migration to the Gulf, the West (Europe and America), Australia and New Zealand. Large number of Hindus left their homes in the early centuries of the Portuguese rule and settled in nearby places like Mangalore; Kanara etc. due to religious intolerance of Portuguese (forced conversions to catholic). The early migration across the sea was confined mainly to Christians. Customs, tradition, religion and food habits imposed restriction on Hindu migration. Travel across the salt seas was also considered sin by Hindus. The second phase of Goan migration was of socio-economic nature. Goans who migrated during this period to British India were both Hindus and Christians. Women migrated independently to British India as *bailadeiras* (dancing girls), domestic staff, nurses etc. In Africa most of migrants were Christians as they had more touch to western lifestyle rather than non-Christians. In third phase migration was of economic nature i.e., to avail better job opportunities, living conditions and educational facilities. Goan migration has never been uniform yet it has been ground of spectrum of colours to it. The migration of Goans to the Middle East has been in large proportions, during the 1980s and the early 1990s. Today, migration to the Middle East is not gender restricted. Both Male and female migrate together. The migration of Goans to Middle Eastern countries has helped to solve problems of employment and poverty Goans in the Middle Eastern countries face many problems in regard to the alien culture. It also attempts to examine the push and pull factors that have contributed to Goan migration to the Middle East in recent times. It also considers attempts made by Goan abroad to preserve his heritage in terms of culture, which includes religion, food, dress, attitude,

habits and other influences Thus, by forming organization and clubs which bind them (Gracias F. d., 2000).

Sawant Nandkumar et. al (2006) in their Research paper overseas migration from Goa: - A case study of Assolna village has tried to consider the pattern of overseas migration. He states that migration is considered as long-time tradition in Goa. Most of the youth from catholic communities especially from the coastal region seems to be venturing to new lands. It is considering the matter of Pride and legacy. In this paper they have considered the case study of Assolna village, located in the coastal region of Goa. The study tries to analyze vital issues regarding migration. Mostly males are dominant in migrating. Most of them work on ships and have low educational profile due to which they work as cooks, waiters, room boys etc on ships. It also tries to analyze the effect of migration on socio-economic, cultural and psychological aspects. There has been decline in population of village with female dominating sex ratio. Agricultural activities started declining leading to shift in economic activities. There was rise in social stand of living of people, they started to invest money in houses, land property etc. Remittance economy was boosted. Women at home had to play a lead role and carry out responsibilities of both husband and wife. women was psychologically under lot of stress due to overburden of responsibilities. There is effects on place of origin, place of destination as well as on migrant himself. Thus, they also give some suggestions to summaries (Sawant N.N, 2006).

Similarly, a case study of Curtorim, Salcete-Goa was under taken by Ms. D'Costa Arsentina Maria (2006) in her studies tries to evaluate the factors that are main attributes leading to internal or international migration. It includes Economic factors, climatic factors, social and cultural factors, religious factors, Industrialization, Political factors, demographic factors; Agriculture

based economy, Increase in skills and capabilities. It also considers why people migrate, who migrates and effect of migration on place of origin and destination. It also gives an overview of out migration of Catholics from Goa. According to studies made migration has affected the socio economic, demographic, cultural attributes of this region. There seems to be female favoured sex ratio but literacy level has improved. Overseas migration is one of the prominent features of Curtorim youth, especially Catholics aspires to go on ship or abroad to various destination. There has been remittance Economy developed. The shippie have enhanced their life in the socio-economic status. It has also brought about change in the occupational structure from Agricultural base to literacy functioning. It has been also observed that the migration has become a family tradition.

Mascarenhas Stella (1987) in her thesis shown that international migration has come from particular geographical area i.e., Old Conquest of Goa and most of them were Catholics. According to her findings both male and female migrates, it is adult men of all caste migrate for employment and women of upper and middle class migrate to fulfil conjugal and maternal responsibilities. Most of them return back at their 50's age. Because of International Catholic migration has contributed to economic development of Goa. It has also created demand for labour. As long as international migration continues, certain employment opportunities will exist in Goa. The migration seems to be a generic aspect which she explains by giving case studies.

Work by Desai Mallica (2012) on "Male Emigration and Its Impact on Their Spouses – A Case Study of Chandor, Salcette- Goa" studies that migration is an inter-disciplinary venture which touches many social science disciplines. According to this study, migration takes place at very young age and due to less education qualification migrants are force to take low profile jobs.

The study basically focuses on the Psychological aspect of the migrants families, with special reference to their spouses. Further she states that, remittance helps in economic enhancement, upliftment in the status of lower class, scales up social standings in the families, thereby giving secure life to emigrant's children and families.

Sawant Nandkumar et. al (2006) in their Research paper overseas migration from Goa: - A case study of Assolna village has tried to consider the pattern of overseas migration. He states that migration is considered as long-time tradition in Goa. Most of the youth from catholic communities especially from the coastal region seems to be venturing to new lands. It is consider the matter of Pride and legacy. In this paper they have considered the case study of Assolna village, located in the coastal region of Goa. The study tries to analyze vital issues regarding migration. Mostly males are dominant in migrating. Most of them work on ships and have low educational profile due to which they work as cooks, waiters, room boys etc on ships. It also tries to analyze the effect of migration on socio-economic, cultural and psychological aspects. There has been decline in population of village with female dominating sex ratio. Agricultural activities started decling leading to shift in economic activities. There was rise in social stand of living of people, they stared to invest money in houses, land property etc. Remittance economy was boosted. Women at home had to play a lead role and carry out responsibilities of both husband and wife. Women was psychologically under lot of stress due to overburden of responsibilities. There is effects on place of origin, place of destination as well as on migrant himself. Thus, they also give some suggestions to summaries.

Moares Sachin (2016) in his thesis tries to understand the Goan Diasporas and the socio-cultural dynamics in Goa. The Goan Diasporas and its linkages with the sending society have

contributed to the dynamics of the social and cultural aspects in the villages of Assolna, Velim and Cuncolim. The dynamics in the socio-cultural aspects have been powered by the remittances and the ideas that the left behind family members receive from the Goan Diaspora. The absence of the Goan Diaspora creates a vacuum at the personal, family and the village-social level. The absence at the personal level of various categories of left behind i.e. women, children and elderly feel lonely and emotionally weak at time.

Lastly, in the process of migration, support systems are crucial especially for easing in settling of the migrant both at place of origin and destination. One such example would be cited in the article titled, 'Place of Origin, Types of Ties, and Support Networks in Mexico–U.S. Migration' the author Flores-Yeffal and Aysa –Lastra (2011) discusses the impact that the place of origin has on the migrants and their ties with it. They also concluded that the roles of family, friends and people of their same origin differ in the support network. The limitation of this study was that it only looked into the males who were migrating for the first time, so it did not cover the differences that may exist by gender, legal documentation, or number of trips.

To summarise, understanding the global concept there has been numerous studies on remittances and impacts on the sending destinations however such studies are limited in context of Goa. Goan migration studies have been more destinations oriented where as limited studies have been undertaken on the impacts of overseas migration on spouses Therefore, this becomes the basis of the present research.

1.9 Chapterisation

The following research emphasises on overseas migration and its ramification on the spouses. Accordingly, the work is showcased in Six chapters. Each chapter focuses on the specific contents but interconnected to provide rational approach to the research work undertaken.

Chapter I

The first chapter is the introductory chapter that comprises concept of emigration, impact of emigration on sending destinations. The chapter also gives the justification to the choice of the topic, aim and objectives, database and methodology, hypothesis. A detailed review of literature is undertaken encompassing international to regional perspectives on the research topic. This chapter also outlines the chapterisation and limitation of research work.

Chapter II

The second chapter includes the profiling of the study villages i.e., Raia, Chandor, Curtorim, Assolna. It highlights geographical location of villages, physical attributes, social-cultural-economic aspects, demographic characteristics, and political administration of the villages. Location of the state, taluka and study area has been mapped as well. The objective of this chapter is to provide the background and gauge the landscape.

Chapter III

Goa has a long-standing legacy of migration and therefore, it is pertinent to give an historical overview of emigration from Goa. It gives out the reasons for Goa becoming migrating society. It includes emigration history from Portuguese Era to Post Liberation Era, where n spatial mobility of Goans across globe is discussed and even the population numbers.

Chapter IV

This chapter focuses on typology of the emigrants and their wives focusing on various attributes of emigrant like age at marriage, education qualification, destination, occupation, and work profile. Along with the duration of vacation and the number of visits in a year are discussed in the later part. Further age of marriage education of husband and wives is also studied. Here a few statistical tools, mainly descriptive statistics is used to establish relationship.

Chapter V

The chapter includes the impact of migration on the spouses specially the wives. It includes four dimensions – Economic effects, social effects, physiological effects and psychological effects. Frequency of remittance, ownership of amenities, conflicts with husband, decision making, and responsibilities shared by husband during vacation, quality of houses, the stress cycles and the problems faced by wives in bringing up children as single mother are studied. Also, the level of satisfaction and psychological stress test are being used.

Chapter VI

This chapter includes conclusion of the overall observation of the research is presented in the form of summary and subsequently recommendations are provided.

1.10 Limitations

Though the following research has been well planned and executed, still No work is completely empirical and complete in itself due to certain limitations and this project is not an exception to this. Below listed are some of the major constraints.

1. Lack of genuine response given by the respondent especially about the investment and expenditure done, conflict with husband on various issues and about good and bad experience of their life.
2. The ranking based questions were not answered clearly by the respondents.

CHAPTER II: INTRODUCTION TO STUDY AREA

2.1. Introduction

This chapter gives an overview of the Study region by briefing about the physiographic, economic, and cultural aspects of Goa, Salcete and study area.

2.2 Brief introduction to Goa

Goa lying on the West Coast of India is located around 300 kilometers north of Mangaluru and 600 kilometers south of Mumbai. A 3,701 km² area is covered by the State which is a thin strip of land that is around 110 km long and 65 km broad. The boundaries of the State coincide with the geological and geographical features i.e., between the crest of the Western Ghats (Sahyadri's) to the east and the Arabian sea to the west while it extends from River Tiracol demarcates from Maharashtra in the north to the Sadashivgad range, along the common land boundary with Karnataka in the south. The geographical position is marked by 14° 53' 54" to 15° 47' 59" N latitude and 73° 40' 54" to 73° 20' 13" E longitude. (Sawant N. , Goa's Landscape through maps, 2022)

Goa consists of 347 villages and 72 towns. Goa is organized for administrative purposes into 12 talukas out of which Salcete or Sastti is a prominent taluka of the South Goa district.

2.3 Physical Aspects

Goa is a part of the Konkan area. Geographically, has mainly three natural divisions namely the Low lands with river basins and coastal plains laced with sand near the sea level, the midland. Plateaus in its central part, and the Mountainous region of Sahyadri's toward the East (Goa, 2020).

Low Lands: With a length of 110 kilometers, the low land area is primarily coastal. Along the coast, there are numerous beaches. These include Calangute, Anjuna, Baga, Varca, Colva, and Palolem which are some of the famous beaches of Goa. This region is fertile because several rivers run from east to west. These river basins and the coastal plains account roughly 22% of the state's total land area and it is densely populated and heavily urbanised. (Goa - Geography, 2003).

Plateau Lands The plateau region lies between the lowlands in the west and the hilly region in the east. The elevation of plateau land varies from 30 meters to 100 meters. (Goa, 2020). This region is marked by availability of laterite rock which is used for building houses (Savoikar, 2021). Goa's "headland" refers to a section of plateau land (Goa, 2020). On these headlands are lighthouses constructed. Most of this area is known for *kulagars*, plantation agriculture with cash crops like cashew nuts, coconuts arecanuts, kokum, banana, betel leaves and spices. Plateau region covers 35 percent of the total area of the State mainly covering parts of Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim, Ponda, Quepem, and Canacona. (Alvares, 2002)

Mountainous region: Sahyadri Mountains are to the east of Goa. The area is about 600 sq. km. and an average elevation of 800m above sea level. This part is covered with dense forest. One of the richest reservoirs of biodiversity in the world and declares as protected ecological zone of Goa by government of India, Sahyadri's have experienced patches of deforestation due to Kumeri cultivation and development projects.

Goa is bestowed with a number of small swift-flowing rivers which are tidal and rain fed. The huge volume of monsoon water falls within the watershed areas and then drained out from major rivers to the sea. Goa's main rivers are Mandovi, Zuari, Tiracol, Colvale, Talpona, Saleri, Canacona Galgibag and the Sal. Zuari and Mandovi are two of the major rivers in Goa that are

regarded as the lifeline of the state. These two rivers drain 69% of the region's land when taking into account their tributaries. The rivers of Goa have a total navigable length of 253 km (Physiography). The earliest settlements evolved along the river banks and emergence of trade subsequent and establishment of kingdoms are greatly attributed to the rivers of Goa (Gomes, 2004).

Forest cover in Goa is diverse. Goa has 1,424 km² of forest cover, the majority of which is held by the government. Government-owned forests are estimated to cover 1224.38 km², while privately-owned forests cover 200 km². The state's interior eastern regions contain the majority of the state's forests. International recognition has been given to the Western Ghats, which make up the majority of eastern Goa, as one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. Goa's rich tropical biodiversity was compared to that of the Amazon and Congo basins.

The Gaur is the state animal of Goa. The Ruby-throated yellow Bulbul, a variant of the Black-crested Bulbul, is the state bird of Goa, and the Matti tree is the state tree (Forest, 2021)

Bamboo canes, Maratha barks, chillar barks, and bhirand are prominent forest products. Coconut trees are abundant and may be found practically everywhere throughout Goa, with the exception of the higher elevation regions. There is a lot of deciduous vegetation, including sal, cashew, teak, and mango trees. Pineapples, jackfruits, mangos, and blackberries are some examples of fruits. (Forest, 2021).

More than 33% of Goa's total area (1224.38 km²) is covered by government forest, of which around 62 percent has been designated as Protected Areas (PA) of Wildlife Sanctuaries and National Parks. The entire area covered by trees and forests is 56.6% of the total area, with a significant portion of the territory being covered by private forest and a sizable portion being covered by plantations of cashew, mango, coconut, and other trees. (Forest, 2021).

2.4. Economic Characteristics

Agriculture, tourism, and mining are among Goa's primary economic activities. Despite the common assumption that Goa solely earns a living from tourism, the state actually generates revenue from a variety of sectors, including fishing, iron exports, manufacturing, and of course, tourism. The state is heavily reliant on foreign currency, which has promoted the development of resorts and assisted in state beautification, hotels, and other tourism-related enterprises. The export of iron ore and manganese is a significant additional source of income. The state's GDP per capita is 2.5 times greater than the national average. But as a result of government regulations, it has fallen off quickly. Of course, the majority comes from remittances from abroad. (Economy of Goa). According to study of Kerala based centre for developmental studies reveals that Goa receives 700 crores annually in form of remittance which attributes to 6.3 percent of State domestic product (Trust, 2009).

Goa public transport largely consists of privately owned buses linking the major towns to rural area. Government-operated buses connect important routes (namely the Panjim-Margao route) and certain isolated areas of the state. They are managed by the Kadamba Transport Corporation. However, Goan population heavily relies on their own vehicles, typically motorised two-wheelers and motorcycle taxis, or "Pilots," due to the state's insufficient public transportation system (Goa, 2020)

Goa has two national highways passing through it. NH-66 (formerly NH-17), connecting Mumbai in the north and Mangalore in the south. Goa is linked to Deccan cities by NH-4A, which runs through the state and connects Panjim, to Belgaum in the east (Sawant, 2022).

Goa has two rail lines – one run by south western railway and other by Konkan railway. South western railway connects Vasco Da Gama, Goa with Belagavi, Hubli, Karnataka via Margao. Marmugao is a natural harbour and chief port of in western India. It also has well developed air transport like Dabolim airport both military and civil airport and recently started International Mopa airport is located in Pernem.

2.5. Demography

As per 2011 census, the total population of the state accounts for 14, 58,545 persons of which 7, 39,140 were males and 7, 19,405 were females giving a sex ratio of 973 females to 1000 males.

The population has a growth rate of 8.03% per decade. Every square kilometre of land has 394 individuals. Goa is the state with highest proportion of urban population with 62.78% of the population living in urban areas while around 37.83% live in the villages of rural areas. The literacy rate of Goa is over 88%. In 2007 the birth rate was 15.70 per 1,000. Goa has the lowest percentage of Scheduled Tribes, at 0.04%, of any state.

According to the 2011 census, out of a total population of 1,458,545 people, 963877 (66.08%) were Hindus, 366130 (25.10%) were Christians, 121564 (8.33%) were Muslims, 1473 (0.10%) were Sikhs, 1095 (0.08%) were Buddhists, 1109 (0.08%) were Jains and 258(0.02%) belonged to other religious communities.

2.6. Introduction to Salcete

Salcete taluka comes under the jurisdiction of South Goa district situated by the south-west coast of India. It is bounded by turbulent Zuari on the east, Mormugao bay on the north, the foam filled water of the Arabian Sea on the Western front and foot hills of the Sahyadri's on

the South. It covers an area of 292.94 sq. km. and is located along the coast of Arabian Sea. Its adjoining talukas are Mormugao, Ponda and Quepem. Salcete taluka occupies a prominent place in South Goa. It is also the headquarter of South Goa district. Goa is organized for administrative purposes into 12 talukas out of which Salcete or Sashti is a prominent taluka of South Goa district. It has 8 towns and 34 villages

2.6.1 Etymology

The word “Salcete” arises from as a result of the Portuguese corruption of the more vernacular “Sashti” means region originally comprised of sixty six villages. An unrecorded number of centuries slipped past and with success of the Portuguese. Missionaries and the resultant evangelization of the territory, crosses a top white washed sleepless begun to occupy a commanding position that dominated Salcete taluka. Margao is the capital of Salcete taluka. It is also the commercial capital of Goa. Margao finds its etymology in the word “Mathagram” i.e., an area of matt, Margao was a major religious and intellectual center harbouring many wealth temples and Dharmshalas. Later it was razed by the Portuguese. Climatically, it experiences moist and hot climate. People from this area practise various economic activities like Fishing, Cultivation, Livestock, Manufacturing, Trade, and Commerce, Construction and Other Services.

2.6.2 Physical aspects

Salcete flanked by the Arabian sea in the west, categorically comes under beaches and coastal plains. The taluka has one of the finest beaches like Majorda, Varca, Colva, Benaullim and Cavellissim. At the backdrop of the beaches are extensive coastal plains, traditionally used for paddy cultivation. There are sporadic hills and the plateaus like the Verna plateau.

Two prominent drains of the talukas are rivers of talukas are river Zuari and Sal. River Zuari and its tributary Kushavati forms a natural boundary between Salcete and talukas of Quepem, Ponda and Tiswadi. River Sal originating at Verna moves parallel to the coast in North- South direction covering a distance of 23 kilometers and joins Arabian Sea at Betul (Sawant, 2022). The rivers form estuaries and constitutes the major alluvial embankments on the coastline. This basin develops alluvial flats and rich agricultural tracks.

2.6.3 Economic aspects

People from this area practice various economic activities like fishing, cultivation, livestock, manufacturing trade and commerce, construction and other services

The Salcete taluka is well connected by road and railway. It has two national highways passing through the region.

- a) The coastal Highway No 66 (NH17) That connects Mumbai to Mangaluru. This highway passes through major villages and towns of the talukas like Margao, Verna, Cuncolim, Navelim etc.
- b) The second highway NH 366 is an extension of Mumbai Bangalore highway that off shoots at Belgaum. It connects the port town Marmugao passing through Cortalim Verna it joins Ponda and further to Belgaum via Anmod-Ghat.

The South Central Railway connects Salcete to Vasco in the North and Sanvordem in East, whereas, Konkan railway links with all major destination in India. Margao is the major destination and the headquarter of Konkan railway. Other railway stations are Chandor, Majorda and Seraulim.

The nearest airport is Dabolim, located in the adjoining taluka-Mormugao. Salcete has one of the most prominent Industrial estate i.e., Verna Industrial estate that specialises in Pharmaceuticals.

2.6.4 Demography

According to 2011 census, Salcete taluka has total population of 294,464. There are 149,016 females and 145,448 males among them. Salcete Taluka has an average sex ratio of 1,025. Based on the 2011 Census, 72.2 percent of the population resides in urban areas, while 27.8 percent does so in rural areas. In rural areas, the average literacy rate is 88.8%, compared to 89.6% in urban areas. Additionally, Salcete Taluka's urban and rural sex ratios are 998 /1000 for urban areas and 1,097/1000 for rural. Salcete Taluka has an overall literacy rate of 89.34%. Salcete Taluka has a male literacy rate of 82.77% and a female literacy rate of 77.64%. (Salcete Taluka Population, Caste, Religion Data - South Goa district, Goa, 2011). It's interesting to note that 50% of emigrant households are in Salcete's coastline taluka, and 74% of all emigrants are Christians. (Trust, 2009)

2.7 Study region- Villages at glance

Salcete has been foremost taluka in Goa as sending destination for overseas migration. For centuries male folk especially the catholic youth emigrated to different geographical in pursuit of economic enhancement. It would be prudent to the state that every village of Salcete holds the flag post of emigration. Therefore, it is pertinent to understand the physical and cultural basis. For these four villages have been chosen i.e., Chandor, Curtorim, Raia and Assolna where emigration is significantly high. A brief background, physical as well as cultural has been given in this section.

2.7.1 Etymology

Historically, each village has a unique origin and etymology. The same is applicable to the villages chosen. Chandor, historically known as ‘Chandrapur’ was in honour of the founder of the Mauryan empire, Chandragupta. But there is also a popular belief that ‘Chandrapur’ is symbolic to king Chandraaditya, the son of Chalukya king Pulkesian II who ruled over Chandrapur in the 7th century A.D. Whereas Curtorim located on the bank of River Zuari, derived its name from either kuddtar or kuddtoddi. Which means kudd (room) in Konkani a storage for kharif and rabi crops. Similarly village of Assolna, in Konkani as “Oslem-na”, which reads as “There's nothing like it” symbolizing that there is no village like ‘Assolna’.

As Goa was ruled by various rulers, Therefore, village Raia also known as Raykshetra, Raygram, Raynagar, or Raypur is affiliated to the King of Vijayanagar, Krishnadeva Raya who ruled in 14th century, this part of region. While other version is the name Raia is derived Agni Mukha Roy, one of the earlier Kadamba Kings established headquarters in this village.

2.7.2 Historical landscape

Though the villages came to the prominence due to during the Portuguese regime due to mass conversion to Christianity and subsequently evolution of culture of overseas migration.

During the Pre Portuguese era, Chandor and Curtorim were distinct villages. Chandor (Chandrapur) apart from being capital city of Deccan Mauryan, it was capital of eminence during Bhoja’s (3-4th Century). There are still some traces found in the village.

On the historical basis, present Curtorim was known as "Kudtarika” during the Kadamba rule indicative of place of Settlement (Kudda+Sthal). However, it was baptized by the Portuguese along with other villages of Salcete.

Study Area Map (Assolna, Chandor, Curtorim & Raia)

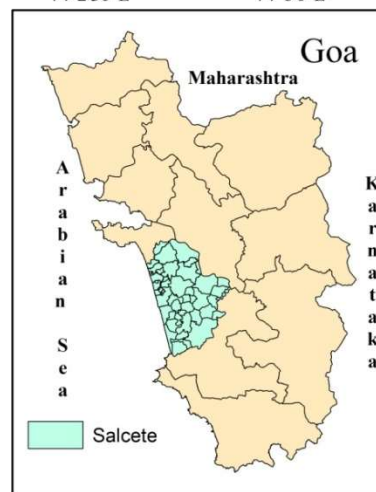
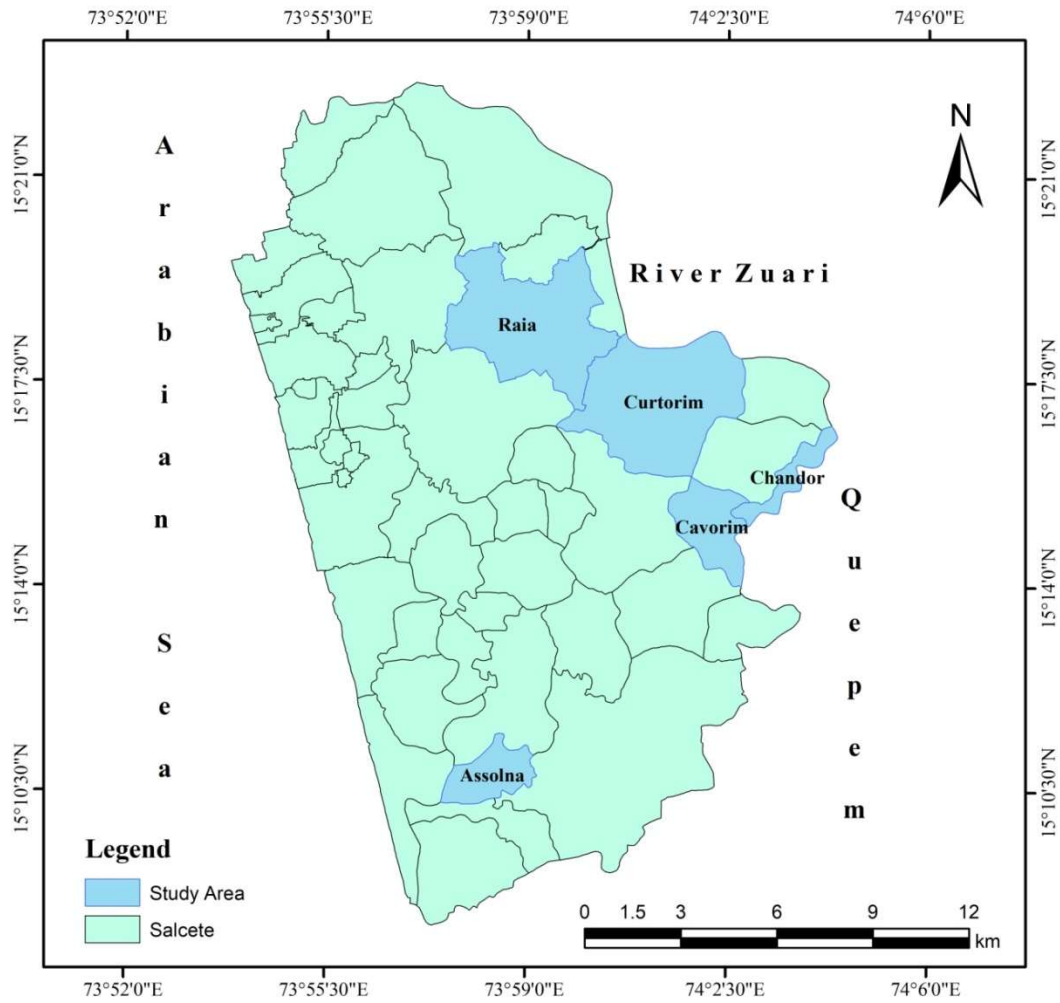


Figure 2.1. Map of study region

Assolna has a long and vast history, from Pre-Portuguese till Portuguese time from 16th to 17th Century A vibrant hamlet with several festivals and events is the result of the blending of historical and cultural traditions.

