

**Social Networks of Migrant Women Workers in  
Betim Village, North Goa**



**SUNITA SAWANT**

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the  
requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Women's  
Studies**

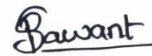
**Women's Studies Programme,  
Manohar Parrikar School of Law, Governance and Public  
Policy**

**Goa University**

**2020 – 2021**

## DECLARATION

I, Sunita Sawant, hereby declare that the dissertation titled ‘Social Networks of Migrant Women Workers in Betim, Reis Magos Village, North Goa’ is the outcome of my study undertaken under the guidance of Dr. Aparna Lolayekar, Associate Professor, Women’s Studies Programme, Manohar Parrikar School of Law, Governance and Public Policy, Goa University. It has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, or certificate of this University or of any other Institute or University. I have duly acknowledged all the sources used by me in the preparation of this dissertation.



Sunita Sawant

Goa University

5<sup>th</sup> July 2021

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the dissertation titled ‘Social Networks of Migrant Women Workers in Betim Village, North Goa’ is the record of the original work done by Ms. Sunita Sawant under my guidance and supervision. The results of the research presented in this dissertation have not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, or certificate of this University or any other Institute or University.

Dr. Aparna Lolayekar  
Research Guide  
Women’s Studies Programme  
Manohar Parrikar School of Law,  
Governance and Public Policy  
Goa University

Dean,  
Women’s Studies Programme  
Manohar Parrikar School of Law, Governance and Public Policy  
Goa University  
Date: 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021  
Place: Goa University

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I would take this opportunity to express my deep sense of gratitude to all those who have inspired me and helped me complete my dissertation.

First and the foremost, I would place on record the Women's Studies Programme of Goa University for letting us work on such relevant issues pertaining to women. I am grateful to all my teachers at the department. I would like to thank my research guide Dr. Aparna Lolayekar for her constant support during the study. This dissertation would not have been completed without the help of my teachers Prof Shaila Desouza, Dr Nishtha Dessai, Ms. Sulochana Pednekar, Ms. Prachi Prabhu and Ms. Rakhee Prabhu Khanolkar.

I am very grateful to all the respondents, who gave their valuable time for my research, and without them, this research would never be complete.

My very special gratitude to my friend Vidya Shetty who came with me to visit the respondent's houses and her mother who gave me the names and addresses of the migrant women who were living in Betim. I'm very thankful to all the respondents who permitted me to interview them in this pandemic situation. A big thank you to my classmates Saylee Lolienkar who traveled with me to university when I wanted to visit the respondents. Thanks to Priti Parab, Nidhi Vaigankar for accompanying me at university and supporting me throughout my dissertation. Thank you to all my classmates for your moral support.

Sunita Sawant

## Table of Contents

I.	Declaration.....	ii
II.	Certificate.....	iii
III.	Acknowledgment.....	iv
INTRODUCTION .....		1
1.1	Background of the Study .....	1
1.2	Social Networks .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.3	Why I chose my topic .....	3
1.4	Objectives of the study.....	4
1.5	Data and Methodology.....	5
LITERATURE REVIEW .....		6
2.1	Migration and Social Networks .....	6
2.2	National and international studies on Social Networking.....	7
2.3	Mobility of women .....	11
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....		16
3.1	Study Area .....	16
3.2	Study tools employed.....	17
3.3	Sample of the study.....	18
3.4	Limitation of the study.....	18
3.5	My experience.....	19
CASE NARRATIVES .....		22
4.1	Case narratives of fisherwomen.....	22
4.2	Case narratives of domestic workers .....	42
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS .....		52
5.1	Socio-economic profile of the respondents.....	52
5.1.1	Age of the respondents.....	52

5.1.2 Nature of employment .....	53
5.1.3 Number of working members in the family.....	54
5.1.4 Religion of the respondents .....	56
5.1.5 Caste of the respondents .....	57
5.1.6 Educational status of the respondents .....	58
5.1.7 Marital status of the respondents .....	59
5.1.8 The native state of the migrant women.....	60
5.2 Social networking of the respondents .....	61
5.2.1 Reason formigration.....	61
5.2.2 Migrants and their social networks .....	62
5.2.3 Help received on arrival.....	63
5.2.4 Social contacts in long distance migration.....	64
5.2.5 First stay of the respondent in Goa when they had arrived.....	65
5.2.6 Finding the first job in Goa.....	66
5.3 Findings of the study.....	67
CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY.....	69
REFERENCES .....	72
APPENDIX.....	74

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is the movement of a people from one place to another place for a variety of reasons. People generally migrate for the purpose of work, education, or lack of opportunities available in their own region/state. Many times, poverty, unemployment, scarcity of natural resources, insurgency, among many others, have been the major reasons why internal and international labour migration has taken place (Thieme & Ulrike, 2010). This process of moving from one place to another place has been going on from generation to generation in India. People who have been moving in the group or individual are known as migrants. Generally, the existing theories of migration focus mainly on male migration, and migration of most female populations remains unexplored as it is seen as more domestic, private and not related to production in an economy.

The (Census of India, 2011), categorizes the migration data on the following basis: a) Last residence within India b) Within the state of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration c) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration d) In other districts of the state of enumeration e) last residence within the state of enumeration; f) States in India beyond the state of enumeration and g) last residence outside India.

Goa, on account of its rapid growth and prosperity has been attracting a large number of migrants for all over the year from across the country. In Goa it has been observed that the inter-state and intra-state movement within the state of enumeration is rapidly increasing. The number of migrants from other States in Goa was 105261 in 1971 and it went up to 269689 in 2011. The data also shows that Goa has a high inflow of

population from various states. The largest numbers are from the neighboring states of Karnataka and Maharashtra

## **1.2 Social Networks**

The decision made by the individual to migrate is one of the most important economic decisions ( Biswajit, 1983). There are different aspects like social, cultural and economic factors that lead to migration. Though economic factors are important in migration, the social networks of the people do play a significant role. It is through social networks that migrants learn about different opportunities and conditions in the place of destinations. The structure of social networks of the migrants shapes their ability and desire to leave their home. Through the social networks, the migrants are in a position to have access to information about jobs and conditions in the destination place. The networks also could act as a safety net for migrants as it provides material or social support.

In a patriarchal system, there are serious restrictions imposed on women's mobility and their participation in the labour market, this is very common within the unmarried and young girls (N. Neetha, 2021). Women migrating without their spouse are not very frequent; however, men migrating without their wives are much more common. The 'male only' migration and stay-behind families is one of the common features in many households including the Goan households (Thakker, 2015). However, the intensity of female labour migration has been rising over the last few decades. . Once people move out from their place of origin in search of the job, he or she enter the labor market with the help of some social networks of the people who are residing in that particular state. The friends, relatives, family, contractors, agents, former migrants and acquaintances who have already working in the state. Generally, one or more families migrate first, and other members are called after the initial mover has established himself or herself at the destination. Most exciting workers are

relying on indirect connection for a migrant's social networking, such as people from the same village or hometown, with similar observable characteristics, are more likely to be connected than two dissimilar individuals.

Once the individuals have good interaction between each other and buildup support to bring their families and by the help of social networks most of the migrants from a community and try to extend the members from the community and create a new business in the states among themselves.

Migrant workers don't only need social networks to enter the labor force but also need networks with those people who are staying in their native place to be connected with people living in origin. Also, migrants keep networks with the people where there are currently residing for future support.

Most of the studies found that migrant's social networks are an interpersonal tie which means that they are linked with their kin relation and also with friends, community members in their place of origin. The other reason why social networking is an important factor in migration is that it helps the state to develop in terms of economic conditions and it also improves the health conditions of the urban areas to get better opportunities. (Fernandez and Paul 2011)

### **1.3 Why I chose my topic**

In a state like Goa, we find that there has been a rapid movement of people from other states of the country. The migrant workers have moved with their family or relatives in search of a job. The village where I reside, Betim village is small village situated in the Bardez taluka of North Goa. This village is known as a boat building and fishing village and is quite well connected with the nearby places. Over the years there has been an influx of people from other regions/states to this village in search of a

living. Many women too have migrated along with their husbands. Noticing this I was curious to know the conditions of women who have migrated with their families. Most of them came to Goa after they got married to the person who is staying in Goa. It is generally believed that men are the breadwinner of the household but here women play the same role as men. I have noticed that women are doing jobs to earn a livelihood. Besides being involved on construction sites, in many of the families, men generally do the fishing, while women sell fish. I have also seen many women who are involved in domestic work. Women play a major role in financially supporting their family. Seeing their hard work and struggle in their life I decided to work on this topic as a part of my dissertation. I was interested to know more about migrant women and their life, conditions in which they leave, what social contact they have before they take a decision to move to some other place.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

This study focuses on such women migrants who have been working as a) domestic workers and b) fish vendors, residing in the Betim village situated in the Bardez taluka of North Goa district. The role played by social networking that facilitates their migration will be emphasized upon.

##### **The main objectives of the study are:**

- 1) To study the socio-economic profile of the women migrants
- 2) To understand the causes of migration
- 3) To study the social networking of the migrant women

### **1.5 Data and Methodology**

The study has relied both on primary and secondary sources of data. Interviews were undertaken which is the most common method of data collection used in qualitative research. Interviews of 15 women migrant workers out of which 5 are domestic workers and 10 are fisherwomen. A structured research interview of the respondents was conducted. A verbally administered questionnaire, in which a list of predetermined questions was prepared, was used. With this questionnaire it was possible to explore the views, experiences, beliefs of the women on issues pertaining to their work and social networks.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Migration and Social Networks**

Migration is the movement of a people who travels from one place to another place in search of work, education, or due to lack of opportunities available to them in their state/region. This process of moving from one place to another place has been going from generation to generation in India. Though migration involves a physical and social transaction, there is a large amount of cultural diffusion. However, most of the earlier studies on migration have focused largely on the economic aspects (Banerjee & Raju, 2009). People who have been moving in the group or individual are known as migrants. People generally migrate to the same places or regions as previous migrants. There has been a widespread occurrence of temporary and seasonal migration for employment in developing countries including India.

Large towns and cities in India have been attracting internal migration in the secondary and tertiary sectors. This movement of the population from less developed states has been followed by a corresponding increase in the proportion of the urban population. This rise in the urban population has increased the proportion of the unorganized workforce.

Bora (2014) analyzed the data collected from slum households in a) the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, and b) two towns of the National Capital Region (NCR) of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh states in India. The finding reveals that the workers are employed in low-productivity jobs, receive low incomes and wages, and work without any form of job safety, medical health and social security measures. As a

result, the living and working conditions of the workers has deteriorated. This has taken place even though they are working and living in one of the most developed parts of India. This highlights that the workers live an economically marginalized and a neglected life. (Keshri & Bhagat, 2010) mention that there has been an increase in temporary and seasonal migration for employment in India. Temporary migration is a livelihood strategy adopted among the poorest people in rural India. It means there has been seasonal mobility of labour, they move for economic reasons but their residence does not change. Temporary migration is for a short period of time where the migrant would return to the place of their usual residence. Six months would generally be the maximum period. The study also revealed that there is large scale inter and intra state mobility in different parts of India. Women migrate during the transplanting seasons from Bihar to certain districts like Medinipur, Bardhaman in the transplanting and harvesting seasons. Similarly, tribal groups from Maharashtra, Rajasthan move to sugar mills. Due to lack of employment opportunities in the rural areas, especially in the slack agriculture season, people move to urban areas to work in the construction sector, garment industry or work in the informal sector as street vendors, rickshaw pullers, domestic help, or waiters or labourers in small hotels. Mostly, the long-term migration is dominated by males, but, seasonal migration, which is more common among the poorest of the poor and also the tribal population, women and men are seen to be migrating in equal numbers.

## **2.2 National and international studies on Social Networking**

Denzil & Paul (2011) in their study conducted a field survey during May-June 2008, where 53 construction workers were interviewed in Goa. The year of the arrival of the workers, the native place of the workers was found out in the study, also the networking of the workers by whose contact did the workers come to Goa was found out. According to this

study most of the workers were from Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. This study pointed out that once the worker decided to move out of his home in to another place in search of jobs, the worker enters the labour market with the help of social networks of the migrant labour force.

These social networks may consist of different contractors, agents, former migrants, friends and relatives already working in that place. This form of social networks helps in a constant flow of migrant labour from different places. Workers not only need networks to enter the labour market, but they also need networks with the locals or earlier migrants to have a social support system in the place of destination. Once the worker enters into the labour market and a new place, the duration of their residence will depend on the networks with locals or previous migrants, who share information, develop friendships with them and form a strong social support system for the migrants' workers in the place of destination. In India, there have been networks between contractors and the labourers which he brings along from remote villages of the country. Many times, the skilled labourers are a bridge between contractors and rural villages. Migrant networks are interpersonal ties that would connect the migrants, former migrants, as well as non-migrants in the origin and the destination areas through kinship, friendship, as well as shared community origin Capital. Through their friends and relatives, workers gain access to employment in the workplace.

There are different phases of social networks that would shape the labour market for migrant labour. These phases are divided into five different types

- a) Information network: This network analyses the flow of information among the workers regarding the labour market.

- b) Job network: is that network through which the migrant workers enter the labour market
- c) Work allocation network: this work allocation network presents the organization of work and focuses on the chain of command.
- d) Friendship network: This focuses on the friendship relations that exist among the workers
- e) Credit network: this network focuses on the flow of credit among migrants so that they can sustain themselves in vulnerable situations.

