Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum: Exploring the Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies

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<u>DECLARATION BY STUDENT</u>

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled, "Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum: Exploring the Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies." is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the Master of Arts in Political Science Discipline at the D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University under the Supervision of Dr. Prakash Desai and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that Goa University or its authorities will not be responsible for the correctness of observations or findings given the dissertation.

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Date: 19/04/2024

Place: Goa University

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report "Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum: Exploring the Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies." is a bonafide work carried out by Mr. Sunil Gopal Vislavat under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Arts in the Discipline Political Science at the Political Science Programme, D. D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

Slums are found in urban landscapes around the world and symbolize the struggles of marginalized people. They are characterized by overcrowding, substandard housing, and a lack of vital services such as clean water and health care services. Slum dwellers face difficult living conditions that affect their well-being and socio-economic development. Rapid urbanization and rural-urban migration are the main drivers of slum growth, and India is home to a significant portion of the world's slum population. In these informal settlements, residents suffer from a variety of socio-economic and health challenges. Poverty, high unemployment, and limited access to quality education perpetuate the cycle of poverty. Inadequate health facilities and environmental hazards lead to higher rates of preventable diseases and child mortality.

Cultural diversity is a feature of slum life. Immigrants from diverse backgrounds bring vitality to these communities, but can also create cultural conflicts within the constraints of slum existence. Housing conditions in slums are unstable, often makeshift, and vulnerable to natural disasters. Residents' hardships are further exacerbated by limited access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, and healthcare, impacting their health and overall quality of life.

 The Government of India has launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and other initiatives to support slum dwellers by providing access to housing and basic amenities and creating a more inclusive urban environment. It created legal and policy frameworks such as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY). The social structure of slum communities allows residents to demonstrate resilience and adaptability, forming informal networks and community-based organizations to address common challenges.

The main objectives of this study are empowerment and sustainable development. By addressing the diverse challenges faced by slum dwellers, it aims to improve their living

conditions, create economic opportunities, and promote community development. This study aims to contribute to the broader debate on creating sustainable and inclusive spaces where individuals can thrive regardless of their background.

1.1.2 Background

Migration is a global phenomenon that has shaped the dynamics of societies for centuries. In the context of India, the movement of people from rural areas to urban centers has become a prevalent and defining feature of the contemporary landscape. These migratory flows, driven by the quest for better livelihood opportunities and improved living conditions, are particularly prominent among marginalized communities. This study focuses on such community residing in the slums of Zuarinagar, an industrial area in the vibrant state of Goa, India. The influx of migrant families into these slums has given rise to a plethora of social, economic, and developmental challenges. This dissertation aims to delve into the multifaceted aspects of this issue and explore strategies for sustainable development, which can empower the migrants of Zuarinagar.

1.1.3 The Local vs. Non-Local Debate

At the heart of this study lies the local vs. non-local debate. This debate reflects the underlying tension and dynamics that often surface when migrants integrate into a new community. To comprehend this debate, it is essential to recognize the unique attributes and experiences that define both local and non-local populations within the context of Zuarinagar. The local population, in this case, refers to individuals who have ancestral ties to the area and have been living in Zuarinagar for generations. They have a deep-rooted connection to the land, its history, and the cultural fabric of the region. These locals have often witnessed the transformation of their locality from a modest settlement to an industrial hub. They are stakeholders in the region's socio-economic development and have an inherent sense of ownership and belonging.

On the other hand, the non-local population comprises migrants who have arrived in Zuarinagar relatively recently, seeking better prospects in terms of employment and improved living conditions. These migrants originate from various parts of India and may not have any prior connection to Goa, let alone Zuarinagar. Their migration is often driven by economic necessities, as they search for opportunities that were unavailable to them in their places of origin. The interactions and coexistence of these two groups give rise to a complex and dynamic relationship, characterized by both cooperation and conflict. The locals may perceive the non-locals as intruders who strain the existing resources, infrastructure, and social services. They may worry about the preservation of their cultural identity, traditions, and the integrity of their community. In contrast, the non-locals are often marginalized and disadvantaged, facing barriers to integration, access to education, healthcare, and secure housing. They may experience discrimination and social exclusion.

This local vs. non-local debate underscores the need to explore the socio-economic challenges faced by both groups. It is essential to assess how these challenges are interconnected and how they influence the overall development of Zuarinagar. This dissertation endeavors to unravel the complexities of this debate, recognizing that the well-being of the migrants and the sustainable development of the region are inherently interlinked.

1.1.4 Motivation for the Study

The selection of the topic, "Empowering Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum, Goa," is deeply motivated by the urgency of addressing the issues confronting this vulnerable community in the context of urban migration in Goa. The unique cultural identity and socioeconomic disparities of these migrants make them an intriguing and important subject for academic research. By studying their experiences, challenges, and potential for sustainable development, this research aims to contribute valuable insights that can inform policy measures and community empowerment initiatives. This study acknowledges the potential for synergy

between the local and non-local populations, recognizing that their harmonious coexistence and collaboration are vital for the prosperity of Zuarinagar. As the area undergoes rapid urbanization, understanding the dynamics of this community is essential for ensuring inclusive development and the welfare of all its residents.

In the following sections of this dissertation, we will explore the specific socio-economic challenges faced by the migrants in Zuarinagar and examine potential strategies for sustainable development that can empower this marginalized community. Through rigorous analysis and empirical evidence, the ultimate aim is to offer a comprehensive understanding of the local vs. non-local debate and its implications for the broader context of urban migration in India. This dissertation aspires to provide a roadmap for policymakers, urban planners, and community organizations to address the unique challenges of migrants in Zuarinagar and, by extension, migrant communities in similar settings across the country. It is a call to action to bridge the gaps, foster cooperation, and create an environment where the prosperity and well-being of all residents can be ensured.

1.2 Literature Review

1. Dr. Brahma Prakash's article, "Why I Won't Live in My Village and Won't Leave the City till Forced To," *Outlook* **(2020): p1-7** critically examines the socio-cultural maladies within Indian villages that drive migration. Published in July 2020, the article challenges the idealized view of villages as sanctuaries, asserting that they are often the root cause of migration due to oppressive social conditions. Prakash contends that migration is not solely an economic response but a reaction to the village's failure to provide equality, justice, and dignity. He vividly describes the marked divisions and social control within villages, rejecting the romanticized notion of village pride as rooted in feudal-varna caste lineages. The article skilfully intertwines emotional ties to the village with the harsh realities propelling individuals

away from it. Prakash explores the complex relationship between migration and death, emphasizing the violent separation from loved ones and the break from social identities.

While providing a poignant exploration of the emotional and cultural aspects of migration, the article could benefit from a deeper analysis of evolving village dynamics and their impact on migration patterns. In essence, Prakash prompts readers to reconsider narratives surrounding villages and migrants, urging them to engage with the socio-cultural realities that drive individuals to seek refuge in cities. This article motivates urges readers to focus on such issues that has been mentioned in the article also this article has motivated me to contextualize and research on Zuarinagar slum (Prakash, 2020).

2. Anil Kumar Vaddiraju. "Urban Governance and Right to City," *Economic and Political weekly* **(2016) p21-23** compellingly argues that neglected urban governance in India obstructs the realization of the right to the city. The author emphasizes that this right includes both inhabiting urban spaces and actively participating in their design and transformation. The article sheds light on the disparities faced by marginalized communities and underscores the importance of affordable housing, basic amenities, and increased public participation to address these issues. While the article effectively addresses urban governance challenges, it lacks explicit details about the research methodology. A clearer exposition of research methods would enhance the credibility of findings and provide insights into data collection and analysis processes.

"Urban Governance and Right to City" is a pivotal resource for understanding challenges obstructing the right to the city in India. However, including a well-defined methodology and a candid exploration of limitations would further enrich the scholarly value of the article (Vaddiraju, 2016).

3. In **"Mission Impossible: Defining Indian Smart Cities," authors Sama Khan, Persis Taraporevala, and Marie Helene Zarah,** *Economic and Political weekly* **(2018): 80-88** critically analyze the implementation of the Smart Cities Mission in India, raising pertinent questions about the definition and execution of smart cities in the country. The authors adeptly navigate through key issues, including the reliance on consultants, insufficient public participation, uneven investment distribution, and the potential challenges posed by public-private partnerships. They emphasize concerns about the depoliticization of the mission, the influence of private entities in decision-making, and the imperative to address issues of access, distribution, and inclusivity.

The article effectively argues that while the Smart Cities Mission holds promise for enhancing urban infrastructure, it must also incorporate considerations of practical needs, skills transformation, and democratic processes. The authors astutely critique the exclusion of certain cities, concentration of investments, and the expanding role of private actors in shaping the smart cities landscape. A noteworthy aspect of the article is its exploration of the distinctive features of Indian smart cities compared to international models. The authors highlight the limited use of IT solutions and the ongoing tension between conventional infrastructure projects and innovative approaches, offering a nuanced perspective on India's smart city endeavors. The article provides a clear and comprehensive understanding of the authors' main arguments. The article effectively navigates through the intricacies of smart city planning in India, emphasizing the importance of recognizing and addressing the needs of marginalized communities and classes within the urban landscape, the objectives of my research has been developed after reading this article (Khan, Taraporevala and Zerah, 2018).

4. The article **C. Simon Fan and Oded Stark, Rural-to-urban migration, human capital, and agglomeration by** *Journal of economic behavior and organization* **(2008): pp234-24**

aligns with my research by emphasizing the pivotal role of human capital in the context of rural-to-urban migration. Stark's theoretical analysis underscores the need to incorporate human capital as a significant factor in understanding migration dynamics and socioeconomic challenges. This perspective resonates with the core objective of my research, which seeks to empower migrants in a Goan slum, as it highlights the importance of addressing the socioeconomic challenges these migrants face and implementing sustainable development strategies that consider the role of human capital in their journey towards better livelihoods and well-being. The author employs a simple model to analyse rural-to-urban migration's impact on a small open economy with urban and rural regions, skilled and unskilled workers, and competitive labour markets. The model incorporates agglomeration and positive human capital effects, examining how migration affects capital returns and social welfare in both the areas(C and Oded, 2008).

5. Michaela Benson and Karen O'Reilly. "Migration and the search for a better way of life: a critical exploration of lifestyle migration" Authors Journal Compilation (2009): pp608-625 in which the authors focuses on lifestyle migration and its impact on migration patterns globally, my dissertation appears to delve into the socioeconomic challenges faced by migrants in a specific context, namely, Zuarinagar Slum in Goa. Both my dissertation and this article share the common theme of migration, albeit in different forms and contexts. This parallel can be valuable in the sense that it highlights the multifaceted nature of migration and its diverse implications. I may consider drawing from the insights provided by the lifestyle migration article to inform my understanding of migration patterns, adaptability, and challenges within the context of Zuarinagar Slum, Goa, potentially enriching my analysis and policy recommendations. While the authors Michaela and Karen offers a conceptual framework and insights at a macro level, my dissertation delves into the micro-level challenges

and strategies in a specific community. It will be essential to effectively bridge this gap in my research, acknowledging the broader context of migration studies and drawing relevant lessons from the lifestyle migration article to inform my strategies for empowering migrants in Zuarinagar Slum. This interplay between the broader trends in migration and the localized challenges of a specific community can enrich the depth and breadth of my research, making it more comprehensive and insightful (Benson and O'Reilly, 2009).

6. Deepa Pawar. "Addressing the Exclusion of Nomadic and Denotified Tribes in Urban India" *Economic and Political Weekly* **(2021)** the authors core argument in her article centers on the challenges faced by marginalized communities, specifically the Nomadic and Denotified Tribes (NT-DNT) in urban India, including poverty, homelessness, lack of basic services, and discrimination. She advocates for the prioritization of these communities' needs and rights in urban planning and government policies to address their vulnerabilities and enhance their living conditions. The article appears to draw from personal experiences and observations while working with NT-DNT communities, as well as references to government reports, news articles, and data from organizations like the National Crime Records Bureau. The article lacks depth and scope in research, making it potentially less comprehensive in its analysis of the challenges faced by marginalized urban communities. Additionally, the absence of a detailed methodology and data analysis may affect the research's rigor and validity. Deepa Pawar has mentioned few denotified communities and their history my goal will be to identify them and give recognition to them through my research (Pawar, 2021).

7. The first article **Kumar Vivek. "Whose cleanliness"** *Economic and Political Weekly* **(2014): pp13-15** highlights the importance of considering marginalized groups and caste-based issues in campaigns or policies that impact the underprivileged. Kumar's critical analysis

method can serve as a reminder that when addressing the socioeconomic challenges of migrants in slum areas like Zuarinagar, it's crucial to be aware of potential disparities and discrimination within these communities. It emphasizes the importance of inclusive strategies that address the rights and dignity of all residents, irrespective of their social background (Anil Kumar, 2014).

8. The second article, **"Ensuring access to water in urban households"** written by **Bajpai Peeyush and Lavesh Bhandari. "Ensuring access to water in urban households".** *Economic and Political Weekly* **(2001): pp3774-3778** discusses the need for investment in water supply infrastructure in urban India, reinforces the significance of sustainable development strategies within my research. Access to essential services, such as water, is a fundamental component of socioeconomic well-being. When considering empowerment and development in the context of migrants in Zuarinagar, ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is a vital element that can improve their quality of life. The article's need more detailed information, because it underscores the importance of thorough and data-driven approaches when developing sustainable strategies. These limitations of both the Articles will be addressed in my research with quantitative survey. The socioeconomic challenges in Zuarinagar Slum, incorporating these considerations into my research can contribute to a more comprehensive and effective empowerment plan for the migrant community (Bajpai and Bhandari, 2001).

9. Avis's, William Robert in the book *Urban Governance (Topic Guide).* **Birmingham: GSDCR, University of Birmingham, (2016)** the author argument is that urban governance is crucial for growth and poverty reduction in developing countries. William argues that there is a need to improve the evidence base on urban governance and fill knowledge gaps in order to inform policy and practice. The methodology used in the research includes literature reviews

and case studies to analyze the existing literature on urban governance. However, William acknowledges that the evidence base on urban governance in the developing world is limited and there is a need for better harnessing of existing knowledge. The limitations of the research include the lack of conceptual or empirical basis in many of the reviewed studies and the paucity of data on urban governance and poverty at the city level. Still this research book I found very crucial for understanding the concepts of urban migration, climate change and political economy and governance of cities (Avis, 2016).

10. Vaddiraju, Anil Kumar. "**A Tale of Many Cities: Governance and Planning in Karnataka**" *Economic and Political Weekly* (**2013**): **pp66-69** The core argument in the article is that urban governance and planning in Karnataka, particularly in smaller towns and cities, is inadequate and exclusionary. The author argues that there is a concentration of resources and development in larger cities like Bangalore and Mysore, while smaller towns are neglected.

The methodology used in the research includes a review of secondary data, interviews with officials at the district level and key informants in the city, and field observation. The author also considers writings by scholars and documents on urban governance. The limitations of the research are in its scope as it focuses on specific towns and cities in Karnataka. Additionally, the research does not provide a comprehensive analysis of all factors contributing to urban governance and planning issues in the region (VADDIRAJU, 2013).

11. Schenk Hans. "Residential immobility in Urban India" *Taylor and Francis, Ltd.* (**1986**): **pp184-194** explores the patterns of residential mobility in urban India and examines the validity of a four-component model for understanding these patterns. The study utilizes empirical data from large cities like Bombay and smaller centers like Surat and Valsad to analyze the predominance of immobility among the urban poor in India. The author argues that

this immobility is influenced by social, economic, and cultural factors specific to India. The article concludes by stating that the case studies presented should not be seen as alternative models of social-spatial residential structure in urban India, but rather as components of an imaginary multidimensional property space. The author emphasizes the need to incorporate additional variables, such as socioeconomic and sociocultural factors, at both national and local levels to gain a comprehensive understanding of residential mobility in India.

The methodology employed in the study involves analyzing census data from 1961 and 1971, as well as conducting fieldwork in selected urban centers. The author focuses on identifying the location and distribution of the urban poor, as well as evidence of concentration or integration between censuses. Surrogates for poverty, such as members of scheduled castes and workers in the construction industry, are used to determine concentration or diffusion. Census wards and blocks are utilized as measurement units, although they may not accurately reflect neighborhood or service-area boundaries. One limitation of the study is the reliance on census data, which may have reliability issues. The article acknowledges the need for more comprehensive data and the inclusion of additional variables to enhance the analysis. Author Hans Schenk provides valuable insights into the patterns of residential immobility in urban India and highlights the importance of considering social, economic, and cultural factors in understanding these patterns. The study's methodology, although limited by data reliability and measurement challenges, offers a foundation for further research in this area (Schenk, 1986).

12. Talpankar, **Prashanti.** *Shadows in the dark: The status of the migrant working community in Goa.* **Vikas Adhyayan Kendra (VAK) Children Rights In Goa, (2016)** is a fabulous work done by author the work consists of 12 additional researchers and the book is supported by South Asian Regional Initiative Equity (SARIQ)

Author Prashanti in his work argues that the condition of migrant workers in Goa are paradoxical. On the other hand, the Goan people have abandoned many traditions occupation owing to education, a change in preferences and the lure of overseas employment. She further argues that consequently people from other parts of India have moved in to fill the vacuum. But though their labor is absolutely indispensable there is a strong sense of resentment within the Goan community towards the migrants. Author Prashanti has used the survey method and studied the status of the migrant working community, especially the children in its economic and social cultural dimensions she raises questions that are the politically aware and do they lead a quality life and are there any possible opportunities to better their life and their children future.

Since the major part of the work is based on children belonging to migrant community the research stands fully on the survey result in Goa. Prashanti Talwalkar's work has my trust because she has categorized migrants, children's, workers, communities, and tried to express their Socio-economic condition in Goa with the help of graphical and pictorial presentations this becomes her major proof of her research and also this book stands by my research objectives (Talpankar, 2006).

13. This compelling volume, edited by P. Sivakumar and Irudaya Rajan S. *Sustainable Development Goals and Migration,* **Routledge,** *Taylor ad Francis Group,* **(2022)** delves into the intricate web of migration in contemporary society and its intricate relationship with development. The book navigates through the complexities and dilemmas associated with migration, providing a nuanced exploration of changes in theoretical and historical perspectives on migration and development. It particularly emphasizes the role of policies and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in shaping the discourse. The authors approach migration as a phenomenon that can advance human development outcomes, addressing a

spectrum of issues such as labor migration, decent work, transnationalism, remittances, and the impact on social networks and capital. The chapters serve as a comprehensive guide, shedding light on the focus of the SDGs and their relevance in safeguarding migrant rights, livelihoods, and health. Moreover, the book offers valuable insights into regional and international cooperation on migration policies, social growth, protection, and citizenship.

Through comparative analyses, data interpretation, and diverse case studies, the volume meticulously examines the impact of migration on various facets, including international relations, politics, labor markets, gender dynamics, youth, and education. A noteworthy aspect is the book's exploration of the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic on lives, livelihoods, and migration patterns, providing a timely addition to the contemporary discussions on migration and the SDGs. Backed by rich empirical data, this book is a must-read for scholars and researchers in migration and diaspora studies, development studies, refugee studies, public policy and governance, international relations, political studies, political economy, sociology, and South Asian Studies. Its comprehensive exploration of the subject matter, coupled with the editors' adept curation, makes it an invaluable resource for anyone seeking a deeper understanding of the intricate intersections between migration and development in our rapidly evolving global landscape (Sivkumar and Rajan, 2022).

14. Author **Auerbach, Adam Michael. "*Demanding Development*: The Politics of Public Goods Provision in India's Urban Slums," Cambridge University Press, (2020)** conducts a meticulous examination of slum settlements in Jaipur and Bhopal, offering a refreshing departure from the predominant focus on megacities. The book, rooted in ethnographic fieldwork and survey data, centers on the pivotal role of slum leaders as key actors in negotiating with the state for public goods and services. Auerbach's work skillfully navigates the complex terrain of slum politics, revealing the varying success rates of slum residents in

securing local public goods. The book's strength lies in its in-depth analysis of the informal dynamics between slum settlements and political parties engaged in 'vote bank politics.' By concentrating on the period between elections, it breaks from conventional frameworks, providing a nuanced understanding of sustained, bottom-up efforts in demanding development. The author argues convincingly that the density of political party networks within slums plays a crucial role in determining their ability to influence state responsiveness. Settlements with dense networks are better positioned to demand development due to the competition among party workers for followership, fostering a sense of accountability. In contrast, settlements with scant party networks struggle to attract state responsiveness, resulting in politicized public service provision.

The book unfolds methodically, dedicating chapters to mapping the mediated and politicized environment in slum settlements, identifying factors that contribute to network density, and tracing the emergence of informal slum leaders through qualitative fieldwork. Auerbach substantiates his arguments with statistical analyses, establishing a positive relationship between party worker density and public service provisions. While the book provides valuable insights into distributive politics in India's slums, it acknowledges limitations tied to India's unique political landscape. The focus on the post-2010 period, marked by significant political changes and movements, prompts a note of caution regarding the generalizability of findings. In the context of the ongoing global struggle to recover from the impact of COVID-19, Auerbach's emphasis on the bottom-up approach becomes particularly relevant. The book underscores the importance of leveraging informal channels to deliver essential public services to the urban poor. Overall, "Demanding Development" stands as a significant contribution to the understanding of slum politics and the intricate dynamics of public goods provision in India's urban landscape (AUERBACH, 2020).

