

CHAPTER – VI
SATISFACTION LEVEL
OF MIGRANTS

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6.1 Introduction

Migration is a socio-economic (Debnath and Ray, 2016) and continuous unending process (Chandra and Paswan, 2019) that takes place because of push factors (forces a person to leave their native place and migrate to another place) or pull factors (attract people to come to a particular place), as well as due to dissatisfaction with their present livelihood status, people are migrating somewhere else to seek better opportunities in terms of employment, food security, protection (Shifa and Joseph, 2010). Due to inadequate job opportunities in their local area, people have to move from their native places to ensure a better life status (Yadav, 2019). Migrants are usually influenced by social disparity and may have diverse range of experiences in the migration process (Davies et al., 2006) that reflect their physical, mental and social status. Therefore, it is necessary to study the perception of migrants so that migrants can have equal social value in the community. Over the last few decades, it has been observed that the number of migrants has increased significantly at the international level (Tilahun et al., 2020). The present chapter especially focuses on the perception of the migrant labours about their satisfaction level of East and South districts of Sikkim. This chapter examines the effect of migration, in particular on migrant workers, on their variations of perception. It has been compared to the life satisfaction of the labour migrants of East and South Sikkim districts. In both districts, it has been found that most of the migrants experienced higher life satisfaction. In addition, this chapter provides an overview of the experience, perceived value and explores the level of satisfaction that gives prominence to issues such as how the migrants lead their lives in place of migration, co-operation and opportunity in their working fields. The present chapter also discusses the possible reasons for the migration to the hill state of India. Jaymangal and Balram mentioned in their study that in India for every minute 25-30 persons are migrating from rural areas to urban areas (Chandra and Paswan, 2019). Hence, the labour migration, in particular will promptly become a rising exigent aspect of globalization (Ramamurthy, 2003).

The present study tries to examine the factors influencing satisfaction level among in-migrants in the study area. satisfaction can be seen as a key measure of

perception of opinion of an individual. Existing research on satisfaction has primarily concentrated on explaining the satisfaction of in-migrants in the study area about their different socio-economic attributes.

Ha and Weber, 1994 in their —Residential quality and satisfaction: Toward developing residential quality indexes” described the development of a comprehensive measure of residential quality and to test the relationship between residential quality and satisfaction.

Davis and Schumm, 1987 in their article —Savings behaviour and satisfaction with savings: A comparison of low- and high-income group” proved that the satisfaction with savings is the output representing both a measure of the degree to which the family’s demand for savings has been met and Satisfaction with savings is dependent on a specific form of satisfaction level, which is in turn dependent on the household’s income and the competing motivations to spend and to save.

Gross National Happiness (GNH) Index of Bhutan, 2012 explains that an individual remains happy or not in their existing socio-economic conditions. There are 9 domains and 33 indicators have been taken into consideration. The nine domains are psychological wellbeing, health, time use, education, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience and living standards. This study emphasises on different aspects such as happiness, satisfaction, positive emotion such as joy and pride and negative emotion such as pain and worry. Domain psychological wellbeing includes 3 indicators such as life satisfaction, emotional balance and spirituality. Health domain includes self-reported health status, health days, long-term disability and mental health; Education domain includes literacy, educational qualification, knowledge and values. Another domain culture includes language, artisan skill and socio-cultural participations; domain time use considered working hours and sleeping hours; other domain good governance includes political participation, political freedom and service delivery and Government performance and domain of community vitality includes social support, community relationships, family and victim of crime; domain of ecological diversity and resilience such as pollution, environmental responsibility, wildlife and urban use and in domain of living standard includes household income, assets and housing quality.

In the context of ‘World Happiness Report’ prepared by Helliwell et al., 2012 adopted some external and personal variables of happiness. Among the more external variables, key determinants of happiness including income, work, community and governance and values and religion. Whereas among the more personal variables, key determinants including mental health, physical health, family experience, education, gender and age.

Joardar et al., 2017 in their article ‘Remittances and Happiness of Migrants and Their Home Households: Evidence Using Matched Samples’ discussed the study on in-migrants’ remittance has primarily focussed on its determinants, the motives to remit, the utilization of remittances and the impact of remittance on both the sending and receiving areas. They also analyse that remittance not only the monetary and non-monetary consequences of both sending and receiving remittances, but also both the in-migrants and the household of origin’s life satisfaction.

The perception of the respondent about migration’s satisfaction level revealed that most of the migrants were satisfied in their daily lives from working sector to till sleeping pattern. A significant number of migrants have expressed their positive views on migration status in both the district of South and East Sikkim, which can help to improve the economic condition of their households.

6.2 Database and Methodology

Primary data has been used to conduct this study. These data were collected through a household survey with a structured questionnaire (Appendix 1). Using a stratified random sampling technique, the household was selected and a significant number of 340 migrants (a total 190 households were selected in the East Sikkim district and a total 150 households were selected in the district of South Sikkim) households were interviewed (details of the sampling design have been discussed in chapter 1). Key informant interviews and non-participant observation techniques were used to measure the perception of the level of satisfaction (quality data) of migrants. Various measures have been applied to reveal the perception of migrants. Nowadays, the perception of pleasure or momentary mood (hedonic) has become very relevant (Braykara-krumme and Platt, 2016). Since the main objective of this study was to evaluate the perception of the migrants' satisfaction level, which is a qualitative measure and cannot be quantitatively evaluated, a five-point Likert scale was used in this study. American psychologist Rensis Likert formulated this Likert method in his doctoral thesis; these

multiple measures can also measure broader attitudes and values. Likert item has two parts one is ‘_Stem’ statement and another one is the ‘_response code’ (the answering options offered to respondents). The Likert scale is a composite, or ‘_battery’ of multiple Likert items; it refers to collection of multiple items (Johns, 2005). The term satisfaction level is a relative term, therefore quantifying the qualitative measure namely level of satisfaction of the migrants scaling technique is induced and the satisfaction level has been evaluated using this scaling technique. A self-created Satisfaction Level Index (SLI) was prepared to measure the satisfaction level of migrants. The researcher has calculated and converted the satisfaction level of 340 household migrants into an index. Satisfaction scores have been collected through scaling techniques and are systematically consolidated through a self-created satisfaction level index. SLI measures Physical and mental health satisfaction, remittance, calmness, happiness, sleeping pattern, the nervousness of the migrants.

6.3 Reliability Test of using Likert's Scale based on Cronbach's Alpha

The measurement of reliability of the used scale is the utmost important in multisets of responses. Cronbach's Alpha is a test of reliability strategy that requires only one single test administration provides a unique approximation of reliability for a given test. Cronbach's Alpha is the amount of reliability for which it is obtained for combinations of all items are possible if divided into two half-tests (Gliem and Gliem, 2003).

6.3.1 Methodology

Several researchers used Likert scales to analyse the internal consistency or reliability of the data (Gliem and Gliem, 2003). Cronbach's Alpha was adopted as the measurement of internal consistency reliability by many researchers. Internal consistency refers to the level of the interrelationship between the items, whereas homogeneity refers to the degree of a set of items (Green et al., 1977). The formula for Alpha given by Cronbach is shown below (Cronbach, 1951):

$$\alpha = \frac{n}{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{i \sum V_i}{V_t} \right) \dots\dots\dots 6.1$$

Where, n = the number of items,

V_i = the variance of the total scores and

V_t = the variance of the item scores

α = the mean of all possible split-half coefficients and the value expected when two random samples of items from a pool like those in the given test are correlated

Value level of reliability of the Cronbach's Alpha is given below (Hair et al., 2010):

Table 6.1 Cronbach's Alpha level of reliability

Level of Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha Score
Less Reliable	0.00 – 0.20
Rather Reliable	> 0.20 – 0.40
Quite Reliable	> 0.40 – 0.60
Reliable	> 0.60 – 0.80
Very Reliable	> 0.80 – 1.00

Form of evaluation made in the Likert's scale value of 1 to 5 denotes the individual opinion regarding their satisfaction level is categorised into the following details (Likert, 1932 and Johns, 2010):

Table 6.2 Five-point scales for measuring the satisfaction level

1	Very dissatisfied	More Negative
2	Dissatisfied	Negative
3	Neutral	Neutral
4	Satisfied	Positive
5	Very satisfied	More Positive
1	None of the time	More Negative
2	Little of the time	Negative
3	Some of the time	Neutral
4	More of the time	Positive
5	All of the time	More Positive

In the five-point scales, the researcher provides a degree that in-migrants are considered satisfied or dissatisfied in different parameters associated with their satisfaction level. If the score is above 3 it should be more satisfied, while the value is below 3 and is considered less satisfied. Results of validity and reliability test have been considered with a 0.05 significance level.

6.3.2 Analysis of reliability test of Cronbach's Alpha of East district of Sikkim

Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient ranges typically between 0 to 1. Table 6.1 shows that Cronbach's Alpha's value in between 0.6 to 0.8 is reliable and below that it should be quiet and rather reliable. According to Cronbach's alpha coefficient, five-point Likert's scale adopted for the measures the level of satisfaction of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim is reliable. It measures the internal consistency of the item in

the scales. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for item 10 is 0.758, which becomes reliable, according to Cronbach's Alpha level of reliability.

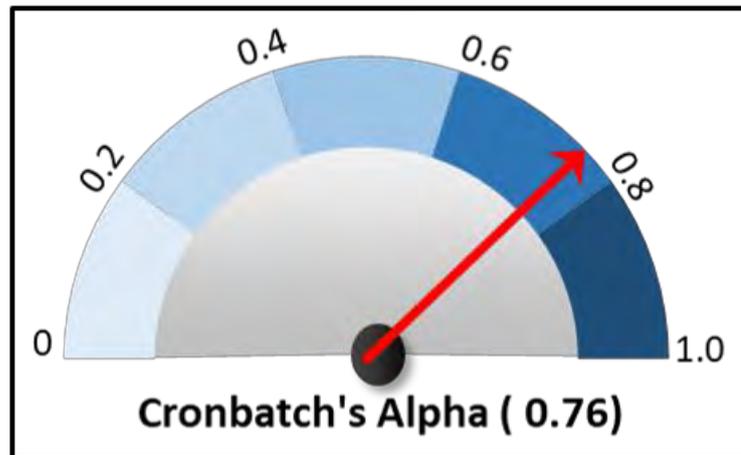


Figure 6.1 Cronbach's Alpha of the East district

Table 6.3 Item - analysis of Cronbach's Alpha of East district of Sikkim

Statistics for scales	N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation
		10	34.1270	26.580
Item-Total Statistics	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Job satisfaction	30.8624	21.981	.420	.739
Remittance satisfaction	31.1905	21.261	.466	.732
Savings satisfaction	31.8095	22.634	.245	.770
Physical mental health satisfaction	30.6878	21.599	.517	.726
Sleep satisfaction	30.7566	21.728	.478	.731
Happiness	30.5926	20.902	.628	.711
Calmness	30.5979	23.071	.281	.759
Blueness	30.5185	21.474	.606	.716
Cheerless	30.3122	24.173	.190	.768
Nervousness	29.8148	22.247	.511	.729
Reliability coefficient for item 10	Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items	
	0.758		10	

Source: Household survey, 2018

Item-total statistics of the analysis of Cronbach's Alpha (Table 6.3) shows that all the items regarding the level of satisfaction are accurate or they have dependability. Statistics for scales are the summary statistics for the 10 items containing the scales.

