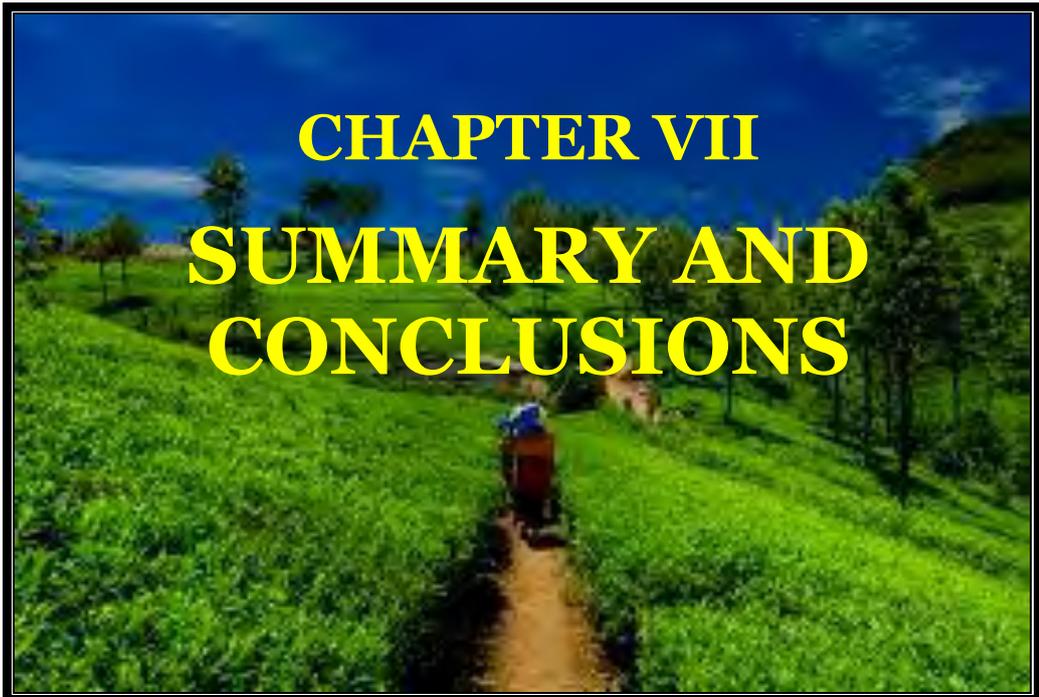


CHAPTER VII
SUMMARY AND
CONCLUSIONS



CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Introduction

The main goal of this chapter is to summarize the foregoing discussion along with major findings of the present study in terms of policy implications regarding structure and socio-economic conditions of migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim. It may be noted that it is an analytical study based on information received from the sample respondents of the study area through a structure questionnaire. However, this study does not represent all the in-migrants in the study area, because the perception level of the migrated population may vary from place to place as well as from person to person. Nevertheless, sample respondents have been considered as the in-migrant community as a whole in the study area. The present work, nonetheless, is an explanatory research and tries to focus on different problems and difficulties faced by the in-migrants as far as their quality of life and endurance scenario in the study area are concerned. These again are based on the rate of migration, factors and patterns, structure and compositions, socio-economic conditions of in-migrants and their perceptions on the level of satisfaction of the sampled respondents about their living and working conditions. Thus, the outcomes of the study may facilitate research personals, policymakers and also for the Government and other organizations to take a fair decision concerning eliminating the issues suffered by the in-migrants in the study area. The study also highlights the scope for future research in the area.

7.2 Summary and major findings

7.2.1 Summary

The second chapter of the study entitled —*Geographical set up of the study area*” discusses with the physical aspects such as physiography, geology, climate, drainage system, soil, vegetation and also the socio-cultural and economic aspects of the area such as growth, distribution and density of population, sex ratio, distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population, educational level, ethnicity, occupational structure, health conditions, land use pattern, mines and minerals, agricultural and industrial set up, irrigation facilities, power infrastructure, transport and communication conditions and above all the tourism facilities in the study area. As

