

Table of Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Research Design</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>Goa: Socio-Economic Profile.....</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Tourism in Goa.....</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Research Findings.....</i>	<i>16</i>



Chapter 1

Introduction

Growth of tourism in Goa has been phenomenal. It is estimated that around 22 lakhs of domestic and foreign tourists visited Goa in 2005. In 2004, 20.85 lakhs domestic tourists and 3.63 lakhs foreign tourists visited Goa as per the Tourism Department. As per Economic Survey released by the Government, contribution of tourism is 33 percent of the total GDP. Growth of tourism has led to economic growth, improved infrastructure and quality of life. Construction boom has led to increased urbanisation. Changes in pattern of livelihood and socio cultural changes have also occurred. People from different parts of the country has come and settled in Goa in search of livelihood. There is also a large expatriate community who come to enjoy the beauty of the land of sun and sea. Rapid changes in economy, society and culture has led to greater inclination among the people to earn quick money along with increased Westernisation and growth in consumerism. An unfortunate manifestation of this change is increase in violence against children and women at Goa. A critical area of concern is the proliferation of organised sexual abuse of minor boys and girls and trafficking of young children to meet the demands of commercial sex industry.

An innovative participatory research was undertaken between March, 2006 to June, 2006 to assess with participation of community, the causes and consequences of vulnerabilities of women and children at Goa. Theatre was used as a tool. 300 street theatre shows in Konkani and Hindi were held across 300 locations covering all the Talukas and reaching across to more than 20000 people. This report shares the feedback received from the community on newer vulnerabilities, their concerns and ways to reduce vulnerabilities of women and children.

Report Structure

Chapter 2: The report starts with a brief description of our approach and methodology in the second chapter. Details of research coverage are also provided in this section.

Chapter 3 provides an overview of the socio economic profile of the eleven Talukas while Chapter 4 describes tourism destinations, tourist attractions and amenities along with profile of tourists. In these sections we have shared the feedback received from the community during the shows and during informal interactions with diverse stakeholders in tourism industry in the different tourist destinations of Goa.

Chapter 5 summarises the research findings on causes and consequences of vulnerabilities of women and children. This is based on observations made by the audience and stories of abuse and violence against women and children shared by them.

Annexure A details the show locations, schedule, audience reach and profile of audience.

Chapter 2

Research Design

Key goal of this research intervention was to get community feedback on the situation of women and children and their vulnerabilities. Most of the interventions to stop trafficking and paedophilia and generate awareness on the issue are restricted to the popular beaches. There are also some general perceptions like paedophilia is tourism related or only the children of poor migrants are at risk, as their parents tend to be unscrupulous to earn money. A key strategy of this research intervention was not to restrict the activities in popular tourist areas but to make inroads into different segments of the population living all across Goa for a fresh assessment of the emerging vulnerabilities of children and women. Interactive street theatre, which entails audience participation and feedback, was used as research tool. Theatre shows were followed with unstructured interviewing of local people including diverse stakeholders in the tourism industry in all the popular tourist destinations. The following storylines were used.

Storyline

Three storylines were used to depict vulnerabilities of children at home and at beach from outsiders as well as from neighbours, relatives or known people.

- a) *Theme : Lure for foreign goods makes children vulnerable:* Rima and Seema are two friends playing on the beach. Rima asks Seema for the chocolates, which she had given the previous day. Seema says that she doesn't have them then but would get it for her as soon as her tourist uncle comes, because he's the one who gave her the chocolates. The tourist uncle comes and Seema goes running to him asking for chocolates but the 'uncle' feigns forgetfulness and tells her that he has kept the chocolates in his room at the hotel. He asks Seema to accompany him to his hotel, which is nearby, for the chocolates. Seema tells Rima that she's going to the hotel with her 'uncle' to get the chocolates. A long time goes by and she doesn't return. Rima gets worried and decides to look for her friend. She asks people on the road whether they have seen her friend, and ultimately manages to reach the hotel, where Seema told her she would be going. She tries to enter the hotel but the manager refuses to let her in. She then goes and calls a tourist police. The policeman comes in and the manager tries to bribe him. The policeman gets suspicious and decides to check the hotel. He then finds Seema and her 'uncle' in a locked room. Seema comes out crying and the policeman arrests both – the manager and the tourist.
- b) *Theme : Domestic Abuse:* Pinky lives with her mother. They are regularly visited by Chandrakant, who was a friend of her father. One day Pinky was sleeping and doesn't get up even when her mother calls her. Her mother thinks that she's sick and decides to take her to the doctor. She tries to tell her mother something about Chandrakant uncle but her mother rubbishes her. She gets angry and doesn't say anything. One day Pinky was playing, when Chandrakant uncle comes in and tries to embrace her from behind. She tries to escape from him but he is persistent. In the meantime, her mother comes in and sees the whole thing. She screams at Chandrakant and forbids him to enter the house ever.

- c) Theme : Impact of exposure to Western lifestyle and urge to earn quick money: John and Julie are siblings. Their father died long back. Their mother earns by running a small catering business and also by renting out rooms to tourists. Julie wants to lead a fast life, while John, a school drop out, goes around with his foreigner friends to different rave parties and proudly flaunts his valuable gifts and money to his family. Their mother however does not understand how her son earns them. One day Julie is abused by the paying guest staying in their house and is rescued by her father's old friend Robert. He tells Julie's mother to take care of the children and bring them up in the right way. John also meets his old school friend on the way and after much altercation understands the abuses he has to face to earn the gifts and the money. He turns over a new leaf and goes back to school.

The shows also informed people about NGOs who work for protection of women and children and support services like Child line. The shows promoted the Child line number 1098 and police help line 100. Leaflets by CRG were distributed at the end of the shows. People were also made aware of local NGOs like Sangath and CRG who are working to reduce vulnerabilities of women and children. People were also informed of the Special cell of Goa police, Women and Child Protection Cell.

Audience Interaction

The street theatre shows led to involved contact and creation of a public platform for dialogue and discussion.

At the end of the shows, the audience was asked about the theme of the play, whether they could relate to it. People were encouraged to share similar incidents known to them. They expressed their concern on the issue and suggested possible way outs to stop violence against women and children. They were asked to identify who could be the stakeholders in combating menaces like human trafficking or paedophilia.

Focus group discussions were held to assess perception of common people about newer vulnerabilities of children and women, push and pull factors, support services available to stop crime and ways to reduce newer vulnerabilities of children and women in Goa.

Research Coverage

300 street theatre shows were planned to reach out to diverse groups of community with a special focus on reaching out to women and children. Show locations were planned in consultation with local people.

- Rural people : Shows were held in villages to reach out to the rural people targeting diverse groups like
 - Villages near popular tourist spots like beaches, churches, temples and waterfalls
 - Villages in mining areas
 - Fishermen's villages, jetties
 - Villages with mostly Goan community like Bhattadevwada and Lalbagh in Bicholim, Junaswada, Khaskelwada and Chopdem in Pernem, Gaodongri, Agonda in Canacona, Baddem and Verlem in Sanguem, Pana de franca, Sankwadi,

Khurlim in Bardez, Bandir, Tembwaddy, Moula and Band in Tiswadi, Madden in Salcette, etc.

