

CHAPTER III

**FACTORS AND PATTERNS OF
MIGRATION IN EAST AND
SOUTH DISTRICTS OF SIKKIM**

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3.1 Introduction

The main purpose of the foregoing chapter is to describe the factors and pattern of in-migration in the East and south districts of Sikkim. The detailed study on both temporal and spatial variation in the trends of migration to East and South districts of Sikkim has brought us the difference between pull and push factors which have played their role for such a situation to exist. So, the push and pull factors which are responsible for temporal and spatial differences in migration patterns of the study area are being accounted for and analysed in this chapter. The prime objective of this chapter is to analyse the factors and patterns of the migrant population after 1975 in East and South districts of the state.

3.2 Database and Methodology

Primary and secondary data have been used to conduct this study. D-series migration tables of East and South districts of Sikkim have been used and collected from the website of Census of India, 1991 to 2011. On the other hand, primary data were collected from 340 migrants' respondents of East and South districts of Sikkim. About 190 samples were collected from the East district and 150 samples were collected from the South district. From the East district, there are 3 urban areas namely; Gangtok, Singtham and Rongpo have been chosen, whereas, from the South district, there are 2 urban areas namely, Namchi and Jorethang have been chosen for the collection sample data of migrants. Rather than these urban areas, 2 rural areas from each district have been chosen, which are Pakyong and Rongli from East district and Ravangla and Sumbuk from South district. The sample respondents among the migrants of the study area have been marked out with Stratified random without replacement along with Non-proportional in numbers, which is based on migrants' workplace i.e., urban and Rural. The last unit of the sample design has been considered a computer-based random table.

There are some methodologies that have been used to find out the factors and patterns of in-migration in the East and South districts of Sikkim. The factors and patterns of the in-migrants in the study area has been analysed by the East and South

districts separately. Main factors of in-migration in the districts have been found out with the index of factors of migration (both push and pull factors) in the districts (Sridhar et al., 2013). The patterns of in-migration in the East and South districts of Sikkim have been found out by the district-wise in-migration data adopted from the census reports of India and represents in census-wise percentage. The percentage of in-migrants in the study area has been calculated with the following equation (3.1) (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2004):

$$P_i = \frac{\text{Number of in-migrants according to their source of origin in particular census}}{\text{Total number of in-migrants in the district in a particular census}} \times 100 \dots 3.1$$

Where, P_i = *Percentage of in – migrants according to their source of origin in a district in a particular census*

The data have been analysed statistically with the help of SPSS software version 26.0. Maps in this chapter have been prepared using ArcGIS software version 10.3. Some cartographic techniques have been used to represent the analysed data such as pie diagram, bar diagram by MS excel 2019.

3.3 Concept and nature of Migration

From the ancient time of human civilization human beings moved from one place to another for the searching for food and shelter. This process of human society is well known as the process of migration (Fisher, 2014). In the present-day civilization human migration is the global phenomenon under globalization (Atak, 2018). The process of industrialization leads to the process of migration of workforce from rural to urban areas to seeking job opportunities and speed up the process of urbanization (Young, 1987). It is believed that migration may be age and sex-selective, migrants belonging to working-age group largely moved out due to economic activities (Chandna, 2006) and male migrants are more migrated than the numbers of female migrants (Raj, 2003). Migration is one of the main elements of population growth of an area along with fertility and mortality. The process of migration affects the structure and composition of population and also affects the socio-economic characteristics of the people at the origin and destination areas (Singh, 1998).

Analysis of migration plays a significant role to understand the economic development and process of industrialization (Koser, 2016). Wars also affect the process of migration locally and globally. There are several factors that are responsible for the migration of human beings, but migrants have not registered both the places of origin and destination in case of internal migration (Datta, 2003). Only international

migrants are registered in both the countries of origin and destination. The process of migration denotes the change of residence of people that has taken place on either permanent or temporary basis (Premi, 1990).

The factors of migration are mainly categorized into two categories, which are pull factors and push factors. Pull factors are those, which are responsible for the in-migration to the area of destination and push factors are those, which forced to people for out-migration from the area of origin (Schoorl, 2000). It is not common that either pull or push factors are responsible for the migration population of a region, both push and pull factors are operating concurrently in the same region (Maurya, 2014).

3.4 Migration history of Sikkim

The Lepchas are of Mongoloid origin living in the Himalayas on the southern and eastern slopes of Mt. Kanchenjunga (Subba, 2010). Lepchas, who call themselves “Rong” are known as aboriginals of Sikkim. The Lepchas communicate Tibeto-Burman language, based totally on which some anthropologists suggest they emigrated at once from Tibet to the north or eastern Mongolia (Gurung, 2011). However, Lepchas firmly believed that they did not migrate to the contemporary area from anywhere and are indigenous to the vicinity. They do not have any way of life of migration, and subsequently they conclude that they may be aboriginal to the place (Chakraborty, 2012).

The Bhutias are a community of people of Tibetan ancestry (Bhattacharyya, 1984). The Bhutias were starting their migration to Sikkim from Tibet around the 15th and 16th centuries as ‘_Lhpo’ or ‘_Lhopas’ which means ‘_The Greater Sikkim’ (Gurung, 2011). The Bhutia inhabitants, who migrated to Sikkim, have played an important role in establishing the kingdom of Sikkim. The majority of Bhutias include traders, peasant and Buddhist monks and upper class of society who helped in the formation of Sikkimese Kingdom (Joshi, 2004). The Lepchas people have the behaviour of inhibited and calm who avoid violence in any form (Bhattacharyya, 1984). Tibetan Bhutias were fascinated to Sikkim by the huge vacant land, green valleys, rich vegetal cover; plenty of water supplies and pleasant climatic conditions in comparison to cold climate, their stripped and uninviting mountain plateau. South district of Sikkim has an opportunity to cultivate rice in its favourable valley (Joshi, 2004). Tibetan who migrated into Sikkim has assimilated with the indigenous population of Lepchas in the later period of time (Plaisier, 2007).

As a result of Tibetan in-migration in the early 17th century to avoid conflict, the Rongs were relocated. Meanwhile, fights and quarrels between the followers of the "yellow hat" and "red hat" in Tibet were forced to take shelter in Sikkim, where they gained the status of nobility (Gurung, 2011). These Tibetan immigrants who were followers of the 'red hat' community in Tibet are now trying to convert this —worshippers of nature" in Sikkim to Buddhism. They were somewhat successful, although the Lepcha tried to isolate them as much as possible (Basnet, 1974). A bureaucratic empire was commenced by the refugee Bhutias with the help of local chiefs, and in 1642 Phuntsok Namgyal was established as the permanent king of the Namgyal dynasty (Kazi, 2020).

Nepalis make up over 70% of the total population of Sikkim. They started settling in Sikkim from the last two decades of the 19th century (Sidhu, 2018). Nepalese migrated from Nepal in large numbers to the country in the mid-19th century and soon the majority of the Lepcha and Bhutia became influential communities (Bhanja, 1993). Nepalese populations were encouraged by the British to settle down their shelter in Sikkim (Subba, 2008).

As Darjeeling was secured by the British in 1817, hardy Nepalis labourers were encouraged to settle to clear forests and develop it into an urban centre for the European (Bhanja, 1993). The necessity of labours for the construction of roads and cultivating the agricultural land had led the Nepalese for in-migration to Sikkim by the favour of British Empire (Bhanja, 1993). Nepalis also entered Sikkim as monopolists of the copper mines and mining industry. The more enterprising among them obtained land lease the Sikkimese Kazis. By the close of the 19th century, a section of the Newer emerged as the Nepali counterpart of the Kazis in Sikkim (Gurung, 2011).

The ethnic composition of Sikkim tainted hurriedly as the number of Nepalis increased (Chhetri, 2017). By 1971, Nepalese immigrants had grown upto 51% of the total population of Sikkim, Whereas, Lepcha and Bhutia occupied only 19% and 16% of the total populations of Sikkim respectively (Basnet, 1974). Nepali immigrants settled west and south of Sikkim and occupied the land of Bhutia and Lepcha. In the second half of the 19th century, Sikkim courts began to lose their authority and Nepali in-migration was permitted in most cases (Bhasin, 2002).

Later on, new Nepali immigrants were invited and brought in as an agricultural labour force and sharecropper (Pradhan, 2015). They gave the landscape an

indomitable beauty and an intelligent agricultural system which they started terrace cultivation to make the land of Sikkim very suitable (Subba, 2008). More than three-quarters of Sikkim's population is now of Nepali descent, who were entirely in-migrants.

3.4.1 Internal, National and International Migration of Sikkim:

The percentage distributions of streams of inter censal migration in the Himalayan state. Intra-district migration contributes the largest proportion of total migrants in 42% in the state of Sikkim (Census of India, 2011). Regarding international migration, it is noted that the proportion of international migrants in Sikkim is quite high. There is a huge gap between the percentages of international migrants amongst the states, with the percentage ranging from 0.6% in Jammu and Kashmir to about 10% in Sikkim (Census of India, 2011).

The sex ratio has been measured by the number of female migrants per 1000 male migrants (Chandna, 2006). As in other studies of migration in India female migrants dominate over male migrants in the short distance migration (Zachariah, 1964). But sex ratio of migrants in the state of Sikkim depicts a different picture. It is observed that the sex differential by streams of migration is quite low in Sikkim as compared to the other states (Census of India, 2011). Among the inter-district migrants, sex ratio is favourable to female migrants only in Sikkim (105 female per 1000 male migrants). It is amusing to observe that the sex ratio among the international migrants in the inter-censal period for the state of Sikkim (80 female per 1000 male migrants) is very high as compared to other states (Census of India, 2011). This suggests that the state of Sikkim offers better opportunities for female migrants than the other states.

The percentage distributions of reasons for inter censal migration in the Sikkim by sex experienced that the male migrants are migrated mainly for the employment, whereas females are migrated mainly due to marriage. Around 33% in Sikkim have migrated for work (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/>). It is interesting to note here that the Sikkim is in-migrating states. States having a higher percentage of work-related migrants have a correspondingly higher percentage of male and female migrating for work or business.

About 60% of the population is recorded as main workers in Sikkim (Census of India, 2011). It is observed that a significantly higher percentage of non-migrants are recorded as main workers as compared to migrants in all the states except the state of

Sikkim. The percentage of seeking work shows that a higher percentage of the non-migrant population sought work as compared to the migrant population in all these states. Among the migrants, a higher percentage of recent migrants sought work in comparison to the total migrants.