Item means it is the summary statistics of 10 individual items. Item variance is the summary statistics of 10 individuals item variance. Item-total statistics section has four sub-sections, which are i) scale mean if item deleted, ii) scale variance if item deleted, iii) corrected item-total correlation and iv) Alpha if item deleted.

Scale Mean if item deleted is maximum for savings satisfaction which is 31.81 and minimum for nervousness, 29.81. Whereas, Scale variance, if item deleted, is highest for cheerless (24.17) and lowest for Happiness (20.90). Corrected item-total correlation ranges between 0.190 (Cheerless) to 0.628 (Happiness). This is the correlation of the item designated with the summated score for all other items. If item deleted is possibly representing the scale's Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for internal consistency if the individual item is removed from the scale. The values are then compared to the Alpha coefficient value at the bottom of the table to see if there is delete the item. Level of alpha value ranges from 0.711 to 0.770, which indicates that all the items are considered reliable with its internal consistency for the East district of Sikkim.

6.3.3 Analysis of reliability test of Cronbach's Alpha of South district of Sikkim

The level of satisfaction of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim has also been measured with the five-point Likert scale. Cronbach's Alpha has been adopted to determine the reliability of the dependability of individual opinion of the sample migrants. Cronbach's alpha coefficient also measures the internal consistency of the item in the scales. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for item 10 is 0.659 for the South district of Sikkim, which is reliable (Table 6.1).

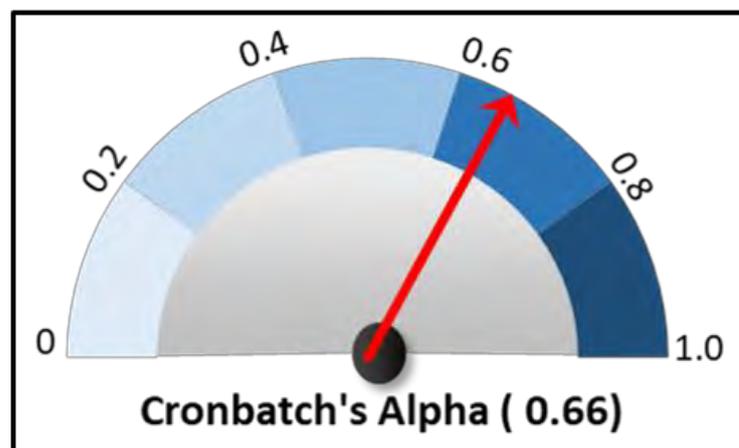


Figure 6.2 Cronbach's Alpha of the South district

Table 6.4 Item - analysis of Cronbach's Alpha of South district of Sikkim

Statistics for scales	N of Items	Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation
	10	34.7467	25.143	5.01432
Item-Total Statistics	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Job satisfaction	31.3667	22.663	.191	.658
Remittance satisfaction	31.7200	20.579	.408	.618
Savings satisfaction	32.3533	21.089	.182	.676
Physical mental health satisfaction	31.4333	19.589	.521	.594
Sleep satisfaction	31.2200	21.220	.365	.627
Happiness	31.1667	18.543	.640	.567
Calmness	31.2533	21.560	.250	.650
Blueness	31.0467	19.830	.524	.596
Cheerless	30.6667	26.009	-.183	.717
Nervousness	30.4933	20.292	.433	.613
Reliability coefficient for item 10	Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items	
	0.659		10	

Source: Household survey, 2018

The item analysis of Cronbach's Alpha of South district is shown in Table 6.4. Scale Mean if item deleted is maximum for savings satisfaction which is 32.35 and minimum for nervousness, which is 30.49. Scale variance if item deleted denotes maximum for cheerless, (26.00) and minimum for Happiness (18.54). Corrected item-total correlation ranges between - 0.183 for Cheerless to 0.640 for Happiness. This is the correlation of the item designated with the summated score for all other items. If the item deleted possibly represents the scale of Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for internal consistency, the individual item is removed from the scale. The values are then compared to the Alpha coefficient value at the bottom of the table to see if there is delete the item. The level of alpha value ranges from 0.594 for physical and mental health, which is near to reliable to 0.717 for cheerless, which is perfectly reliable. This indicates that all the items are considered reliable with its internal consistency for the satisfaction level of the in-migrants of the South district of Sikkim.

In social sciences, individual attitudes, feelings, views, behaviours and imageries are generally measured using the Likert's scale. As individuals attempt to compute ideas that are not directly measurable, they sometimes use multiple-item scales and summated ratings to quantify interest construction. Cronbach's alpha

reliability coefficient for internal consistency of any individual has been determined by the accuracy of measurement of five-point Likert's scale. In conclusion, the level of satisfaction of in-migrants in the East and South districts of Sikkim is reliable with the Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient for any individual's internal consistency.

A Chi-square test has been used in this chapter to find out the significant relationship of satisfaction level of migrants between East and South districts of Sikkim. This method reveals the test of the third hypothesis which has been analysed in this chapter.

An ANCOVA test has also performed. In the present chapter, some dependent (Composite Index of Satisfaction level) and independent (age-sex, monthly income, working days per week, savings, education, occupation, employment status) variables have been taken to test the analysis of covariance.

6.4 Migrant's satisfaction level in East district of Sikkim

6.4.1 Job satisfaction

The job satisfaction comprises various subscales satisfaction levels such as salary, working hours, working environment. A higher score reflected a higher satisfaction level (Zhang and Chai, 2020). The perception of the satisfaction level of the migrants measured through the 5-point Likert scale, ranging from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. That is why when it was asked about the satisfaction level of the migrants about their job opportunity, it was observed that nearly 46% of the migrants indicated that they were satisfied in their working sector, while 3.16% migrants were highly satisfied (Figure 6.3a). For those migrants who were dissatisfied for their Job-status 95% confidence interval ranged between 20.38 (upper bound frequencies) and 10.15 (lower bound frequencies) and as well as 5.26% responded that they were very dissatisfied with their job status (Table 6.5). In this district a significant number of migrants neutrally responded about the satisfaction level of their jobs.

Table 6.5 Migrant's job satisfaction in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Job	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	10	5.26	2.09 - 8.44
2	dissatisfied	29	15.26	10.15 - 20.38
3	Neutral	58	30.53	23.98 - 37.07
4	Satisfied	87	45.79	38.71 - 52.87
5	Very satisfied	6	3.16	0.67 - 5.64

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.2 Satisfaction with remittance

In this study, it was tried to explore also the remittances which influence migrants' happiness. Melkie and Abebaw had stated in their empirical study that remittance plays a significant role in simulating migrants' happiness (Tilahun et al., 2020). In addition, migrants' life satisfaction depends on receiving remittances, so when asked about the remittance pattern, 35.26% responded in East Sikkim that they were satisfied with their life satisfaction (Figure 6.3b). At 95% confidence interval for the category of satisfied ranges between 42.06 (upper bound frequencies) and 28.47 (lower bound frequencies) with the remittance system while only 1.58% migrants among the all the migrants indicated that they were very satisfied with the remittance system in the East district of Sikkim. A higher percentage, 29.47% and 7.37% of migrants expressed their dissatisfaction and highly dissatisfied feelings regarding the remittance system (Table 6.6). About 26.32% migrants responded neutrally about the remittance system of the district of East Sikkim.

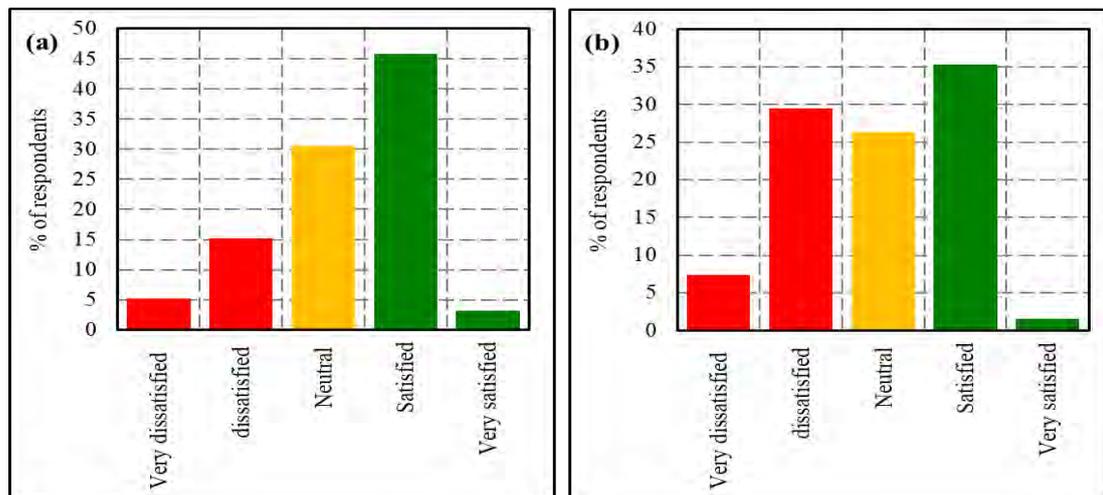


Figure 6.3 Migrant's satisfaction level of (a) Job and (b) Remittance in the East district of Sikkim

Table 6.6 Migrant's satisfaction with remittance in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	14	7.37	3.65 - 11.08
2	dissatisfied	56	29.47	22.99 - 35.96
3	Neutral	50	26.32	20.05 - 32.58
4	Satisfied	67	35.26	28.47 - 42.06
5	Very satisfied	3	1.58	0 - 3.35

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.3 Satisfaction with saving

Savings behaviour of in-migrants in the district were also asked and about 72% of in-migrants said that they saved their money in different forms. When asked about their satisfaction level regarding savings, 37.57% and 25.93% in-migrants opined that they were dissatisfied and very dissatisfied respectively, 8.47% were satisfied and only 6.35% were very satisfied with their ensued savings (Table 6.7 and Figure 6.4). Among the in-migrants who saved their earning, 52% indicated that they were saving money to buy or build a house, 38% stated that they were saving for their children's education, 33% were saved money aside to buy land in their place of origin and 21.7% have saving to start or expand a business in their homeland.