- Villages of migrants from neighbouring states like Chimbél and Curca in Tiswadi, Khareband and Navelim in Salcette, Baina and Galim areas in Marmagao etc.
 - Schools and Anganwadi centres to reach out to village women and children.
- Urban people: Shows were held in big and small towns like Panaji, Vasco, Margao, Quepem, Mapusa, Porvorim, Canacona, Chaudi, Sanguem, Bambaulim, Miramar, Curchodem, Aggassaim, Valpoi, Honda, Dicholi(Bicholim), Sanquilim, Tisk, Ponda, Verna, Netraivalim, Palolem, Chinchinim, Cuncolim, St.Cruz and Taligao.
- Community in Popular beach areas : Shows were held in Arambol, Mandrem, Morjim, Calangute, Baga, Vagator, Anjuna, Miramar, Donapaula, Bogmallo, Majorda, Colva, Benaulim, Betul, Agonda, Palolem etc. to reach out to diverse groups like
- Tourists
 - People working and visiting the shacks, eateries, lodges, hotels etc. adjoining the beach areas
 - Sellers of variety of wares and handicrafts in the beach areas, adjoining shops, children, women and men who work in the beach (sellers of food and wares, masseurs etc.), Lamanis
 - Drivers of taxis, auto rickshaws, bike-taxis
 - Tourist police, beach nodal centre workers, teachers of open schools.
 - Fishermen
- Community in tourist destinations in interior Goa: Shows were also held in other popular tourist destinations like Mangeshi Temple, Basilica of Bom Jesus, Galaulim and Salalolim dams, Dudh Sagar Waterfalls in Sanguem, Harolem waterfalls and Surla Bird Sanctuary in Sattari, Mayem lake in Bicholim etc.

Total coverage of 300 shows was more than 20000, with an average audience of 60-70 per show. The following table summarises Taluka wise number of shows, gender wise reach, wide cross section of communities covered and target age group wise percentage reach.

Taluka	# of Shows	Areas Covered	Show Locations	Approx. Reach	Audience per show	Reach among different target groups (%)			
						M	F	18-25 years	< 18 years
Pernem	40	Arambol, Keri, Korgao, Mandrem, Morjim, Chopdem.	Beach area, market places, near temples and schools, village corners, road crossing	2500	62	48	52	24	32
Bardez	65	Vagator, Anjuna, Arpora, Assagaon, Calangute, Baga, Candolim, Mapusa, Siolim, Britona, Betim	Beach, village crossing, market, Jetty, temples, Hotels, bus stands, street corners, parks in town areas	4000	62	63	37	33	20
Tiswadi	36	DonaPaula, Bambaulim,	Chapels, temples, bus stands, markets,	2300	64	48	52	26	28

		Santacruz, Mercedes, Old Goa, Chorao and Divar islands, Goa Velha, Agassaim, Siridao	beach, childrens' park, roadside						
Sattari	9	Honda, Morlem, Cotordem, Bironda, Pariya, Valpoi	Village corner, road junction, temples, markets	600	61	53	57	36	20
Bicholim	11	Bicholim, Mayem, Sanquilim, Carapur, Mulgaon	Near cashew factory, bus stand, village corner	600	53	45	55	40	24
Ponda	10	Bandora, Kundaim, Mangeshi, Kurti, Tisk, Usgao, Veling, Gurbaswada	Street side in town area, road junction in villages, temples, market areas, schools, Taxi stand	400	42	45	55	30	31
Marmagao	29	Marmagaon, Vasco, Galim, Sankolem, Bogmallo, Cortalim, Vadem, New Vadem, Baina, Sada	Street corner in towns, market areas, temples, beach	2300	79	56	44	24	30
Salcette	41	Salcette, Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Margao, Khareband, Navelim, Betalbatim, Utorda, Fatorda,	Market area, street corners in towns, slums, railway station, park, village junction	4000	97	59	41	31	22
Quepem	11	Quepem, Corchodem, Xeldem, Sulcorn, Betul (Zuem)	Temple, village crossing, market area, Municipal garden	800	74	60	40	33	24
Sanguem	13	Sanguem town, Sancorlem, Zambaulim, Curdi, Verlem, Netraivalim, Funtemall, Uguem, Vadem, Khursamall	Sanguem market, bus stop, Don Bosco Agro Educational centre, chapels, village entrance, road junctions	900	69	50	50	31	25
Canacona	35	Shrishail, Agonda, Canacona, Galjibag, Cape De Rama, Palolem, Chaudi.	Street corner, temple, market, beach, fisherman's village, village junction	2000	58	54	46	29	26

Limitations

Our approach focused on community participation and feedback. In the shows held in agricultural villages, fishermen's villages, beach areas, towns, cashew plantations, market areas in towns and villages, shops along the beaches, slums where migrants reside, schools etc., we came across a variety of stakeholders in administration, community development and tourism like police, Panchayat members, shack owners and staff, health workers, NGO workers, teachers, priests and others present as part of audience. They have provided valuable feedback. However the research did not entail any formal survey or interview of these stakeholders.

In most of the shows, the audience shared stories on sexual abuse and exploitation of minors and women. These have been shared in this report. While it is not been possible to authenticate all the incidents shared by people, we have cross validated the findings with local police, NGO field workers in beach areas, teachers of open schools, members of Mahila Mandal, Anganwadi workers and also a wide cross section of people involved in the tourism industry like hoteliers, shack owners, bearers, waiters, sellers of ware, shopkeepers, tourist police etc. The reports of sisters visiting the tourist areas and migrant slums shared with us by Father Desmond D'Souza of Umed also corroborated the findings.

Acknowledgment

This research would not have been possible without active support and co-operation we have received from a wide cross section of different organisations and individuals. A wide cross section of people like school teachers, Anganwadi workers, beach nodal centre workers, tourist police, police personnel, NGOs, FBOs, lawyers helped us to finalise our campaign plan and reach out to appropriate target groups. Goa Police, CRG, Sangath, Don Bosco Child Line, Umed provided us tremendous assistance.

Students and peer groups from the community staged the shows. Students from Salgaocar Law College, Dhempe College, St. Xavier's College and Kala Academy, Sangath staff, community based resource group comprising of shopkeepers, fishermen and housewives were trained in interactive theatre. They enthusiastically staged the shows in Konkani, Marathi and Hindi and encouraged people to come forward to stop proliferation of trafficking in person and abuse of minors at Goa.

Chapter 3

Goa: Socio-Economic Profile

The following table provides an overview of local economy, livelihood pattern and profile of community as told by the local people during the research intervention.