A quick glance indicates that sex differential is quite large in workforce participation at the national level as well as in the Himalayan state. There is a clear dominance of males in the main workers' category. It is observed that the sex ratio is 54 females per 1000 males in Sikkim (Census of India, 2011). But it is quite the opposite when marginal workers and non-workers categories are taken into consideration. In these categories, female outnumbers the male to a very large extent. This indicates that males are more likely to be employed in better and more productive jobs than females. However, among recent migrants, females seeking work outnumber male migrants in the states. This seems to suggest that recent female migrants seek work more as compared to females belonging to other categories (Lusome and Bhagat, 2013). There is large difference between the sex ratio of non-working or marginal-workers and female seeking work suggesting that a large proportion of non-working females are still not seeking work. The state of Sikkim with higher workforce participation has larger representation of female main workers as compared to the other states. The percentage of main workers increases along with the increases in the sex ratio suggesting that the inclusion of female population in workforce increased the share of the total percentage of main workers (Chakraborty and Chakma, 2016).

3.5 Factors of in-migrants in the study area

The primary push factors that have been considered are low wages in the place of origin, loan burden in the family, large household size, small size agricultural land holding, inadequate job in the place of origin, poor public service in source region, inspired or pushed by the family, occurrences of natural disaster, active religious persecution and political intolerance in the place of origin of migrants. The selected pull factors are main attractions of destination region such as income opportunity including better job, business and higher income, standard of living in the destination region of East and South district of Sikkim, marriage and education opportunity in South or East district, chain migration network to help find a job in the destination region, move with household, attractive environment of Sikkim, and principle of cultural tolerance. Some of the reasons selected as —Pushfactor” and few of the reasons

selected as —Pullfactor” are inter-related and very difficult to separate from one another.

Hence, those who selected each a —push” and a corresponding —pull” factor are often classified as a group of migrants for whom each the push and pull factors were vital for migration. Therefore, to distinguish the strictly push from the strictly pull factors, researcher tend to outline a variable Y_i , for every individual migrant followed by the formula (Sridhar et al., 2013)

$$Y_i = \frac{\text{Number of Pull reasons for migration chosen}}{\text{Total number of reasons for migration chosen}} \dots\dots\dots 3.2$$

Where the variable Y_i varies from zero to one, with the worth zero indicating that the individual’s reasons for migration are —only push” in nature, and with the worth one relating —only pull” factors (Sridhar et al., 2013). Following this formula, the present researcher tends to classify the factor of migration into 5 groups (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Index of factors of migration after Sridhar et al, 2012

SI No.	Y_i	Factors
1	0	Only push
2	0 to < 0.5	Mainly push
3	0.5	Both push and pull
4	0.5 to 1	Mainly pull
5	1	Only pull

3.5.1 Factors of in-migration in the East district of Sikkim

After analysing the index of factors of Table 3.2, it is revealed that the in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim have different factors for migration. According to the index of factors a large number of migrants are pushed out from their last residence from the different parts of the country. Among the migrants’ 52.63% are migrated to the district by the force of push factors, which includes low wages, loan, large size of household, small holding of land, inadequate job, poor public service, family sentiments or necessity, natural disasters, active religious persecution and political intolerance in their last place of residence. According to the index of factors there are two categories for the push factors which are only push factors are responsible for the migration and mainly push factors are responsible for the migration. In the East district of Sikkim only 2.63% in-migration pushed out by the only push factors, whereas, 50.00% of the in-migration pushed out by the mainly push factors. On the other hand, a part of the

migrants gets pulled which is 35.06% of the total in-migrants. Pull factors include better job, Business opportunity, higher income advantages, betterment of standard of living, marriage, education facilities, impact of chain migration, forceful movement with the family, attractive environment in the migration field and principle of cultural tolerance. There are pull factors also categories into two categories, which are only pull factors and mainly pull factors. Mainly pull factors are responsible for 24.21% of in-migration to the district, whereas, only 11.05% in-migrants get pulled by only pull factors to the district. Among the total in-migrants 12.11% are influenced equally by the different reasons for both push and pull factors (Figure 3.1 and 3.4). Upper bound on frequencies range between 57.11 for mainly push factors to 4.91 for only push factors at 95% confidence interval. Whereas, lower bound on frequencies ranges between 42.89 for mainly push factors to 0.36 for only push factors at 95% confidence interval (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Proportions of factors of migration in the East district of Sikkim

Categories	No of respondents	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Only Push	5	2.63	0.36	4.91
Mainly Push	95	50.00	42.89	57.11
Both Pull & Push	23	12.11	7.47	16.74
Mainly Pull	46	24.21	18.12	30.30
Only Pull	21	11.05	6.59	15.51

Source: Household survey, 2018

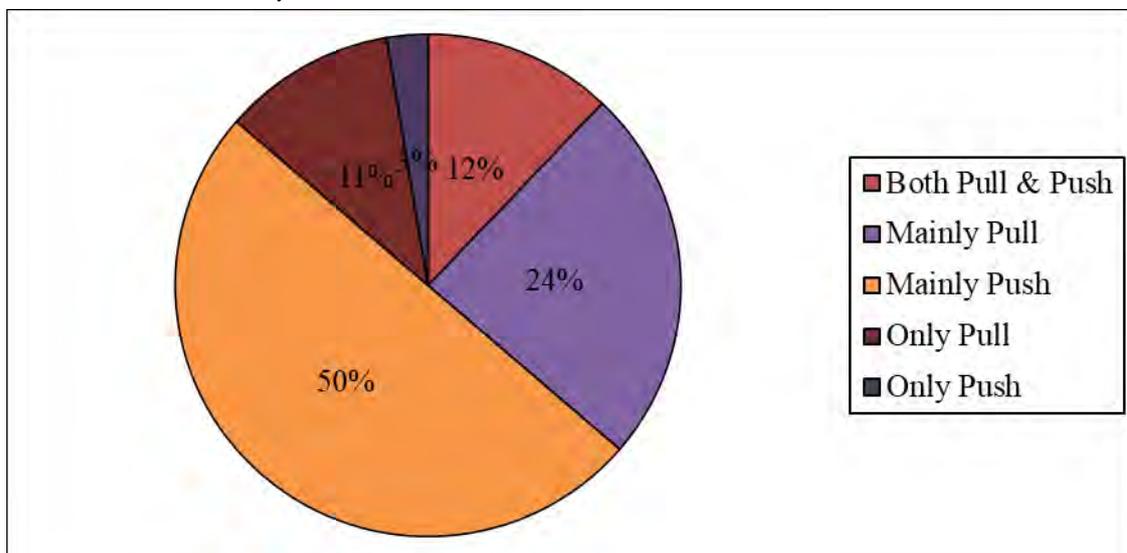


Figure 3.1 Factors responsible for migration in the East district of Sikkim

3.5.2 Specific reasons for in-migration in the East District of Sikkim

In the East district of Sikkim there are some specific reasons for in-migration. It is found from Table 3.3 that there are some specific individuals who are considered in-migrants due to push and pull factors of in-migration to the district among all the in-migrants. Specific reason among the pull factors is dominated by the higher income advantages in the district which is 13.48% followed by better job opportunities (7.57%), betterment of standard of living (5.63%), impact of chain migration (4.85%), business opportunities (3.98%), forcefully movement with the family (3.20%), attractive environment in the migration field (2.62%), principle of cultural tolerance (2.04%), marriage (0.48%) and lastly for the education facilities at 0.29% (Figure 3.2 & 3.3).

Table 3.3 Specific reasons of In-migration in the East District of Sikkim

Pull factors	% of Respondents	Push factor	% of Respondents
Better job	7.57	Low wages	6.69
Business	3.98	Loan	1.65
Higher Income	13.48	Large household	10.57
Standard of Living	5.63	Small holding	11.83
Marriage	0.48	Inadequate job	10.28
Education	0.29	Poor Public Service	1.75
Chain Migration	4.85	Family	9.99
Move with household	3.20	Natural Disaster	0.68
Attractive Environment	2.62	Active Religious persecution	0.39
Principle Cultural Tolerance	2.04	Political intolerance	2.04
Total Pull	44.13	Total Push	55.87

On the other hand, there are some specific reasons for push factors of in-migration in case individuals and these dominate push factors in the process of in-migration in the study area. Specific individual reasons among the push factors are dominated by the smallholding of land in the place of last residence, which is 11.83%. Second largest push factor for moving out is large size of household which pushed out the individuals from the last place of residence which is 10.57% followed by inadequate job opportunities in the place of last residence (10.28%), burdens of the family (9.99%), low wages in the place of last residence (6.69%), political intolerance in their last place of residence (2.03%), poor public service (1.75%), burdens of loan

(1.65%), natural disasters in the place of last residence (0.68%) and lastly the active religious persecution (0.39%).

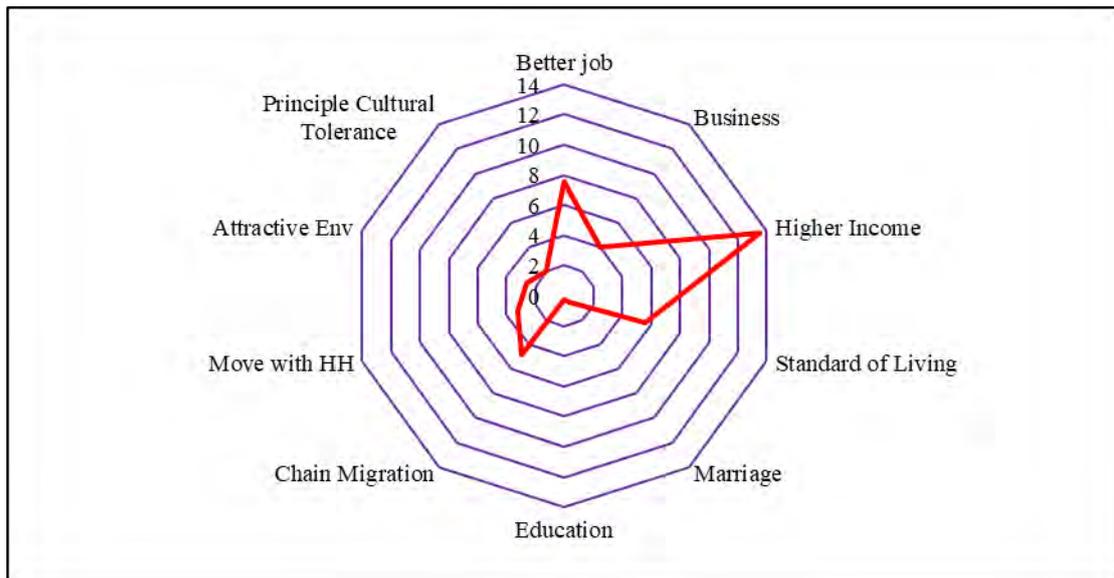


Figure 3.2 Specific reasons of pull factors of migration in the East district of Sikkim