is observed the distribution, density and growth of the population are very high in the study area as compared to the other districts of the state. It is observed that over all facilities like health, transport and communication, energy resources as well as different economic activities in the East and South districts of Sikkim have been accelerated over time in the perspective of development. Availability of these striking facilities in the study area is the main reason for the faster in-migration rate in the study area. The pleasant climatic conditions with mild summer season and scenic beauties of the area are the factors for the acceleration of the in-migration. A healthier educational infrastructure has also attracted the migrant students in the study area. Lack of available labour force in the study area has attracted migrant labourers to the study area from the neighbouring states for working in different types of agricultural and other economic activities. Power infrastructure of the study area is mainly based on hydropower projects, which have attracted the migrant labours for in-migration to the study area. But, due to the unavailability of heavy mineral resources in the area, a rigid lifestyle in view of mountainous terrain, citizenship Act of 1954 and Sikkim Subjects Regulation that remained in force after 1975 in which sale of land is prohibited to other Indian nationals and also forbidden to settle down in the study area are some of the factors which were considered as serious impediments on the in-migration process in the study area.

The first objective is analysing the factors and pattern of the migrant population after 1975 in the study area. The same has been discussed in the third chapter entitled —*Factors and Patterns of Migration in East and South districts of Sikkim*” which deals with the migration history of Sikkim highlighting internal, national and international migration. Factors and specific reasons for in-migration in the study area have been discussed in the chapter. Patterns of in-migration in the study area have also been discussed briefly. Both push and pull factors are responsible for in-migration in the study area. About 52.63% of in-migrants were migrated to the East district due to push factor and 51.33% of in-migrants were also migrated to the South district by the force of push factor. Therefore, it is revealed from the study that the in-migration process is mainly due to the reverse circumstances in the native land of in-migrants. The principal specific reasons for the push factor are large family size, small landholding and inadequate job facilities in their native land which occupied 10.57%, 11.83% and 10.28% for East district and 11.09%, 12.12% and 10.74% for South district,

respectively. On the other hand, the main pull factor of migration to the study area is higher income opportunities. About 13.48% and 14.43% of in-migrants in East and South districts, respectively were attracted by the higher income opportunities in the area. So, the push factor is more responsible for migration rather than the pull factor in the study area. Patterns of in-migration showed that both inter-state and international migration have occurred in the study area. The maximum number of in-migrants infiltrated to the study area from the neighbouring states such as West Bengal and Bihar. According to the 2011 census, 43.10% and 43.01% of persons were in-migrated to the East and South districts from West Bengal and 19.44% and 14.83% of people were in-migrated to the East and South districts, respectively. It is also found that 21.11% and 24.43% population were in-migrated to the East and South districts from the outside of India, specifically from Nepal and Bhutan. So, it is revealed from the study that the patterns of in-migration in the study area mainly depend on short length migration in case of both inter-state and international migration.

The fourth chapter of the study entitled —*Structure and Composition of Migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim*” is an attempt to measure the structure and composition of the migrant population in the study area. This chapter deals with the rate of migration, structure and composition of in-migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim. The study revealed that the rate of in-migration has been declining since the census of 1991. The East district has experienced a declined rate of migration from 27.73 in 2001 to 22.13 in 2011 and the South districts also has experienced a rapid decline from 16.63 in 2001 to 5.14 in 2011. In both the districts, the rate of migration is much higher in rural areas than the urban areas.

In structure and composition of in-migrants, it is found that the sex ratio among the migrants in East district (1096 females/1000 males) and South district (1472 females/1000 males) are much higher than state and national level average, which means that females are more migrated than male. The main reason is not only marriage, but they also worked as the cultivators and agricultural labourers in the study area. The working-age group (20 - 34 years) is dominated in the study area; it indicates that the main reason for migration is economic facilitation. Marital composition of in-migrants revealed that married persons are more in-migrated to the study area than unmarried persons, where married females are more migratory than male married persons. The occupational structure of in-migrants revealed that East district has the maximum

proportion of other workers (67.72 % in 1991 and 64.66% in 2001) among the in-migrants followed by cultivators (23.49% in 1991 and 23.54% in 2001); on the other hand, South district has maximum proportion of cultivators (54.9% in 1991 and 51.58% in 2001) followed by others workers (37.66% in 1991 and 40.78% in 2001). It indicates that the in-migrants in the study area mainly depend on cultivations and other service activities.