Taluka	Economy, Livelihood, Demography
Pernem	Arambol is one of the most popular beaches of North Goa and attracts tourists from all over the world. Agriculture, Cashew farming, Feni making are common livelihoods. Economic condition of people is quite good. In Morjim area, economic condition of people is average. Fishing, Tourism is the main occupation of people. Few own land. Most work as labourers. Community is predominantly Hindu. Konkani, Marathi, Hindi are spoken by the people. English is also widely used because of large number of long staying foreign tourists. There are two main market places, Mandrem and Pernem.
Bardez	Tourism has led to economic growth, urbanisation and significant changes in livelihood pattern and lifestyle. Earlier fishing was the main occupation. Presently tourism has opened up many avenues. Mapusa is the main urban centre. There has been overall improvement in economic condition of people. People are in general well off. There are many people who have migrated from other states like Karnataka, Andhra, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra etc. Some of them are shopkeepers and have their own stalls. There are others who work in hotels, lodges, shacks, restaurants, and bars and also as tailors etc. Youth migrate to Gulf, New Zealand and Australia where they work in hotels, bars and shipping companies. Goans and migrants who have settled in other parts of the state also come to Bardez to work during tourist season. Foreigners are involved in commercial activity. Many of them have purchased land or built houses in name of local people. Hindus, Christians and Muslims live in this area.
Tiswadi	Panjim is the hub of tourism related business activities and also the centre of other businesses. There are construction and shipping companies, export houses, travel agencies, and transportation agencies, food chains and media offices. Villagers are involved in fishing and farming. Local people speak Konkani. English and Hindi are also spoken and understood. Mixed community of Hindu and Christians live here. Muslims are also present. There are large settlements of migrants from neighbouring states at Chimbol and Bambolim. People in Chimbol had migrated nearly three decades ago from the neighbouring states and work mostly as daily labourers. The slum areas have unhygienic environment. Goan people are economically well off. They are mainly service holders. Many have migrated to Gulf countries. Migrants are at large poor. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary is at Chorao island, which is in Tiswadi.
Sattari	Valpoi, Honda are important towns. Part of this Taluka is forest area. While most people are Hindus, Muslims and Christians also reside here. In North Sattari many speak Marathi and do not understand Konkani. Farming and mining are main sources of livelihood. There are no tourist destinations. Economic condition of people is not as good as Goans living in beach areas. People complained that Government focuses on developing tourist areas and ignore the needs of interior areas.
Bicholim	Bicholim and Sanquelim are important towns. Agriculture is the main livelihood.

	<p>Cashewnut, paddy and coconut are cultivated. Most people are Hindus. Most people speak Konkani. Hindi and Marathi are also spoken. English is also understood and spoken by many. Economic condition of people is average to poor. Mayem lake is the only tourist spot. Migrants from Karnataka, UP, Bihar have settled here and they work as daily labourers. Some of them, mostly from Karnataka, are extremely poor. They go to tourist areas of the state with their children during tourist season. There is not much out migration for work. Some go to the Gulf countries.</p>
Ponda	<p>Ponda is in North Goa. Hindus, Christians and Muslims live here. People are mainly engaged in farming. Paddy, cashew nut, coconut are cultivated. Konkani is the common language followed by Hindi and Marathi. There are some popular Hindu temples. However as such there are no tourist areas. People from Karnataka, U.P and other parts of India have been living in Ponda for many years. Most of them are daily labourers. Few go to the Gulf to work in shipping and hotel industry. Bondla Sanctuary is also at Ponda. There is a small zoo in this place.</p>
Marmagao	<p>Manufacturing, electronic, iron ore mining, shipping industries have developed here. Fishing is also a popular livelihood. This district has a large number of migrants from other parts of the country. Many had come decades ago to work in the iron ore mines from neighbouring states like Karnataka. People speak Konkani and Hindi.</p>
Salcette	<p>Margao is a large town with the biggest railway station in the state. Tourism is growing rapidly in this area. This has led to growth of hotels, restaurants and bars. There is an industrial area at Verna. In migration is high. There are slum areas near Margao, Navelim, Khareband. Living condition is poor and unhygienic in these slums and shanties by the beaches where many migrants live. Poor people have come and settled from Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Karnataka. Some of them stay during the tourist season, sell handicrafts or work in the hotels, restaurants and shacks. Others work as daily labourers. Local people migrate to Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, New Zealand and Australia and work in hotels and ships.</p>
Quepem	<p>Communal harmony is an issue. For the first time in the history of Goa a communal riot took place at Sanvordem in March 2006. A large number of people have migrated from U.P, AP, Karnataka and Orissa. People from Orissa are also engaged in fishing. Children also work for living. They sell ware on beach, give massage and are also involved in fishing. Migrants from Karnataka are extremely poor. They mostly work as daily labourers.</p>
Sanguem	<p>This is the largest Taluka in Goa. Agriculture is the main occupation. There are cashew, sugarcane, rubber and paddy plantations. Mining is also a key economic activity. Local people who were displaced during construction of Salaulim dam have been rehabilitated in Baddem area. Migrants from neighbouring states work in the mines and are extremely poor. Their children also work in the mines. This Taluka has huge forest cover.</p>
Canacona	<p>Tourism is developing fast in this beautiful Taluka. The area is rich in cashew plantations. Farming is the main livelihood in interior areas while fishing is a common livelihood in coastal areas. Economic condition of people is average. People from Karwar area of Karnataka have come and settled here in large numbers. There are also a large number of people who commute daily to work in the beaches and plantation. There are settlers from Kashmir, UP and even Nepal. Konkani is the main language.</p>

Goa : Population and Literacy
(Source : Statistical Handbook,2001, Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation)

Sl. No.	State/District/ Taluka	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Density per Sq. Km.	Number of towns	Number of Villages	Rural Population	Urban Population	Males	Females	Percentage of Literacy (7 years & above)		
											Persons	Males	Females
1	Goa	3,702.00	1343998	363	14	347	675129	668869	685617	658381	82	89	76
2	North - Goa	1,736.00	757407	436	7	209	417174	340233	388116	369291	84	91	78
	Tiswadi	213.5	159409	747	1	26	55083	104326	81020	78389	85	91	79
	Bardez	264	227010	860	1	33	94239	132771	116139	110871	86	91	82
	Pernem	251.7	71986	286	1	26	62381	9605	37092	34894	81	90	72
	Bicholim	238.8	90766	380	2	22	53622	37144	46726	44040	84	91	76
	Sattari	495.1	58606	118	1	78	50693	7913	29876	28730	77	87	67
	Ponda	292.8	149630	511	1	28	101156	48474	77263	72367	83	91	76
3	South -Goa	1966	586591	298	7	138	257955	328636	297501	28990	80	87	73
	Sanguem	873.8	64130	73	1	45	53140	10990	32610	31520	75	84	66
	Canacona	352	43912	125	1	7	32012	11900	22226	21686	68	81	54
	Quepem	318.3	73926	232	2	36	40044	33882	37472	36454	75	82	68
	Salcette	292.9	259787	887	2	39	108217	151570	128664	131123	83	88	78
	Marmugao	109.1	144836	1328	1	11	24542	120294	76529	68307	83	89	77

Chapter 4

Tourism in Goa

Goa caters to high end as well as low budget tourists. Domestic tourists usually come for vacations of a week or two. A large number of foreign tourists come for very long periods ranging from 3 to 6 or even 8 months. Many of them come from ordinary background, work hard in their own country, and come to Goa with their savings to relax in the sunny weather. There are special chartered flights from different parts of Europe bringing in such tourists on a tight budget. They prefer to live in privately rented out accommodations. Many of them keep maids for housework and cooking food.