15. In a article authors **Caroline, Marie, Saglio-Yatzimirsky &** editor **Frederic Landy** *"Megacity Slums: Social Exclusion, Space, And Urban Policies in Brazil and India,"* **Imperial College Press, (2014)** bring together a comprehensive exploration of slums and social exclusion in the megacities of Delhi, Mumbai, Rio de Janeiro, and São Paulo. The book critically analyzes the intricate relationships between urban policies, housing, and environmental challenges, shedding light on the actions of public actors, civil society, and the inhabitants themselves. The editors pose a crucial question at the heart of the analysis: do the challenges faced by these megacity slums result from the deficiencies of public actors and civil society? This query captures the essence of the book's exploration into whether interventions, or the lack thereof, contribute to the alleviation or exacerbation of social exclusion. The four megacities, each grappling with unique socio-economic contexts, serve as compelling case studies to dissect the impact of policies on the complex issue of slums and social exclusion.

The strengths of the book lie in its interdisciplinary approach, combining insights from urban studies, environmental issues, and housing policies. By encompassing the perspectives of public actors, civil society, and the inhabitants themselves, the editors offer a holistic view of the challenges and interventions in these megacity slums. However, the book leaves room for critical engagement. The text hints at the possibility that the challenges faced by these megacity slums could, in part, be attributed to the shortcomings of public actors and civil society. Yet, it would be beneficial for the book to delve deeper into specific instances and case studies that illustrate these deficiencies. Additionally, a more explicit examination of the role of the free market in exacerbating or alleviating social exclusion could enhance the book's analytical depth. The title's focus on the interplay between urban policies, space, and social exclusion is commendable. It prompts readers to consider the multifaceted nature of the challenges faced by slum dwellers and the potential impact of policies on their living conditions. The book opens avenues for further research and policy discourse by encouraging readers to question the

effectiveness of current interventions and advocate for more comprehensive, inclusive approaches.

"Megacity Slums" stands as a valuable contribution to the discourse on urbanization, housing, and social exclusion in megacities. Its interdisciplinary approach, coupled with insightful case studies, makes it a relevant resource for scholars, policymakers, and practitioners engaged in urban development and social justice. This book is a valuable asset for young researchers and students do understand social complexities of cities and slums (Caroline , Yatzimirsky and Lan, 2014).

16. Shekhar Sulochana *'Slum Development in India: A Study of Slums in Kalaburagi'* **Springer (2021)** represents a commendable effort to comprehend the complex challenges faced by slum dwellers, particularly in the context of Kalaburagi, also famously known as Gulbarga, in state of Karnataka, India. The book is driven by a sincere intention to contribute sustainable methodologies for improving the living conditions of those in slums and enhancing the execution of slum policies. The methodology employed in the study is characterized by a multifaceted approach, incorporating slum ontology derived from high-resolution data, ground surveys for validation, and reliable data sources. The four core objectives of the study, ranging from mapping existing slums to estimating housing demands and suggesting rehabilitation sites, reflect a comprehensive strategy to address the multifaceted issue of slum development. The strength of the book lies in its practical application of methodologies such as participatory slum mapping, cellular automata slum modeling, housing demand analysis, and the implementation of a spatial decision support system. These tools contribute to the monitoring and management of slums, aligning with the broader goals of sustainable urban development and the national missions of housing the urban poor and ensuring affordable housing for all. The book makes a valuable contribution by emphasizing the relevance of urbanization and

slum development within the context of Sustainable Development Goals. It recognizes that the success of national missions depends on a deep understanding of urban issues and the application of appropriate methodologies and technologies. However, while the book offers significant insights, there are certain areas that could benefit from further exploration. The discussion of the case study in Kalaburagi is crucial, but a comparative analysis with slums in other Indian cities could strengthen the generalizability of the findings. Additionally, a more explicit discussion of the limitations of the methodologies used would enhance the transparency and credibility of the study.

'Slum Development in India' is a valuable resource. Its practical methodologies and focus on sustainable solutions make it a relevant and timely contribution to the ongoing discourse on improving the living conditions of slum dwellers in India. As with any research endeavor, acknowledging the strengths and limitations of the study will enhance its impact and inform future research in this crucial field" (Shekhar, 2021).

1.2.1 Research Gap

Migration and Slums have always been the broad areas of study and a focused narrowing down study on Goa has never been done. Many articles and published literature sources focus on migration as a sympathetic concept and have been studied from a point of view of their vulnerability but a study of their empowerment and upliftment strategies has always been a neglected part.

1.2.2 Research Problem and Research Question

- **Research problem**

"How can the socio-economic challenges faced by the migrant community in the Zuarinagar slum, Goa, be addressed, and what sustainable development strategies can be devised to empower this community while preserving their cultural heritage?"

This research problem encapsulates the overarching objective of my dissertation, which is to investigate the migrant community's current living conditions, socio-economic challenges, and the potential strategies that can lead to their empowerment and improved quality of life. To address this problem, I look forward to delve into areas such as housing, education, healthcare, employment opportunities, social integration, and cultural preservation, drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

- **Research question**

1. How do migrants, socioeconomic conditions, and cultural preservation intersect within the migrant community in Zuarinagar slum?

2. What strategies can be identified to improve their living conditions while safeguarding their unique cultural heritage?

3. How do slum dwellers perceive and engage with politics, political participation, and representation given the challenging living conditions they experience?

1.3 Research Objective

Objective 1: To assess the historical and migratory patterns of the migrant community in the Zuarinagar slum, tracing their origins, reasons for migration, and settlement in the area.

Understanding the historical and migratory patterns of the migrant community in Zuarinagar is fundamental to comprehending the roots of their presence and the factors that have driven

their movement. This objective delves into the deep-seated histories and motivations behind migration, enabling a sophisticated analysis of how past events have influenced the composition of the community. By meticulously tracing the origins, reasons, and patterns of migration, the research will be unveiling the intricacies of human mobility in this specific context. This knowledge will not only aid in comprehending the migrant community's demographic makeup but will also reveal the societal and economic dynamics that have led to their settlement in Zuarinagar.

Objective 2: To examine the socio-economic conditions of the migrant community in Zuarinagar, including their income levels, employment opportunities, and access to basic services such as education and healthcare.

This objective entails a careful examination of the socio-economic conditions within the migrant community in Zuarinagar. By scrutinizing income levels, employment opportunities, and access to essential services like education and healthcare, the research delves into the multifaceted dimensions of their daily lives. This analysis extends beyond mere statistics, allowing for an in-depth understanding of the challenges they face and the disparities that exist. By exploring these aspects, I may feel equipped to identify patterns, disparities, and potential areas for intervention that can significantly impact the community's well-being and prospects.

Objective 3: To explore the cultural practices, traditions, and social structures within the migrant community and analyze how these factors influence their integration into the broader Goan society.

The cultural practices, traditions, and social structures within the migrant community are not only a testament to their unique identity but also crucial determinants of their integration into the broader Goan society. Investigating these aspects with sophistication will unveil the intricacies of their social fabric and how it interacts with the local culture. This objective illuminates how cultural and social factors can either facilitate or hinder their assimilation,

highlighting the importance of social cohesion and cross-cultural understanding in fostering a harmonious coexistence.

Objective 4: To investigate the challenges and forms of marginalization experienced by the migrant community in Zuarinagar, including discrimination, social exclusion, and lack of representation in local governance.

A sophisticated investigation into the challenges faced by the migrant community in Zuarinagar is essential for comprehending the depth of their marginalization. Discrimination, social exclusion, and the lack of representation in local governance are formidable barriers that hinder their full participation in society. By meticulously probing these issues, this research will not only shed light on the hurdles faced by the community but will also identify the potential solutions and policy interventions to address these forms of marginalization effectively.

Objective 5: To propose recommendations and policy implications based on the research findings to improve the living conditions and social integration of the migrant community in the Zuarinagar slum, addressing both short-term and long-term needs.

In the final objective, the research will reach to its culmination by providing elegant recommendations and policy implications based on the comprehensive understanding gained from the previous objectives. These recommendations will be well-informed, addressing both short-term and long-term needs of the migrant community. By doing so, the dissertation will become a powerful tool for driving positive change, as it offers practical solutions to enhance the living conditions and social integration of the community, thereby contributing to sustainable development and improved well-being. This research work will not be just an academic endeavour but will be a catalyst for societal progress.

1.4 Hypotheses

"Hypothesis: The migrant community in the Zuarinagar slum in Goa faces significant socio-economic challenges and experiences marginalization, which is influenced by factors such as their migratory history, cultural practices, and limited access to education and healthcare services."

In my research, titled "Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum, Goa: A Study on Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies," I aim to explore a critical issue concerning migration and marginalized communities. The central hypothesis of this study suggests that the migrant community residing in the Zuarinagar slum in Goa will encounter substantial socio-economic challenges and experience marginalization. This marginalization will be influenced by various factors, including their migratory history, cultural practices, and limited access to education and healthcare services.

To delve deeper into these issues, the research will initially focus on understanding the historical context of migration in Zuarinagar, examining the reasons for migration and the socio-economic conditions of the migrants. This exploration will reveal the underlying causes of their challenges. Additionally, I will analyse the role of cultural practices in shaping the identity and experiences of the migrant community. This analysis will encompass aspects such as language barriers, cultural norms, and social integration.

Furthermore, I will investigate the accessibility and quality of education and healthcare services available to the migrants in Zuarinagar, highlighting the disparities they face compared to the non-migrant population. In the later stages of the research, I will propose sustainable development strategies based on evidence gathered. These strategies will encompass education and healthcare initiatives, vocational training, community empowerment, and cultural sensitivity programs. Ultimately, this research aims to offer valuable insights into the lives of migrants in the Zuarinagar slum, shedding light on their challenges and the factors contributing

to their marginalization, while providing concrete, evidence-based recommendations for sustainable development strategies that can enhance their socio-economic well-being in the future.

1.5 Methodology

This study employs a judicious fusion of qualitative and quantitative research methodologies to comprehensively address its research objectives. To acquire primary data, a structured questionnaire will be administered in a quantitative survey, offering a systematic approach to data collection. In parallel, the research will also adopt an auto-ethnographic method, delving into the intricacies of the subject matter through in-depth interviews and unstructured questionnaires, thus affording a nuanced and holistic perspective.

The secondary data for this research is judiciously gathered through a concise review of relevant literature. These reviews encompass various sources, including authoritative books, scholarly journal articles, and reputable online websites, serving as invaluable repositories of established knowledge and insights in the field of study.

1.6 Chapterization

Chapter 1: Introduction

In the inaugural chapter of this research endeavour, I embark upon a comprehensive exploration of a pertinent topic, delving into its significance within the broader scholarly landscape. With a meticulous review of existing literature, I illuminate the context surrounding my research problem, crystallizing my objectives, inquiries, and hypotheses. My endeavour is underpinned by a dual motivation: to contribute meaningfully to the existing body of knowledge and to address a specific gap or challenge within the field. Within this chapter, I

delineate the scope of my study, offering a roadmap that guides my subsequent investigations into uncharted territory.

Chapter 2: Slum and Migrants Inclusion in Society

In this chapter, I undertake a comprehensive analysis of urban environments, particularly focusing on cities, slums, and areas grappling with the challenges posed by impoverished migrant populations, both domestically and internationally. I delve into the complexities surrounding the inclusion of these marginalized groups into society, examining measures taken at various levels to mitigate their socio-economic struggles. Through an extensive review of pertinent literature, I explore themes related to migration dynamics, the emergence and persistence of slums, socio-economic disparities, the intricacies of slum politics, and sustainable development strategies. Furthermore, I engage in a critical discussion of relevant theoretical frameworks, assessing their applicability in understanding and addressing the multifaceted issues at hand.

Chapter 3: Community Engagement and Representation of Migrants in Zuarinagar.

Exploring and observing the communities present in Zuarinagar entails delving into the diverse cultural fabric of the locality. It involves meticulous research to uncover the number of communities residing there, along with their unique characteristics and activities within Zuarinagar. From vibrant cultural traditions to socio-economic dynamics, understanding these communities offers insights into the rich tapestry of life in the area.

Simultaneously, studying the political significance of migrants in Goa's electoral dynamics is crucial. It involves analyzing how migrant populations influence voting patterns, candidate preferences, and overall political landscape in the region. Moreover, engaging in discussions on migrants' rights and representation sheds light on pertinent issues such as access to social services, political participation, and integration policies. By exploring these themes, a

comprehensive understanding of the intersection between migration, politics, and governance in Goa can be attained.

Chapter 4: Analysing Demographic Factors and Challenges for the Development of Zuarinagar.

In this segment, I embark on an in-depth exploration of the socio-economic landscape within the migrant community of Zuarinagar, scrutinizing factors such as income distribution, employment prospects, and the availability of crucial services. Through rigorous investigation, I uncover the myriad challenges confronting this community, ranging from various forms of marginalization and discrimination to instances of social exclusion and the dearth of representation in local governance structures. Additionally, I employ graphical tools to visually depict the status quo of migrant populations, offering a comprehensive snapshot that elucidates their socio-economic realities.

Chapter 5: Sustainable Development Strategies, Recommendations and Conclusion.

This section culminates in the presentation of evidence-based recommendations and policy implications derived directly from the research findings. Through a nuanced discussion, I propose strategies aimed at ameliorating the living conditions and fostering social integration within the migrant community of Zuarinagar, catering to both immediate and enduring needs. By synthesizing empirical insights with theoretical frameworks and practical considerations, I endeavour to offer actionable pathways towards tangible improvements in the well-being and inclusion of this marginalized population.

1.7 Scope and Significance

- **Scope of the Research:**

This research, titled "Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum, Goa: A Study on Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies," focuses on a specific but

critical community within the broader context of urban migration in India. The research is concentrated on the migrants residing in Zuarinagar, an industrial area in the state of Goa. The scope of the study encompasses various facets of their lives, including historical and migratory patterns, socio-economic conditions, cultural practices, challenges, and potential sustainable development strategies.

In terms of geography, the research primarily delves into the Zuarinagar slum, but the findings and strategies developed have the potential for broader applications in similar settings across India. The local vs. non-local debate, which is a central theme of this research, is a prevalent issue in many urban areas, making the study's scope relevant beyond Zuarinagar.

The study utilizes a mixed-method approach, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative methods such as interviews and ethnographic research, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of the subject matter.

- **Significance of the Research:**

This research holds significant importance on various fronts:

1. **Socioeconomic Empowerment:** It aims to address the pressing issues faced by the migrant community in Zuarinagar, where socio-economic challenges, discrimination, and marginalization are prevalent. By understanding these challenges, the research strives to propose evidence-based recommendations and sustainable development strategies to empower this community.

2. **Policy and Governance:** The study aligns with the Indian government's efforts to uplift slum dwellers and create inclusive urban environments through programs like JNNURM and PMAY. The research findings can inform policy formulation and community development initiatives, contributing to better governance and urban planning.

3. **Cultural Preservation:** It emphasizes the significance of cultural diversity within slum communities. Understanding how cultural practices influence integration can facilitate cross-cultural understanding and foster social cohesion, which is vital for harmonious coexistence.

4. **Academic Contribution:** This research contributes to the academic discourse by offering insights into a complex and dynamic local vs. non-local debate within the context of urban migration. It sheds light on the multifaceted challenges faced by migrants, providing a basis for further scholarly investigations.

5. **Community Development:** The findings of this research can act as a roadmap for community organizations and urban planners to bridge gaps, encourage cooperation, and create an environment where all residents can flourish, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development.

I look forward at this research as potential tool to bring about positive changes in the lives of marginalized migrants in Zuarinagar and can serve as a blueprint for addressing similar challenges in other urban slums, thereby contributing to the broader goal of inclusive and sustainable urban development in India.

Chapter 2: Slum and Migrants inclusion in society

2.1 Defining Slums:

Slums are Primarily located in urban areas of developing countries, but also present in developed economies. The world's largest slum city is in Orangi, Karachi, Pakistan. Slums throughout the world usually have packed housing units of weak build quality, often associated with poverty and lacking basic things like food, clothing and shelter. Also lack of good sanitation facilities, clean drinking water, electricity, law enforcement, and deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure. Slums are a result of rapid urbanization, population growth, poor governance, economic factors, and social issues, in India the biggest slum is Dharavi in Maharashtra and the Zuarinagar stands for of the biggest slums in Goa.

- ## Causes for Slum formation and Proliferation:

Now there are various reasons why people migrate from one place to another and at the end of the day the place they migrate becomes a hub of informal settlements and turns out to be a slum.

One of the major reasons is rapid urbanization and population growth. Rapid urbanization leads to a high influx of people from rural to urban areas, creating a demand for affordable housing that often results in the formation of slums and countries like India where the problem of population growth is not yet controlled which will lead to proliferation of slums in future also.

The other reasons like poor housing planning in which people lack affordable housing options and inadequate planning by governments contribute to the growth of slums as the supply of proper housing fails to meet the demand. Most of the migration happens from rural to urban like slow development in rural areas forces people to migrate to urban centres in search of better opportunities, adding pressure on urban populations and leading to the development of slums. Some slum areas are inhabited by refugees, contributing to the growth of these settlements due to increasing population pressure in cities. Inability to afford high rents in cities

drives low-income individuals, often from rural areas, to settle in makeshift dwellings that eventually evolve into slums. Then there is another perspective that Political interests sometimes prevent the removal of slums as they form a significant vote bank, influencing decisions that perpetuate the existence of slums. This is what happens in most of the slums in India: identity politics starts and the leaders promise to slum dwellers of proper housing and offer many informal things also at the time of election which makes them follow the command of leaders or candidates blindly.

2.2Patterns of migration into slums:

Migration into slum areas is driven by various factors such as climate-induced displacement, economic opportunities, and seeking a better life. Displaced individuals often end up in urban slums due to environmental hazards and lack of resources in these areas. The migration patterns highlight the vulnerability of slum dwellers and the challenges they face in accessing basic necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare.

Generally, many of the migrants finding their way into slums are the people who have little or no technical skill or educational and other qualifications. A majority of the migrants especially among the lower castes moves into the city along with their kith and kin in search of regular employment. However, the cultivators who have some means of livelihood back at home, move alone into the city initially, and only after making sure that the means of livelihood are regular and better in the town, bring their families. Many of them still maintain contacts with their native places and occasionally visit them.

The process of migration in India and also in Zuarinagar shows that different sections of people moved here because of diverse reasons. The major factor in moving from rural areas is no doubt economic. Zuarinagar itself falls under a rural area but it is surrounded by major industrial areas. But it is not simply waging differential or expected higher wages as many scholars would

posit. But what looms large in the minds of the rural working class is the prospect of getting regular employment and food for subsistence. The prospect of getting better income from urban jobs operates as a factor only among those who have some land to cultivate. In such cases the urban income should be considered supplementary to the rural. One basic limitation of the economic explanation is that it does not explain why among people who are placed in similar economic positions at the place of origin, some move and others do not.

Migration, however, does not actualize mainly because of perceived economic advantages but with the support network of caste, kin and regional contacts. A big majority of the migrants in India had such acquaintances. More often than not the acquaintances were their relatives. The choice of the occupation of the migrants is also conditioned by the occupation of the acquaintance. Thus, a close group of relatives tend to follow the same occupation and reside in the same locality (K Ranga Rao 1984).

2.3 Impact of Poor Migrant Influx on Native Society in India:

India is a country with a long history of migration, both internal and international. The presence of migrants in India has been a significant contributor to the country's economic growth and development. However, the influx of poor migrants can have adverse effects on the native society, leading to social, economic, and political challenges.

- **Challenges**

The influx of poor migrants can lead to increased competition for resources, such as housing, education, and healthcare. This competition can exacerbate existing social tensions and lead to conflicts between different communities. Additionally, the presence of a large number of poor migrants can strain the social safety net, leading to increased poverty and inequality within the native society. Poor migrants often compete with native workers for low-skilled jobs, which can drive down wages and contribute to unemployment. This can lead to increased poverty and

economic insecurity within the native society. Furthermore, the influx of poor migrants can strain public services, such as healthcare and education, leading to reduced access to these services for native populations. The presence of a large number of poor migrants can lead to increased political tensions, as native populations may feel that their needs are being neglected in favour of migrants. This can lead to increased political polarization and conflict within the society. Additionally, the influx of poor migrants can strain the government's ability to provide services and support to its citizens, leading to increased political instability.

International organizations, such as the United Nations, have recognized the importance of addressing the challenges associated with migration. For example, the International Migration Policy Initiative (IMPI) has developed a comprehensive framework for addressing migration, which includes measures to protect migrants from exploitation and abuse, as well as measures to promote social integration and inclusion(Singh 2022).

- **Relevant Examples and observations**

India-Bangladesh Migration: The migration of Bangladeshi migrants to India has been a significant issue, with many migrants seeking better economic opportunities. However, the influx of migrants has led to increased competition for resources and has strained public services, leading to increased poverty and inequality within the native society.

India-Pakistan Migration: The partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 led to a large-scale migration of people across the newly formed borders. This migration has had significant social, economic, and political consequences for both countries, including increased tensions and conflicts between different communities (Singh 2022)

India and west migration: There is a new theory of reverse drain theory where scholars say that most of the professional jobs in US, UK, Germany, England and many west nations are taken over by Indians and Indian companies are doing well in most of the west countries including gulf countries. That is the reason in states like Goa the native people don't want to do small

work of construction and cleaning, here in India they prefer to move towards US, Gulf countries or UK for higher earning and their job here is done by internal migrants from nearby states like Maharashtra and Karnataka's poor migrants.

But slowly they came to realize that the number of migrants in Goa has crossed to more than 50% of the Goa's own natives. Which made this topic political because the time went so fast that many non Goans got Voter ID cards and Aadhar cards in Goa and they started studying and educating their children in Goa which allowed them to get jobs in the Goa. By looking at this Goan youths became enlightened about the situation and they have started their fight for asking preference in government jobs hence till today in Goa this problem has continued.

This fire in the hearts of Goan youths took a political turn when a new political party was formed by Revolutionary Goans on 1st January 2022. The party was founded by Manoj Parab alias Tukaram Parab with the ideology "To protect the rights of the person of Goan origin of State of Goa in respect of jobs, benefits of various government schemes, education, Communidade land and Government. "Initially the party raised its voice against the migrants and their growing population and the chaos they create in Goa also highlighting the crime rates which are increasing in Goa which were mostly done by the migrants who came to Goa around the country.

