

An Analytical Study on Return Emigrants of Goa: Socio - Economic Concerns and Problems and Difficulties

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Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety and a better future. It is part of the social fabric, part of our very make-up as a human family.

Abstract— Since the 25th of March, 2020, India has been under martial law. Migration has been badly disrupted by the lockdown. Many people have lost their employment as a result of industry closures and are now stuck outside their home countries. Immigrants' plight has been addressed since then, with the government announcing assistance measures and arranging for their safe return. Recognizing the difficulties encountered by migrants trapped throughout India, the Supreme Court of India examined the government's plans for transit and aid. Goa has historically served as a transportation point. People from throughout the Indian subcontinent have been passing through the land since time immemorial. Travelers from Europe, notably the Portuguese, have come, gone, and returned again, as have visitors from farther afield via the historic Bahia-Lisbon-Goa caravel route or along the Hippie path of the 1970s. Goans have travelled throughout history, whether fleeing persecution, fleeing poverty, or fleeing for personal gain. As a result of this research, the state should take a more active role in the rehabilitation of returnees.

Index Terms: Return emigrants, Discrimination, Uninvited Guest, Lockdown, India, Migration, Migrants, etc.

I.INTRODUCTION

There has been a lot of discussion about migration in politics throughout the globe. For whatever reason, the number of individuals fleeing their homelands — whether it's for economic reasons or anything else — has demonstrated a continuous increasing trend (refugees, displaced persons, etc.). In both wealthy and developing nations, managing people migration is a major concern for destination countries. This is increased even more in urban areas, where migrants are often looking for a higher standard of living. It is difficult for governments to discern between the

reasons and pathways of various kinds of migrant movements. As a result of the Convention on the Status of Refugees' protection of refugees and the sovereign option of host countries to accept voluntary migrants to destination labour markets, governments must prepare for a variety of migrant kinds.

Integration measures must be devised since migration affects the diversity of receiving cities. Integrating the whole population, including indigenous and migratory populations, demands policies that take into account all groups. While addressing the needs of particular demographic groups like the elderly, children, and refugees/migrants is important, cities may also evolve as a whole. Cities must be able to deal with increasing levels of diversity and tolerance. Cities should plan and prepare for integration well in advance so that it can be implemented as soon as migrants and/or refugees arrive in the city, which may be an intergenerational process.

The integration of mobility into local development initiatives and the use of mobility as an indicator of growth within cities' development processes are significant considerations in dealing with the issues of migration. In order to do this, cities may gather data about migrants, focusing on their origins, where they came from, what they've been through, and how they're connected to their home countries. Without this information, we can only look at migration in the narrow context of refugees and other people displaced by force of war. One of the most important factors to examine is the perception of migrants in their new home countries. Transmitting objective opinions and research-based data instead of distorted impressions stemming from cognitive bias might help reduce the prevalent stigma associated with migration. City officials need knowledge and facts that may dispel their preconceptions about migration to enable them make informed decisions. City

governments might work with media groups to distribute important data on the impact of migration. The capacity of cities to achieve their particular objectives and targets is primarily dependent on the strength, responsiveness, and action orientation of their leadership, as well as their ability to implement consistent migration policies that are supported by all levels of government. Some cities that were historically transportation hubs have shifted to becoming final destinations, affecting both public policy and available resources. Consequently, it is critical to maintain social harmony and avoid alienating local residents. Changes in the environment need a rethinking of policies and a strengthening of working partnerships both upstream and downstream (at the level of the respective community, area or zone within the city). Cities' economic growth and development will be greatly influenced by the strategies they implement to deal with mass migration.