Tourism has become key economic activity and source of income in tourist areas. People's life centre around the tourist season. They earn during the tourist season and live off such earning in lean period. Shacks lining the beach, as for example, close down during lean season. Many of the eateries, nightclubs and bars are also open during tourist season. Local residents rent out their houses to the tourists. Many run eateries, laundry services etc. Some earn by hiring off cars, motorbikes and scooters to the tourists. Variety of water sports, boat rides, dolphin sighting in speedboats are also popular businesses in beach areas.

Migration, mainly from Karnataka, started three to four decade backs. These people do menial jobs, work as daily labourers, hawkers etc. Flourishing tourism has led to in migration of handicraft artisans from all across the country like Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujrat who sell their wares in shops lining the beach. There are large number of migrants from Nepal who sell garments, costume jewellery and handicraft. Large number of tailors comes from Gujarat during tourist season. There are also people from West Bengal, Maharashtra, Orissa, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh who come during tourist season to work in the hotels, shacks and restaurants. In Calangute area for example, masseurs are mainly from Karnataka, cooks and helpers are from Orissa, waiters are mainly from Karnataka, UP, Maharashtra, Nepal, Bengal and Bihar. With boom in construction work there has also been inflow of daily labourers from Andhra, Karnamataka, Maharashta, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand. In Canancona, people from Karwar region of Karnataka, which is around one hour of bus journey, come and sell fruits, knickknacks like costume jewellery. Many of them travel every day.

Many foreigners are involved in commercial activities. In Pernem, Bardez, Salcette many foreigners come regularly every year for earning through a wide variety of activities. There are shacks and eateries with signboards in foreign languages. Boats also have writing in foreign languages. Foreigners have invested in land and building, mostly in name of local people. During tourist season large number of foreigners live in the beach areas as well as in interior areas in privately rented out accommodation. Many sublet the premises to other tourists when they leave. Tourist police are present in all the popular beaches to assist tourists and keep an eye on law and order.

The following table provides an overview of the popular tourist areas , nature of tourism and profile of tourists.

Taluka	Tourist Attractions & Amenities	Profile of Tourists
Pernem	<p>This northernmost Taluka of Goa boasts of immensely beautiful beaches like Keri, Arambol, Mandrem, Morjim, Ashwem. Shacks line the beaches at Arambol, Morjim & Mandrem. Keri is a quieter beach with few shacks. Though there are hotels and resorts in Arambol, Morjim , foreign tourists mostly stay in privately rented out accommodation near the beach and also in areas away from the beach. Massage parlours, Yoga centres, beauty parlours, video parlours selling Indian pornographic films have mushroomed. Morjim and Mandrem are breeding grounds for Olive Ridley turtles. Tourists also come to see these turtles in the breeding season.</p>	<p>These beaches are popular with ordinary low budget tourists. Foreigners come from Israel, Russia, England, Norway, Germany and Korea. Many of the foreign tourists lead a Hippie life style. Interestingly different areas have concentration of tourists from different countries, e.g., Israelis at Arambol, Russians at Morjim and Mandrem. Russians and Israelis also own shacks and eateries. Indian tourists are less in number in these beaches. In some cases, as for example, in Keri, Tembwada, Kannwada, Guriwada areas in Pernem, villagers have extended their houses with money from tourists. Some let out their houses to tourists and themselves live in semi- pucca out houses.</p>
Bardez	<p>Tourism infrastructure is well developed with numerous hotels and resorts including star facilities like Taj and several beach resorts. Vagator and Anjuna are beautiful beaches lined by hills. Chapora Fort lies on the hilltop at Vagator. Calangute and Baga are most popular. Candolim, Sequerim are the other popular beaches. At Vagator and Anjuna there are shacks in some parts of the beach. The other beaches are lined with numerous shacks. In the 9 km stretch from Sequerim to Baga along the coastline, there are 150 shacks - 16 in Sequerim, 38 in Candolim, 54 in Calangute, 46 in Baga. 3 water sports agencies are there in Candolim, 4 in Baga, 3 in Calangute. The weekly flea market on Wednesdays at Anjuna is very popular with tourists. There are bars, restaurants, Ayurvedic massage parlours and a wide variety of shops selling garments, jewellery, trance music CD, beachwear etc. There are night bazaars at Arpora (Mackie's Bazaar, Saturday Night Bazaar). A</p>	<p>These beaches are popular and crowded with domestic and foreign tourists. Tourists come from England, Germany, Russia, Israel, Canada, Korea etc. There are both high-spending (say, from England, Germany) and budget tourists.(mostly from Israel or Russia) Foreigners run a variety of business activities like running shacks, shops in flea market and night bazaar, garment and textile trade etc. Around 17 shacks are being run by foreigner and local people together at Calangute. Some foreigners visit regularly for years and earn from a variety of activities. Many stay for long period , say, 6-7 months. In areas like Nagoa, Arpora, Assagao, Saligao they have given money to local people to construct or extend houses. They live in these private accommodations. Foreigners also run or support a number of shelter homes. It was observed that same groups of vendors sell ware at the Night markets, flea market and beach areas at Vagator , Anjuna.</p>

	variety of water sports like water rafting, parachuting etc are also available. Nightlife in these beaches also thrives. There are numerous nightclubs, discotheques etc. Open sexuality and drug use are seen in Rave parties at late night.	
Tiswadi	Miramar, Dona Paula, Shirdona are popular beaches. There are no shacks on the beaches. This Taluka has popular tourist spots like the Basilica of Bom Jesus in Old Goa, Cathedral, Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary. There are Star hotels, Nightclubs, Discos and Casinos. Water sports, boat rides are popular at Dona Paula.	Domestic tourists as well as tourists from England, Norway, Canada, Germany, Russia, Israel, Korea come here. There are both high spending as well as budget tourists.
Ponda	Shree Mangeshi Temple, Shree Shantadurga temple, Shree Nageshi Temple, Safa Masjid are located here. Bondla Sanctuary. Zoo and a beautiful garden Bondla are other tourist destinations.	The temples have accommodations for devotees to stay. Domestic tourists visit the temples but do not stay here.
Sanguem	This Taluka has beautiful waterfalls like Doodhsagar and Netravalim. Salaulim dam is the biggest dam in Goa and is very popular with the tourists. Bhagawan Mahabir wildlife sanctuary is also located here. However these tourist attractions are not much promoted and this area has not gained economically from tourism like the beach areas.	A few hotels, restaurants and bars are present. Tourists do not come and stay here.
Marmagao	Baina beach was infamous as it used to be a red light district housing around 1000 sex workers. Currently Goa Tourism department is trying to promote this as a tourist destination like Calangute. There is a large resort with Casino at Bogmallo. The beach is also dotted with restaurants and bars and 5-6 shacks. Hollant is a quieter beach with one shack.	Domestic tourists in this area are mostly low budget tourists with short period of stay. It was learned that previously sailors and tourists used to frequent the red light districts at Baina. Child prostitution was also present. As per local biker (offers paid ride on bike), the sex workers still solicit clients secretly. Many bikers act as pimps.
Salcette	Prominent beaches in this Taluka are Majorda, Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Cavelossim, Mobor and Betul. This area also has beautiful churches and chapels. With growth in tourism several hotels, restaurants and bars have come up in this area. There are	Colva beach is very popular among tourists from different parts of the country like Gujrat, Maharashtra, Delhi and West Bengal. Benaulim, Varca are popular among foreigners from England, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Korea. Varca is a beautiful beach popular with high-end