Biswajit (1983) discusses the social network of the migrants which says that social network strongly influences the choice of destination by migrants. Social contacts at the destination reduce the psychological costs of the migration as it provides a supportive relationship when the migrant has an adjustment time. It also decreases the monetary costs as the migrants get information on the opportunities of employment. This paper says that generally, it suggests that migrants receive assistance from the relatives more than friends; therefore the kinship ties must have been stronger. Empirical data used in this paper examines the evidence on chain migration in India. The study is based on a survey that was conducted from October 1975 to April 1976, of migrant heads of households in Delhi. In the first stage of the survey, 10,000 heads of the households in 76 census blocks were enumerated. This represented 1.14 % of the total number of the census blocks into which the city was divided and random sampling was used. In the Second stage, no sample size was used and all heads of the households were interviewed in detail for ex male, born outside Delhi, age at arrival in the Delhi being 14 years or more, when came to Delhi in 1965 or later, came after securing employment or in search of employment. Also in this study, they have to try to find out the social networking of the workers how they came to Delhi, with whose help did the workers move to Delhi, who did the migrant get help from co

villagers, relatives, or from neighbors to come to Delhi, the pattern of help received by new migrants, age of the migrants.

Studies like (Reja & Das, 2019) focused on the migration in certain states in India, focusing on the movement of the labour from West Bengal to Kerala. The study estimated the importance of social networking that links migrants with their contacts and also identified the pattern of assistance given by the migrants. This study also highlighted two more important forms of assistance needed by the migrants once they reach an unfamiliar destination. These are a) shelter or room to live b) finding jobs. The study has focused on three types of social contacts: - relatives, friends, neighbors or their co-villagers. In this study migrants were asked whom they obtained information about the labour market in Kerala. It was found in this study that the connection of the friends was strongest, as the majority of the migrants received information from the friends.

There have been many international studies as well that have focused on the migration of the labour and social contacts. Study by (Rainer & Siedler, 2009) focuses on whether social networks affect the labor market East German immigrants participating in the West German labor market. This paper analyzed individual-level data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), which was extended to East Germany in 1990. In the years after German reunification, the East German respondents were asked about relatives, friends, and colleagues in the West. The role of social networking is seen wherein the social networking has helped the respondents to get the job or connect with. The panel was later extended to include around 4500 residents in 2200 households. Thus, individuals migrating from East to West Germany are followed in the survey. The individuals who resided in East Germany when first surveyed in 1990 or 1991 and were followed over time up to 2007. Only the East Germans

aged 18–54 years, who have completed their general education, are not working in agriculture, and are not self-employed were interviewed. It was concluded that East German immigrants were more likely to be employed and to hold higher paying jobs when they were socially connected to the West before the emigration. In another international study, (Meeteren & Pereira, 2013) focused on qualitative and quantitative data on the migration experiences of Brazilians living in Portugal and the Netherlands. This paper reflects and expands upon the existing literature on the role of social networks in the process of migration. Confirmed the relevance of social networks in facilitating migration. Their results confirm the relevance of social networks in facilitating migration. It also provides important insights into the differences in the ways migrants try to access and use social networks in their migration. These ways are related to these different migration motives and profiles.

### **2.3 Mobility of women**

In the Census of India, the migration analysis has always been made on 'birth place' statistics. This was collected in all the population censuses from the year 1872 onwards. However, for the first time in the year 1961, data on 'the duration of residence at the place of enumeration' was collected along with the place of birth. This provided additional information on the patterns of migration (Premi, 1980). At that time, a very large amount of the population was stationary as they were counted in their place of birth; a certain amount migrated to the place of enumeration from places. This migration was within the district of enumeration. This amount included the number of women, who moved out after their marriage. This paper also discusses that the female migration is mostly rural-to-rural. There are two factors 1) marriage and 2) dependency on the principal bread-winner. The rural- to-urban migration, which is for economic reasons, is mostly male migration. Women did not move to

urban areas in search of work, but they sometimes took up jobs after they have been in the urban areas for a while.

However, in 1971 census. The questions of migration were further widened, as it included an additional question on 'place of last residence'. This expanded tables of the 1971 census provided for the first-time information on the in- migrants in each of the districts by a) sex, b) age c) marital status and d) duration of residence at the place of enumeration, this was made separately for rural and urban areas. For the studies that were based on the 1961 and 1971 census data, it was possible to separate three different types of migration:

(1) Short distance migration: this included persons born, or with last residence outside the place of enumeration but within the district of enumeration. This was termed as intra-district migration

(2) Medium distance migration: that included persons born or with last residence, outside the district of enumeration but within the state. This was termed as inter-district or intra-state migration and

(3) Long distance migration: this included persons born or with last residence in a state beyond the state of enumeration also termed as inter-state migration.

As compared to the migration of men, migration of women is largely under-represented in many of the migration studies (N. Neetha, 2021). Most of the studies on migration have focused only on male migration as the indicator in the analysis of migration. (Mazumdar et al., 2013) provides key findings of the study conducted through a research project on Gender and Migration at the Centre for Women's Development Studies. A series of primary surveys conducted between 2009 and 2011 across 20 states in India, focused on the types of migration, along with the patterns

of female labour migration, their conditions of work and civic life of the women migrant workers. It was found that there have been higher levels of medium-term and long-term migration among women workers belonging to upper caste communities and they have moved in various types of services, particularly in urban areas. Whereas, in the case of migrant women workers belonging to the poor and socially disadvantaged communities, like the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes, there has been short term migration. They have been in hard manual labour and more degraded working conditions. There have also been more women migrants in paid domestic work.

In India, it is seen that the majority of women migrate because of marriage. Most of them move with their families and are a part of the informal work set up like construction work, domestic help, fishing activities etc., with the construction sector attracting the largest number of migrant casual labour in Goa (Denzil & Paul, 2011). With regard to the participation of educated women in activities outside their home and with the increase in demand for female labour force there has been an increase in migration among women (Banerjee & Raju, 2009). When it comes to a job or work women are not given importance compare to men. Focusing on economic reforms of 1991, (Ramya & Lakshmi, 2018) mention that trade liberalization in India has created preference for women because they provide for cheaper and cooperative labour force. Women migrate alone or with families for the newly found job opportunity. This study also says that people move from the less per capita income states to states with higher per capita income, higher wages, and better job opportunities. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have been known for rural emigration for decades. Now newer regions of Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and North Eastern states also supply manual labor throughout India. This study talks about different forms of migration like:

a) Middle-class girls migrating to cities to work at textile factories, food industries, Export Processing units and assembling units, etc.

b) In recent years the trend of relay migration is seen. In such a case a rural family sends their daughters as a maid and cooks at household in the urban area. It is called as relay migration as the second daughter seems to replace the elder one and the third replace the second, and so on, as one by one each of them gets married

c) There is also family migration, where the wife instead of staying back in the village moves with her husband to get some employment in the urban area. This type of migration is common among the agricultural wage labourers with no land or who are in poor conditions.

They are compelled to live and work in pathetic conditions without legal aid or human rights. Illiteracy, higher population, lack of awareness or information, and weak collective bargaining power leads to silent suffering of migrant laborers. The problems suffered by migrant workers are because of the distance from their hometown. The larger the distance more would be the suffering. This paper also talks about the schemes and policies which the government has made for migrant women's but it is not benefiting them and they are been neglected. There has been an increase in the number of women domestic workers in India in recent times (Kodandarama, 2018) who are now an important category of livelihood. Fall in the agrarian produce and livelihood security in the rural areas lead to migration of rural people to urban areas. The supply of women domestic workers is rapidly growing in the informal sector of urban India. This domestic work is largely unorganized, unrecognized as well as unrewarding for the domestic workers. They are denied minimum wages, healthy work conditions, timings, safe working conditions and other benefits. This happens as there is the absence of trade unions and state

intervention. They do not have support networks and also the civil society support under the existing circumstances. They experience abusive and exploitative situations. However, paid domestic work is certainly an important source of employment for the vulnerable group of society. The family financial issues also break the women to become domestic workers and support the family. Domestic work is shown as unskilled because most women have traditionally been seen as capable of doing the work and the skills they are taught by other women in the home. The work done by the women is not given importance and the work remains undervalued. Domestic work has remained unorganized, unrecognized and unrewarding for the domestic workers. Most of the domestic workers are migrants who have come from rural to urban areas in search of livelihood opportunities. Domestic workers are people who are doing work like looking after the child (child care work) and household work. The domestic workers are unassertive and helpless with their employers. Domestic workers come from vulnerable communities and backward areas. They are illiterate, poor, unskilled and downtrodden sections of society.

Based on the literature studies, my dissertation would be looking at the women migrant workers engaged in selling fish and working as domestic help in Betim.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Study Area**

Reis Magos is a Census Town city that is situated in Bardez taluka of the North Goa district. As per the 2011 Population Census, there are total 1,871 families residing in the Reis Magos area. The total population of Reis Magos is 8,053 of which 4,238 are males and 3,815 are females. The male female ratio is 900. The area of the study is Betim village, belonging to Reis Magos Census town. Betim is a small village situated in the Bardez taluka of North Goa and is about 1km west of the Mandovi Bridge. In Goa people come from different parts of the world in search of a job. In Goa there are two districts North Goa and South Goa. North Goa has six Talukas Bardez, Bicholim, Perem, Ponda, Satari and Tiswadi. In Bardez Taluka there are 44 villages. From that 44 village Sailgao is a village and in that Betim is a small village situated in the Bardez taluka the village is known as a boat building and fishing, it is well known among the people of Goa for the fresh seafood. At a place known as Malim located here one can see a number of fishing trawlers. The Mandovi Fishermen Marketing Co-operative Society Limited is also located at Malim where one can get plenty of fresh seafood at cheap rates. It is 3 km from Reis Magos where one can see the Reis Magos church that was built in 1555 and also the famous Reis Magos Fort. As Betim is close to the sea, most of the people from Betim are fishermen who sell fish in the nearby market of Betim. Most of the people living in Betim are migrated. As there is an easy way to travel to the city, most of them are working in Panjim. Migrant people who came to Betim in search of a job are mostly from the fishing business and as Betim is located near the sea, people have settled in Betim. The map of Betim is given below.

**Figure 1: Map of Betim**



### **3.2 Study tools employed**

In this study, qualitative as well as quantitative methods have been used. There were references to several texts available online, which are related to migration and social networking in India or the world. The random sample method and in-depth interviews had been taken of the women. After reading the literature on social networking, I noticed that there were many studies conducted on migration and social networking in different countries as well as in India. Most of the studies have focused on quantitative data as well as qualitative data. I framed a questionnaire that would help me to interview the respondents on the field. There were no specific criteria to choose women workers. The women were chosen randomly who are into the working force. Every migrant woman who is working as a domestic worker or selling fish in the market had a different experience of joining this work.

### **3.3 Sample of the study**

The sample consisted of 15 migrant women workers who were interviewed. Of this, 10 were fisherwomen and 5 were domestic workers. The main motive was to interview women to get first-hand information about their life with their perspective and their views. By interviewing 15 different women, 15 different stories were received. Everyone was having different stories but I have noticed that not all of them came to Goa by their wish there was a reason to come to Goa and also enter work forced as fisherwomen some had to continue their family business. I had to visit many times to interview women as they were working and they had no time as many of them were working from morning till late evening.

In the interview, there were question such as their family, class education, their wages, years of arrival in Goa and social networking of the women also through who did women came to Goa, etc.

### **3.4 Limitation of the study**

During this pandemic it was not easy to visit people home and interview them as most of them were not allowed to enter the house due to the increase in Covid 19 cases in Goa. Also, some women were not allowing me to interview them because that would be during their working hours in the market particularly for those who were selling fish. The major imitation was to do with timings. All the fisherwomen were working full day, from morning to late evening. They had one day off that was Monday or Thursday and when they were having holiday most of them were busy with their household work and they were not having time and most of the time they were not available at home.

The second limitation was when I was interviewed by the domestic workers. These women were doing both household work and also working as domestic help. So after returning home they were busy with their

household work and they were not having time. To interview domestic worker, I also had to go to their workplace to take interview. It was difficult to communicate with most of the women's as I was from the same village and most of the respondents were not openly talking about their payments, the reason for migration, and also as I am from Goa, they were any they came from other states they were not free to talk about their business in Goa.

### 3.5 My experience

Conducting this study was a great experience for me. Research work was a little easy for me because I am from Betim village and I did not have to travel to take interviews of the women. Most of the women I had interviewed knew me; it was an advantage and also a disadvantage. Since I knew them most of the women interacted with me in a friendly way and gave me interviews. But on the other hand, women were not giving me clear information about their job, about their social networking, about their payment and also their conditions. I have noticed that women are struggling for their livelihood and to support their family. Even to take interviews I had to request women many times and convince them to give me an interview. It was more difficult for me to take interviews because women were not at home all the time. They were going to market to sell fish from morning six to late night. Women were having holiday ones in the week that is Monday or Thursday. And I also had classes on the same day so I could not take interviews on the same day when they were at home. When most of the time I went to take interviews in the evening when I came back from university. I did not get permission to click pictures of the women who gave the views; some women did not allow me to record the interview too.

It was more difficult to take interviews in this pandemic because most of them did not allow me to come to their house or near them. I had to go to an interview wearing a mask and sanitizer. As earlier planned, I could not complete 20 simple sizes because of the Covid situation. I took interviews in Hindi and Konkani. All women who I have interviewed were friendly with me and gave me an interview as I was asking them questions. They discussed with me their condition of living and the condition of the women. Most migrant domestic workers have to suffer a lot. During this pandemic the domestic workers lost their jobs and they had to do whatever work they were getting for their livelihood. I got to know the struggle the women are facing for their family and to earn livelihood. How they are managing both the house work and also their business. Most of the women are doing jobs because there is no other way which will help them to earn money. Some have entered the fishing field because of their husbands and since it was their ancestors' business which they had to continue. In most of the cases both husband and wife are supporting each other and looking towards a better future for their family. This really motivates me to do better work in future.

I have chosen this topic because I have seen from my childhood that many people have migrated to Betim. Women who have migrated from different places are struggling for a better future for their children and to get a better living in Goa. I have noticed the condition of the women who have migrated with their family to some houses because of marriage. They got married to a person who is living in Betim. Most of the neighboring families are migrant families and they are interconnected with each other as most of them are relatives of one another and they have a form of community in Betim. Many times, it is seen that the husband is not working and sends his wife to work and earn for himself and his family.

Most of the women are working and going to market to sell fish and men are sitting at home and not doing any activity.

## CHAPTER IV

### CASE NARRATIVES

Total of 15 women workers were interviewed. Following are the case narratives of the women.