Interest in migration and development is on the rise. There has been a lot of discussion about migration's detrimental effects on development and migration's positive effects. One side claims that migration is caused by a lack of development, while the other claims that economic success is a source of movement. Migration is the history of people's fight to live and flourish, to flee instability and poverty, and to relocate in response to opportunity. Migration has been called 'the oldest activity against poverty' by economist J.K. Galbraith. More than a third of the world's population, or 175 million individuals, were born outside of their home country. Migration is increasingly common because of regional disparities in economic growth. Humans migrate from underdeveloped parts of the world in order to better their living standards. This is true for both cross-border and intra-country moves. "Within the perspective of the aforesaid regional imbalance and inequality in development, inter-state migration should be considered in emerging nations like India in particular." Migration is encouraged by population strain on limiting resources.' Many Third World countries, particularly those in Asia and the Pacific, have concentrated their urban populations in the greatest urban agglomerations, despite the fact that urbanisation is a natural byproduct of the shift from an agricultural economy to an industrial one. Not only does migration occur naturally, but it is

considered as a distortion in the development process that resulted from inadequate or incompetent planning.

II. RETURN EMIGRANTS OF GOA: SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONCERNS AND PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES

The information used in this research was gathered from a variety of sources, both primary and secondary. A questionnaire was used to gather primary data. Salcete taluka, South Goa, has a non-probability sample population that was randomly picked.



Personal interviews were conducted with a total of 125 returnees. Those classified as 'return emigrants' are men who have returned to the United States permanently from one of the Gulf nations. Interviews were restricted to people who had returned to Goa in the previous five years. The current research was exploratory in nature and focused only on the economic hardships faced by returning migrants in the United States.

Table 1: No. of Respondents working Overseas

Particulars	Frequency
Kuwait	75
UAE	30
Bahrain	30

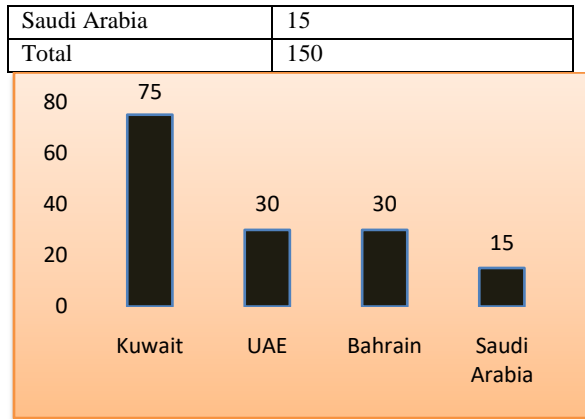


Figure 1: No. of Respondents working Overseas
 Seventy-five of the participants worked in Kuwait, while thirty each worked in the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, and fifteen others worked in Saudi Arabia. Only seven people returned to Goa for less than five years. Of the 100 and two returnees, forty-one stayed for more than seven years, one for less than five years.

When asked why they chose to go back to Goa permanently from the Gulf area, the responder gave several explanations. Following are the reasons:

- Deteriorating health conditions
- Old age of the respondent
- Non-renewal of work visa
- Retrenchment
- Absence of promotional avenues in the present job
- Poor working conditions
- Inferior living conditions in Gulf
- Discrimination
- Sick parents
- Pressure from family and other close relatives for early return
- Indiscipline among the children
- Litigations with neighbors

A only thirty-four of the 150 people who took part in the survey have jobs right now. Thirteen of these people were self-employed. The remaining 116 return emigrants are being forced to work because of a lack of employment options. They stayed jobless due to deteriorating health, a lack of acceptable jobs in their nearby area, and an inability to locate a position that matched the status they gained via Gulf migration.