The village of Raia was the first village in Salcete to have been Christianized when its populace was converted en masse to Christianity in 1560. It is also home to what is believed to be the first church built in Salcete known as Our Lady of Snows Church.

2.7.3 Location and physical attributes

Chandor village is a bowl-shaped flat land and surrounded by hill. It has an average elevation of 3-5 meters. Due to low elevation, the Plains of Chandor are riverine alluvial plains gets flooded during high tide as river Kushavati borders the village. They are known as as ‘Khazan’ lands. Chandor village abounds in trees of all sorts, the predominant among them are teak, mango, jackfruit, tamarind, Cashew tree and coconut tree Seasonal fruits of the village are Chikko, Custard apple, Guavas and sweet limes. Similarly, Curtorim village which abundance of water that enables the flourishing of agriculture and Plantation throughout the year, The village of Curtorim can be broadly divided into two physiographic divisions a) isolated hillocks and b) riverine plains, found along the river Zuari. There are scattered isolated hillocks all around the village whereas the riverine plains of the river Zuari with the rich and fertile soil provide support for the monopoly of producing seeds with abundant sub-soil waters. These Khazan lands along the river bank are marshy in nature but very fertile. There are also the Kher lands, which are typically found between the Khazan and the morod lands. This type of soil also yields other crops like onions, vegetables and sweet potatoes.

Assolna, located across river Sal is relatively flat land, earlier this area was known for fishing and salt pans along with agriculture. The village also had extensive coconut plantation Thus, promoting toddy (VP, 2021).

Raia, adjoining located along the Margao-Ponda highway, is relatively a flat area, drained by river Zuari. Since its flat area, one of the distinctive physical features is the Khazan Plains, in the inter tidal zone. Like Curtorim the vegetation is sparse and Mangroves can be seen along the river banks. River Zuari flows in the northern portion of the village, and it forms the natural boundary between Raia and Shiroda and Borim village of Ponda taluka.

2.7.4 Demographic Aspects:

Amongst all the selected villages, Curtorim and Raia are large villages with population 12,886 and 10,706 respectively. Chandor and Assolna are relatively small villages in terms of population size.

One of the pinnacles demographic aspect of emigration is the favourable sex ratio, all the villages recorded excess of females over males (Table No. 2.1). Yet another aspect is the proportionate decline in labour force engaged in agriculture.

Gender ratio is exceptionally inclined towards females in Chandor (1194/1000). Other villages shows sex ration ranging between 1037 and 1073. A quick glance at the child sex ratio shows oscillating towards male child. The villages have child sex ratio ranging from 771/1000 to 971/1000. Surprisingly, Assolna has the lowest child sex ratio i.e. 771/1000. A comparable and balanced child sex ratio can be accounted for curtorim i.e. 971/1000. To summarise, a comparison between general sex ratio and child sex ratio shows skewness. This is attributed to outmigration of the male folk. (Census, 2011)

Table 2.1: Demographic Aspects of the selected Area

	Population	Sex Ratio	Child sex ratio	Male / Female Population	Literacy Rate
Curtorim	12,886	1,073	971	6,216 / 6,670	86.82%
Raia	10,706	1,037	891	5256 / 5450	87.36%
Chandor	2935	1194	857	1338/1597	86.11%
Assolna	3,410	1,043	771	1669 / 1741	93.33%

Source: Census of India, 2011

Outmigration also impacts the workforce of the village. There are evidential proofs that rural outmigration impacts agricultural labour force and the same implies to these villages. For example, for the village of Curtorim. Out of the total workforce of 4,537 only 121 are engaged in agriculture. While for Raia, out of the 3,545 persons as total work force, a marginal figure of 62 are engaged in agriculture as cultivators and labourers. (Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001, & 2011)

The village has prominent Christian catholic with negligible Hindus and other religion. Curtorim has 71 percent while Raia has almost 3/4th of Christian population. This community has been enterprising and holds the credit of overseas migration during Portuguese era.

The States average literacy is around 88.7 percent and excepting Assolna., the literacy figures for all the other villages hovers around the states average. Assolna has a literacy around 93 percent, which is commendable

2.7.5 Socio cultural Aspects

The socio-cultural activities in Chandor village as in other villages have always been concentrated around the all-important nucleus of family and home. There are entertainments for friendly get-togethers. Clubs and community halls are taken up for special events that concerned community as a whole. The activities of community nature inviting the attention of all people in village in the cultural context have been Konkani plays on the occasion of feast, or 'FELL' as they are called here in Chandor at time of Carnival season, 'Talgoddi dance' during the shigmo. Ladin is also important socio cultural activity that binds people. There is Chandor club which tries to unite the village community by making different efforts by organizing sports.

Mussoll is the folk play cum dance which is only famous in Chandor It is performed by Kshatriya among Christian from Kott and Kouddi hamlets. It is a war dance performed on 2nd night of carnival. Also Manddo (folk songs), Dekni dance is performed along with Ovi and Dhallos among Hindus. Konkani has been the language spoken by all people. The shastti variant Konkani is spoken here. Other languages also spoken in Chandor English and Portuguese.

Curtorim:- The Ancestors of the Village Curtorim were Hindus; they were converted to Christianity by the Portuguese rulers. Poi family was the first one converted and got the surname Da Costa. St. Alex Church built in 1597 (Rebuilt in 1647) with Public Money and it is the first village to do so. Before the Christianization of Curtorim village, locals venerated Ravalnath and 10 other deities. Since the very early times, Curtorim has served as the centre of maritime trade. The festivals celebrated here are Feast of St. Alex (Patron), Feast of Nativity of Our Lady, Feast of St. Sebastiao, Harvest Festival: (Novem), Festival of St. Joao etc. Besides they have the yuletide Festival (throughout the Christmas season), New-Year festival, Easter festival, etc.

Assolna is a vibrant village with several festivals and events is the result of the blending of historical and cultural traditions. The only Catholic Church in Goa that was constructed on the remains of a fort is the Regina Martyrum Church of Assolna, which commemorated its 400th birthday in 2016. The old Portuguese Fortress, which located on the bank of the river Sal Bank, was replaced by the Assolna Church Our Lady Queen of Martyrs in 1616. One of the Portuguese's first structures in Goa was the Fortress. Historical Christ the King monument. From pre-Portuguese Goa through the Portuguese settling there in the 15th and 16th centuries. Its main church feast is celebrated in November. There are other smaller feasts too. The zagor is celebrated by the Christian fishing community. A *sangodd festival* to honour Saint Peter is also celebrated.

The main festival associated with Raia Church is the 'Konsache Fest' or the Feast that celebrates the first harvest. It is celebrated on August 5, every year. Such festivals indicate the agrarian lifestyle and the importance of farming in the village

As the original location of the temple dedicated to the goddess Kamakshi or Shantadurga, Raia is also thought to be noteworthy. When the temple was demolished by the Captain of Rachol, Diogo Rodrigues, the idol inside was smuggled across the river to the settlement of Shiroda. The potter who was given the task of transporting the lamp was also given the primary privilege of lighting the first lamp at Shiroda's Kamakshi temple.

Since Raia, Goa, was the original home of the skilled Daivadnya Brahmin (sonar) community, some members of the group go by the surname Raikar, which incorporates the name of the hamlet. Many of the Mando (plural mandde) form of well-known Goan Konkani song were born and raised in Raia and the surrounding villages of Curtorim and Loutolim.

To, conclude these village show predominance of Christian catholic and overseas migration has been part of Culture. Along with historical heritage, migration and its ramification is mushrooming a new cultural landscape.

CHAPTER III: OUT-MIGRATION FROM GOA: AN

OVERVIEW

3.1 Introduction

The following chapter gives a historical perspective of the out-migration of Goans over the centuries. Accordingly, the history of Goan migration can be categorised into three main phases:

a) The early initial migration (16th and 17th B.C) b) The Portuguese period c) Post liberation period

Here it is important to note that Goa, since historic times, has been the gateway for nomads, traders, conquerors, missionaries and potential job seekers and this heterogeneous cultural influx has left an indelible impression on the people of this land (Sawant, 2001). This metamorphosis has been due to influx or out fluxes of the people over the time. Therefore, the process of migration has been an integral part of Goa's cultural evolution that has evolve and changed owing to needs and circumstances (Desai, 2012)

3.2 In migration to Goa (Prehistoric to Portuguese era)

Goa since historic times has been a gateway for the nomads, traders, conquerors, missionaries, and potential job seekers Thus, the heterogeneity of cultural influx, has marked its lasting impression on the people of this land. (Sawant,2001). However, the first settlers, known as the aborigines were the tribes and semi –nomads, who in filtered Goa in the historic times and practised rudimentary agriculture (shifting agriculture) popularly known as 'Kumeri Cultivation'. Today, they are known as Velips, Gawdas and Kunbis. (Gomes, 1987). The aborigines i.e., Gaudas and Kunbis belong to Pro-Austroloid group with their own set of religious beliefs and rituals. Other settlers were Koli, Mundas, Kharvas etc. With the evidence

of antique Palaeolithic implements found at certain places in Goa shows presence of prehistoric man in Goa (Gomes, 1987). However, the first recorded migration of the Aryan population had substantial effect on population, language and the culture of the local aborigines' inhabitant of the Kokan region. They worked to clear forest and cultivate the land Thus, initiating 'Village communes' where village land was cultivated and profit was shared by all villagers. The Khazan lands (tidal riverine flats) are most fertile Thus, the prosperity of the village depends upon production from these lands. This led to the birth of 'Comunidade' (Pereira, 1973). Most of the people speak Konkani in Goa which is an Indo-Aryan language showing the presence of Aryans in Goa but along it also shows traces of Dravidian in their rituals and customs (Vernekar, 2000).

Around 250 B.C. the traces of Mauryan rule of Ashoka were found in Goa. They were followed by the Gouda Saraswat Brahmin (GSB). Prior to the arrival of the Saraswat's, the Chitpavan Brahmins, on their way to the South, set foot in Goa. There is a popular legend related to the origin and the time of arrival of the Gaud Saraswat Brahmins (GSB) in Goa Their migration into the Konkan has kept an impression on the high culture, religion and economy of the Goan region (Thakker, 2015). According to M.N. Pearson "Goa had always, even in pre-Portuguese times, been open to the Arabian Sea and its littoral".

Following the migration of the Vedic Hindu societies, the Muslim Arab commercial traders also migrate to Goa and established their society, administration, and economic relation in Goa and establish commercial centers through which their international products were transported. Subsequently, the Portuguese community migrated to Goa in 1510 and established its cultural administration and commercial Endeavour (Russell-Wood, 1998).

In brief, Goa has been abode to various communities and people i.e., Hindus, Muslim and Christians, who came as invaders, missionaries, traders and settlers. This evolved the cultural landscape of Goa which stands as a testimony even to this date.

3.3 Introductory note on outmigration from Goa

With the arrival of Portuguese, commenced the recorded history of outmigration. Forced or voluntary migration became an integral part of Goas history where in people migrated across different geographical milieu. As one turns the pages of history, these migrations across the countries for more than four decades of Portuguese regime has been attributed to forcible conversion, Economic crisis, levy of heavy taxes and patronage by the Portuguese. The arrival of the Portuguese led to Goans becoming a migrating society (Gracias, 2000). The rise of the Christian population has resulting primarily from the conversion of Hindus (Dikshit, 1986) Goa was the first region in the non-western world to be exposed to Western culture and values at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Thus, the influence of Christianity western education and cultural syncretism endowed the Goans with an inclusive identity and facilitated their migration to western world. This exposed Goans to new and different Western cultures (Rebello, 2014). Migration began as a result of declining Goans economy, which under Portuguese rule could not provide adequate employment for Goa's population. Therefore, there were voluntary as well as forced migrations to fulfil economic needs. Christian Goans had a higher geographical and occupational mobility, because of their easy adaptability to any environment, their cultural openness and liberal attitude (NRI, 2008).

3.4 Initial phase (16th and 17th Century)

Goa came under Portuguese annexation in 1510 which lasted for 450 years (1510-1961). These conquests were in phases. The coastal midland talukas (Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete, and Marmugao) were conquered in the first phase (1510-1545 A.D.) and therefore, known as the 'old conquest' and after almost 200 years later other talukas were annexed. These talukas are called 'New conquest'. Thus, Goa became the administrative, trading, and, ecclesiastical headquarters of the Portuguese Estado Da India from the early 16th century. The traditional occupation of old conquest was subsistence farming. But due to downfall in traditional occupations, heavy taxation and stagnant economy compelled youth to out-migrate to British India, Afro-Asian countries and other parts of the world crossing international boundaries. Thus, the prime feature of international migration was initially to meet short term Goals of economic necessities (Sawant, Naik , & Sapkale , 2006). The Portuguese created very few job opportunities for the locals and hence substantial Goan population started migrating to the Afro Asian countries where Portuguese had their colonies

During 16th and 17th centuries, Goans migrated primarily to the neighbouring kingdoms. It was Christianisation of some parts of Goa and the religious policy of the Portuguese drove Goans away from Goa (Gracias, 2000). The intense missionary activity led the local Hindu population to convert to Christianity in large numbers. Many Hindus resisted conversion and migrated to the neighbouring regions of Karwar, Belgaum, Mangalore, during the period of mass conversion movement initiated in the 1540 (NRI, 2008). New converts who fled to escape the fervour of the Holy Inquisition founded in the sixteenth century followed these Goans. A number of well to do Hindus settled in the neighbouring regions due to religious intolerance wherein Portuguese imposed restrictions on public celebration of the Hindu religious riots and other functions of the

Hindus (Gracias, 2000). Thus, migration was preferred to abandoning traditional, religious and cultural practices.

Further Gracias (2000) states Goans migrated also to the neighbouring kingdoms to escape making payment to the State by way of taxes. Insecurity caused by the Dutch blockade, threats from neighbouring rulers and repeated attacks of epidemics were also responsible for migration in the early centuries of the Portuguese rule (Gracias, 2000). Christians from Goa eventually fled to distant lands. According to the existing literature, they travelled to Portugal, East Africa, Timor, and Brazil. Goa had a vast trade with the Gulf region – Ormuz, Muscat and other places. (Gracias, 2000)

The Christian Goans adopted the Portuguese maritime heritage as a result of the high number of Portuguese seamen who perished in the tropics. In the Indian Ocean, they travelled on Portuguese ships to the Far East, Africa, Brazil, and Europe. (NRI, 2008).

Numerically, overseas migration was just a began in the early centuries of Portuguese rule in Goa. For a fact, roughly 48 Goans emigrated to Portugal in the eighteenth century to acquire further studies at the of Coimbra in medicine, law, and theology (Portugal). Goa began conducting business with Mozambique, Zanzibar, and East Africa in the seventeenth century. This exacerbated the flow of migrants of Goan origin residing in British India (Keyes, 1979) Christians constituted the majority of the early sea exodus. Hindu migration was restricted by customs, tradition, religion, and dietary preferences. (Gracias, 2000). From 1910, Portuguese Law mandated secular education and from then on many Hindus availed of education in Portuguese medium and got educated, subsequently emigrating to Mozambique, Angola and Macao (NRI, 2008).

3.5 Second phase (Portuguese period)

In the second phase (Nineteenth and first half of the Twentieth century) Goans migrated in large numbers, and the flow was in two directions –A) British India and B) Africa.

A). How did Goans affiliate to Britishers? The first point of contact was during the French revolution and Napoleonic war, the British ship was anchored and Goans worked on these ships. (Keyes, 1979). When anchored ships left the shores of Goa, Goans also left with the ships. Subsequently Anglo-Portuguese Treaty, the British took the responsibility of building railways linking Goa with the rest of India, which improved the means of communication and transport and made travelling easy and fast. In addition, high cost of living, unemployment, better job opportunities abroad, social problems and lack of educational facilities were some of the factors that forced Goans to migrate (Gracias, 2000).

In India, Goans migrated primarily to Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Nagpur Ajmer and Pune as in Africa they concentrated around East Africa and Portuguese. A large number of Goans worked also as ship hands, sailors, stewards and cooks in passenger and cargo ship liners. Thus, began a steady outflow of semi skilled and skilled labour force (Gracias, 2000).

A major wave of migration from Goa began in 1830, initially towards British India in response to growing demand for labour in cities like Bombay and Poona (Tumbe, 2018). Goans had an added advantage as they were westernized and academically qualified. The British rely and provide recruitments in education, administrative and health sectors. Further the construction of Western Indian Portuguese Railway in 19th century provided additional impetus to Goans especially from old conquest to migrate and settle in Hubli, Mumbai, Belgaum and Pune (Gracias, 2000).

B). The earliest documented report of Goans in Africa refers to Goan traders in Portuguese Mozambique in the 18th century (Cardoso, 2010). Many of them participated in the trade between Goa and Mozambique and establish large import – export business. Over the years the Goan settlement grew in Mozambique and after Mozambique gained its independence, many of the Goans went to settle in Portugal (Raymond, 1934).

In Africa, Goans were involved in pioneering work in many fields, including medicine. They came from every social class. Goans who migrated to Africa sometimes took their families or returned home to take a bride (Gracias, 2000). They did not remain in Africa permanently but rather eventually returned to raise their children in a western values and lifestyle. Initially Goans were engaged in trading business with Africa and as reported in 1921 there were 426 Goan. When British government took over the administration in East Africa, the policy was establish to employ Goans in colonial civil service and telegraph office. Similarly during the construction of Uganda Railway in 1896, Goans were employed as administrative staff for the East African Railway and Harbours. The Knowledge of Portuguese and English proved as assets. This enabled them to find employment in Africa. Immigration of Goans to Africa came to end when African colonies gained their independence in the late 1950s and in the 1960s (Gracias, 2000). Goans made a tremendous progress in cities like Lourenco, Beira, Nairobi, and Mombasa etc (Frenz M. , 2008). Similarly Goan seamen who served in World War I also migrated to Africa along with their families (NRI, 2008).

The majority of those who went to Africa were Christians. Goan Christians were more westernized than the non-Christians. They knew one or more western languages and western music. As was already mentioned, this assisted them in finding employment in Africa. Hindus were more traditional, caste bound and influenced by food restriction. Immigration of Goans to

Africa came to end when African colonies gained their independence in the late 1950s and in the 1960s (Gracias, 2000).

The Portuguese Government did not stop the flow of Goan migration. It appears that the State was in favour of such migration on account of economic conditions in Goa. The Santa Casa Da Misericordia de Goa provided funds to its members and their families who wished to migrate to Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Cabo Verde. For further studies in the disciplines of medicine, law, engineering, and other subjects, Goans also travelled to Portugal and other nations in Europe. Some stayed permanently while others returned when they had completed their studies.

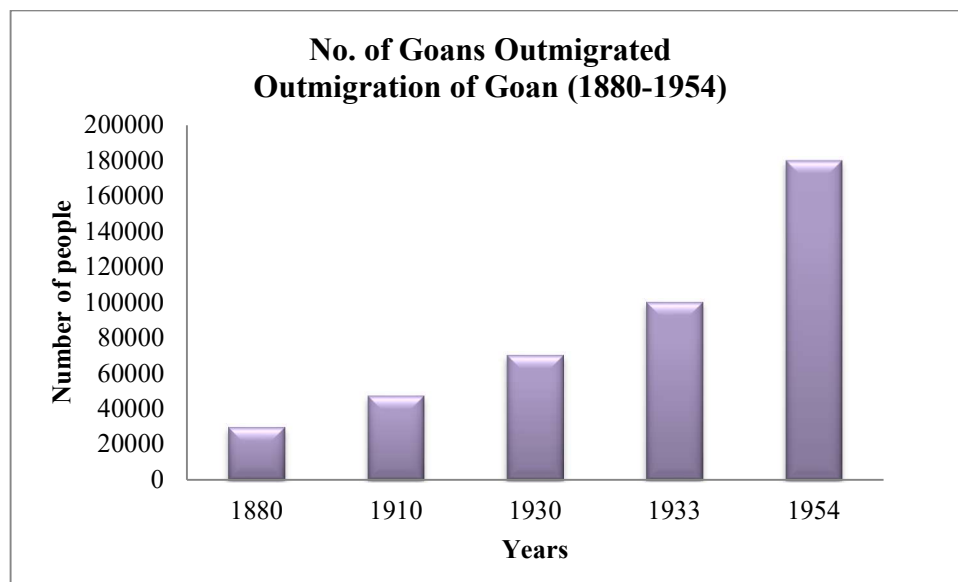


Figure 3.1.: Outmigration from Goa

Source: Gracias, Sawant, Census 1920

Numerically out- migration rose from 4 percent in 1878 to 13 percent in 1920 (Census 1920), which increased to more than 30 percent by 1957. Provincial de India Portuguese (1910) out migration were mainly the natives of Salcete, Bardez and Tiswadi comprising more than 75 percent males (Gracias, 2000) About 29,216 Goans, mostly from the Old Conquests, departed

Goa in 1880. By 1910 their number had gone up to 47,334. Later in 1930, 70,000 Goans had migrated from Goa and 55,000 had settled in British India. Soon in 1933, 100,000 Goans emigrated, of which 60,000 lived in British India. World War II created ample of employment opportunities with 10,000 illiterate Goan working India. Various events in the nineteenth and twentieth century provided impetus to the migration of Goans from Goa. According to an estimate of 1954 about 180,000 Goans were away from their home land (Gracias, 2000).

However, there was great variability at village level. For e.g., studies by Mascarenhas Keyes (1987) reveal that Moira village of Bardez taluka, in 1910 had an outmigration as high as 30 percent, while there was no recorded or documental migration from the interior New-Conquest areas. (Keyes, 1990)

From 1920, Portuguese government began levying an emigration tax on every Goan intending to leave Goa in search of employment (Moraes, 2015). Thus, living Goa became expensive and emigration to British India increased. Many moved to Belgaum, Pune and Bombay to educate their children have to English medium schools and colleges. In due course of time, with the departure of British from India in 1947 Goans lost their jobs and Thus, returned back home (Gracias, 2000)

In comparison to the deteriorating conditions in Goa, from 19th century onwards, different types of labour markets began to develop out (Keyes, 1990). In the early 19th century with the development of Bombay and do other towns and cities in the vicinity of Goa. Many new employment opportunities were created. Furthermore, Bombay as a port city, like Calcutta and Karachi provided access to jobs on steamships, which increasingly became a prominent mode of travel from the 19th century. (Keyes, 1979)

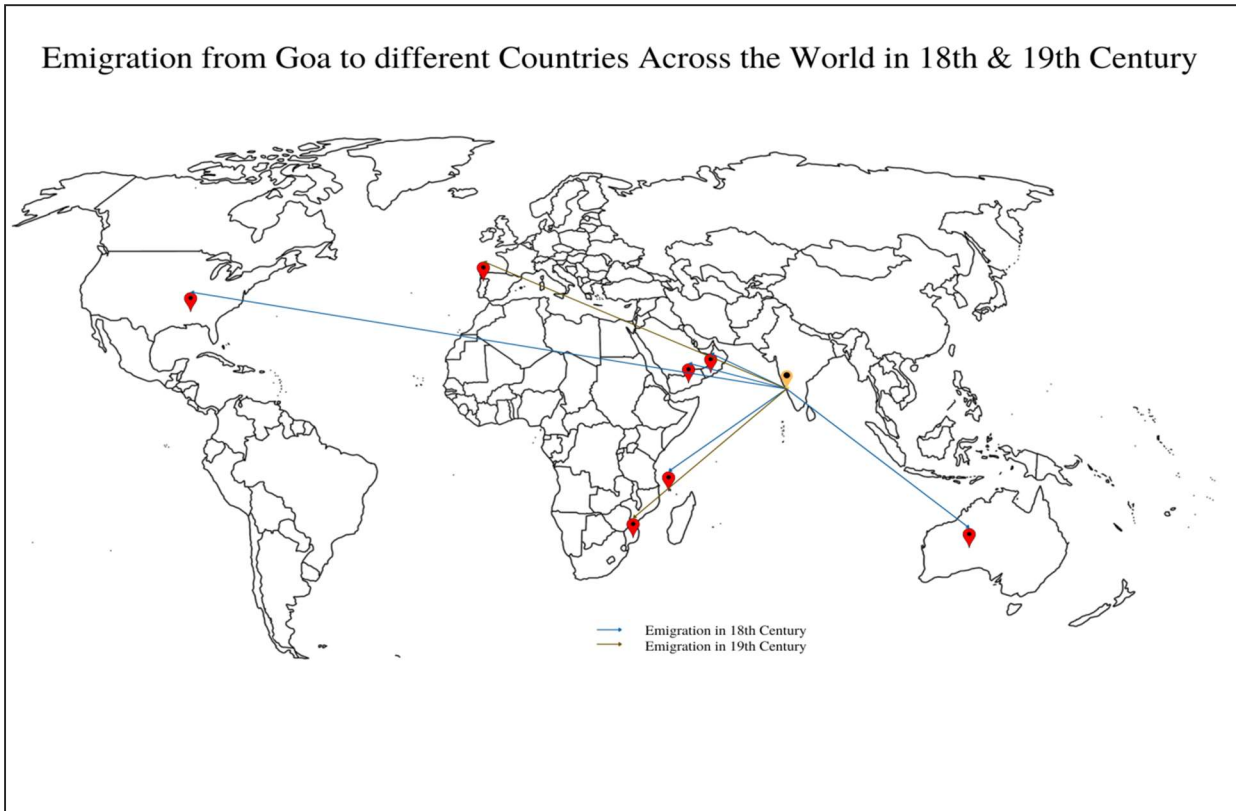


Figure 3.2.: Map showing emigration from Goa (18th and 19th Century)

A number of Goan merchants also settled in Zanzibar during the 19th century, formed part of the Goan population which also constituted of cooks and clerks who were extensively employed in government offices. (Keyes, 1979). The Goan emigration to the Portuguese Africa and other parts of the world under the British influence, including America and Australia, engrossed considerably in the 19th century, particularly during and after the world war I, it attained an enormous proportion. Apart from the Goan emigrants exercising several kinds of activity in alien lands, a sizeable volume of Goan emigration consisted of Seaman, mostly of Salcete, can be said to have begun in the 19th century (De Souza, 1976).