#### 4.1 Case narratives of fisherwomen

##### Case 1

I'm Diksha Keni, 56 years old, a fisherwoman selling fish in Panjim market as well as Betim near Canara bank. Before I started selling fish my mother-in-law was selling fish, I have been continuing with this work. I'm Hindu and belong to the general caste category. I studied in Daman till seventh class. I was married at the age of 18, after marriage I started selling fish on a daily basis, working with one day off that is on Monday.

**Year of arrival in Goa:** I came to Goa in 1995 after my marriage, my native place Gujarat. I have been staying in Betim for more than 15 years. After marriage, I started to support my mother-in-law in her business. While I am supporting my mother-in-law, I also earn two thousand per day. But before marriage I was not working, I was doing all household work at my mother's place. My friends who were selling fish in Daman are earning thousand rupees per day because there are lots of people who are selling fish in every place. In Goa, monthly I earn fifty thousand rupees.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because I got married to the boy who is my relative and is staying in Goa with his family. My other relatives too were staying in Goa.

**Work status of the respondent's family:** I was not working before marriage. I was not working but now in my family, we are three people

working in the age group 15 to 59. My husband is going for fishing and also, we have rented rooms to others. I have two children, one daughter who is studying and one son who were working outside India but due to Covid 19 situation he is not working abroad and now is in Goa working with my husband. My mother-in-law and father-in-law are not working, they are at home.

**Living Conditions of the respondent:** We live in a joint family. I got the opportunity to earn for myself. My family's responsibility is on me and my husband; they are fully dependent on us.

**Work Conditions and Environment of Women Workers:** I have to work full day to sell fish and sitting at one place for a long time affects my health.

**Asset ownership:** I have land in Daman and own house also. I have all home appliances and also my son and husband have bikes, we have an APL ration card. I also have own house in Goa which I'm currently staying in we have rented rooms too.

**Social networking of the respondent:**

I got to know about the job from my mother-in-law as she was doing this job before. However, before my marriage my mother-in-law knew about the fishing business in Betim through her relatives and I got it from my mother-in-law and some relatives. We have good relations with other fisherwomen; we are also having good connections with other vendors.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** As I have come to Goa after marriage, I was having communication problems with the people who were staying near my house. They were locals from Goa and I did not have any idea about the local language. Over a period of time, I could overcome the problem as some co- villagers and my relatives helped

me with the communication problem. Most of my **relatives** helped me with my work issues which was new to me as I was not working before and I did not have any idea of selling fish. My relatives help me with dealing with the customers and also to mix with local people near me. My **co-villagers** also helped me with daily work and gave information about the basic requirements.

**Role of family, friends and Community in long distance migration process (social networking):** Mine was an arranged marriage, one of my relatives had suggested about this family (I am married to) who were living in Goa. Before marriage I had never visited Goa. Most of my relatives are staying in Goa who has their families in Daman.

**First stay and the job of the respondent in Goa:** I came to Goa because of my marriage and when I came to Goa I stayed at my husband's home as they are having their house. But when my family came to Goa for the first time my husband stayed at his relatives' home who were already living in Goa.

## **Case 2**

I'm Rakashali Mangela, 38 years old; by occupation I am a fisherwoman in the Panjim market. This work is my temporary work. I'm Hindu and belong to the general caste. I studied in Mumbai till SSC. After I completed my studies, I got married to one of my relatives. It was a love marriage. After marriage, I started going to the Panjim market to sell fish with my mother-in-law and whatever I earn by selling fish that money is our source of living. I don't go every day. It is like six days working and one day off on Thursday. I work from morning 6 to 12: 00 in the afternoon.

**Year of arrival respondent in Goa:** I came to Goa in 1997. I am not sure of the date I was 23 years old when I came to Goa, my native place is in Mumbai. I have been in Goa for more than 15 years, after one month of my marriage I came to Goa. But my husband's family was staying in Goa before my marriage for around 6 years. By selling fish in Panjim market per day I used to get three thousand profits before 3 years. Sometimes, I used to get more than 5 thousand rupees. But now the market does not have a good sale of fish. I was not working before marriage and monthly I earn 30,000 thousand by selling fish but in these two years, the profit is very less.

**Reason for migration:** Main reason for moving to Goa is marriage as it was a love marriage within our relatives. My family relatives in Goa supported me to marry a boy who was living in Betim. I am having my own house in Betim

**Working status of the respondent's family:** In my family there are 8 members, my husband and my brother-in-law are working (15 to 59) and my mother-in-law is also working. She is (60) years old. I have one daughter and my brother-in-law has two sons who all are studying. Only older members of the family are working.

**Living condition of the woman:** I live in a joint family, though my husband and I are working, my husband doesn't have everyday work. So, all the financial support is done by me in my family. Also, all the bills of the house are given by me and my brother in law.

#### **Work Conditions and Environment of Women Worker**

I don't have to do all the housework as my sister-in-law supports me with my work. I have to go early in morning to the market to collect fish from

vendors. After I come home I have to cook for my family as in the mornings my sister in law is doing work.

**Asset ownership:** We have our land and house at our native place. We also have all durable goods, basic home appliances, and bikes and cars at my home. I have a ration card APL in Goa and I also have my own house in Goa.

**Social networking of the respondent:**

I entered the fish selling business through my mother-in-law as it was our family business. As after my mother-in-law, I have to continue this business, my relatives and my mother-in-law gave me information about fishing and also how to sell fish in the market. When we go to the fish market to sell fish most of the work is done by my mother-in-law. I go with her but most of the time she gives me instructions to do work and also how to distribute a fish. She also helps me to identify some fish which I cannot understand the different types, she helps me in recognizing the fish and also talking to vendors. In the market most of the women help each other. The fisher women who sit near my place help me, and also get food in between. This gives me support. I sell fish which is brought by my mother-in-law. We buy fish together from vendors but all the money is paid by my mother-in-law. Whatever profit I get by selling fish is given to me.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** Only relatives helped me when I came to Goa as I was having my relatives in Goa whom I knew before marriage. Also, my mother-in-law was within our relatives. They helped me in adjusting with my family. Even though I had not started selling fish with my mother-in-law as soon after my marriage, I went with her after few a days. I have not received any help with co-

villages or others. Only my family and relatives helped me. My sister also came long when I came to Goa.

**Role of family, friends and Community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I came to Goa because of my marriage and when I came to Goa I stayed at my husband's home as they are having their house. My mother-in-law and her friends helped me when I had joined this business and also my relatives who were already staying in Betim and who were in this business. Some relatives help me to do both work at home and also in the market.

### **Case 3**

I am Sangeeta, 36 years old, a fisherwoman by occupation. Selling fish is my permanent job. I go door-to-door to sell fish in Betim village from morning 8:30 to 12:30 in the afternoon. And I also sit near the ferry point in Betim every evening to sell fish. I am Hindu and I belong to the general caste I have studied till 6th standard in Daman. I go to sell fish every day but I also take a rest during the week. I work all 6 days with a one-day holiday that is Monday or Thursday.

**Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:** I Came to Goa in 1997 when I was 24 years old from Daman. I came to Goa after one year of marriage. I'm staying in Goa above 15 years. By selling fish I get 2000 rupees profit per day but before Covid 19 I used to get more than two thousand per day. I was selling fish with my mother to native place in Daman. In Goa I earn 40 to 50 thousand monthly.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because of my marriage and also because of poverty. I was working with my mother to sell fish in the market.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family, me and my husband, are working, we are in the age group of 15 to 59. I am selling fish and my husband goes fishing. I have one son who is studying.

**Living conditions of the women:** I, my husband and my son, we all are staying together. Me and my husband are working but my husband is going fishing. More than my husband I earn more income with which we look after our family. I have small house in Betim, I have to look after all the requirements in my home. I have a husband supporting me but I'm the main earner of the house.

**Work condition and Environment of woman worker:** I'm not having any support at home which will help me in my household work. I have to handle both the work at home and also sell fish in the market. Also, I have lots of health issues which I have to face but I can't stop working and supporting my family.

**Asset ownership:** At my native place I have our ancestors' house and also have land in my village. I have basic home appliances and I also have my own bike which I used to sell fish in Betim. I belong to the APL group.

**Social networking of respondents:** I have entered this field through my relatives. When I came to Goa I did not have any job and my condition was not good so my relatives told me to join them to sell fish. I got an idea from my husband to sell fish in Betim. I got help from relatives about the work. Even my husband's family told me about the ways of selling fish. Co- villages supported me in selling fish near Betim ferry point. I got help from women who were selling fish in the market to communicate with each other. But most of the women were not supporting the market to sell fish so I stopped and started a new place to sell fish. I got help from my relatives and in teams of money to buy fish from vendors. Also, one of my

relatives gave money to set up my business. I came to Goa because of my marriage.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** my relatives who were staying in Goa helped me in building a new house and also helped when I had financial issues. Even co- villages have helped me to get my basic needs when I came to Goa.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I have moved to Goa because of my marriage. My relatives have helped me in traveling to Goa. I was having my husband home in Goa so after marriage I stayed with my husband's family when I came to Goa. My husband had a fishing business in Goa. But my relatives help me in managing business in Goa.

#### **Case 4**

I 'm Savita, 41 years old and I'm married. I am a fisher woman by occupation selling fish in Panjim market. Selling fish is my permanent job. I sell fish from morning to evening for six days a week with an off on Monday. I am a Hindu woman and belong to the general caste I have studied till 4th standard (primary 1-4) in Gujarat.

**Year of arrival respondent in Goa:** I came to Goa in 2001 because of poverty. Also, I had my sister in Goa. My native place is in Gujarat Daman. I came to Goa after 3 years of my marriage. I'm staying in Betim for more than 15 years. After my marriage I started selling fish in Market because of financial issues at home and my husband and I were not able to fulfill our needs and take care of our family so we came to Goa to our relatives place. I was not working before marriage. Initially, I was not going to sell fish in the market, only my other relatives were selling fish, I joined them later. I earn four to five thousand per day. In a month around

30 to 40 thousand I earn if there is a good sale. I came to Goa because of poverty.

**Working status of the respondent's family:** In my family, there are 5 members, three members are working and in the age group of 15 to 59. Children below 14 years and are studying.

**Living conditions of the women:** My husband and I are from a middle-class family. I earn and support my family. My husband also goes fishing but I'm the main source of income in my family. My brother-in-law is also earning but it's for himself I have to manage everything in the house.

**Work conditions and Environment of woman workers:** I don't have other female members in my home to support me. So, I have to do all my household work and also go to the market to sell fish.

**Asset ownership:** I have my husband's property at my native place. Also, I have my own house in Goa and I have land at my native place. I have all the basic home appliances at home. I have an APL ration card in Goa.

**Social networking of respondents:** I entered this field because of my sister. I was facing lots of financial issues at home then my sister told me to join her in her business as it will help her and I will also get support. I was also told by my mother in law to work as fisher women in order to support my family. I was getting instructions from my sister and mother in law. As I started with my sister to learn about marketing and then I started my mother-in-law fishing business. Both of them are ever guiding me. I also got help from women who were already in this field. As far as finance is concerned, I got help from my relatives to set up my business.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** I got help from relatives when I came to Goa. I was with my sister in Goa. I got help to

find basic things from Goa. Even the lifestyle was very different compared to my native place. My sister helped me to settle in Goa.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I came to Goa through relatives and my husband. Relatives help my family to build a new house in Goa. First stay of the respondent in Goa: when I came to Goa I stayed at my husband's home as I came after my marriage. Who helped the respondent to find a job in Goa: I got help from my relatives, my sister and my mother-in-law.

### **Case 5**

I'm Rangita and I'm 45 years old, By occupation, I am a fisherwoman in Panjim market. Selling fish is my permanent job and I belong to Hindu religion and the general caste. I have studied 7th standard in Daman. I sell fish in order to support my family. I get income every day by selling fish. I work six days a week with one day off that is Thursday.

#### **Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:**

I came to Goa in 1998, when I was 23 years old from Daman. I'm staying in Goa for above 15 years. I get around two thousand per day by selling fish as my profit but before the Corona situation I was earning a better amount. I was not working before marriage. In Goa I earn 30 to 50 thousand monthly if the sale is good.

**Reason for migration:** I have moved to Goa because of poverty at my place. I was not in good condition at my native place.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family there are four members, me, my husband, my sister in law and one child. Three of us in our family are earning from the age group of (15 to 59) and the child is studying in the age group of (0to 4).

**Living conditions of the woman:** I have to look after my household work and sell fish in the market. I also have to manage what items are required at home for daily needs. Also, I have to look after my child, cook for them early in the morning and then go to the market.

**Work conditions and Environment of women workers:** I have to go working walking from my home to ferry point then in the market. I have to sit for a full day in the market to sell fish. There are no proper toilets in the market. There is no proper drinking water facility in the market.

**Asset ownership:**

I have my own house and land at native place. I also have my own house in Betim Goa which I'm currently staying in. I have my APL ration card in Goa. All types of home appliances are present in my current home and also in native place. My husband also has his own bike in Goa.

**Social networking of respondents:**

I entered this field through my relatives. They helped me in setting up my business. I got information about the work through my relatives. They helped me and told me how to manage all the work in the market. My sister told me ways to sell fish and earn profit. I have been given instructions through my relatives how to do my work. One of my relatives was selling fish beside me so she gave me some instructions, when I was new in this field but now, I can manage my work. I get help from my friends who are already selling fish in the market. They look after my things when I am not present. They also bring food in between when they are going to buy for themselves. I borrow money from my relatives who are fishermen, when we have to give money to the vendors and I am not having enough money.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** I got help from relatives who were staying in Betim. When I built a new house, relatives helped me.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (Social networking):** After moving to Goa I got help from all the relatives who were staying in Goa. When I came to Goa for the first time I came with my sister after marriage. She had her own house in Goa. **First stay of the respondent in Goa:** when I came for the first time in Goa I stayed at my husband's home. **Who did the respondent get help from to find a job in Goa:** I got help from relatives who were selling fish in Panjim market?