The fifth chapter, entitled —*Sociœconomic conditions of migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim*” deals with the social and economic status of in-migrants. The study therefore, focusses on their demographic profile, economic profile and household status of the in-migrants based on the data collected from the household survey. This chapter focuses on the fourth objective to evaluate the socio-economic conditions of the migrant people in the study area.

According to the household survey, most of the respondents belong to the demographic dividend age group (15-59 years) in East district (95.79%) and South district (99.33%) of Sikkim. It implies that in-migrants are an active population and migrated mainly for their economic activities. The sex ratio among the sampled respondents is very low. The proportion of male and female is 84.74% and 15.26% in the East district and 85.33% and 14.67% in the South district. In East district, Hinduism (67.89%) is dominating religion among in-migrants and, whereas in South district, Muslim (52%) are a majority. In caste composition, 48.95% and 19.47% belong to general and OBC-A categories respectively in East district and 38% and 35.33% migrants are general and OBC-A categories respectively in South district. Bengali and Bhojpuri are the principal mother tongues spoken by the respondents. In East district Bhojpuri occupied the position of prime mother tongue among respondents (45.79%) followed by Bengali (27.37%), whereas in South district Bengali was spoken by 58.67 % of respondents and Bhojpuri was spoken by 21.33% of respondents. Among the respondents, 65.26 % are married in the East district, but in the South district 57.33 % respondents are unmarried. In the East district, 52.11% and 30% respondents were from the states of West Bengal and Bihar respectively, whereas, in the South district, 70.67% migrants came from West Bengal and 18.67% from Bihar. In the East district, 83.68 % and 16.32 % respondents are living in nuclear and joint families respectively. But, in the South district, it is 85.33 % and 14.67 %. Most of the respondents either have a small family size or they live alone in the study area due to costly and toiled life in this

mountainous region. Only 15.79% and 18% of respondent migrants are illiterate in East and South districts, respectively. At the same time, 64.74 % and 68.67% migrants have high school education only in East and South districts, respectively. Hence, there is a lack of skilled workers in different sectors of the economy.

The occupational structure of sample migrants revealed that principal occupations are daily work (25.79%) and business (16.84%). Respondents in East district and in South district daily work, masons and constructional work (62.33%) are the major occupations. Most of the respondents are self-employed (73.16% in East district and 74% in South district) and others mainly work in the private sectors (24.41% in East district and 24% in South district). Average monthly income of the respondent migrants is higher in the East district than the South district but the average expenditure is higher in the South district. The mean annual remittance sent by migrants is also higher in the South district. However, average annual savings of respondents is slightly higher in the East district (₹ 19147) than the South district (₹ 18923). About 24% and 30% respondents of East and South districts have borrowed loans. The average loan borrowed by the respondents is considerably higher in the South district (₹ 166822) than the East district (₹ 76041.67). In the East district, 58.95 % and 41.05% respondents have been working in urban and rural areas respectively, whereas, in the South district, it is 60 % for urban and 40 % for rural. Average working time of respondents is 6.29 days per week and 9.89 hours per day in the East district; however, in the South district, it is 6.51 days per week and 9.07 hours per day.

So, there is a wide variety of different aspects of the economy of respondents in East and South districts. Average monthly expenditure of respondents in the South district is more than their average monthly income, which accelerates the amount of loan and suppresses their amount for savings and remittance. It indicates the better economic stability of respondents in the East district than the South district. So, the economic scenario of respondents in the South district revealed that migrant workers of the district are deprived and there is no significant relationship between work value and their earnings.

Household status of respondents showed 69.47% and 23.68% respondents in East district lived in rented houses and workplaces respectively and in South district, it is 70% and 27.33%. About 47.16% and 33.16% respondents in the East district and 58.67 % and 35.67 % respondents in the South district lived in a pucca and semi pucca

house respectively. Electricity facilities are availed by most of the respondents of East (99.47%) and South districts (99.33%). But they are desiderated in the drinking water and sanitation facilities. About 63.16% respondents in East district and 68.67% respondents in South district are yet to get fresh drinking water for their livelihood. Although sanitation facilities in houses of respondents are quite better compared to drinking water facilities in East district (87.89%) and South district (91.33%), the same are not appreciable. Facilities regarding solid waste management, garbage and sewerage are very poor in the localities of respondents. Respondents mainly depend on mobile for their communication and entertainment. Most of the respondents in East (95.79%) and South districts (95.33%) have mobile for their communication and entertainment. The household status also revealed that most of the respondents do not have a healthier work environment which would affect their social life.