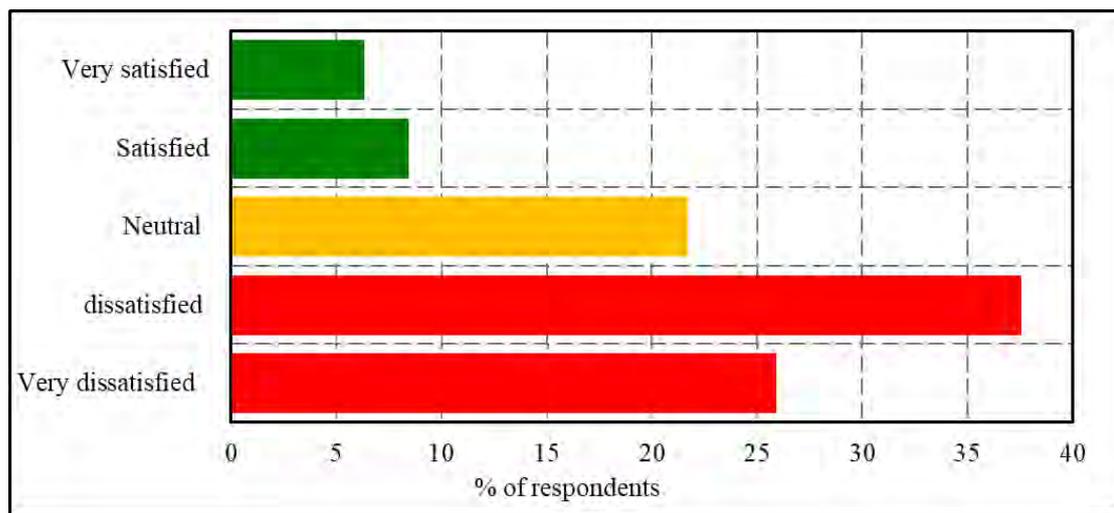


Figure 6.4 Migrant's satisfaction level about savings

Table 6.7 Migrant's satisfaction with savings in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	49	25.93	19.68 - 32.17
2	dissatisfied	71	37.57	30.66 - 44.47
3	Neutral	41	21.69	15.82 - 27.57
4	Satisfied	16	8.47	4.5 - 12.43
5	Very satisfied	12	6.35	2.87 - 9.83

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.4 Satisfaction with physical and mental health

In addition to the separation of husband and wife from children, immigrants may suffer in terms of their mental health due to their work and living conditions (Faaliyat et al., 2020). Migrants poor emotional state, in turn, can affect their ability to be productive in the workplace. In addition, in-migrants generally face a variety of problems with their

right to health. It often happened that unregistered in-migrants were denied access to public health services (Davies et al., 2006).

Hence, in-migrants of East district of Sikkim were asked to explore how they feel about their physical and mental health. However, respondents were asked about their self-reported physical and mental health. About 48.95% respondents opined their satisfied feelings regarding their physical and mental health. While only 6.84% responded they are very satisfied about their physical and mental health. About 14.74% and 1.58% respondents feel dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about their physical and mental health respectively. Among the respondents 27.89% did not share their feelings about the physical and mental health and they considered as neutral.

Table 6.8 Migrant’s satisfaction with physical and mental health in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	3	1.58	0 - 3.35
2	dissatisfied	28	14.74	9.7 - 28.285
3	Neutral	53	27.89	21.52 - 53.535
4	Satisfied	93	48.95	41.84 - 93.935
5	Very satisfied	13	6.84	3.25 - 13.135

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.5 Satisfaction with sleep

Based on the calculation of the data, a significant percentage of migrants (41.05%) were satisfied with their sleep patterns (Figure 6.5b) with a 95% Confidence Interval of 34.06-48.05%. Only 7.89% of migrants responded very satisfied with their sleep patterns in the East district of Sikkim. About 2.63% and 13.68% of migrants felt very dissatisfied and satisfied, respectively, while 34.74% of migrants responded neutrally to their sleep patterns in the East Sikkim district (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Migrant’s satisfaction with sleep in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	5	2.63	0.36 - 4.91
2	dissatisfied	26	13.68	8.8 - 18.57
3	Neutral	66	34.74	27.97 - 41.51
4	Satisfied	78	41.05	34.06 - 48.05
5	Very satisfied	15	7.89	4.06 - 11.73

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.6 Migrants' happiness

Very few of the migrants who had in-migrated to the East district of Sikkim responded that they were not happy. Only 0.53% and 11.05% respondents indicated that they were happy none of the time and little of the time, respectively (Figure 6.5c). Whereas most of them said that they enjoyed a lot with 11.58% (all the time), 42.63% (most of the time) and 34.21% (sometimes) of migrants responded about how happy they felt in the East District (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10 Migrant's happiness in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	1	0.53	0 - 1.56
2	Little of the time	21	11.05	6.59 - 2.51
3	Some of the time	65	34.21	27.46 - 3.96
4	Most of the time	81	42.63	35.6 - 4.66
5	All of the time	22	11.58	7.03 - 5.13

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.7 Migrants' calmness

Migrants who came to seek a better standard of living in the East Sikkim district were also asked about their calmness, and according to their feedback, the majority of migrants, 45.26%, 13.16%, and 24.74%, felt calm most of the time, all the time, and some of the time (Figure 6.5d). Only 1.58% said that they didn't feel calm at any time. Little by little, almost 15.26% of migrants among all migrants responded to their feelings of calmness (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11 Migrant's calmness in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	3	1.58	0 - 3.35
2	Little of the time	29	15.26	10.15 - 29.295
3	Some of the time	47	24.74	18.6 - 47.475
4	Most of the time	86	45.26	38.19 - 86.865
5	All of the time	25	13.16	8.35 - 25.255

Source: Household Survey, 2018

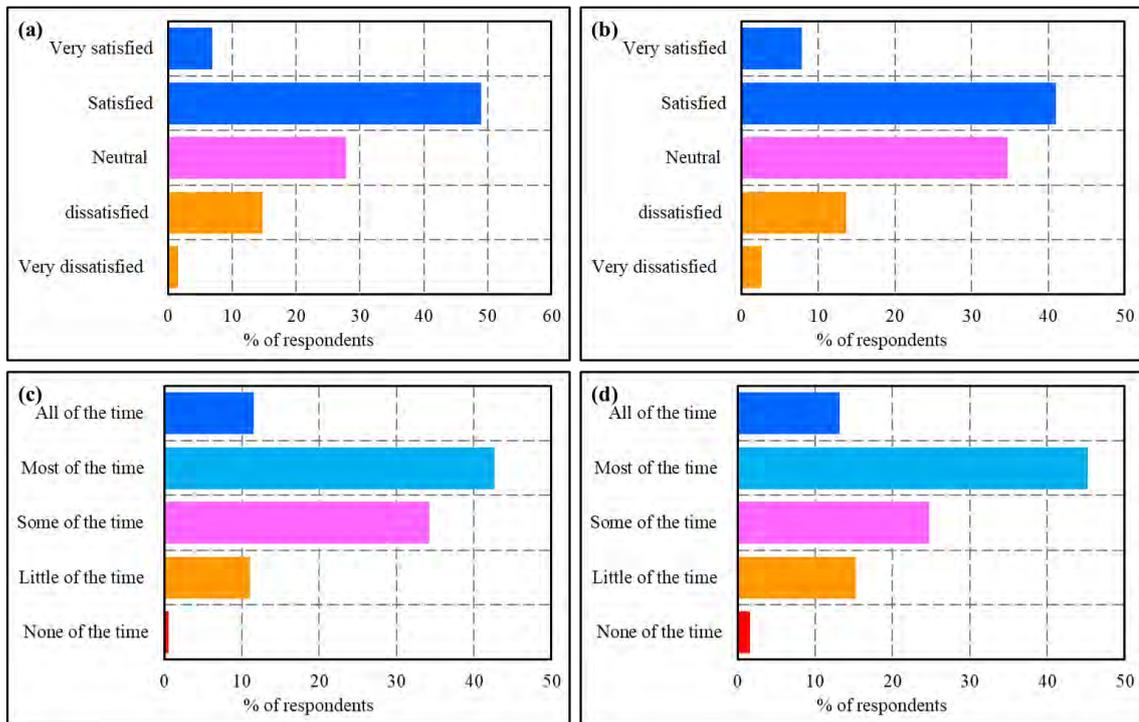


Figure 6.5 Migrant’s satisfaction level of (a) Physical and mental health (b) Satisfaction with sleep (c) Happiness and (d) Calmness in the East district of Sikkim

6.4.8 Migrants’ blueness

Most migrants answered (about 60%) of their blueness for a short time with bound of 53.03 – 66.97 at 95% confidence interval, while 6.32% of migrants indicated blueness none of the time (Figure 6.6a). Interestingly, none of them among all the migrants was already blue all the time. About 22.63% and 10% of migrants reported their blueness for some of the time and most of the time respectively in the East Sikkim district (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12 Migrant’s blueness in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondent	95% CI
1	None of the time	12	6.32	2.86 - 9.77
2	Little of the time	114	60	53.03 - 66.97
3	Some of the time	43	22.63	16.68 - 28.58
4	Most of the time	19	10	5.73 - 14.27
5	All of the time	2	1.05	0 - 2.5

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.4.9 Migrants' cheerless

In terms of cheerless, at 95% confidence interval ranges between 13.84-25.10, 46.59-60.77, 10.60-20.97 and 6.59-15.51 for none of the time, little of the time, some of the time and most of the time, respectively (Table 6.13). The true population mean follows between the lower bound and upper bound confidence level. Whereas 19.47% and 53.68% indicated that none of the time and a very little of the time they were cheerless which revealed that they were cheerful in maximum time (Figure 6.6b). It is all seen that none of selected migrants was cheerless for all of the time.