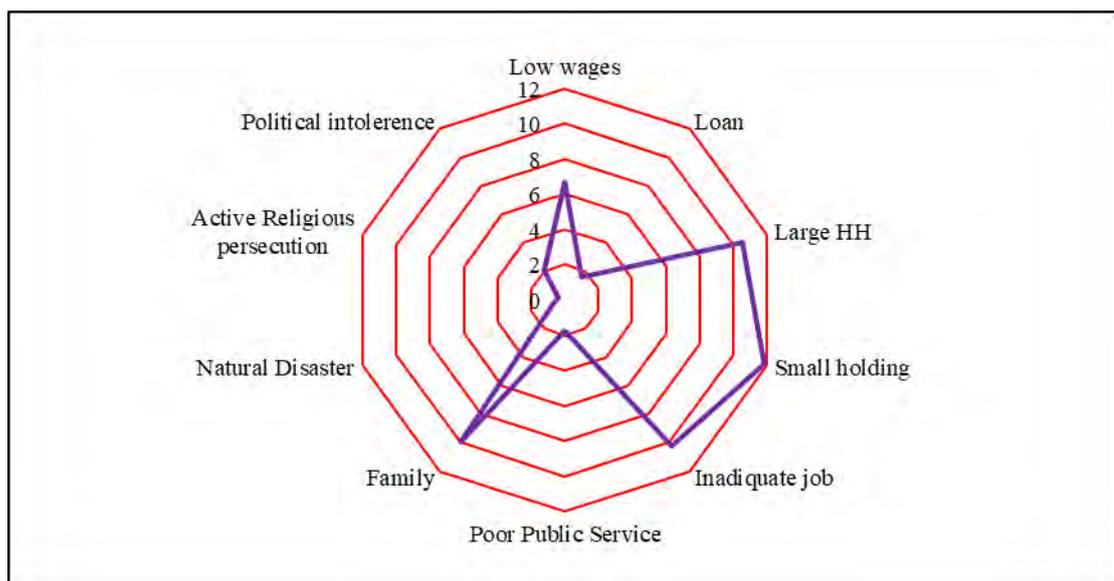


Figure 3.3 Specific reasons of push factors of migration in the East district of Sikkim

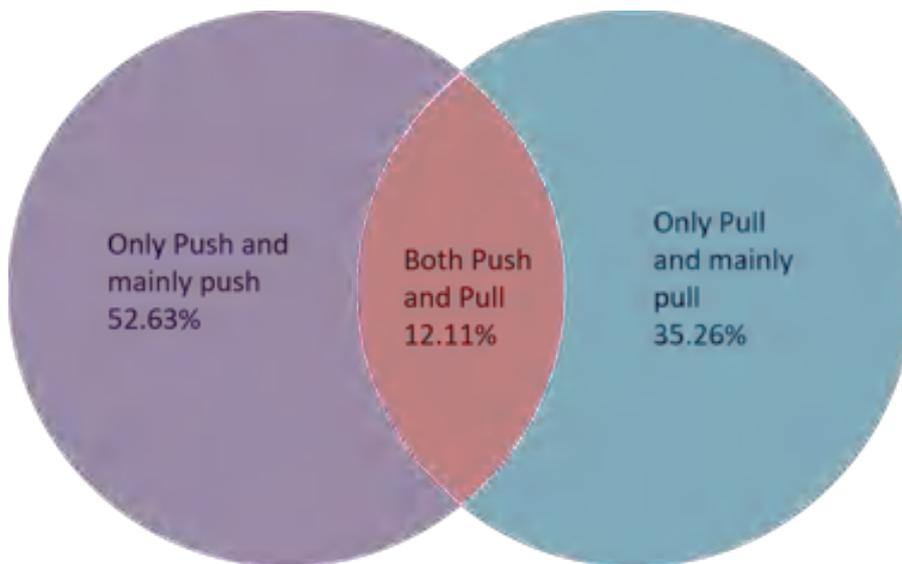


Figure 3.4 Overlap of push and pull factors in the East district of Sikkim

3.5.3 Factors of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim

In the South district of Sikkim, there are several factors, which determine the process of in-migration to the district from the different parts of the country. Index of factors of the in-migration of the district revealed that the maximum numbers of in-migrants in the district are pushed out from their source of origin or their last place of residence. According to the index of factors, there are two types of push factors, which are only push factors and mainly push factors. Whereas, there are also two types of pull factors, which are mainly pull factors and only pull factors. Push factors have been considered as the factors which compel the migrants to move out from their last place of residence. The push factors which are responsible for the in-migrants of the district includes low wages, loan, large size of household, small holding of land, inadequate job, poor public service, family sentiments or necessity, natural disasters, active religious persecution and political intolerance in their last place of residence. 51.33% of the in-migrants of the district are migrated to the district by the different reasons of push factors. Out of the total push factors, 2% in-migrants are migrated by the force of only push factors, whereas 49.33% of the in-migrants of the district are migrated by the force of mainly push factors. On the other hand, in-migrants of the district get pulled by the district with several reasons for the in-migration. 39.34% in-migrants of the district have the reasons for pull factors. Out of which, 30.67% in-migrants are migrated due to the mainly pull factors of the place of destination and only 8.67% in-migrants having the reasons for only pull factors. The reasons for the pull factors include better job,

Business opportunity, higher-income advantages, betterment of standard of living, marriage, education facilities, impact of chain migration, forceful movement with the family, attractive environment in the migration field and principle of cultural tolerance. Only 9.33% of in-migrants of the district are migrated by the influence of both push and pull factors equally (Figure 3.5 and 3.8). Upper bound on frequencies range between 57.33 for mainly push factors to 4.24 for only push factors at 95% confidence interval. Whereas, lower bound on frequencies ranges between 49.33 for mainly push factors to 2.00 for only push factors at 95% confidence interval (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Proportion of factors of migration in the South district in Sikkim

Categories	No of respondents	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Only Push	3	2.00	0.00	4.24
Mainly Push	74	49.33	41.33	57.33
Both Pull & Push	14	9.33	4.68	13.99
Mainly Pull	46	30.67	23.29	38.05
Only Pull	13	8.67	4.16	13.17

Source: Household survey, 2018

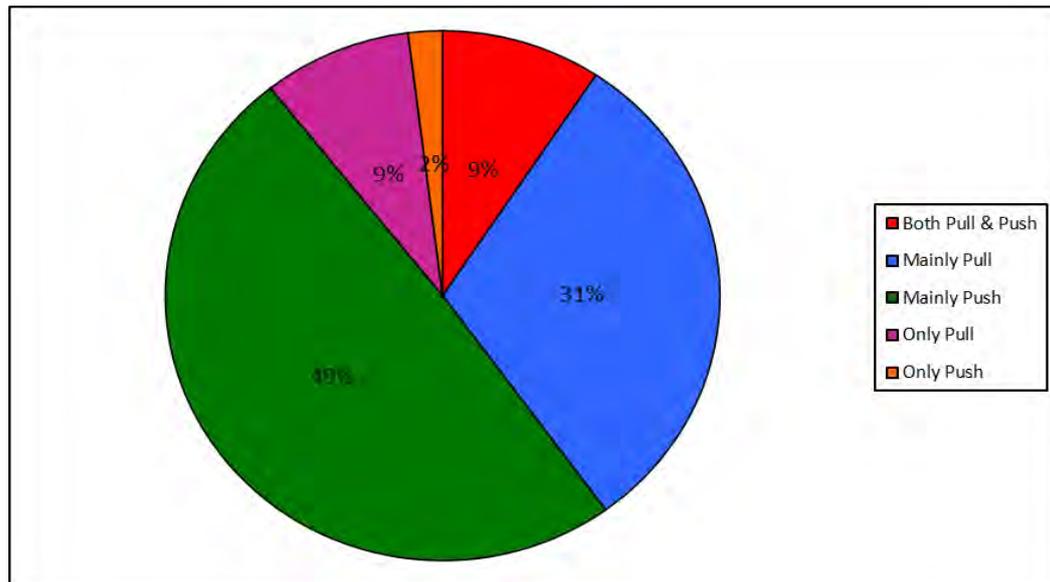


Figure 3.5 Factors responsible for migration in the South district of Sikkim

3.5.4 Specific reasons for in-migration in the South District of Sikkim

There are several specific reasons that are responsible for in-migration of the South district of Sikkim. Specific reasons for in-migration to the district have been taken into consideration from both the push and pull factors. Table 3.5 indicates that there are some individual specific reasons among the push factors that dominate the in-migration

process to the district. Main individual-specific reasons for the push factors are small size of landholding in the place of last residence, which is 12.12% among the total reasons for migration of the immigrants to the district. Secondly, large size of household is compelled to move out from the place of last residence, which is occupying 11.09% among the total specific reasons of the immigrants followed by inadequate job opportunities in the place of last residence (10.74%), burdens of the family (9.82%), low wages in the place of last residence (6.47%), political intolerance in their last place of residence (1.73%), poor public service in the place of last residence (1.50%), burdens of loan (1.39%), natural disasters in the place of last residence (0.23%) and there are active religious persecution have not any influence to the in-migrants in the district.

Table 3.5 Specific reasons of In-migration in the South District of Sikkim

Pull factors	% of Respondents	Push factor	% of Respondents
Better job	7.51	Low wages	6.47
Business	3.70	Loan	1.39
Higher Income	14.43	Large household	11.09
Standard of Living	5.77	Small holding	12.12
Marriage	0.12	Inadequate job	10.74
Education	0.35	Poor Public Service	1.50
Chain Migration	4.73	Family	9.82
Move with household	2.42	Natural Disaster	0.23
Attractive Environment	3.46	Active Religious persecution	0.00
Principle Cultural Tolerance	2.42	Political intolerance	1.73
Total Pull	44.92	Total Push	55.08

Source: Household Survey, 2018

On the other hand, there are some individual specific reasons for pull factors that are responsible for in-migration to the district. An individual specific reason for higher income opportunity is the main reason of in-migration to the district. Higher income opportunity occupying 14.43% among the total reasons for in-migration followed by better job opportunities (7.51%), betterment of standard of living (5.77%), impact of chain migration (4.73%), business opportunities (3.70%), attractive environment in the migration field (3.46%), forcefully movement with the family (2.42%), principle of cultural tolerance (2.42%), education facilities (0.35%) and lastly by the marriage at 0.48% (Figure 3.6 & 3.7).