From the 19th era, the exodus of Goans became a regular practice, and on a larger scale to British India and even overseas. In fact, the British naval personnel found Christian Goans the right sort of persons they wanted to work for them, due to their western outlook (dress, food

habits, and social customs). This gave an exclusive monopoly to the Goans throughout the length and breadth of undivided India (Pinto,1965).

Goa had contacts with the Gulf region from early colonial period. Goans from Goa, Bombay and some parts of today's Pakistan sailed to Aden and Oman at the turn of the nineteenth and early twentieth century respectively. Early migrants to Oman worked as domestic help, musicians and tailors or were employed in the British army stationed there during World War-I. Early in the 20th century, only a significant subset of Goans emigrated to the Gulf. However, their number had gone up to 20,000 by 1954 (Gracias, 2000).

3.6 Third phase (post-liberation 1961 onwards)

The third phase of Goan migration started (1960s) in the post-liberation period and is mainly of economic nature. Following liberation until the present, the trend occurred in Goa shows exodus of young Goan man to work in the gulf countries or on international shipping lines (Weiner, 1982).

Although initially many migrants had plans to "move out," a key attribute of international migration from Goa was that it did not develop into a transient phenomenon to achieve short-term aims. (Keyes, 1990). Rather, the prospect of long term, relatively secure and better paid employment encouraged many to remain 'out' for their whole working life, returning to retire in old age. To these international migrants, these international migrants had no hope of finding a "decent career" in Goa. Handfuls were keen to quit a secured job with a stable income and move to Goa to establish a business. Investments in agriculture was not a serious option as there was very little land available for purchase and Goa then lacked infrastructure which could have encouraged the establishment of agro- based activities (Keyes, 1979)

In 1960, there were 100,000 emigrants. But by the eve of Goa's Liberation in 1961, 17 per cent of its 5.89 lakh population had migrated (Menezes-Gama, 2017). After the Portuguese left Goa (1961) many institutions of higher education were established in Goa. The graduates from these educational institutions found it difficult to secure employment in Goa, due to lack of job opportunities, low wages and competition from immigrants, Thus, compelling them to move abroad (Sawant, 2013). Another factor that boosted emigration was the timely establishment of an English teaching school in Goa. (Albuquerque, 1999). By the early 1970s there was an influx of non-Goans into Goa. People from the rest of India and mainly from the neighbouring states of south came looking for job opportunities (Gracias, 2000). This further contributed to shortage of jobs for the growing number of people at origin. Unemployed Goans and those who wished to have a better standard of life for themselves and their families turned towards the Gulf and other Western countries, Australia and New Zealand (Gracias, 2000). Many families moved their unemployed, inebriated, or errand-running sons and husbands to the Gulf in the anticipation that a strict, alcohol-free lifestyle would change them. Some use Middle East sojourn as a stepping stone towards migrating permanently to the West (Europe, USA, Canada), Australia and New Zealand (Gracias, 2000).

In 1961, when Goa was liberated and integrated with India, Goans could opt for Portuguese citizenship and moved to Portugal. Many Goans, who settled in Portugal until 1975, consisted of Lawyers, students, doctors etc. In the 1990's Goa further witnessed a remarkable exodus of young native men to the urban growing centers of Bombay, which had significant impacts on both place of origin and their resulting destination (Saunders, 2010)

The latest stream of migration occurred in year 1990, mostly of educated youth. This youth aspires for better economic opportunities and standard of living. The study conducted in 1992

shows the presence of 11,000 Goans in Portugal (Goa Migration Study, 2008). Goans are migrating to Portugal in recent decades to seek access to the larger European market. As a result of these successive waves of migration, there is today a sizeable Goan community residing in Portugal (Chandana, 1994).

From 20th century major destinations of Goan migrants to the Middle East have been Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Dubai, Sharjah and Saudi Arabia. In the first half of the twentieth century, those who went to the Gulf were from Old Conquest region of Goa, but at present, people from different parts of Goa have been migrating overseas (Gracias, 2000). In 1930, 3000 Goans worked in the Gulf regions but with the establishment of British Petroleum Companies, the number has been increased significantly. (Weiner, 1982). Initially Goans in Gulf countries were employed in offices and as domestic helpers in households. With the boon in oil in 1960- 1970 attracted thousands of Goans hence providing them with ample of job opportunities. Goans who migrated to the Gulf were referred as Kuwaitcars or Gulfies (Gracias, 2000).

Today, migration is not gender restricted. Some of the women folk accompany their husbands. A few Goan women have sporadically married natives in the Middle East and converted to Islam. A major share of male workers who migrate to the Gulf are construction related workers, including skilled workers like masons, carpenters, fitters, electricians, mechanics, while others work as drivers, site supervisors and gardeners (Gracias, 2000). With their familiarity with western music and instruments, many Goans found employment as musicians. Hotel industry employs Goans as managers, chefs, receptionists, housekeepers, room boys and waiters. According to a recent estimate, Kuwait employs 250 Goan gold artists (goldsmiths). Some Goans take up administrative and professional jobs, such as doctors, engineers and educationists

(Gracias, 2000). Similarly, major portion of remittance came from the Goan workers working in Gulf countries. In 1970s there were 50,000 Goans in Gulf countries but later the number increased to 150,000 in 1987 (NRI, 2008).

Goans have been migrated to the West countries of Europe, Canada, USA and Brazil as well as to Australia, New Zealand. Migration to the west is generally a permanent one. It is a result of socio-economic factors for better job opportunities, living conditions and educational facilities. The desire to improve one's fortune and to have a better standard of life compelled large number of Goans to migrate (Gracias, 2000).

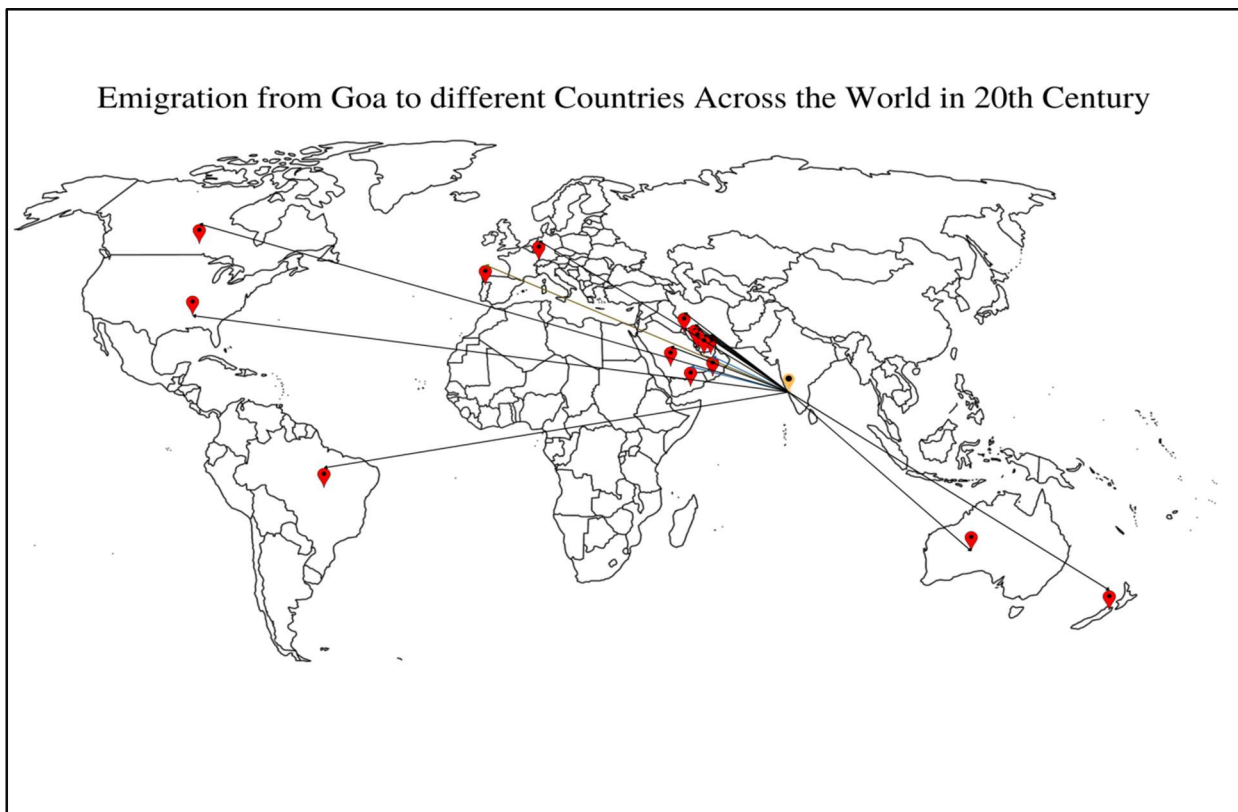


Figure 3.3.: Map showing emigration from Goa (20th Century)

Goans started emigrating to Canada in the 1960s and 90 percent of emigrants arrived during 1970. Majority of them were Christians consisting of skilled and semi-skilled workers and professionals (Goa Migration Study, 2008).

Goans living abroad have a strong attachment to his family, land and culture. Today every other family has or had a member or relative working abroad. Going on ship to work still constitutes the bulk of out-migration (Gracias, 2000).

3.7 Conclusion

Goans have migrated to western nations, which has helped to address issues with unemployment and poverty. The Goan economy has been impacted by Goans having left their families behind in Goa and sending regular remittances home. The families of migrant workers now have a higher level of lifestyle owing to remittances. A significant portion of the income is used to live opulently and to provide the children with a better education. Most of emigrant's families use their savings to invest on an apartment or built a house. The majority of immigrant families spend their savings in an apartment or a house. Some people have been using their savings to construct hotels and other types of businesses.

CHAPTER IV: TYPOLOGY OF EMIGRANT AND THEIR SPOUSES

4.1 Introduction

Most studies related to international migration are focused on mobility from one country to another and are rather descriptive than analytical. (Petersen, 1958). However, it is essential that this perspective has to be changed wherein migration has to be looked beyond numbers. Therefore, the following chapter is divided into two sections. The first section provides an overview of the profile of emigrants, focusing on various attributes like the destination of work, the purpose of migration, and the work profile. While the second section consists of a profile of the family, especially the wives, it highlights the education of wives, frequency of communication, age at marriage, etc. limited statistical data is available on the typology of the migrants at micro level Therefore, the reliance has to be shown on the primary-based household survey, and however, the findings are to be considered indicative of a general pattern.

In this sense, the Goan emigration dates back to the early centuries of the Portuguese conquest of Goa. Apart from the Goan emigrants exercising several kinds of activity in alien lands, a sizable volume of Goan emigration, which began in 19th Century, was directed towards Afro Asian countries and on ship as seamen who, mostly were from Salcete. (Boxer, 1969). Therefore, for Salcete, this is not a new phenomenon. The first generation that migrated was usually lower caste without any educational background who were ship hands, sailors, stewards, and cooks on passengers and cargo ship liners (Gracias, 2000). Initially, it was a forced migration due to heavy taxation and aspiration to improve the quality of life (D'Souza, 2009).

As stated earlier, Goan emigration from the 19th century became a regular practice. (Pinto, 2019). And this legacy continued in the 20th century in the post-liberation era of Goa, i.e., from 1961 onwards. It is purely voluntary for economic enhancement and prosperity, resulting in a remittance economy. This has resulted in bringing economic growth, social empowerment, and cultural development to their families

4.2 Section I

Migration is a complex process and it is not only about the place of origin and destination but also understanding the migrants. Therefore, this section attempts to analyze the multi-perspective of emigrants in the context of how and where emigration occurs, the reasons for emigration, employment, mode of emigration, communication frequencies, and duration of stay of migrants are highlighted.

4.2.1 Chronology of migration

Case study 1

The following case study refers to Assolna village. The first generation as per a study in the late 19th Century belongs to the low caste community (Sudir/sudra) and as toddy tappers by profession. As education was introduced in the early 20th Century. The second generation was educated till middle school in Portuguese medium. This enabled them to get employment in the Portuguese aristocratic family and also the daughter got married to a Portuguese national (known as '*Pakhlo*' in Goa) and shifted to Portugal and never returned.

In the post-liberation, with the "oil boom" in the Middle East, the males of third the generation migrated to the Middle East, firstly in Qatar and then shifted to Dubai as there was a demand for skilled and semi-skilled labourers there. The remittance was sent back mostly in terms of money, gifts like clothes, crockery, food items, etc. slowly the standards of living started

becoming higher. But then he was forced to return to India due to some legal issues.

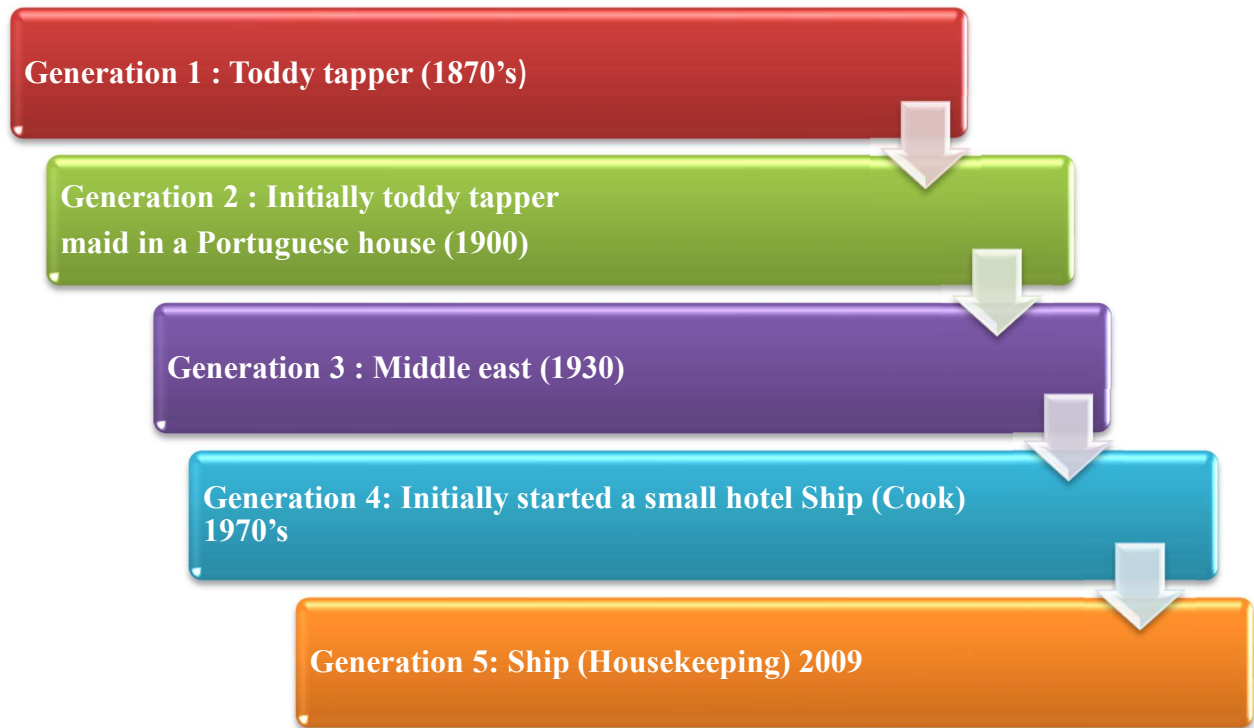


Figure 4.1: Chronology of Migration in Case Study 1

The fourth-generation male initially started with a small hotel in the village but had a financial setback and thus, both males resorted to opting for going abroad on the ship. The elder brother through friends from the same village got a job on a ship as a deck cleaner while the Second brother got a Job on the cruise ship as a cook. He had completed 10th grade with experience in the hotel as a cook. Thus, the remittance helped to cater family needs.

Thus, the male of the 5th generation male has recently moved on to ship. He completed education in logistics and shipping. While the female has got married and shifted to the United Kingdom with her husband So, Thus, he continues the legacy of overseas migration tradition in the family.

Case study 2

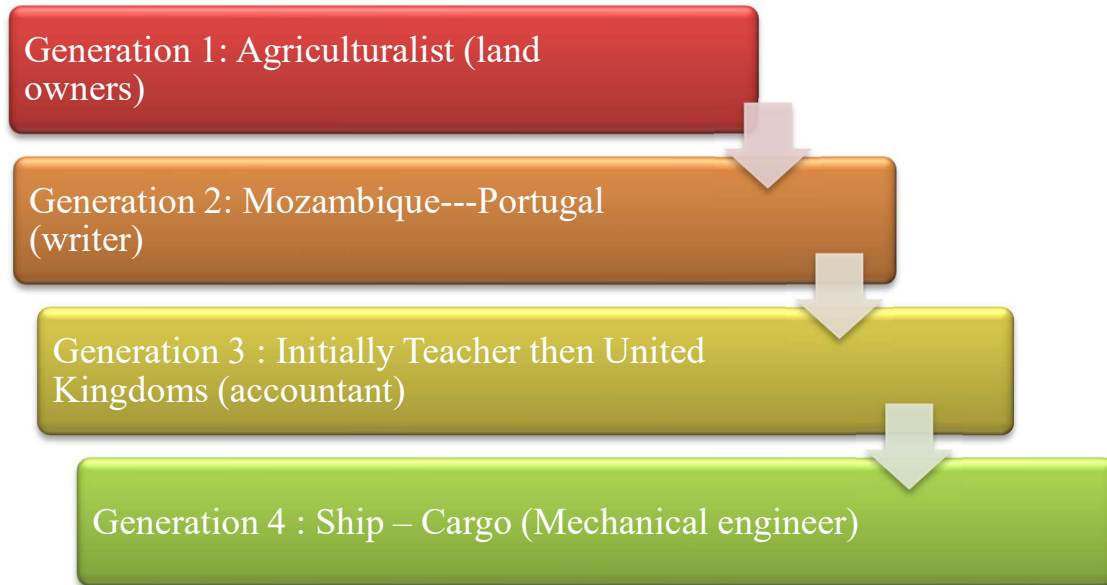


Figure 4.2: Chronology of Migration in Case Study 2

This case study refers to resident Cotta Chandor who are the landlord in the village for generations. They belong to a Brahmin Catholic Family. The head of the family was an agriculturist who was the owner of the land as well as practiced agriculture on a subsistence form. Agriculture was the basis of the economy then. The families belonging to the upper caste (Catholic Brahmins) were ‘Bhatkars’ (Landlords) and educated families in the village. Large farms were cultivated with the assistance of agricultural labourers (Munkars). The family was large of three sons and one daughter who was educated in Portuguese as the colonial regime, the medium of School instruction was Portuguese, especially in catholic dominated areas. The Portuguese patronized the Goans who were Catholics and educated in Portuguese by giving government positions and overseas postings in their colonies.

One of the males of the second generation immigrated to Portugal with a family who was a musician and his family still stays there. The Second male died Bachelor while the third one shifted to Mozambique and then to Portugal. He had studied till standard 10th in Portuguese.

He was a writer. He returns to Goa to get married at an age of 52 years. He married a girl of 19 years. The female of the family was the first bank of India employee. She left the job after marriage and shifted to Portugal with her family.

The third-generation male was a teacher. After 10th standard, he did a Diploma in education and started working as a teacher in the Government School but later at 50's age took voluntary retirement and shifted to the United Kingdom as head clerk. The spouse of the male is also a teacher who has retired recently from the parish village school. While the second male of the family had shifted to the United Kingdom with his spouse and children

While the fourth-generation male has finished mechanical engineering in Bengaluru and a diploma in shipbuilding. He is presently working as chief engineer on the ship while his spouse is a housewife. She opted to take care of her children as she has twins. She is also a post-graduate in Arts. They do not want their children to emigrate overseas rather they prefer them to migrate interstate as they will remain close to them. They say *"it looks very fascinating to work abroad or on the ship but loneliness, and emotional health gets affected immensely"* which they do not want their children to go through.

Case Study 3

In this case, the migration pattern of a single family from Curtorim village in Salcete taluka in the late 19th Century who was a farmer. Agriculture was purely subsistence and taxes levied made survival rather difficult. Later part of the 19th Century and early part of the 20th century, Goa under the Portuguese regime was going through economic constraints and therefore, migration was an alternative.

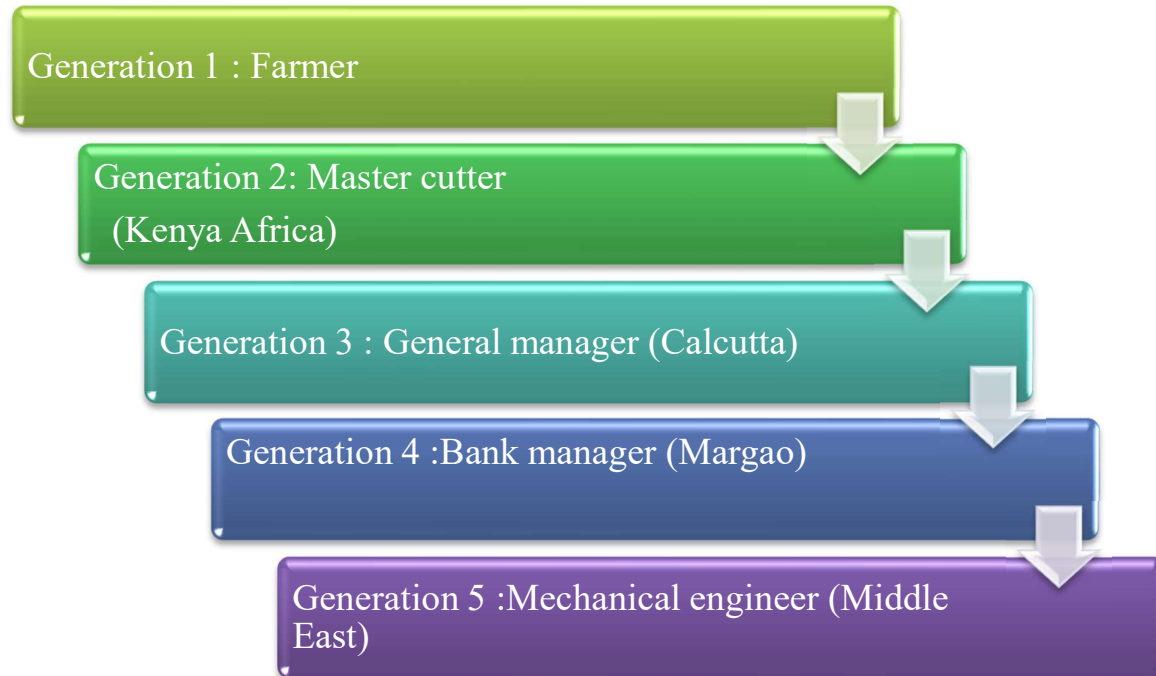


Figure 4.3: Chronology of Migration in Case Study 3

The farmer's son (second generation) was educated in Portuguese medium till High School and with considerable technical knowledge due to which he secured a job in Kenya as a master cutter under Portuguese rule. The remittance sent by him enabled the family not only to buy some coastal property in Benaulim and also helped to educate children.