The party ideology sounds logical and fair but their attitude turned Goa's identity into a negative. Where this party was only opposing to poor migrants who come to Goa for 4 to 6 months and move back to their villages and in between they do hard work to go back home. The crime these poor migrants was doing was easy to get caught and it was obvious for regional parties to target them but what about the urban rich migrants who were doing many illegal businesses in Goa. For decades down the Casinos, had made the water of Goa polluted, the illegal land grabbing had made the land of Goa unaffordable to their own local public in this case the rich migrants were supported by the Goa's BJP party who found it is crucial to run the

economy on the demand of rich migrants who occasionally come to Goa to stay in their villa. These cases are now been countered by the Revolutionary Goans since they have a sit in the assembly now.

- **Party Politics**

Due to the rise of this party, there is a significant increase in the conflicts between the native Goans and Migrants. There is no harm to the rich migrants who have palaces and villas at Goa's seashore but because of that the anger of native people comes out on poor migrants who stay here the tenure to stay of rich urban migrants is very less as compare to the poor migrants they come here to enjoy and relax but poor migrants who comes here with their families to work face arrogance and negative attitude of natives.

It was during the tenure of Manohar Parrikar ex CM of Goa; the migrants of Goa were assured of proper housing in Zuarinagar but today's government has no interest in the migrants and their issues also the Bhumiputra Adhikarini Bill 2021 introduced by Goa Government in the assembly was withdrawn with no reasons in 2023. On July 30, 2021, the house had the bill that sought to provide a mechanism to give ownership rights to self-occupied dwelling units. However, the bill was not sent for the governor's assent on administrative grounds.

On August 10 2023 Law minister Nilesh Cabral introduced the bill to withdraw the Bhumiputa Bill and it was allowed with voice vote to be withdrawn. To this the Leader of Opposition Yuri Alemao and Fatorda MLA Vijay Sardessai remained shocked that how the controversial bill which was opposed by the opposition forcefully passed and now it was withdrawn with no reasons. The hon. MLA Vijay Sardessai pointed that this was the bill for outsiders. The point here is if the government is planning for the welfare of migrants than why it is not implementing it raises the question of inclusivity doesn't, they want poor migrants to get included in the society. In my opinion if the bill was implemented it could have also given green signals to many rich migrants to construct their houses in Goa. But eventually it was impossible to

implement as locals would have resisted in the area of construction and this could have negative impact on the party image of BJP.

2.4 Issues faced by migrant labour:

Article 19(1)(e) of the Constitution, guarantees all Indian citizens the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of the general public or protection of any scheduled tribe. However, people migrating for work face key challenges including: i) lack of social security and health benefits and poor implementation of minimum safety standards law, ii) lack of portability of state-provided benefits especially food provided through the public distribution system (PDS) and iii) lack of access to affordable housing and basic amenities in urban areas.

Poor implementation of protections under the Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act, 1979 (ISMW Act). The ISMW Act provides certain protections for inter-state migrant workers. Labour contractors recruiting migrants are required to: (i) be licensed, (ii) register migrant workers with the government authorities, and (iii) arrange for the worker to be issued a passbook recording their identity. Guidelines regarding wages and protections (including accommodation, free medical facilities, protective clothing) to be provided by the contractor are also outlined in the law.

In December 2011, a report by the Standing Committee on Labour observed that registration of workers under the **ISMW Act was low and implementation of protections outlined in the Act was poor.** The report concluded that the Central government had not made any concrete and fruitful efforts to ensure that contractors and employers mandatorily register the workers employed with them enabling access to benefits under the Act (Iyer 2020).

- **Lack of portability of benefits:**

Migrants registered to claim access to benefits at one location lose access upon migration to a different location. This is especially true of access to entitlements under the PDS. Ration card required to access benefits under the PDS is issued by state governments and is not portable across states. This system excludes inter-state migrants from the PDS unless they surrender their card from the home state and get a new one from the host state (Iyer 2020)

- **Lack of affordable housing and basic amenities in urban areas:**

The proportion of migrants in urban population is 47%. In 2015, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs identified migrants in urban areas as the largest population needing housing in cities. There is inadequate supply of low-income ownership and rental housing options. This leads to the spread of informal settlements and slums. The Prime Minister Awaas Yojana (PMAY) is a central government scheme to help the economically weaker section and low-income group access housing. Assistance under the scheme includes: i) slum rehabilitation, ii) subsidised credit for home loans, iii) subsidies up to Rs 1.5 lakh to either construct a new house or enhance existing houses on their own and iv) increasing availability of affordable housing units in partnership with the private sector. Since housing is a state subject, there is variation in approach of States towards affordable housing (Iyer 2020).

2.5 Steps taken by the government with regard to migrant labour during the lockdown:

During the lockdown, several inter-state migrant workers tried to return to their home state. Due to the suspension public transport facilities, migrants started walking towards their home state on foot. Subsequently, buses and Shramik special trains were permitted by the central government subject to coordination between states. Between May 1 and June 3, more than 58

lakh migrants were transported through specially operated trains and 41 lakh were transported by road. Measures taken by the government to aid migrants includes

Transport: On March 28, the central government authorized states to use the State Disaster Response Fund to provide accommodation to traveling migrants. States were advised to set up relief camps along highways with medical facilities to ensure people stay in these camps while the lockdown is in place.

In an order issued on April 29, the Ministry of Home Affairs allowed states to co-ordinate individually to transport migrants using buses. On May 1, the Indian Railways resumed passenger movement (for the first time since March 22) with Shramik Special trains to facilitate movement of migrants stranded outside their home state. Between May 1 and June 3, Indian Railways operated 4,197 Shramik trains transporting more than 58 lakh migrants. Top states from where Shramik trains originated are Gujarat and Maharashtra and states where the trains terminated are Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Note that these trends largely correspond to the migration patterns seen in the 2011 census data.

Food distribution: On April 1, the Ministry of Health and Family Affairs directed state governments to operate relief camps for migrant workers with arrangements for food, sanitation and medical services. On May 14, under the second tranche of the Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan, the Finance Minister announced that free food grains would be provided to migrant workers who do not have a ration card for two months. The measure is expected to benefit eight crore migrant workers and their families. The finance minister also announced that One Nation One Ration card will be implemented by March 2021, to provide portable benefits under the PDS. This will allow access to ration from any Fair Price Shop in India.

Housing: The Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan also launched a scheme for Affordable Rental Housing Complexes for Migrant Workers and Urban Poor to provide affordable rental housing

units under PMAY. The scheme proposes to use existing housing stock under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Housing Mission (JnNURM) as well as incentivise public and private agencies to construct new affordable units for rent. Further, additional funds have been allocated for the credit linked subsidy scheme under PMAY for middle income group.

Financial aid: Some state governments (like Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh) announced one-time cash transfers for returning migrant workers. UP government announced the provision of maintenance allowance of Rs 1,000 for returning migrants who are required to quarantine.

2.6 Directions by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court reviewed the situation of migrant labourers stranded in different parts of the country, noting inadequacies and lapses in government response to the situation.

- On May 26, the Court issued an order to the central and state governments to submit a response detailing all measures taken by the respective governments for migrant laborers.

- On May 28, the Court provided interim directions to the central and state/UT governments for ensuring relief to the migrant workers: i) no train or bus fare should be charged to migrant workers, ii) free food should be provided to stranded migrants by the concerned State/UT government and this information should be publicised, iii) States should simplify and speed-up the process of registration of migrants for transport and those registered should be provided transportation at the earliest and iv) the state receiving migrants should provide last-mile transport, health screening and other facilities free of cost.

- Reiterating their earlier directions, on June 5 (full order issued on June 9), the Supreme Court further directed the Central and state/UT governments to ensure: i) transportation of all stranded workers wanting to return to their native place is completed within 15 days, ii) identification of migrant workers is immediately completed and the process of migrant registration be decentralised to police stations and local authorities, iii) records of returning migrant labourers are kept including details about place of earlier employment and nature of their skills, and iv) counselling centres are set-up at the block level to provide information about central and state government schemes and other avenues of employment. The Court also directed the state/UT governments to consider withdrawal of prosecution/complaints under Section 51 of Disaster Management Act filed against migrant labourers who allegedly violated lockdown orders. (Iyer)

Despite so much of on paper promises still during lock down many migrants went home by walking. So far, no such cases of migrant's home by walking from Goa or if there were cases we never know. Even during lockdown many poor migrants were present to help Goans to do the last rites of their loved ones and also many middle-class migrants in Goa came out of their houses to provide food packets these moments people forget easily that we all are humans at the end of the day.

2.7 Theoretical understanding and evolution of slums in India

Until the 1980s, housing remained a neglected aspect of India's development agenda, overshadowed by other priorities in the successive five-year plans. Despite sporadic efforts by the central government and state authorities to address the housing needs of the urban population, particularly the impoverished, these initiatives often fell short. Instead, they tended

to favor the middle class, exacerbating the housing disparity between different socio-economic groups.

The strict controls imposed by state authorities inadvertently stifled construction activity in the formal sector. This, in turn, led to the proliferation of unauthorized colonies and illegal settlements, further complicating the housing situation. Urban poverty, largely viewed as an offshoot of rural poverty, was seen as a looming threat, with the influx of poor migrants into major cities and their subsequent settlement in overcrowded slums burdening urban infrastructure and contributing to urban decay.

To deter rural-to-urban migration, authorities adopted measures to make cities less appealing, neglecting essential infrastructure and housing for the working class. Slum demolition became a recurrent tactic, adding to the vulnerability of migrant populations. The apprehension that direct intervention to alleviate urban poverty might worsen the situation led policymakers to adopt a cautious approach.

A significant shift in governmental role occurred, transitioning from being the primary provider of housing and amenities to an enabler of public-private partnerships. This change was evident in subsequent urban policies and programs, which emphasized decentralization, deregulation, and privatization. Public-private partnerships were encouraged, particularly in slum rehabilitation programs and affordable housing schemes, albeit with mixed outcomes.

However, the introduction of the Slum-free City Planning under the Rajiv Awas Yojana program in 2010 raised concerns. While it aimed to provide affordable housing through public-private partnerships, its financial requirements risked excluding the poorest segments of the population from rehabilitation programs.

To date, the urban strategy has yielded limited benefits for the poorest sections of society, with housing shortages persisting primarily among economically weaker sections and low-income groups. Despite acknowledging the critical role of urban development authorities in providing land for the urban poor, little progress has been made in this regard (Marie Caroine 2014)

Chapter 3: Community Engagement and Representation of Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum

3.1 Brief overview of Zuarinagar Slum in Goa

Zuarinagar Slum in Goa is a significant area characterized by its unique socio-economic landscape. Situated in Goa, Zuarinagar is a notable slum that has garnered attention for its living conditions and ongoing development initiatives. The slum has been a focal point for various efforts aimed at improving its infrastructure and living standards. Zuarinagar Slum is undergoing a transformation process that involves cleaning and development projects to enhance the quality of life for its residents. This initiative reflects a broader trend in Goa towards addressing the challenges faced by slum communities and promoting sustainable urban development. (Lodrick 2023)The slum's location and demographic composition play a crucial role in shaping its identity within the larger context of Goa. The slum's population distribution, as highlighted in the Economic Survey of 2016-17 (Goa 2017), underscores the importance of understanding the social dynamics and economic activities within Zuarinagar. This data provides insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with slum populations in Goa.

Zuarinagar Slum's development is intertwined with broader issues such as environmental impact, industrialization, and tourism in Goa. (Costa 2014)The slum's proximity to industrial estates and transportation hubs underscores its strategic importance in the economic landscape of the region. Efforts to balance industrial growth with environmental preservation and social welfare are crucial for the sustainable development of Zuarinagar and Goa as a whole. Zuarinagar Slum in Goa represents a microcosm of the complex interplay between urbanization, socio-economic development, and environmental sustainability. The ongoing initiatives to clean and develop the slum reflect a commitment to improving the lives of its residents and creating a more inclusive and vibrant community. Understanding the unique

challenges and opportunities within Zuarinagar is essential for shaping effective policies and interventions that promote equitable growth and well-being in slum areas across Goa (Times of India 2013)

3.2 Importance of studying community engagement and migrant representation

Studying community engagement and migrant representation is crucial in the context of Zuarinagar Slum in Goa to understand the dynamics of social integration, well-being, and sustainable development within the community. Community engagement, as defined by the World Health Organization (WHO 2017), involves developing relationships to address health-related issues and promote well-being, leading to positive health impacts and outcomes (WHO 2017). This process is essential for fostering collaboration among stakeholders, including migrants, to work together towards improving living conditions and overall quality of life in slum areas like Zuarinagar.

Research on migrant representation and community engagement, such as the study on Moroccan migrant leaders in Spain, highlights the positive influence of social action on well-being through the development of bicultural competences, social relationships, and the strengthening of social bonds with both receiving members and compatriots (Taurini). Understanding these aspects is vital for creating inclusive environments that support the integration of migrants and enhance their overall well-being.

In the specific context of Zuarinagar Slum, studying community engagement and migrant representation can provide insights into the challenges faced by migrants living in the slum, the social dynamics within the community, and the opportunities for collaboration and development initiatives. By examining the reasons for migrant engagement, the impact on well-being, and the pathways through which engagement influences social conditions, policymakers and stakeholders can tailor interventions to address specific needs and promote a more cohesive and supportive environment within the slum.

Hence ultimately studying community engagement and migrant representation in the context of Zuarinagar Slum in Goa is essential for fostering social cohesion, promoting well-being, and driving sustainable development initiatives that benefit both migrants and the broader community. It offers a pathway towards creating inclusive and supportive environments that empower residents, enhance social connections, and contribute to the overall improvement of living conditions in slum areas (Times of India).

3.3 Theoretical Frameworks

- **Definition Migrant Representation**

  Community engagement refers to the active involvement of community members in decision-making processes that affect their lives. It involves creating opportunities for residents to participate in local governance, social activities, and public initiatives. Migrant representation, on the other hand, focuses on ensuring that migrants have a voice in community affairs, policies, and services that impact their well-being. It involves empowering migrants to express their needs, concerns, and aspirations within the broader community context.

- **Theoretical Perspectives on Community Engagement**

  Theoretical perspectives on community engagement often draw from social psychology, sociology, and community development theories. They emphasize the importance of social capital, trust, reciprocity, and empowerment in fostering meaningful community engagement. The social exchange theory highlights the benefits individuals receive from participating in community activities, while the social identity theory underscores the role of group identity in shaping engagement. Community engagement theories also stress the significance of inclusive practices, communication, and collaboration in building strong community ties.

- **The Role of Representation in Empowering Migrant Communities**

  Representation plays a crucial role in empowering migrant communities by ensuring their voices are heard, needs are addressed, and rights are protected. Effective representation enables migrants to participate in decision-making processes, advocate for their interests, and access essential services. It fosters a sense of belonging, inclusion, and agency among migrants, leading to improved well-being and social integration. Representation also serves as a bridge between migrant communities and local institutions, facilitating dialogue, understanding, and cooperation.

In Zuarinagar Slum the Lamani community remains represented than the other non-Lamani communities in Zuarinagar and there are a lot of activities and festivals they do perform which is a social sign of getting together and forming unity and to discuss and empower themselves by their own capabilities but there is no specific community comes forward to take the initiative excluding Lamani community. Non-Lamani community consists of migrants from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and majority of them are Kannada speaking people who never speak of rights and representation and hence they lack behind in grabbing opportunities. I have observed in my field survey that they have been living in Goa since the 1970s or 1980s but they don't have enthusiasm to have rights in Goa and neither are they aware of the rights they do have in their home state. They consider themselves stateless and homeless and never tried to seek any permanent resident. Very few or almost no community engagement program happens between the Sancoale Panchayat and residents of Zuarinagar who have made their documentation and among them very few Gram Sabha meetings takes place which remains unfruitful for so many complications and that too happens without the proportional representation of community only the Panch members elected by the Lamani community rarely attend the meetings and no other community shows interest in the same.

3.4 Previous Studies on Slums

- **Community Engagement in Slum Areas**

Previous studies on community engagement in slum areas have underscored the pivotal role of involving local communities in addressing various challenges, particularly during health crises like the COVID-19 pandemic. These studies have shown that community-centric approaches are more effective in driving sustainable impact and fostering resilience within vulnerable populations. By empowering residents to take ownership of their well-being, initiatives such as community-led health education, sanitation programs, and mutual support networks have proven instrumental in improving health outcomes and social cohesion. Leveraging the existing social capital and knowledge within slum communities can lead to more tailored and culturally sensitive interventions that address the specific needs and priorities of residents, ultimately contributing to more inclusive and sustainable development efforts.

- **Migrant Representation and Integration**

Research on migrant representation and integration highlights the importance of mainstreaming migration-related issues across various levels of governance to ensure the successful inclusion of migrants in host communities. Effective integration strategies go beyond mere resettlement and encompass social, economic, and political dimensions to foster a sense of belonging and participation among migrants. By promoting the active involvement of migrants in decision-making processes, local authorities can create policies and programs that address the diverse needs and aspirations of this population. Moreover, initiatives that prioritize the participation of marginalized groups within migrant communities, such as women, children, and people with disabilities, are essential for ensuring equitable access to services, resources, and opportunities. By adopting a holistic and inclusive approach to migrant integration, societies can harness the potential of diversity and promote social cohesion within urban settings.

- **Challenges Faced by Migrants in Urban Slums**

Migrants residing in urban slums encounter a myriad of challenges that stem from their marginalized status, including discrimination, social exclusion, and limited access to basic services. Rapid and unplanned migration flows often strain local resources and infrastructure, leading to overcrowding, inadequate housing, and insufficient sanitation facilities in slum areas. These conditions exacerbate vulnerabilities among migrant populations, making them more susceptible to health risks, exploitation, and social isolation. Furthermore, the lack of legal recognition and protection for migrants can perpetuate their marginalization and restrict their ability to access essential services and opportunities for socio-economic advancement. Addressing the multifaceted challenges faced by migrants in urban slums requires a comprehensive approach that combines policy reforms, community empowerment, and targeted interventions to ensure their rights and well-being are safeguarded.

Zuarinagar Slum falls under the Panchayat area and the challenges they face are always remain unnoticed by the Panchayats or else if we say that even the Panchayat tries to do something good in that area it is not happening because of land complications as the entire Zuarinagar stretch from Birla Circle to MES college the area belongs the Communidade land and the Government remains step back to impose any developmental work there as it will further proliferate the legal complications related to that area and this causes the slum dwellers to remain in such a condition where there is no proper sanitation is available and no drainage and gutter also, which makes them to throw the garbage in an open space. Hence this case is such that now the entire area remains stinking every day and with the increase in the population of slum dwellers the garbage is also proliferating unnecessarily.

3.5 Best Practices for Community Engagement in Marginalized Communities

In the context of India and Zuarinagar Slum in Goa, best practices for community engagement in marginalized communities revolve around promoting meaningful participation, fostering empowerment, and advocating for inclusive governance structures. By creating platforms for dialogue, collaboration, and decision-making, communities can voice their concerns, articulate their needs, and co-create solutions that address systemic barriers to development. Inclusive approaches to community engagement should prioritize the participation of women, youth, elderly, and other marginalized groups to ensure their perspectives are integrated into planning and decision-making processes. Moreover, capacity-building initiatives that enhance the skills, knowledge, and leadership capabilities of community members can strengthen their ability to advocate for their rights, access resources, and hold local authorities accountable. By nurturing a culture of participation, transparency, and solidarity, marginalized communities can mobilize collective action, drive positive change, and build resilient societies that are inclusive and equitable for all. As discussed in previous paragraph the problem of proliferation of garbage can be solved by turning into biogas but this knowledge has to be given by the Government and Panchayats and there are many things like how to do first aid, how to maintain cleanliness all these things are of urgent need in Zuarinagar so that they remain aware of possible health issues related to these mistakes that they are doing since decades.

3.6 Questionnaire Survey

To conduct the survey both the qualitative and qualitative methods were used and a structured questionnaire was administered and data was collected by the both open ended and close ended questions. The genesis of this chapter will focus on my interviews with people whom I have formally met and interviewed and also the responses which I got from open ended questions.

I had various queries regarding the involvement of Panchayat and Government and their role in the development of Zuarinagar. My curiosity increased when I found that most of the slum dwellers are having enough documents to prove their residence in that area. Very surprising to see that they had voting rights and Aadhar as their identity proof addressed in Goa but many of them were not having Ration card as this is something very sad to see that even after staying in Goa and contributing to the Goa's economy in different sectors, they still lack basic necessities like mainly the food and shelter. The shelter they are living in are of weakest construction material basically the leftover material used in construction sites like the steel sheets, unused bricks and cement are the main things that keeps their home strong enough to hold their family during rainy season or winter thus this makes them vulnerable even after giving the rights and documents the main thing is accessibility to use those rights that is main thing they are not having.

3.7 Community Engagement in Zuarinagar view of the community structure in Zuarinagar

- **Existing community engagement initiatives**

  The community composition is Zuarinagar is not officially recorded in any government documents and hence it is also true that it is almost impossible to record the community composition of Zuarinagar as with my ethnographic study I can make out the communities to which they belong as it is possible only by meeting them and knowing them from ground. The only identification list of population in the Zuarinagar we can find is from the electoral rolls and that again also doesn't carry any information regarding the community but their surname makes us aware about the community they belong to and the strength of population of a particular community who is aged more

than 18 years of age. There is no primary or secondary data to which gives us information about the infant birth rate and infant mortality rate as it is observed by my questionnaire survey till now that many of the slum dwellers are having at least an average of 2 children per couple and half of them of the total children's in Zuarinagar does not prefer to go to school and have education few cases also state that children's of very infant age die or get ill regularly after five or six months of birth.