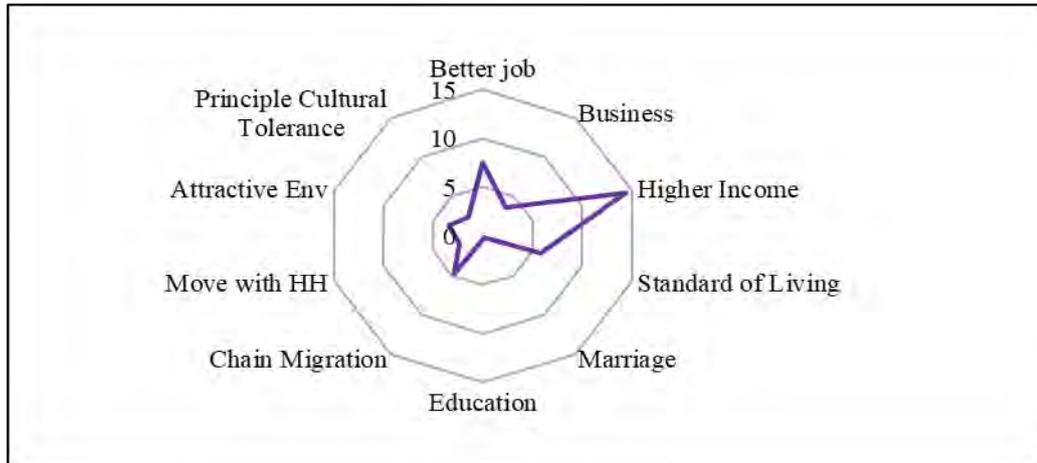


Figure 3.6 Specific reasons of pull factors of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim

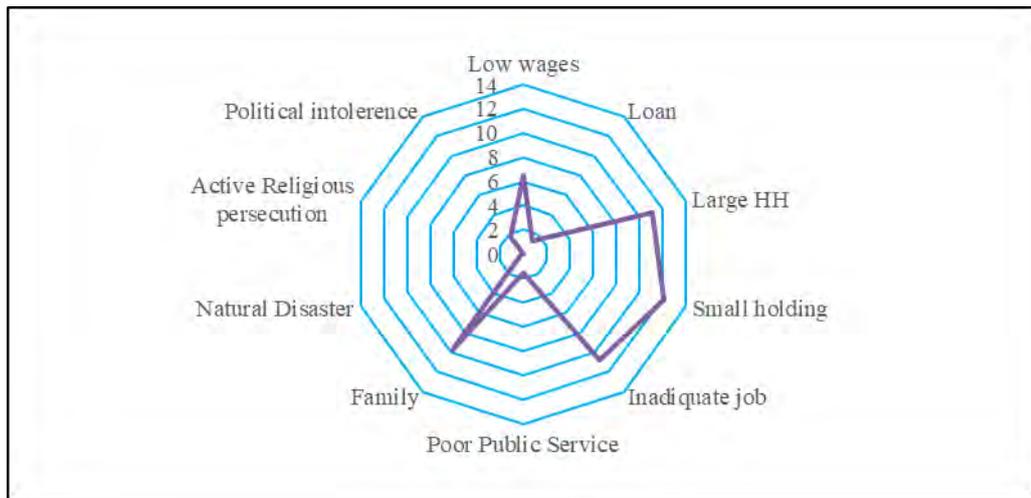


Figure 3.7 Specific reasons of push factors of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim

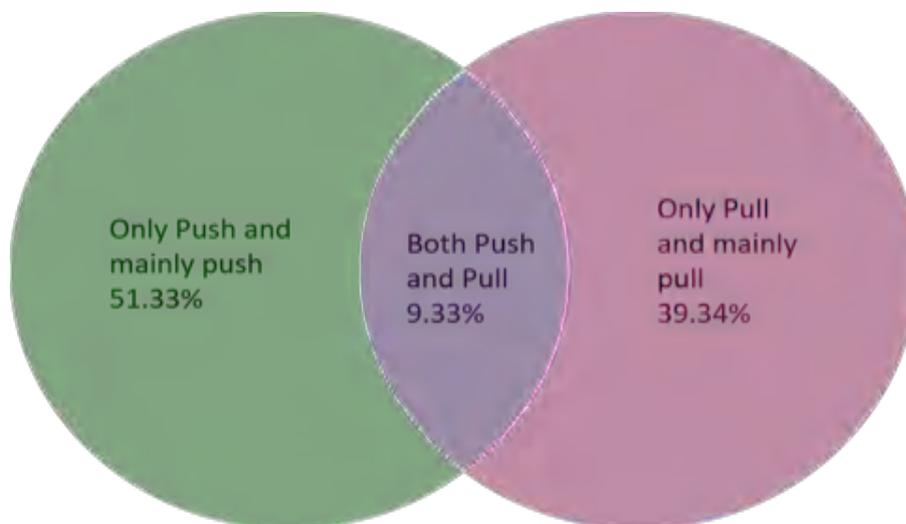


Figure 3.8 Overlap of push and pull factors in the South district of Sikkim

3.6 Migration pattern in the East district of Sikkim

3.6.1 Number of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim according to their source of origin

Census of India has provided the population classified by place of birth in migration table D1. Table D1 of Sikkim during the Census 1991, 2001 and 2011 revealed that the population classified by place of birth in the following categories, which are-

- A) Born in India
 - 1) Within the state of enumeration
 - i) Born in place of enumeration
 - ii) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration
 - 2) States in India beyond the state of enumeration
- B) Born in countries beyond India

Table 3.6 shows the number of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim according to their sources of origin or place of birth within India during the Census 1991, 2001 and 2011. In the Census 1991, East district of Sikkim had a total population of 178452, among which 168782 numbers of persons were born elsewhere within India. A total of 148038 persons were born within the state of enumeration, whereas 114112 persons of the district were born in the place of enumeration. A total of 25898 numbers of persons were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, whereas only 8028 persons were born in the other districts of the state. On the other hand, 20744 persons were born in the states in India beyond the state of enumeration (Figure 3.9).

So, it is found that the 9670 numbers of persons of the district were born in outside of India during the decade 1981-1991 and 20744 numbers of persons of the district were born in outside of the state but within the other states of India. It is revealed that the in-migrants of the district in the Census 1991 were 30414, who are in-migrated from elsewhere beyond the state to the East district of Sikkim.

In the Census 2001, 11324 numbers of persons of the district were recorded as in-migrated from elsewhere beyond India. 33276 numbers of populations were in-migrated from the other states of India beyond the state of enumeration. 41414 and 14683 numbers of populations of the district were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and other districts of the state respectively (Figure 3.9). So, it is found

from Table 3.6 that there is a large increase in the proportion of in-migrants to the district during the decade 1991-2001.

According to Census 2011, the total population of the East district of Sikkim is 283583 among which 12069 numbers of populations were born outside India and migrated to the district. A total 44404 numbers of populations were migrated from the other states in India beyond the state of enumeration. On the other hand, 65779 and 20427 numbers of populations of the district were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and in other districts of the state respectively (Figure 3.9). So, it is revealed from the analysis that the numbers of in-migrants in the district during the decade 2001-2011 was increased by 26.62%.

Table 3.6 Number of in-migration in the East district of Sikkim

In-migration	2011	2001	1991
Total Population	2,83,583	2,45,040	178452
Born within India	2,71,514	2,33,716	168782
Within the state of enumeration	2,27,110	2,00,440	148038
Born in the place of enumeration	1,40,904	1,44,343	114112
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	65,779	41,414	25898
Born in other districts of the state	20,427	14,683	8028
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	44,404	33,276	20744

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001, 2011

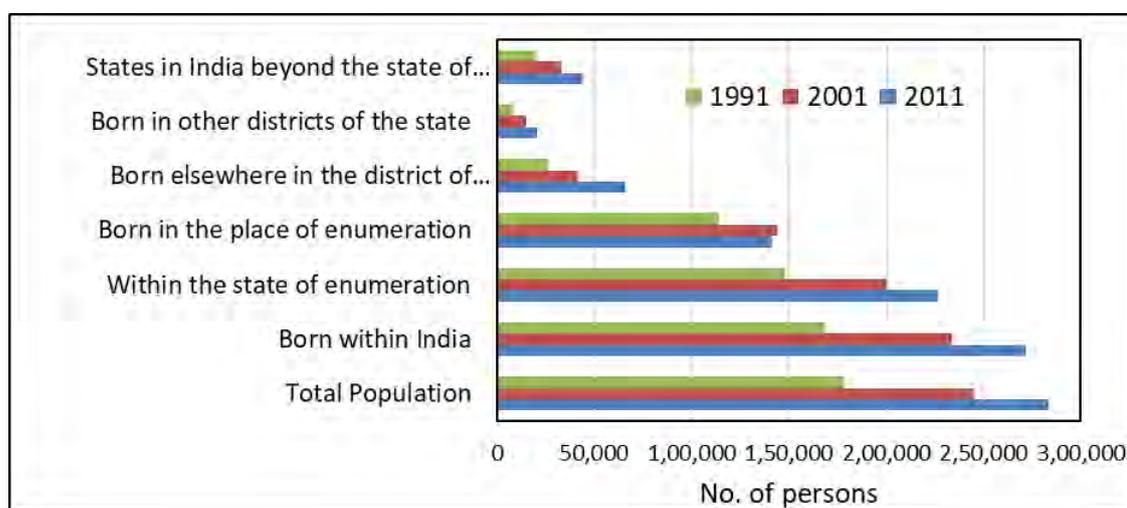


Figure 3.9 Number of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim according to their sources of origin.

3.6.2 Pattern of in-migration in the East district of Sikkim, 1991

Table 3.7 Migration pattern in the East district of Sikkim from Other states in India and abroad (1991-2011)

State/UT	2011		2001		1991	
	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants
West Bengal	24,340	43.10	18,209	40.83	10691	35.17
Bihar	10,981	19.44	8,361	18.75	5471	18.00
Uttar Pradesh	1,837	3.25	1,351	3.03	1250	4.11
Assam	1,701	3.01	1,019	2.28	408	1.34
Jharkhand	628	1.11	274	0.61	0	0.00
Rajasthan	569	1.01	620	1.39	456	1.50
Odisha	511	0.90	320	0.72	97	0.32
Haryana	510	0.90	609	1.37	432	1.42
Manipur	401	0.71	139	0.31	33	0.11
Madhya Pradesh	256	0.45	125	0.28	128	0.42
Kerala	256	0.45	351	0.79	376	1.24
Meghalaya	249	0.44	157	0.35	77	0.25
Arunachal Pradesh	238	0.42	82	0.18	68	0.22
Uttarakhand	233	0.41	341	0.76	0	0.00
NCT of Delhi	227	0.40	126	0.28	93	0.31
Andhra Pradesh	215	0.38	108	0.24	206	0.68
Maharashtra	189	0.33	135	0.30	93	0.31
Punjab	169	0.30	155	0.35	300	0.99
Himachal Pradesh	162	0.29	132	0.30	83	0.27
Jammu & Kashmir	158	0.28	190	0.43	71	0.23
Nagaland	125	0.22	53	0.12	26	0.09
Tamil Nadu	96	0.17	93	0.21	145	0.48
Karnataka	91	0.16	112	0.25	46	0.15
Tripura	90	0.16	47	0.11	22	0.07
Gujarat	47	0.08	57	0.13	34	0.11
Mizoram	43	0.08	15	0.03	12	0.04
Chhattisgarh	34	0.06	66	0.15	0	0.00
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26	0.05	3	0.01	21	0.07
Chandigarh	12	0.02	22	0.05	24	0.08
Goa	7	0.01	1	0.00	31	0.10
Daman & Diu	1	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.01
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.00	0	0.00	29	0.10
Puducherry	1	0.00	3	0.01	4	0.01
Born Outside India	11,920	21.11	11,324	25.39	9343	30.73
Unclassifiable	149	0.26	0	0.00	327	1.08
Total	56473	100	44600	100	30401	100

Source: Census of India, 2011,2001,1991

For the migration pattern in the district, only in-migration to the district has been taken into consideration. Table 3.7 revealed the in-migration pattern in the East district of Sikkim. Almost all the states and union territories of India arranged rank wise according to percentage of in-migrants proportion from where the migration to the East district of Sikkim has taken place. According to census of India, 1991 the total number of in-migrants to the district was 30401. Among the total number of in-migrants of the district more than 50% moved out from the state of West Bengal and Bihar, these two states are most two neighbouring states of Sikkim. Table 3.7 shows that West Bengal occupied first rank with the share of 35.17% of in-migration out of total in-migrants of 30401 followed by Bihar 18% and Uttar Pradesh 4.11% of the total in-migrants to the district.