### **Case 6**

I am Gita (name changed), 43 years old, by occupation I am a fisher woman, selling fish at Panjim market. I have entered this business because my mother-in-law used to sell fish. After her death I'm managing this business. I am Hindu and I belong to the general caste. I have studied till 4<sup>th</sup> standard in Gujarat. I'm married, I'm selling also dry fish in the market. I work six days and take one day off on Monday.

**Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:** I don't know the exact year but I'm staying in Goa for more than 15 years. I was 21 years old when I came from Gujarat to Goa. I earn two thousand per day by selling fish. At my native place, I was earning ten thousand a month by selling fish in Gujarat. At present in Goa, I get 40,000 per month by selling fish and sometimes dry fish. Some people also come to my home if any one tells me to keep fish in advance.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because of my marriage. Before my marriage I never came to Goa.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family we are 3 members: me, my husband and my son. Both my son and I are working.

**Living conditions of the woman:** I'm managing all the household work, my husband was not working for a long time. When I got married, I had to look after my home and all requirements of the family.

**Working conditions and Environment of women workers:** I have to work every day from morning 6:30 till 9:30 in the night. After coming from the market I have to cook food for my family. I faced lots of health issues because I am not getting rest.

**Asset ownership:** I have my own house at my native place. I also have land at native place and also have my own house in Goa. I have a ration card in Goa which is APL.

### **Social networking of the respondent**

I entered the market to sell fish because of my relatives and husband, but it was my mother-in-law's business which I was told to support and continue for the future. I got information about this job from my relatives and my husband who was helping his mother. I was getting instructions from my husband and my mother in law who was selling fish in the market. I did not have any idea about the work in Goa but with the help of relatives and their guidance now I am doing all the work. I have made lots of friends in the market which helps me with my business. Most of them take fish from vendors and keep it from me If I am late to reach the market. I borrow fish from the vendors and pay them money as I get my profit. I also take money from my friends who are selling fish in the market.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** My relatives help me to build a house and also to reconstruct my business.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (Social networking):** I got help from my relatives to build my house before coming to Goa. My relatives helped my husband to manage all the work in Goa to find a place to build a house. My house and one of my relatives' houses are sharing a common wall. They have given us half a plot to construct our house. **First stay of the respondent in Goa:** I came to go after my marriage so I stayed at my husband's home in Goa. **Who helped did respondent find a job in Goa:** I was having my mother in laws business so I have continued that business and my relatives have supported me.

### **Case 7**

I'm Rajani (name changed), I'm 39 years old by occupation and I am a fisher woman. Selling fish is my permanent job. My husband and I are selling fish. My husband is selling fish at different places near Betim. I am Hindu I belong to a general caste. I have never gone to school (illiterate). I got married at a young age. I work for 6 days a week and one day off that is Monday. I work from morning 6 to 9 at night.

### **Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:**

I came to Goa in 1995 when I was 26 years old. Daman is my native place. I am staying in Goa for more than 15 years. I earn 2000 per day by selling fish. I was not working before marriage. I buy fish from vendors and whatever profit I get by selling fish, I invest it to buy more fish by keeping some money for my monthly use.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because of my sister who was not well and I was sent to look after her but after I came to Goa relatives from

Goa fixed my marriage with one of one of my relatives who was staying in Goa.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family, my husband and my son are working.

**Living conditions of the women:**

I belong to a middle-class family. I do not have any support from my family members in Goa. I have all the required and essential things at my home. But I have two struggles between my household work and my business. I have no one at home to help me with my work.

**Working conditions and environment of the women:** I have to work from morning to night to sell fish in the market. I do not get proper rest at home as I have to cook food for my family. I have to manage all the money and separate that money to pay for the vendors and also to pay for the people who I have already borrowed money from.

**Asset ownership:** I have my own house in my village which I have taken by myself with my savings. I have one land at my native place. In Goa I have my own house. I have all the home appliances at home. I have a ration card in Goa which is APL.

**Social networking of the respondent:**

I got information through my sister who was staying in Goa and she helped me to set up my business in Goa. I came to Goa because of my relatives and my sister. Work was allocated to me by my cousin's mother-in-law who was selling fish in the market and also by my husband. Most of my friends are having bad conditions at my native place and having financial issues. I have called them in Goa. I had borrowed money from my sister to start my business. Also, some of my relatives now have

borrowed money from me selling fish in the market for their business purpose.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** I got help from my sister and my relatives who were already staying in Goa.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** In my migration process my sister has played an important role because of her I came to Goa and then I got married with a person who was staying in Goa but he was from our native place. *First stay of the respondent when they arrived in Goa:* I stayed at my sister's home when I came for the first time in Goa because she was not well and I came to look after her. My relatives have helped me to find a job in Goa.

### **Case 8**

I am Fatima Shaikh, 48 8 years old. I am a fisher woman by occupation selling fish in Panjim market. Selling fish is my permanent job. I am a Muslim woman and belong to general category. I never went to school because my parents did not give importance to my education as I was a girl. I was told to sit at home and look after my siblings. I'm a widow and lost my husband at a very young age. I work for 6 days with one day off on Monday or Thursday.

**Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:** I do not know exactly when I came to Goa but maybe in 1992, I came to Goa. I came to Goa when I was 19 years old from Karnataka. I came to Goa with my husband but I am staying in Goa above 15 years. I earn two thousand per day by selling fish in Panjim market before I used to get more than 5 thousand per day by selling fish but in these two years have not been having much profit by selling fish. I think the reason is there are many people in the market now

who sell fish. I was not working before marriage and after marriage too I was not working for a few years. It was only after my husband's death I had to start working. Monthly I make 20,000 to 30,000 thousand per month by selling fish in the market. I work from morning 6 to 9 at night; sometimes I come for lunch at home. I had migrated to Goa because of poverty there were lots of financial issues in my family.

**Working status of the respondent family:** Now I have two members in my family who are working. My son joined work recently.

**Living conditions of the women:** I have worked hard to build up my and my children's future. I have all the basic things at my home. I'm living with my children and they are supporting me in my life. But I have faced lots of problems in life. I have managed to balance my work and home when I was not having any support.

**Work conditions and Environment of women workers:** I have to work for my children and myself. Now my son is going to work so I don't have tension. I still have to manage all the work.

**Asset ownership in the destination:** At native place I have land and house of my family and in Goa I have my own house. I also have a ration card for Goa which is APL, I also have all basic appliances at home.

**Social networking of the respondent:** I came to know about this field because of my relative who was having own business of fishing. Initially, I was working under her and helping her. Then I started my own work by selling fish in the market. I got information about fishing through my relatives where I was working, I was working with my relatives so she was telling me and giving instructions. I got help from my sister to enter into the fish selling business. I have help from my relatives and also I have borrowed money from my relatives.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** I got help from my relatives and sister. They have looked after my children. I got help from co- villages to set up my home and arrange what I required.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I got help from my relatives to come to Goa. They have guided me and my family to travel to Goa. They told me the locations and names of the places to come to Goa. I got help from friends and family. *First day of the respondent when they arrive in Goa:* I came to Goa and stayed in my house. But when my husband came to Goa for job a he had stayed at friend's house. *Who helped to find for a job in Goa:* relatives helped me to find job in Goa.

### **Case 9**

I am Sushila, 48 years old. I'm a fisher woman by occupation selling fish in Panjim market. Selling fish is my permanent job. I sell fish from morning 7:30 to 9 at night. I am Hindu and I belong to the general category. I have studied till 3th standard. I'm married and I'm from Karnataka. I sell fish every day in the market but I also have one day off on Monday.

**Year of arrival in Goa:** I don't know that year when I came to Goa because I came to Goa when I was small with my parents. I was 12 years old when I came to Goa. Number of years staying in Goa: I've been staying in Goa for above 15 years. I earn around two thousand per day. I have never worked at my native place.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because my husband was not getting a job at our native place (unemployment).

**Working status of the respondent family:** In the past I was working as a domestic worker. In my family I have 6 members: me, my husband, 3 sons

and one daughter. My husband and I are both working, one of my two sons and even daughter was working but because of the lockdown they don't have any work.

**Living conditions of the women:** I came from a very poor background. My husband and I have managed to do all things which are possible for our better future. I'm working from morning to night. I have my own house in Goa.

**Work conditions and Environment of the women workers:** I have to manage everything because my husband is most of the time on a boat. He comes home after 15 days. I also have to manage all the money which I have to give to vendors. And save money for myself.

**Asset ownership in the destination:** I have land and house at my native place in Karnataka. I have my own house in Goa. I also have a ration card which is an APL. In my family I have all appliances at home. All 3 children and my husband have their own bike in Goa.

**Social networking of the respondent:** I came to know about the job through my relatives who were selling fish in Panjim market. They were having their family business of fishing so I joined them and then I started selling fish by myself. My husband and relatives gave information about the work. I was first working with my relatives and they gave me instructions about the jobs I got help from my relatives and also women who are helping me in the market to sell fish and take fish from vendors. I have borrowed money from my relatives.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** Relatives help to build house. I also got help from relatives about the essential items which I was required in my home.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (Social networking):** My relatives and my husband's friends have helped in traveling. Also I came with my parents to Goa. Initially, I stayed with my relatives. **Who help respondent to find job in Goa:** relatives and friends helped me to find job in Goa

### **Case 10**

I am Shanti, 53 years old widow. I'm a fisher woman by occupation; selling fish is my permanent job. I'm Hindu and I belong to the general caste. I have studied till primary section. I am selling fish every week and I take holiday on Monday.

**Year of arrival of respondent in Goa:** I came to Goa In 1992. I came from Karnataka; I am staying in Goa for above 15 years. I earn two thousand per day by selling fish. I was earning 8 hundred per day at my native place. In Goa I earn more than 20 thousand in the month.

**Reason for migration:** because of poverty I have to migrate to Goa.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family there are two members, me and my son had started working recently.

**Living conditions of the woman:** I have to look after my family, all the responsibilities of the house are on me. I have to manage all the household work and also look after my business, my daughter who supports me in my business, however, she doesn't have that much of an idea about the business, so all the responsibilities are on me.

**Work condition and environment of women workers:** I have to go to the market early in the morning. I have to see all financial issues in my business plus I do not have any support from my family in my business. As I am a woman, there are more problems which I face.

**Asset ownership:** I have land and my ancestors' house at native place. In Goa we have our own house. I have a ration card of Goa which is APL. All necessary home appliances in my home are present.

**Social networking of respondent:** I came to know about this field through my relatives who are already working as fisher women in Goa. They told me the methods of selling fish and ways of gathering customers. My relatives guided me on what to do and how to sell fish. They have also helped me when I had financial issues. I got help from my friends who've already in the fishing business. Through their networks I got vendors who gave me fish to sell. I have taken money from my relatives to start my business. Also, I have to give money to the fish vendors when I borrow fish from them.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** Relatives and co-villages helped me in Goa to set up my home and co-villagers gave information about the essential things available in Goa.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process social networking:** I got help from my family and relatives to move to Goa when I came they booked my tickets and guided me how to come to Goa and manage all my work in Goa. **First day of the respondent when they arrive in Goa:** I stayed at my husband's home when I came to go for the first time. Who had helped to find a job in Goa: A friend helped me to find a job in Goa for the first time.

## **4.2 Case narratives of domestic workers**

### **Case 1**

I'm Simran (name changed), 42 years old, I am a domestic worker, looking after an old lady. Working as a domestic worker is my temporary job. As my children get a good job I will stop working. I was working in a bank as

a housekeeper before the pandemic, because of the lockdown, I lost my job and now I'm working as a domestic worker in Panaji. I'm Muslim and belong to general caste. I have studied till 6th standard in Karnataka. I got married when I was 18 years old. I get my payment by card. I have to work six days with one day off that is on Friday.

**Year of the arrival of respondent in Goa:** I don't know the exact year when I came to Goa. I was 20 years old when I came to Goa from Karnataka. I'm staying in Goa for more than 15 years. I was stitching clothes and teaching mehndi designs. I was earning more than 500 monthly at my native place.

**Wages of the respondent in Goa:** In Goa I'm getting 10,000 thousand per month where I'm working currently.

**Reason for migration:** Unemployment and education of the children was very important. In Karnataka there was not much scope for children to study, so I migrated to Goa with my family.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family all together there are four members including me? We both are working and my sons too are working.

**Living conditions of the women:** I come from a very low background. I have to manage all the household work and then go to work. I live on rent in Goa. So, I have to save money for essential things and also pay rent for the room.

**Working conditions and Environment of the women:** I have to reach in time on work. If I want leave or holiday for one day, I do not get payment on that day; I can't talk on phone during working hours. At my workplace all are good to me, but there are lots of restrictions and for everything I have to ask them.

**Asset ownership:** At my native place, I have my own house and also I have a field in my village. I have all the home appliances in Goa. My sons have their own bikes.

### **Social networking of respondent**

**Type of social network:** I entered this job with help of a friend who is also a domestic worker in Goa. The work is allotted to me by the owner who is the husband of the lady. At what time I have to do what work and what I have to feed her etc. Sometimes I have to take money from my friends and relatives when I am not able to pay rent for my room.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** I got help from my relative who was staying in Goa to find a room when I came to Goa for the first time.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** My relatives helped me to find a job for my husband and my friend to find a job for me. The job I was working before was found by a relative.

### **Case 2**

I'm Ruksar (name changed), 59 years old. By occupation I am a domestic worker in a home where there is a new born baby. I'm working as a temporary domestic worker because of my free time. I am Muslim woman I belong to general caste. I am married and I'm illiterate. I never went to school. I get payment monthly from my owner. I have a single day off and I work only for half a day.

**Year of arrival of respondents in Goa:** I do not know the exact time when I came to Goa but I am staying in Goa for the last 25 years. When I

was 21 years old, I came to Goa from Karnataka. I am staying in Goa above 15 years. I earn 5000 thousand per month in Goa.

**Reason for migration:** I have migrated to Goa because of unemployment and my husband not having good opportunities at my native place.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family there are 3 members who are working, me and my son. My husband is 60 years old.