Table 6.13 Migrant's cheerless in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Cheerless	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	37	19.47	13.84 - 25.1
2	Little of the time	102	53.68	46.59 - 60.77
3	Some of the time	30	15.79	10.6 - 20.97
4	Most of the time	21	11.05	6.59 - 15.51
5	All of the time	0	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2018

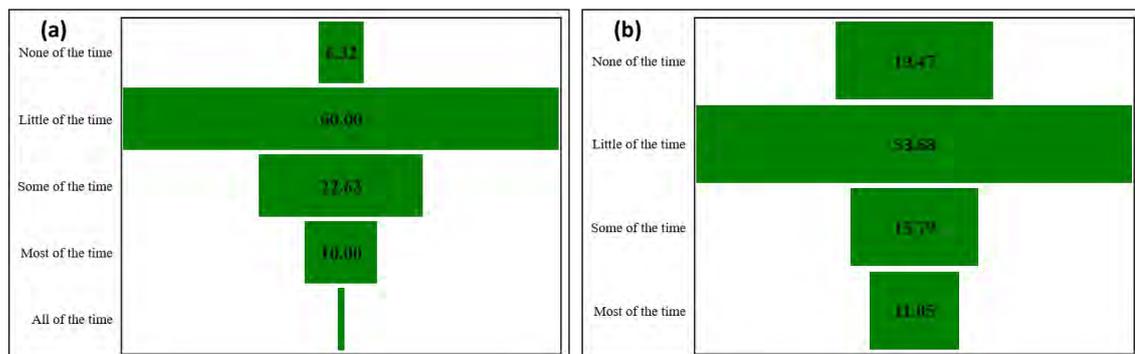


Figure 6.6 Migrant's satisfaction level of (a) Blueness and (b) Cheerless in the East district of Sikkim

6.4.10 Migrant's nervousness

With the help of a 5-point Likert scale, the present researcher tried to explore the opinions of migrants about their nervousness. Half of the total migrants (50%) said they never felt nervousness, and about 31% migrants responded that they felt nervousness for a little while (Figure 6.7). In contrast, none of the sample migrants of the East district of Sikkim felt nervousness in case of most of the time and all of the time. At 95% confidence interval for mean nervousness among migrants who (18.95% migrants)

felt nervous for some time ranges between 13.38 (lower bound frequency) and 24.52 (upper bound frequency) (Table 6.14).

Table 6.14 Migrant’s nervousness in the East district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Nervous	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	95	50	42.89 - 57.11
2	Little of the time	59	31.05	24.47 - 37.63
3	Some of the time	36	18.95	13.38 - 24.52
4	Most of the time	0	0	0
5	All of the time	0	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2018

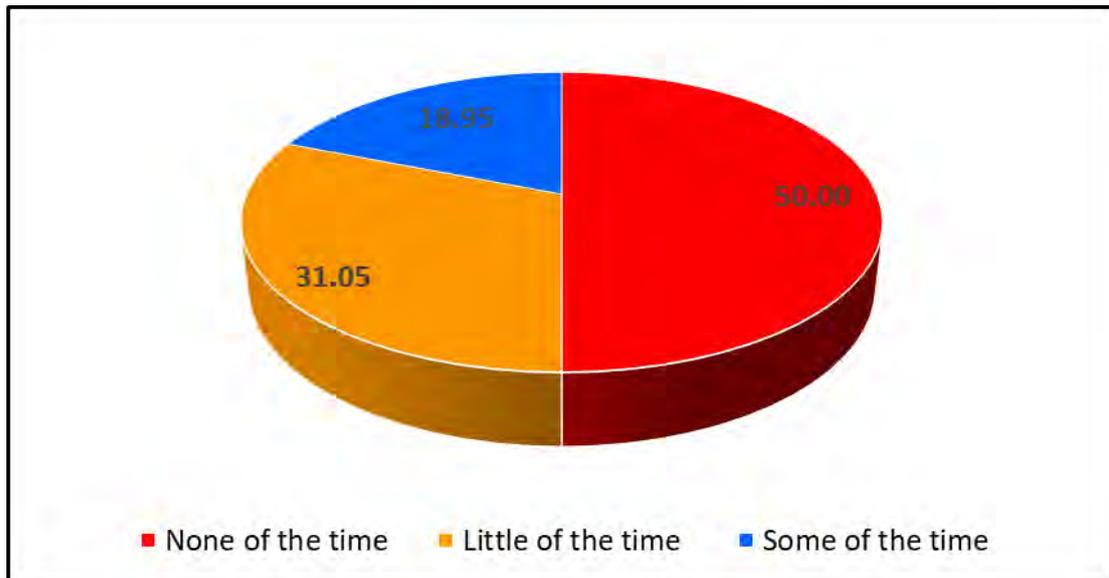


Figure 6.7 Migrant’s nervousness level in the East district of Sikkim

6.4.11 Adaptation level

Migrants in the East district were asked how they were willing to adopt a new language. Among the total number of migrants, 90% with a bound 85.73 – 94.27% at 95% confidence interval replied that they had adapted Nepali language. Only 10% indicated that they did not adopt a new language in the East district as the duration of the migration period in this study area is too short (Table 6.15). Moreover, as the language of the East district is new to them and hence, their interest in adopting a new language is lower (Figure 6.8a).

Table 6.15 Migrants adaption to learning a new language in the East district

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
No	19	10	5.73 - 14.27
Yes	171	90	85.73 - 94.27

Source: Household Survey, 2018

In terms of obedience to new laws and regulations in the East Sikkim district, it is bound that the average response that all migrants maintain new laws and rules is between 70.84% and 82.84% at 95% confidence interval (Table 6.16). By considering sample mean 76.84% indicated that they were complying with new laws and regulations, while 23.16% indicated that they were not complying with new laws and regulations (Figure 6.8b).

Table 6.16 Migrants adaption to obeying new laws and rules in the East district

Response	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
No	44	23.16	17.16 - 29.16
Yes	146	76.84	70.84 - 82.84

Source: Household Survey, 2018

About 59.47% indicated that they did not adapt to the habituation of local food in the East district, while 40.53% of migrants responded to their adaptation to the local food system in the East District (Figure 6.8c). At 95% confidence level of the lower bound frequency for adaptation to the local food item ranges from 33.55 (lower bound frequency) to 47.51 (upper bound frequency level). In addition to those migrants who have not been accustomed to the local food system, the confidence interval ranges from 52.49 (lower bound frequency) to 66.45 (upper bound frequency) for the 95% confidence level (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17 Migrants adaption to getting accustomed to the local food in the East district

Response	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
No	113	59.47	52.49 - 66.45
Yes	77	40.53	33.55 - 47.51

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Religion is a socio-cultural system in which human beings believe and worship superhuman control power, especially personal gods or goddesses (Baucal & Zittoun, 2013). At the time of the interviews, it was found that most of the cases, everyone

wanted to keep their faith in their religion, which they had been following since their early days. Thus, after collecting the data, at the time of analysis, we observed that very few migrants, only 4.76% migrants, showed their willingness to change their religion in the East District, and except for the few, most of them said that they had no respect for changing their religion (Table 6.18 and Figure 6.8d).

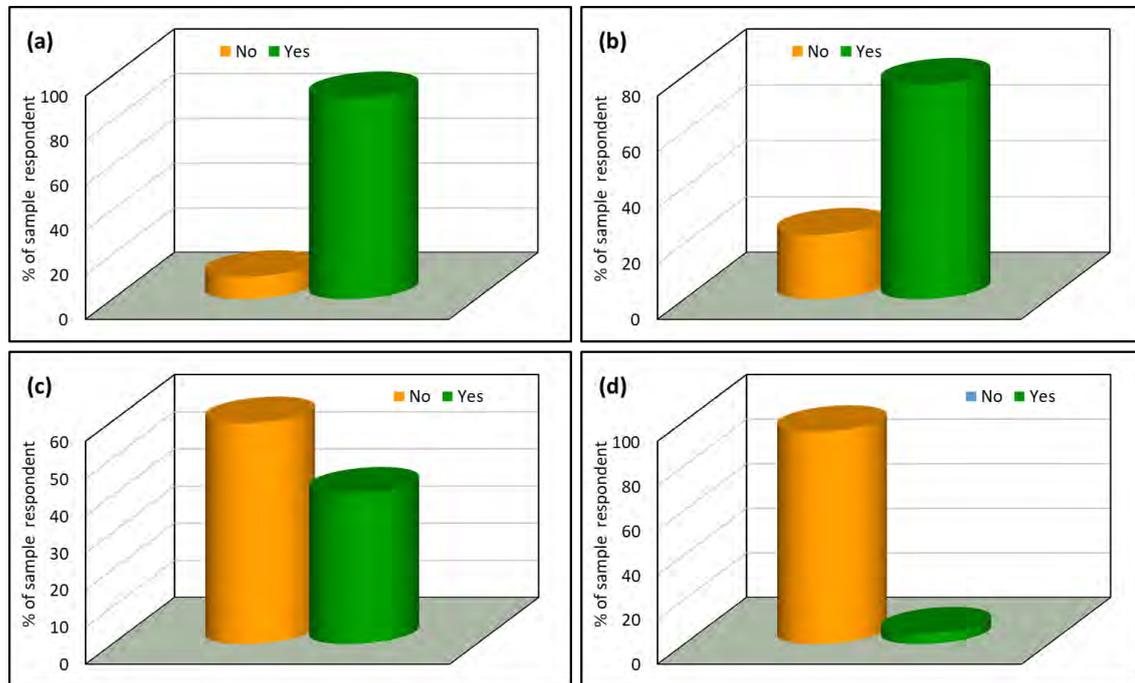


Figure 6.8 Migrant’s adaptation level of (a) Learning a new language (b) Obeying new laws and rules (c) getting accustomed to the local food and (d) Changing religion in the East district of Sikkim

Table 6.18 Migrants no willing to Changing religion in the East district

Response	No. of responders	% of responders	95% CI
No	180	95.24	92.2 - 98.27
Yes	9	4.76	1.73 - 7.8

Source: Household Survey, 2018

The view of migrants who had migrated to the East District was asked about their willingness to give up their local identity in the area of origin. After collecting their opinions and analysing the data, it was observed that 92.06% of migrants responded that they did not agree to give up their local identity in the area of origin and that only a few, 7.94%, said they were willing to give up local identity in the area of origin because they found a good job from where they could earn a lot of money, and they also started to love the natural environment of the East district of Sikkim (Table 6.19 and Figure 6.9a).