- This is obvious because of the mismanagement by the Panchayat and Government to look into this matter and solve this basic problem of garbage dumping in open spaces. We often expect citizens to throw the garbage in dustbins but in case of slums this expectation we should carry rather we should create and initiative to make them aware of garbage segregation and allocation and recycling of garbage to do this a strong initiative by the local governance may reduce the problem of proliferation of diseases into infants and old age slum dwellers.

- **Stakeholder and community leaders' involvement in community development**

  There are a number of stakeholders when any kind of community development program takes place. Mostly the religious stakeholders there are in a huge population from Karnataka and they are devotees of Swami Ayyapa whom they believe and there is another community Muslims which is not less but very significant chunk of population who has been living in Zuarinagar since last many decades and they are also from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Many times, these community stakeholders try to mobilize people and a little bit of conflicts do happen if there is any development work of Gutter or road widening or any construction work takes place in the Zuarinagar both of these communities resist to this development by saying that the road and the of area of development belongs to them and there should not be any harm to their community beliefs by doing construction here. Basically the communities resist the development

and doesn't allow the few basic necessary development projects on the other hand the panchayat also remains quiet as since last 15 years down the Sancoale village panchayat also facing this problem of communal disturbances in the area of development and also the land we are talking of Zuarinagar Slum, some part of land or few wards out of 11 wards comes under the Communidade land which further makes them to stay on hold for government projects as discussed with the Sarpanch and Panchayat secretary.

- **Let's understand about Communidade lands in Goa**

  Land in Goa before the advent of the Portuguese belonged to Comunidades and all the inhabitants were recognized as Ganvkari. A Ganvkari was given land to build a dwelling for him and land to cultivate. The produce from the land cultivated was shared with the Comunidade, which, in turn, shared it with the Ganvkaris of the Comunidade and this was termed as "jono".

  Comunidade land can never be sold or leased. The Supreme Court of India in a judgement mentioned that Comunidade land is "inalienable". Comunidades have a 'Codigo de Comunidade', a constitution of their own.

  The Code of Comunidades existed in spirit and it was put into letter by the Portuguese in 1961 a few months before they left Goa. This Codigo of Comunidades became the 'Code of Comunidades' after the Government of Goa translated it to English in June 2012 and the authenticity of the translation is debated even today.

  In an interview held on 15th September 2022, the current CM Dr. Pramod Sawant mentioned that nearly 500 houses situated in Canacona taluka and 150 to 200 houses in Saligao were issued demolition notices. He also pointed out that these houses were built after Comunidades granted consent letters for constructing them. He said a solution will be arrived at by taking Comunidades and the people into confidence. The law is not to regularize slums, but to protect Goan houses, he said.

The State Assembly had passed The Goa Regularisation of Unauthorized Construction (Amendment) Bill, 2023 to regularize structures in Comunidade land but it faced stiff resistance from the people."

These statements from the Chief Minister itself is a big trauma for the slum dwellers in Zuarinagar they are in a constant sense of fear that they don't know tomorrow this place may belong to them or not when given the consent letters still the demolition notice comes to the general public then people who are living in informal settlements in Zuarinagar since last 4 to 5 decades are scared to live freely as this has previously also happened in Zuarinagar that housing colonies which were built during the Congress was in power are now getting the notices to vacate those colonies and it is terrible to those living in colonies with their families and kids where they will go now.

They are constantly demanding help from the government to look into this matter but again due to Communidade land the government and the entire administration till the bottom level is hesitating to look into matter seriously as it will be a big blame on the current government that they are in favor of migrants and they are regularizing slums (Herald 2023).

3.8 Representation of Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum

- **Demographic profile of migrant population**

Zuarinagar Slum has a significant population of migrants from all parts of India but most populous among them are from Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra. Religious communities like Hindus, Muslims and Christian do reside in that area. Majority Hindus and Muslims are very few as Muslims as compared to other slums in Goa like Motidongar slum in Margao as compared to that this area is more Hindu dominated than Muslims. Muslims families do reside in bits and pieces in various corners of Zuarinagar Slum

and do not live unitedly. Many times, it happens that these communities come together to celebrate national days like 15th August or 26 January in Kiran Niketan school for celebration of national days apart from these days all the time these communities both Hindus and Muslims remain arrogant about each other.

The Kiran Niketan school is also the polling booth for that area which is considered as a only place where the communities get united apart from that among Hindus there are different communities from all the states and among them few handful of Maharashtrian Hindus and Goan Hindus are there but most majority lies with the Hindus from Karnataka communities like Lingayats, Vaddera and Gauda these communities are historically belongs to the Guntur district in Karnataka and are traditionally the agricultural laborer and hand craftsman traders. (K Ranga Rao) Since there is no caste politics lies in Zuarinagar but these communities are internally divided by each other and even intercaste marriages among these castes is also not welcomed. The community comes after Kannadigas in Zuarinagar is Lamani or also known as Lambadi which many times also associated with the Banjaras because their trace of origin starts from Rajasthan to the Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana but Lamanis living in Zuarinagar are mostly from different districts of Karnataka, Andhra and Telangana. It is very shocking to know that Lamanis consist of around 650 families in Zuarinagar and around two thousand to three thousand votes come from the major Lamani community only then comes the Kannadiga who are actually more in numbers to them. After these both the Muslims stand third in the list and at last the handful of Goan Christian and Hindus.

- **Challenges faced by migrants in accessing services**

Usually, the communities living in Zuarinagar face a number of problems due a lot of congestion in living conditions and they internally have unfaithful relationships with their neighbors, subordinate castes and also with other communities. Major rivalry in Zuarinagar Slum stands with the Kannadiga communities and the Lamani community as it can be seen that

Lamani communities instead of having almost equal population to them are much progressive than the Kannadigas of Karnataka.

The most possible reason for this might be because the occupation the Lamanis follow and the occupation Kannadigas follow is different. Most Lamani living in Zuarinagar are Taxi drivers and Taxi owners and Civil Contractors who build houses and buildings on contract. This is totally skill-based job sectors in which they have occupied an area and they have had a reputation since years and because of this it is possible that they learnt the language of Goa very well. The culture of Goa and also the politics and administration they grasped very well, this made them to follow the lines and they have also entered into the politics and they are now representing the Lamanis from Panchayat but this opportunity could have been similarly grasped by Kanndiaga but it didn't happen because their occupation started from farming in Karnataka to trading vegetables from Karnataka to Goa which was much profitable than later when they were settling in Goa by the time these sectors of Taxi driving and selling products at beaches these sectors were occupied by Lamanis and due to Goa being a tourist economy Lamanis progressed significantly. The only occupation left to the Kannadiga was the construction sector where till today we find most of the contractors are Kannadigas as well as Lamanis; they are contractors as well as the daily wage workers, skilled Mistry (Mason), helpers and scavengers, etc.

3.9 Representation of migrants in decision-making processes

Another significant point here is that of language where in Zuarinagar Slum almost everyone knows Konkani language but they aren't able to speak in a proper dialectical way, like how the actual Goans do speak. I was searching while doing the survey but I found that most Lamanis do speak fluent Konkani and that is because the same reason the occupation makes them to be as fluent as possible in Konkani, Hindi and English. This might be the reason they have got

chance to represent them and also because they had enough population to represent them no doubt they also have internally division and discrimination in Lamanis also the Rathods are considered to be the upper castes and Chavan and other castes are lower to them but when it comes to political representation they do perform unitedly and they have a Panch member from Rathod Family since last one decades and more to till now and the Panch member has been struggling for more progress should happen in Zuarinagar but again the communal disagreements make it difficult as Kannadiga don't support the panch member from another community but since last few years this problem is also gradually getting solved because few mutual understanding have taken place since last few years. That is possibly because they need a strong team to protect their houses and stay strong with the Government.

Migrants so far have been improving there since the last 2 decades the progress has been getting stuck because it comes under Communidade. But for this various attempt have been made by the Panchayats but Panchayats don't have vested powers to sort this problem out. Only with careful consideration of Ministers can this problem be solved for the long term. As for now Panchayat Sarpanch have a reserved female candidate and also the few Panch members are female it is very good to see that Lamanis who were considered roadside vendors and beach side vendors representative and fighting for their betterment this is what democracy makes us understand that nothing is good than having a diverse culture represented and being progressive. In India where domestic violence is normal, finding these cases we feel very proud. In other slums around India where we don't find representation at all Goa is a remarkable example for representation and slum politics to study.

CHAPTER 5: ANALYZING DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND CHALLENGES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ZUARINAGAR.

This chapter is a significant part of my research which includes the primary data from a structured questionnaire which was administered to 100 respondents who are residing in Zuarinagar slum. The questionnaire contained a balanced form of both open ended and closed ended questions which started from collecting information of their demographic profile related to their age, gender, religion, occupation, ethnicity and marital status to various questions on their migratory history, their socio-economic condition in Zuarinagar, access to benefits provided by government, political dynamics, voting pattern and to overall satisfaction of the respondents living in Goa. Throughout the survey various experiences from diverse people of diverse community background shared their thoughts and opinions which I have carefully analysed by showing them through many figures and tables for the better understanding to the readers.

	Age	Gender	Religion	Marriage
■ 18-26	13	69	98	77
■ 27-45	78	31	2	23
■ 46-60	9	0	0	0
■ 60 & Above	0		0	0
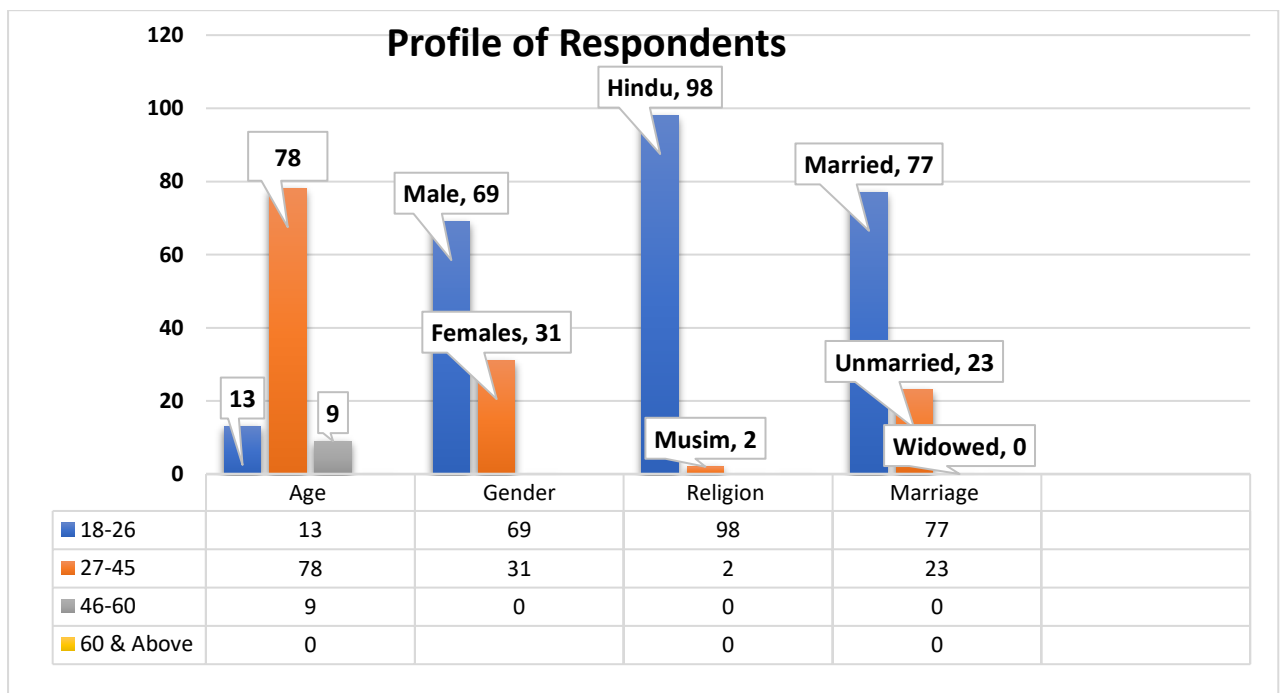
Figure 4.1 Respondents Profile: Reading out of 100 Respondents

The data provided offers a comprehensive breakdown of the demographic composition of the surveyed population. In terms of age distribution, the majority of individuals fall within the 27-45 age bracket, constituting,78 of the respondents. Following this group, there are 13 individuals aged between 18-26, and a smaller cohort of 9 individuals falls within the 46-60 age range. Remarkably, there are no respondents aged 60 and above in the dataset.

Regarding gender representation, the data reveals a higher proportion of males, accounting for 69 individuals, compared to females, which total 31 respondents out of 100. When considering religious affiliation, the overwhelming majority, comprising 98 individuals, identify as Hindu, while a small minority, only 2 individuals as Muslims. In terms of marital status, the dataset indicates that 77 individuals are married, whereas 23 individuals are unmarried.

This comprehensive analysis provides valuable insights into the demographic makeup of the surveyed population, shedding light on age distribution, gender balance, religious affiliations, and marital statuses within the community. The data collected of 100 respondents can be generalized to Zuarinagar slum because proportionally the 100 respondents represent each community and also by size of the community, also while doing survey no person with disability is found.

Community	Out of 100 Respondents
Lamanis	51
Kannadigas	46
Muslims	2
Maharashtrian	1

Table no. 4.1 Community Background of Respondents

This data illustrates the distribution of different communities within the Zuarinagar slum. The term "Lamanis" likely refers to a specific community or ethnic group, which constitutes the

largest portion of the surveyed population with 51 respondents. "Kannadigas" refers to people from the state of Karnataka or those who speak Kannada, representing the second-largest group with 46 respondents.

Additionally, there are smaller representations of other communities within the slum. The Muslim community comprises only 2 respondents, while Maharashtrians, only 1 respondent. This table provides insights into the diversity of communities residing within the Zuarinagar slum, highlighting the presence of various ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups within the area.
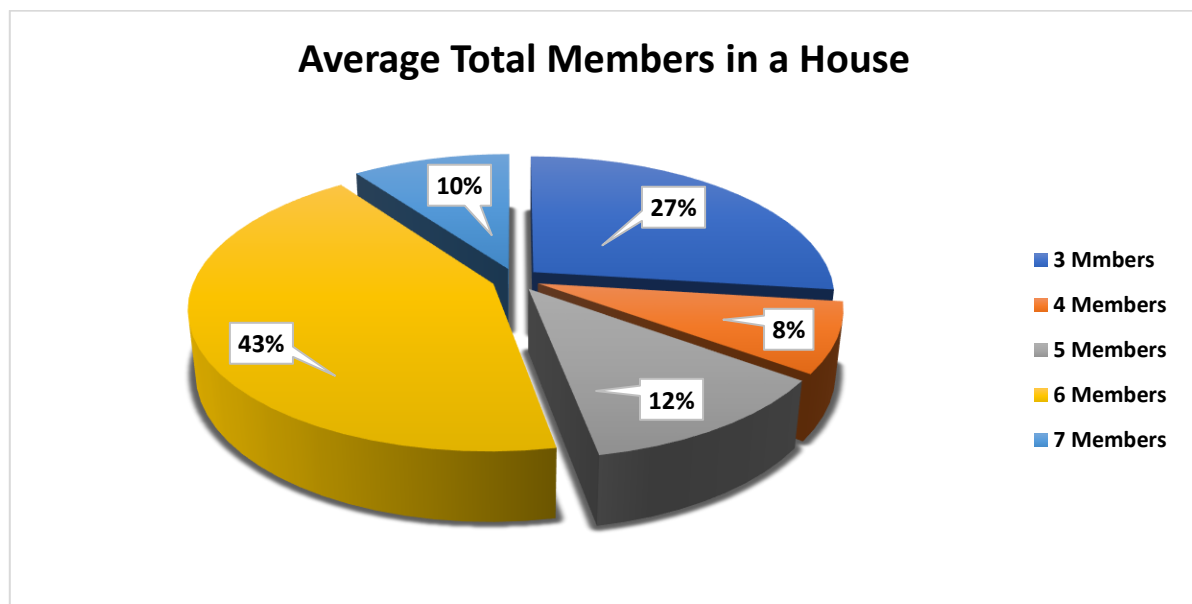
Figure 4.2 Average total members in a house

Figure 4.2 discusses on household sizes within the Zuarinagar slum in Goa offers valuable insights into the living arrangements of the community members. It reveals a range of family compositions, with households varying from 3 to 7 members. Interestingly, the most prevalent household size consists of 6 members, with 43 households falling into this category. This suggests a pattern of larger families within the community, which could be indicative of cultural norms, economic factors, or other social dynamics unique to the area. Additionally, households with 3, 5, and 7 members are also present, albeit in smaller numbers compared to

those with 6 members. Understanding these household sizes is essential for assessing housing needs, resource allocation, and family structures within the slum. By recognizing the diversity in household compositions, policymakers and community leaders can better tailor interventions and support services to address the specific needs of families living in Zuarinagar.
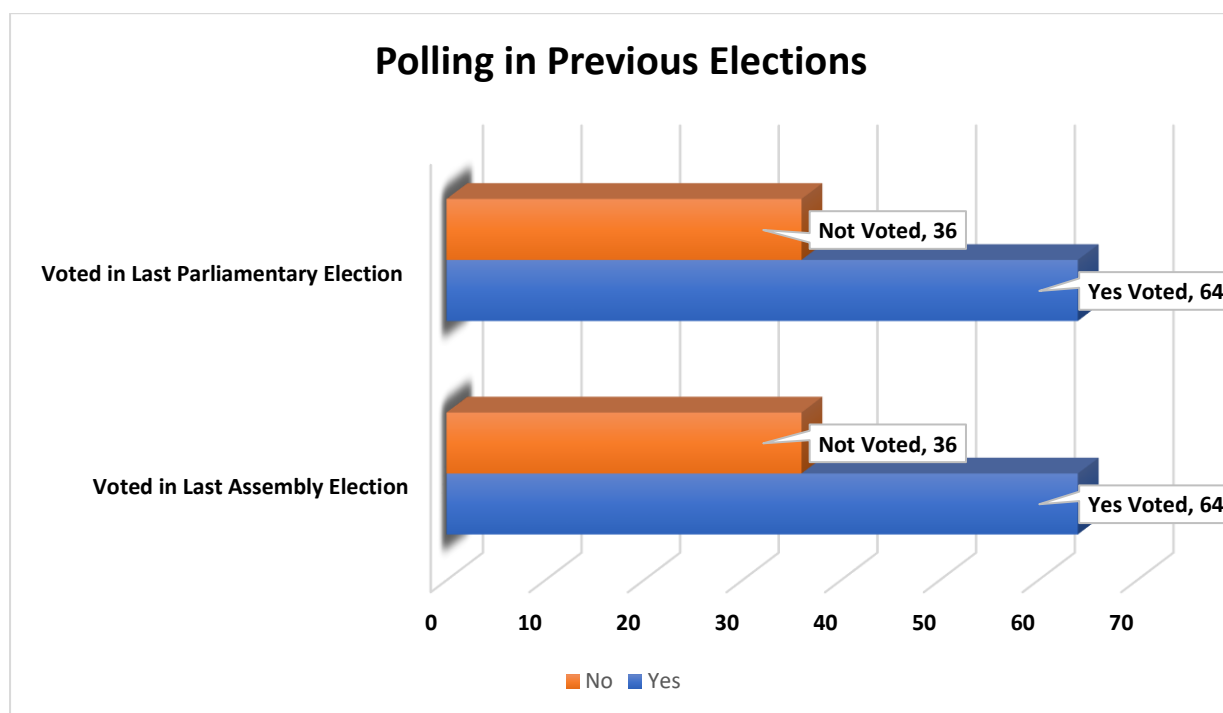

Figure 4.3 Polling in Previous elections

The data provided offers insights into the voting behaviour of the surveyed population in the last assembly and parliamentary elections. The data suggests a relatively balanced participation in both the assembly and parliamentary elections among the surveyed population. The fact that the same number of individuals (64) voted in both types of elections indicates a consistent level of political engagement within the community.

Analyzing voting behaviour can provide insights into civic participation, political awareness, and the effectiveness of voter outreach initiatives within the Zuarinagar slum. It's also important to consider factors such as voter education, accessibility of polling stations, and socio-economic influences on voter turnout etc.

