

Population Displacement: A Case Study of Migrants of Calangute & Anjuna (North Goa)

Dr.Prashant Vithal Kadam, Miss. Sunita Gurav & Miss. Rekha Lamani

Department of Economics
Dnyanprassarak Mandal's College & Research Centre
Assagao, Bardez-Goa

Abstract: Recent decades has witness a global increase in collective displacement of population as the result of natural disaster was a development project. Although population displacement has been a pre-requisite of growing economies especially in developing countries, it affects the livelihood of the household which are involuntary displaced to allow such development projects to take off. During the last two decades of the previous century the magnitude of the forced population displacement caused by the development programme was of the order of 10 million people each year or some 200 million people globally. Goa an internationally popular tourist destination has also been witnessing the entry of displaced populations from other states in search of their livelihood. These migrant population constitutes 35% of the total population of Goa. Displacement has always being a major area of concern for the countries and states across the world from time to time. The displaced population had been forced to leave their homes in search of safer destination due to armed conflict internal strife natural calamities or after being harried by the rich development agencies. The present paper explores the reasons & causes for the displacement of population in terms of a case study with reference to the migrants of calangute & Anjuna in north Goa.

Key words: Migration, Displacement, Employment, Population, Family

1. Introduction

Human displacement or migration of the people is the movement of by the people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. People may migrate as individuals in family units or in large groups. A person who moves from their homes to another place because of natural disaster or civil disturbance may be describes as a refugee or, especially within the same country, a displaced person. People have always moved across communities, states and continents, but over the past decades migration flows have been rising fast and are expected to increase in the future. Migration and displacement are both interlinked, but must be distinguished. Displaced populations is either across borders such as refugee influxes, or within a country because of disasters, there is usually need relief operations combined with efforts aiming at collective and lasting solution. On other hand migration involves more individual social assistance, legal protection and personal support. Migration is understood as legally voluntary, but there is involuntary movement of the people within the border of India. In many cases, as for example from Jharkhand in eastern India for domestic work is big cities, it is mainly due to development projects. The main cause of migration is poverty which may be structural or caused by displacement and conflicts. Those who are displaced by development projects, conflicts or natural or human made disasters are known as internally displaced people (IDP). Low income, downward employment mobility, and poor agriculture output may be the immediate causes but which are they often the result of involuntary displacement.

2. Review of Literature

Naika B. (2016) studied the impact on land acquisition on displaced people and identifies loopholes in the existing legal framework and proposes certain measures for bringing real development in to the life of displaced people. The study found that there are no policies or guidelines for relief and rehabilitees that must necessarily accompany development projects and attempt by the government to formulate such policies have been weak.

Fernandes W. (2005) studied the nature of compensation as it exists today and what the Indian civil society fill it should be. The study found that one has to go even deeper into the definition and questions raised about a policy and Legislation genuinely reflecting the needs and interests of India's people is finalized and adopted.

Negi.N .and ganguly S. (2010) studied the impacts of major development projects on internally displaced population in India. the study found that the Indian government should frame a strategy so as to reduce if not eradicate the hardship of those displaced as a result of development projects and the government should also strengthen its institutional capacity to assists IDPS.

Muggah R. (2015) studied how an underlying characteristic of forced migration in Brazil is vulnerability and resilience. The study found that the dynamics of displacement in Brazil are similar to other middle and lower income setting affected by comparatively high rates of insecurity and socio-economics transformation.

Prothero R M. (1994) studied the health hazards associated with the problem of population displacement. The study found that there is a need for more social sciences inputs in studying and problems arising from health hazards associated with and exacerbated by forced movements of population.

Cernea M. (1990) studied the worldwide growth of development related of population displacement, while in many countries domestic policies and legal frameworks to guide forced dislocation and resettlement which are lacking. The study found that the differences between relief and development oriented for resettling people are examined with emphasis on importance of relocating adequate resources for sustainable socio economic re-establishment of people are displaced by development.

Salaudin M. (2013) studied the bogi village in the south-western coastal region of Bangladesh. The study found that the nature and extent of displacement are found by comparing the changes in occupation, location of settlement and permanent migration of family members.