**Living condition of the woman:** I am mostly at home. I do not have a permanent job. Main husband and my son are working. I have built a new house recently in Goa. First, I was staying on rent. Financially I am not that stable. I have sold my land from village and build house in Goa

**Working conditions and Environment of the women workers:** I'm working as a domestic worker and giving bath to newborn child I have to be very careful when I am giving bath as the child is small and it is on my responsibility to take care of the child when the child is with me. My employer is very good with me, they also give me some essential items like rice, fruits and vegetables. I get help whenever I need help.

**Asset ownership:** I have land at my village in Karnataka I also have my own house in Karnataka. I recently got a new house in Goa. I have all the basic appliances at my home in Goa. I have an APL ration card in Goa.

**Social networking of respondent:** I came to know about this job through my relatives who are also doing domestic work in Betim, whatever work I have to do is instructed by my owner. I have helped my friends who were in search of a job. As my owner also wanted a domestic worker who can clean the vessels etc. Whatever help I needed I received from my relatives who were staying in Goa, especially to find room for me when I came for the first time in Goa.

**Role of family, friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** my relatives have helped me when I was travelling to Goa as they are already in Goa and also some relatives helped me financially to come to Goa. Also, co-villages have helped me in Goa. When I came for a first time, I stayed with my relative's room as it was their own house.

### **Case 3**

I'm Shobha, 34 years old. I am a domestic worker by occupation. I work in the houses of people living in Betim. My work is to clean and sweep the floor and clean the vessels. I work in three houses. I work for 2 hours in each house. I go from work in the morning and come back in the evening. Domestic work is my temporary job. I will leave this job after my son gets a good job. I am a Hindu. I'm a widow and I belong to the ST caste. I have studied till 5<sup>th</sup> standard, because I had to work in my own field and help my mother at my native place in Maharashtra. 20 years back I lost my husband due to cancer. I get payment every month. I have to work every day. I don't have any holiday.

**Year of arrival in Goa:** I don't know the year when I came to Goa; I am staying in Goa for over 15 years. I never worked before marriage at my native place. I earn three thousand every month from each house, so the total is 9 thousand every month.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa because of my husband because he got a job in Goa and I had to move with him also because of poverty.

**Working status of the respondent family:** In my family, my son and I are working.

**Working conditions and Environment of women workers:** I have to work two hours at each house. Behavior of the owner is not good with me

as I'm working under them. I have to work of my children because I'm the only source of income in my family.

**Living conditions of the women:** as I am staying alone with my son there are lots of times people talk about me. Recently my son got a new job and he has to go to night duty and I have to stay at night alone in my room.

**Land ownership in the destination:** I have my own house in Maharashtra at my native place. I also have fields and land at my native place. I'm living in Goa on rent. But I have a ration card which is APL of Goa and all basic home appliances.

**Social networking of respondent** I got help from my relatives who were already in Goa. Also, they give information about the living conditions in Goa and help me to manage everything in Goa. I have to work, which my owner told me to do. I got help from my friend who is working in the same house where I'm working to cook food. She has helped me many times when I don't have money.

**Source help of the respondent by people arriving in Goa:** I got help from my relative, my brother-in-law, to search for a room for me and manage all the work in Goa.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I got help from my brother to come to Goa also he has helped my husband to find a job in Goa. My first stay in Goa was at my relative's room. I got help from relatives and friends to find this job.

#### **Case 4**

I'm sheetal, 35 years old. By occupation I'm a domestic worker in the Panjim office. My job is to make tea for the staff working in the office. I'm

working from morning 9 to evening 4:30. I'm working as a temporary domestic worker in a private office. I am Hindu and belong to the general caste. I have studied till 4 std at my native place in Mumbai. I'm a widow. Before working as a domestic worker, I was selling fish with my husband. After his death I'm not selling fish because in business there is lots of profit and loss and in this situation, I cannot take any risk. I get payment every month. I have to work every week. I have six days working and one day off that is Sunday. Also, I can take my holiday once a month.

**Year of arrival in the state:** I don't know the exact year when I came to Goa. I am staying in Goa for more than 15 years. In Goa I'm getting my payment 10 thousand every month. At my native place I was earning around 700 per day by stitching clothes at my native place.

**Reason for migration:** I came here as I got married to the person living in Goa within our relatives.

**Working status of the respondent family:** I'm only working in my family as I don't have my husband to support me. My both sons are studying and are less than 14 years of age.

**Living conditions of the women:** I am living with my both sons who are studying. I am having my husband's house where I am presently living but I don't have any support. I have to work and look after my children. After my husband died, I have struggled to fulfill our daily requirements. I have to look after children's education and also save money for their future. As I am a single parent, I also have to give time to my children.

**Working conditions and Environment of the women:** I have to work from morning to evening and make tea for the staff .I do not have much workload but still I have to manage everything at work.

**Asset ownership:** I have a house in my village and also my ancestor's house in my village. In Goa I have my husband's house where we live. I have basic appliances at my home. I have a ration card for Goa which is APL.

**Social networking working of the respondent:** I got to know about jobs through my relative who was also working in Panjim in some office. My relative gave me information about Goa. My marriage was arranged with my relatives who were staying in Goa. My boss gives me instructions on how to work in the office also and they guide me in many ways like things which I don't know which will benefit me. There are lots of friends who helped me and when I go for work, they look after my children. My relatives are connected with me through phones and giving me information about my children who are at home. I have borrowed money from my relatives for many reasons.

**Source of income received by people on arriving to Goa:** I got help from my mother-in-law. When I came first time in Goa she guided me to manage things in Goa as she was living in Goa but now she's no more with us and I have to do all things by my own also my husband had supported me when I came to Goa.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process social networking:** I came to Goa through relatives because of my marriage and marriage was fixed from one of my relatives and also, she supported me in Goa most of the time. I stayed with my husband when I first came after my marriage. Relatives have helped me to find a job in Goa.

### **Case 5**

I'm Shabina, 38 years old, I am working as a domestic worker. I work in 3 houses in Betim. My job includes cleaning vessels and cleaning floors. I'm working as domestic worker permanently in Goa for the last 7 years. I'm Muslim and I don't know but I belong to general caste. I never went to school. I don't know how to read and write but now I understand some things by learning. I have learned Urdu in my childhood. I got married at the age of 15 to a person who was eight years older to me who was also our relative. I get payment monthly on time. There is one day off that is Sunday and in one house there are six days working but if the owner is not there at home I don't have to come and work.

**Year of arrival in Goa:** I came to Goa when I was pregnant. At that time, I was 18 or 20 years old. Number of years staying in the state: I've been in Goa for more 15 years. I was not working before marriage at my native place. In Goa I earn 12,000 thousand. Each house is giving me 4 thousand in a month.

**Reason for migration:** I came to Goa with my husband because of poverty and health issues during my pregnancy.

**Working status of the respondent family:** My husband and I are working

**Living conditions of the woman:** I am living on rent. I have to manage all the work at home and then go to work. I have to cook for my children as I'm busy with my work. I have to struggle hard to earn some money.

**Working conditions and Environment of the women workers:** by working full day in water I got many health issues and also all my joints were painful. Where I am working all the owners are good and I get good

payment and good behavior towards me but I have to manage all the things and sometimes I have to listen to them whatever they say.

**Land ownership:** I have my own land at my native place. I also have my house and field at my native place in Karnataka. In Goa I don't have a ration card and I have only basic appliances.

**Social networking of the respondent:** I got information about the job through my relatives who are also doing domestic work in Goa. She told me what work I have to do and she only gave me the information of the houses where I have to work. My husband and I got information about Goa. At work also instructions are given by my owner and I have to follow them on time and complete my work on time. When I am going for work my friends who are staying near my house are helping me to take care of my children and also look after me when I need help from them. I have borrowed money from my relatives and also asked money from my owner many times to pay my children's school fees. I got help from my relatives.

**Source of help received by people on arriving in Goa:** my relatives have helped me to find room for me. I came to Goa as many of my known people told that I can get better opportunities and facilities in Goa.

**Role of family friends and community in long distance migration process (social networking):** I came with my brother-in-law and his family. My family is connected with me through phone every day time in Goa. I first came to Goa; my husband took a room in Goa. I got help from my relatives when we first came, who were staying in Goa to find a job in Goa

## CHAPTER V

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

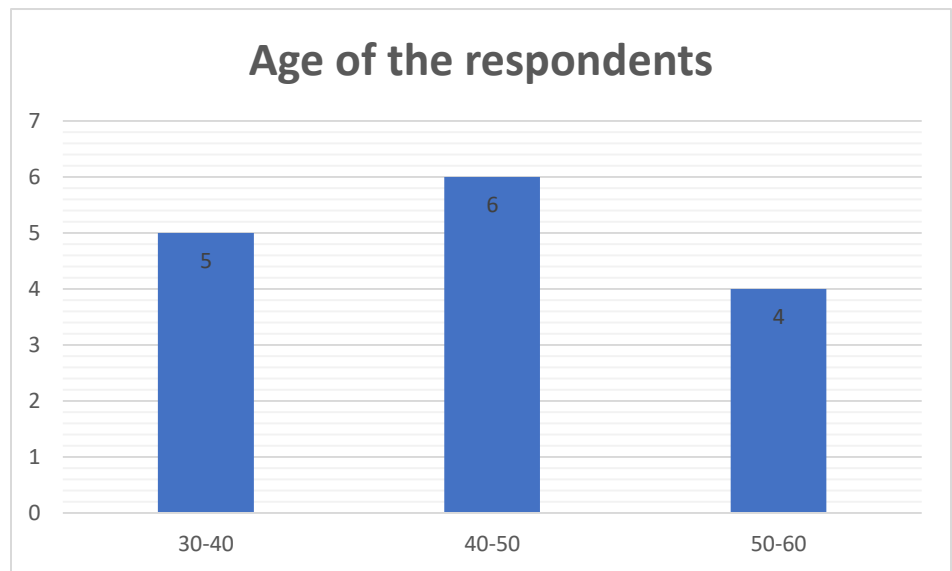
In this study, 15 migrant women were interviewed from Betim village. I have selected women who are working as fisherwomen and domestic workers to earn their livelihood and support their families.

#### 5.1 Socio-economic profile of the respondents

Examining the background characteristics of the respondents helps us understand why they come to Goa.

##### 5.1.1 Age of the respondents

**Figure 2: Age of the respondents**

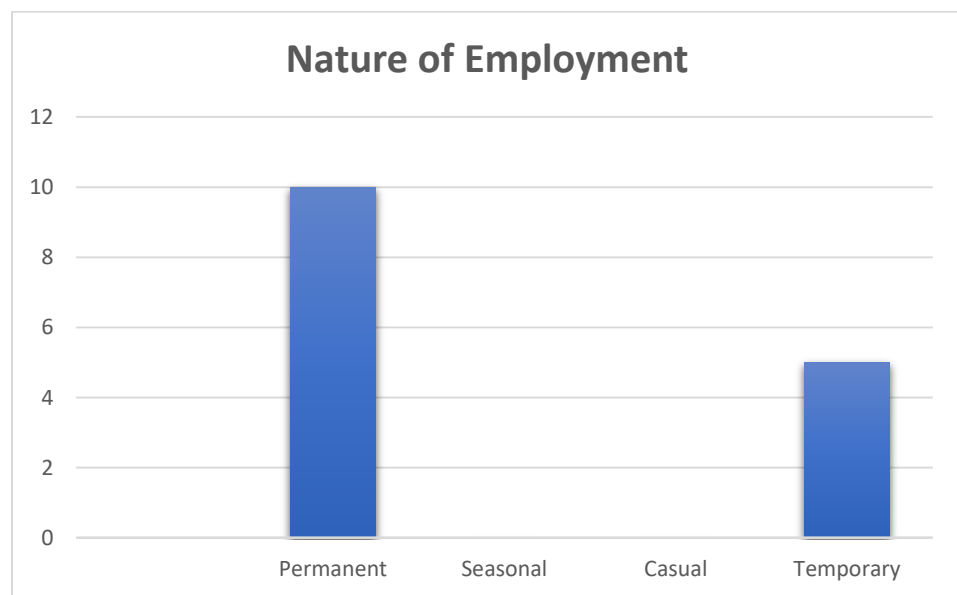


In the above, we notice that the majority of the respondents belong to the age category of 40-50 years. In the age group of 30-40, there are 5 fisherwomen and 2 domestic workers. In a second category, 40-50 years,

there are 6 fisherwomen and 1 domestic worker, and in the last category, 50 –60 years, there are 4 fisherwomen and 2 domestic workers. Most of them are working to support their family and to continue their fishing business.

### 5.1.2 Nature of employment

**Figure 3: Nature of employment**



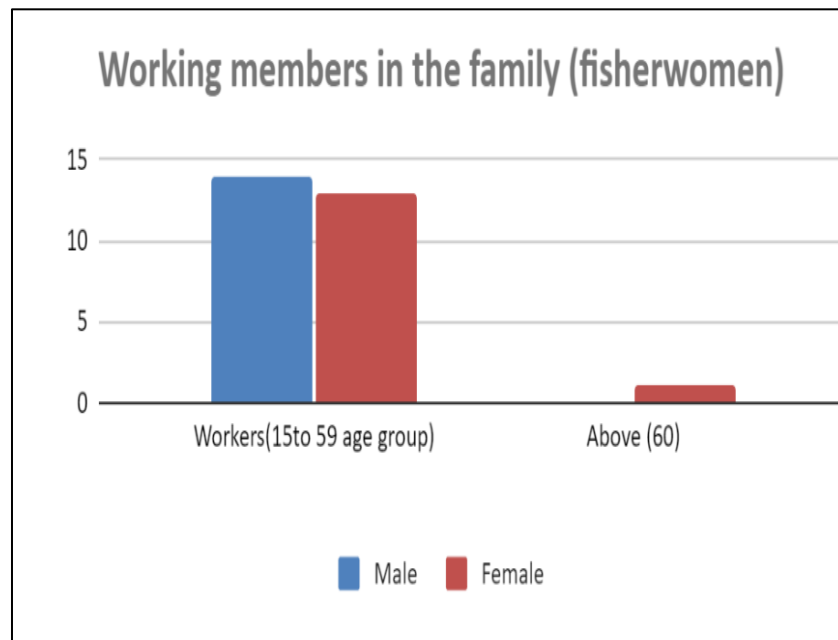
The nature of employment in the above graph is divided into four categories a) permanent b) seasonal c) casual and d) temporary. Women's who were selling fish in the market all said that it is their permanent work, the work of selling fish is throughout the year. The woman explained that most of the women's who sell fish borrows fish from the vendors by paying them half amount and after selling fish in the market whatever money they get they have to pay for the vendors to buy more fish from them and remaining money is their profit made. The domestic workers said that their work is of temporary nature. They are working to support their husbands, to educate their children. As they have travelled to Goa to find a job if their husband gets a good job with the better income, they will

not go for this kind of work. Some women's are doing the household job, some as working in a bank as housekeeper one women also said that as soon as her children's will get the job, she will not do this kind of work and take rest at home.