The third-generation male with a graduate degree in commerce also out-migrated for employment in a company at Kolkata. He initially started as a clerk and retired as General Manager He migrated along with his family for better prospects which were not possible under Portuguese rule. His son was brought up in Calcutta and after completing his studies secured a job in the nationalized bank while both daughters were Postgraduates and migrated to Australia. After Goa's liberation, to take care of the property in Benaulim he reverted to Goa by taking a transfer to Margao. The processes did not end there. The 5th Generation male initially worked in Goa and then migrated to the Middle East. While the daughter is settled in Mumbai. Parents

are not much happy with their son's decision to outmigration abroad. Thus, this is a typical example of return migration.

4.2.2 Why do they migrate?

More than distance and time, the reason for migration is more important for human movements. The nature of these movements changes with time. Nature also changes from region to region. The nature of these movements, however, is common to all countries during different periods. This gives us various reasons for migration (Chandana, 2016). During the course of gathering information, the question that arises is why people migrate. Historically; in Goa, the foremost reason for the mass exodus was fear of conversion followed by inquisition while post-liberation people preferred to migrate due to economic benefit. Thus, there was a shift from forced to voluntary migration (Frenz, 2014).

As we know people migrate for various reasons it may be due to limited jobs or unsatisfied jobs in Goa, as they are not interested in agricultural work, to gain social status and to hold dignity in the society, and so on. According to one of the respondent, if her husband was not working abroad they wouldn't have a better living as job availabilities in Goa is less as well as the salaries also is comparatively very less.

One of the basic reasons is better economic prosperity. Most of the wives preferred that their husbands should work abroad and enhance their income rather than working in Goa and getting less salary as jobs in Goa are limited and low paid. One of the respondents stated, "*that they have attained a better lifestyle due to foreign earning and it would be difficult to lower the standard of living*". Very often, youth see other older village boys going abroad and enhancing their economic and social life, this became a motivational "trigger" for aspiring to go abroad. Various theories and models have been formulated to understand the dynamics of migration.

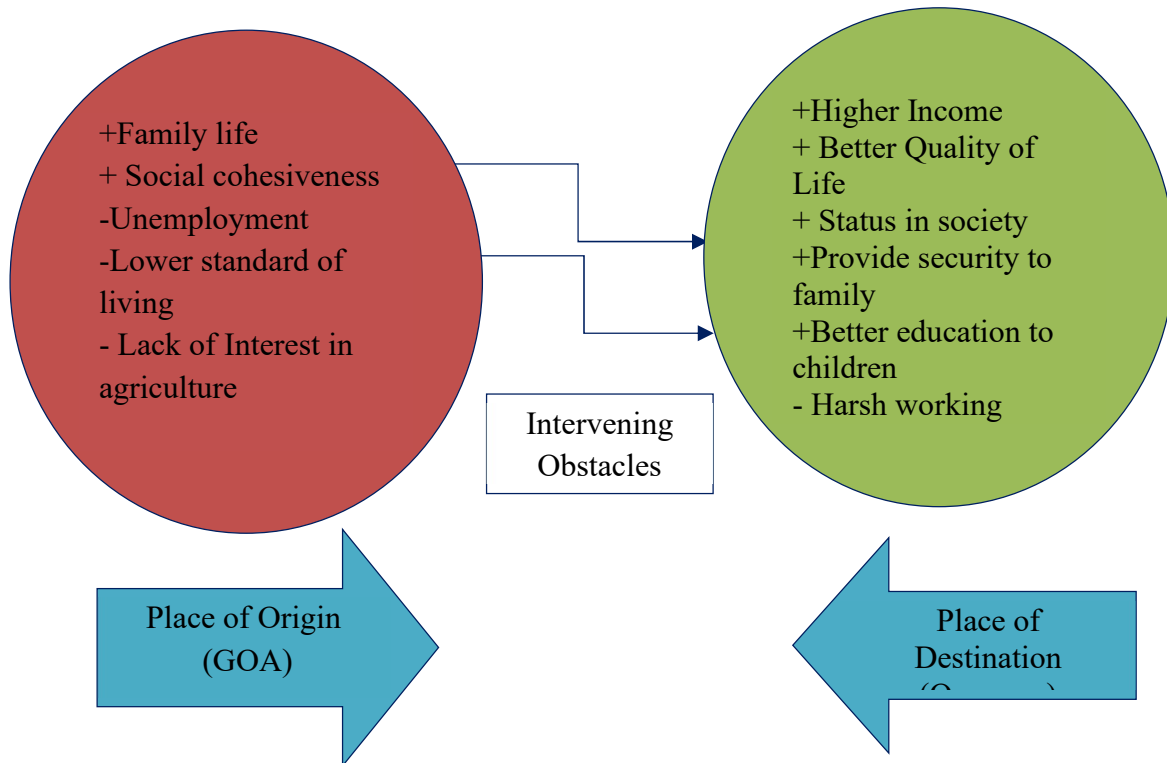
A review of sociological and demographical studies highlights various theories of migration. They are Peterson's typology of migration (1958), which focuses on five forms of migration: primitive, impelled, forced, free, mass whereas Ravenstein, law of migration emphasizes more on economic motives of migration which introspects gender distance and flow of migration; Gravitational model of migration as put forth by Scoffer discusses on intervening opportunities whereas Lee's theory of migration has discussed to understand the dynamics of place of origin and place of destination which can be aptly applied for the present research.

Todaro's model of rural urban migration encompasses a rural to urban migration that put forth economic incentives, earning differential and employment probabilities at destination wherein urban wages exceed the rural wages.

Like the earlier theory, Rossi (1955), also emphasizes rural urban migration to upscale social hierarchical status through intergenerational mobility, exchange mobility and structural mobility. After gazing all theories, it could be concluded that Todaro's and Rossi's theory are more inclined towards rural urban migration which is not the focus of present research whereas Ravenstein theory emphasizes on various dimensions of migration which are not applicable in the present trend of migration whereas Lee's theory of migration judiciously gazes the positive and negative factors enabling the decision of migration. Therefore it is felt that this theory is applicable to present research. Lee's theory enables to review and analyses of the decision of migration based on merits and demerits at the place of origin and place of destination.

Everett Lee proposed a comprehensive theory of migration in 1966. He begins his formulations with certain factors, which lead to the spatial mobility of the population in any area. **These factors are:**

- (i) Factors associated with the place of origin,
- (ii) Factors associated with the place of destination,
- (iii) Intervening obstacles, and
- (iv) Personal factors.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4.4: Push and Pull factors for the Migration in Study Area

According to Lee, each location has a unique set of favourable and negative characteristics. While positive factors are the circumstances that act to hold people within it or attract people from other areas, negative factors tend to repel them. (Lee, 1966) In addition to these, there are factors, which remain neutral, and to which people are essentially indifferent. While the majority of the local population is impacted by some of these factors, others often have differing consequences Migration in any area is the net result of the interplay between these factors.

Lee’s pull and push migration model helped to identify the push and pull factors of emigration in these villages. As observed in Fig (4.4.). At the place of origin, the negative factors are more

like unemployment, a Lower standard of living, Lack of Interest in agriculture which compelled them to emigrate. One of the wives stated that *“My husband experienced the loss for two years in agriculture owing to late rains soon after marriage. If he had not worked abroad, we would have been battling for a one-time food. He was the sole earner for a six-member family Thus, he chose to opt to work on the ship”*. Thus, to take care of family and other issues most of them emigrate. At the place of destination, the positive factors are more like Higher Income, Better Quality of Life, and Status in society which attracts them to work overseas. One of the respondents also says that *“As the husband works abroad, it has raised the lifestyle of the family.”*

4.2.3 Where do they migrate?

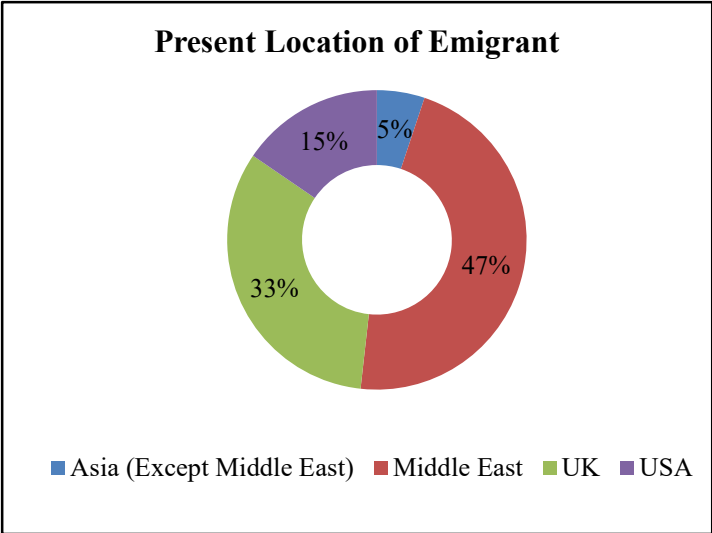
The early international migrants were not drawn from particular social strata. But they were an inspiration to others by their success because they effectively served as a reference group. But the early migrants served as pace-setters and their letters and periodic visits to their villages provided opportunities to experience the virtues of the new life, thus, producing powerful stimuli to the migration of peers and juniors. (Keyes, 1979). Yet another factor could be changing the built landscape, as youth witness the uprise of modern houses and amenities due to remittance, it becomes “mindset”, if you go abroad you make a better living.

In this context, broadly two locations are working abroad: Continental (Land) and Maritime (Sea). The term continental refers to various countries and maritime refers to personnel working on cruise liners, cargo, etc. Most of the people working abroad prefer to work as seafarers than on land. In the past, working on the ship was a matter of pride and this continues to date. As per Goa Migration Report 2009, there is a predominance of Goan males on ships

and this is prudent to this as survey the shows ¾ of the males work as seafarers on cruise lines, cargo ships, or rigs.

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4. 5: Spatial distribution of Husbands working abroad

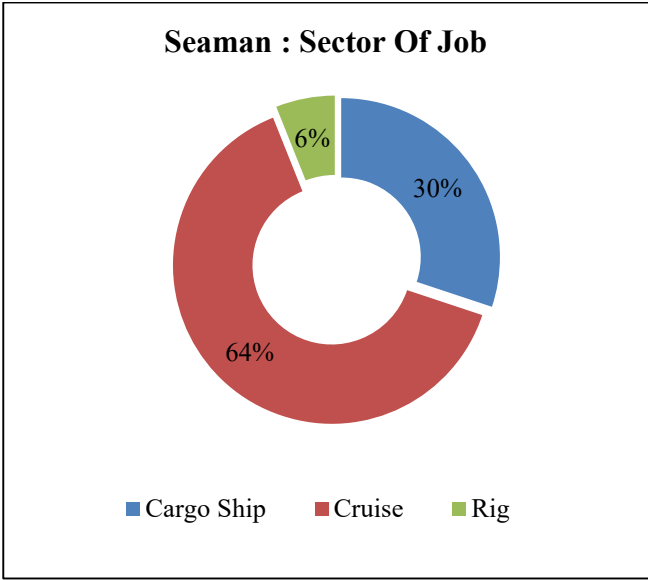


According to one of the respondent, “she preferred having her husband work on a ship as he enjoys a month's break after every four months, enabling him to spend time with his family and secondly, the salary package is also satisfying, to maintain quality of life.” the sector of job because he works for two to four months and rest of the months he is at home with his family, involved in family affairs like assisting at home or enjoying vacation. Yet another factor is though the working conditions are harsh and demand rigor, the salary package is significantly good.

According to the location of emigrants, 74 Percent of the husbands are working on ships.As a seaman, the most preferred sector of the job is a cruise with 64 percent, followed by cargo and rig with 30 and 6 percent respectively. Working as a seafarer is a matter of pride, and this trend

continues (Desai, 2012). Therefore, they are popularly known as "Shippies" in Goa.

Other 26 percent of emigrants are working on the land. Among those working on the land, the Middle East remains the preferred employment destination. Most of them prefer United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Dubai, and Saudi Arabia.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4. 6: Sectorial distribution of Husbands working on Ship

With the oil boom in the 1970s and economic opportunity in various sectors, many Goans headed toward the Middle East. (Gracias, 2000). Therefore, the most preferred place destination is the Middle East, (Fig 4.5.). There is demand for skilled and semi-skilled labourers and its preferred destination for ages. Therefore, the analysis of the educational level indicates that a substantial number of Goans opt for vocational training.

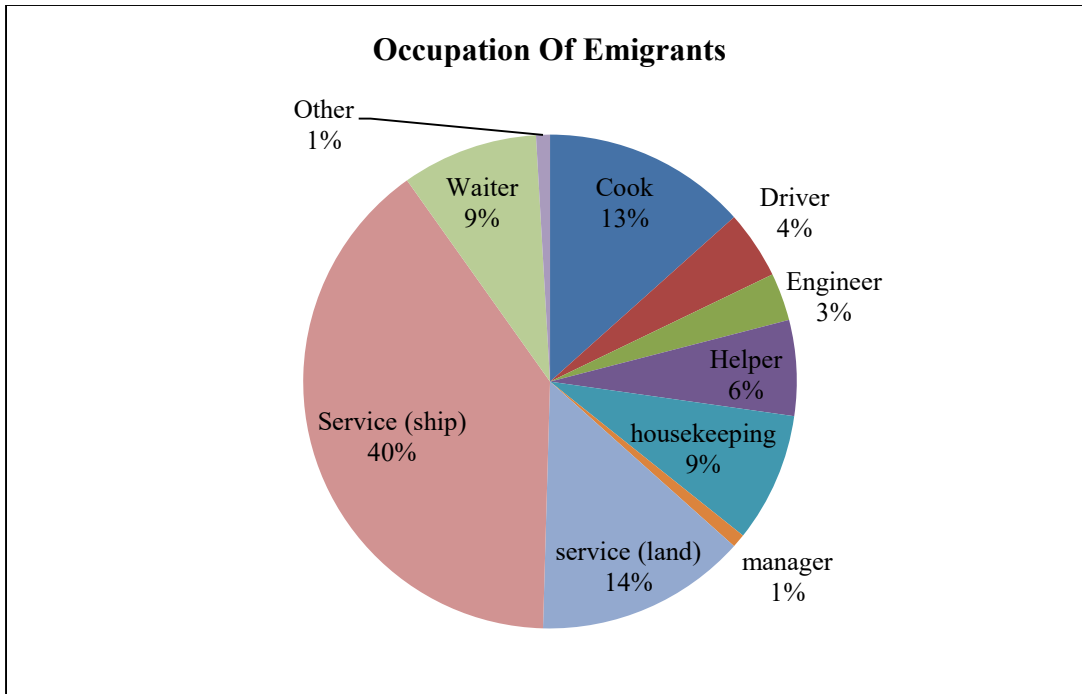
Recently, there has been an increasing trend of Goans choosing the U.K. as their destination as they hold Portuguese passports, making it more convenient to work in European. Yet another factor that can be attributed is the ease with the language and the desire to earn pounds over

Euros (Martins, 2022). The other most preferred destinations are Asia and USA. In Asia, the most preferred is South Asia like Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, etc. The recent trend seen is an emigrant migrating to Australia and Canada as these countries facilitate emigrants migrating along with family

4.2.4. What do they do?

Based on their education, skills, and experience, the emigrants perform an array of jobs for their employment. Goans since the early times have been amicable, well-mannered, honest, and professional and therefore, they are employed in service sectors. (Keyes, 1979). Those who are educated until 12th grade and acquired vocational skills, work largely as a chef, waiters, front office, housekeeping, etc. Most of the emigrants are educated till higher secondary and they take up some skill-based courses or vocational training and go on the ship for work and take up a manual and service-related job.

According to the research, the category is cook (13 percent), driver (4 percent), waiter, bartender (9 percent), helper (6 percent), engineer (3percent), housekeeping (9 percent), and service on land as well as on the ship accounts for 54 percent. The service on the ship includes Bosun, pump man, fitter, AB (able-bodied seaman), oiler, laundry staff, and buffet server while service on land includes accountant, shop cleaner, airport staff, etc.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

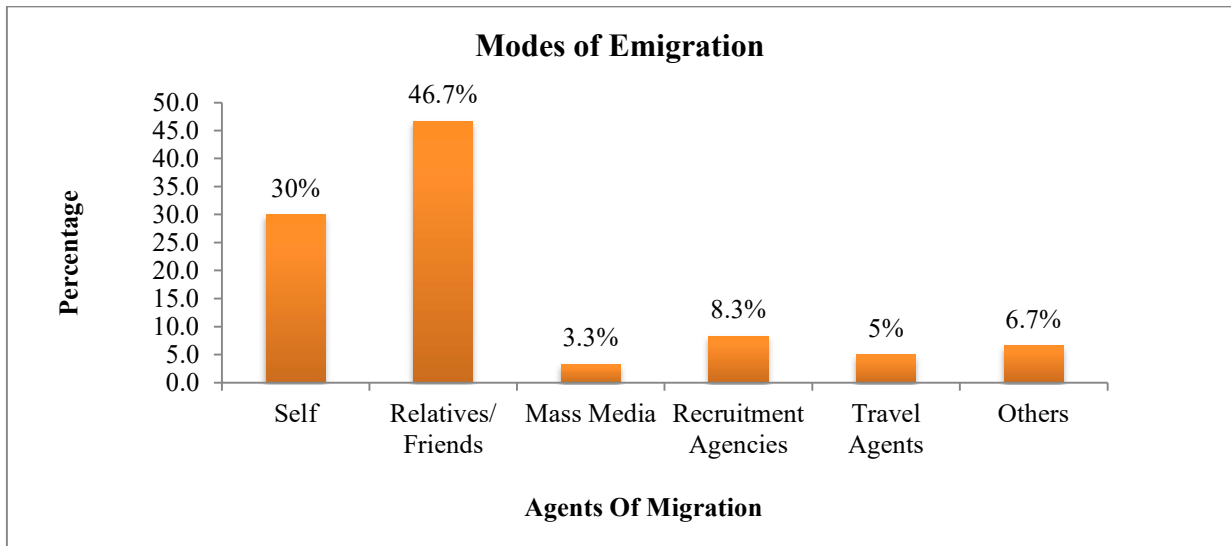
Figure 4. 7: Occupation of Emigrants

They tend to take up these jobs as their educational levels are low and at the same time this work as they earn substantially high than their counterpart in Goa. Very few emigrants are graduates with professional degrees and they take up higher-order jobs like stewards, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, and the post of Managers. The service on land includes the foreman and receptionist, and the service on Sea includes the pump-man and the storekeepers. More than 80 percent of migrants were working abroad before.

4.2.5 How do they migrate?

Emigration is a selective process among youngsters it has become a norm to migrate abroad. They went abroad through personal contacts, inspiration from friends and relatives, newspaper and online advertisements, and recruitment agencies. The visible evidence of the role of international migration in helping Goans achieve their ambitions of doing well and coming up

helped to sustain the favorable perception of migration and generate a feeling of economic and social deprivation among many people in Goa similar to these villages. All over the world, they are known for their honesty and sincerity and Therefore, Goans are employed faster than non-Goans. (Pinto, 2019)



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4. 8: Modes of Emigration

Inspiration from relatives and friends encourages juniors and peers to migrate abroad. As correctly said by one of the respondents stated, "*He always wanted to work on the ship as his father worked overseas which ensured comfort and quality of life. This couldn't have been possible working in Goa*". Nowadays, most youth dream of migrating abroad. Therefore, several institutions have been set up to offer diploma/vocational courses in hotel management, catering, bakery, ship management, electronics, etc., to these youngsters and later help in recruitment on ship or land. Less than one-tenth (8.3 percent) of emigrants departed overseas directly through recruitment agencies and another more than one-twentieth (6.7 percent) secured jobs through overseas employment exchange. While travel agencies and mass media also act as the leading

agencies in offering the job to the youth. Newspaper advertisements, Magazines, and internet-based sites are the medium through which one can migrate abroad/ overseas. Therefore, it has become a norm to migrate abroad/overseas to overcome family problems, live a life full of comfort, learn new skills, and earn a higher income. Therefore, economically and socially satisfying needs of the families in their home countries. (Sawant, 2022)

It is a trend in Goa that at least one person in the family has to be abroad. High income and better employment in the destination country are most emigrants' priorities. It enhances their standard of living and socio-economic status at their place of origin. Thus, all these people who have migrated overseas feel that migration for the job was the best decision they ever made and that it has uplifted them and also helped them to know about a different culture, languages, religions and most importantly it has led to the improvement of their social status in society. They also feel that going abroad or working overseas has enabled them to meet the demands of their children and family.

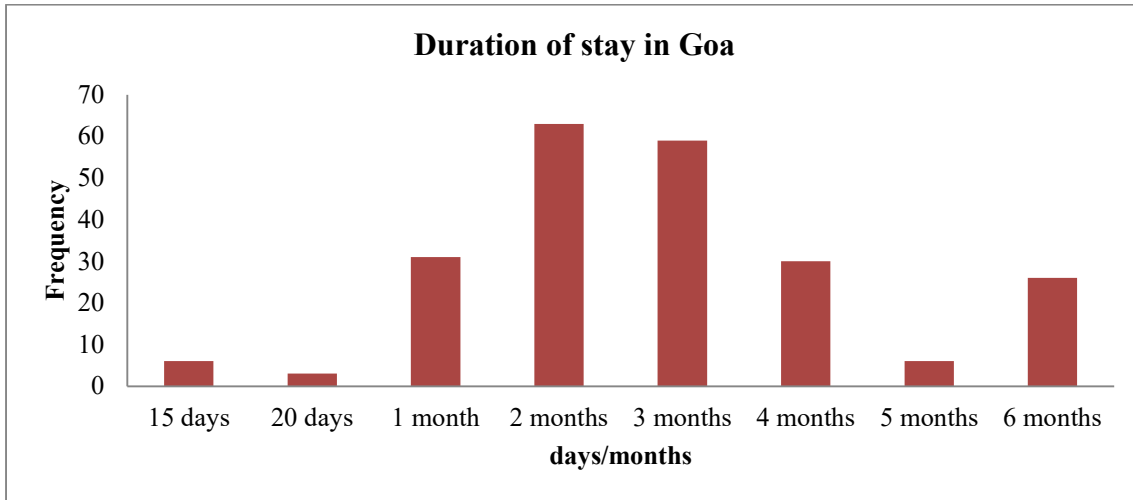
4.2.6 Other Characteristics

The other characteristics include the length of emigrants' stay as well as several visits in a year.

4.2.6.1 Duration of stay

Some emigrants migrate and stay permanently with their families. However, Goa migration is characterized as male-dominated and 'return' migration to their place of origin. and settle down with the family. Normally for seamen and those working on land the vacation period is two to three months and sometimes it varies from four to six months. Those working on the rig have 15 to 20 days' vacation 3 times a year. While on vacation they do share responsibilities and the burden of wives is a little less because they help with domestic affairs, shopping, and getting children ready for school. On average the duration of stay is 85 days (nearly three

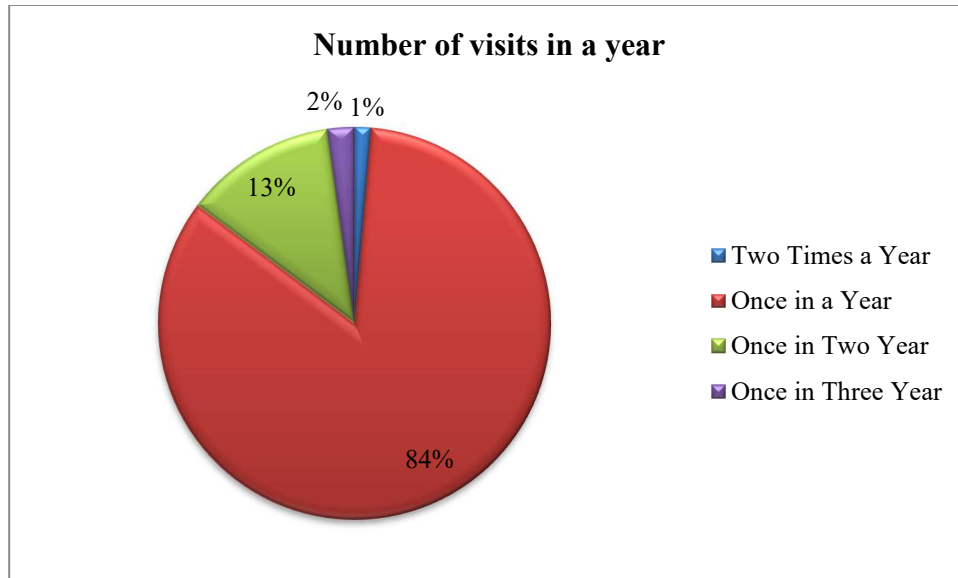
months).