Table 6.19 Migrants not willing to Giving up local identity in the place of origin of East district

Response	No. of respondents	% of responders	95% CI
No	174	92.06	88.21 - 95.92
Yes	15	7.94	4.08 - 11.79

Source: Household Survey, 2018

When asked to the migrants about their marrying tendency to someone who was belonging to East Sikkim district, a higher percentage of migrants reported that 86.77% were not willing to marry someone who belonged to East Sikkim district because they had to go back to their permanent resident as well as they expressed more interest to their community in the local area for their marriage purpose and 13.23% migrants showed their interest to marry someone who belongs to East Sikkim district (Table 6.20 and Figure 6.9b).

Table 6.20 Migrants not willing to marry someone who belongs to Sikkim in the East district

Response	No. of responder	% of responders	95% CI
No	164	86.77	81.94 - 91.6
Yes	25	13.23	8.4 - 18.06

Source: Household Survey, 2018

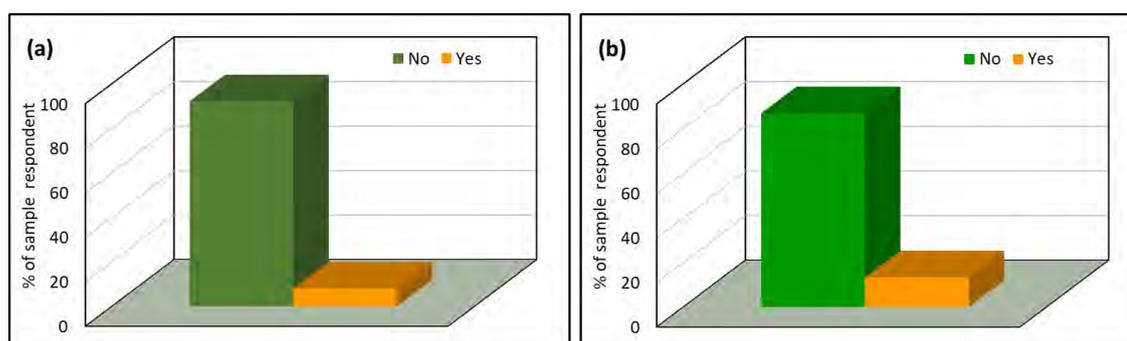


Figure 6.9 Adaptation of migrants“ (a) Not willing to Giving up local identity in the place of origin (b) Not willing to marrying someone who belongs Sikkim

6.4.12 Opinion about migration

About 46.84% of respondents opined that they are in favour of in-migration to the East Sikkim district, whereas 22.63% indicated that they partly support this opinion and about 18.95% responded that peoples should not migrate to this district whatsoever

(Figure 6.10). Although 11.58% of migrants replied they have no say about this opinion (Table 6.21).

Table 6.21 Opinion about migrant to the East district of Sikkim

Response	No. of respondents	% of responders	95% CI
Yes	89	46.84	39.75 - 53.94
Partly	43	22.63	16.68 - 28.58
No	36	18.95	13.38 - 24.52
Don't know	22	11.58	7.03 - 16.13

Source: Household Survey, 2018

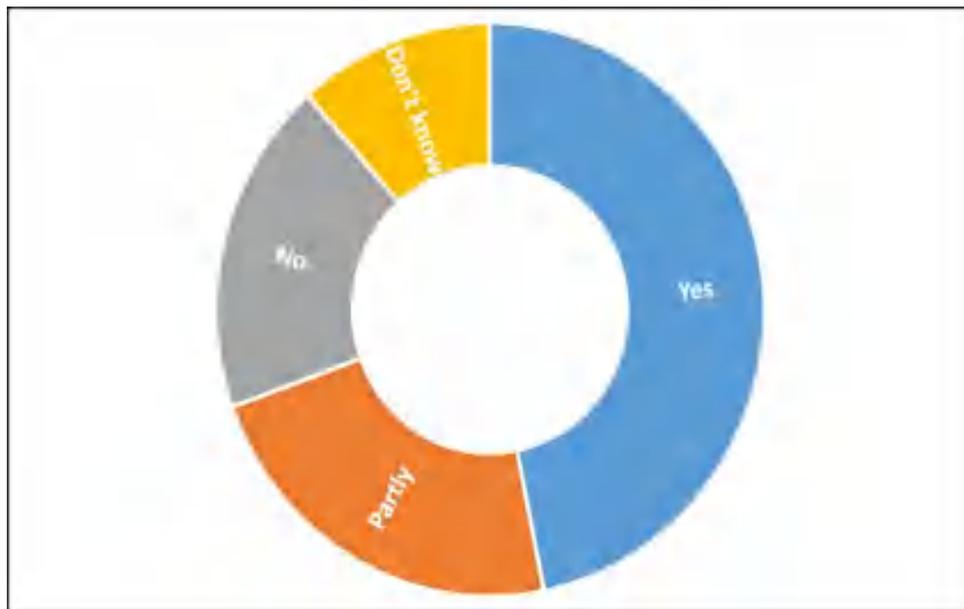


Figure 6.10 Opinion about migration to the East district of Sikkim

6.5 Migrant's satisfaction level in the South district of Sikkim

6.5.1 Job satisfaction

Job satisfaction and the depressive mood of migrants are negatively interrelated (Zhang and Chai, 2020). Migrants' mood of happiness or depressive mood depends on their level of job satisfaction. Using the 5-point Likert scale, it has been interpreted to reveal their perception of the level of satisfaction with their job. In the case of the South district of Sikkim, when the researcher asked about the level of satisfaction in their job sector, it found different feedback from the respondents (Table 6.22). Among them, 44% selected migrants said they were satisfied in their job sector. About 11.33% responded that they were very satisfied with their present job. Besides, 29.33% of migrants have expressed their neutral opinion on the employment sector. A remarkable percentage, 18% expressed their dissatisfaction with the present job, and only

1.33% responded that they were very dissatisfied with their job, but did not mention why they were dissatisfied with their job (Figure 6.11a).

Table 6.22 Migrant’s job satisfaction in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of responders	% of responders	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	2	1.33	0 - 3.17
2	dissatisfied	27	18	11.85 - 24.15
3	Neutral	44	29.33	22.05 - 36.62
4	Satisfied	66	44	36.06 - 51.94
5	Very satisfied	11	7.33	3.16 - 11.51

Source: Household Survey, 2018

1

6.5.2 Satisfaction with remittance

With regard to migration, remittances are explained as one of the key factors of influence that are strongly linked to economic growth and development (Joarder et al., 2016). The satisfaction level of migrants with remittance is presented in a Pareto chart (Figure 6.11b). At 95% confidence interval for the category satisfied with the remittance system ranges from 53.98 (upper bound frequencies) to 27.68 (lower bound frequencies), accounting for 35.33% of all migrants, while only 2.67% migrants responded to their very satisfaction feelings with the remittance pattern (Table 6.23). Consistently, it was also evident that a significant number of migrants, 27.33% were dissatisfied with the remittance system and 5.33% indicated that they were highly dissatisfied and 29.33% reacted neutrally to the remittance system in the district of South Sikkim.

Table 6.23 Migrant’s satisfaction with remittance in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	8	5.33	1.74 - 8.93
2	dissatisfied	41	27.33	20.2 - 41.47
3	Neutral	44	29.33	22.05 - 44.62
4	Satisfied	53	35.33	27.68 - 53.98
5	Very satisfied	4	2.67	0.09 - 4.24

Source: Household Survey, 2018

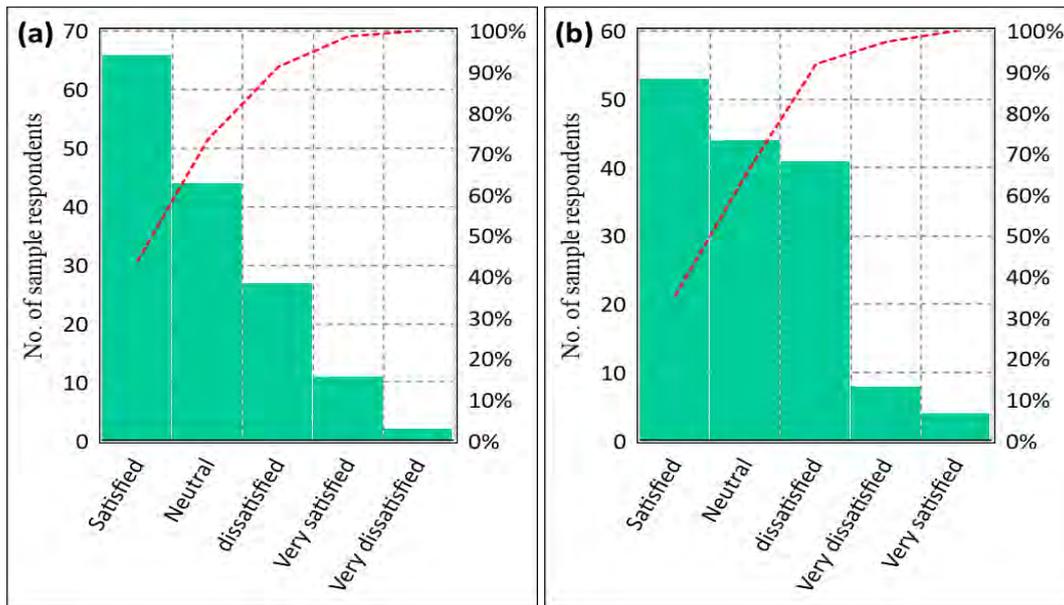


Figure 6.11 Pareto chart of migrant’s satisfaction level of (a) Job and (b) Remittance in the South district of Sikkim

6.5.3 Satisfaction with Saving

Migrants were asked about their level of satisfaction with their saving status in the South Sikkim district. However, after analysing the data, it was clear that 40.67% of migrants responded that they were dissatisfied with saving patterns, and it was also clear that 28% expressed very dissatisfaction with saving patterns. About 9% responded to a neutral condition. Only 8% and 14% of migrants indicated that they were satisfied and very satisfied with their savings, respectively (Table 6.24 and Figure 6.12).