Other states and Union territories have a little contribution in the in-migration to the district. Rajasthan, Haryana, Assam and Kerala were the only four states which had contributed in between one to two percent of out-migrants of the total in-migration to the East district of Sikkim during the decade 1981-1991. Rajasthan occupied 1.5% of in-migrants to the district followed by Haryana 1.42%, Assam 1.34% and Kerala 1.24%. Sixteen states and Union territories of India had contributed 0.1% to less than 1% of in-migration to the East district of Sikkim. Punjab had contributed 0.99% of the total in-migrants to the district followed by Andhra Pradesh 0.68%, Tamil Nadu 0.48%, Madhya Pradesh 0.42%, Odisha 0.32%, Maharashtra and NCT of Delhi both were contributed 0.31%, Himachal Pradesh 0.27%, Meghalaya 0.25%, Jammu & Kashmir 0.23%, Arunachal Pradesh 0.22%, Karnataka 0.15%, Manipur and Gujarat both were 0.11% and Goa and Dadra & Nagar Haveli both only 0.10%.

Only seven states and Union territories had contributed less than 0.1% in-migrants to the East district of Sikkim. Nagaland had contributed only 0.09% out of in-migrants to the district followed by Chandigarh 0.08%, Tripura and Andaman and Nicobar Island both were 0.07%, Mizoram 0.04% and Daman & Diu and Pondicherry both had contributed only 0.01% of in-migrants to the district.

Among the in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim, 30.73% of the total number of in-migrants population of the district had out-migrated from anywhere outside of India, where they were born. According to the census 1991, 1.08% of in-migrants of the total in-migrants of the district were unclassified from where they were moved out.

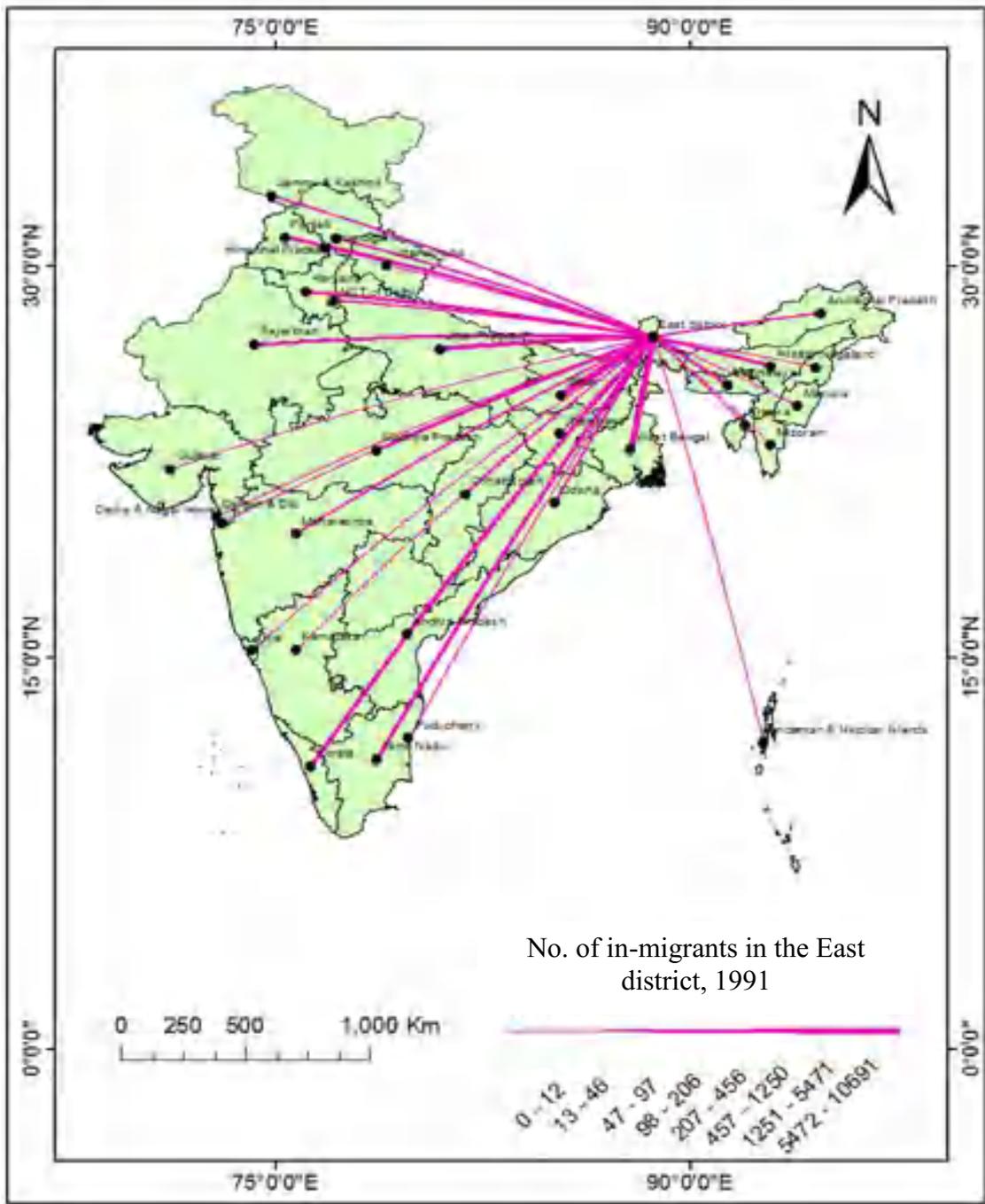


Figure 3.10 Migration to East district from other states of India during Census 1991

3.6.3 Pattern of in-migration in the East district of Sikkim, 2001:

Table 3.7 represents the list of percentage-wise rank of the different states and Union territories of India from where out-migrated people infiltrated to the East district of Sikkim as in-migrated population during the decade 1991-2001. According to census of India, 2001, the total number of in-migrants to the district was 44600. Among the states of India West Bengal holds first rank by out-migration of 18209 people of total in-migrants to the East district of Sikkim, which was 40.83% of the total in-migrants to the district. This is followed by Bihar, from where 8361 people were out migrated to the East district of Sikkim, which was 18.75% of the total in-migrants of the district. Uttar Pradesh takes third position in case of out-migration of 1351 people from its territorial extent to the East district of Sikkim, which was 3.03% of the total in-migration of the district followed by Assam (2.28%), Rajasthan (1.39%), Haryana (1.37%), Madhya Pradesh (0.79%), Uttarakhand (0.76%), Odisha (0.72%), Jharkhand (0.61%), Jammu & Kashmir (0.43%), Meghalaya and Punjab (0.35%), Manipur (0.31%), Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh (0.30%), NCT of Delhi (0.28%), Karnataka (0.25%), Andhra Pradesh (0.24%), Tamil Nadu (0.21%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.18%), Chhattisgarh (0.15%), Gujarat (0.13%), Nagaland (0.12%), Tripura (0.11%) and Mizoram had contributed only 0.03% of the total in-migrants of the district.

Among the Union territories of India, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Puducherry both had contributed only 0.01% of out-migration to the East district of Sikkim from its territorial extent. Other Union territories had no contribution to the in-migration of the district.

Among the in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim, 25.39% of the total number of in-migrants population of the district had out-migrated from outside of India, where they were born.

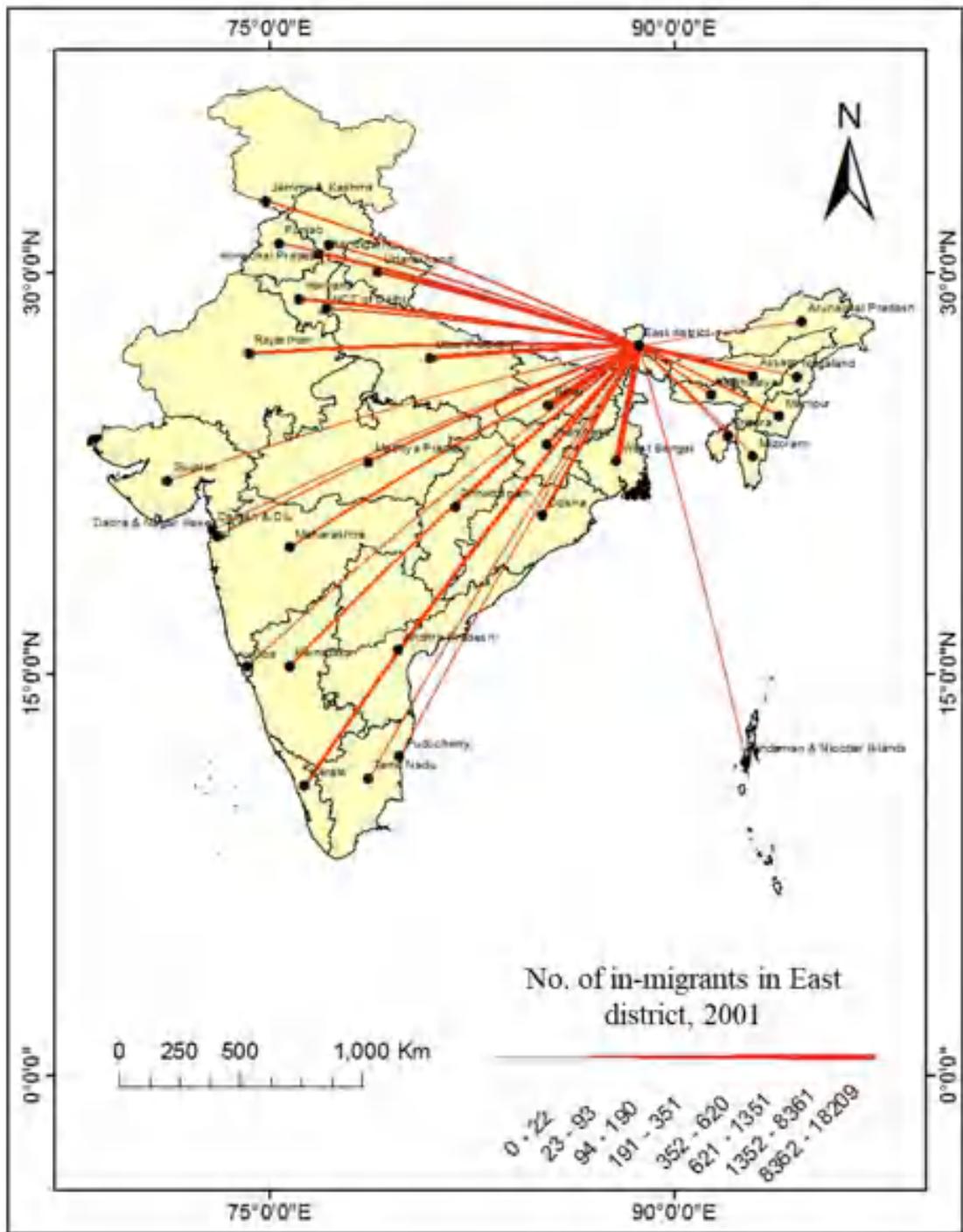


Figure 3.11 Migration to East district from other states of India during Census 2001