Source: Survey, 2019

Figure 4. 9: Duration of Stay in Goa

There are sporadic visits and also regular visits depending upon the type of job and contract. Those working on ships, especially working on rigs are regular visitors to the village. Only 8 percent of the husband return after twice a year as the people working on cargo ships sign a contract of 5 months after which they are given a month's break before boarding on another assignment to visit their families. Almost 86 percent of husbands visit their families once a year and they are mostly working on cruise ships. Husbands working in the rig sector visit three times a year as they have tenure of two to three months. Husbands visiting once in two years are those working on land in countries like the UK, UAE, USA, and Saudi Arabia.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4. 10: Number of visits by Husband in a Year

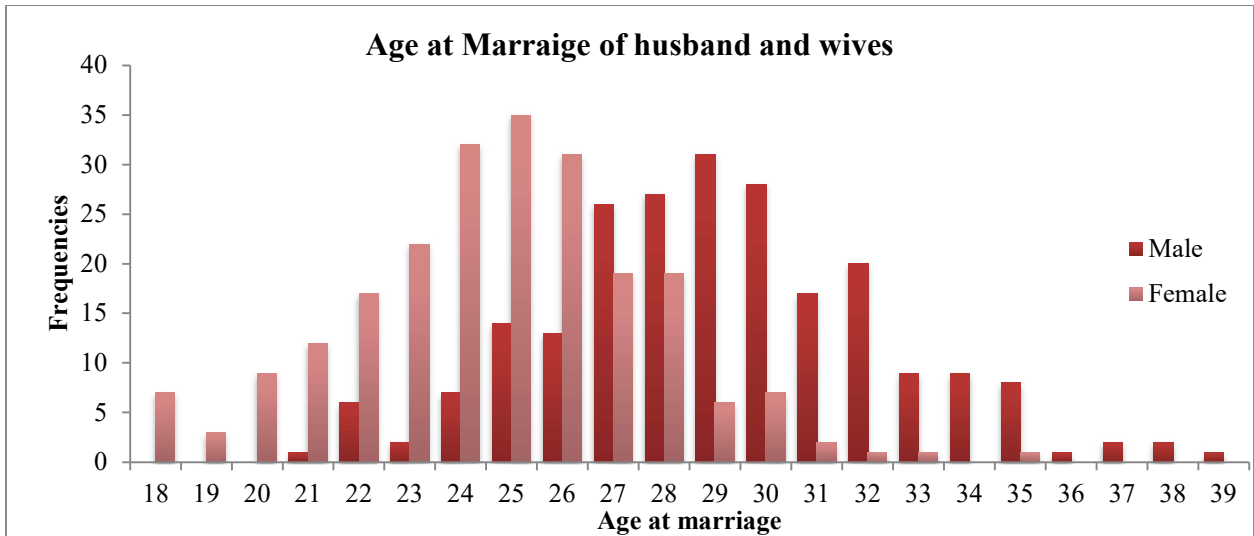
The duration of the stay is also around one month as beyond this is unpaid leave and they have to undergo the process of re-employment or contract because they don't get leave and abide by the rules put up by their respective companies or firms.

4.3 SECTION II

This section focuses on the typology of the husband (emigrant) and his spouse wherein mainly a comparison of age at marriage, educational qualification of the couple, and their interpersonal communication.

4.3.1 Age at Marriage

The mean age at marriage of husband and wives is 29 years and 25 years respectively as shown in the figure. The minimum age of marriage girls is 18 years and the maximum is 35 years.



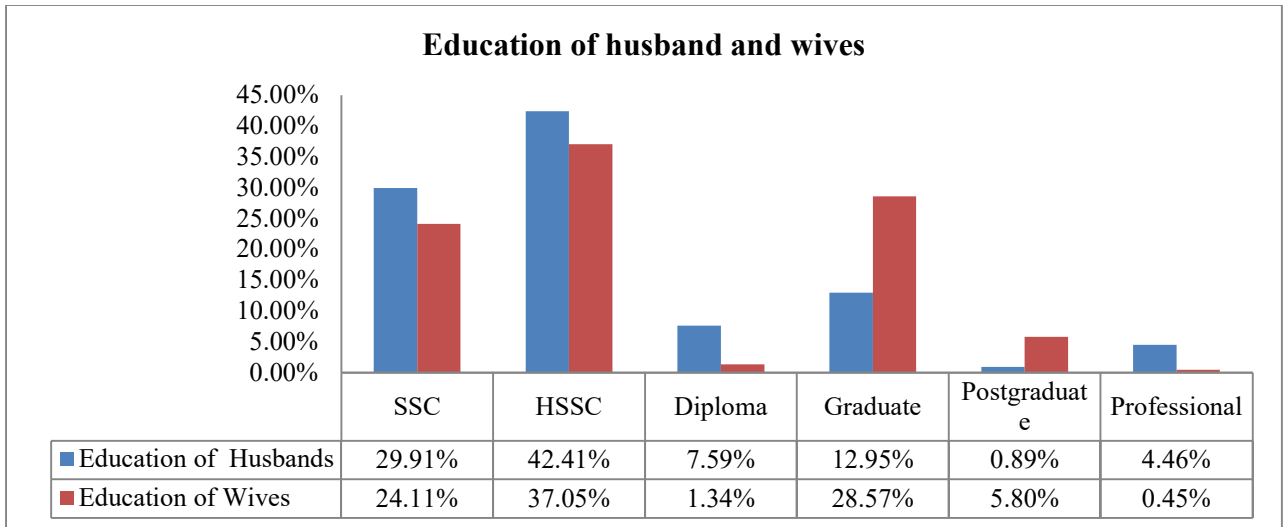
Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4.11: Age at Marriage

The minimum age of marriage for husbands is 21 years and the maximum is 39 years. The age at marriage shows significant variance. This is because the village boy prefers to migrate after finishing their SSC or HSSC and plans to marry when they are financially stable and settled with all the necessary amenities like a bungalow, automobile, landed property, and other essentials. Usually, they tend to marry after 5-6 voyages. The trend is commonly observed in the Catholics in Goa, the brother gets his sister married first and thereafter gets married.

4.3.2 Education Qualification

The occupation of any person depends on his/her level of education. As shown in figure 4.12 the emigrant's wives are more highly educated than the emigrants in these villages, most of them are graduates and they hold post-graduate degrees like M. A, M.Sc., M.Com, etc. In spite of being highly educated they remain unemployed (nearly 88 percent) as they take care of issues in the family, bringing up children in the absence of husbands and also issues related to society.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4.12: Education Qualification

Almost three-fourths of emigrants (husbands) prefer to migrate overseas or abroad after finishing their Higher Secondary School. The minimum qualification required to go abroad is SSC so most of the migrants do not intend to undertake further studies. With some vocational training, they work as chefs, waiters, bartenders, housekeepers, etc. Dismally only one-tenth percent of emigrants are graduates and only 4 percent are professionals. Those with professional degrees usually work as mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, accountants, and managers.

Thus, to check the association between Education of the Husband and Occupation of the Husband using fisher's exact test was done.

1. Cook
2. Driver
3. Engineer
4. Helper
5. House Keeping
6. Manager
7. others
8. Service (Land)
9. Service (Ship)
10. Waiter

Table: 4.1: fishers exact test

Hypothesis:

H₀: Education of Husband and Occupation of Husband are independent.

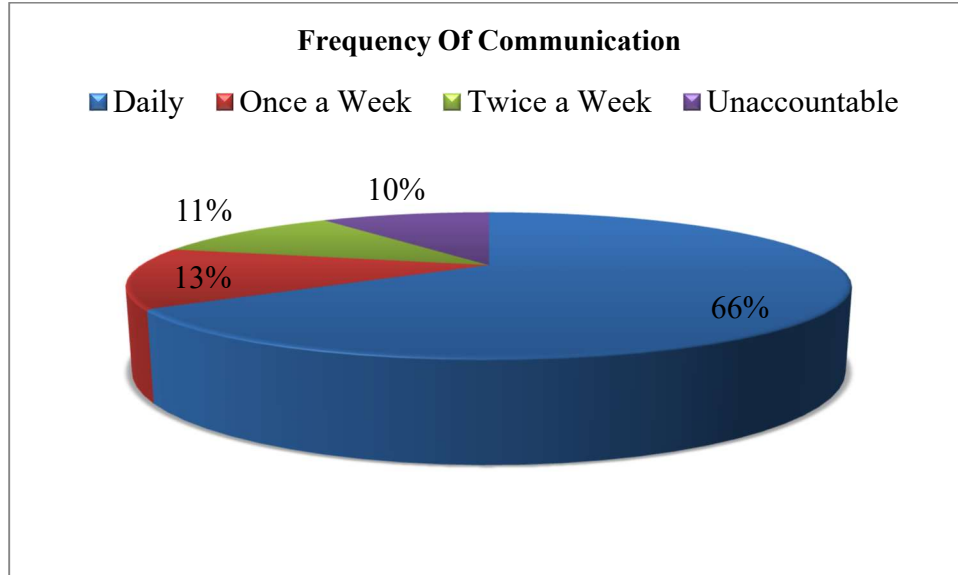
V/S

Occupation versus education of Husband	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Diploma	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	3	17
Graduate	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	11	2	29
HSSC	14	1	0	5	9	1	2	16	37	10	95
Postgraduate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Professional	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	10
Secondary	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
SSC	8	6	0	8	6	0	0	6	28	5	67
Grand Total	30	10	7	14	19	2	2	31	89	20	224

H₁: Education of Husband and Occupation of Husband are dependent.

Since the p-value = 0.0004998 which is less than $\alpha=0.05$ i.e. Reject H₀ at 5% level of significance and conclude that Education of Husband and Occupation of Husband are dependent which indicates there is correlation between education and employment For example, if an emigrant is professional or graduate then he is employed as second/first engineer.

4.3.3 Frequency of Communication



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 4.13: Frequency of communication

Almost one-third of emigrants (husbands) communicate with their spouses on daily basis. With the advancement of technology, they can communicate with their husbands through video chats that make the presence of husbands in the family. The most popular and common mode of communication is through phone calls. Wives share day-to-day experiences with their husbands. With the introduction of webcams and various applications like Skype, Viber, IMO, etc. communication has become easy, especially for those working in the maritime industry. There are some husbands whose frequency of communication is once or twice a week, and that's because of the non-availability of ports and that with no network connectivity.

4.3.4 Life cycle

The following life cycle is an outcome of the case studies, personal interviews, literature review, and research analysis. There are multiple theories of the life cycle of migration that have been formulated. Polachek S. and Horvath (1977) suggest four stages a) Short transnational

employment in the young period b) Long term immigration c) reunification of families d) community formation. (Horvath, 1977).

In the context of present research, life cycle trend has been divided into three stages: a) Pre-migration b) Migration c) post-migration

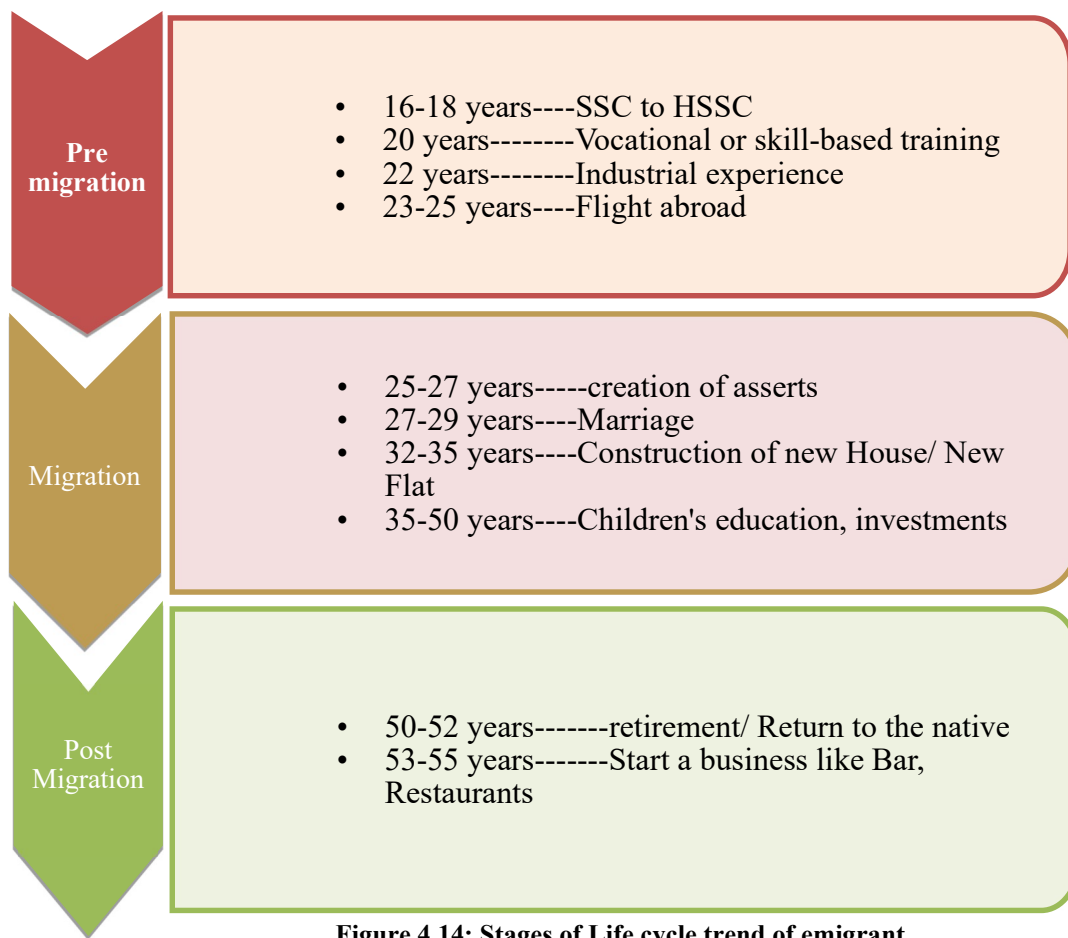


Figure 4.14: Stages of Life cycle trend of emigrant

Emigration has a common trend that is normally followed.

I] Pre-Migration Stage: - Early childhood is usual as any other child in the village but certain imprints trigger the thought of going abroad. This would be through social interaction at various events or inspiration from friends, family, etc. One of the emigrant also commented, “It was my

dream to work aboard as I was inspired by my father who was also working there.”The minimum qualification required to work abroad or on the ship is 10Th or 12Th standard. Thus, by Age of 16 years to 18 years the required education is been received. It is critical to choose a study program oriented towards employment overseas. Therefore, it is prudent to take vocational programs like hospitality management, AC repairs, maintenance, etc. By the age of 18-20 years, it’s clear that you need to seek employment abroad and therefore; vocational training coupled with work experience would assure employment abroad. Therefore, many of the boys after completion of the courses work in hotels and establishments for 2-3 years. The work experience facilitates faster spatial mobility and eligibility to seek employability. One of the respondents says *“I started working abroad at a young age, it boosted my confidence and also gave me a sense of pride as I was making good money at a very early age which was not possible if I was working in Goa”*

III] Migration Stage: Working abroad, especially on the ship has its own merits. Firstly work for a long duration and secondly, higher savings for asset building. Usually, in the first phase of the migration stage, the focus is saving to build assets. So, usually, the return is after 2 years or after two voyages visible assets are purchased like buying land, purchasing a vehicle, buying jewelry, assets like a LED Television, double door fridge, home theatre, accumulating wealth for marriage, etc. One of the respondents says *“Working abroad has raised the standard of living of my family.”* This is followed by searching for marriage proposals and eventually by 28 years, they get married and Thus, responsibilities are been added with the extension of the family. One of the respondents says that *“he has observed that people working overseas get better marriage proposals due to their financial stability.”* Another commented that *“My wife got married to me only because I was working abroad.”* Thus, slowly by age of 32-34 years, a

luxurious house is built with modern facilities and amenities. By age 35 to 50 they spend the remittance on children's education, investments, etc

III] Post-migration stage: - Emigrants normally tend to retire early mostly by age of 50-52 years. The job conditions abroad or on the ship are harsh, health conditions force them to retire at an early age. One of the respondent said, *"I retired early since I had accumulated enough money and wanted to spend as much quality time as possible with my children. Thus, started my restaurant in Colva"* Most of them are return emigrants Thus, they come back to Goa and start their own business like a bar, a restaurant, etc. Some of them resort to social evil, especially alcoholism. One of the respondent said that *"After I returned, I realized family did not respect me, Thus, I relieved all stress by drinking and slowly it has become part of my life."*

Thus over the recent years government has also formulated certain government schemes for overseas migrants. The four schemes are as follows-

- a) Emergency repatriation funds for non-resident Goans were established in 2011 and help when people are in dire straits abroad. They provide funds in order to return the mortal remains of deceased NRGs to Goa. People with serious medical conditions can also receive assistance from it. Additionally, assistance is given by covering the cost of airfare to those who lose their jobs abroad and want to return to Goa.
- b) Mhoso Gaum-Majem Goem Scheme (2016):- it was initiated as voluntary donations for development of their native places where they are born or rooted. The contribution to development projects would be infrastructure projects of public interest.
- c) Goa Card (2008) - To offer better service and quicker access from government departments. The benefits provided by government organisations, private hospitals, and hotels etc. Additionally, a one lakh Personal Accident Insurance Cover is offered

d) Welfare/Pension Scheme for Seafarers (2012)- To provide retired Goan seamen who worked in menial jobs on board financial support in the form of a gross pension of Rs. 2,500/- per month upon reaching the age of 60. On compassionate grounds, it is also given to the widows of deceased sailors.

4.4. Conclusion

Gradually, the Goan economy has transformed from primary to tertiary services under the impact of the overseas migration legacy. The topology of emigrant reveals that the emigration usually commences between the age group 20-25 years. Most of the emigrants are seafarers, while others work at significant destinations in Middle Eastern countries like Kuwait, Dubai, Oman, Saudi Arabia, etc. Nowadays, they prefer to migrate to the United Kingdom, Australia, USA for better prospects and enhance their status. Secondly, due to low education qualifications, the migrants are forced to take up low-status jobs, and most of the migrants work as waiters, room boys, stewards, cooks, etc. In contrast, a small minority work in service sectors and professional jobs. The majority of them travel abroad with the help of friends and family. Others migrate through recruitment agencies, travel agencies, and mass media. Most of the emigrants secure education till HSSC and procure a diploma course. Hence, educational levels decide the sector of employment and payments, along with years of experience in the particular employment sector.

There is a wide age difference between husbands and wives. Males get married a little later as compared to females. In terms of Education females are better educated as compared to males, and being educated with professional degrees they are unemployed and are housewives because they have to look after their families in the absence of husbands. Lastly, the interaction between the husband and wife is maintained through phone calls daily and the presence of

husbands is felt through video chats. The Life cycle of the emigrant has enabled to understand the dynamics of emigration at individual level ranging from preparing for the overseas “flight” to post retirement.

CHAPTER V: RAMIFICATION OF EMIGRATION ON FAMILIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SPOUSES

5.1 Introduction

There are various dimensions to migration of which, an important component is the emigration of male labour migration and its impact on family in general and spouses in particular at the place of origin. The most deeply affected by the migration process are women whose husbands migrate in search of work leaving them behind. (Hugo, 2000). This is owing to economic constraints, strict immigration policies, and uncertain conditions in the places they are going. (Nikolova, Graham, & Artjoms, 2018). The impact felt by those left behind, especially spouses are complex, multi-faceted, and context-specific depending on the family situation, socio-cultural disposition, and prior economic situation of the actors involved. The absence of the husbands also brings profound changes in the lives of wives staying behind by increasing their workloads. (Gulati, 1993, Ren Mu, 2011) While the positive impact is granting more decision-making power and autonomy to the wives; (Banerji, 2008, Hadi, 2001).

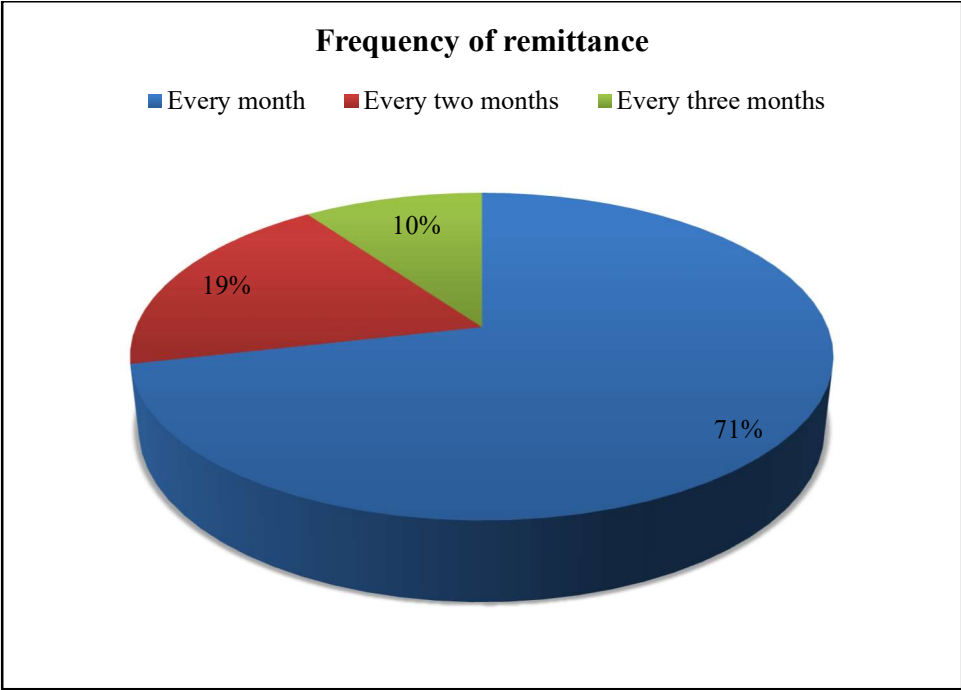
Accordingly, the focus of this chapter is to analyse the impact of migration on spouses. It includes four aspects: economic effects, social effects, psychological effects, and physiological effects.

5.2 Economic Effect

It is beyond doubt that the prime factor for emigration is economic determinant. Even Ravenstein's theory emphasis this as the prime factor. Goa emerged as "remittance economy", known as the 'Money Order Economy' centuries ago and the legacy continues. Apart from

economic benefits, it enables individuals and families a sense of freedom and ensures a quality of life. According to the survey, most of the wives are housewives and financially dependent on the husband's earnings. The remittance sent by the husband provides a better lifestyle, standard of living, and better social status in society. As per the survey, usually remittance is sent to the wives accounts and therefore she has manage the finances of the house that includes expenses children's education, in-laws' healthcare, paying bills, shopping, celebration, house maintenance etc.

Frequency of Remittance



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5.1: Frequency of Remittance

According to the survey, 71 percent of the emigrants send remittances every month and hence the wives feel comfortable taking care of the financial expenses. These are a few seamen who send the remittance every month through the NRI (Non-Resident Indian) account or send it

through a friend or colleague, who proceeds on leave to Goa.

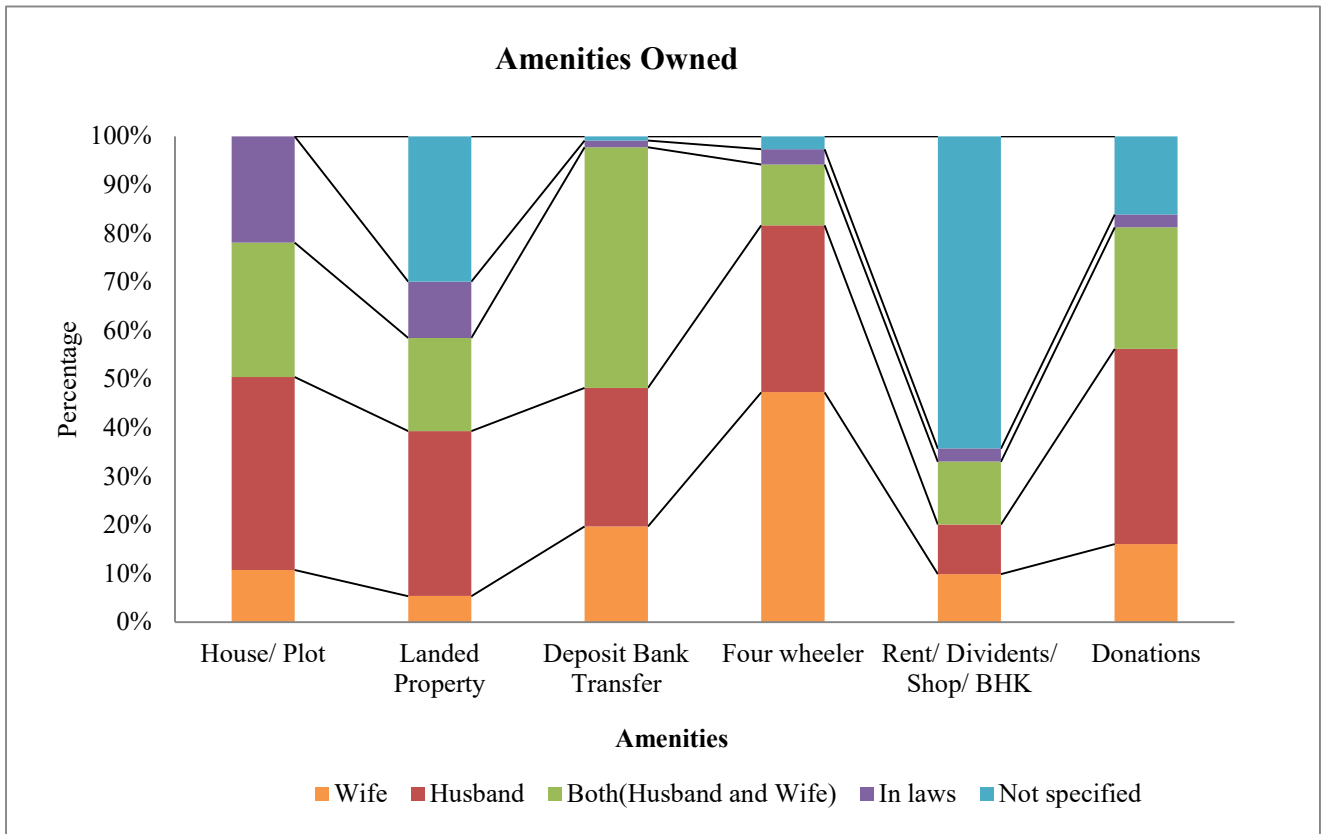
The remittance sent by the husband gives a higher status to the families, especially in the local community. The remittance is used for multiple purposes beyond just basic needs like sponsoring village events, buying a property, building and renovating the house, buying assets such as cars, electronic gadgets, etc., and donations to Church.