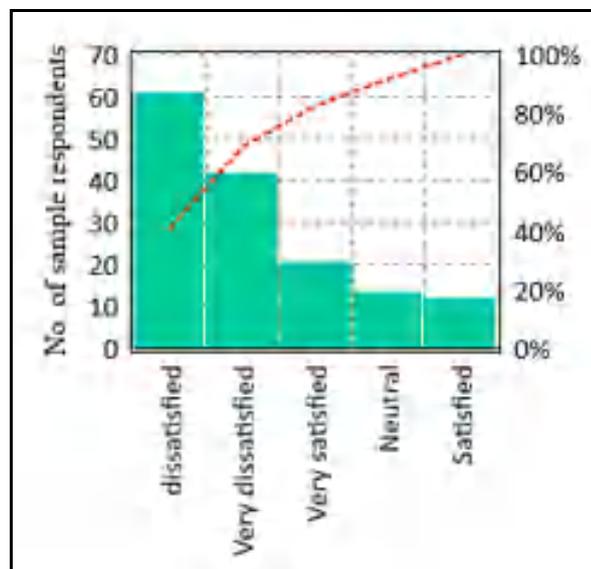


Figure 6.12 Pareto chart of migrant's satisfaction level about savings of South district of Sikkim

Table 6.24 Migrant’s satisfaction with savings in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	42	28	20.81 - 35.19
2	dissatisfied	61	40.67	32.81 - 48.53
3	Neutral	14	9.33	4.68 - 13.99
4	Satisfied	12	8	3.66 - 12.34
5	Very satisfied	21	14	8.45 - 19.55

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.5.4 Satisfaction with physical and mental health

The migrant respondents were also asked about the physical and mental health in the South district of Sikkim. Although a significant number of migrants, 42% and 8% responded that they were satisfied and very satisfied, respectively with their physical and mental health (Table 6.25). However, a larger number of migrants also expressed their views that they were not satisfied because some of them had missed their spouses, some of them had missed their children, some of them had feel about their parents. About 26% of respondent migrants said they were neutral, while 20% said they were dissatisfied with their physical and mental health, and almost 4% of migrants responded to their dissatisfied feelings in the district of South Sikkim (Figure 6.13a).

Table 6.25 Migrant’s satisfaction with physical and mental health in the South district of Sikkim

Rating Scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	5	3.33	0.46 - 6.21
2	dissatisfied	30	20.0	13.6 - 26.4
3	Neutral	40	26.67	19.59 - 33.74
4	Satisfied	63	42.0	34.1 - 49.9
5	Very satisfied	12	8.0	3.66 - 12.34

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.5.5 Satisfaction with Sleep

In the South Sikkim district, it was asked about the satisfaction level of sleep to the selected migrants. More than half of the total migrants mentioned that they were satisfied and very satisfied with their sleeping status accounting for 34% and 15.33% respectively. About 40.67% migrants expressed their neutral feelings about their sleep patterns and were not too good or too bad, which means that they reacted neutrally.

Whereas only 2% replied that they were very dissatisfied and 8% migrants responded to their dissatisfaction with their sleep patterns (Table 6.26 and Figure 6.13b).

Table 6.26 Migrant’s satisfaction with sleep in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of respondents	% of respondent	95% CI
1	Very dissatisfied	3	2.0	0 - 4.24
2	dissatisfied	12	8.0	3.66 - 12.34
3	Neutral	61	40.67	32.81 - 48.53
4	Satisfied	51	34.0	26.42 - 41.58
5	Very satisfied	23	15.33	9.57 - 21.1

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.5.6 Satisfaction with Happiness

When asked how happy the migrants were in the South Sikkim district, 19.33% of the total migrants said they were happy all the time and 35.33% said they were happy most of the time. But 32.67% said that some of the time they were happy. Only nearly 10% and 4% of migrants said they were happy little of the time and very few percentages, 3.33% said they thought they were never happy in the South Sikkim district (Table 6.27 and Figure 6.13c). From the data, it was very clear that most migrants were happy with the maximum time in the district of South Sikkim.

Table 6.27 Migrant’s happiness in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Happy	No. of responders	% of responders	95% CI
1	None of the time	5	3.33	0.46 - 6.21
2	Little of the time	14	9.33	4.68 - 13.99
3	Some of the time	49	32.67	25.16 - 40.17
4	Most of the time	53	35.33	27.68 - 42.98
5	All of the time	29	19.33	13.01 - 25.65

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.5.7 Satisfaction with Calmness

At 95% confidence interval, the upper bound frequency is 55.32, and the lower bound frequency is 39.34 for the category of migrants who have been most time calm. For migrants who have been calm all the time, the upper bound and lower bound frequency ranges between 18.77 and 7.89. A very small number of migrants, 5.33% responded that they were not calm at all. Only 14% and 20% indicated that they were calm little of

the time and some of the time in the district of South Sikkim (Table 6.28 and Figure 6.13d).

Table 6.28 Migrant’s calmness in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	8	5.33	1.74 - 8.93
2	Little of the time	21	14	8.45 - 21.55
3	Some of the time	30	20	13.6 - 30.4
4	Most of the time	71	47.33	39.34 - 71.32
5	All of the time	20	13.33	7.89 - 20.77

Source: Household Survey, 2018

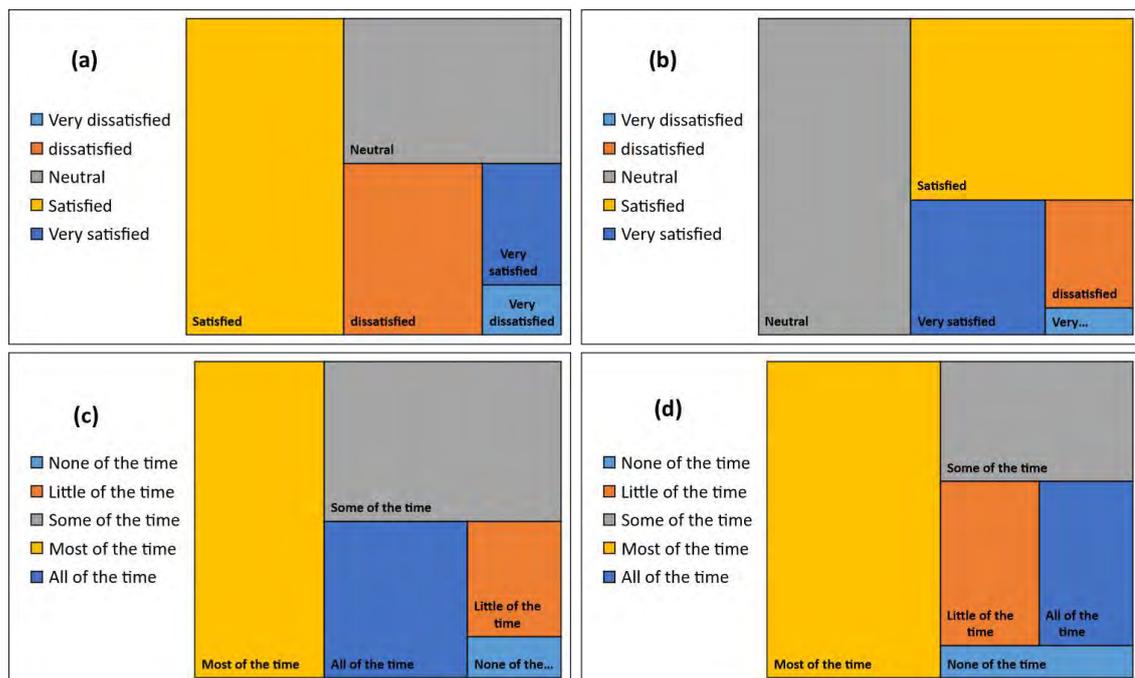


Figure 6.13 Treemap of migrant’s satisfaction level of (a) Physical and mental health (b) Satisfaction with sleep (c) Happiness and (d) Calmness in the South district of Sikkim

6.5.8 Satisfaction with Blueness

When asked about the blueness of migrants, it was observed that most migrants, 58% and 14%, had declared their blueness for a little while and none of the time. Only 16% responded for some time, while 8% of migrants reported blueness most of the time and only a few numbers among all migrants, 4% reported blueness all the time in the district of South Sikkim (Table 6.29 and Figure 6.14a).

Table 6.29 Migrant’s blueness in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Blue	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	21	14	8.45 - 19.55
2	Little of the time	87	58	50.1 - 65.9
3	Some of the time	24	16	10.13 - 21.87
4	Most of the time	12	8	3.66 - 12.34
5	All of the time	6	4	0.86 - 7.14

Source: Household Survey, 2018

6.5.9 Satisfaction with Cheerless

Based on the calculation of the data, a significant 33.33% and 51.33% of migrants were cheerless for a few moments, none of the time and little of the time, respectively. Whereas very few percentages, 5.33% and 10% responded that they were cheerless some of the time and all the time (Table 6.30 and Figure 6.14b), which indicates that the rest of the time they were cheerful also in the South Sikkim district. On the other hand, none of the selected migrants in the South district of Sikkim were cheerless all the time.

Table 6.30 Migrant’s cheerless in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Level	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	50	33.33	25.79 - 40.88
2	Little of the time	77	51.33	43.33 - 59.33
3	Some of the time	8	5.33	1.74 - 8.93
4	Most of the time	15	10.0	5.2 - 14.8
5	All of the time	0	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2018

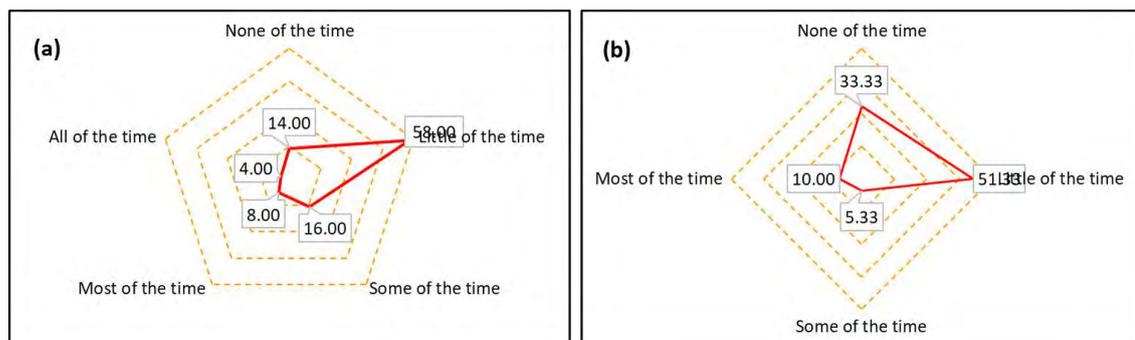


Figure 6.14 Migrant’s satisfaction level of (a) Blueness and (b) Cheerless in the South district of Sikkim

6.5.10 Migrants' nervousness

In the study of Tang et al., 2020, they mentioned that due to institutional barriers, education inequality and social capital, rural migrants are faced by several difficulties. Sometimes due to precarious status and disadvantageous position 10% migrants' felt nervous most of the time. This nervousness of the migrants is shown through the 5-point Likert scale. Although 54.67% of migrants responded that they had never felt any nervousness in the South Sikkim district and 26% indicated that for little of the time they felt nervousness (Figure 6.15). The proportional value for the category most of the time and some of the times are 0.10 and 0.09 respectively which indicated that only 10% and 9.33 % migrants felt nervousness in South Sikkim district (Table 6.31). From the tabulated data it has been cleared that most of the migrants expressed no need to worry for anything, as the security system is also strong enough in this district.