	luxury hotels and resorts like Taj, Raddison, Club Mahindra, Hyatt etc.	Indian as well as foreign tourists. Foreign tourists who stay for many months are engaged in variety of trades like running of shacks at Benaulim. Some of the foreigners have been staying 20 years in this area for decades and have purchased land in the name of local residents.
Quepem	There are two beautiful beaches in the area, Betul and Canaguinim. There are bars, restaurants, massage parlours.	Number of tourists is less in these beaches in comparison to other popular beaches of Goa. Tourists from England, Germany, Portugal, Italy, Korea as well as domestic tourists are seen. There are both high spending and budget tourists. Some of the foreigners stay for 2-3 months. However foreigners are not involved in any trade or business.
Canacona	This Taluka has a beautiful hilly landscape. Cotigao wildlife sanctuary is also located in this Taluka Palolem, Agonda, Cape-de-Rama, Galjibag, Rajbag are beautiful beaches lined with hills. Old forts are popular tourist destinations. There are no large hotels near Palolem, Agonda, Patnem areas. Small bamboo huts, popularly called Coco huts line the beach at Palolem at Agonda. Foreigners live in small houses privately rented out. There are no shacks at Agonda or Patnem. Hotel Inter Continental has a sprawling campus at Rajbag. There are ruins of old forts at Agonda and Cape-de-Rama. There are beauty parlours, massage parlours, Ayurvedic centres, eateries, bars, handicraft stores by artists from all across the country are found near the beach at Palolem. There are no night clubs. Beach parties are held at night. Agonda and Patnem are quiet beaches. In Agonda there are a few beauty parlours.	The area is popular with Indian as well as foreign tourists because of its beauty. The beaches are less crowded than those in North Goa. The quiet beaches like Agonda are popular with tourists from Germany, France and England. Mostly high spending tourists come to the Agonda beach. The tourists stay here for a long time. Some of them stay for 6-7 months. In Agonda there is a beauty parlour run by foreigner.

Chapter 5

Research Findings

This section details the feedback received from community on the nature of violence taking place against women and children, their vulnerabilities and causes and consequences of the newer vulnerabilities.

- People acknowledged that domestic sexual abuse and violence against minor boys and girls is an unfortunate reality all across the state. Around 25 incidents of kidnapping, abduction and sexual abuse by father, uncle, neighbour, schoolteacher and staff were mentioned by people living in different parts of the state. In some cases, children had even been murdered. In most cases the perpetrators had not been prosecuted, as the families did not report the cases to police.

The following factors have led to increased vulnerability to abuse at home:

- Children are becoming increasingly vulnerable with the widely followed practice of renting of homes to strangers. Local people rent out part of their houses during tourist season for a hefty sum of money. In areas in Pernem, Bardez and Salcette families rent off entire house to tourists and live in semi pucca houses outside. The children are involved in cooking food, washing clothes etc.
- Mahila Mandal workers and Anganwadi workers at Arambol, Morjim area said that some times the children are alone at home as the parents are away at work (say, in cashew plantations, hotels, eateries etc.) and traditional joint families are breaking down. Thus children are at increased risk of abuse.
- Families do not complain to police fearing shame to family name.
- NGO field workers commented that in the popular beach areas in North Goa, with improved vigilance in the beaches, crime has shifted from 'on-shore' to 'off shore' i.e. into villages.

The following are some of the incidents shared by the audience.

- *At Tiswadi, Mrs Valentine, in her thirties, was on the verge of crying at the end of the show and during interaction. She thanked us for doing the theatre show in their village and said that she could actually identify herself with the story in the play. In her childhood she was sexually abused by her own uncle but whenever she tried to tell her mother about it, her mother refused to listen to her. In order to save herself she used to lock herself inside a room whenever her uncle came.*
- *In Bazerwada area at Sanguem, Pratibha, a housewife in late forties, told us about an incident in the area where a 13 year old girl was molested by her maternal uncle. Initially the family of the girl lodged a complain with the police but later they withdrew the case in the fear that the case could jeopardise the future of the girl.*
- *At Canacona, a doctor of Davhalkar Hospital at Palolem mentioned that two children were brought from the nearby villages to him last year, both bearing marks*

of sexual abuse. They were in fever and suffering from trauma. When he wanted the case to be investigated the parents did not come back with the children.

- *At Temba Vaddy, Mercus , Valentine, mentioned an incident at Verem, Tiswadi where a 7-8 years old girl who was alone in her home was raped by a gang of labourers and then murdered. The accused are now behind the bars.*
 - *At a show near Panchkoshi High School, a school girl mentioned that her friend, a 14 year old girl was raped by the paying guest (not a foreigner).*
 - *At a show near Sebastian Chapel, at Band, Santa Cruz, a local teacher Sunanda Shirodkar, mentioned about a girl who was raped and killed by her father's friend at Betul.*
 - *Shop owners around the parks in Colva and Madgaon commented that children are seen accompanying homosexuals. A worker of Hum Safar Trust involved in aware generation on HIV/AIDS confirmed that the parks are meeting ground to find partners. He also mentioned several incidents where boys had been raped.*
- Extensive exposure to lifestyle of tourists from Western world has increased the vulnerability of young boys and girls, especially among less educated sections of people. Consequences are increased addiction to alcohol, abuse of drug, greater frequency of visit to pubs, discotheques and bars, night parties and rave parties, change in style of dressing and higher incidence of sex among teenagers .
- *Teachers and people in general mentioned that many young boys are found in pubs at a time they ought to be in schools. Local youth frequent nightclubs & bars. Absenteeism in school and drop out rate for teenagers has increased.*
 - *Teachers of open schools run by NGOs for children in the beach commented that while the parents think that their children are at school, the children go elsewhere. Older boys and girls lure them into various activities.*
 - *A student of class X in Peter Alvares High School at Morjim had died of HIV/AIDS. Vulnerability to HIV/AIDS has increased owing to increase in sexual activity among teenagers.*
 - *Teachers and elders expressed concern at growing incidence of suicide among teenagers and youth.*
 - *Minors and youth who face sexual abuse and violence get involved in rackets of trafficking in person and commercial sex.*
 - *The youth try to ape the life style of the tourists and crave to lead a happy go lucky life enjoying parties and having fun at the beach. At Pernem, for example, people said that bike accidents have become frequent as young boys try to copy the foreigners roaming around in bikes and scooters at high speed.*

- Lure to earn quick money, growing consumerism, eroded values system have led to increased vulnerability. As a result of flourishing tourism, people have easy access to income opportunities. Local people acknowledged that in a rush to earn money, people are becoming unscrupulous. Elders expressed concern that in order to have enough money for partying many teenagers and youth adopt unscrupulous means. Incidents of cheating and theft are common. The following is an example shared by Sisters during visit to Vagator:
 - *Sometime the boys adopt illegal ways like theft and cheating, eg. People rent out to the tourists their bikes, cars etc. for 5000/- for a week and then make duplicate keys of their bike and when the foreigners are enjoying in the beach, the owner of the bike steals it and when the tourist comes to him, he consoles him and asks again a sum of Rs. 15000/- to compensate.*