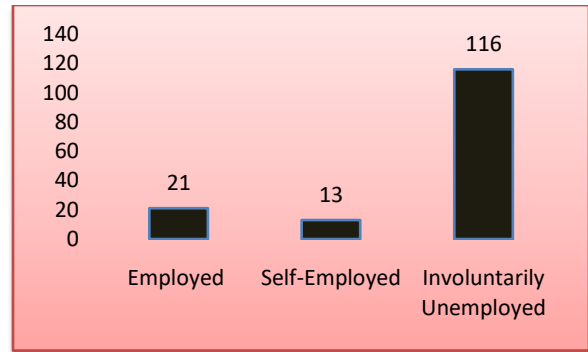


Figure 2: Employment Status of the Respondents

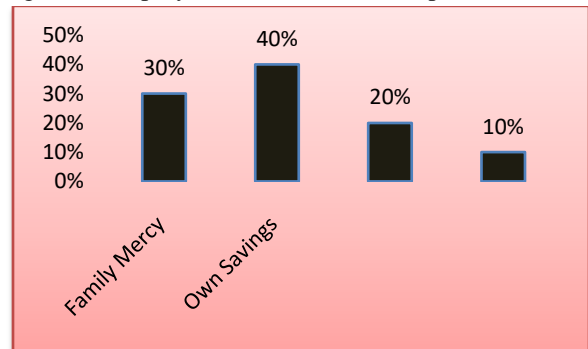


Figure 3: The respondent's source of income at present

Families and society have treated them unfairly and neglected them, according to the survey respondents. In making important family choices, the returnees were not taken into consideration. It was clear that the family had an aggressive and immoral attitude towards them. Without any financial, medical, or psychological assistance, they were treated as a 'uninvited visitor' in their own house. Members of their own families had even rebuffed their invitations to join them at social and religious events. As a result, the returnees were marginalised and mistreated in the catchment community. In the eyes of the general public, they were nothing but foreigners and a burden. There was no one in the area who wanted to speak to them at all. Returning immigrants were greeted with scepticism by the society. When it came to social, political and religious matters, they had no voice in the community they lived in. They weren't even accorded the respect they deserved by the people around them. Because of a variety of factors, the return emigrants were unfairly treated and ignored. For their current predicament, the following factors were cited:

- Long absence from the family and country
- Inadequate income

- Lack of family attachment
- Generation gap
- Poor health conditions
- Feeling that the return emigrant was superfluous for sustaining family and society
- Absence of moral support from family

Following propositions were provided by the return emigrants for improving their present plight:

- Elaborate insurance and health facilities
- Society and family should be more considerate and their attitude to return emigrants should change.
- Encouraging their active participation in local self-governing institutions.
- Promoting SHG's among the return emigrants from Gulf
- Creation of local employment and investment opportunities
- Optimum utilization of the expertise and skill of return emigrants
- Provision of old age pension to return emigrants
- Establishment of psychological counselling centers
- Formation of a specialized cell in the Non-Resident Goan's Commission for addressing the problems and concerns of return emigrants.

III. CONCLUSION

Returned emigrants' lives are clearly a source of grave worry, as the research shows. After making several sacrifices throughout their working lives in Gulf nations to boost their remittances, they are still discriminated against and mistreated now. "They are seen as unwanted visitors who have no say in family or society's affairs." There is no family support in terms of money, health, or morality for them. Their current condition is mostly due to a lack of cash and extended absences from family, friends, and their home country, according to the returnees. Psychological support for returnees should be provided by the state government in the form of counselling centres. The Non-Resident Goan Commission (NRG) has to set up a special cell to deal with the issues and concerns of returnees. Additionally, the state should provide low-interest loans and advances to returning emigrants who want to start their own businesses. It is time for local

governments to take use of the returnees' skills and knowledge when developing and implementing new programmes. For many returning immigrants, it's difficult to adjust to their new communities and families because of the hostility they encounter. Stakeholders in civil society should make use of the social capital that is already available to educate and inspire the family and society at large to modify their unfavourable attitudes about return emigrants. Health insurance and old-age pensions should be established to fulfill the health and financial requirements of the elderly. They should be given the opportunity to improve existing skills and learn new ones. Self-help groups and cooperatives formed by retrenched immigrants should be promoted to take use of their knowledge and experience. It is imperative that the state design and execute long-term investment initiatives in order to draw on the savings of Gulf residents while they were engaged in economic activity. For as long as they are considered return emigrants, they may rely on income from such investments. There will be enough money available to carry out development projects if the state follows this procedure. Returned immigrants' challenges and concerns must be addressed by the state, according to this research. Return emigrants will rise in number when new labour markets open up with lower wages. In order to reintegrate the returning emigrants into society, the state should establish an extensive rehabilitation plan.

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