Bose S. (2013) studied the environmental crisis of Bangladesh taking into consideration the problem of SLR, tropical cyclones, soil salinity and mangrove depletion and it also focuses on the impact on India with special emphasis on the problem of illegal Bangladeshi migration to

north Bangla, Indian Sunderbans region and North east India. The study found that the every problem should be taken into consideration. Government should also take the lead and promote different schemes to solve these issues.

3. Objective of the study

- To study the concept of population displacement
- To analyse the reasons and causes of population displacement.

4. Research Methodology

The study has relied both on primary and secondary source. Primary data is collected through administration of structured questionnaire for the purpose of evaluating the reasons and causes of population displacement. The sample consisted of 100 respondents. Secondary data was obtained using articles, reports, and different websites etc. which are published on various aspects of population displacement.

5. Profile of Anjuna and Calangute

Goa is a state in western India with coastlines stretching along the Arabian Sea. Its long history as a Portuguese colony prior to 1961 is evident in its preserved 17th century churches, beaches and the areas tropical spice plantation. It has become a main tourist's destination where in people all over the world come to see its scenic beauty.

Anjuna is a coastal village on the Arabian Sea in Goa, southwest India. A sandy cover dotted with palms and black rocks is a well-known tourist's destination. It is a village located on the coast of North Goa, India. It is a Census Town and is mostly a tourist destination. Like all of Goa, Anjuna was also long held by the Portuguese its population has shown an increasing trend from 1950 (5,688) to 9,636 in 2011. It is famous for its trance parties held on the beach during the tourist season and further also for its famous flea markets (Every Wednesday) and (every Saturday) where one can purchase products from all over India, as well as from foreigners, ranging from fruits to jewellery, clothes, hashish and electronic devices. Today it is well known for its electronic music parties. Each Wednesday a sprawling flea market sells handicrafts, jewellery and food items. It is also a place where many people earn their livelihood.

Calangute is a town in western Indian state of Goa. Standing on the shores of Arabian Sea, its home to long, sandy beaches, lined with bars and restaurants. This beach is largest in north Goa and visited by thousands of domestic and international tourist. As of the 2011 India census Calangute had a population of 13,810. Males constituted 54% of the population and females 46%. Calangute had an average literacy rate of 73%, higher than the national average of 59.5%; male literacy is 78% and female literacy 67%. 10% of the population was under 6 years of age. Further the beach offers water sport activities like parasailing, water skiing. Many people migrate in search of jobs and better opportunity to fulfil their needs,

5. Why Displacement?

Although India has been prone to violence it has generated few refugees. However, war, conflict, human rights abuses and forced relocation have created a high level of internal displacement. The majority of cases in which people have been forced to flee their homes are the consequence of government pursuit of political goals and development objectives. Since India's independence in 1947 there has been a surge of economic development activities in the form of massive infrastructure development projects such as construction of dams for power and irrigation, building of roads, urbanisation, mining, building of thermal power plants etc. Proponents of large dams argue that only this type of massive projects can improve India's economy and the lives of millions of people. But the flip side of this sort of development is that it has displaced more than 42 million people in the country. Dams for irrigation and hydropower are the major cause of such forced displacement. World over approximately fifteen million people each year are forced to leave their homes following big development projects. The poorest and the most marginalised people are generally hit by displacement, most without adequate compensation.

Most of the displacement in India is due to the construction of large dams. The lives and livelihood of millions of displaced people across the country have been destroyed, but the state government are still not interested in addressing basic issues related to the displaced. The millions of displaced people in India are nothing but refugees of an unacknowledged war (Arundhati Roy, the greater common good, 1999). The monetary compensation paid to the displaced was not enough to sustain their livelihoods. Different assurances by the government has never become a reality and it has led to tragic consequences. Large scale dam building has been able to deliver very little in terms of benefits. Many projects are able to irrigate just 20% of the command area but the harm they do to the environment and people are immense. Identity based autonomy movements such as bodoland, Punjab, ladakh etc. have also led to violence and displacement. Internal displacement has also arisen from caste disputes, religious fundamentalism and aggressive denial of residency and employment rights to non-indigenous groups. According to the figures provided by the Indian social institute, the 21.3 million development induced IDPs include those displaced by dams (16.4 million), mines (2.55 million), industrial development (1,25 million) and wild life sanctuaries and national park(0.6 million) (Lama, 2015). Off late, the problem of population displacement in Goas has been mainly on account of its illegal mining operations, struck down by the supreme court of India. The present paper has however analysed the socio-economic analysis of the migrants who have been displaced on account of one or the other reason in their respective states.