A self-developed Socio-Economic Index (SEI) has been used to study the socio-economic status of respondent migrants of the study area. SEI of the respondents is categorized into three-level, high, medium and low socio-economic status. About 37.37% respondents are categorized as having low-level socio-economic status, about 46.84% of respondents belong to the medium and only 15.79% of respondents are having high-level socioeconomic status in the East district. On the other hand, in the South district only 5.26% respondents are found to enjoy high-level socio-economic status, and 38.42% and 35.26% are belonging to medium and low socioeconomic status, respectively. Maximum numbers of migrants in both the districts are belonging to socio-economic conditions ranging from medium to low level for their livelihood. So, it is revealed that the socio-economic status of the migrants of the East and South districts of Sikkim is in an unprivileged situation.

The sixth chapter entitled *‘Satisfaction level of migrants’* especially focuses on the perception of the migrant labours about their satisfaction level in the East and South districts of Sikkim that is the area under study. The study focuses on the determinants of life satisfaction, for example, physical and mental health condition; job satisfaction; savings and remittance pattern; sleeping pattern; happiness, blueness, nervousness, calmness and cheerlessness level of migrants. The perception of migrants about their satisfaction level in the study area revealed interesting facts regarding job (45.79% of East and 44.00% of South districts), remittance (35.26% of East and 35.33% of South districts), physical and mental health (48.95% of East and 42.00% of South districts)

and sleeping pattern (41.05% of East) which are found satisfactory for the in-migrants in the study area, however in South district, 40.67 % in-migrants have opined their neutral position regarding sleeping satisfaction. In-migrants in the study area are dissatisfied about their amount of savings (37.57% of East district and 40.67% of South district). In-migrants of the study area opined that most of the time they are happy (42.63% of East district and 35.33% of South district) and calm (45.26% of East district and 47.33% of South district); little of the time they are blue (60.00% of East district and 58.00% of South district) and cheerless (53.68% of East district and 51.33 of South district) and none of the time they have nervousness (50.00% of East district and 54.67% of South district). Perception about their adaptation level in the study area revealed that they are willing to adapt to learning a new language (83.73% of East district and 84.00% of South district) and obeying new laws (76.84% of East district and 66.00% of South district) and they are unwilling to getting accustomed to local food (59.47% of East district and 74.67% of South district); changing religion (92.2% of East district and 100% of South district); giving up native identity in the area of origin (88.21% of East district and 99.33% of South district) and marrying in Sikkim (86.77% of East district and 95.33% of South district). So, from the above study, it is found that most of the respondents in East and South districts of Sikkim were devastatingly positive about their level of satisfaction. Above all, this study indicates that in-migrants in both districts have faced certain disadvantages, and that is why a number of respondents make a negative statement (dissatisfied feelings) about their perception of the level of satisfaction. The negative perception of in-migrants specify that they have to face their impoverishment and underdevelopment in their native area and have to confront difficulties too. Though, most of the in-migrants are pleased with their different levels of satisfaction it means they have to live in a healthier socio-economic condition, but, most of them have denied adapting to the novel aspects in the migration field. It indicates that in-migrants of the study area have acclimatized themselves by their essentiality but not by their bosom.

7.2.2 Major findings

The major findings of the study based on hypotheses are as follow

- In the context of the hypothesis (Ho)-IA, *There is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim* that is presented in the chapter- V (details in section 5.11). The

study reveals that observed t value (5.581) is greater than critical t value (1.966) and since its p-value (<0.001) at two-tailed test is less than alpha ($\alpha = 0.05$), the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim.

- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-IB that is described in chapter -V (details in section 5.11). Which shows that observed t value (1.621) is less than critical value (1.968) and since P-value (0.106) at Two-tailed test is greater than alpha value ($\alpha = 0.05$), the null hypothesis IB *There is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim* is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim.
- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-IIA presented in chapter-V *The socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the East district of Sikkim* shows that obtained F value (11.417) is greater than the tabulated value (4.11) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the Null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. Hence, it is concluded that socio-economic status of in-migrants is dependent on demographic characteristics in the East district of Sikkim. The R^2 of 0.73 suggests that 73% of the data fit the regression model; it indicates 73% SEI is dependent on migrants' demographic characteristics.
- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-IIB presented in chapter- V (section 5.11) shows that the calculated F value (8.485) is greater than the tabulated value (4.23) at 0.05 level of significance. So, the Null hypothesis *The socio-economic status 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 socio-economic status of in-migrants is dependent on demographic characteristics of the South district of Sikkim. The R^2 (0.64) and adjusted R^2 (0.57) reveal 64% migrants' socio-economic status in the South district is directly related to demographic factors.

- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-III, *There is no significant relationship in satisfaction levels of in-migrants between East and South districts of Sikkim* presented in chapter- VI (detailed in section 6.5) shows chi-square (χ^2) values of saving pattern, blueness, cheerless and nervousness which are less than the critical value, hence there is a statistically significant relationship at 95% confidence level. But the calculated chi-square (χ^2) of job satisfaction, satisfaction with remittance, physical and mental health, sleeping pattern, happiness and calmness are all less than the critical values denote that the relationship is not statistically significant.
- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-IVA presented in chapter- VI (detailed in section 6.5) 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 satisfaction level of in-migrants 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.
- The context of hypothesis (Ho)-IVB, *The satisfaction level of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the South district of Sikkim* presented in chapter- VI shows that calculated F value (2.910) is less than the tabulated value (4.23) at 95% confidence level. Hence, it can be concluded that the satisfaction level of in-migrants 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 only 38% migrants' satisfaction level is directly dependent on their demographic characteristics.

7.3 Policy implications

The comprehensive and scientific policies and strategies are needed for socio-economic development of migrants of East and South districts of Sikkim. It is based upon a thorough study of the migration rate, Socio-economic index, and perceptions of satisfaction level of in-migrants. Meanwhile, migration rate, socio-economic index and perceptions of in-migrants are likely to be varied from one region to another where proper field investigation is necessary to conduct the research work. From this point of

view, the present study has gone through a thorough analysis of factors and patterns, structure and composition; social and economic status and perceptions of satisfaction level of in-migrants of the study area in order to accomplish some magnificent conclusions by which the study can carry well-thought-out policy implications for the study area under investigation. Therefore, the policy implications or recommendations are made based on the findings of the study that are as follows:

7.3.1 Initiate skill-based education

The study found that the literacy rate among in-migrants is very high, but most of them have school level education. The least number of in-migrants have a professional and technical degree. Therefore, they are working as unskilled labour.

Thus, it is recommended to provide a policy for in-migrant workers with their required necessities. Government has to initiate skill-based education for in-migrants. The policy should ensure to grow the up-skilling ability of in-migrants who have been working in the study area. The government should also initiate organising several training programmes and certification courses to augment the supply of skilled labours.

7.3.2 Improvement of working conditions

a) The study found that working conditions of in-migrants are not healthier. They are working for more than 9 hours per day and more than 6 days in a week without any overtime benefits, which violate the norms of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and Industrial policy of India.

On the basis of this issue, it is recommended that the Government takes some initiative to establish a Migrant Labour corporation with adequate statutory power to oversee the problems of these in-migrant workers and ensure that they have to get extra overtime wages beyond their working time after 8 hours per day or 6 days in a week.

b) The study also revealed that most of the in-migrant workers lived in rented houses with high rent and also it is revealed that their workplaces have an unhygienic environment. This expresses their poor working conditions which make them suffer from economic recession and resulting mental depression.

It is suggested that in-migrant workers should be brought under different housing schemes sponsored by the central or state Government. If in-migrants avail

proper housing facilities, they can bring down their families that can reduce their mental depression and will lead to good working conditions.

7.3.3 Ensure proper insurance scheme

The study revealed that in-migrant workers do not have any insurance policy, though many of them are working in high-risk sectors such as mining or industries. They have faced many life risks situations.