### 5.1.3 Number of working members in the family

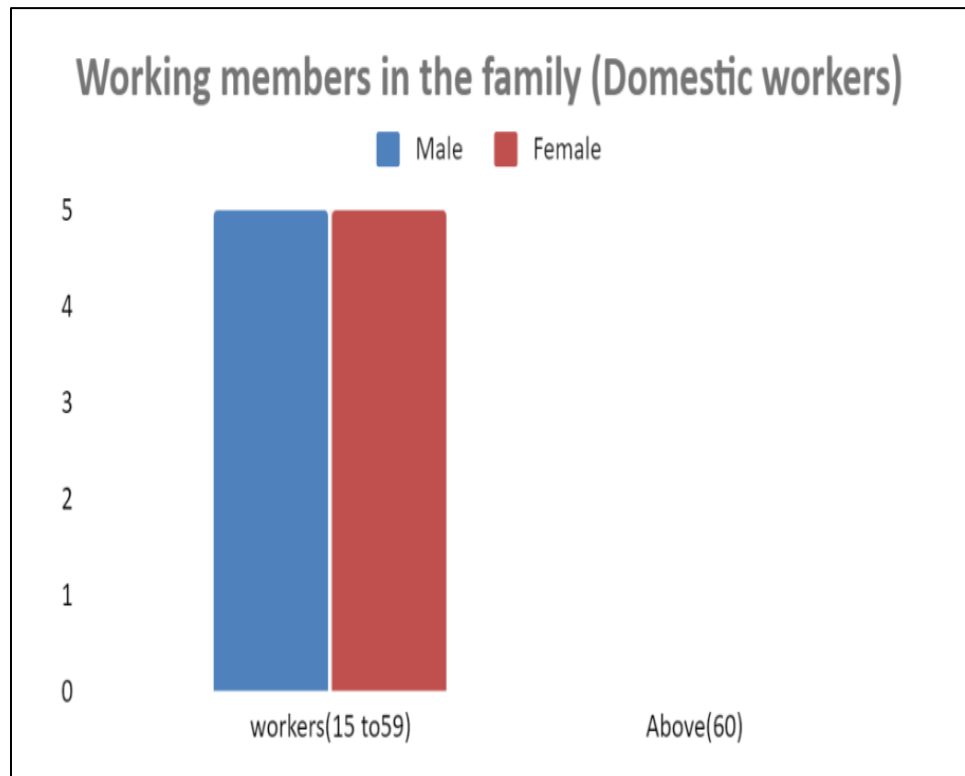
Besides the respondents, it was noticed that there are other family members who are in the workforce. Among the fisherwomen's family, 14 of the male members are working and supporting their families. Most of the children's are going to school and also the adults want to complete their education and also parents don't want their children to go for a job or help them in business by leaving their education. Among the above 60 age group, only one family is having a female member as a worker, a mother in law who is 59 years old she is still selling fish in the market as she wants to live her life freely without depending on her family. In males, most of them are working as fishermen or doing some local work.

**Figure 4: working members in the family (fisherwomen)**



Among the domestic workers, besides the respondents, 5 male members are also working. Among males, most of them are doing jobs in most of the families their sons are doing the job.

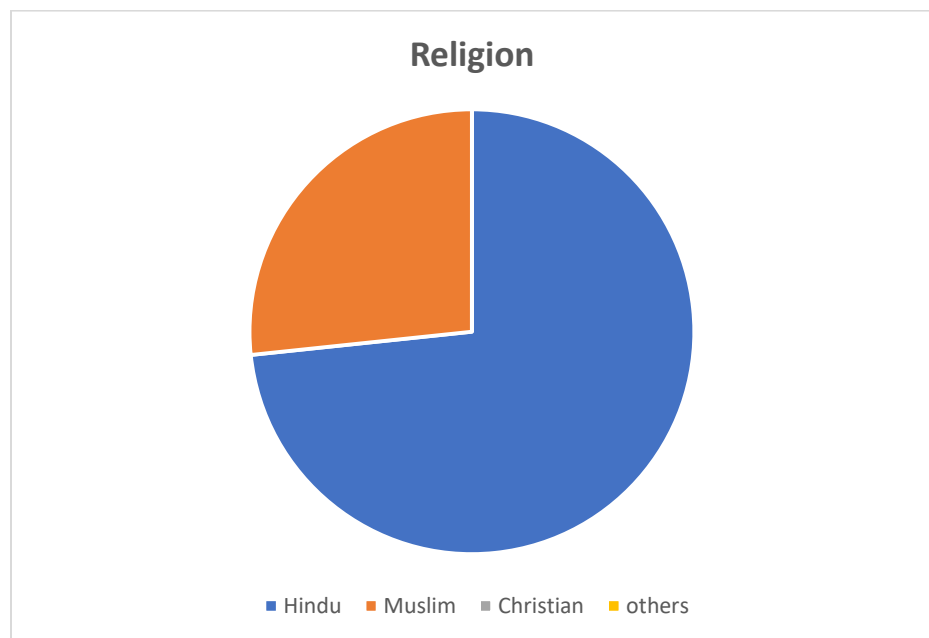
**Figure 5: working members in the family (Domestic workers)**



#### 5.1.4 Religion of the respondents

There are four categories of religions Hindu, Muslim, Christian, and Others. Out of 15 migrant women interviewed, 11 belong to the Hindu religion and the remaining 4 were Muslim.

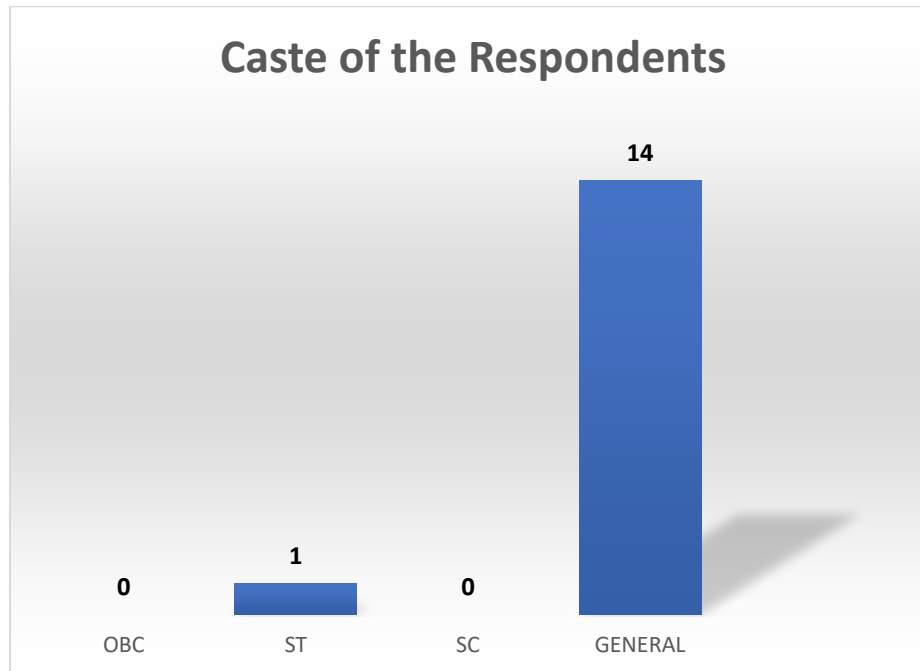
**Figure 6: Religion of the respondents**



There were no migrant women in the sample who were Christian or of other religions. Also, there were no cases of changing the religion after marriage or before.

### 5.1.5 Caste of the respondents

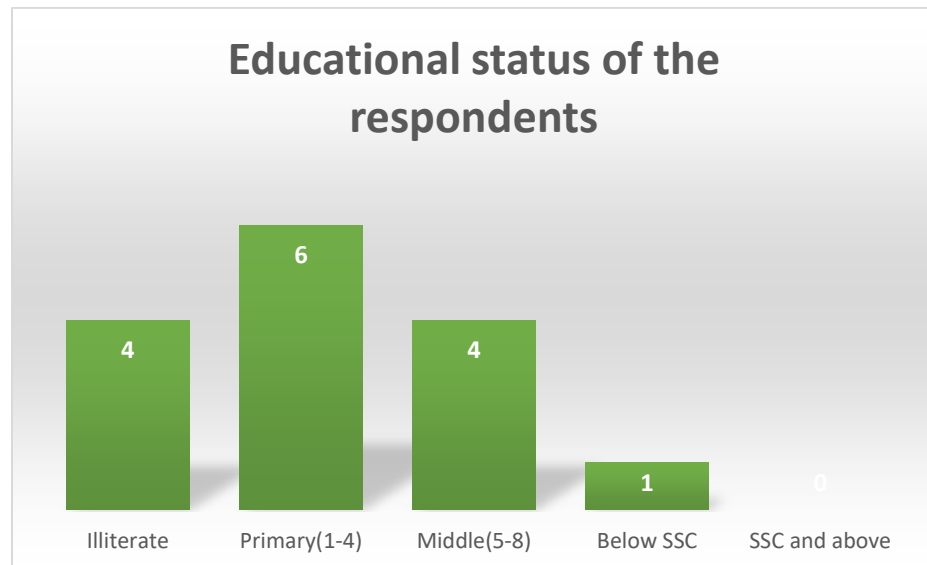
**Figure 7: Caste of the respondents**



Four types of castes category are there: OBC, ST, SC and General are considered. 14 women belong to General category and only one woman comes under ST category.

### 5.1.6 Educational status of the respondent

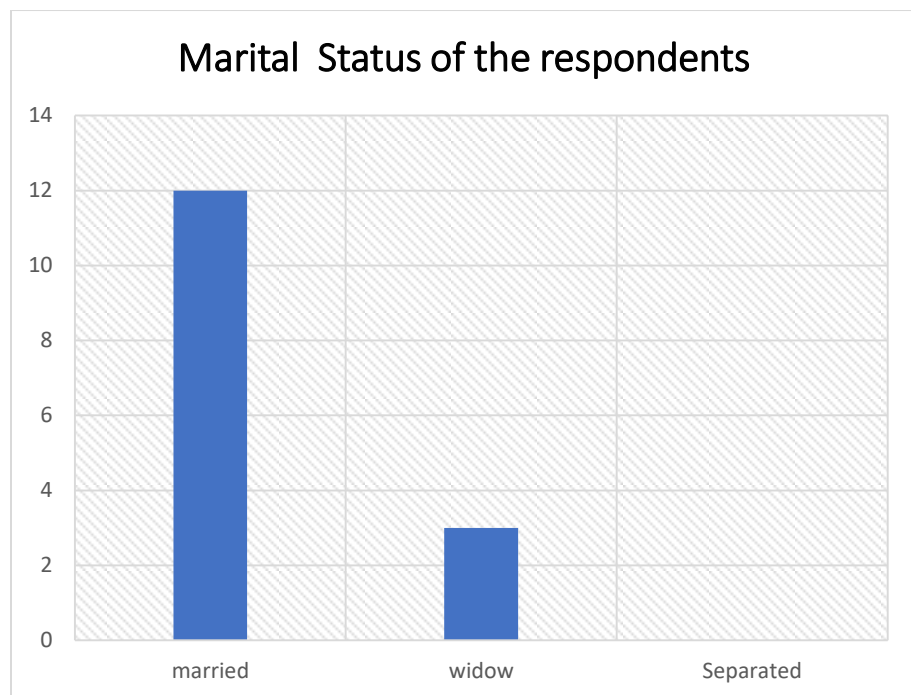
**Figure 8: Educational status of the respondents**



Out of the 15 women interviewed in this study, 4 of them are illiterate who never went to school. The second group is women who have studied till primary which is from standard 1 to 4. 4 women have studied till 6 or 7 standards which belong to the middle school (5-8) group. Only one woman has completed her education till SSC. Not even single women have studied till HSSC. Most of the women said that early women were not allowed to study and at that time education was not that important. Even some have mentioned that they were financially not strong. Most of the respondents got married at a very young age. The other reason is that when parents were working, the respondents had to do household work so that was one more reason not completing their education.