As per the survey, most of the wives are lonely but they are still very happy and satisfied for the fact that their husbands work abroad that guarantees higher social and economic status in the society. Most of the wives opined that most they prefer husband working abroad as in Goa there are limited job opportunities and payments are low. They consider that their husbands earn more abroad than what they could have earned being in Goa.

As most of the wives are homemakers, they need to judiciously optimise the remittances sent by their husbands and therefore, there is a greater sense of responsibility that they need to take on and also demonstrate.

Ownership of Amenities

The ownership of the amenities that were considered for the study were house/plot, landed property, bank deposits transfer, car, and rent/dividends received shop/BHK. As per the uniform civil code for the State of Goa, all static properties like land property, purchase of land, and new independent house are purchased and documented jointly, (Figure 5.2) whereas four-wheelers or two-wheelers are purchased in the name of the wives. As per the survey, most of the ownership of the vehicles is on wives' name and very few households have ownership of landed property and house/ plot in their in-law's name.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 2: Amenities Owned

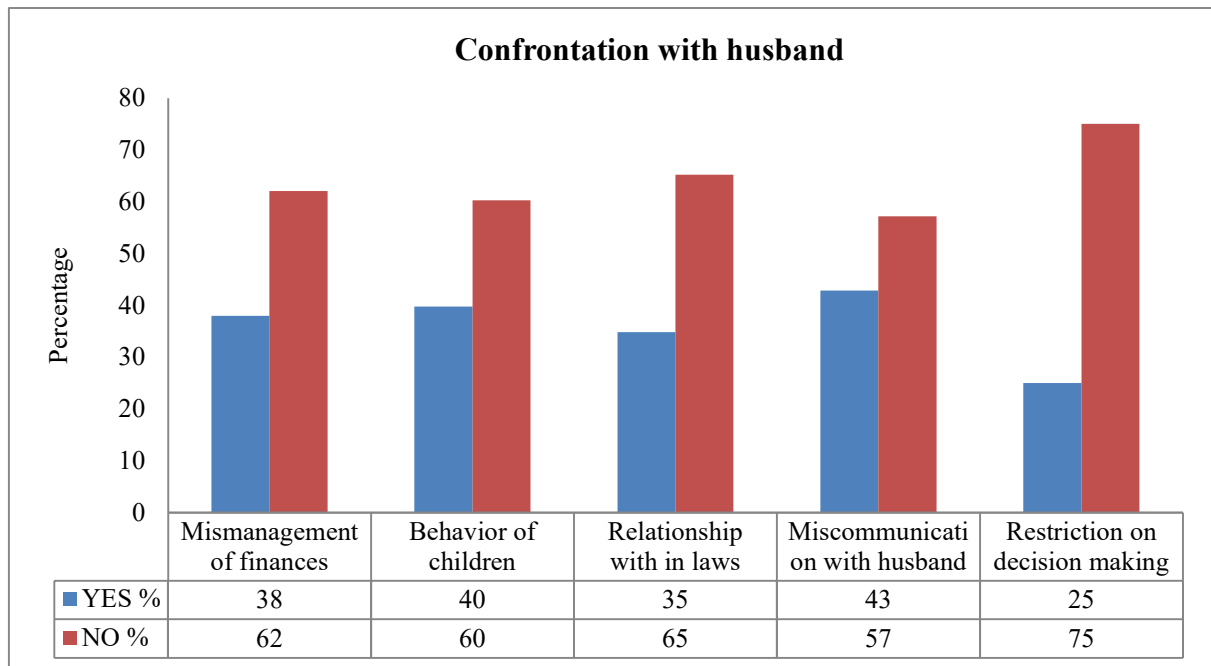
5.3 Social Effect

Social effects can be viewed from two perspectives i.e., positive and negative. In the context of the positive dimension, it gives a social standing in the community for those wives whose husbands are working abroad, irrespective of whether he is ‘Kuwaitkar’ or ‘shippie’ (Popular synonyms for those working in the Middle East or on ship). With expensive dress and jewelry of the wives worn for social function gives them a sense of pride. Whereas the flip side is in the absence of the husband, there would be communication gaps, lack of understanding, or even behavioral issues. Since the husband works abroad and he is away from home, there is a deeper sense of accountability that the wives need to showcase. This could be the in context of

management of finance, wellbeing of the family members and taking critical decisions in time of crisis.

Confrontation with husband

In the absence of the husband, the wives take on additional responsibilities of managing the domestic affairs but many a times confrontations between the husband and the wife do arise, especially regarding the behavior of their children. As a father is away from home, children have a “Social disconnect”. Father is looked upon as ‘financer’ and mother as “care taker” and ‘strict disciplinarian. In the process to reconnect, father often pampers the child. A general opinion amongst husband is that wives don’t monitor children’s behavior effectively and therefore 40% of the husbands have confrontation with their wives on this aspect (Fig. 5.3.)



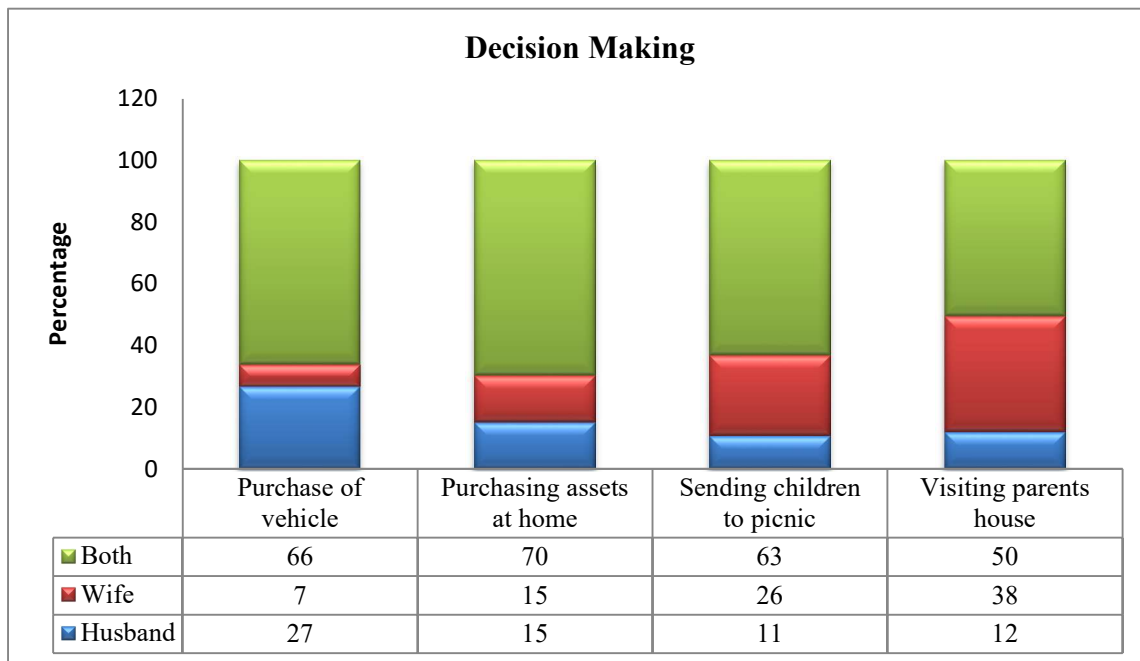
Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 3: Issues confronted by Wives with Husband

Another area of confrontation is lack of proper communication with the husband. As husbands

are not physically present at home, at times, it's difficult to explain ground realities at home and the cluelessness leads to conflicts and arguments. One of the wives said that “*when I discuss with him an issue, it is wrongly perceived and inability to clarify the same, results in conflict and misunderstanding*”. There are arguments between the couple related to relationship with the in-laws, finances and expenditure. Another major confrontation between husband and wife is freedom of decision-making wherein, one-fourth of the wives stated that they have no freedom in taking their own decision. (Fig 5.3)

Autonomy of Decision Making



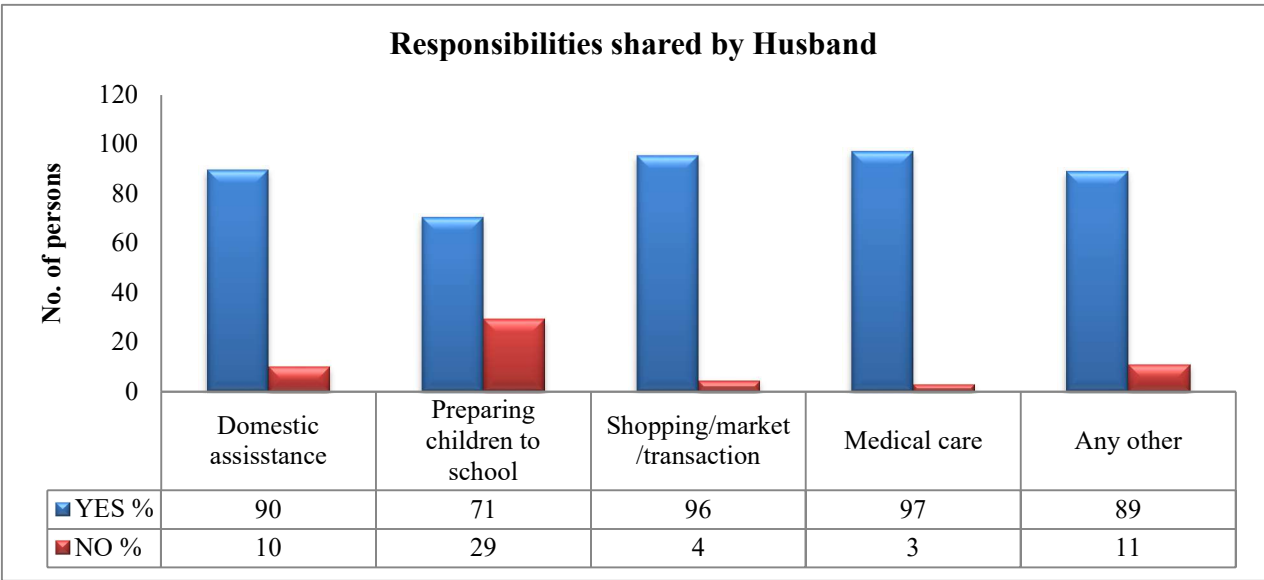
Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 4: Decision Making in Family

In the absence of the husband, the wife has greater responsibility and also accountability. She needs to be meticulous in decision-making and then manage the affairs; the husband also demands that he needs to be consulted before taking any decisions, major or minor. In the age of technology, thankfully the mobile phones have been easiest and commonly used for

communication. Wives continuously interact with husband for decision making. Invariably, most of the wives consult their husbands before taking any decisions. Therefore, there is collaborative decisions related to children, donations or purchase of any goods or assets at home, or sending children to picnic. This is validated from the responses, where largely it is indicated as jointly (Fig 5.4) But, wherein when it's about going to her parent's house the decision is made by the wives. This is indicative to the mutual respect and understanding among the couple. As per the survey, most of the fun times, outings, and picnics tend to happen when the husband is in Goa with their family.

Responsibilities shared by Husband



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 5: Responsibilities shared by Husband

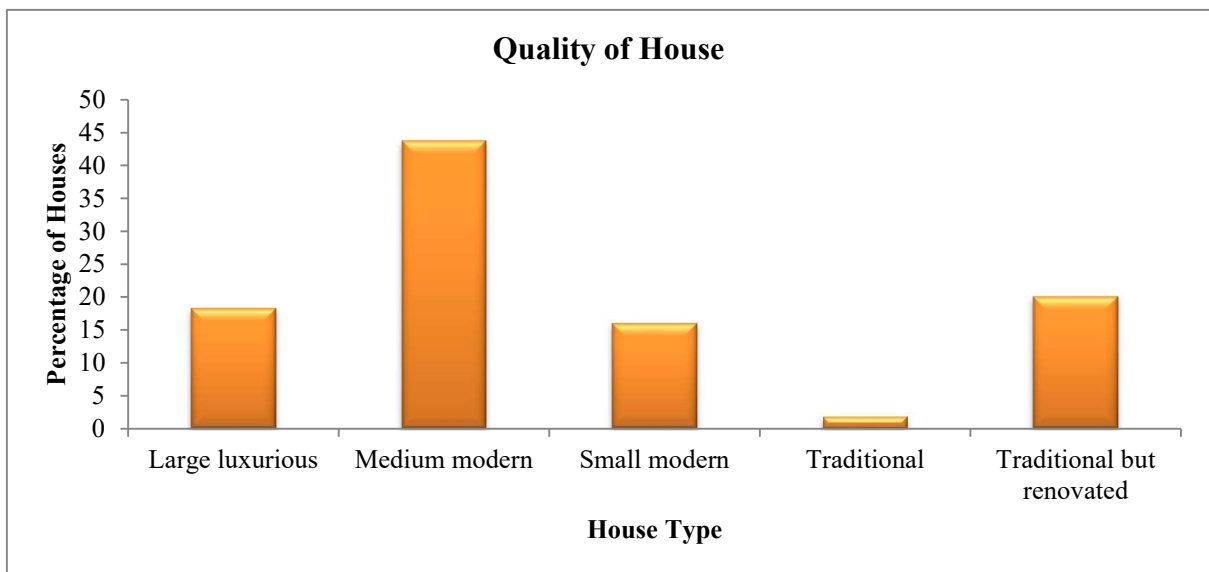
When on vacation, do husbands share the responsibility with the wives? To this, the response has been positive and encouraging. Husbands proactively participate in the daily chores of the family. (Figure 5.5.) Whether it is domestic or outdoor work, husbands take on the

responsibility.

Responsibilities such as domestic help in cleaning, cooking, dropping children to school. Apart from this, husbands do all shopping, marketing, and take medical care of the family and especially taking good care of wives and thus, act as a support system and stand as a strong pillar behind the wives. These few months when the husband is at home, wife does feel relaxed and undoubtedly, physical and psychological stress of the wife is lowered.

House Type: A symbol of status.

One of the means to showcase your status in society is to display wealth through a house, spending for social events, cars, jewelry, etc. House has been prominent feature of the village landscape, Goans working abroad keenly invest in fashionable and luxurious houses.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 6: Type of House

The classification of houses was done based on parameters like gardens, swimming pools, parking areas, balconies, rooms, halls and storerooms. The houses are divided into five categories: (a)The luxurious bungalows, designed gardens, swimming pool, spacious parking

space, three balconies, five rooms, huge halls, and storerooms, (b) The medium modern houses consisting of small gardens, small parking space, two balconies, and halls with four rooms, (c)The small modern house having a small hall, three rooms, and one balcony, (d) Renovated traditional houses consisting of small halls, two rooms, a storeroom, and a backyard, and (e) The traditional houses having small halls, at least two rooms, a small storeroom, and a backyard. Thus, most emigrants (nearly 62.0 percent) have medium modern to large luxurious houses as they spend the substantial amount of their earnings in house construction.

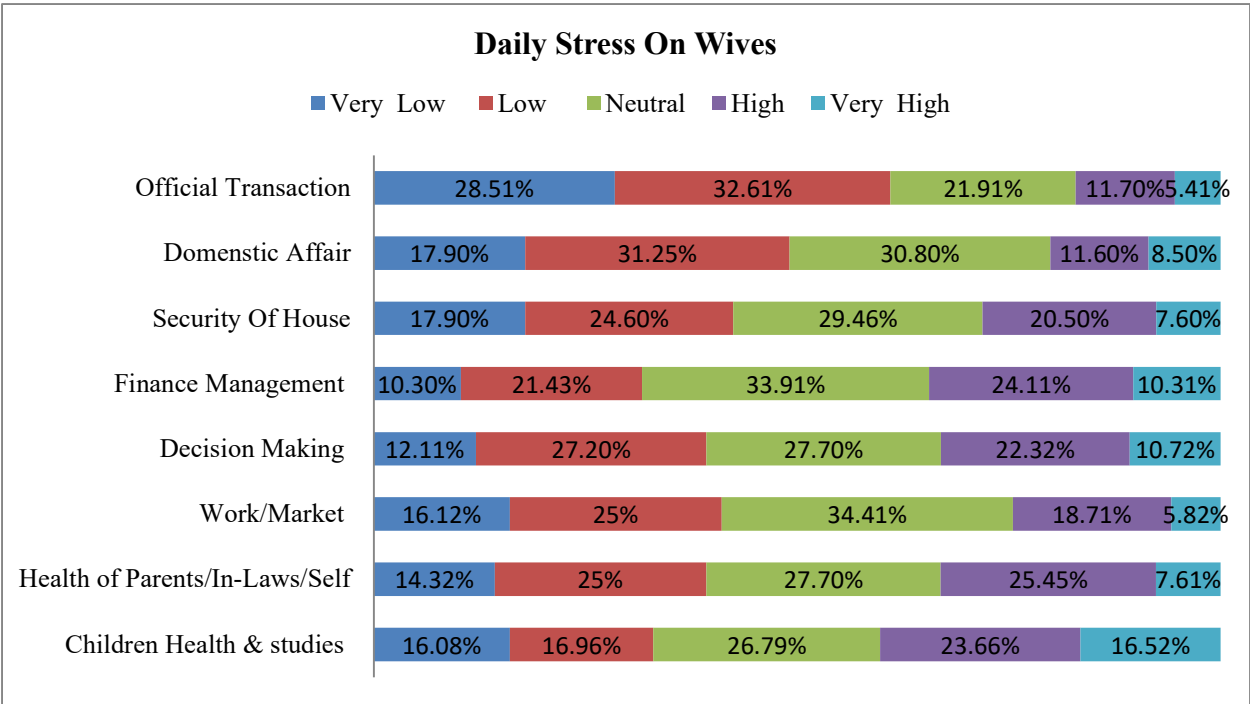
Thus, the maintenance of such houses brings immense physical pressure on the wives. Those who live in extended family, property maintenance is a manageable affair while those possessing larger property find it rather difficult. Many of the wives are also concerned of security; therefore the obvious choice is solely maintaining the house. They do not trust servants due to the current issues like murders, robberies, and kidnapping which results in the physical and the psychological stress. Amidst all these issues and stress, they have modern houses which state their status in society.

5.4 Psychological Stress

Stress is part of life, physical or psychological, which can be daily basis or seasonal. This can be due multiple factors. The focus of the research is to understand and analyze the stress the wives undergo in management of multiple tasks in the absence of their husbands. The trigger could be concern over children's health and studies, well-being of parents' or in-laws', decision-making, financial management, security of the house, attending domestic chores and official transactions. There is no denial that wives are the one who undergo more stress in midst of all her routine and unusual critical situations as she acts as ad hoc head of the family. The situation of women living as de-facto household heads is different as they live separately and run their

household independently. Spouses of nuclear family are more stressed than the wives living in extended family. With no assistance, the work 24x7 towards the family, especially when the children and parent/ in laws are dependent.

Based on the above discussion, analyses have been undertaken of gauge the level of stress i.e daily and seasonal. The basis of daily stress is the diurnal life cycle of the women that may include financial transaction, domestic affairs etc.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 7: Daily stress on Wives

A cursory glance at the stress level ranging from very low to very high indicates that children’s health and studies is the key stressor. The mean score is 3.07. There is a constant nagging by the husband too about children’s performance in examinations or it would be upbringing as ideal children. Forty per cent of the female respondents have indicated high to very high stress in the aspect (Fig 5. 7)

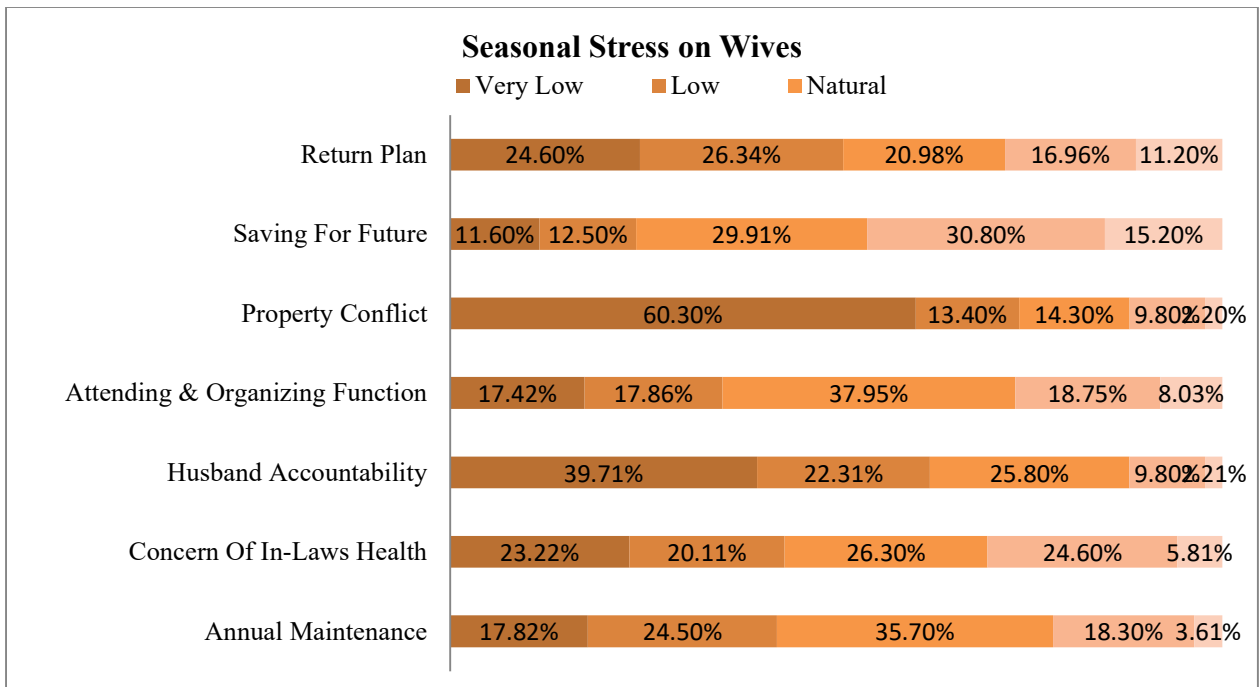
The second area of concern that set off stress is the well-being of the parents/in laws and own self. Obviously in the absence of the husband, the wife as the d facto head of the family takes the ownership of wellness of the family. The mean score of 2.90 indicates that stress is on the higher side. Yet another area of intense stress on daily basis is the decision making and financial management. In both the cases, there is high accountability and therefore is obviously the stress aggravator. 1/3 of the women seem to undergo high to very high stress. Actually, financial management ranks second in stress indicator with mean score of 3.05 (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1 : Mean score of daily stress on wives

Stress on Wives	Mean Score
Children's Health & studies	3.07
Health of Parents/In-Laws/own Self	2.90
Work/Market	2.79
Decision Making	2.95
Finance Management	3.04
Security Of House	2.78
Domestic Affair	2.65
Official Transaction	2.33

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Seasonal stress is cyclic and periodic, for example celebration at home, be it birthday or Christmas celebration. In absence of the husband the woman of the house has to manage all the logistics and finances.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 8: Seasonal Stress on wives

Amongst all the pointers of Seasonal stress, saving for the future is the foremost concern and worry. A mean score of 3.25 (Table 5.2), more than half of the wives undergo high to very high stress. (Fig 5.8) The other areas of concern and worry are annual maintenance of the property, health, the concern of in-laws, saving for the future, attending functions, and insecurity regarding the return plans of the husband along with saving for the future. As an emigrant is all alone abroad so he goes through a lot of psychological, and physical problems which may force him to come back. As wives are housewives if the husband plans to return then it creates a lot of problems for the family as there is no bread earner in the family except him.

Table 5.2: Mean Score of Seasonal Stress on Wives

Stress on Wives	Mean Score

Annual maintenance	2.65
concern of in-laws health	2.69
husband accountability	2.12
Attending and organizing function	2.82
Property conflict	1.80
Saving for future	3.25
Return plan	2.63
Annual maintenance	2.65

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

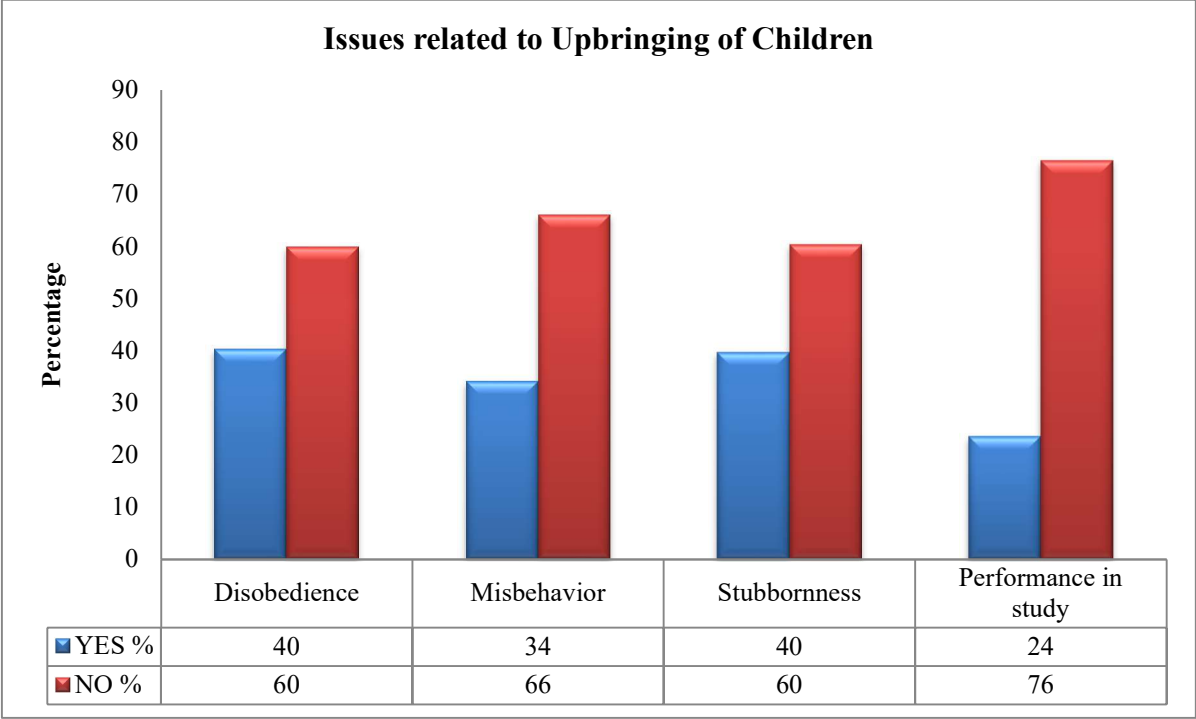
Whenever, the husband is on the vacation, the expenses escalate as he spends generously on Picnics, parties, and celebrations. Thus, the ultimate resultant is the saving balance dry up within a month or so.