It is recommended that the Government should ensure that they are under the insurance policy or are brought under the Group Insurance Scheme or the National Insurance Scheme launched by the Central Government during 2018-19. This is aimed to give protection for the in-migrant workers. It is also recommended that on an urgency basis, the State Government and Local authorities should bring in-migrants and their families under these social protective schemes.

7.3.4 Conduct awareness programme

In-migrant workers who are engaged in the industrial sectors are not conscious about the Government schemes or are unable to take advantage of them. In-migrant workers who are working in unorganized sectors are always deprived by the concerned authorities and they have faced unruly behaviour of their masters for their survival.

It is recommended that the Government and labour department should launch a common toll-free helpline number for the in-migrant labourers who are engaged in unorganised sectors. It is also recommended that the Government should establish an information and resource centre to accelerate the awareness programme meant for the in-migrant workers.

7.3.5 Develop an extensive database

There is no database recorded about the in-migrants in the states. As a result, due to lack of documentation and legal identity proof, in-migrants are eliminated to ingress the existing policies to legal rights, public services and social security programmes and Government also is in an obscure position to be aware about in-migrants. These in-migrants are not recorded in both the areas of origin and destinations.

It is recommended regarding the above issues; the Government should conduct a state-level survey on migration to develop an extensive database on in-migrants. Government should devise the process of registration of in-migrants and introduce the proof of identity of in-migrants. It is also suggested that the Government should be

subjected to the social audit for in-migrants to access a comprehensive database about in-migration.

7.3.6 Eradicate wage disparities

It is observed from the study that in-migrant workers are facing disparities regarding their wages. These disparities are found between rural and urban areas; in between male and female in-migrants and also among the native and in-migrant workers. It is observed, female in-migrant workers who are working in agriculture and allied sectors in rural areas are paid very low wages as compared to male in-migrants. For this reason, female in-migrants are found high in rural areas and in the agricultural sector. This scenario is also found in urban areas and in between native and in-migrants.

It is recommended that to eradicate these wage disparities in a different segment of society, the Government should pass an inclusive law and implement it immediately. The government should construct a vigilance committee to ensure the social and economic rights of in-migrants. It is also suggested to establish an institutional set up for in-migrants for a balanced society.

7.3.7 Providing standardized quality of life

a) The study found that all the in-migrants haven't availed adequate fresh drinking water but, it is the basic needs for livelihood. Without having fresh drinking water, they suffer from several diseases which directly affect their physical and mental health.

It is suggested that the Government takes initiative to provide fresh drinking water to all of them by establishing the drinking water project extensively. This is required not only for the stability of physical and mental health but also for the economic affluence of the in-migrants by the reduction of their medical expenditure.

b) It is found from the study that most of the in-migrants are not familiar with local languages, which create several communication problems in their workplace as well as for their daily life.

It is recommended that the Government or other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) set up the special schools for in-migrants and their children to learn the local languages. This will obviously curtail the communication gap between native and in-migrant populations.

- c) It is found from the study that all of the in-migrants haven't benefited from the proper sanitation facilities. This affects directly on their health and social prestige. which have also disbanded the mission adopted by the Central Government.

It is recommended that the state government should provide the sanitation facilities to all in-migrants by implementing the *“Swachha Bharat Abhijan”* simultaneously with the citizen of the state. This eradicates social discrepancies and helps preserving social security of in-migrants.

- d) The research found that in-migrants haven't benefited from the proper solid waste, garbage and sewerage facilities in their residential society. This provides an unhygienic environment to them which queried their mental ability and also working mentality.

It is suggested that the Government and other local authorities should provide them with basic facilities to ensure their civic stability in which in-migrants perform their social duties and responsibilities unhesitatingly.

- e) It is found from the research that in-migrants are suffering from non-adaptation to local food habits. Unavailability of familiar food habits directly effects on their health and nutritional values as well as on their work capacity.

It is suggested that local authorities should introduce them with familiar food habits for their livelihood by organising community kitchens in their localities or workplace.

In addition, with these above recommendations, the Government should establish a Migrant Welfare Board for the overall development of in-migrants with the steps taken towards the food security, financial support as well abolishing the anti-migrant attitude for susceptible groups among in-migrants.