Table 6.31 Migrant's nervousness in the South district of Sikkim

Likert scale	Nervous	No. of responders	% of respondents	95% CI
1	None of the time	82	54.67	46.7 - 62.63
2	Little of the time	39	26	18.98 - 33.02
3	Some of the time	14	9.33	4.68 - 13.99
4	Most of the time	15	10	5.2 - 14.8
5	All of the time	0	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2018

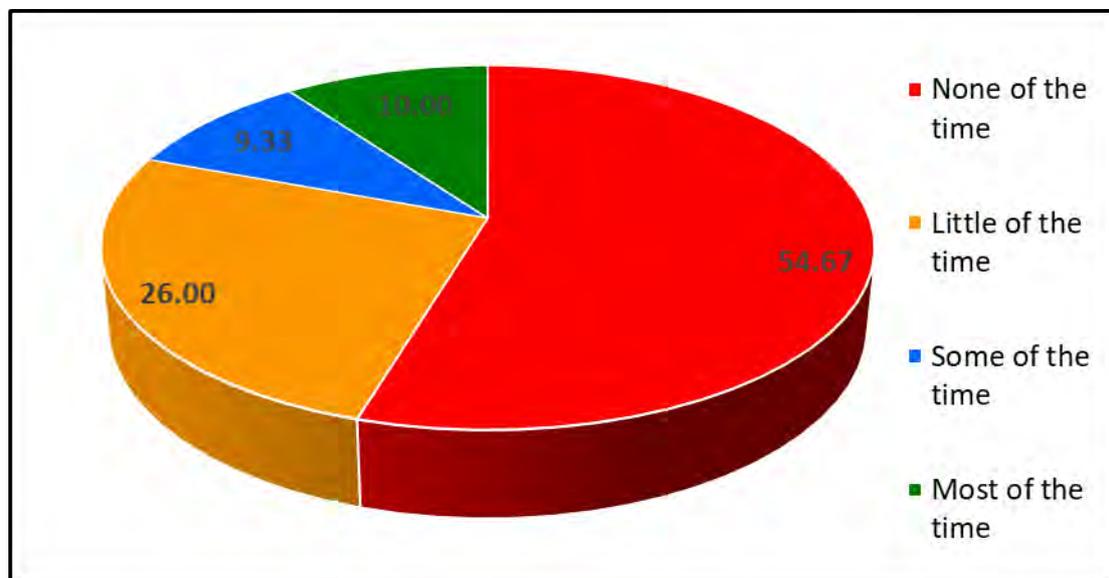


Figure 6.15 Migrant's nervousness level in the South district of Sikkim

6.5.11 Adaptation level

The adaptation level of migrants to learn new languages and their percentage of distribution in the South district of Sikkim is shown in Table 6.32. This ranges between 21.87 and 10.13 for the category of those migrants who did not adapt themselves to learning a new language at 95% confidence interval. For the category of those candidates who have adapted themselves to learning a new language at 95% confidence interval ranges between 89.87 (upper bound frequencies) and 78.13 (lower bound frequencies) (Table 6.32). From the discussion it was clear that most of the migrants, 84% expressed their opinion that they had adapted themselves to learning a new language in the South Sikkim district and they were very pleased to learn that (Figure 6.16a).

Table 6.32 Migrants adaption to learning a new language in the South district

Response	No. of responder	% of respondents	95% CI
No	24	16	10.13 -21.87
Yes	126	84	78.13 - 89.87

Source: Household Survey, 2018

When asked about adaptations to new laws and regulations in the South district of Sikkim, 66% of migrants replied that they were adapted to comply with new laws and regulations, while 34% indicated that they did not adapt to comply with new laws and regulations, although they did not mention that they did not adapt to comply with new laws and regulations in the South district of Sikkim (Table 6.33).

Table 6.33 Migrants adaption to obeying new laws and rules in the South district

Response	No. of respondent	% of responders	95% CI
No	51	34	26.42 - 41.58
Yes	99	66	58.42 - 73.58

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Migrants were also asked to adapt to local food, and they responded with interest to the surveyor that most of them, 74.67% of migrants indicated that they did not adapt to getting used to local food in the South district of Sikkim, and only 25.33% responded that they adapted to get used to local food (Table 6.34).

Table 6.34 Migrants adaption to getting accustomed to the local food in the South district

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
No	112	74.67	67.71 - 81.63
Yes	38	25.33	18.37 - 32.29

Source: Household Survey, 2018

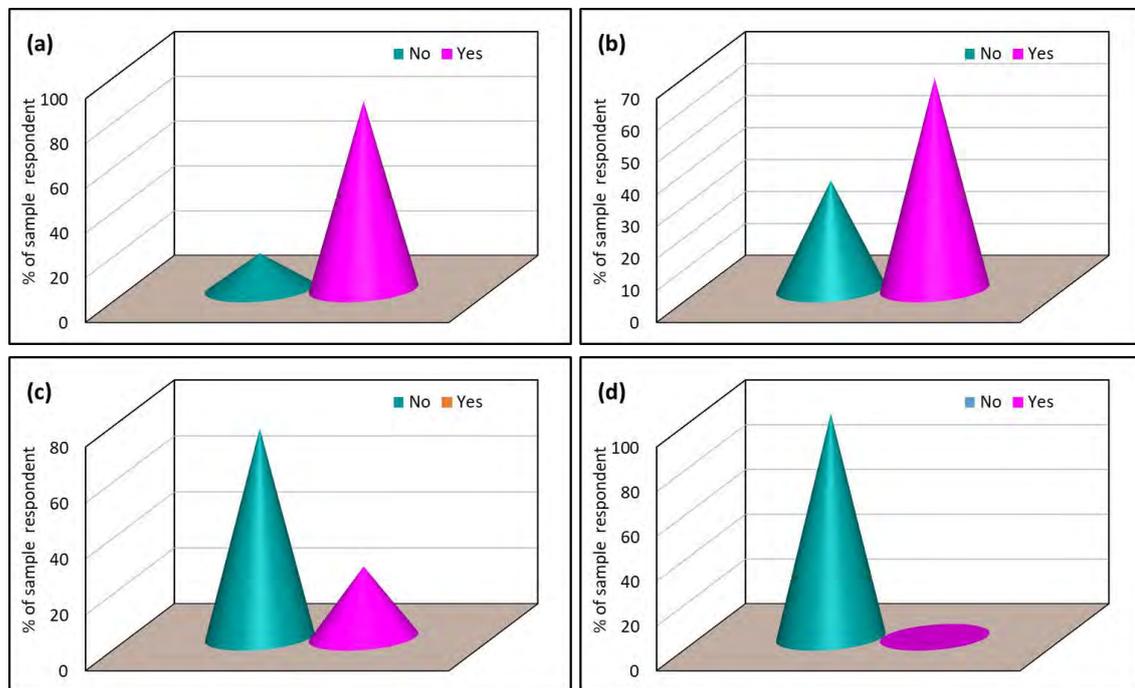


Figure 6.16 Migrant’s adaptation level of (a) Learning a new language (b) Obeying new laws and rules (c) getting accustomed to the local food and (d) Changing religion in the East district of Sikkim

Migrants in the study area have also been asked about their willingness to change their religion. But in the study area, in the South district of Sikkim, 100% of migrants responded that they had no interest in changing their religion, as well as their opinion that they were happy and satisfied with their religion and religious ceremonies, that is why they were not interested in changing their religion (Figure 6.16d).

Table 6.35 Migrants no willing to Changing religion in the South district

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents
No	150	100
Yes	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2018

Rajendran et al., 2019 showed that migrants who have taken up local identity in the area of origin forfeiting their local identity in the area of origin have had better employment outcomes. therefore, in case of the South district of Sikkim, migrants were also asked to expose their perception of how willing they are to give up their local identity in the area of origin. From the collection, however, it was found that only 99.33% migrants expressed their view that they were not willing to give up their local identity in the area of origin, while 0.67% reacted to change their local identity in the area of origin (Figure 6.17a). At 95% confidence interval the upper bound frequencies and the lower bound frequencies range between 100 and 98.03 for the categories of migrants who did not have any interest in changing their local identity in the area of origin, and for the groups of migrants who were willing to change their local identity in the area of origin in the South district of Sikkim (Table 6.36).

Table 6.36 Migrants no willing to Giving up local identity in the place of origin of South district

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
No	149	99.33	98.03 - 100.0
Yes	1	0.67	0.0 - 1.97

Source: Household Survey, 2018

After collecting the data, it was found that most of the respondents had a negative view of their willingness to marry someone from the South district of Sikkim. Accounting for 95.33% of migrants showed no interest, while only 4.67% said they were willing to marry someone from the South district of Sikkim. Proportionately 0.95 in-migrants showed interest for negative willingness while 0.05 for positive willingness to marry someone in the South district of the study area (Table 6.37 and Figure 6.17b).