- Exposure to nudism and open sexuality has eroded moral and traditional values among youth and children. Men and women commented that exposure to open sexuality; nudism has resulted in a generation of youth who are not hesitant to go for casual sex in lieu of material goods. Young boys and girls do not have self-discipline or the capacity to judge right and wrong. Over exposure to Western lifestyle have made open sexuality natural and acceptable to them. People in shows held in Pernem, for example, were concerned that young boys, particularly college students spend time in entertaining tourists and being their companions for two /three months at a stretch. At Colva, local people commented that local girls entertain tourists and roam around with them in bikes.
 - Sisters visiting Vagator describe the following incident: *'A boy of around 23 years old brought a foreigner lady on the bike and came along with her to the sea. As she came back after her bath, the boy welcomed her with hugs and kisses. Then she removed her briefs and gave them to him which he put in the bag.'*
 - *Middle aged. Kabita Chauhan who sells bags and trinkets in Anjuna beach area mentioned how she and her family are unable to stop her teenage niece from going around with foreigners. The latter always has enough cash at hand.*

- People pointed out that increased cost of living and growing material needs with rising consumerism have led to greater need for money and people often have no scruples about the means to earn. Parents are neglecting education of children and encouraging them to start earning. When people were asked about ways to stop crimes like human trafficking and sexual abuse of minors, people reiterated that only parents can protect their children. They felt that parents and children need to be made aware of these social evils. Parents need to pay more attention to the needs of their children and have a friendly relationship so that the children take them into confidence when there is any form of violence against them. Some parents said that they try to restrict their children from going to the beaches and interacting with the foreigners. NGO field workers, shopkeepers, teachers commented that parents are at fault as they allow the children to go to the foreigners for money. Some commented that as parents are too busy in making money, they pay less heed to education and needs of their children.
 - *Ms. Girija Parcekar, schoolteacher and social worker from Arambol at Pernem mentioned that parents buy scooters and engage young boys to rent them out to tourists ignoring that studies are affected in the process.*

- *Though Goan families are reticent in letting their children work in shacks and restaurants, many teenagers earn by working in the shacks, parlours, by renting off bicycles and scooters etc.*
- Poverty is a driving factor for migrants. Lamanis and poor families who have migrated to earn livelihood are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation as they are often ready to do anything for money. Artisans from distant parts of the country who sell wares on the beach, girls selling goods in the flea market have to pay hefty sums to local power mongers to run business. Many acknowledged that with increase in number of artisans and shopkeepers selling craft, there is too much competition. As the goods are sold at fancy price targeting foreign buyers, number of domestic buyers is also limited. During the shows it was learned that women and children of these families are also extremely vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Many men and women stay with foreigners just to earn money.
 - *Steffi, aged 16, works in a tailoring shop on Anjuna Road. She told us the story of Rani, a teenage Muslim girl from the village Gouri, in Anjuna, who stays with a foreigner. Rani's mother also used to stay with a foreigner who has abandoned her and now stays with another woman in Arambol.*
 - *It was observed that many girls who sell variety of wares on the beach have costly mobiles. They were found to talk in English over the phone.*
 - *Sunita Grita, lives in the area and sells clothes and other articles in the Flea Market of Anjuna. She stays with her elder sister. She confessed of having a number of relations with foreigners for the last few years. Her elder sister initiated her to this. Sunita mentioned that few days back a child was missing from school since afternoon and was later found in the in front of her school. She refused to speak anything about where she was taken and by whom.*
 - *At a show at Sorntto, Anjuna, a tailor Babajaan, mentioned that he knew about a 12 year old Lamani girl who was sold off by her father at Mapusa. When the girl returned after 4 days, she could not walk.*
 - *A lady working in Goa Medical College was present in a show at Bondin, Santa Cruz. She mentioned that 2 years ago, a 5-year-old Lamani girl was admitted to the hospital in serious condition, after rape by middle-aged man.*
 - *Boys present in the audience during a show at Prabhuwabara, said that foreigners give them money, cash, mobile phones. They are taken to the rooms and photographs are taken. They are asked to dance in lieu of money. These boys are from Karnataka. For past 3-4 years they come during tourist season, stay in the beach area and work as masseurs. They do not come with their parents.*
 - *Brother Philip of Don Bosco Agro Education Centre told us that the mining areas of Sanguem are dangerous for the children especially for girls. Every moment these children of migrants working in the mining areas are vulnerable to sexual abuse.*

Children of migrant families work in shacks, restaurants, as domestic help and as masseurs in the beaches. Many of these children and also the teachers of open schools

mentioned that their parents push them into earning and take them to task if they do not bring their share of income every day. Many of the parents are alcoholic and/or are gamblers. They push their children to work for adding to the family income.

Many commented that these children are extremely vulnerable to abuse. It was learned that the paedophiles roam around in the beaches with young children, take their photographs and pay them cash as well as gifts. In North Goa, children visiting the shacks with tourists are common sight in the beaches. In South Goa, local people mentioned that children visit the Coco huts where tourists stay. Children who sell trinkets and food on the beach acknowledged after watching the shows that they get gifts from tourists. Some mentioned friends who go to trips with the tourists. In many areas, local schoolteachers, (e.g. at Benaulim) commented that children of poor migrants are absent in school during peak tourist seasons. They earn by working on the beach helping in water sports, shacks, vending ware on the beach, working in hotels, shacks, restaurants and shops. Gifts received from foreigners are major attraction for poor children.

- *A carpenter who has migrated from Bengal told during a show in Saligaon that poor parents solicit clients by showing photographs of their children to tourists.*
 - *NGO field worker at Anjuna, mentioned that when a young girl got an expensive necklace as a gift from a tourist, her father encouraged the girl to go out with him.*
 - *NGO field workers mentioned that paedophiles give money to women to pose as their wives and live with 'wife and children' in private accommodation. Though they can make out from the age of the children that these families are not 'real', it is difficult to convict them.*
- Perpetrators of crime take cover of tourism and local expatriate community. Tourism is the lifeblood of Goa's economy. There is also a vast expatriate community who stay in Goa to enjoy the sun and beautiful beaches. Many of them have established small trades and businesses and have bought land and houses. The beach belt comprising of Anjuna, Candolim, Assagao, Saligao, Arpora are the most sought after areas. Most of the old Portuguese style houses in areas like Anjuna have been bought off as per local police. As per a recent report in newspapers, a starred question from Rajya Sabha MP Shantaram Naik revealed that a total of 197 foreigners were engaged in business in Goa as on December 31st, 2004, of which 85 were from UK, 23 from Italy and 21 from Germany. The report also mentions that the Nationalist Congress Party has found out that 50 plots have been bought up by foreigners of non Indian origin in Bardez Taluka. More than 40 have purchased land in their own names while others have formed companies.

In shows held in Pernem, Bardez and Salcette, local people, members of community resource groups of FBOs, NGO workers and others mentioned names of people who practically stay at Goa for 6-8 months every year for past 10 to even 20 years. Many of them run businesses, shacks, eateries, homes and schools for children, often in the names of local people. As for example, though many Russians operate eateries and shacks in Morjim, Mandrem areas, none are registered in legally engaged business activities detailed in the list mentioned above. People commented that many of the businesses are simply fronts for trades in drug, commercial sex and human trafficking. The following are some of the incidents shared by the people.