7.3.8 Providing banking facilities

It is found from the study that a certain number of the in-migrants do not have any bank account due to unavailability of documents in the migration field. This revealed that they are unable to save their earnings and also are faced with problems regarding remittance to their families in the homeland. This is also found from the study that some of the in-migrants have taken loans from different private organizations or from some individuals with a high rate of interest, which accelerate them into indebtedness.

It is recommended that the Government should take initiative with the collaboration of banking authorities to provide the banking facilities with the minimum documentation process and balance. Although the Government has taken several steps to waive the loans of those who belong to vulnerable groups, simultaneously banks should take some steps to make necessary arrangement of loans by simplifying and quickening the process wherein to stop economic exploitation of under privileged groups among in-migrants.

7.3.9 Ensure basic facilities

A comprehensive study of the existence of in-migrants brings a lot of amazing information from the study area. Many of the in-migrants who have settled for many years in the study area are not recognised as citizens or inhabitants due to the Citizenship Act. of Sikkim. Respondents opined during the field survey that this law obstructs the accessibility of several facilities to the in-migrants such as availing the ration facilities, banking facilities housing facilities and other schemes provided by the Central and State Governments. Land laws of the state also have counteraction to purchase of land to establish the business or residential setup. This uncertainty has demoralised in-migrants to live and they argued that they would return back to their native place after the completion of their necessities and all the in-migrants stated that they are never willing to settle down and they never choose to marry someone in the migration field.

It is recommended with the above findings from the research that the Government should take this issue for consideration and should take some steps in order that in-migrants will get ration facilities, banking facilities and other opportunities to survive in the migration field and will improve their quality of life socially and economically. If the Government takes measures about this, it will boost the economic affluence of the state because a part of the economy of the state mainly depended on in-migrants of the area. It is also stated by the respondents that due to these obstructions in the study area migration rate is gradually decreasing during the last two decades. Though, it is found from the study that most of the in-migrants have come from the adjoining states of West Bengal and Bihar, which have very high density of population and where per capita of job opportunities was very low. But, during recent decades several schemes adopted by the Central and State Government of West Bengal and Bihar especially _The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.,

2005' (MGNREGA) minimize the insufficiency of job in originating place and the negative aspects in the migration field effects on migration rate. Therefore, it is very necessary to take some measures to ensure the basic facilities to in-migrants for their reconfirm in the study area.

7.4 Scope for further research

The present study focuses on structure and socio-economic conditions along with the perception of the satisfaction level of migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim. This study also finds out other aspects of migration which may need to be explored for understanding the complex nature of migration processes. Following aspects can be emphasized for further research-

- i) The present study has been limited to East and South districts of Sikkim if another research would be conducted in other two districts of the state namely West and North districts the result may vary, because the perceptions and necessity of migrants may have differed from area to area.
- ii) The present study has been conducted only in structure and socio-economic conditions of in-migrants in the study area. A study may also be conducted on other aspects of migration like environmental, political impact etc.
- iii) A study may also be conducted on the spatial distribution of migrants in the study area.
- iv) The present study examines only on factors, patterns, structure and composition, socio-economic conditions and perceptions on level of satisfaction of migrants in the study area, but the consequences of in-migration in the study area are left out in this study. So, imminent researchers may study the consequences of in-migration and its effect on social and economic changes in the study area.

The scope of further study will have a greater impact if it is conducted over the different parts of the country. India has several diversities ethnically and economically. The level of education, the mixture of manifold values and beliefs and the financial disparity lead to different perceptions among the migrants.

7.5 Conclusions

It would be concluded that there is a wide disparity regarding socio-economic conditions among migrants in the area. Different variables of socio-economic conditions show that migrants of the study area are considered as a weaker section of

the society. The analysis of Socio-Economic index also shows that marked variations exist among the migrants in the study area. So, to reduce the socio-economic disparities and to establish an egalitarian society as a whole a holistic approach is required to fulfil the developmental gap among the migrants of the East and South districts of Sikkim. There are some variations in socio-economic conditions of the migrants, but it should have to be alleviated for the vindication of an equilibrium society in the study area. Without proper development in the area, some social problems will appear in the near future. So, developmental planning is required by the respective Government and other non-governmental organisations for especially weaker sections among the in-migrants in terms of socio-economic aspects in the study area. Equality between native population and migrants' population has to be erected for a sacred society in the study area.