Table 6.37 Migrants no willing to marrying someone who belongs Sikkim in the South district of Sikkim

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
No	143	95.33	91.96 - 98.71
Yes	7	4.67	1.29 - 8.04

Source: Household Survey, 2018

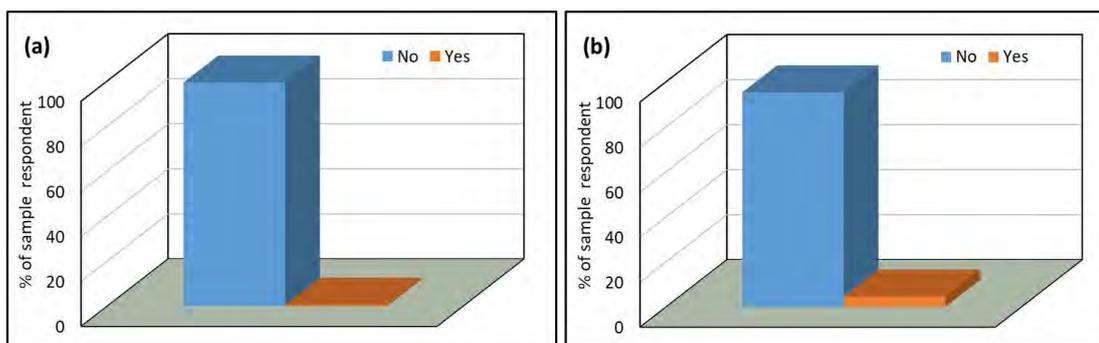


Figure 6.17 Adaptation of migrants“ (a) Not willing to Giving up local identity in the place of origin (b) Not willing to marrying someone who belongs Sikkim

6.5.12 Opinion about migration

In this study, when asked to gather information on the trend of migration of peoples to the South district of Sikkim based on the perception of migrants, it was observed that 59.33% of the total migrants in the district indicated that they had willingly migrated to the South district of Sikkim, whereas nearly 11% of the migrants responded to their partial migration status only. Among them, 24% said that they have not migrated to this district, while only 6% responded unaware of the question and they said that they had no idea about the migration status in the South district of Sikkim (Table 6.38 and Figure 6.18).

Table 6.38 Opinion about migration to the South district of Sikkim

Response	No. of respondents	% of respondents	95% CI
Yes	89	59.33	51.47 - 67.19
Partly	16	10.67	5.73 - 15.61
No	36	24.0	17.17 - 30.83
Don't know	9	6.0	2.2 - 9.8

Source: Household Survey, 2018

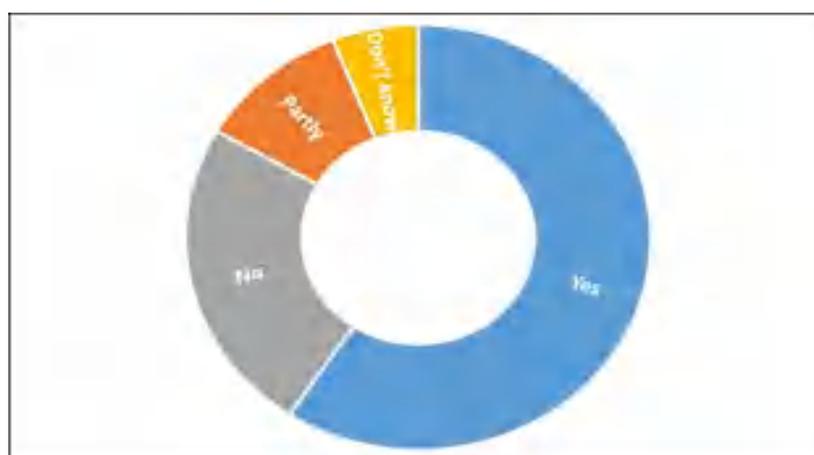


Figure 6.18 Opinion about migration to the South district of Sikkim

6.6 Comparative analysis of East and South districts of Sikkim

A chi-square test was calculated for the testing of the research hypothesis: *There is no significant relationship in satisfaction levels of in-migrants in the area of destination.* The results of satisfaction levels of migrants between East and South districts based on different attributes is tabulated in Table 6.39. Here df is the degree of freedom (which actually denotes the number of total category -1) and χ^2 is the calculated chi-square value. Considering the critical values and the chi-square values for the different variables level it has been found that in most of the cases we found the relationship statistically not significant. Here, for the migrants' job satisfaction level with 4 degree of freedom the critical value is 13.277 and the chi-square value is 7.071; that is why as the chi-square value is less than the critical value, it can be said that there is no statistically significant relationship exist between the variables. In case of migrants' satisfaction level with remittance with 4 degree of freedom the chi-square value is 1.429 and the critical value is 13.277. Since the critical value is more than the chi-square value, this category also shows a statistically not significant relationship. For the case of saving patterns of the migrants, the satisfaction level was calculated with 95% confidence level, with 4 degree of freedom where the chi-square value is 13.276 and the critical value is 9.488; therefore, the critical value being less than the chi-square value a statistically significant relationship at 95% confidence level seems to exist. For the level of migrants' satisfaction with their physical and mental health, satisfaction level for the sleeping pattern, satisfaction level for the happiness and calmness of the migrants, critical values are same which is 13.277 and the chi-square values are 3.538, 8.603, 8.536 and 4.653 respectively which are all less than the critical values and therefore denote statistically not significant. In case of blueness, the level of satisfaction of the migrants with 4 degree of freedom, the critical value is 9.488 and the chi-square value is 10.489; the chi-square value again being more than the critical value indicates that there exists statistically significant relationship at 95% confidence level. For the level of satisfaction of the migrants about their cheerlessness and nervousness with 3 degree of freedom the calculated critical value is found equal which is 11.345 the chi-square values are 14.668 and 25.362 respectively denoting statistically significant relationship at 99% confidence level (Table 6.39).

Table 6.39 Results of chi-square test between East and South districts

Level	df	Critical value	χ^2	Significant level
Migrants' Job satisfaction	4	13.277	7.071	Not significant
Migrant' satisfaction with remittance	4	13.277	1.429	Not significant
Migrant' satisfaction with savings	4	9.488	13.276	Significant at 95% confidence level
Migrant's satisfaction with Physical and Mental Health	4	13.277	3.538	Not significant
Migrant' satisfaction with sleep	4	13.277	8.603	Not significant
Happy	4	13.277	8.536	Not significant
Calm	4	13.277	4.653	Not significant
Blue	4	9.488	10.489	Significant at 95% confidence level
Cheerless	3	11.345	14.668	Significant at 99% confidence level
Nervous	3	11.345	25.362	Significant at 99% confidence level

The level of satisfaction of migrants in the East District was also calculated by using the composite index method; the composite index represents a higher level of satisfaction for migrants. In this study, it was found that 26.32% of migrants expressed a low level of satisfaction with a composite value index of < 0.60. In addition, the CI value of 0.60-0.70 indicates the medium level of satisfaction of migrants. Almost 46% of migrants reported a high level of satisfaction, with a composite index value of more than 0.70 (Table 6.40).

Table 6.40 Level of Composite Index of Satisfaction level of East district

Level	CI	Number	Percentage
Low	<0.60	50	26.32
Medium	0.60 - 0.70	53	27.89
High	> 0.70	87	45.79

The analysis of covariance of composite index of satisfaction level of migrants in the East district of Sikkim is presented in Table 6.41. It revealed that the calculated value of F (5.368) is greater than the tabulated value (4.11) at 95% confidence level. Thus, the null hypothesis *The satisfaction level of in-migrants is not dependent on*

demographic characteristics in the East district of Sikkim is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it can be concluded that the composite index of satisfaction level is dependent on demographic characteristics in the East district. More than half of respondents' (R^2 0.56) satisfaction level is directly correlated with their demographic's factors.

Table 6.41 Analysis of variance of Composite Index of Satisfaction level of East district

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F	Pr> F
Model	36	1.104	0.031	0.561	0.457	5.368	< 0.0001
Error	151	0.863	0.006				
Corrected Total	187	1.967					

The level of satisfaction of migrants for the South district of Sikkim is also computed by Composite Index. Here also it is observed that higher the composite index higher is the satisfaction level. According to the Composite Index, the low, medium and high level of satisfaction values are less than 0.64, 0.64 to 0.70 and more than 0.70 respectively. 26.67% migrants revealed that their lower level of satisfaction level and the medium level of satisfaction level are occupied with the same percentage whereas 46.67% migrants expressed their high satisfaction level (Table 6.42).

Table 6.42 Level of Composite Index of Satisfaction level of South district

Level	CI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.64	40	26.67
Medium	0.64 - 0.70	40	26.67
High	> 0.70	70	46.67

The ANCOVA of composite index of satisfaction level in the South district of Sikkim is summarized in Table 6.43. It shows that calculated F value (2.910) is less than the tabulated value (4.23) at 95% confidence level. Thus, the null hypothesis *The satisfaction level of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the South district of Sikkim* is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it can be concluded that the composite index of satisfaction level is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the South district. Also, the results of coefficient of

determination (R^2 0.38) is not good, it means that only 38% migrants' satisfaction level is directly dependent on their demographics characteristics.

Table 6.43 Analysis of variance of Composite Index of Satisfaction level of South district

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	R^2	Adjusted R^2	F	Pr> F
Model	26	0.571	0.022	0.381	0.250	2.910	< 0.0001
Error	123	0.928	0.008				
Corrected Total	149	1.499					

6.7 Summary

In this chapter, it has been observed that the perception about the satisfaction level of in-migrants in the study area i.e., East and South Sikkim districts along with the consequences of migration, particularly in case of migrant workers are based on their own experiences. It was therefore not surprising that 340 respondents had many different views on their level of satisfaction with various issues related to their daily lives. Despite the diverse feedback of migrants, some general inferences have been identified. This study found that most of the respondents in both the districts (East and South Sikkim) were overwhelmingly positive about their level of satisfaction. When asked about their level of job satisfaction, 46% and 44% of migrants responded that they were satisfied in the East and South Sikkim districts. Almost the same percentage (35%) of respondents said they were satisfied with their opinion on the pattern of remittances, but 38% of East District migrants and 41% of South district migrants expressed their dissatisfaction with the pattern of saving. Only 15% of the East and 20% of the South Sikkim migrants reported dissatisfaction with their physical and mental health conditions. Migrants in both districts indicated that they were satisfied with the maximum time. Above all, this report means that migrants in these two districts of Sikkim have also faced certain disadvantages, and that is why a number of respondents who make a negative statement (dissatisfied feelings) about their perception of the level of satisfaction with migration blame themselves for their impoverishment, underdevelopment in their native area that have been confronted with difficulties.

Despite some kind of abridgment, this report explicitly revealed that a migrant from the South and East Sikkim districts is a significant part of the Sikkim state in India. It has also been clear from their feedback that, in order to alleviate poverty and food shortages, they have migrated to South and East Sikkim as a destination district in order to achieve a standard of living. The findings on the perception of the satisfaction of migrants confirm that migrants are of greater importance in both districts.

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