It is significant to see here that an area where there is no development and empowerment and the area which is assumed to be less educated and less civilised did really great in following their duty of right to vote where in some urban areas of Goa where we find well educated people with good civic sense has a consistent less voter turnout since last few years.
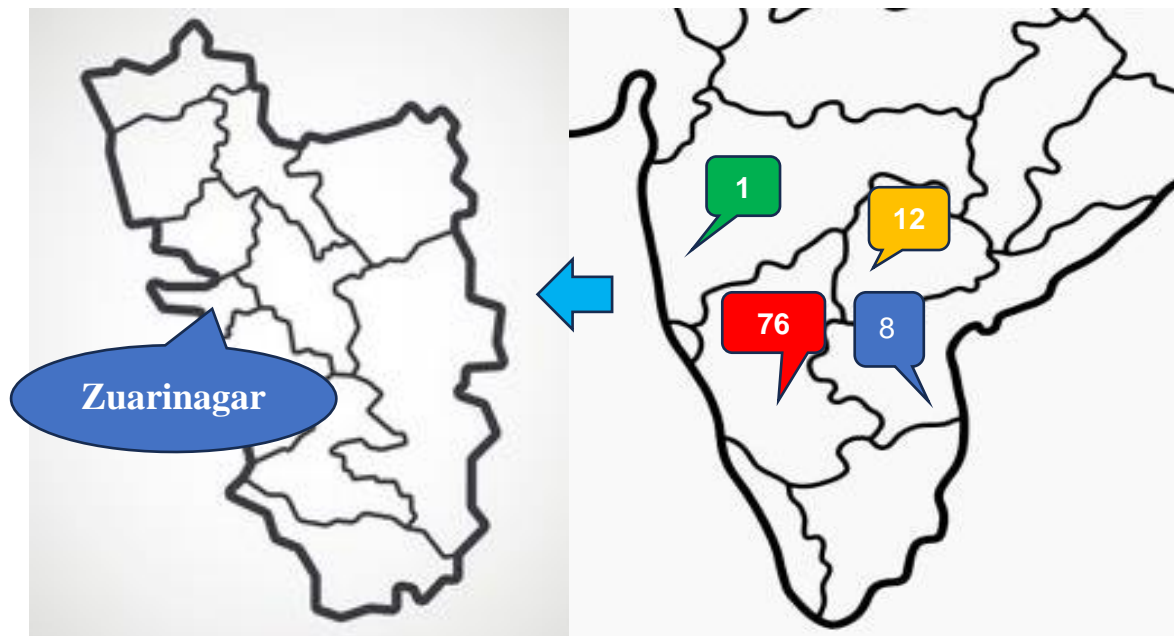

Figure 4.4 Pattern of Migration

- Maharashtra: 1 respondent, - Andhra Pradesh: 12 respondents, - Telangana: 8 respondents,

- Karnataka: A significant majority of 76 respondents

Figure 4.4 offers an insightful portrayal of migration patterns among respondents from the Zuarinagar slum, showcasing their origins across various states within India. The left image, featuring a map of Goa, provides a geographical reference for Zuarinagar, while the right image, displaying a map of India, highlights the states from which migrants originate. Analysis of the data reveals a diverse distribution of migrants' origins. While Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana contribute to the migrant population to a lesser extent, Karnataka emerges as the primary source of migration, with the majority of respondents, totalling 76, originating from this state. This pattern of migration reflects historical, socio-economic, and

cultural factors, such as proximity, economic opportunities, and existing ties between Karnataka and Goa. Understanding the origins of migrants is crucial for grasping migration trends, intra-state mobility, and the interconnectedness of regional populations within India. Additionally, from the survey result it is noted that by average each respondent go back to their hometown for almost twice a year first they go mostly in June during the rainy season and they don't have much work here in Goa during rainy season so they go back and do farming there then they come back and then 2nd time they go to their hometown in the month of September or October to celebrate.

When they came?

	Before 1970s to 1990	1991 t0 2000	2001 to 2010	2011 to 2020	2021 till 2024
Living in Goa	18	55	13	11	5
Living in Zuarinagar	5	56	15	20	4
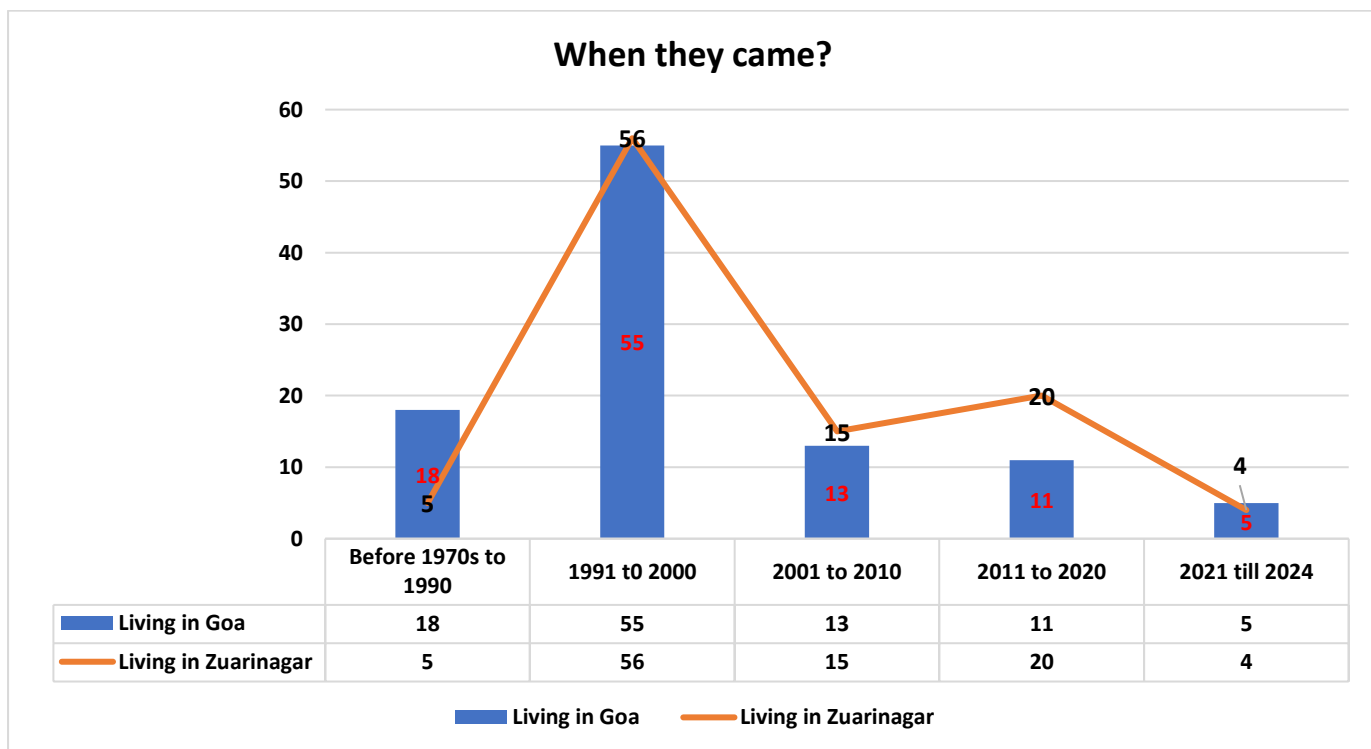
Figure 4.5 In which year respondents migrated to Goa and Zuarinagar

The data reveals a nuanced timeline of migration patterns among the surveyed respondents, specifically focusing on their settlement in the Zuarinagar slum within the state of Goa. From the period before the 1970s to 1990, a modest number of respondents migrated to Goa, with a fraction of them choosing Zuarinagar as their place of residence. This suggests a gradual but limited influx of migrants to the slum area during this earlier era, possibly due to its

underdeveloped status compared to other regions within Goa. However, the dynamics shifted significantly in the 1990s, witnessing a substantial surge in migration both to Goa overall and specifically to Zuarinagar. This period marked a phase of rapid urbanization and economic growth, attracting migrants seeking livelihood opportunities and affordable housing within the state, particularly in the burgeoning environment of Zuarinagar.

As the years progressed into the early 2000s and beyond, while overall migration to Goa saw fluctuations, the Zuarinagar slum maintained its appeal as a destination for migrants. Despite changes in broader migration trends, the data indicates a consistent stream of newcomers settling in Zuarinagar, albeit in varying numbers across different time intervals. This sustained influx of migrants underscores the resilience and attractiveness of the slum area, possibly fuelled by factors such as its affordability, proximity to urban amenities, and existing social networks. Moreover, the slight decline in migration observed in the most recent years may reflect shifting demographic patterns or evolving socio-economic conditions, highlighting the need for ongoing research and intervention to address the dynamic challenges faced by migrant communities in Zuarinagar.
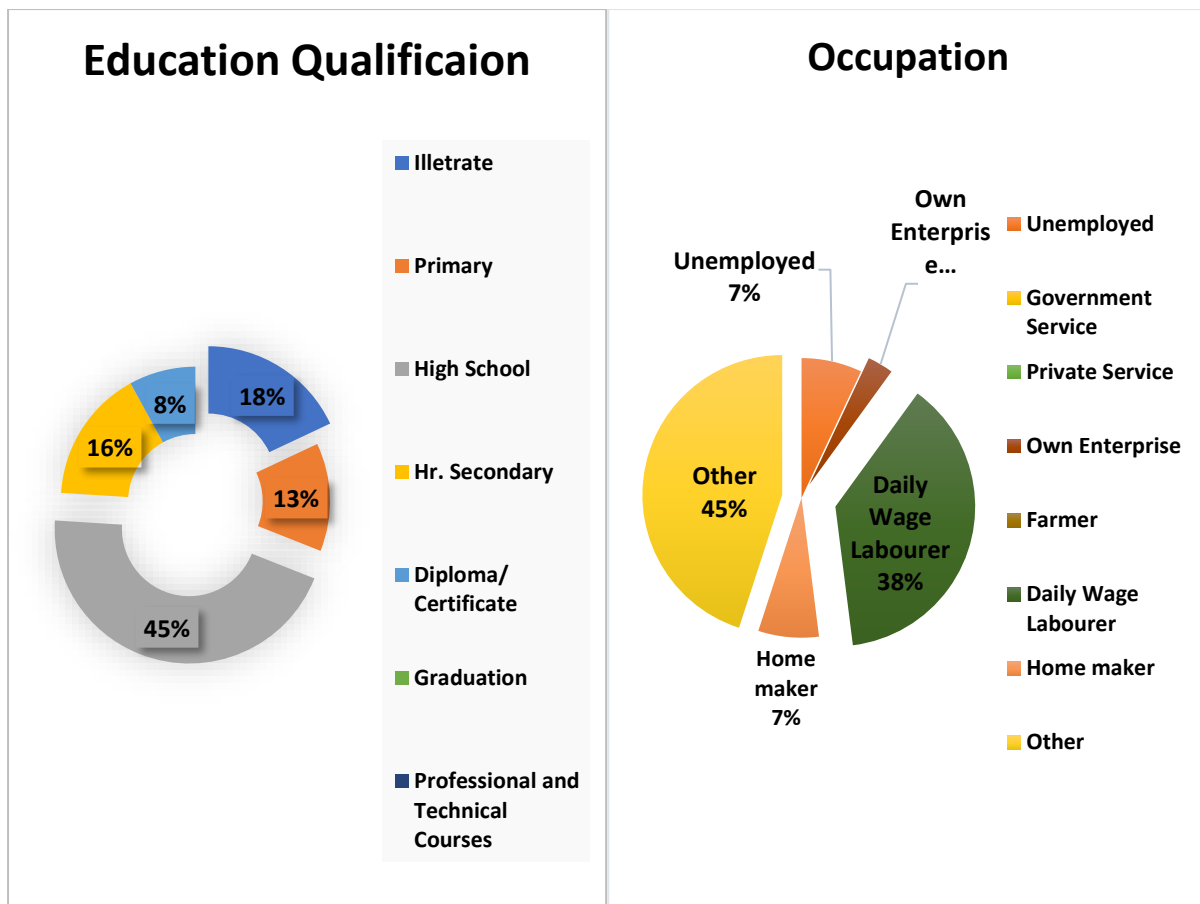
Figure 4.6 Education Qualification & Figure 4.7 Occupation of Respondents

The data provided in Figure 4.6 outlines the educational qualifications of respondents within the Zuarinagar slum community.

It's evident that there is a diverse range of educational backgrounds within the surveyed population. The majority of respondents have completed high school education, indicating a significant level of basic education attainment. However, there are also notable proportions of individuals who are either illiterate, have completed only primary education, or have pursued education beyond high school, including higher secondary, diploma, or certificate courses.

Analyzing the educational qualifications of the respondents provides insights into the educational landscape within the Zuarinagar slum. Understanding the distribution of educational backgrounds can inform initiatives aimed at promoting literacy, improving access to education, and enhancing skill development opportunities within the community.

The data in Figure 4.7 sheds light on the occupational landscape within the Zuarinagar slum community, offering valuable insights into the diverse range of livelihood activities pursued by respondents. Among the surveyed population, daily wage labourers emerge as the most prevalent occupation, with 38 individuals engaged in this form of work. This suggests a significant reliance on informal labour and daily wage employment for sustaining livelihoods within the community. Additionally, the presence of 45 respondents working as taxi drivers highlights the prominence of transportation-related activities as a source of income. It's evident that these occupations play crucial roles in providing employment opportunities and supporting households' economic needs within the slum. Surprisingly only Lamani community people enter and do well in this business as many have owned taxis and many have given it for rent and many work as drivers for tourists where most of the Kannadigas or Non Lamanis remain dominant in the business of civil contractor and a slightly well-off Kannadigas employ the rest of the Kannadigas.

Furthermore, while the majority of respondents are involved in manual labour or service-oriented work, a smaller number are reported as unemployed or homemakers. Interestingly, there are no individuals identified as students, and none reported to be engaged in government or private services or farming activities. This suggests a distinct occupational profile characterized by a reliance on informal labour and entrepreneurship within the slum community. Understanding the distribution of occupations is essential for identifying areas of economic vulnerability, informing targeted interventions to enhance livelihood opportunities, and promoting sustainable development within the Zuarinagar slum.
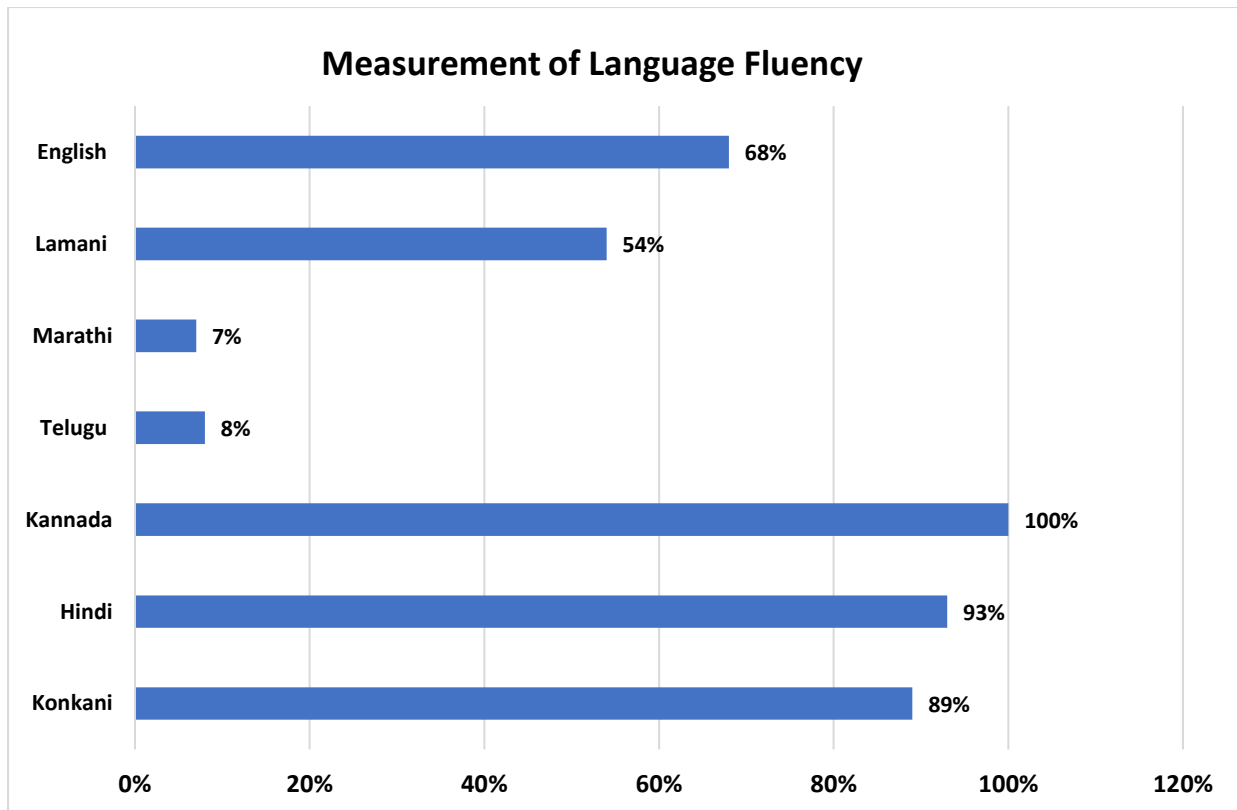
Figure 4.8 Measurement of Language Fluency

Assume: Each respondent = 1%

The data paints a detailed picture of language fluency levels within the Zuarinagar slum community, offering insights into the linguistic diversity and cultural heritage of its residents. Notably, Kannada emerges as the predominant language, with a remarkable 100% fluency rate among the surveyed population. This underscores the significance of Kannada as a dominant regional language within the geographical context of the slum, reflecting its deep-rooted cultural importance and widespread usage in daily communication among residents.

Following closely behind, Hindi exhibits a high fluency level, with 93 out of 100 respondents reporting proficiency. This highlights the widespread adoption of Hindi as a common language of communication and cultural exchange, reflecting its status as a widely spoken language across India and its relevance within the community's social fabric. Additionally, Konkani, the regional language of Goa, boasts a substantial fluency rate of 89%, emphasizing the strong ties to local heritage and traditions cherished by residents.

English, as a global lingua franca, maintains a significant presence within the community, with 68 out of 100 respondents reporting proficiency. This reflects the importance of English language skills for accessing educational and employment opportunities, as well as engaging with broader social and economic networks beyond the local context. Conversely, languages such as Telugu and Marathi exhibit lower fluency levels, indicating their lesser prevalence within the community, possibly influenced by regional demographics or individual linguistic backgrounds.

Furthermore, the moderate fluency level of Lamani, spoken by a specific ethnic group, underscores the multicultural diversity within the community. This diversity of languages reflects the rich tapestry of cultural identities and linguistic traditions coexisting within the Zuarinagar slum, highlighting the need for inclusive approaches to communication and cultural preservation.

As observed on field many Kannadigas and Lamanis beside having their mother tongue as Kannada and Lamani they prefer to speak in Konkani within their family especially the young generation. Respondents also say that their mother language dialect is also changed as because of staying in Goa for many years. But still recognizing and respecting this linguistic diversity, stakeholders can promote social cohesion, empower residents, and foster a more inclusive and vibrant community environment.
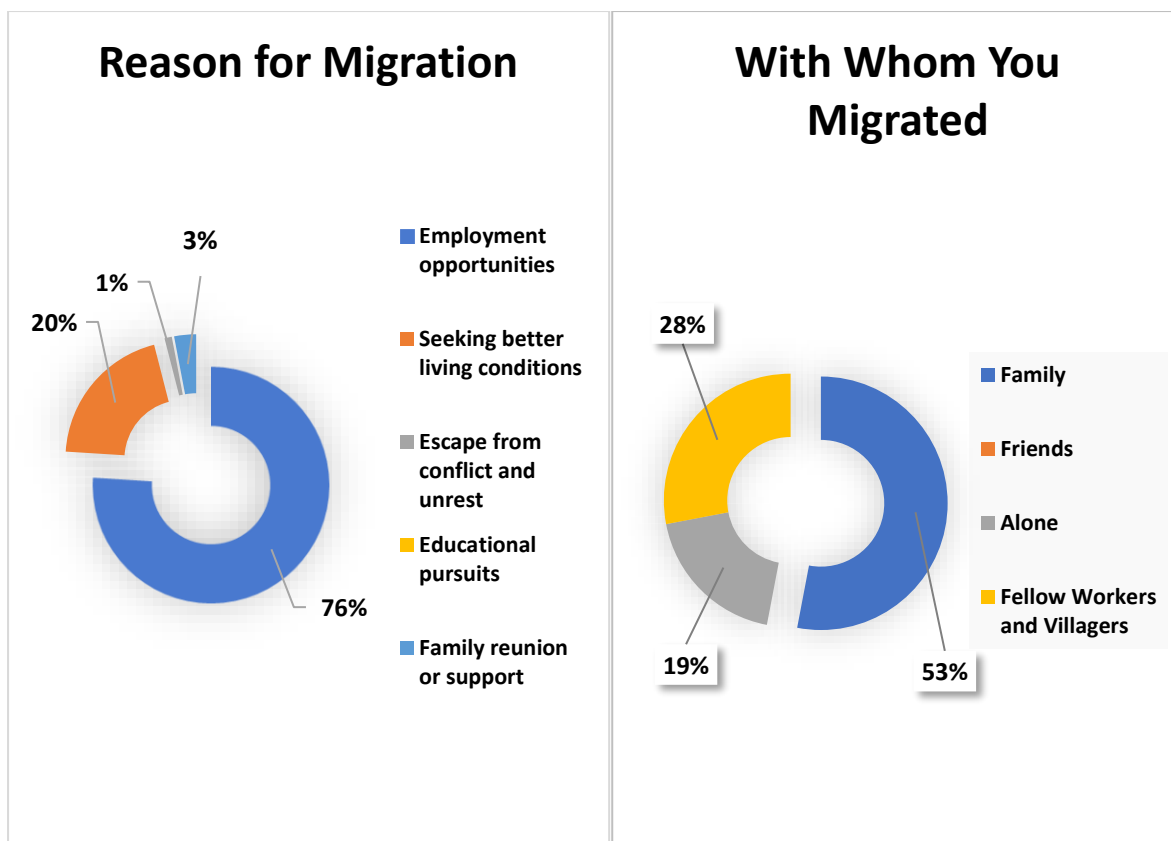
Figure 4.9 Reason for Migration & figure 4.10 With whom they chose to migrate

The data reveals in the figure 4.9 is about the primary reasons cited by respondents for migrating to the Zuarinagar slum community. The overwhelming majority of respondents, accounting for 76 out of 100, cited employment opportunities as their primary reason for migration. This highlights the significant role of economic factors in influencing migration decisions, with individuals seeking better job prospects and livelihood opportunities within the Zuarinagar area. Additionally, a considerable proportion of respondents, totalling 20 individuals, migrated in search of improved living conditions, underscoring the desire for enhanced quality of life and socio-economic well-being.

Interestingly, only one respondent mentioned escaping from conflict and unrest as their reason for migration, indicating a relatively low incidence of forced displacement within the surveyed population. Furthermore, no respondents cited educational pursuits as their primary reason for migration, suggesting that access to educational opportunities may not be a primary driver of

migration to the Goa. However, a small number of respondents, comprising three individuals, indicated family reunion or support as their motive for migration, emphasizing the importance of social ties and support networks in shaping migration decisions.