3.6.4 Pattern of in-migration in the East district of Sikkim, 2011

Table 3.7 shows the percentage-wise rank of the different states and Union territories of India from where out-migrated people penetrated to the East district of Sikkim as in-migrated population during the decade 2001-2011. According to Census of India, 2011 it is found that the total number of in-migrants of the district were 56473 persons. Among the states where from-in-migrants moved out, the state of West Bengal ranked first by the out-migration of 24340 persons of the total in-migrants to the East district of Sikkim which forms 43.10% of the total in-migrants of the district. The second position is held by Bihar in terms of numbers of out-migrants to the district. 10981 numbers of persons were out-migrated from Bihar and entered into the East district of Sikkim as in-migrants. 19.44% of the total in-migrants of the district according to Census, 2011 were migrated from Bihar. Uttar Pradesh takes third position in terms of out-migration of 1837 numbers of persons from its state's territorial extent and admitted to the East district of Sikkim, which forms only 3.25% of the total in-migrants of the district. Assam ranked fourth regarding the out-migration process, who settled down into the East district of Sikkim. 3.01% among the total in-migrants of the district came from the state of Assam followed by Jharkhand (1.11%), Rajasthan (1.01%), Odisha and Haryana (0.90%), Manipur (0.71%), Madhya Pradesh and Kerala (0.45%), Meghalaya (0.44%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.42%), Uttarakhand (0.41%), (0.61%), NCT of Delhi (0.40%), Andhra Pradesh (0.38%), Maharashtra (0.33%), Punjab (0.30%), Himachal Pradesh (0.29%), Jammu & Kashmir (0.28%), Nagaland (0.22%), Tamil Nadu (0.17%), Karnataka and Tripura (0.16%), Gujarat and Mizoram (0.08%), Chhattisgarh (0.06%) and Goa had contributed only 0.01 % of the total in-migrants of the district.

Among the Union territories of India only Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh were responsible for the infiltration of in-migrants to the district. These two Union territories of India had contributed only 0.05% and 0.02% of out-migration to the East district of Sikkim from its territorial extent respectively. Other Union territories had no contribution to the in-migration of the district.

Among the in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim, 21.11% of the total number of in-migrants population of the district had out-migrated from outside of India, where they were born. According to the census, 2011, 0.26% of in-migrants of the total in-migrants of the district were unclassified from where they were moved out.

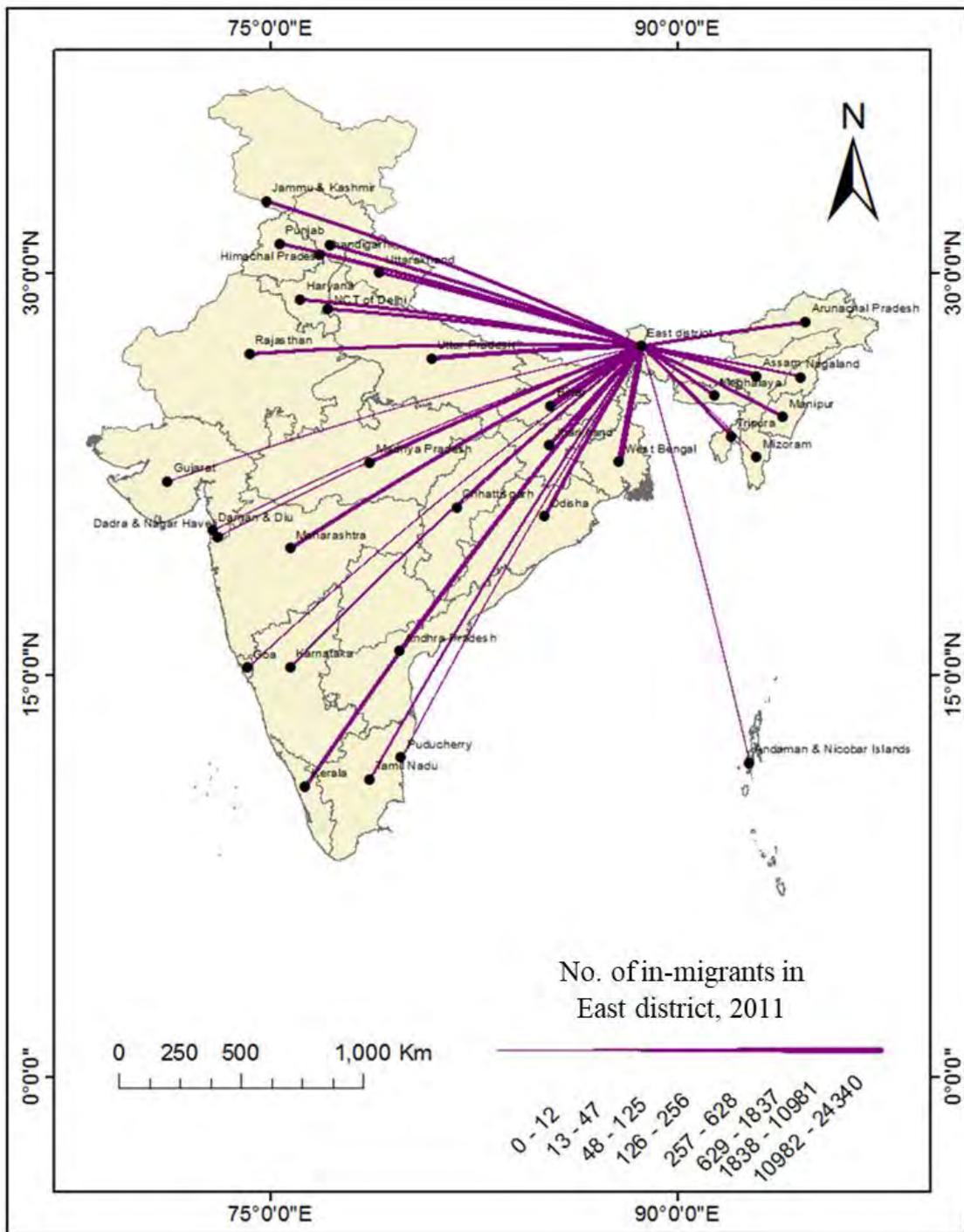


Figure 3.12 Migration to East district from other states of India during Census 2011

3.7 Migration pattern in the South district of Sikkim

3.7.1 Number of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim according to their source of origin

According to Census of India, in-migrants of a particular place can be divided into different categories according to their source of origin or the place of birth. There are two main categories such as 1) Born within India and 2) Born outside India. Born within India further can be split into five categories, which are – i) within the state, ii) place of enumeration, iii) within the district, iv) other districts of the state and v) other states of India beyond the state of enumeration. In this study born outside the state i.e., other states of India or outside the country has been considered as in-migrants in the district.

In Census 1991, the total population of the South district of Sikkim was 98604 among which 94441 numbers of persons were born within India and 4163 numbers of persons were born outside of India and in-migrated to the district. 6339 numbers of population were in-migrated to the district, who were born in other states of India beyond the state of enumeration. Whereas, 12850 numbers of population were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration and 6669 numbers of persons were born in other districts of the state (Figure 3.13). Total in-migrated populations of the district were 10.99% in the Census 1991 (Table 3.8).

According to Census 2001, 4725 numbers of populations of the district were born elsewhere outside of India and 11303 numbers of populations of the district were born within India, but beyond the state of Sikkim, which is the place of enumeration. A total of 16271 and 10359 numbers of persons were born elsewhere in the South district of Sikkim and other districts of the state of Sikkim respectively. During the decade 1991-2001, total numbers of in-migrants in the district was 16028, which is 12.19% of the district's total population. In-migrants of the South district of Sikkim have a decadal increase during 1991-2001 by 52.62% (Table 3.8).

The total population of the South district of Sikkim is 146850 in the Census, 2011, among which 4268 numbers of populations were born outside of India. During the decade 2001-2011 this number decreased by 9.67%. According to Census 2011, 13122 numbers of populations of the district were born in other states of India beyond the state of enumeration. Total numbers of in-migrants of the district in the Census

2011 was 17390, which was 16028 in the last Census. So, it is revealed that 11.84% of the population are in-migrants. During the decade 2001-2011 there is very little increase in immigrants, which is 8.5% (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Number of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim

In-migration	2011	2001	1991
Total Population	1,46,850	1,31,525	98604
Born within India	1,42,582	1,26,800	94441
Within the state of enumeration	1,29,460	1,15,497	88102
Born in the place of enumeration	96,284	88,867	68583
Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	20,601	16,271	12850
Born in other districts of the state	12,575	10,359	6669
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	13,122	11,303	6339

Source: Census of India 1991, 2001, 2011

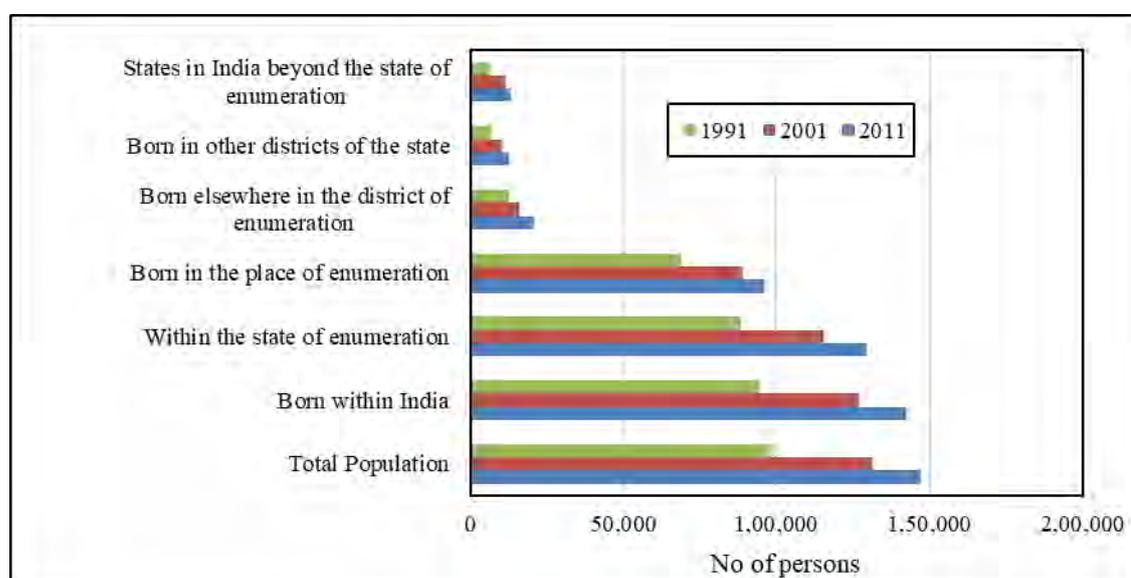


Figure 3.13 Number of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim according to their sources of origin.