There is constant concern of health of parents\ in-laws and children. More so, the wives are the ad hoc head of the family. This is just above the mean score (Table 5.2) but any event, be it Christmas or birthday of the child or marriage in the family, the wives feel extremely stress as there is intense engagement for planning and execution. Therefore, the mean score is 2.82.

The daily stress level goes hand in hand in case of concern for the children's health and studies become a major factor of stress as wives play both the major role of father and mother of the child. Decision-making also gives stress as she cannot concern anyone and if the decision goes wrong then it would create a lot of issues.

Upbringing of children

Upbringing children is not a concern by a tedious task. As a parent, you are hooked up to their well-being. This becomes more complex when single handily, mothers have to manage the children.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 9: Problem faced by wives in upbringing children

As a mother, the wife has to undergo pressure whereas a wife of migrants has more pressure because she plays the role of father as well as of mother. Most of the mothers complain that they feel more stressed when it comes to their children. According to them, 30- 35% of mother complains about their children being more stubborn, disobedient, and sometimes misbehaving. One of the reasons they say is because their father is abroad, they tend to have less attachment to him so sometimes children tend to disobey their father. Some mothers said that whenever the husband is around the child is more stubborn as his father listens to all his unnecessary demands

to compensate for his absence. Most of the mothers agree to the fact that there is no difference in the performance of their children’s studies even though their father is abroad

Concerns about various issues

Beyond daily and seasonal concerns, there are multiple issues that psychologically captivate the wives.

Table 5. 3: Concern about Various Issues

Issues	Rank	Mean Score
Concern of the future	1	6.78
Financial management	2	5.51
Health concern	3	4.86
Loneliness	4	4.45
Domestic affairs	5	4.31
Personal growth	6	4.13
socializing	7	4.01
Relation with others	8	3.75
planning events	9	3.73
Relationship with husband	10	3.5

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

One of the foremost and critical concern is regarding husband’s return plan. One of the respondents said *“If he plans to return and commence working in Goa, we have to compromise with the quality of life and we need to lower our standard of living, which personally it means*

won't be able to fulfill the needs of the family” Therefore, to the scale of 0-10, the mean score for concern of the future ranks first with a mean score of 6.78 (Table 5.3)

Secondly, the prominent concern is the health of in-laws/ parents/children. Sometimes in case of a medical emergency, if there is no support from relatives and friends, multi tasking is stressful for the wives. Thus, for obvious reasons, health issue is a major concern and major stress aggravator. Equally are the finances, both spending and saving. One of the wives said *“my husband spends prolifically on entertaining friends and family. All the savings are exhausted prior to his next voyage and that worries me about future of my children.”* Moreover, she opined that in the absence of husband, she economically manages the house but then it is spend by the bread earner. Other concern such as domestic issues, loneliness, family relation, social issues, personal growth good relationship with husbands, and attaining and organizing events, and festivals.

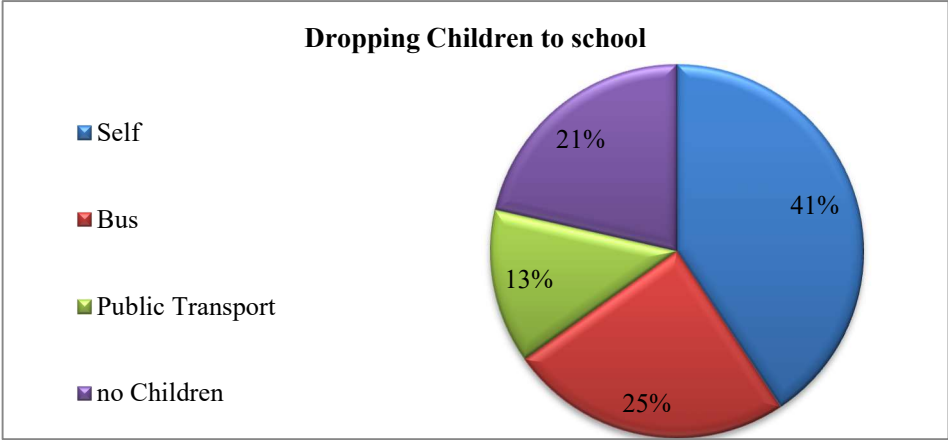
5.5 Physiological stress

The wives, in absence of husbands, are subjected to diverse stress owing to the fact that needs to execute multitude of tasks and responsibility solely. Apart from the physicals work, mentally she has to proactive to take decisions, plan and execute.

One of the major concerns of wives is just not about the schooling but also the logistics. Majority (41 percent) of the children are dropped and picked up by their mothers to/from school

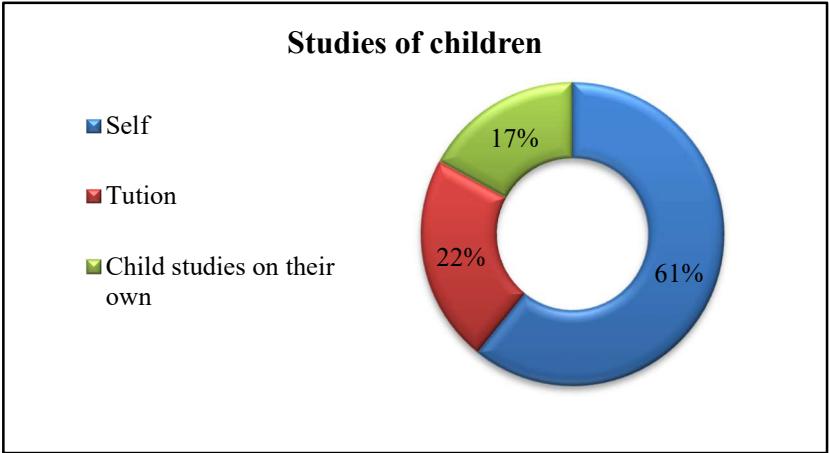
While one- fourth percent use school buses and the remaining (13 percent) use public transport. Thus, this puts on physical stress on the wives. As a mother, it becomes her responsibility to ensure safety of the children, further she is subject to accountability to her husband regarding

the children's schooling. One of the respondents stated that she is subjected to constant accountability by her husband regarding the children.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 10: The mode by which the children go to School



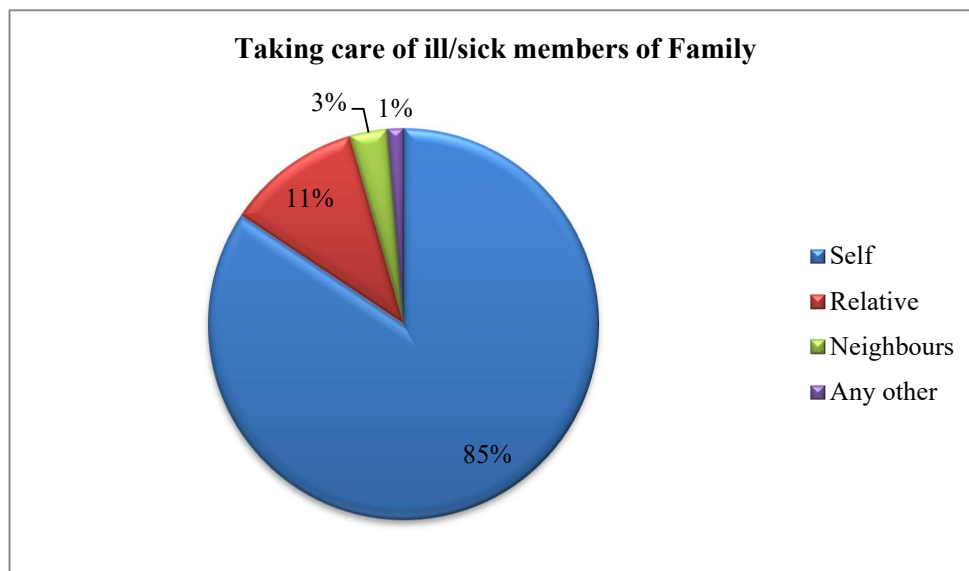
Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 11: Studies of Children

Apart from schooling, taking up studies of the children seems to be a greater responsibility. After managing domestic affairs, she has to slice time for children's academic needs. The responsibility of taking the study of the children increases the stress on the wives as its is directly related to academic performance of the child. Being educated, 61 percent of wives take up

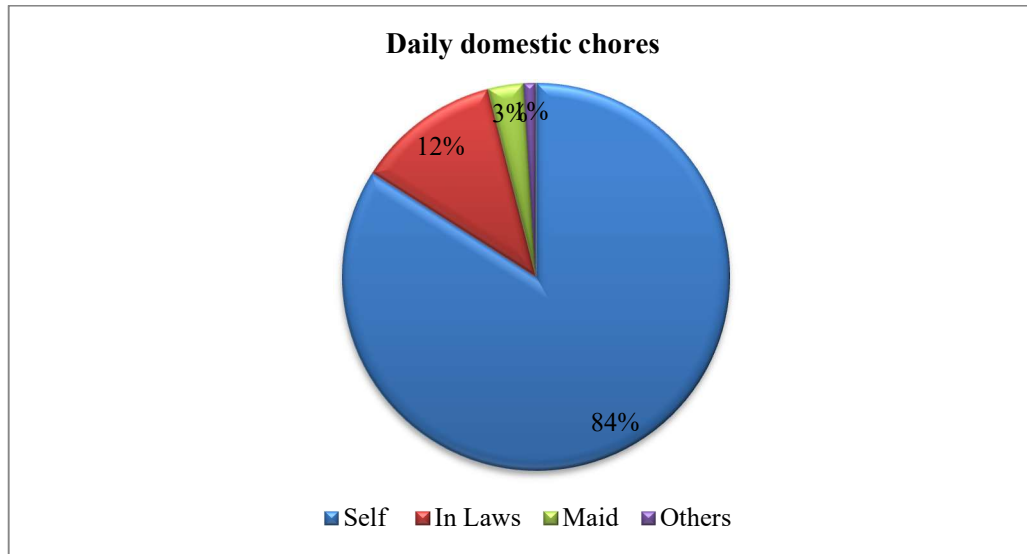
studies of their children. As per the research, 34 percent of wives are graduates and above. Therefore, using the knowledge seems more practical and logical. Almost one – fourth prefer sending their children for tuition in the neighbourhood. Most emigrants spend considerable amount of the income on the children’s education. Thus, they consider tuition is required for a child. This has increased the burden on the mother as she has to go to drop her child off every day to School and then take studies or drop tuition.

According to the survey, most of the respondents said that they invest a significant amount of money in the children’s education by admitting them in private schools, colleges, and universities and also first-rate tutorial classes. Even though there are schools in their respective villages, parents categorically prefer to send their children to renowned schools in the nearby town, Margao. There is firm belief that children study better in the city schools than in the village. With exposure to city school, the child is groomed well. The underlying reason, though not surfaced during any of the discussion, admitting child in a private school is symbolic representation of status.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 12: Taking care of ill/sick members of Family



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 13: Daily domestic chores

In case of any medical emergency in the family, the wives have to attend the same. It commences with taking to the doctor for examination and then nursing/ attending the sick member, if there is hospitalisation, then it becomes extremely difficult to manage home and attend the hospital. During medical emergencies, helped is sought from relatives like a brother-in-law, brothers, sisters, or friends. One of the respondent commented “Frequently *asking for assistance from relatives, is not an advisable option, as they too have their family to manage*” Considering the multi-tasking that she does, invariably spawns physical and mental stress. However, in case of extended families the stress level is lower.

Daily domestic chores include cleaning the house, cooking, laundry; floor mopping, etc. domestic chores are one of the major causes of physical stress. 96 percent of respondents stated that they do not have maids for multiple valid reasons like lack of trust, need to constantly monitor, irregularity in work, unsatisfactory work etc. Therefore, all the household work is

done by wives, though sometimes their in-laws help wives to clean and cook when they are busy with children’s duties or marketing, etc. Assistance from the in-laws lessens the physical stress (Case study 4).

Daily Life cycle of the spouses

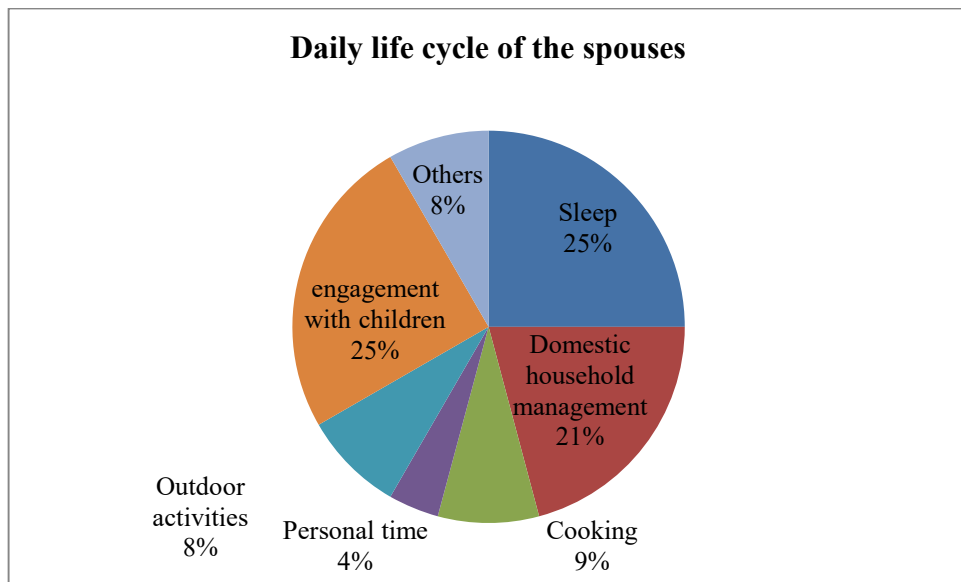


Figure 5.14: Daily life Cycle of the Spouse

On daily basis, at an average 10 percent of time is spend in cooking meals, breakfast and snacks. While outdoor activities like marketing daily requirements, paying bills, socializing takes around 8 per cent of the time. There is insufficient time to rest i.e., just six hours and personnel time for relaxing like watching TV or pursuing a hobby. One of the respondents says *“our day starts early as my kids leave for school by bus at 7.15am and ends up late almost 11.30 p.m.”* While other respondent commented that *“When my husband is abroad, I hardly find time for myself. Sometimes I feel mentally and physically drained.”*

To conclude, there is negligible personal time for the spouses and there is intense involvement

in domestic affairs, this will impact the personnel well-being of the individuals in long term.

Personal Narratives:

To extract deeper insights, personal stories in form of narratives have been showcased in this section. Each of the narrative represents personal experiences of newly married spouse, Spouse having infants, spouse living with in-laws and spouse having grown up children. Each of the narrative demonstrates variance in psychological and physical stress they undergo

Case study 1:- Newly Married Young Spouse

This is a case study of the young spouse who has been married six months ago. Since the husband works on the passenger ship, immediately after the marriage within a few days, he had to resume the duties. There wasn't enough of time to understand each other. Owing to this, In spite of living in joint family, she feels disconnected as she had less time to adjust to the new place and people. She feels lonely and unbefitting at her in law's house thus, prefer to stay at her parent's house.

In the absence of her husband, She feels psychologically more stressed when she goes for picnics, social events and family functions. She says "*I feel jealous looking at other couples enjoying and I have to sit back alone and look at them, this is more pronounced during the Catholic marriages when the couples dance and enjoy*" She expressed her concern over relationship with her husband as there was insufficient time to spend with each other after marriage. Since its a arrange marriage mutual understanding is at infancy. The physical separation has resulted in lack of intimacy and feeling of isolation.

Case study 2: - Spouse having young children below age of five.

This case study refers to a spouse who has family of two children. The eldest child is four years old and the younger child is just a year old. In the absence of husband, the spouse has a major issue in managing both the kids. She stays within in walkable distance where her in laws reside and this seems to be convenient option for her in managing children and household.

She complains of higher stress when someone is ill in the family, health of the children etc. The stress of domestic affairs, planning events is more. She says that "*she prefers to celebrate children's birthdays when husband is around otherwise it becomes an exhausting task for her to manage everything single handily*" and a same applies when she wants to attend any social events, as she has to do babysitting while the event is on. The elder son has just started going to school, so she predicts that the stress would increase in years to come.

Case study 3:- Spouse with children above age of 10 years

This is case study of spouse who has twins aged 15 years. She also says that “*We are very habitual of my husband working abroad and well-adjusted with him not being around*”.

Initially, she says “*she was more exhausted when they were small but now with help of children taking care of small chores we manage quite well*”. Since the children are grown up and can manage themselves independently, she has free time for herself especially when they are away for school.

Her major concerns are children’s performance in academics and health of her husband, as his age is above 50 years. Sometimes I feel my children neglect their father when he is on vacation. The children are more demanding for materialistic things and lack emotional connect. The flip side, she also feels that because her husband works abroad, she is able to provide good quality education to her children.

Case study 4:- Spouse with children, living with in- laws

This is case study of spouse who has 7-year-old daughter and staying with in-laws. She considers staying with in-laws has its own advantages and disadvantages. Taking the optimistic dimension, she is lesser stressed and worried as there is support from her in laws, be it domestic or outside the house. She also gets support of domestic chores from mother in law and outside work like paying bills, marketing is done by father in law

The disadvantageous dimension is their interference in her decisions which lead to conflicts at times which indirectly affects her relationship with the husband. Stress mounts in maintaining balanced relationships with her in-laws. She says “*My in-laws always feel that I spend more money on my paternal family which is earned by their son*”.

Life satisfaction scale

Due to overseas migration and increased standard of living it has been noted that 66 percent of the respondent state that there is a sense of pride and the social standing is high amongst the spouses as their husband works abroad (Table 5.4)

Table 5.4: Respondent Perceptions

Criteria	Total No.	Yes %	No%
Do you state pride in stating that your husband works Abroad	224	66	34
Do you feel your children could have performed better if your husband would be in Goa	176	40	60
Do you agree that your husband earned better than what he could have earned in Goa	224	82	18
Do you feel your social status is high because your husband works abroad	224	70	30
Do you prefer that husband should come back here and work	224	37	63

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

82 percent of respondents stated that their husband earns better working abroad than what he could have earned in Goa. Whereas when it was asked them their children performed better if their husbands would be in Goa the response was 60 percent said no it doesn't affect their studies whether he is there or not. One of the respondent even said that if the father is around they do not pay attention and neglect their studies.

Holmes and Rahe Scale

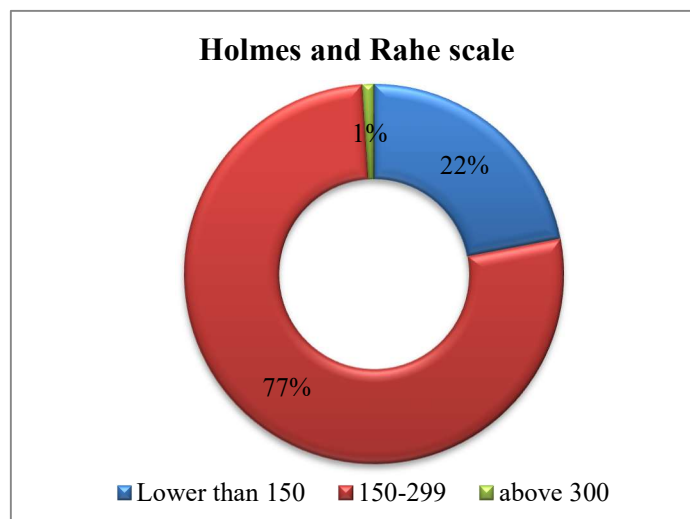
The Holmes and Rahe stress scale helps in understanding the impact of physical and psychological stress that would result in illness in future. Through The application of this scale on the basis of present lifecycle, it is feasible to predict illness in near future. In the present research attempt has been made to access women whose husband work overseas. As ad hoc head of the family, spouses single headedly manage household and therefore undergo physical

and psychological stress. For this purpose, based on Holmes and Rahe Scale, 10 parameters were used. The parameters were loneliness, concern of future, managing domestic affair, health concern, financial management, personal growth, planning event, maintaining good relationship with husband. Each event, called a Life Change Unit (LCU) is denoted a different "weight" for stress, which ranges from 12 to 65. Aggregate score of this event determines the stress levels.

Source: Primary source, 2019

Figure: 5.15 Holmes and Rahe scale

As per the survey conducted, the average mean of the stress of 77 percent respondents ranges



between 150-299. Thus, indicating that, there is moderate risk of becoming ill in near future.

Only 1 percent has high risk of illness in near future. The major areas said that as of stress include concern of future, financial management, health concern, loneliness Women not residing in extended families are faced with both higher levels of responsibilities and

Greater autonomy, while women who live in extended households do not experience these demands or benefits. The more stress has been observed in the wives who live in the nuclear family as well as those who have small children below five years. One of the wives said that

they are very normal to such stress as they have seen even their mothers managing the stress when their father worked abroad. So, they were ready to handle it after marriage.

To check the association between Occupation of Husband and Life Satisfaction Fisher's Exact Test was applied:

Table 5.5: Association between occupation of husband and life satisfaction

S.I. Occu.	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Grand Total
Cook	0	0	9	14	7	30
Driver	0	0	2	4	4	10
Engineer	0	0	3	2	2	7
Helper	0	1	6	4	3	14
Housekeeping	0	0	3	13	3	19
Manager	0	0	1	1	0	2
Others	0	0	2	0	0	2
Service (Land)	0	0	10	15	6	31
Service (ship)	0	0	31	44	14	89
Waiter	0	1	4	12	3	20
Grand Total	0	2	71	109	42	224

The hypothesis formulated is:

H₀: Occupation of Husband and Life Satisfaction Index are independent.

H₁: Occupation of Husband and Life Satisfaction Index are dependent.

Since the p-value = 0.3048 which is greater than $\alpha=0.05$ i.e. Accept H₀ at 5% level of significance and conclude that Occupation of Husband and Life Satisfaction Index are independent. The wives have opined that they are over all satisfied irrespective whether the husband works on land or sea, as a waiter or engineer.

To check the association between Sector of Job and Life Satisfaction Fisher's Exact Test using R-tool was applied:

Table 5.6: Sector of Job and Life Satisfaction

S.I. Sector	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Grand Total
Cargo Ship	0	1	17	25	7	50
Cruise	0	1	32	56	17	106
Land	0	0	18	24	16	58
Rig	0	0	4	4	2	10
Grand Total	0	2	71	109	42	224

Accordingly the hypothesis formulated is :

H₀: Sector of Job and Life Satisfaction Index are independent.

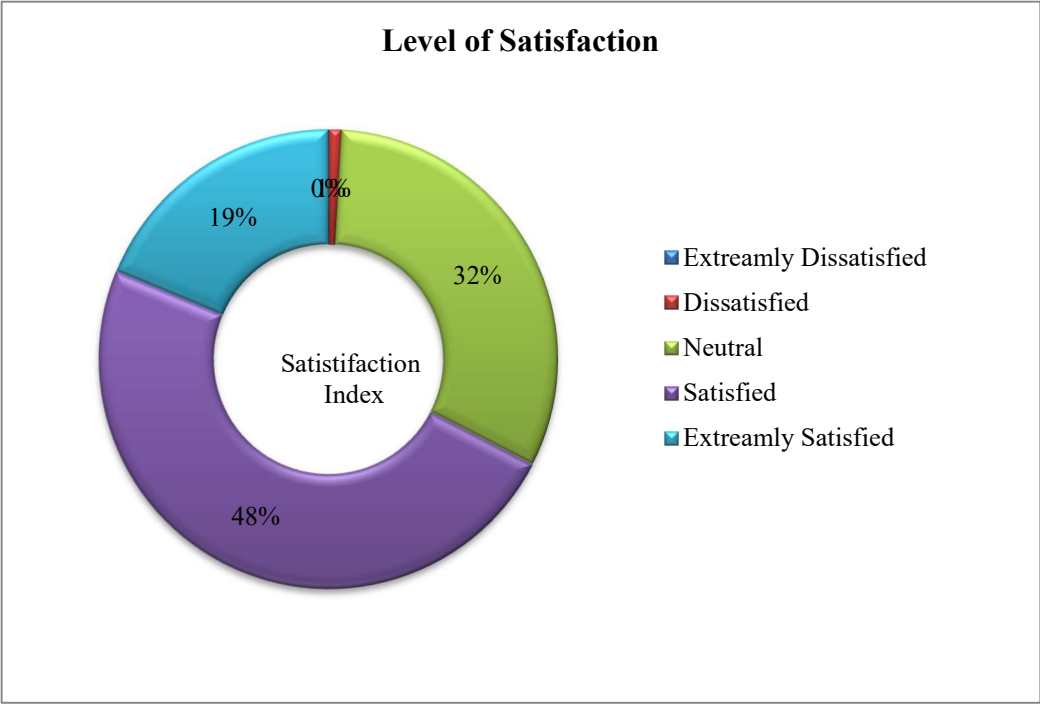
H₁: Sector of Job and Life Satisfaction Index are dependent.