Figure 4.10 provides insights into the companionship of respondents during their migration to the Zuarinagar slum community. The majority of respondents, comprising 53 out of 100, migrated with their families, highlighting the importance of familial bonds and support networks in the migration process. This suggests that many individuals chose to relocate to the Zuarinagar area with their family members, possibly seeking to maintain close ties and collective support systems during the transition.

Interestingly, no respondents reported migrating with friends, indicating a lesser prevalence of peer-based migration among the surveyed population. Instead, a significant number of respondents, totalling 28 individuals, migrated with fellow workers and villagers, suggesting a communal approach to migration where individuals moved alongside their colleagues or members of their original village or community.

Additionally, a notable proportion of respondents, comprising 19 individuals, migrated alone. This may indicate individual-driven migration decisions, where individuals relocated independently in pursuit of personal goals or opportunities. Whether for employment, education, or other reasons, these individuals chose to embark on their migration journey solo, highlighting the diverse pathways and motivations underlying migration to the Zuarinagar slum community
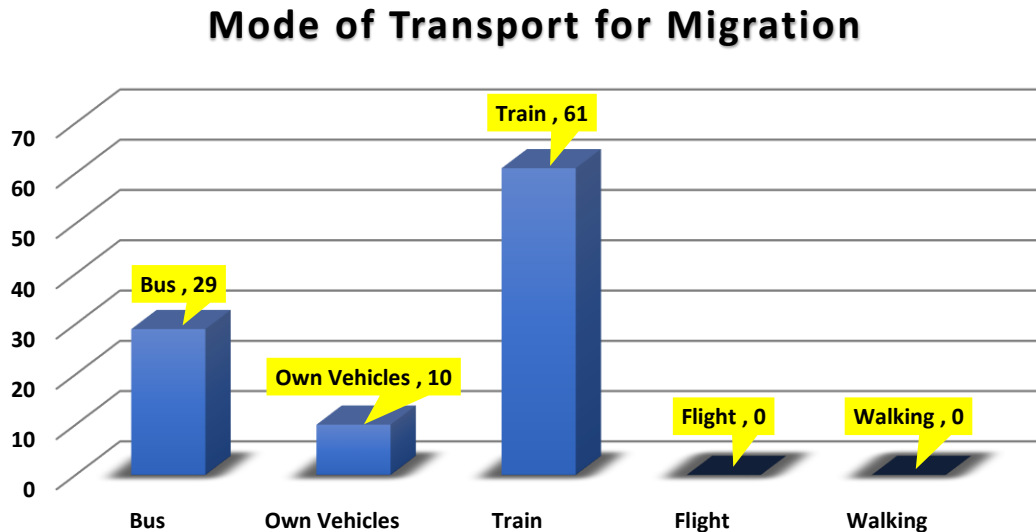
Mode of Transport for Migration

Figure 4.11 Mode of transport for migration

In Figure 4.11, the data outlines the modes of transportation utilized by respondents during their migration to the Zuarinagar slum community.

The majority of respondents, accounting for 61 out of 100, opted for train travel as their mode of transportation to reach the Zuarinagar area. This suggests that trains serve as a primary means of long-distance travel for migrants, providing a relatively affordable and accessible mode of transportation, especially within the context of intercity travel in India. Additionally, a considerable proportion of respondents, totaling 29 individuals, chose to travel by bus. While buses may offer convenience for shorter distances or regional travel, their usage by a significant number of respondents highlights the importance of road-based transportation infrastructure in facilitating migration to the Zuarinagar slum community. Interestingly, a smaller number of respondents, comprising 10 individuals, reported using their own vehicles for migration. This may include motorcycles, bicycles, or other personal modes of transport, indicating individual preferences or logistical considerations in the migration process.

Notably, no respondents mentioned using flights as a mode of transportation for their migration, and none reported walking as their primary means of travel. This suggests that air travel and walking are less common or feasible options for migrants, particularly within the

context of domestic migration scenarios. This also indictes that migrants mostly coming to Goa choose to come by train only and the same gets spread out to different cornors of Goa. Primary example of migrants coming in Goa we can find in the busiest Railway station of Thivim where most of the North Indian migrants come to Goa and Migrants coming from Southern part of India prefer to get down at Margao Railway station.

Work			8 Hours Duty	
Daily	69		400 to 500	27
			500 to 800	30
Weekly 4 to 5 days	18		800 to 1000	29
Occasionally	10		1000 to 1200	9
Can't say	3		1200 to 1500	2
			1500 & Above	3
Total	100		Total	100

Table no. 4.2 How often they get to work & Table 4.3 How much they get paid for 8 hours of duty.

Table 4.2 illustrates the employment patterns within the Zuarinagar slum community, with 69% of respondents engaging in daily work, indicating a consistent need for income generation. Additionally, 18% work on a weekly basis, often in contractual roles, while 10% work occasionally due to health or age-related constraints, seeking temporary or part-time opportunities. Interestingly, 3% were uncertain about their work frequency, reflecting job instability. Many cited experiences at the Verna Industrial Estate, where jobs are cyclical, they employ them for 3 to 6 month as casual labours and then they layoff and hire them after 6 or 7 months leading to varied employment activities between this unemployment period, they do things such as selling vegetables, construction labour, cleaning & scavenger work and most of

the time when they don't get work then it becomes a big hard time for their family, during off-periods.

In Table 4.3, the data presents the wages received by migrants in the Zuarinagar slum community for an 8-hour shift across various work environments. Among 100 respondents, 27 reported earning between 400rs to 500rs, which is paid to mostly the women's who do jobs in company or households cooking and cleaning, while 30 respondents earned between 500rs to 800rs, daily wage labourers in construction sites. Additionally, 29 respondents earned between 800rs to 1000rs, mostly the carpenters, and 9 respondents earned between 1000rs to 1200rs, the contractors. However, only 2 respondents reported earning between 1200rs to 1500rs, with 3 respondents earning 1500rs and above. These high earning respondents have their own enterprise or work as the taxi drivers. This variation in earnings underscores the disparity in wage levels within the community, reflecting different job sectors, skills, and bargaining power among workers.

Many respondents in opined that most of the time they even had to starve and do their job and many times when they don't get job that time, they don't even have 1 full meal in a day. Respondents stay in hope that their Poverty and Miserable condition in Zuarinagar need to be paid attention by the authorities.

Education		Healthcare	
Very satisfatory	73	Very satisfatory	0
Satisfactory	10	Satisfactory	4
Neutral	8	Neutral	10
Unsatisfactory	5	Unsatisfactory	7
No access at all	4	No access at all	79
Total	100	Total	100

Table no 4.4 Access to Education & Table 4.5 Access to Healthcare

The data sheds light on the educational and healthcare perceptions among Zuarinagar slum residents:

For education, 73 respondents find it very satisfactory, indicating that many residents feel content with the quality of education accessible to them despite residing in a slum environment. 10 respondents gave satisfactory response, 8 neutral, 5 unsatisfactory, and 4 were of the opinion that they have no access at all, this is true that the gully is little far from the Kiran Niketan School and other schools also are too far and parents feel fear to send their child to long distance because they cannot go along them as in few families both the parents go to work. This indicates overall contentment with educational opportunities, with a minority expressing dissatisfaction or lacking access. There is also one thing to note that there are very less buses and timing is also bad which makes parents to avoid higher education and one special response I got in which a respondent stated that besides showing the identity card the private buses still take full tickets of children's going to school.

Regarding healthcare, 79 respondents report no access, 7 find it unsatisfactory, 10 are neutral, 4 satisfactory, and none very satisfactory. This highlights a significant lack of healthcare infrastructure and services, with few respondents satisfied and the majority lacking access altogether. This stands true as there is no community health centre nearby & private clinics are there which are beyond their affordability.

These findings underscore the pressing need to address disparities in education and healthcare access within the Zuarinagar and this also highlights that how much is the priority given to Zuarinagar as compare to other parts of Goa, Zuarinagar still comes under very backward category of infrastructure development which raises question on ensuring equitable opportunities and essential services for all residents.
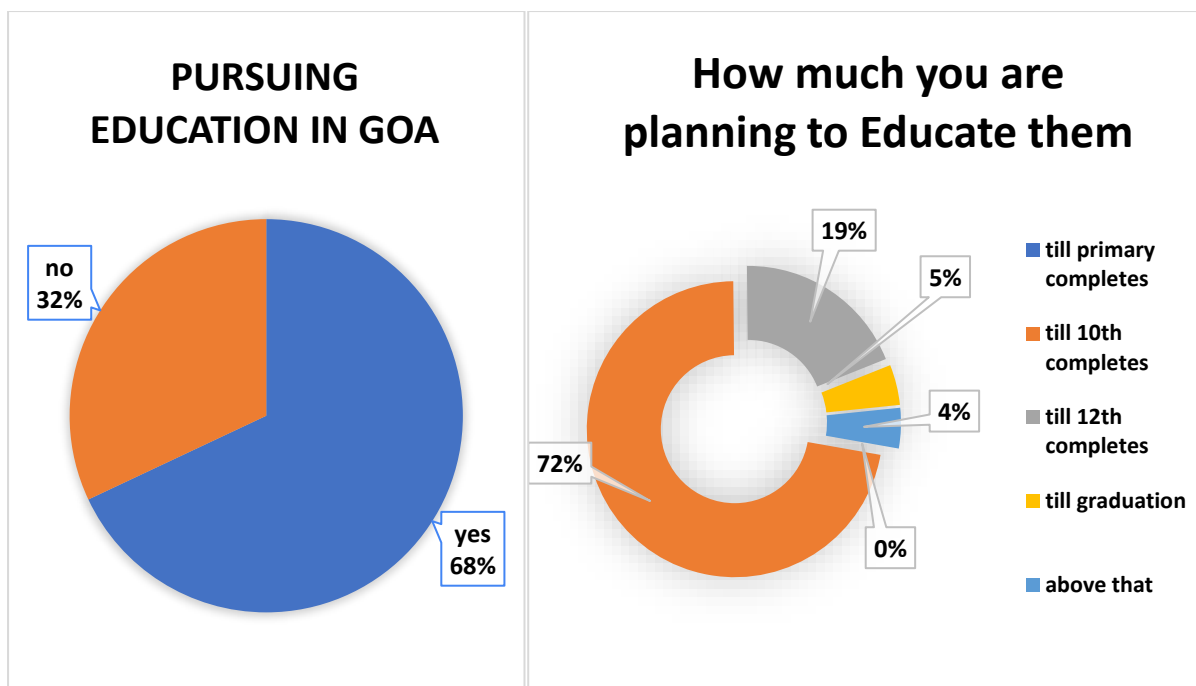
Figure 4.12 Children of migrants pursuing education in Goa & Figure 4.13 How much they are planning to educate them

- 4% (Approx 3 Respondents)expressed the intention to educate their child only until primary school.

- 72% (Approx 47 respondents)planned to educate their child until the 10th standard.

- 19% (Approx 12respondents)aimed to educate their child until the 12th standard.

- 5% (Approx 3 respondents)intended to support their child through graduation.

- 4% (Approx 3 respondents)had aspirations for education beyond graduation.

Out of the 100 respondents surveyed in the Zuarinagar slum community in Goa, 68 indicated that children from their family is pursuing education in the state. However, the distribution of educational aspirations for their children suggests challenges and barriers to achieving higher levels of education. With only 4% intending to educate their child until primary school and 72% planning to stop education at the 10th standard, it appears that many families have limited aspirations for their children's education. This could be indicative of financial constraints, lack

of access to quality education, or other socio-economic factors influencing educational decisions within the community.

Furthermore, the significant percentage of respondents aiming to educate their child only up to the 10th standard could contribute to higher rates of school dropouts within the Zuarinagar community. This suggests a potential lack of interest or motivation among students, compounded by limited opportunities for higher education or employment prospects. A respondent stated that their son dropped out of its own without informing the parents and teachers and they wanted to educate their child more as much as possible. Overall, these findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address the root causes of educational disparities within the Zuarinagar slum community and also in comaparison to overall Goa.
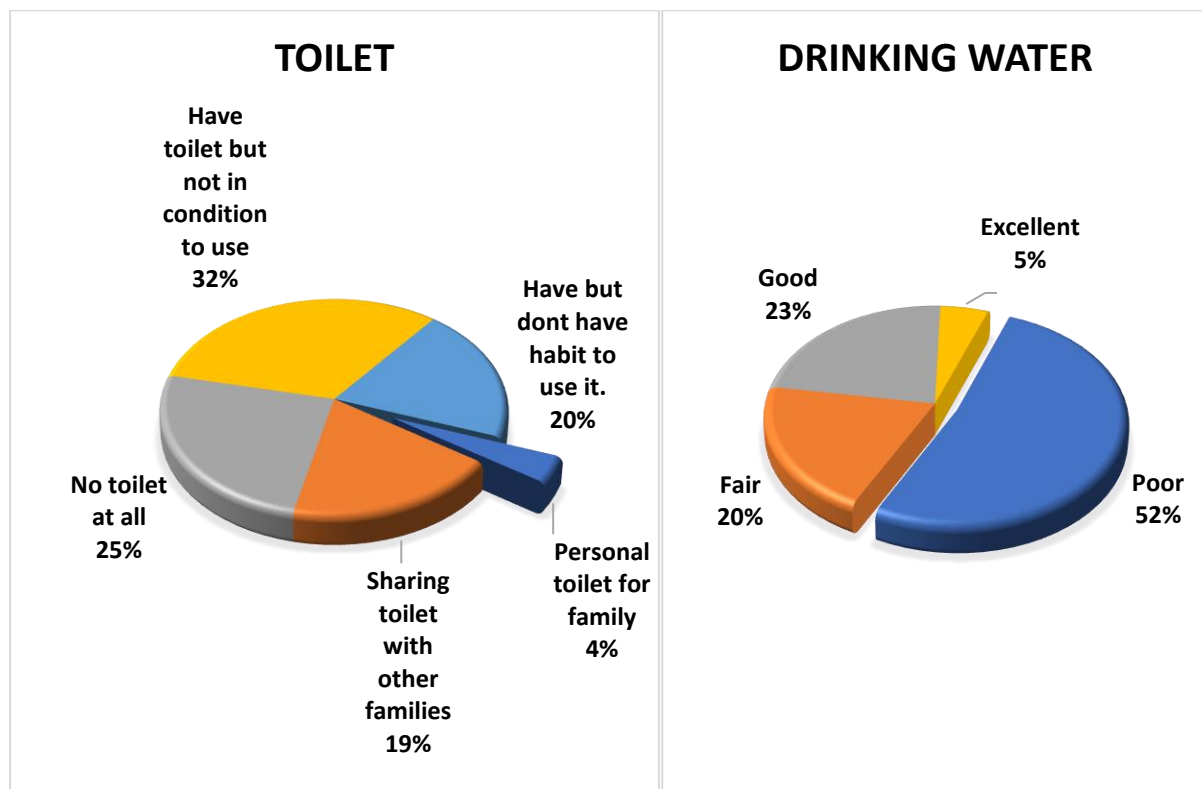
Figure no. 4.14 Accessibility to Toilet Figure 4.15 Drinking Water Facilities

This data in figure 4.14 reveals stark disparities in sanitation facilities. Among the surveyed respondents, 32 individuals grapple with unusable toilet facilities, indicating critical issues in maintenance and functionality. This alarming figure underscores an urgent need for

infrastructure upgrades to ensure the availability of functional and hygienic sanitation amenities.

Moreover, the data exposes a profound gap in sanitation infrastructure, with 25 respondents lacking access to toilets altogether. This glaring deficiency poses significant health risks and necessitates immediate action to address sanitation disparities. Additionally, cultural or behavioural barriers are apparent, with 20 respondents having access to toilets but failing to utilize them effectively. These findings emphasize the importance of targeted awareness campaigns and behaviour change initiatives to promote proper sanitation practices among residents. Efforts to improve sanitation infrastructure and foster hygienic habits are imperative to enhance public health outcomes and elevate the overall quality of life within the community.

The data in figure 4.15 unveils diverse perceptions regarding water access quality within the Zuarinagar community, shedding light on the nuanced sentiments among respondents. A significant majority of 52 individuals expressed dissatisfaction, rating water access as poor. This stark revelation underlines pervasive concerns regarding the adequacy, safety, or reliability of water sources, indicating potential challenges rooted in water quality, infrastructure, or management. Additionally, 20 respondents rated water access as fair, suggesting a moderate level of satisfaction or acceptance. While not as pessimistic as the "poor" category, this response still signals a pressing need for improvement in addressing water-related issues and ensuring equitable access to safe supplies.

Conversely, a noteworthy 23 respondents perceived water access as good, reflecting a relatively positive outlook on water quality and reliability within the community. Despite this favourable perception, opportunities for enhancement or optimization in water management practices may still exist. On the other end of the spectrum, 5 respondents rated water access as excellent, indicating a high level of satisfaction with available water sources. This optimistic

response suggests that some residents enjoy access to reliable, safe, and high-quality water supplies, which can significantly contribute to improved health outcomes and overall community well-being. But still like other slums in India respondents run for water tab to get water and almost no one has water pipeline in their individual houses. Apart from this the respondents also raised concern regarding the growing population in Zuarinagar and now in recent years the problem of water scarcity is increased and no other alternative like tanker is allotted by the government.

How you feel about Goan People

Category	Value
Mixed, both good and bad experiences	30
Negative, Unwelcoming and indifferent	2
Neutral, Pleasant and respectful	45
Positive, Welcoming and Friendly	23
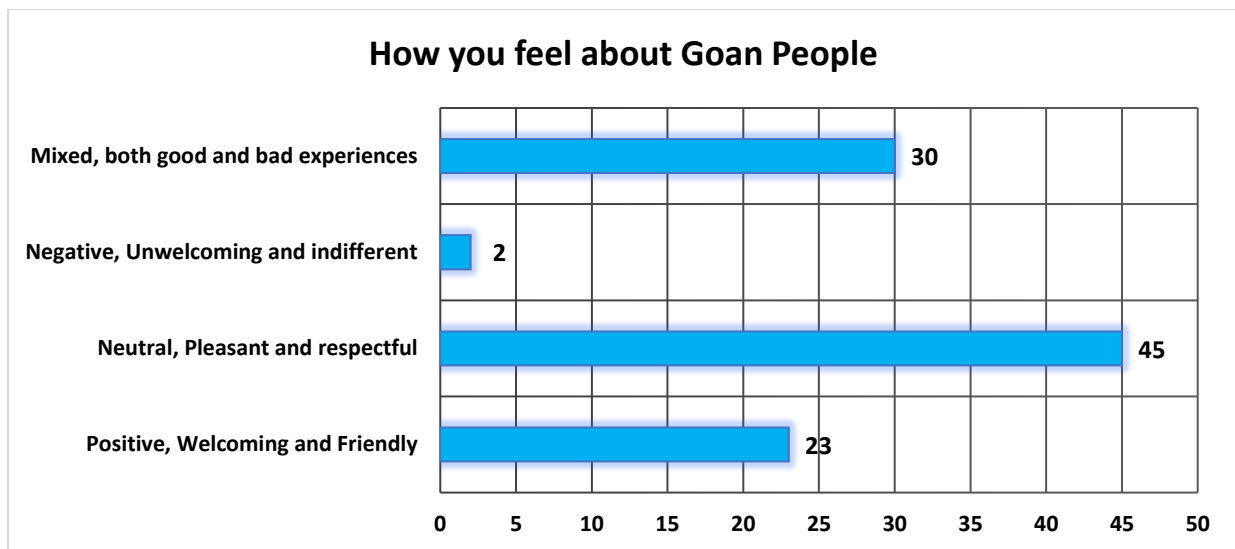
Figure no 4.16 Respondents experience with Goan people

The data provides insights into the perceptions and experiences of respondents regarding how they feel about the Goan people and how they are treated by them

A significant portion of respondents, totalling 45 individuals, expressed a neutral sentiment towards the Goan people, describing their interactions as pleasant and respectful. This suggests a generally positive or at least unremarkable experience in their interactions with the local community, indicating a sense of mutual respect and cordiality between migrants and Goan residents, additionally, 23 respondents reported feeling positively about the Goan people, describing their experiences as welcoming and friendly. This reflects a sense of warmth and

hospitality extended towards migrants contributing to positive social interactions and a sense of belonging. On the other hand, a small number of respondents, comprising 2 individuals, expressed negative sentiments towards the Goan people, describing their experiences as unwelcoming and indifferent. While this represents a minority viewpoint, it indicates the presence of isolated instances of negative interactions or perceived hostility.

Next 30 respondents reported having mixed experiences, acknowledging both positive and negative encounters with the Goan people. This suggests a nuanced perspective on their interactions, highlighting the diversity of experiences and relationships with the locals, ranging from moments of inclusion and acceptance to instances of misunderstanding or friction.