### 5.1.7 Marital status of the respondents

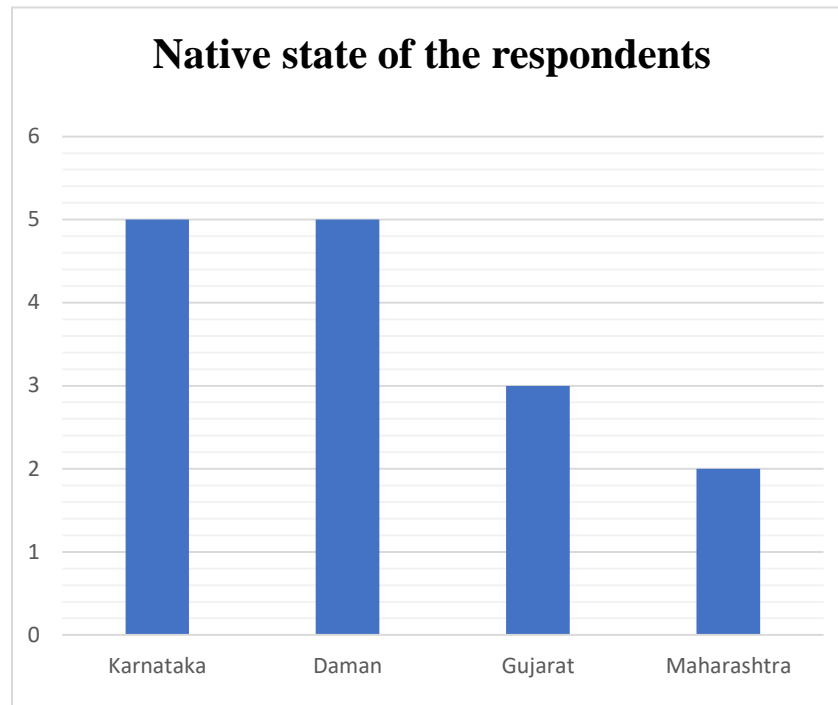
**Figure 9: marital statuses of the respondents**



There are three categories under the marital status a) married b) widow c) separated women those women are separated from husband. All the respondents in this study were married. There are 12 married women, women are widows.

### 5.1.8 The native state of the migrant women

**Figure 10: Native state of the migrant women**

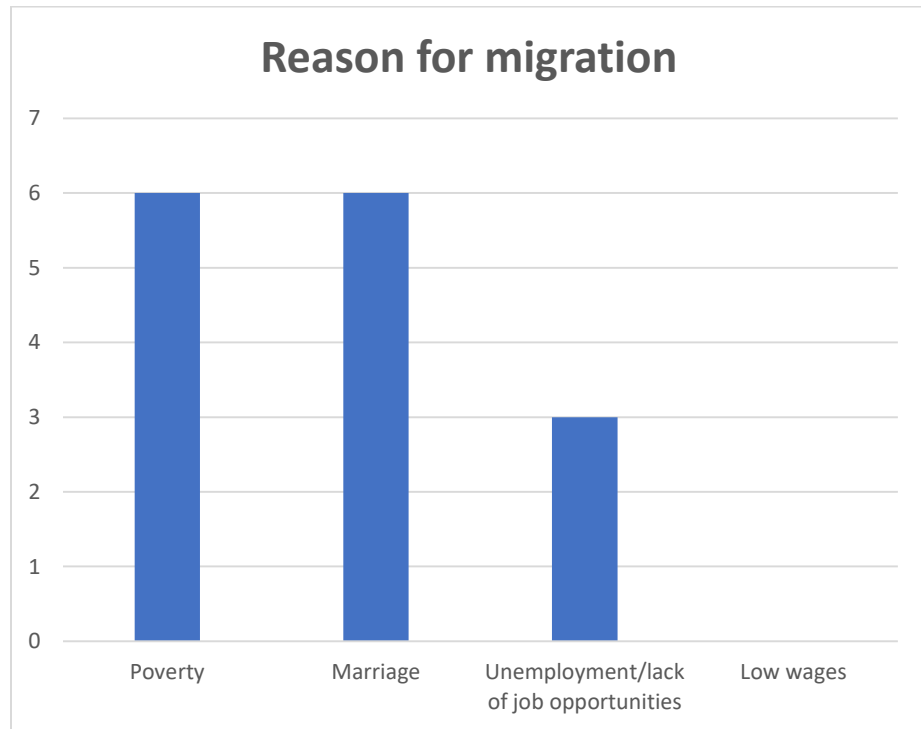


In Goa people migrates from different parts of the country to find jobs. In this study I found that women have migrated from Karnataka, Daman, Gujarat, and Maharashtra among 15 migrant women 5 are from Karnataka, 5 are from Daman, 3 have migrated from Gujarat and 2 is from Maharashtra. Most of the women's have migrated with families and also because they got married to the person who was staying in Goa.

## 5.2 Social networking of the respondents

### 5.2.1 Reason for migration

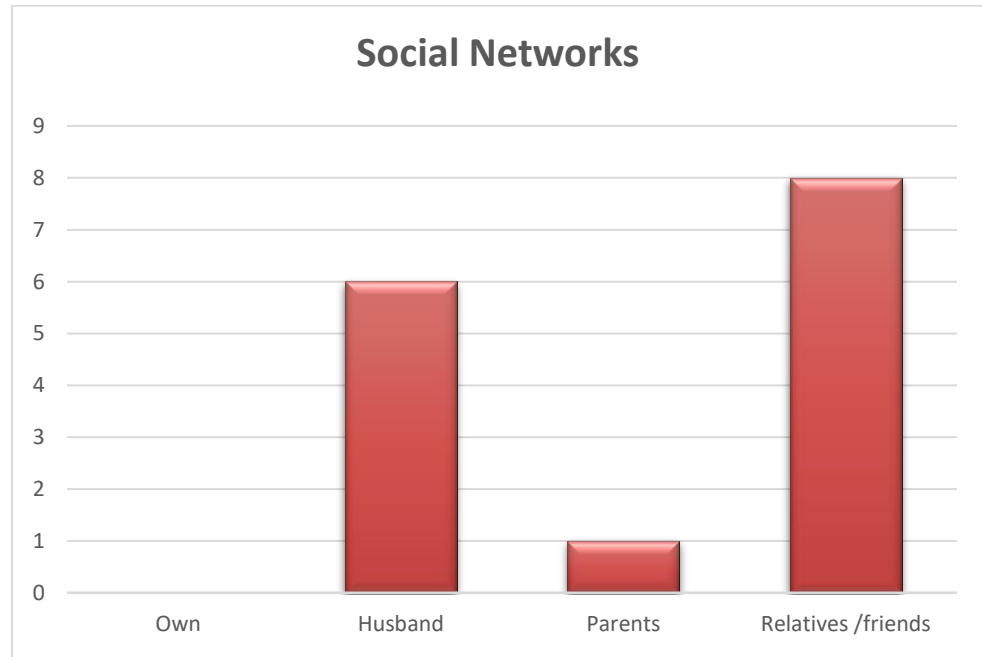
**Figure 11: Reason for migration**



In the above graph, women have migrated because of their marriage as they got married to the person who was staying in Betim village, some women have migrated because of poverty as the condition at their home town was not good and what they earned was not sufficient for their family. Only 3 in the sample have migrated due to unemployment/ lack of job opportunities.

### 5.2.2 Migrants and their social networks

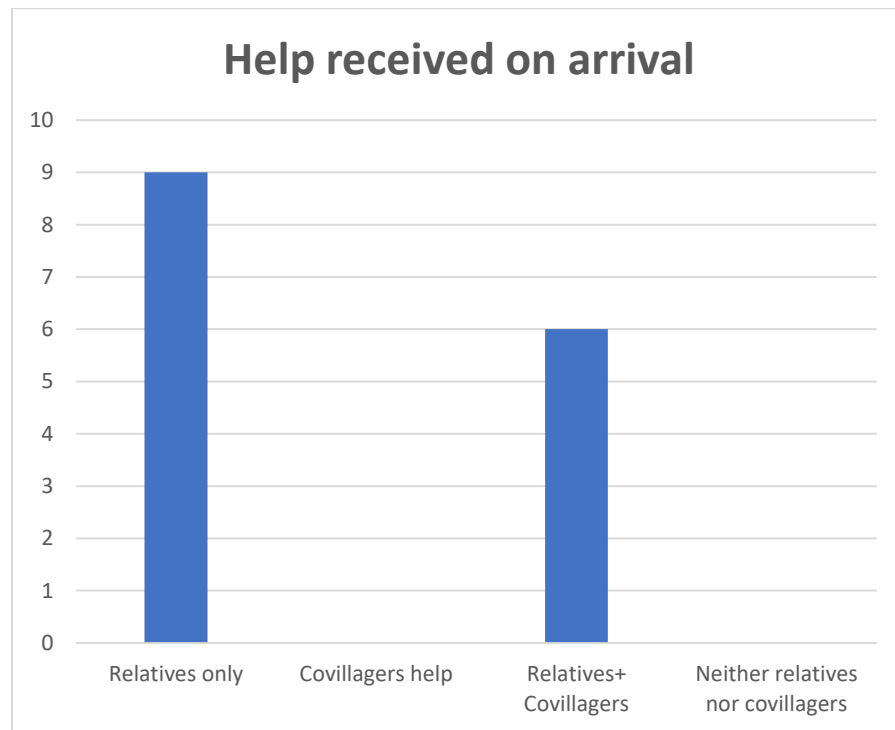
**Figure 12: Migrants and their social networks**



This graph indicates no single women came on her own to Goa. 6 of the women who had move to Betim or in Goa have come after marriage with their husband being settled in Goa. Husband already had a job as well as a home. Only 1 woman has move to Goa because of her parents. Large number of them, 8 women, came to Betim or Goa because of their relatives. One woman came to Betim with her sister when her sister got married and then she also got married to her sister's relative who was living in Betim that is how she came to Goa.

### 5.2.3 Help received on arrival

**Figure 13: Help received on arrival**

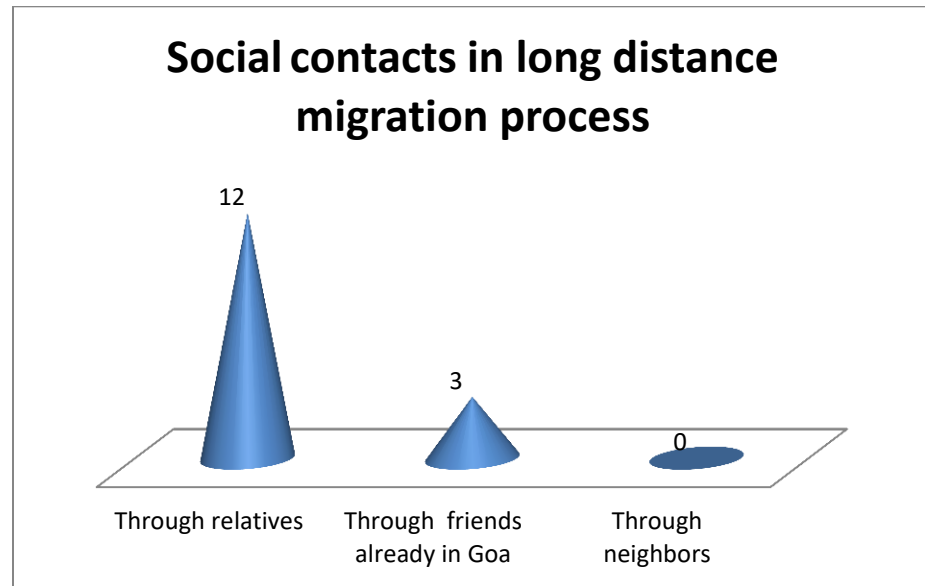


In this graph, the source of help received by people on arrival in Goa is by type of contact present. There are four groups the first is relatives only, second is co- villagers help, the third is relatives +co-villagers and the last is neither relatives nor co-villagers' group. In the first group which is relatives only 9 percent of women had received help from the people who were present in contact with them for example to give information about the type of job present in Goa. The second is co-villagers the women's have not found help from them. The third is relatives+ co-villagers' 6 percent of the women had received help from both relatives and also co-villagers. People who have received help from relatives only are women

who have their relatives in the same area especially fisherwomen who got married to the relatives.

#### 5.2.4 Social contacts in long distance migration

**Figure 14: Social contacts in long distance migration**

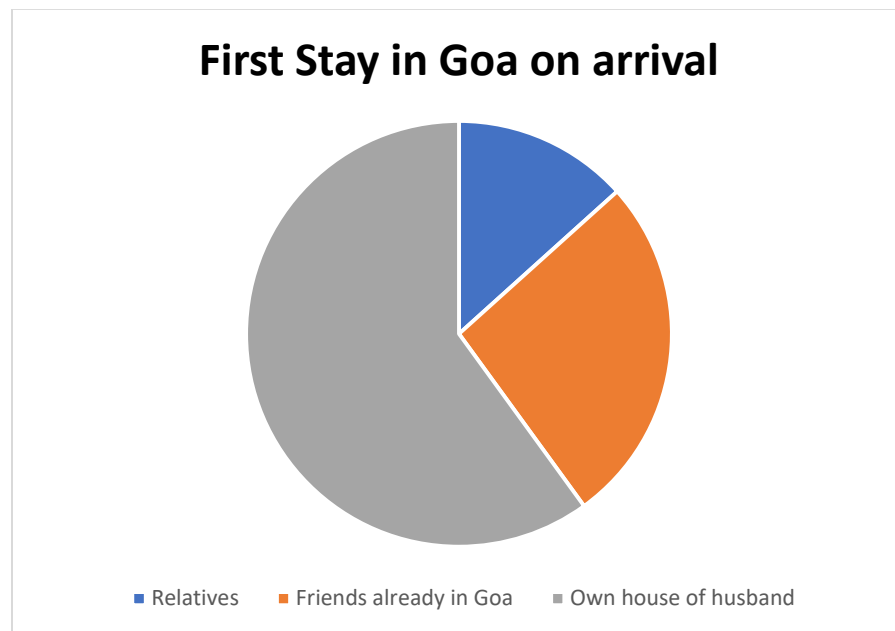


The above graph shows the role of family, friends, and community in long-distance migration processes. This graph is divided into three categories the first is through relatives, the second is through friends who are already in Goa and the third is through neighbors. 12 percent of the women came to Goa through relatives, 3 through friends who are already in Goa. Most of the women came to Betim through relatives as they got married among relatives and all of them are fisherwomen. And only 3 women came through friends who are already in Goa the cause of coming to Goa is to find a job. Most of the women's husband's friends have found a job in Goa.