3.7.2 Pattern of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim, 1991:

Migration pattern of the South district of Sikkim during the decade 1981-1991 revealed (Table 3.9) that the district is having the in-migrants from the different states and union territories of India. Both push and pull factors and some specific reasons for migration are responsible for the process of migration to the district. West Bengal holds the first rank among the states of India in terms of out-migration and who penetrated to the South district of Sikkim. According to Census of India 1991, 3794 numbers of persons were out-migrated from West Bengal and entered into the district, which is 36.14% of

the total in-migrants of the district. From the state of Bihar 1304 numbers of persons were out-migrated to enter into the district during 1981-1991, which is 12.42% among the total number of in-migrants of the district. Uttar Pradesh ranked third in terms of out-migration of population from its territorial extent to the South district of Sikkim followed by Assam (1.42%) Haryana (0.92%), Manipur (0.69%), Rajasthan (0.53%), Kerala (0.48%), Andhra Pradesh (0.47%), Tamil Nadu (0.42%), Punjab (0.38%), Tripura (0.37%), Nagaland (0.30%), Himachal Pradesh (0.29%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.24%), Meghalaya (0.14%), Odisha (0.11%), Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra (0.10%), Jammu & Kashmir (0.09%), NCT of Delhi and Goa (0.07%), Karnataka (0.04%) and Mizoram (0.02%). However, Gujarat had contributed only 0.01% of the total in-migrants of the district.

Among the Union territories of India Andaman & Nicobar Islands had contributed only 0.09% of out-migration to the South district of Sikkim from its territorial extent, followed by Chandigarh and Daman & Diu (0.04%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0.02%). Other Union territories had no contribution to the in-migration of the district.

Among the in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim, 39.09% had out-migrated from their place of last residence outside of India. According to the census, 1991, 0.56% of in-migrants of the total in-migrants of the district were unclassified from where they were moved out.

Table 3.9 Migration pattern in the South district of Sikkim from Other states in India and abroad (1991-2011)

State/UT	2011		2001		1991	
	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants
West Bengal	7480	43.01	6739	42.05	3794	36.14
Bihar	2579	14.83	2459	15.34	1304	12.42
Uttar Pradesh	652	3.75	625	3.90	457	4.35
Assam	649	3.73	390	2.43	149	1.42
Jharkhand	259	1.49	85	0.53	0	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	210	1.21	16	0.10	49	0.47
Madhya Pradesh	185	1.06	18	0.11	11	0.10
Odisha	154	0.89	40	0.25	12	0.11
Manipur	123	0.71	120	0.75	72	0.69
Arunachal Pradesh	121	0.70	36	0.22	25	0.24

State/UT	2011		2001		1991	
	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants	No. of in-migrants	% of in-migrants
Haryana	97	0.56	104	0.65	97	0.92
Rajasthan	85	0.49	94	0.59	56	0.53
Punjab	83	0.48	51	0.32	40	0.38
Jammu & Kashmir	74	0.43	94	0.59	9	0.09
Nagaland	65	0.37	51	0.32	32	0.30
Meghalaya	52	0.30	47	0.29	15	0.14
Uttarakhand	47	0.27	45	0.28	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu	44	0.25	27	0.17	44	0.42
Kerala	31	0.18	68	0.42	50	0.48
NCT of Delhi	30	0.17	24	0.15	7	0.07
Maharashtra	29	0.17	13	0.08	10	0.10
Himachal Pradesh	23	0.13	77	0.48	30	0.29
Karnataka	14	0.08	6	0.04	4	0.04
Tripura	9	0.05	40	0.25	39	0.37
Chhattisgarh	9	0.05	7	0.04	0	0.00
Gujarat	9	0.05	4	0.02	1	0.01
Chandigarh	7	0.04	8	0.05	4	0.04
Mizoram	1	0.01	15	0.09	2	0.02
Puducherry	1	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.04
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.02
Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.07
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0.00	9	0.09
Born Outside India	4,248	24.43	4,725	29.48	4104	39.09
Unclassifiable	20	0.12	0	0.00	59	0.56
Total	17390	100	16028	100	10498	100

Source: Census of India, 2011,2001,1991

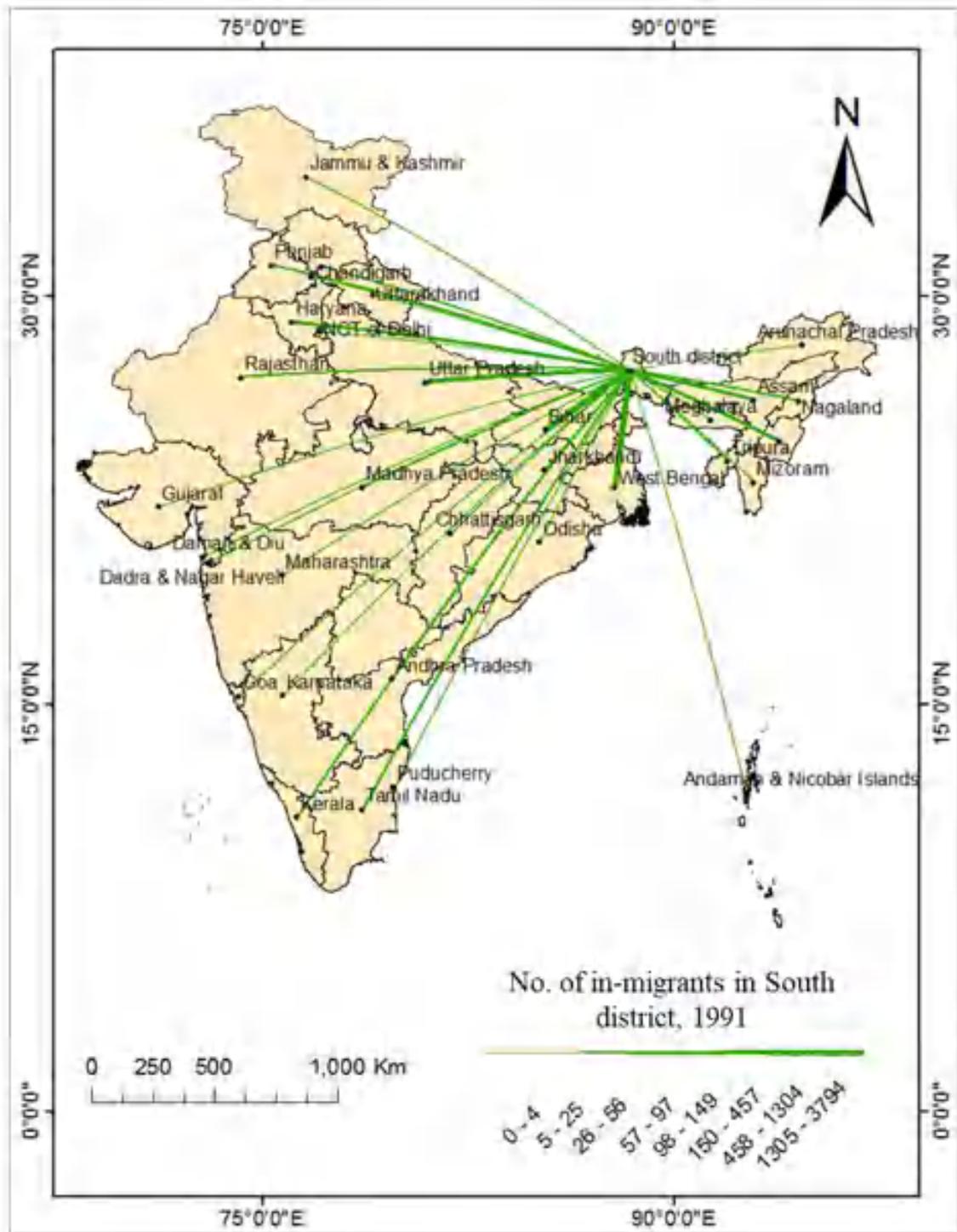


Figure 3.14 Migration to South district from other states of India during Census 1991

3.7.3 Pattern of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim, 2001

Table 3.9 represents Migration pattern of the South district of Sikkim during the decade 1991-2001. The percentage-wise rank of the different states and Union territories from where people out-migrated to infiltrate into the South district of Sikkim (Table 3.9)