6. Case study

A small pilot survey has been undertaken to know the different causes and the reasons for population displacement of the migrant vendors at the costal belt of Anjuna and calangute in North Goa. The sample consisted of 100 respondents. The results of the study are briefly given as follows:

Table 1 Gender

Gender	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	40	40
Female	60	60
Transgender	00	00
Total	100	100

Table 2 Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	65	65
Unmarried	25	25
Divorce	10	10
Living relation	00	00
Total	100	100

Table 3: Age

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
15 years to 25 years	25	25
25 years to 35 years	45	45
35 years to 45 years	20	20
45 years and Above	10	10
Total	100	100

Table 4: Years of Business

Years of business	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 1 year	10	10
Between 5 to 10 years	20	20
Between 10 to 15 years	40	40
Above 15 years	30	30
Total	100	100

Table 5: Place of original Residence

Place of original residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Maharashtra	20	20
Karnataka	50	50
Andhra Pradesh	10	10
Others	20	20
Total	100	100

Table 6: No. of Family Members

No. of Family Members	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 2 members	10	10
Between 3 to 5 members	60	60
5 members and more	30	30
Total	100	100

Table 7: Purpose of Migration

Purpose of Migration	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Employment	50	50
Fear (lack of insecurity)	04	04
Source of higher income	30	30
Poverty	16	16
Total	100	100

Table 8: No. of visits in their native town (In year)

No. of visits	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 2	40	40
Less than 5	45	45
5 and more	15	15
Total	100	100

Table 9: Types of houses

Types of houses	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Kuccha house	20	20
Puccka house	80	80
Total	100	100

Table 10: Possession of voters ID and Aadhar card

Possession of voters ID and Aadhar card	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	20	20
No	80	80
Total	100	100

If not then from where

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Native place	80	80
Any other place	00	00
Total	80	80

7. Findings of the study

- Population displacement is mainly due to disasters, violence, poverty etc.
- Low income, decline in agricultural output, fear causes people to get displaced.
- The monetary compensation paid to the displaced was not enough to sustain their livelihoods.
- Most of the people who were displaced were from Karnataka.
- The displaced population among the vendors had migrated on account of the need for higher incomes.

Case Study

- Most of the Respondents are female and majority of them are married and most of them belong in the age group of 25 years and above.
- 70% of them are in business for more than 10 years.
- Majority of the respondents (70%) of them have come from Karnataka and Maharashtra and most of their family comprises of 3 members and above.
- 50% of the respondents rightly pointed out that they migrated to Goa for employment purpose and only marginal 4% migrated due to lack of insecurity in their native place.
- 85% of the respondents visit their native place for more than two times in year and on the other hand most of them (80%) live in well build houses.
- Only 20% of the respondents possess ID and Aadhar card from Goa while majority of them (80%) possess it from their native place.

9. Conclusion

The case study revealed that, though the migrants had travelled and left their states for livelihood and employment, but most these migrants got themselves displaced on account of floods and other such natural calamities and the absence of opportunities in their native places for earning their livelihoods. Only 4% of the population was found to be displaced on account of fear and insecurity. Thus, it clearly depicted a situation, where the population has got displaced not on account of its traditional causes like that of violence and conflict, IDPs etc. Thus the need to tackle such displaced population is to create feasible opportunities in so called BHARAT which will really go a long way to make INDIA shining, vibrant and competitive.

In the current neo liberal era countries are moving towards a new model of development which requires foreign investment. But in many regions of the world this developments have been forced to confront a wide variety of losses. Development induced displacement completely disrupts the bond between human and its land thereby, disrupts the history, culture, associated memories and long established communities. Development projects are mostly targeted towards river system, mines, forests etc. Moreover, the segment of population which is widely affected is the population already deprived segment in the Indian society. The displacement causes profound economic hardships. Compensation which is provided to the internally displaced people is hardly sufficient to those displaced people. In India, development projects will continue in the years to come. Hence, Indian government should frame strategies so as to reduce if not eradicate the hardships of those displaced people. Therefore, there is a need of an hour to show the political willingness to formulate comprehensive policy at the national level to address the concerns of the people who are being displaced.

10. References

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