- *In Keri, Tembwada, Kannwada, Guriwada areas in Pernem, villagers have extended their houses with money from people of non-Indian origin. They have let out their houses to these people and themselves live in semi-pucca out houses. In many cases original tenants have sublet the houses.*
- *At Colva, people gave example of a French called Bob who comes every year for 3 months since past 10 years. He teaches local children, gives them food and money. He befriends the children as well as their mothers. Some of the foreigners in this area come and stay regularly for last 15-20 years.*
- *40-year-old Tresa living at Benaulim mentioned that a person from England has been living in their area for many years now. Children frequently visit the house where they live. Tresa and local people mentioned that they are trying to investigate the matter but the landlord does not cooperate with them.*
- *Jeromina at Benaulim mentioned that a sixteen-year-old German lady used to be her tenant. They became suspicious when teenage boys started visiting her regularly. They caught her with nude photographs of these boys. The same person now lives at Madgaon.*
- Many of the tourist amenities are fronts for commercial sex trade. Local people commented that many of the so-called beauty parlours, yoga centres and Ayurvedic massage parlours are spurious and centres of commercial sex. Both foreign and Indian girls are involved in prostitution. They operate through hotels, massage parlours, shacks etc. Shacks, privately rented accommodations, parlours and even boats are places of commercial sex. In places like Cape-de-Rama, villagers mentioned that the desolate forts are often misused. Local people from the area and other parts of Goa often come with girls and spend time in the fort areas. Foreigners are seen roaming around with Indian companions. Local pimps carry photos of Indian girls who are available for sex.
 - *A fisherman living in Temwada in Pernem mentioned a beauty parlour called Supriya's beauty parlour, which just had a signboard and no amenities of a beauty parlour.*
 - *A night market was run for around four weeks in Morjim. A local businessman described how this became a racket for pornography, commercial sex and drug abuse till local community became proactive in stopping it.*
 - *Prof. Patil of Salgaocar Law College stated that the hoteliers in Arambol area construct illegal rooms. Pollution Control Board found 100 such illegal rooms. The hoteliers construct these illegal rooms very close to the beach. They take water supply and electricity connection with the help of the Panchayat. Once they start paying electricity bills they have evidence of being legal establishments and then it is difficult to take legal action.*
- Attitude of denial increases vulnerability. Unfortunately there is an attitude of denial in 'seeing the evil' amidst large section of local people and stakeholders in tourism industry owing to fear of loss of tourists and as a result groups with vested interest get away with crime. Sections of community have a false sense of security and as a result overlook the vulnerabilities of their children and women. As for example, many in South Goa commented that those in North Goa are ready to do anything for money. In North Goa, we

had sections who said that children of ‘Ghatis’ and ‘Lamanis’ are at fault. On the contrary, stories shared by people clearly point out that children and women are at risk throughout the state.

People commented that organised groups with vested interests are taking advantage of the situation and hospitality of the simple, open and friendly Goan community to work as conduits promoting sex tourism and paedophilia. They often alienate local people and administration from approaching them and create their own ‘areas of operation’ as shared below. As for example, night parties are known to be held in Mandrem Castle, though this place has no postal address. It is a vanity name given by the people who organise these parties.

- *Though the rave parties are known to be scene of open sexuality and drug abuse, the police constables are not eager to go for surveillance as they are beaten up.*
 - *Indians are not welcome in many of the eateries and shacks run in Morjim areas.*
 - *Many people, including outreach workers of NGO in beach area, said that tourists from countries other than Russia avoid Morjim.*
 - *Our team was stopped from doing a show in Tembwada village in Morjim, Local people said , ‘ Khao, Piyo, Masti Koro.’*
 - *Various people from the community, starting from auto rickshaw drivers to Mahila Mandal members, expressed their dissatisfaction with way of things in Anjuna or Arambol and told us ‘We do not go to those places’.*
 - *Open schoolteachers mentioned that children of migrant families try to conceal their migrant identity. They quickly pick up Konkani and English.*
- Perpetrators of crime take cover of philanthropy. In most of the areas where tourism has grown, tourists often visit schools, shelter homes and slums and give gifts to children. Many of the foreign tourists give children food and cash, and poor parents who cannot afford to give these to their children are quite happy and thankful. They even feel privileged. Homes and shelters for poor and orphan children also get donations from abroad and from tourists. Unfortunately groups of miscreants posing as philanthropists take advantage of children at homes, schools and in slums. There have been complaints of rackets operating in some of the adoption homes.
- *Kabisha who used to study at St Joseph school at Saligaon mentioned that foreigners go to the school and gave gifts. They used to take the children out on tours till the headmaster stopped the practice.*
 - *There is a slum of daily labourers from Karnataka near Keri beach who have settled around six years back. A school called Moving School has been established by the river near the slum by a Mr. Linnet from Denmark. The teacher of the school said that there are 35 boys and girls of the age group 3-11 years in the school. Foreigners come and give gifts to the children. The children are taken out for picnics and boat rides and also invited to Mr. Linnet’s house.*

- *A teacher of a Government Primary School in Nagoa, Arpora, said that foreigners visit the schools. They are brought by guides. Some of them claim to be doctors and check the students. Sometimes they give them pens and pencils.*
 - *Sakku Gurimani who sells trinkets at Anjuna mentioned about a school at Anjuna popularly called Yellow School. An Englishman runs the school and local children study there. These children are sometimes taken on a vacation for 3-4 days. Foreigners give gifts to children and their parents.*
 - *After a show in the jetty area at Sequerim, Raju, Binod, Akash, Prakash and Parashuram whose parents had migrated from Karnataka mentioned that tourists visit their schools and also their slums, give children gifts and take children particularly teenage girls for boat ride. Twelve-year-old Sangeeta mentioned her experience of a daylong trip with a tourist when she was touched and kissed in an uncomfortable way. Girls and boys in other locations shared similar stories.*
 - *Several people mentioned cases of busting of pornography rackets in last one or two years in Arambol, Morjim, Anjuna areas.*
 - *Steffi, a teenage girl in Anjuna, told us that she and some of her friends used to visit a foreigner's house that was very kind to them and used to give them gifts. One of Steffi's friends, a 12 years old girl was very close to the foreigner and used to accompany the foreigner in his bedroom. One day Steffi and her friends saw them watching a pornographic film. From that day they stopped visiting the foreigner's house. The foreigner abducted the girl when her mother tries to resist her from going to his house.*
 - *In a show at Candolim Bazaar, teenaged Sangita and Kabita, who run garment shop in the beach said that they go out with a foreign gentleman. Sometimes they go to his room and sing and dance together.*
 - *In many places local people mentioned that set of children residing in the homes change. During shows we found that children in a home had gone for 'vacation'. Caregivers mentioned that some of the children are left behind by poor parents who have migrated from other parts of the state or outside for work and they leave their children temporarily in these homes but take them back when they return to their home village. Many people expressed their doubt about genuineness of some of these schools and homes.*
- Vulnerability is increased by nexus of criminals involved in drug peddling, gambling, prostitution. Drug addiction among Hippies has led to proliferation of drug peddling in Arambol, Keri areas. Many youth sell drug to earn quick money. Addiction among youth has also increased. Rave parties and night parties are centres of drug abuse. Members of audience expressed concern at prevalence of gambling in shows held at Arambol, Morjim, Calangute, Baga, Anjuna, Colva, Madgao, Palolem etc. They felt that drug peddling, gambling and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children were closely linked. NGO field workers at Arambol, Keri, Baga and Calangute also voiced similar concerns.