The data underscores the varied nature of interactions and perceptions among migrants regarding their treatment by the Goan people. While the majority of respondents reported neutral or positive experiences, acknowledging the welcoming and friendly nature of the local community, it's essential to address any instances of negative experiences and promote inclusivity, understanding, and mutual respect within the community to foster a harmonious and supportive social environment. While interviewing the respondents also stated that usually they have faced arrogance and frustration of their *Patrav,* but that remains only for short period of time and they do communicate with them politely when they are having a good day mood so it's the behaviour & environment which changes the scenario and bad environment and bad behaviour leads to bad experiences and vice versa.
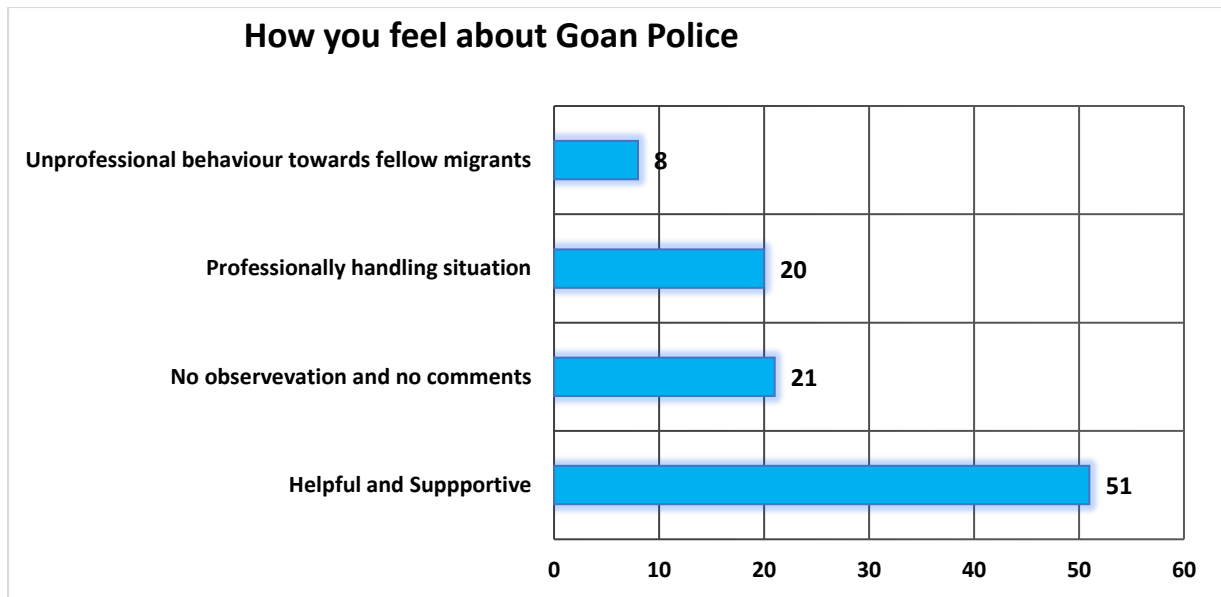
Figure 4.17 Respondents experiences with the police.

The data presents the perceptions and experiences of respondents regarding the behavior and conduct of the police.

A majority of respondents, totaling 51 individuals, described the police as helpful and supportive. This suggests a positive perception of law enforcement in the community, with respondents recognizing the police's efforts in providing assistance and support to residents, especially during times of need or crisis. 20 respondents reported that the police professionally handle situations. This indicates confidence in the police's ability to manage and respond to various incidents and challenges in a competent and professional manner, contributing to the maintenance of law and order in the slum community then a smaller number of respondents, comprising 8 individuals, expressed concerns about unprofessional behavior exhibited by the police towards fellow migrants. This suggests instances where the conduct of law enforcement may have been perceived as biased, discriminatory, or unjust towards migrant residents, highlighting potential areas for improvement in police-community relations and sensitivity to diverse populations. A respondent shared his experience stating that the person worked under a man who was a migrant too but from very well off background who fooled the respondent and did not paid the hard earned money of the respondent for several months, when he went to

police station initially the police did not showed any interest in solving the issue as he was a migrant then the respondent revisited to police station and after that they listened his query and just warned the man to pay back the respondents money instead of arresting him. 21 respondents did not provide any observation or comments regarding the behavior of the police. While this group remained neutral or did not have specific experiences to share, their responses also indicate a lack of engagement or awareness regarding interactions with law enforcement and police.

The entire data highlights the importance of fostering positive relationships and trust between the police and residents in the Zuarinagar Slum. By addressing concerns related to professionalism, bias, and discrimination, law enforcement agencies can work towards building stronger partnerships with the community, enhancing public safety, and promoting a sense of security and well-being for all residents.
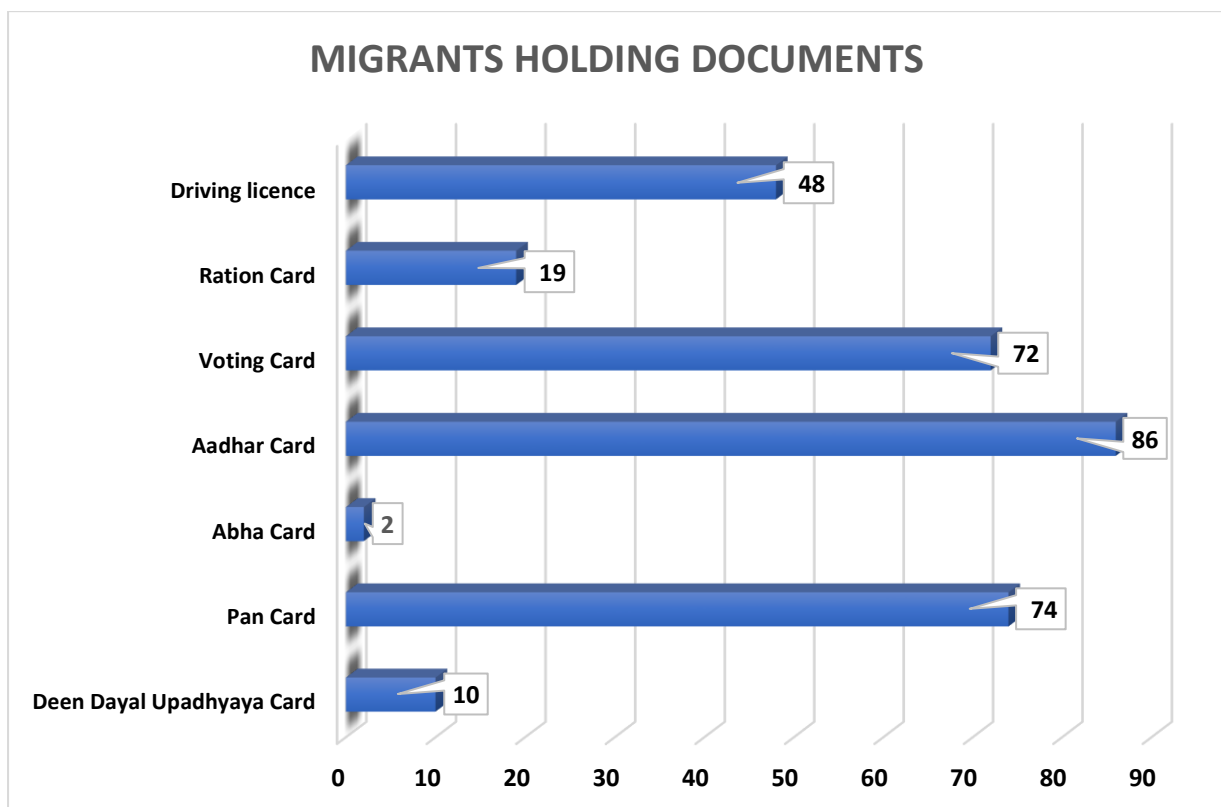
Figure 4.18 Documents of Migrants

The data provides insights into the possession of various identification cards among respondents within the Zuarinagar community. Assume each respondent as 1%.

The majority of respondents, totaling 86%, reported possessing an Aadhar Card. Aadhar Card is a widely recognized form of identification in India, and serves as proof of identity and address. Its high prevalence among respondents indicates its importance and widespread adoption in Goa. A significant portion of respondents, 74%, reported having a Pan Card. The Pan Card is primarily used for financial transactions and tax-related purposes. Its prevalence among respondents suggests a high level of compliance with tax regulations and financial documentation which means more number bank accounts and awareness of money management. Further, 72% of respondents reported possessing a Voting Card, indicating active participation in the democratic process and eligibility to vote in elections. This reflects a strong civic engagement and awareness of political rights among residents of the Zuarinagar slum.

However, the possession of other identification cards varies among respondents. 48% reported having a Driving License, only 19% reported possessing a Ration Card, which is used to access subsidized food and essential commodities through the public distribution system. Additionally, the Abha Card, which is relatively less common, was reported by only 2% of respondents.

One thing to note here is that despite the migrants having other documents , the Ration card which is of utmost need and solution of many big problems of slum dwellers is having with very less amount of respondents and ultimately in the entire slum also hardly there will be people having the Ration Card. Respondents stated that they remain stuck and cannot have access to Ration Card as many of them don't know the modalities same happens to the Deen Dayal Upadhyay Card, other documents like Voting Card people had come to their door to enrol them.
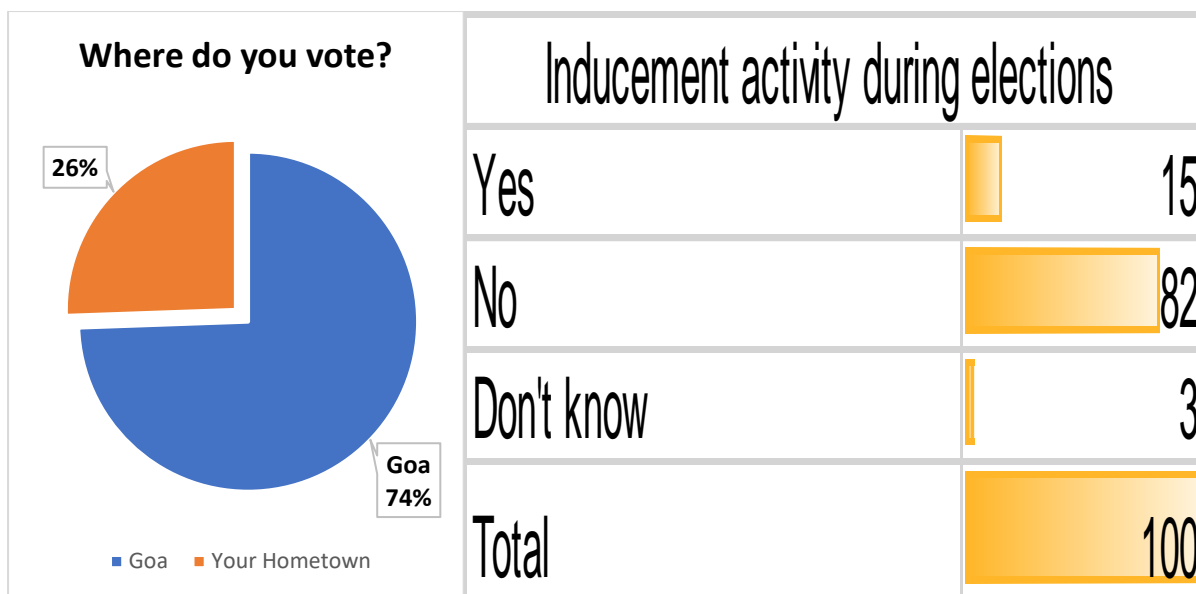
Figure 4.19 Voting preferences of respondents & Table no 4.6 Inducement activities in Slum

The data in figure 4.19 reveals the voting preferences of respondents within the Zuarinagar community where the majority of respondents, totalling 67 individuals, reported voting in Goa. This suggests that a significant portion of the Zuarinagar community chooses to exercise their voting rights within the state of Goa, possibly indicating a strong sense of civic engagement and commitment to participating in local governance and electoral processes. 23 respondents reported voting in their hometowns. This may indicate a preference among some residents to cast their votes in the areas where they originally hail from, possibly due to familial ties, familiarity with local issues, or a sense of attachment to their hometown communities.

Actually, this was asked to the respondents in order to check that do they vote both in Goa as well as their Hometown. Surprisingly the response was very strange from each respondent, in few houses both the young and older age family members had voting in their hometown many families had both the old age and young generation had voting in Goa but on the other hand there were many houses in which the old age people had voting in their hometown and the young generation had voting in Goa. When I was asking the questions meanwhile one of the respondents stated that the persons have voting card in hometown and he forgot to delete it and

when the person came to Goa long back ago, in search of livelihood the person settled down in Goa and the person is now having the voting in Goa. The person also stated that many families have migrated to Zuarinagar without deleting their names from the roll in their respective Hometowns. However, I suggested to the person to remove the name as early as possible as it is a legal crime which may have bad impact later on. Considering the statement of the respondent many periodical articles states that the same that Zuarinagar is area of Dual voters one of the possible reasons might be this to dual voting in Zuarinagar.

The figure 4.20 provides insights into the perception of inducement activities during elections among respondents in the Zuarinagar.

The majority of respondents, totaling 82 individuals, reported that they did not perceive any inducement activities during elections. This suggests a prevailing sentiment of electoral fairness and integrity within the community, with residents perceiving elections as free from undue influence or manipulation., 15 respondents reported observing inducement activities during elections. This indicates that some residents may have witnessed or experienced attempts to influence voter behaviour through offers of incentives or rewards, potentially raising concerns about the integrity of the electoral process. A small number of respondents, comprising 3 individuals, expressed uncertainty or lack of awareness regarding inducement activities during elections. This suggests a need for further education or information dissemination regarding electoral practices and ethical conduct during elections in the Zuarinagar. This question was necessary as many migrants doesn't remain aware of their political choices and by the time of election their valuable vote might be misplaced and the inducement activities may serve their temporary needs but may not serve for the next 5 years.
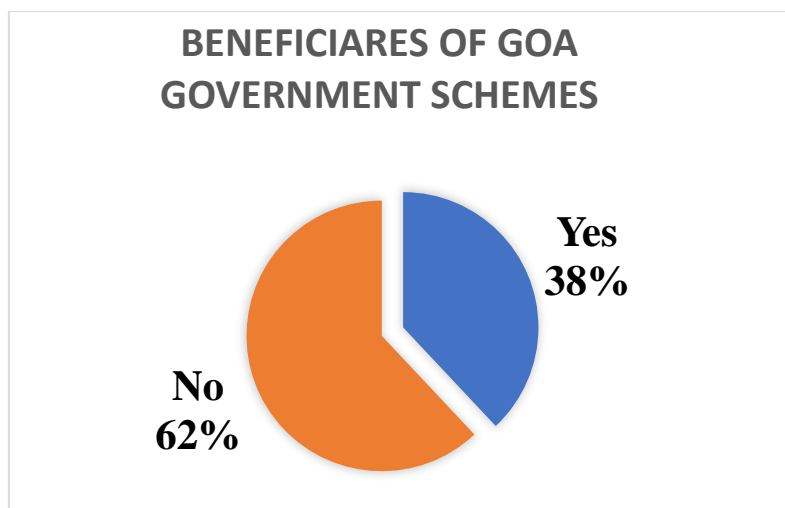
Figure 4.20 Respondents getting benefits of Government Schemes

The data reveals the awareness of respondents in the Zuarinagar Slum community regarding government schemes in Goa

A minority of respondents, totalling 38 individuals, reported being aware of government schemes in Goa. This suggests a level of engagement or knowledge among a portion of the community regarding the various programs and initiatives offered by the state government to address social, economic, and developmental needs. These respondents are beneficiaries of ration, LPG, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Scheme, few are also beneficiaries of Ladli Laxmi scheme.

However, the majority of respondents, comprising 62 individuals, indicated a lack of awareness of government schemes in Goa. This highlights a significant gap in information dissemination or outreach efforts to ensure that residents in the Zuarinagar are informed about the available resources and support services provided by the government. Also schemes like Pension to old age, and any house building loan giving schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna, Atal Asra Yojana none of these schemes exist in Zuarinagar. Primary reason is valid that they remain unaware but does the Government put efforts to make them aware is a serious question.

Panchayat Activities in ZUARINAGAR	Yes	No	Don't know
Health Initiatives	17	83	0
Skill development programs	0	100	0
Education Support	0	100	0
Livelihood Support	0	100	0
Infrastructure Development	35	49	16
Women Empowerment	10	87	3
Community Organizing	0	100	0
Environment Sustainability	0	100	0

Table no. 4.7 Role of Panchayat in development of Zuarinagar

The data provides insights into the awareness and participation of respondents within the Zuarinagar community regarding various Panchayat activities.

Health Initiatives:

Only a minority of respondents, totalling 17 individuals, reported awareness of health initiatives organized by the Panchayat. This suggests limited engagement or knowledge among the community regarding health-related programs or campaigns conducted by local authorities.

Skill Development Programs, Education Support, Livelihood Support, Community Organizing, and Environment Sustainability:

For skill development programs, education support, livelihood support, community organizing, and environment sustainability initiatives, all respondents indicated a lack of awareness or participation. This indicates a significant gap in information dissemination or outreach efforts related to these areas of Panchayat activities win the Zuarinagar.

Infrastructure Development:

Regarding infrastructure development, 35 respondents reported awareness of initiatives undertaken by the Panchayat. However, nearly half of the respondents, totalling 49 individuals, indicated a lack of awareness or knowledge about such activities. Additionally, 16 respondents expressed uncertainty about the Panchayat's involvement in infrastructure development, highlighting a need for clearer communication and transparency regarding ongoing projects and initiatives.

Women Empowerment:

A small number of respondents, totalling 10 individuals, reported awareness of women empowerment initiatives organized by the Panchayat. However, the majority of respondents, comprising 87 individuals, indicated a lack of awareness or participation in such programs, with a few expressing uncertainties.

Overall, the data underscores the need for improved communication and community engagement strategies to enhance awareness and participation in various Panchayat activities, including health initiatives, infrastructure development, women empowerment, and other socio-economic programs aimed at improving the well-being of residents in the Zuarinagar. By fostering greater transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in local governance processes, stakeholders can empower residents to actively contribute to and benefit from Panchayat-led initiatives for community development and welfare.
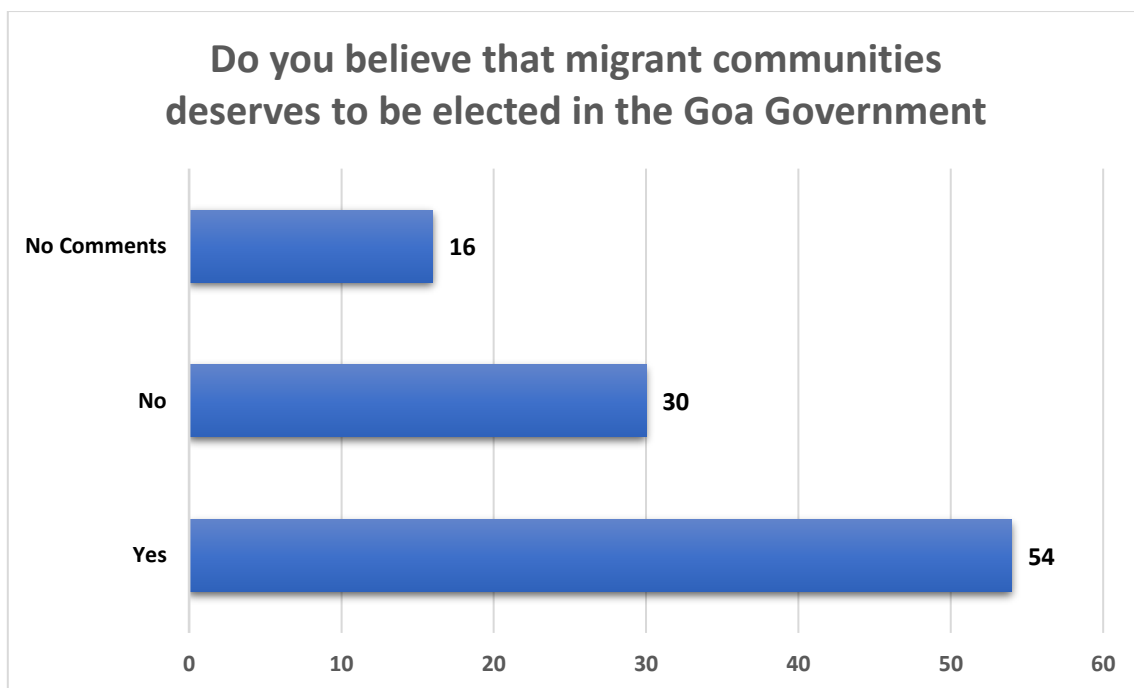
Figure 4.21 Migrants deserves to be elected in Goa Government

The data reflects the opinions of respondents within the Zuarinagar community regarding the eligibility of migrant communities to be elected in the Goa Government.

A majority of respondents, totalling 54 individuals, expressed the belief that migrant communities deserve to be elected in the Goa Government. This indicates a strong endorsement of the inclusion and representation of migrant populations within the state's political institutions, reflecting a commitment to diversity and inclusivity in governance. They opine that they have been contributing to the Goa's economy since many years and they have now developed a relation and bond towards the state and they want to be treated in a more inclusive way and that might happen only if they have representation in the state assembly.

However, a significant minority of respondents, comprising 30 individuals, disagreed with the notion that migrant communities should be eligible for election in the Goa Government. This suggests differing perspectives among residents regarding the participation of migrant populations in the state's political processes, potentially influenced by factors such as concerns about cultural integration, and many are of the opinion that in the name of us as poor migrants

someone else will be benefitted and we poor will become poorer as we are not educated or civilised and ready for political participation.

Furthermore, 16 respondents did not provide any comments on the matter, indicating a neutral stance or a lack of opinion regarding the eligibility of migrant communities for election in the Goa Government. This highlights the complexity of the issue and the diversity of viewpoints within the community regarding the role of migrant populations in shaping governance and political representation within the state.

Comfortability in following customs and traditions in Zuarinagar	
Absolutely Comfortable	65
Not Comfortable	28
Do not follow any Customs or Traditions	7
Total	100

Table no 4.08 Comfortability in following customs and traditions

The data reflects the comfort level of respondents within the Zuarinagar community regarding following their customs and traditions in Goa or Zuarinagar. The majority of respondents, 65 individuals, expressed feeling absolutely comfortable following their customs and traditions in Zuarinagar. This suggests a strong sense of cultural identity and belonging within the community, with residents feeling at ease practicing their customs and traditions in their current environment. However, a significant minority of respondents, comprising 28 individuals, reported feeling not comfortable following their customs and traditions in Zuarinagar. This

indicates potential challenges or barriers to cultural expression or adherence within the community, which may be influenced by factors such as cultural differences, social norms, or experiences of discrimination. Whereas, 7 respondents stated that they do not follow any customs or traditions in Zuarinagar because besides settling in Goa for years they still prefer to celebrate their festivals and traditions in their hometown. Interestingly a respondent stated that there are families who belong to the same dominant community in the slum but they lack enthusiasm and feel shy to follow or celebrate any tradition. While this represents a smaller proportion of the surveyed population, it suggests a diversity of cultural practices and beliefs within the community, with some individuals opting not to adhere to specific customs or traditions for various reasons.