Since p-value = 0.7291 which is greater than $\alpha=0.05$ i.e., Accept H₀ at 5% level of significance, which indicated that Sector of Job and Life Satisfaction Index are independent.

The very fact that the husband works overseas, is satisfying, irrespective whether their work location is maritime or continental, whether it is on cargo or rig.

This is clear that 48 percent of the respondents have stated that they are satisfied and enjoy the quality of life and only a negligible expressed dissatisfaction. Apart from going through all

physical and mental stress, many of them responded stated that they are extremely satisfied with the life full of luxury and don't want their husband to return and work in Goa as the savings couldn't be done as much as savings did working abroad.



Source: Primary Survey, 2019

Figure 5. 16: Level of Satisfaction

They even said that in the early days of marriage it was creating problems of loneliness and handling everything but now it doesn't concern them that much because they are busy managing the house, in-laws, children, and other work.

Table 5.7: Relationship Assessment Scale

Criteria	Mean score
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How well does your partner meet your needs?	4.01
In general how satisfied are you with your relationship?	3.6
How good is our relation compared to most?	3.7
To what extent has your relationship met your original expectation?	3.4
Is there a problem in your relationship?	1.25

Source: Primary Survey, 2019

As their partners meet their demands by ensuring their economic and social well-being, the majority of wives feel satisfied with their lives. Many though they experience ups and downs in their long-distance relationship as compared to other relationships, yet they believe it to be good. They are provided with lot of luxuries and comfort in their life.

To check the association between Education and Life Satisfaction one way ANOVA test was applies

Table 5.8: Association between Education and Life Satisfaction

Education	N	Mean	SD	One way ANOVA
Up to Graduate	65	3.7692	0.702	f= 0.62623. p=.535549. The result is not significant at p <.05.
Higher secondary	99	3.8788	0.7596	
Up till SSC	60	3.9	0.6815	

Accordingly the hypothesis formulated is

H0 = There is no significant differences between life satisfaction of spouses and education level

H1 = There is significant differences between life satisfaction of spouses and education level

Life satisfaction does not have any influence on education since $p < .05$. Irrespective to the level of education the spouses are happy and satisfied owing to the fact that remittance enables them to attain higher Economic and social status

5.6 Conclusion

The wives feel neglected and secluded when their husbands are far away from them. They are both physical as well as mentally stressed by playing the dual role of husband and wife as well as mother and father to their children. The stress levels are high. But despite all stress, most of the wives do not want their husbands to come back to Goa for work. They are happily ready to sacrifice for the family as they know their husbands are working hard abroad to give them and their children a better standard of living and life. Overall, most of the wives are satisfied with their life. If family and friends provide proper support, they can easily manage the stress that they go through. Proper counseling centers could be run by churches or clubs so that these wives get mental support. Though having a luxurious lifestyle and better standard of living, spouses are concerned of financial insecurity. Thus, proper finance management schemes should be introduced for emigrants for better investment plans and the savings of remittance for post-retirement.

CHAPTER VI: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1. Introduction

The final chapter provides summary of the research undertaken. Broadly, the chapter summarises the history of migration. Typology and ramification of overseas migration on the family. Based on the concluding remarks, suitable recommendations are provided.

6.2. Conclusion

The 21st century witnessed emergence of contour of Migration across the globe which is highly diversified with significant populations of Less Developed Countries moving across geopolitical boundaries to different nations seeking employment opportunities. In the modern-day context, it is a decisive process and a global phenomenon, much facilitated by the improved means of technology and transport systems. Thus, it has led to the continuous change of space-content and space-relationship of an area, influencing place of origin, place of destination and migrants themselves.

International migration plays an important role in shaping socio-economic and cultural development at the place of origin. The remittance brings social empowerment, technological progress and economic growth at the sending destinations. Migration also leads to upward social mobility, improves the quality of life and enhances social status in society. Hence it has led to emergence of new cultures and subsequently contributed to cultural enrichment.

With emigration, there is a potential transfer of skill and knowledge which stimulates development at the place of origin. However, subsequently, there is a change in the occupational structure as men folk out-migrate creating “Occupational vacuum”. Thus, at sending destinations, there is a drastic decrease in the agricultural workforce and the economy is propelled by “remittance”.

Goa, Small state on the Western coast of India has been one of the major trade centres of India since the historic times and therefore always attracted influential dynasties, seafarers, merchants, traders, monks and missionaries. During the ancient and medieval period, Goa ruled by Mauryas, Bhojas, Bahmani and Portuguese. Each of these historical regimes witnessed human migrations but overseas migration became long legacy since during the Portuguese period and the Christian Goans became a part of the Portuguese seafaring tradition. This brought in multiple ramifications.

Goans have been migrating through the ages from their land either to settle permanently or for a short period. In the 16th century, the influence of Christianity, Western education and cultural syncretism endowed the Goans with an 'inclusive identity'. Apart from this, due to heavy tax imposed by the Portuguese, downfall in traditional occupations, a stagnant economy and harsh Portuguese laws compelled Goans to migrate to British India and Portuguese colonies for better livelihood. Education coupled with vocational skills, was yet another factor that influenced emigration. Goans ventured to various destinations across the world. Moreover, owing to all more over Goans were given the first preference for work due to their western outlook, honesty, dedication and integrity. Goa as liberated from the Portuguese yoke in 1961 and many of the impositions were relaxed but the 'culture' of going out continues.

As signified in Goa Migration Study (2008), Salcete is a prominent taluka of South Goa that holds to be the foremost taluka in emigration accounting for large scale of emigration. It is prudent to state that every village experiences these phenomena. Accordingly, four villages have been undertaken for study namely Raia, Curtorim, Assolna and Chandor.

From the historic narratives, it can be inferred that in the 19th and 20th-century, a large number of people migrated overseas and work as stewards, drivers, cooks, gardeners, helpers etc. while the remaining people were engaged in businesses and employed in service sectors.

The villages are dominated by catholic communities and given a fair chance. To understand overseas migration, at least one member is working abroad. Initially, the principle factor to migration was economic indebtedness and needs but today most of the youth from these villages aspires to migrate abroad for economic enhancement, social status and “peer influence” by their relatives and friends working abroad. The “push” factors like low payment and limited jobs cannot be undermined. These villages records male-dominated migration and the general life cycle presents that after procuring vocational training and work experience, they migrate in their early twenties, either to work on ship or Middle East and would continue to work till their retirement. Owing to this pattern, undoubtedly there is emergence of “remittance” economy but there are manifold ramifications at the place of origin. For Example, the responsibility of the house lies solely on the parents/spouse. But on the other hand, there has been an increase in the age of marriage and the spacing of children is proportionally high.

The typology of emigrant reveals that emigration commences at the prime age group of 25 – 30. It also indicates that most of the migrants from these villages work at major destinations in Middle Eastern countries like Kuwait, Dubai, Oman, Saudi Arabia etc. Nowadays they prefer to migrate to, United Kingdom Australia and lately Canada for better prospects and to enhancement of their status. Secondly, due to low education qualifications, the emigrants are compelled to take up low manual service sector jobs as waiters, room boys, stewards, cooks etc. while a few work as professional and hold high positions. As, prominently most move abroad

through personal assistance of the friends and family. While others go through formal channel i.e. recruitment agencies, travel agencies and advertisement

It is observed that, majority of the emigrants attain education till HSSC followed by a diploma in vocational skills. Hence educational level decides the type of work and payments along with the number of years put into the particular service. Emigrants obtained higher grades in the skill of housekeeping as most of them were employed as cooks, stewards, butlers, room boys etc. As stated earlier, “remittance” or traditionally ‘money order’ economy has facilitated economic enhancement. This can be gauged from different perspectives. One of the most prominent and visible element is the transformation of cultural landscape through mushrooming of the house. Most of the emigrants (nearly 62 percent) have medium modern to big luxurious houses as they spend the remittance money on building such houses. They also invest in children’s education. Most of the children go to private schools or Parish and parochial schools. High significance is shown by emigrants towards modernization of houses, celebrations, participation in youth clubs etc. Emigrants contribute some of their amounts towards and save sustaining charities, save their incomes for the future.

The flip vantage point of emigration is the spouses left behind. In absence of their husband, the spouses play multiple roles. Managing domestic chores, upbringing children, looking after in-laws and parents, attending social events exert physical and psychological stress inspite this, the majority of wives opine that their husbands should continue to work abroad. They are happily prepared to make sacrifices for the family since they are aware that their husbands are toiling away abroad to improve their lives. Overall, the majority of wives are satisfied with their lives.

It is pronounced that most emigrant families prefer to send their children to work abroad or overseas to continue the trend of migration and to enhance their lives. Emigration has made large contributions to the village in terms of infrastructure, and supporting the needy or sick person. A large sum of their income is sponsored by village organizations and clubs. This in turn helps in the development of village infrastructure. According to locals, emigrants play a major role in organizing medical camps which are benefitting the villagers. This leads to the transformation of the village towards modernization. Therefore emigration is just not restricted to families but extended to community.

The covid-19 pandemic has affected seafarers and their extended families in terms of psychological stress, physical stress and more of financial crises. As per interviews conducted, it highlighted that uncertainty of life and job created the most impact. The seafarers had liabilities like housing loans, vehicle loans, and children's necessities which were difficult to manage due to financial loss. The family members were greatly affected as their loved ones were stranded and at times weren't able to intimate the critical situation. Seafarers also suffered loneliness as they were isolated in their cabins.

6.3 Suggestions

The core focus of the present research has been spatial mobility of males and ramification on the families where in micro lab studies have been undertaken. There were noteworthy observations that capacitate to form certain recommendations.

Apart from remittance that escalates economic well being but the families of the emigrants, especially the wives have to manage and sustain in the absence of their husbands.

- a) The research directly indicates that wives undergo physical stress. It became very difficult for the wives to single handedly manage the domestic affair such as upbringing the children, dropping children to school, managing external work, maintainance of the house, taking care of the aged parents/in-laws etc. Therefore, it is recommended that the seafarers should formulate “local-level organizations” or “Service Providing Center” (SPC) which will provide assistance and logistics to these wives. This SPC would provide logistic support like local transport to children, medical, and domestic help. The village level service providers would offer service like dropping and picking children from school, medical assistance to children, home delivery of grocery, and payments of bills on payment basis. This can be looked as dualistic venture which would a) Provide local employability to ex seafarers and b) Ease the stress of the emigrant’s wives. There would be an association or company or enterprise that would facilitate services to facilitate the spouses on payment basis
- b) It is also observed that seldom the wives accompany their husbands who work abroad. The study also brings out the wives are more educated than their husbands therefore given a fair chance, she could be considered as social and economic elements and therefore she could actively participate in economic earnings and accompanying husbands who working on the land. This will enhance social and economic well being of the family.
- c) Along with the physical stress, spouses both young and adults undergo psychological stress. This would be outcome of disagreement on an issue between the couple. Therefore timely intervention through counselling would be way ahead for wellbeing. Establishment of a counselling center through seafarers association, church, NGO’s

would facilitate this process. Every couple would be provided with assistance, pre and post marriage to understand the management of affairs and also simplify crisis management. These centres can also provide counselling on post-retirement plans.

- d) The study also reveals that wives are more highly educated than husbands and also undergone professional trainings as like beautician, tailoring, cooking and baking etc. Thus, initiating “self-help groups” among the women to develop self-confidence, economic enhancement, positive thinking and to develop companionship to overcome loneliness during the absence of their husbands. Some of them can establish their commercial ventures or entrepreneurs like beauty parlour, Event management, Catering services, boutiques etc.
- e) Remittance has undoubtedly guaranteed a luxury lifestyle and better standard of living but there is a persistent lingering of financial insecurities due nature of job and contractual agreement. Thus, proper financial management schemes should be introduced for emigrants for better investment plans and savings of remittance for older ages. In short, financial planning and timely investment would guarantee future.
- f) Empowering of Women: One of the highlighting features is concern women through qualified sacrifice their job. This call upon, enabling women to work, job or business. This would be feasible if there is a proper support system. Trained maids would be an alternative for care taking of children and ageing in-laws /parents while the women work.
- g) Retuned migration to be looked positively. Overseas migration is just not about managing emigration under safer and better conditions but also looking at better perspective on their return towards positive contribution to community and household.

On return, their experience would be used for community services, counselling youngsters, short term courses on skill development. Further, an association can be formed that would facilitate reemployment or entrepreneurship based on their skill, experience and interest.

POST SCRIPT

Impact of Covid -19 on overseas emigrant's life and Family

As the world struggled with the pandemic COVID 19 the repercussion on the human, economics and social costs around the world were massive. The challenge of major recession was looming over the international economy and no industry or sector of economy was left unaffected. The crisis seemed to be unpredictable and uncertain. With the closure of international borders and mobility, most manufacturing and service sector witnessed closure. The maritime domain, the enabler of globalization that facilitates 90 percent of the world trade faced significant repercussions.

Overseas migrants especially Seafarers were affected by corona virus disease (COVID-19), with an estimated 400,000 of them stranded on ships around the world due to extended time on board, challenges with repatriation, and the financial worries of those who experience unexpected unemployment (David Lucas, 2021).

Since the declaration of pandemics by the World Health Organization (WHO), it was clear that lives of seafarers and their families were entrenched significantly. Many crew members had their contracts extended due to closer of borders and it was equally challenging to change the crew. It was a two side sword situation. Those who were stranded couldn't come home and those on vacations had no means to rejoin the work. Therefore, the situation was dubious, fearful, and anxiety to the working men folk and the family. They remained unemployed for months.

Therefore, the pandemic adversely affected the cruise industry as it is a service oriented and heavily deals with people as workers and passenger. Apart from financial loss, it was trauma that generated psychological issues.

Impacts on seafarers

Goa being a sending destination where, thousands of men folk in passenger and cargo ships, Pandemic COVID-19 impacted their lives and their family. Therefore, considering this element as a part of research was pertinent.

The impact could have been considered in three dimensions a) Adjustments to work and life on board b) Delay or cancelation of crew changes c) Impact on seafarers' employment and family concerns. (Pauksztat, Grech, & Momoko, 2022)

The case study method has been adopted to understand the impact of Covid-19 on the lives of the seafarer

Respondent 1: - Aged 34, an able seaman on Cargo ship who hails from village Chandor says that *“I had a tough time managing work on ship. To my misfortunate one of our crew members was tested positive after 6 days on board. Being on board, the only alternative was to be physically separated and isolated in their respective cabins for 15 days. Operations on the ship continued by maintaining physical distancing. Dismally, there were cases of covid reported on one or other day. This resulted in additional responsibilities like cleaning, sanitizing, more paperwork, restricted access to supplies and medical care off shores. This created fathomless mental and physical pressure. Lack of proper communication and uncertainty kept the family stressed and worried”*

Respondent 2:- Aged 29 years laundry steward by profession from Curtorim village, He quoted *“Poor quality sleep, long working hours, high job demand, and stress on board sickened us and social isolation made it even more miserable. It was unimaginable to encounter the uncertain situation of being away from loved ones. There as constant lingering fear of being confinement within the ship were perfect for the spread of COVID 19.”*

Respondent 3: - Aged 26, who work in housekeeping department on cruise ship from Raia village had gone for his second voyage. He states *“It was my second visit, and it wasn't a pleasant one. I was prepared to leave the vessel as contract was about to expire, but it was extended as there was no crew change due to announcement of lockdown. I was mentally exhausted due to the extended time on board’*

Respondent 4: - Aged 42 years, married has been working abroad for 12 years as an accountant in United Kingdom from Curtorim village. He has started a small business in village after covid hit him hard. He was about to fly back to Goa in April 2020 after 4 years. As lockdown was declared he was delayed by more than a year. He quotes *“I was depressed, helpless, worried about the chaotic situation at home. I was worried about my children. I also had to deal with the emotions of losing my close aunt where visiting was not feasible due to closer of the borders. Being in this critical situation I decided not to go back and rather start a business in the village”.*

Respondent 5: - Aged 38, working on cruise ship with five-year experience from Assolna village. This pandemic as an event has very much impacted mentally, emotionally and financially. He quotes that *“With a lot of uncertainties, frustration and panic situation, we did*

reach our homeland but are jobless now". Applying for new contract is his priority. There is financial crisis in the family due to lack of job opportunities.

Impact on the families

The family members were greatly affected as their loved ones were stranded and at times the seafarers weren't able to intimate the critical and crucial situation due to global uncertainties and dilemma. Seafarers claim that their families have been supportive and united in the prayers. Family members of the Goans stranded abroad due to covid knocked the doors of government and finally with all hue and cry they were successfully able to get them home safely but everyday was a challenge.

As one of the respondent stated "*For days I was not able to sleep as my husband was stranded, there was no concrete plan of action to bring the stranded Goans.*" Subsequently to this was the financial liability as we had heavily invested in construction of the house.

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Questionnaire

Parvatibai Chowgule College of Arts & Science (Autonomous) Margao Goa. Department of Geography & Research Center

- Please respond honestly
- The following questionnaire is purely for academic purpose and will be kept confidentially.

Sr. No: _____

Ward Name: _____

PROFILE INFORMATION

1. Personal Information

Sr No.	Name	Relationship	Age	Educational Qualification	Occupation
1					

2. Years of Marriage:

3. Present location of the husband: _

Accommodation:

4. Number of years, he is abroad:

Sector of job :

Cargo Ship:

Rig:

Cruise:

5. Designation:

6. Prior to going abroad, work profile :-

7. Was he working abroad before marriage? Yes/No

8. No. of visits in a year :

9. Duration of stay:

10. Means of communication - Email: _____ Webcam: _____ Any other: ___

11. Frequency:

12. Daily: Once a Week: Two times a Week: Unaccountable:

REMITTANCE

1. Remittance

- Remittance sent on
- Self
 - Parents Name
 - Brother / Sister
 - Any Other

2. Frequency of Remittance

Every month:

Every Two Months:

Every Three Months:

Any Other:

Ownership	Self	Husband	Both
House/Plot			
Landed Property			
Deposit Bank Transfer			
Car			
Rent/dividends/Received shop/BHK			
Charity Organization			

STRESS ON WIVES

12 stress levels : (1: very low ,2: low,3: neutral,4: high,5: very high

Sr. No	Events	1	2	3	4	5
1	Children (health & studies) -					
2	Health (Of Parents/in laws/self)					
3	Work/Market					
4	Decision Making					
5	Financial Management /Expenses					
6	Security of the house					
7	Attend domestic fairs					
8	Official transactions					

3. Stress – Seasonal Cycle Review .

Sr. No	Events	1	2	3	4	5
1	Annual maintenance of property. -					
2	Concern of In Law/Parents (health, illness) -					
3	Husband coming and accountability					
4	Attending and organizing function/Celebration -					
5	Property conflicts with brothers/sisters -					
6	Saving for the future					
7	Return Plan – of the husband .					

4. Psychological stress level test

1. Marital separation	65	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Death of close family member	63	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Personal injury or illness	53	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Retirement	45	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Change in health of family member	44	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Pregnancy	40	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Gain of new family member	39	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Change in financial state	38	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9. Change in number of arguments with spouse	35	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. A large mortgage or loan	31	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Son or daughter leaving home	29	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Trouble with in-laws	29	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Change in church activities	19	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Change in social activities	18	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Vacation	13	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Christmas	12	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. Responsibilities shared by your husband when he is on vacation YES/NO

1. Domestic Help
2. Preparing children to school
3. Shopping/Market/Transactions
4. Medical care
5. Any other

HUSBAND VS WIFE

22. Day to day affairs : who takes the decision

Sr. no.	Element	Husband	Wife	both
1	Purchase of vehicles			
2	Purchase of asserts at home			
3	Sending children to picnic			
4	Visiting parents house			

23. Confrontation with husband:1) Mismanagement of money
 2) Behaviour of children
 3)Relationship with in laws
 4)Misunderstanding with husband
 5)Restriction on decision making
 6)Freedom of decision making

24. Who drops the children to school?

- a. Self
- b. Bus
- c. Public Transport

25. Who takes studies of the children?
Self/ tuition/child studies on own

26. Who take when somebody is Sick/ill in the family –
Self/relatives/neighbors/any other

27. In the absence of your husband, do you face problems in bringing up your children?

Code: Yes – 1 No – 2

1. Disobedience
2. Misbehavior
3. Stubbornness
4. Performance in studies

28. During your husbands absence, you might have had both good and bad experiences in your life (**3 Good & 3 Bad**)

Good Experiences: 1
2

Bad Experiences: 1
2

PERCEPTION

29. Do you state pride of stating that your husband is abroad Yes/No

Why:

30. Do you feel that your children could have performed better if your husband would have been in Goa?
Yes or No.

31. Do you agree that your husband earns better than what he could have earned in Goa?
Yes or No.

32. Do you feel that your social status is high because your husband works abroad?
Yes or No

33. House
Traditional Traditional but renovated

Small modern

medium modern

Big luxurious

34. Whether they preferred that husband should come back here and work?

Yes/No

35. School Education:

a. Medium school: English/Konkani

b. Private/Public(Govt)/Semi-Govt

36. All things considered how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with your life these days?

a. Extremely Satisfied

b. Very Satisfied

c. Neutral

d. Dissatisfied

e. Very dissatisfied

f. Extremely dissatisfied

Relationship Assessment Scale

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5
How well does your partner meet your needs?					
In general how satisfied are you with your relationship?					
How good is our relation compared to most?					
To what extend has your relationship met your original expectation?					
Is there a problem in your relationship?					

Appendix

The Holmes-Rahe Life Stress Inventory The Social Readjustment Rating Scale

INSTRUCTIONS: Mark down the point value of each of these life events that has happened to you during the previous year. Total these associated points.

Life Event	Points
1. Death of spouse	100
2. Divorce	73
3. Marital Separation from mate	65
4. Detention in jail or other institution	63
5. Death of a close family member	63
6. Major personal injury or illness	53
7. Marriage	50
8. Being fired at work	47
9. Marital reconciliation with mate	45
10. Retirement from work	45
11. Major change in the health or behavior of a family member	44
12. Pregnancy	40
13. Sexual Difficulties	39
14. Gaining a new family member (i.e. birth, adoption, older adult moving in, etc.)	39
15. Major business adjustment	39
16. Major change in financial state (i.e. a lot worse or better than usual)	38
17. Death of a close friend	37
18. Changing to a different line of work	36
19. Major change in number of arguments with spouse (i.e. a lot more or less)	35
20. Taking on a mortgage (for home, business, etc.)	31
21. Foreclosure on a mortgage or loan	30
22. Major change in responsibilities at work (i.e. promotion, demotion, etc.)	29
23. Son or daughter leaving home (marriage, college, military, etc.)	29
24. In-law troubles	29
25. Outstanding personal achievement	28
26. Spouse beginning or ceasing work outside the home	26
27. Beginning or ceasing formal schooling	26
28. Major change in living condition (i.e. new home, remodeling, deterioration, etc.)	25
29. Revision of personal habits (i.e. dress, associations, quit smoking, etc.)	24
30. Troubles with the boss	23
31. Major changes in working hours or conditions	20
32. Changes in residence	20
33. Changing to a new school	20
34. Major change in usual type and/or amount of recreation	19
35. Major change in church activity (i.e. a lot more or less)	19
36. Major change in social activities (i.e. clubs, movies, visiting, etc.)	18
37. Taking on a loan (i.e. car, tv, freezer, etc.)	17
38. Major change in sleeping habits (i.e. a lot more or less)	16
39. Major change in number of family get-togethers (i.e. a lot more or less)	15
40. Major change in eating habits (i.e. a lot more or less, eating hours, surroundings, etc.)	15
41. Vacation	13
42. Major holidays	12
43. Minor violations of the law (i.e. traffic tickets, jaywalking, etc.)	11

Now, add up all the points you have to find your score.

150pts or less means a relatively low amount of life change and a low susceptibility to stress-induced health problems.

150 to 300pts implies about a 50% chance of a major stress-induced health problem in the next 2 years.

300pts or more raises the odds to about 80%, according to the Holmes-Rahe prediction model.

Sources: Adapted from Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe. Holmes-Rahe Social Readjustment Rating Scale, *Journal of Psychosomatic Research*, Vol II, 1967.

Photographs

Photo 1: Our Lady of Snow Church at Raia



Photo 2: Headless Nandi bull at Chandor



Photo 3: Luxury House of Sea Farer



Photo 4: Traditional House



Photo 5: Sea Farer house under construction



Photo 6: Traditional House Renovated



Photo 7: Fallow land left uncultivable



Photo 8: Parish School at Curtorim



Photo 9: Lanscape of Curtorim



Photo 10: Buisness startup after covid by Emigrant



Photo 11: Sports organise by Sea farer association



Photo 12: Sea farer