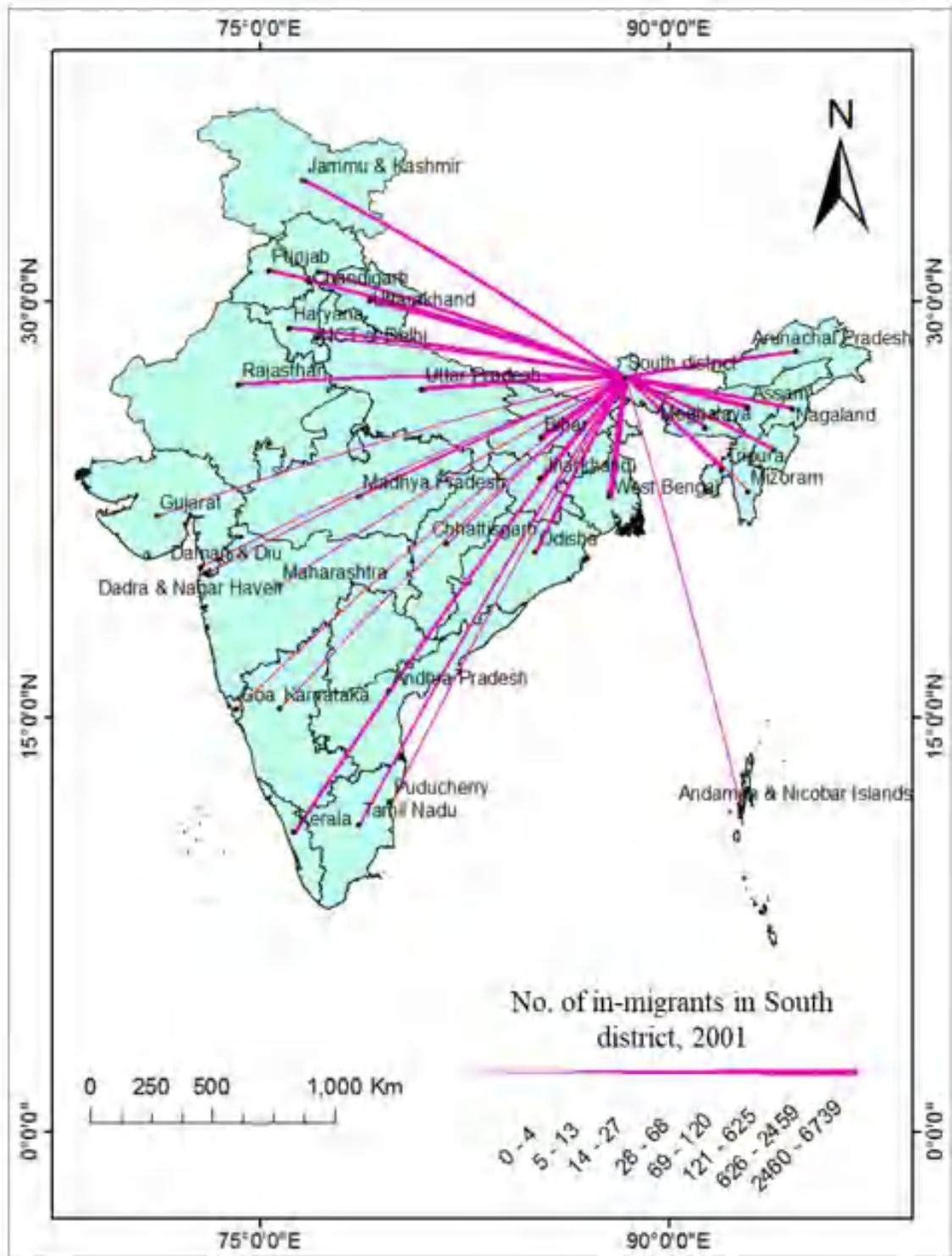


Figure 3.15 Migration to South district from other states of India during Census 2001

shows that among all the states of India, total 16028 numbers of persons have in-migrated into the district. West Bengal ranked first by out-migration of 6739 persons of total in-migrants to the South district of Sikkim, which was 42.05% among the total migrants of the district. After West Bengal, Bihar ranked second, from where 2459 persons were moved out and entered into the South district of Sikkim, which was 15.34% of the total in-migrants of the district. From Uttar Pradesh 625 numbers of persons were out-migrated and in-migrated into the South district of Sikkim, which was 3.90% among the total in-migrants of the district followed by Assam with 2.43%, Manipur (0.75%), Haryana (0.65%), Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir (0.59%), Jharkhand (0.53%), Himachal Pradesh (0.48%), Kerala (0.42%), Punjab and Nagaland (0.32%), Meghalaya (0.29%), Uttarakhand (0.28%), Odisha and Tripura (0.25%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.22%), Tamil Nadu (0.17%), NCT of Delhi (0.15%), Madhya Pradesh (0.11%), Andhra Pradesh (0.10%), Mizoram (0.09%), Maharashtra (0.08%), Karnataka and Chhattisgarh (0.04%), and Gujarat had contributed only 0.02% of the total in-migrants of the district.

Among the Union territories of India Chandigarh had contributed only 0.05% of out-migration to the South district of Sikkim from its territorial extent. Other Union territories had no contribution to the in-migration of the district during the decade 1991-2001. Among the in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim 29.48% had out-migrated from elsewhere outside of India.

3.7.4 Pattern of in-migration in the South district of Sikkim, 2011

Table 3.9 shows the percentage-wise rank of the different states and Union territories of India from where out-migrated people infiltrated to the South district of Sikkim as in-migrated population during the decade 2001-2011. According to census of India 2011, the total number of in-migrants to the district was 17390. Among the states of India West Bengal holds first rank by out-migration of 7480 people of total in-migrants to the South district of Sikkim, which was 43.01% of the total in-migrants to the district. This is followed by Bihar, from where 2579 people were out migrated for the South district of Sikkim, which was 14.83% of the total in-migrants of the district. Uttar Pradesh takes third position in sense of out-migration of 652 people from its territorial extent to

the South district of Sikkim, which was 3.75% of the total in-migration of the district. Assam ranks fourth in the sense of in-migration of the district with the 3.73% of the total in-migrants of the district followed by Jharkhand (1.49%), Andhra Pradesh (1.21%), Madhya Pradesh (1.06%), Odisha (0.89%), Manipur (0.71%), Arunachal Pradesh (0.70%), Haryana (0.56%), Rajasthan (0.49%), Punjab (0.48%), Jammu & Kashmir (0.43%), Nagaland (0.37%), Meghalaya (0.30%), Uttarakhand (0.27%), Tamil Nadu (0.25%), Kerala (0.18%), NCT of Delhi and Maharashtra (0.17%), Himachal Pradesh (0.13%), Karnataka (0.08%), Tripura (0.05%), Gujarat and Chhattisgarh (0.05%), and Mizoram had contributed only 0.01% of the total in-migrants of the district.

Among the Union territories of India, Chandigarh and Puducherry had contributed only 0.04% and 0.01% of out-migration to the South district of Sikkim from its territorial extent respectively. Other Union territories had no contribution to the in-migration of the district.

24.43% of the total number of in-migrants of the South district of Sikkim had out-migrated from outside of India, where they were born or their place of last residence. According to the census, 2011 0.12% of in-migrants among the total in-migrants of the district were unclassified from where they were moved out.

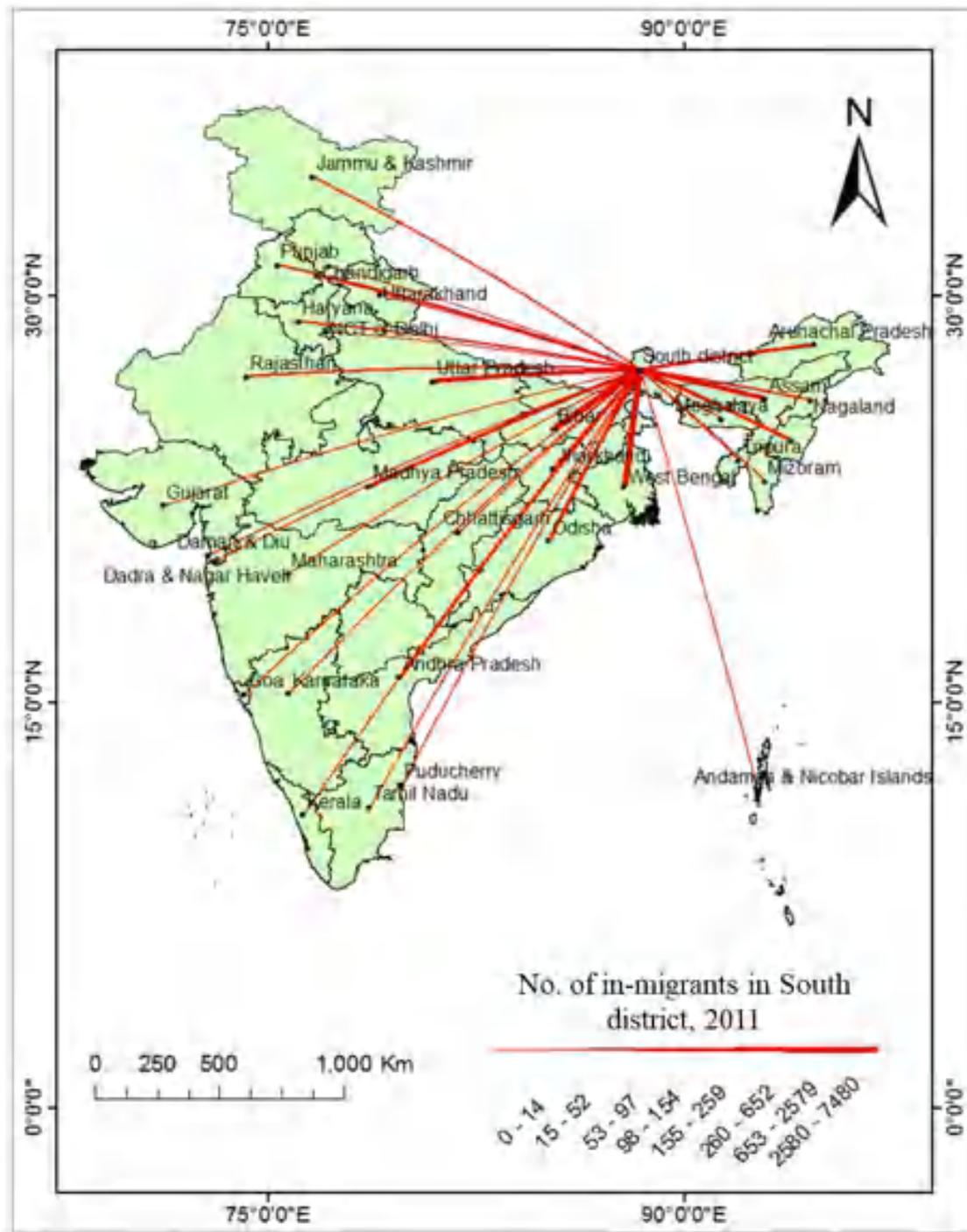


Figure 3.16 Migration to South district from other states of India during Census 2011

3.8 Summary

In this chapter, factors and patterns of migration in the East and South districts of Sikkim have been discussed. In this chapter, migration history of Sikkim along with internal, national and international migration of the state was also discussed. This chapter is mainly based on secondary data on Migration, i.e., the Migration Tables, D-series of 1991, 2001 and 2011 published by the Census of India, Govt. of India. Factors of migration along with specific reasons for migration have been discussed in this chapter.

The pattern of migration of the study area has been represented by the flow map of India. Maps showing the in-migrants of the study area have been sourced from Census of India where data on in-migration from all over India is presented. The data cuts across for different socio-economic and socio-demographic strata of population. The pattern shows that in-migrants of the study area mainly came from the neighbouring states of West Bengal and Bihar and the outside of India. Whereas, from the union territories of India a very little proportion of the population has come out and in-migrated to the study area.

The report revealed that mainly push and mainly pull factors are largely responsible for the in-migration in the study area. A very little portion of in-migrants in the study area was pushed or pulled by different factors. So, it can be said that the factors and pattern of migration in the East and South districts of Sikkim have an important role in the whole migration process of the study area.

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