- *As per a news report in March, 17 year old Italian National was held at Dabolim airport for carrying Ecstasy – a synthetic drug with euphoric effects and 760 gm of MDMA, worth Rs 65 Lakhs.*
 - *A truck driver mentioned a drug racket in the Palolem beach area by a Malayali named Mr. Walter. He mentioned that the latter also rents small houses to foreigners.*
- Demand for commercial sex is leading to proliferation of trafficking in person. Previously migrants used to be from neighbouring states. Now girls, boys and youth come to Goa from states as far as Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa. People said that they are promised jobs but many are forced into commercial sex trade. Many of them who work as housemaids are made to work at a wage less than what was promised to them.
- *Ritesh Nayak, who runs a small shop in Siolim ferry ghat area, said that in the year 2005, a 16-year-old girl from Manipal was rescued from a hotel in Mapusa.*
 - *Rupesh Pernekar, a student at Goa Management Institute narrated an incident where two Nepali girls were rescued by Police at Madgaon. Later two people came to take away the girls claiming themselves to be their relatives but did not succeed. He said that minors are trafficked from Maharashtra, Karnataka and West Bengal.*
 - *Police constables and field workers of NGOs also mentioned that begging rackets are also responsible for trafficking of young children from neighbouring states.*
 - *A resident of Bargabada in Unnar-Morjim area, mentioned that girls are brought from Maharashtra and even Kashmir. Many foreigners who come alone seek such partners and live with them in hotels and rented houses for long periods. After the tourists go, these girls work in hotels or shacks.*
 - *Sukumar Jana, who works in a hotel in Baga, mentioned that pimps bring children from Karnataka and Maharashtra and they get paid Rs10000-12000 for a night.*

Open sexuality, nudity, easy availability of paid sex is leading to stigmatisation – ‘Goa me sab kuch chalta hai.’ Many persons thus come to Goa with this notion. To meet this demand, minors and women are being trafficked into the state by organised rackets.

- *People mentioned that tourists on the beach are often drunk and they disturb children and young women.*
- *According to Kritika, a resident of Morjim area, even a few days earlier some girls from Delhi and Mumbai, were using this place to find foreign customers. But when the local Panchayat came to know about this, they were immediately deported and the Panchayat appointed some night guards to keep a vigil on the place.*
- *NGO field worker at Baga shared that following closing of dance bars in Mumbai, a racket of girls who came from Mumbai involving bar dancers were arrested in Baga, and Panjim.*

- *NGO field workers mentioned that Russian girls are involved in prostitution in Morjim area.*
 - *As per Raju, Pradip and Anil who work in shacks in Baga beach, there are scenes of open sexuality with women and minors on the beach after 2 am.*
- Goans have always migrated out for work. Safety of migration may be an issue owing to increase in trafficking of persons.
- Local girl who works in beauty parlour at Benaulim, said that she had gone to Kuwait to work. Many girls who work in beauty parlours go to Kuwait to work.
- In absence of proper monitoring and adequate laws, perpetrators of crime are not prosecuted. The audience commented that those who are involved in violence and crime against women and children have little regard for regulations as they feel that they can get away by paying money. Many hotels and landlords who rent out accommodation do not check passports and VISA.

Submitting C-form for renting out premises to foreigners is not rigidly followed. Many landlords are not aware of the procedure. This is also not being adequately monitored. Police mentioned that C-Forms are not filled up properly with full details like proper address, owner's name etc. When police go for search, inadequate information results in delay, and this makes it easier for the guilty to flee. Tourists who are cheated, or affected by theft or any other incident, often do not complain with the police to avoid problems like having to deposit passport with police.

In a recent news report, it was learnt that the North Goa District Magistrate under section 144 of the CrPC has debarred the landlord and house owners falling under the jurisdiction from giving their house to the tenants, without giving prior information of the tenants to the concerned police station.

Many police constables who work in interior parts of the state are not aware of human trafficking or paedophilia. Some have heard the terms but not sure of the meaning. Many are also not aware of the Goa Children Act of 2003.

Unlike the beaches in North Goa, where tourist police and NGO field workers are vigilant, there is no systemic monitoring against illicit activity in South Goa. People are also largely unaware of sex tourism. Quite a few persons commented that because of lack of monitoring and awareness among administration, police as well as public at large, incidents of abuse or exploitation of women and children may be going unnoticed.

Observations

The following section summarises recommendations from the community on ways to reduce vulnerability of women and children along with our observations on the same.

- People in general felt that building awareness on the vulnerabilities of women and children was a key need. Community strongly voiced that parents need to become alert and aware and be more protective of their children. They acknowledged that lure for quick money was a driving factor, be it the poor migrants or relatively well off villagers. This is making the community vulnerable to the nuances of people with vested interests. Many suggested that the schools need to play a key role in nurturing stronger morals and values. Importance of giving proper sex education to children was also voiced. People suggested that every school should hold awareness programmes so that children are better able to judge what is wrong and can protect themselves from abuse.
- People commented that 1098 does not work from STD booths or mobile lines like Hutch. NGO workers and community voiced the need of strengthening support services so that the vulnerable can reach out for assistance when needed.
- As a result of lure to earn quick money, number of dropouts has increased. On the other hand many among the educated youth have migrated to foreign countries. Limited career option at Goa is an issue. Very few consider career options within rest of the country. People commented that this was an identity issue, as some Goans still feel separate from rest of India. Lack of education coupled with out migration among educated have resulted in creation of a gap within the society. Lack of strong educated middle class has resulted in eroded value system and blind aping of the West.
- People also suggested that tourists who come to Goa should be made aware of rackets of trafficking and paedophilia.
- Community at large was sceptic about the role of police and Panchayat. They commented that owing to corruption, Panchayat or police do not take adequate action. They said that the procedure for prosecution of the guilty was so lengthy that no one was willing to get involved. As a result even if people are aware of criminal activities they choose not to report them. The police on the other hand complained of lack of co-operation from the public. They complained of lack of support and gave instances where police get beaten up by goons. Trust building between Police and public is a key need.
- People felt that Anganwadi workers, Mahila Mondal, Community groups associated with Churches may play a key role in building awareness and reducing vulnerabilities of women and children.
- People appreciated the role of NGOs. ARZ, Hum Safar Trust, CRG, Sangath are some of the NGOs working actively to reduce vulnerability. Awareness on Childline (1098) was more in beach areas where people said that they have seen posters in buses. However in most areas people are not aware.
- People are willing to come forward to stop trafficking. They need to be mobilised along with other stakeholders in community development, tourism and administration to work towards reducing vulnerabilities of women and children as only through multi-stakeholder collaboration existing gaps, which are used by perpetrators of crime and illegal activities, can be stopped.