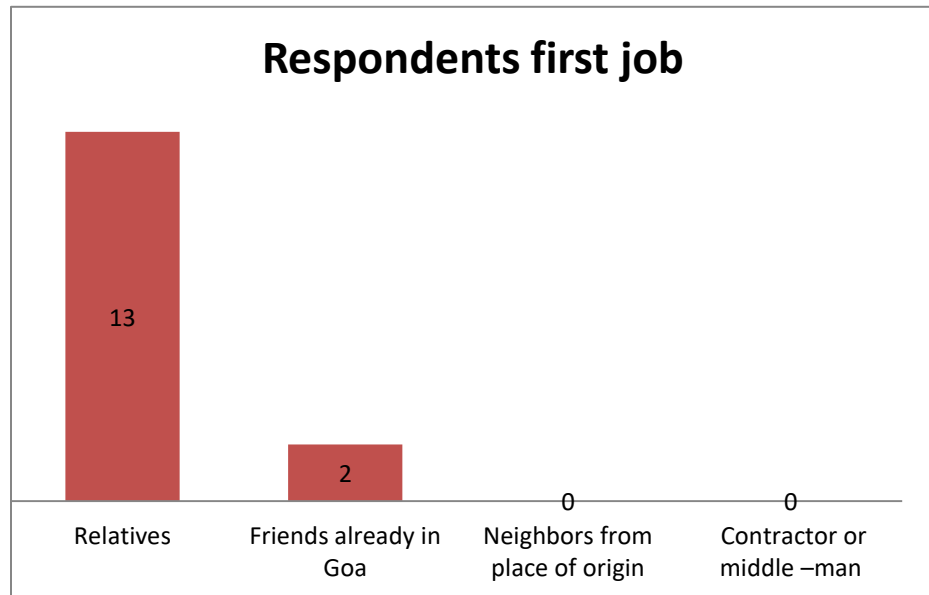
### 5.2.5 First stay of the respondent in Goa when they had arrived

The graph shows the first stay of the migrant workers in Goa when they had arrived. Relatives, friends, neighbors play a very important role in bringing people from their native place. From this table we can infer the role of social networking. When migrant women came to Goa first time where they have stayed and with whose help. 2 of them had stayed at their relative's house. 4 women had to stay with friends who were already in Goa it was her friends or her husband friends. 9 migrant women have stayed at their husband houses as they came to Goa after getting married.

**Figure 15: first stay of the respondents in Goa**



### 5.2.6 Finding the first job in Goa



**Figure 16: finding the first Goa in Goa**

In the above graph, I have to try to find out the help received by migrant women to get a job the first time in Goa and who helped them with the job. 13 migrant women got a job with the help of relatives when they came the first time and 2 of them got a job with the help of friends who were already staying in Goa. No women have received help from neighbors from the place of origin to find a job also no women have received help from contractors or middle-man to find a job. Some fisherwomen had their relatives who helped them with their job. Some had fish business as their mothers-in-law were selling fish in the market but the women who got married and came to Goa for the first time, they did not have any idea of selling fish. The migrant women's who are doing domestic work got information about work from relatives and friends who were already doing the same work.

### 5.3 Findings of the study

In these study 15 migrants women of whom 10 were fisherwomen and 5 were domestic workers was conducted at the Betim, Reis Magos Village. Fisherwomen and domestic workers are working for their livelihood. In the interviews, fisherwomen and domestic workers had different experiences to share the major findings with regard to the socio-economic profile of fisherwomen and domestic workers were:

- a) Most of the women were above 40 to 50 years old, in their business of selling fish in the market most of the women work from morning 6:30 to 9:30 at night. Some travel by their own vehicle or by ferry boat. Selling fish is their permanent job and those who are working as Domestic workers are doing this job as temporary.
- b) In both the respondents' families, both male and female members are working but among fisherwomen most of the women are working then males.
- c) Most of the respondents are Hindus and few are Muslims, most of the women belong to general category and only 1 belongs to ST category.
- d) Most women have studied till primary section, no one have completed HSSC level. Most of the women are married and only three women are widows and there no separated women.
- e) Most of the respondents are from Karnataka and Daman
- f) Reason for migration has been marriage, with poverty and unemployment being other reasons

With regard to social networking of the respondents it was found that

- a) Most of the women have moved because of husband or travelled with husband to Goa as they got married.

- b) Most of the women got married within the relatives so the other source of moving was with the help of relatives.
- c) Some of migrate domestic workers have moved to Goa in search of job with the help of friends.
- d) With regard to the source of help received by people on arrival in Goa by type of contact, it is found that most of the relatives have helped who have come to Goa to find home in Betim, to give information about the essential things available, also co-villagers have helped the migrated women. Relatives have helped the women when they have come to Goa for first time also relatives and friends who were already in Goa have help the migrated to fine job in Goa. The women who were selling fish in the market have supported new migrant women in their business most of them have travelled to Goa because of relative and friends.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY**

There has been a large-scale movement of the labour from one state to another in India over the years. This movement has been encouraged because of better job opportunities, higher wages and better living conditions destination state as compared to the state of origin. Decline in agriculture as well as seasonality of agriculture has force labour to move in other regions in search of a living. However, based on the literature on migration, I notice that migration studies have mostly focused on the migration of the men rather than women. Such interstate migration is largely under studied when it comes to women. Focusing particularly on the migrant women workers coming to Goa, this study looks at the motivation behind migration as well as the social contacts which the women establish when they decide to migrate. Networks among the migrants especially family, friends, relatives, co-villagers play a very important role in supporting each other in the process of migration. In my study, the social contacts have shown to help the migrants who come to Goa in search of a living. The help provided by the contacts varies from, finding a job, house in the place of destination.

The study has revealed that most of the women have come to Goa after their marriage particularly arranged by their relatives who have migrated to Goa many years ago. Once the women migrate, they have taken up the jobs which their families are engaged in. This reflects a strong desire to make more contribution to the family income. Majority of the respondents have been residing in Goa for more than 15 years. Most of them have an Above Poverty Line ration card and are having required appliances along with owned houses in the place of destination. Majority of the sample migrants

came from large joint families. Educational background confirms that in their native places, they were deprived of education as none of them have been able to do HSSC. Also, many of the respondents revealed that being a girl, their families have not let them study, or have made them take care of the younger siblings or engaged them in the housework.

It was realized that the women struggle a lot for their family and to earn livelihood. They are managing both the household work and also their business. They are looking after their family, children and also other needs. Most of the women are doing job because there is no other way which will help them to earn money. Some have entered the fishing field because of their husbands and because it was their ancestors' business which they had to continue. Majority of the respondents have own and houses at their native as well as destination place, showing some form of security.

With regard to motivation behind migration, we notice that it was marriage that has got most of the women to Goa. Many of them have also pointed out reasons like unemployment, poverty in their native place as a reason. Many women have also focused on better life and education of their children as an important reason for being a part of the workforce. Most of the women are moderately educated however; their wish to educate their children shows growing awareness among the women about the role of education in the lives of their next generation.

With regard to their decision to move to Goa, it can be seen those higher wages, better jobs and good payment system has attracted most of the women. The wage difference between the native place and destination place has attracted more migration. Decline in the supply of labour in contrast to the rise in demand for labour, reluctance of the locals to engage in manual work due to rise in education has led to less supply of local labor. Thus, labourers from other states fill this gap.

Social networks in the place of origin and destination have played an important role in migration. This network connects new, old migrants and non-migrants to one another. The social network like relations, kinship, friendship, co-villagers play a very important role. Once the network is well established, they put the destination job in front of other migrants. These networks also provide emotional and psychological support to the new ones. For migrants to find a job, a place to live in an unknown place is not easy. Having prior contacts always makes life easy for them.

## REFERENCES

- Banerjee, A., & Raju, S. (2009). Gendered Mobility: Women Migrants and Work in Urban India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 44(28), 115–123.
- Biswajit, B. (1983). Social Networks in the Migration Process: Empirical Evidence on Chain Migration in India. *The Journal of Developing Areas*, 17(2), 185–196. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4191118>.
- Bora, R. S. (2014). Migrant Informal Workers: A Study of Delhi and Satellite Towns. *Modern Economy*, 05(05), 562–579. <https://doi.org/10.4236/me.2014.55053>
- Census of India. (2011). *Provisional Population totals*. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.
- Denzil, F., & Paul, B. (2011). Social networks of migrant construction workers in Goa. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 47(1). <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23070555>
- Fernandes, D., & Paul, B. (2011). Social Networks of Migrant Construction Workers in Goa. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 47(1), 65–77.
- Keshri, K., & Bhagat, R. B. (2010). Temporary and seasonal migration in India. *Genus*, 66(3), 25–45. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.2307/genus.66.3.25>
- Kodandarama, C. (2018). Women domestic workers in India: An analysis. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE)*, 8(1).
- Meeteren, M., & Pereira, S. (2013). *The differential role of social networks: Strategies and routes in Brazilian migration to Portugal and the*

Netherlands. International Migration Institute (IMI), Oxford University.  
hdl.handle.net/1765/39968

N. Neetha. (2021). Making of Female Breadwinners: Migration and Social Networking of Women Domestic in Delhi. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 39(17), 1681–1688. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4414927>

Premi, M. K. (1980). Aspects of Female Migration in India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 15(15), 714–720. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4368564>

Rainer, H., & Siedler, T. (2009). The role of social networks in determining migration and labour market outcomes. *Economics of Transition*, 17(4), 739–767. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0351.2009.00365.x>

Ramya, B., & Lakshmi, K. (2018). The Place and Position of Migrant Women Workers of India. *Interstate Migrations*. International Conference on Multidisciplinary approaches in social sciences, Humanities and Sciences, Sattur, Tamilnadu.

Reja, M. S., & Das, B. (2019). Labour Migration Within India: Motivations and Social Networks. *South Asia Research*, 39(2), 125–142. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0262728019842018>

Thakker, S. (2015). *Migration and Family Dynamics in Goa* [Goa University]. <http://irgu.unigoa.ac.in/drs/handle/unigoa/5264>

Thieme, S., & Ulrike, M.-B. (2010). Social networks and migration: Women's livelihoods between Far West Nepal and Delhi. *European Bulletin of Himalayan Research*, 35/36, 107–121.

## APPENDIX

### Questionnaire

#### DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENT

1. Name of the respondent
2. Age of the respondent.
3. Occupation of the respondent
  - A. Labour
  - B. Domestic work.
  - C. Fisherwomen.
- 4 .Nature of employment
  - A. Permanent
  - B. Seasonal
  - C. Casual
  - D. Temporary.
5. Religion of respondent.
  - A .Hindu
  - B. Muslim
  - C .Christian
  - D. Others.

6. Caste of the respondent.

A. OBC

B.ST

C.SC

D. OTHERS.

7. Education of the respondent.

Illiterate

A. Primary (1-4)

B. Middle (5-8)

C. Below (SSC)

D. Above (HSSC).

8. Marital Status of the respondent.

A. Single

B. Married

C. Widow

D. Separated

9. Payment or wages of the respondent.

10. Number of working days.

A. Six days working with one day off.

B. Not a single day off.

11. Year of arrival of respondent in Goa
12. Age of arrival of respondent in Goa
13. Native state of respondent.
14. Number of years staying in state (currently).
  - A. Below 15
  - B. Above
15. Average wages of the person per day (respondent)
16. Wages of the respondent at native place.
17. Wages of the respondent in Goa.
18. What is the reason for migration?
  - A. Poverty
  - B. Unemployment /lack of job opportunities
  - C. Marriage
  - D. Low wages
19. Past occupation of the respondent.
  - A. Working or Non-working
20. How many Members in respondent's family are working (current status)
  - A. Workers (15 to 59 age group).
  - B. Children's (0 to 14).
  - C. Above (60).
21. Asset owner ship.

A. Own land at village.

22. Acre of holding.

23. Do respondent have own house at place of origin.

24. Do respondent have Durable goods at house

25. Income status of respondent

A. BPL.

B. APL.

26. Types of houses respondent is having currently.

A. Own house

B. Tenant

C. Others

27. Social networking of respondent

A. Own

B. Husband

C. Parents

D. Others

28. Living condition of the women

29. Working conditions and Environment of the women

30. Source of help received by people on arriving to Goa

A. Relatives only

B. Co-villagers help

C. Relatives + Co-villagers

D. Neither relatives nor co-villagers

31. Role of family, friends and Community in long distance migration processes (social networking)

- A. Through relatives
- B. Through friends already in Goa
- C. Through neighbors

32. First stay of the respondent in Goa when they arrival.

- A. Relatives
- B. Friends already in Goa
- C. Own house of husband

33. From who did respond get help from to find job first time in Goa?

- A. Relatives
- B. Friends already in Goa
- C. Neighbors from place of origin
- D. Contractor or middle –man

**Professor Shaila Desouza (Women's Studies)**

Congratulations

Professor Shaila Desouza (Women's Studies)

Dean, Manohar Parrikar School of Law, Governance and Public Policy

Goa University

Taleigao Plateau

Goa 403 206

Tel +91 8669609161

Scopus Author ID: 8904452800



<http://orcid.org/0000-0001-6889-1055>

----- Forwarded message -----

From: <[noreply@ouriginal.com](mailto:noreply@ouriginal.com)>

Date: Fri, Jul 2, 2021 at 12:25 PM

Subject: [Original] 1% similarity - [Shaila@unigoa.ac.in](mailto:Shaila@unigoa.ac.in)

To: <[Shaila@unigoa.ac.in](mailto:Shaila@unigoa.ac.in)>

Document sent by: [Shaila@unigoa.ac.in](mailto:Shaila@unigoa.ac.in)

Document received: 7/2/2021 8:53:00 AM

Report generated 7/2/2021 8:55:13 AM by Original's system for automatic control.

Student message:

Document: draft\_SUNITA SAWANT.docx [D110041061]

About 1% of this document consists of text similar to text found in 147 sources. The largest marking is 16 words long and is 100% similar to its primary source.

PLEASE NOTE that the above figures do not automatically mean that there is plagiarism in the document. There may be good reasons as to why parts of a text also appear in other sources. For a reasonable suspicion of academic dishonesty to present itself, the analysis, possibly found sources and the original document need to be examined closely.

Click here to open the analysis:

<https://secure.orkund.com/view/104899811-565658-813457>

Click here to download the document:

<https://secure.ouriginal.com/archive/download/110041061-136302-972288>