Hence the data signifies the importance of creating inclusive and supportive environments that respect and accommodate diverse cultural identities and practices within the Zuarinagar slum.

Hindrances	
language barriers	10
cultural differences	80
limited social interaction	3
community	7
Total	100

Table no 4.9 Hindrances

The table no 4.10 highlights significant hindrances encountered by residents of the Zuarinagar slum community, offering valuable insights into the challenges they face:

Cultural differences emerge as the most prevalent obstacle, with an overwhelming majority of 80 respondents citing them as a hindrance. This underscores the complex dynamics of

navigating diverse cultural norms and practices within the community, potentially leading to misunderstandings or conflicts among residents.

Language barriers also present a notable challenge, with 10 respondents identifying them as a hindrance. Limited proficiency in the dominant languages spoken within the community may impede effective communication and social integration, contributing to feelings of isolation or exclusion among some residents. Additionally, a smaller but significant proportion of respondents, totalling 7 individuals, highlight the lack of representation in the community as a hindrance. This suggests concerns regarding equitable participation and inclusion in community decision-making processes or initiatives, potentially leading to feelings of marginalization among certain segments of the population.

Furthermore, limited social interaction is cited as a hindrance by 3 respondents, indicating challenges in fostering meaningful connections or relationships within the community. This may stem from various factors, such as busy schedules, social isolation, or interpersonal barriers, contributing to feelings of loneliness or disconnection among residents. Many respondents stated that people live here a very individualistic life not like villages. They don't unite due to so many ideological differences.

Discrimination	
Yes	59
No	41
No Comments	0
Total	100

Table no 4.10 Discrimination

The data reveals that a considerable proportion of respondents from the Zuarinagar slum community, comprising 59 individuals, acknowledge having experienced discrimination from

locals, specifically Goans. This suggests that a majority of residents have encountered instances of discrimination within their interactions with the broader community. Such experiences may stem from various factors, including socio-economic disparities, cultural differences, or biases based on ethnicity, religion, or caste.

Conversely, 41 respondents reported not having experienced discrimination from locals, indicating a differing perspective within the community. While this suggests that some individuals may not have personally encountered discriminatory behaviour, it's important to recognize that perceptions of discrimination can vary based on individual experiences and perspectives.

The absence of "don't know" responses in the data suggests a clear stance among respondents regarding their experiences with discrimination from locals, with all individuals providing a definitive response. This underscores the significance of addressing and mitigating instances of discrimination within the Zuarinagar community to foster inclusivity, respect, and social cohesion.

Satisfaction in Goa	
Highly Satisfied	79
Satisfied	13
Neutral feeling	4
Unsatisfied	0
Deeply unsatisfied	4
Total	100

Table no 4.11 Satisfaction of the Slum dwellers

The data reveals a predominantly positive sentiment among respondents towards their experience in Goa, with 79 individuals expressing high satisfaction levels. This overwhelming endorsement suggests a strong overall approval of life in the region, indicating that the majority of respondents find their living conditions and experiences in Goa highly satisfactory.

Moreover, 13 respondents reported feeling satisfied, further reinforcing the favourable perception of the region among residents. Additionally, the absence of any respondents expressing dissatisfaction underscores the predominantly positive sentiment prevailing within the community but as you can see 4 respondents stands with total deep unsatisfaction they stated that they had very bad experiences since the day they came to Goa as in Goa the inflation is too high and constant adjustments in living life here made them very unsatisfied they also stated that the nature of Goa was unpolitical before now there is hatred and competitiveness which makes it worse to live.

However, a small proportion of respondents, comprising 4 individuals, expressed a neutral feeling towards their experience in Goa. While not explicitly positive or negative, this sentiment suggests a degree of ambivalence or mixed emotions among a minority of respondents. Despite this, the overall trend towards high satisfaction levels suggests that Goa remains a favoured destination among residents, with the majority enjoying a positive living experience in the region. This data underscores the overall contentment and positive perception of life in Goa among respondents, reflecting the region's appeal as a desirable place to live and thrive. This data is also one of my research questions and objective which also proves my hypothesis which states that besides having several issues migrants coming to Goa live a satisfactory life here and adjust settle in Goa worriless.
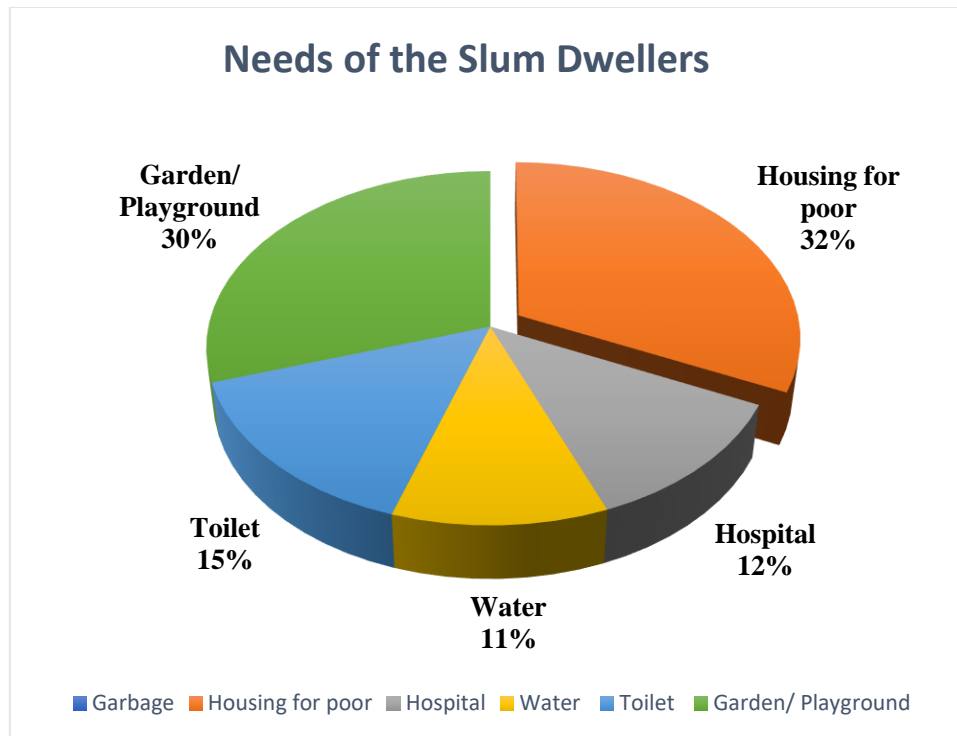
Figure 4.22 Needs of the Slum Dwellers

The data underscores several critical areas demanding attention from the government within the Zuarinagar community. Foremost among these concerns is the pressing need for adequate housing for the impoverished, as emphasized by 32 respondents. This highlights a substantial demand for affordable and suitable housing options to combat housing insecurity and homelessness prevalent among vulnerable populations within the community. Simultaneously, waste management emerges as a significant issue, with 30 respondents stressing the necessity for effective garbage disposal practices. Addressing the accumulation of waste and implementing sustainable waste management solutions are imperative steps toward mitigating environmental pollution and safeguarding public health in the community.

Furthermore, healthcare access emerges as a crucial priority, with 12 respondents advocating for improved hospital facilities. Enhancing healthcare infrastructure and services can help bridge existing disparities, bolster health outcomes, and ensure residents have access to quality medical care when needed. Concurrently, respondents highlight the critical importance of access to clean water and sanitary toilet facilities, with 11 and 15 individuals respectively

underscoring the need for improvements in these areas. Ensuring reliable access to safe drinking water and sanitation infrastructure is foundational for promoting public health, hygiene, and overall well-being within the community.

Moreover, the data brings attention to the significance of recreational spaces, with 30 respondents emphasizing the necessity for gardens or playgrounds especially for children's. Creating green spaces for leisure activities not only enhances community well-being but also fosters physical activity and social cohesion. By addressing these identified areas of concern, the government can significantly improve the quality of life and well-being of residents within the Zuarinagar community. Prioritizing investments and initiatives in these key areas will pave the way toward creating a more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient community environment for all residents.

CHAPTER 5: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION.

5.1 Sustainable development Strategies Empowering migrants in Zuarinagar Slum, Goa, necessitates a comprehensive and multifaceted approach that addresses the complex socio-economic realities and aspirations of the community. By focusing on sustainable development strategies tailored to the unique needs of slum dwellers, we can foster meaningful change and enhance their quality of life.

Establishing community resources: A slum library serves as a vital hub for learning and knowledge exchange, providing residents with opportunities to enhance their skills, access information, and broaden their horizons. By fostering a culture of education and continuous learning, slum libraries can contribute to social mobility and economic empowerment. In addition to books and resources, these libraries can offer various programs such as literacy classes, vocational training, and community workshops, further enriching the lives of slum dwellers. Studies found that children's belonging to slum areas are good in studies and quick learners it's their additional responsibilities which makes them to drop, here the slum libraries can encourage them access free books and a good studying environment away from the chaos.

Promoting self-help groups: Self-help groups are essential for empowering slum dwellers economically and socially. These groups enable collective action, fostering solidarity and mutual support among community members. Through initiatives like microfinance and skill development programs, self-help groups empower individuals to generate income, improve livelihoods, and build resilience against economic shocks. By pooling resources and sharing experiences, members of self-help groups can develop a sense of community and shared purpose, creating a supportive environment for personal and collective growth. In Zuarinagar it is possible to develop few self-help groups as during the survey many female respondents

agreed when I asked them if they are willing to unite and work together with fellow female slum dwellers, SHG's are also better for slum areas because SHG's always remain in close contact to the MLA's and politicians as women's always remain the game changing factor in election and politicians doesn't make SHG's disappoint in any way many SHG's in Goa are successful and women in Goan villages are taking benefits being a member of SHGs.

Facilitating access to finance and housing: The establishment of a cooperative bank within the slum can facilitate financial inclusion and access to credit. By pooling resources and leveraging collective savings, slum residents can invest in income-generating activities, housing improvements, and education. Cooperative banks promote financial literacy and entrepreneurship, empowering individuals to break the cycle of poverty and achieve sustainable development. Improving housing conditions is fundamental to enhancing the well-being of slum communities. Housing colonies that provide secure tenure, basic amenities, and infrastructure contribute to improved health, safety, and social cohesion. Through participatory planning and community-led initiatives, housing colonies can be developed in a manner that reflects the aspirations and priorities of residents, ensuring a sense of ownership and belonging.

Ensuring food security: Access to essential commodities such as ration and cooking fuel is critical for ensuring food security and sustainable living. Initiatives promoting the use of renewable energy solutions like biogas and solar panels offer affordable and clean alternatives, reducing dependence on traditional fuels and mitigating environmental impact. By integrating these technologies into slum households, we can enhance resilience and promote sustainable development. Additionally, community gardens and urban farming projects can contribute to food security and provide opportunities for skill development and income generation.

Adopting participatory approaches: A participatory development model is essential for ensuring the inclusivity and effectiveness of interventions in slum communities. Meaningful engagement of residents in decision-making processes, project planning, and implementation

fosters ownership and accountability. By valuing local knowledge and perspectives, participatory approaches empower slum dwellers to shape their own future and drive sustainable development from within. This not only fosters a sense of empowerment and self-determination among the community but also ensures that interventions are culturally sensitive and responsive to the unique needs and realities of the slum.

5.2 Recommendations

There is no doubt that migrants have outnumbered the local Goans and also, we have to accept that migrants are an essential requirement for Goa's economy. During mining was the boon of Goa's economy that time migrants were welcomed whole heartedly because the Goans did not want to do the jobs of driving. Political parties also took advantage of migrants in creating vote banks. But instead of all these efforts what migrants get is hate and discrimination. We have to agree to the fact that we have the advantage of migrants and we should not treat them as rags. The government and then it should take some steps towards improving the social and economic status of the migrant community.

A majority of slum dwellers affirmed that they are happy in Goa, and feel that Goans treat them reasonably well. But the survey result show that half of the migrants are undernourished ¼ they have no electricity and those who have the face constant power cuts which makes them to use oil lamps most don't have ration card, locals who have ration in Goa are actually not availing those food items many locals also found selling the ration food items like rice to the migrants at 1000 Rs per bag which they might have bought at subsidized rate that is below 100 Rs. Many slum dwellers have to walk a kilometer away to bring water from a public tab. This should give us an idea of how much poverty is in other parts of India. At Least ration and water should be provided free of cost to the poor migrants

Contrary to the general belief, a very sizable section of the migrant community is not prey to vices like alcohol and gambling. They also do not have a large number of criminally minded elements or goondas. Most of them are trying to lead a very honest and straight life. But Goans like to believe that most migrants are thieves and criminals. This myth has to stop and a positive approach towards looking at migrants should develop in the heart of the local community.

In the questionnaire survey when I asked them what steps local governance institutions should take to address your issues one of the most common opinions among migrants was that to establish migrants advisory board and 2nd was to offering training on cultural sensitivity for officials these recommendations only those can give who might have faced inconvenience in the system.

The Social Welfare Department should establish a dedicated team of social workers focused on conducting awareness campaigns from 6 pm to 9 pm. These campaigns should cover a range of topics including the significance of education, details on available scholarship and employment opportunities, guidance on career paths, information about diseases like malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS, the importance of maintaining good health and hygiene, and the negative impacts of excessive alcohol consumption.

5.3 Conclusion

In the pursuit of understanding and addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by migrant communities in Zuarinagar Slum, this dissertation has embarked on a journey of exploration, analysis, and reflection. The overarching goal has been to shed light on the intricate dynamics shaping the lives of migrants, unraveling the multifaceted layers of their experiences, and offering insights into sustainable development strategies that can empower and uplift their communities.

At the heart of this dissertation lies the recognition of the profound impact of migration on individuals, families, and communities. From tracing the historical and migratory patterns of migrants to examining their socio-economic conditions and cultural practices, the research has provided a comprehensive understanding of the complexities inherent in the migrant experience. Through meticulous data collection and analysis, key findings have emerged, revealing both the resilience and vulnerability of migrant communities in Zuarinagar.

One of the central findings underscores the significant socio-economic challenges faced by migrants, ranging from limited access to education and healthcare to precarious employment opportunities and inadequate housing. These challenges are further exacerbated by factors such as discrimination, social exclusion, and a lack of representation in local governance structures. Such adversities paint a stark picture of the reality confronted by migrants in their daily lives, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions and sustainable development strategies. Despite these challenges, the research also illuminates the strength and resourcefulness inherent within migrant communities. From their cultural practices and traditions to their capacity for resilience and adaptation, migrants in Zuarinagar exemplify the enduring spirit of perseverance in the face of adversity. It is this resilience that forms the bedrock upon which sustainable development strategies must be built, harnessing the inherent strengths of migrants and empowering them to chart a path towards a brighter future.

Moving forward, the recommendations and policy implications derived from this research offer a roadmap for action and change. From enhancing access to education and healthcare to promoting economic opportunities and fostering social integration, the proposed strategies aim to address the root causes of socio-economic marginalization and promote inclusive development. Moreover, the emphasis on community engagement, participatory decision-making, and collaboration between stakeholders underscores the importance of collective action in effecting positive change.

In conclusion, this dissertation serves as a clarion call for action in the pursuit of social justice, equity, and sustainable development for migrant communities in Zuarinagar Slum. By heeding the voices of migrants, amplifying their stories, and advocating for their rights, we can create a more inclusive and equitable society where every individual has the opportunity to thrive. As we embark on this journey towards empowerment and transformation, let us remain steadfast in our commitment to building a future where no one is left behind.

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APPENDIX

Title of the Research: Empowering the Migrants in Zuarinagar Slum: Exploring the

Socioeconomic Challenges and Sustainable Development Strategies. (Questionnaire)

Goa University

Political Science Programme

D.D.K.S.S.S.B.S

Dissertation Questionnaire

Name: Sunil Gopal Vislavat

Dissertation Guide: Dr. Prakash Desai

MA POLITICAL SCIENCE

(for residents of Zuarinagar only)

Section A: Introduction and Details

Zuarinagar Slum: Exploring the socioeconomic challenges and sustainable

01. Name _____

02. How many people (including you) reside in this house?

03. Sex

- Male /Female /Any other

04. Age group

- 10 to 18

- 18 to 26

- 26 to 35

- 35 to 45

- 45 to 60

- 60 and above

05. Voted in last assembly election?

- Yes/No

06. Voted in last assembly election?

- Yes/No

Section B: Demographic Details

07. State of Origin _____

08. In which year you came in Goa? _____

09. In which year you came in Zuarinagar? _____

10. How many times migrated in the last one year? _____

11. What is your education Qualification

- Illiterate/Primary/High school/ Hr. secondary/Diploma/ Certificate/ Graduate/ Professional and Technical Courses

12. What is your education Qualification?

- Student/Unemployed/Unemployed available to work/Government service/Private service/Own enterprise/Farmer/Daily wage labourer/Home maker/Others (please specify).

13. What's your marital status?

- Never married//Married/Widowed/Separated/ Divorced

14. Religion

- Islam/ Hinduism/ Christianity

- Any other please specify

15. Languages you know? _____

16. What was the primary reason for you to migrate?

- Employment opportunities

- Seeking better living conditions

- Escape from conflict and unrest

- Educational pursuits

- Family reunion or support

17. With whom you migrated?

- Family

- Known workers/ Villagers

- Friend circle

- Alone

18. By which means of transport you chose to migrate?

- Bus

- Own vehicle

- Train

- Flight

- Peddling/ Walking

Section C: Earning and Lifestyle

19. How often do you get the work?

- Daily

- Weekly 4 to 5 days

- Occasionally

- Can't say

20. How much you are able to get for 8 hours duty?

- 400 to 500

- 500 to 800

- 800 to 1000

- 1000 to 1200

- 1200 to 1500

- Above 1500

21. How you feel about Goan people, like how they treat you?

- Positive, Welcoming and friendly

- Neutral, Pleasant and respectful

- Negative, Unwelcoming and indifferent

- Mixed, both good and bad experiences

- Any different opinion

22. If you have ever observed: How do feel about the service of Police towards you and your fellow migrants in Goa?

- Helpful and Supportive

- No observation and no comments

- Professionally handling situation

- Unprofessional behaviour towards fellow migrants

- Any different opinion

23. Share your experiences towards access to essential services like education and healthcare in Zuarinagar?

- Very satisfactory/ Satisfactory/ Neutral/ Unsatisfactory

24. Does any of your family members is pursuing education in Goa?

- Yes, No

If yes, how much you are planning to educate them?

- Till Primary completes

- Till 8th standard

- Till 10th std

- Till 12th

- Till Graduation

- Above that

If no state the reason.

_____

25. Which kind of toilet facility you have?

Personal toilet for family

- Sharing toilet with other families

- No toilet at all

- Have toilet but not in condition to use

- Have but don't have habit to use it.

26 Rate the Drinking Water facilities in Zuarinagar

- Poor

- Fair

- Good

- Excellent

- From where do you get the water

Section D: Issues and Demands

27 What Government documents you have addressed in Goa?

- Driving licence

- Ration Card

- Voting Card

- Aadhar Card

- Abha Card

- Pan Card

- Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Card

28 Currently are you benefitted with any Goa Government schemes

- Yes /No

If yes mention the scheme _____

29 By any chance, did the Panchayat entered in this area for any community engagement programme like awareness, for any development activities or survey? _____

30 Hypothetically what will be your action if some you are told to vacate this place? By the Government order?

- Go back to the place of origin

- Resist the government order

- Migrate to any other place

- Will get united with fellow people and demand for another area or house to stay.

- Any other action

31 Would you volunteer if in case you are asked to join fellow migrants to redevelop this area?

- Yes

- No

- Not available

- Don't have enough skills/strength

32 What is your opinion or suggestions if Government decides to redevelop this area by giving it to Private builders? _____

33 How you want to see Zuarinagar, give me one thing that need to pay attention by the Government? _____

Section E: Cultural Practices, traditions and integrity

34 Traditional festivals and celebrations

_____

35 How is your experience in celebrating these activities

- Excellent

- Good

- Average

- Poor

- Cannot practise at all

36 Mention reason if you are unable to practice any traditional activity in Zuarinagar

_____

37 If you have observed, tell much how much you can rate the overall integrity and unity among slum dwellers in Zuarinagar?

- Very low 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Very high

38 Which of these factors you are big hindrances for the social integration?

- Languages barriers

- Cultural differences

- Limited social networks

- Lack of representation in community activities

Section F: Marginalization and Experiences

39 Have you personally experience any form of discrimination or social exclusion in

Zuarinagar due to your migrant status?

- Yes /No

40. If yes, share your experience_____

4. Where do you vote _____

42 Do you vote in your home town and also in Goa? _____

43 Vote only in hometown

- Yes/ No

44. Have you ever witnessed any inducement activity during elections?

- Yes /No

45. What measures do you believe could address the challenges and forms of marginalisation

experienced by the migrant community in Zuarinagar?

- Increased access to education and skill development

- Advocacy for anti-discrimination policies

- Community empowerment programs

- Improved Healthcare services

- Representation in local governance

46. How can local governance structures be improved to ensure better representation and participation of the Migrant community in decision making process?

- Establishing migrants' advisory boards

- Creating outreach programs for inclusive participation.

- Implementing diversity and inclusion policies

- Providing language access support

- Offering training on cultural sensitivity for officials

47 How you feel about Goa are you satisfied in Goa for the purpose you migrated in Goa?

- Highly satisfied 1 2 3 4 5 Not satisfied

48.Why you feel satisfied _____-

49. Why not satisfied _____

50.Tell me any one worst habit of migrants or slum dwellers that is not good for Goa and government should take action on it immediately?

_____