

CHAPTER – IV
STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION
OF IN-MIGRANTS IN EAST AND
SOUTH DISTRICTS OF SIKKIM

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4.1 Introduction

The present chapter focuses on the structure and composition of in-migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim. Migration of any location at any time may cause massive scale changes within the length and shape of the populace (Hassan, 2005). The take a look at of structure and composition of migrants is of vital importance because the birth rate, death rate and migration determine the scale of the population, the populace boom rate and for this reason the structure of the populace (Jhingan et al., 2005). Sex composition, age composition, rural-urban composition, the economic or occupational composition is more important among the various elements of population composition (Maurya, 2014). Among the various components of population aggregation, gender composition, age composition and economic composition occupy a prominent place for the social scientists (Chandna, 2006). The separate statistics for men and women are crucial for numerous sorts of planning and the analysis of others demographic traits along with natality, mortality, migration, marital fame, economic traits, etc. (Hassan, 2005). The balance between the two genders influences the social and economic relation inside a community (Roy, 2015). For the reason that genders play partly contrasting and partially complementary roles inside the economy and society, the have a look at of sex composition assumes brought significance for population geographers (Roy, 2015).

Similarly, social scientists also have a special interest in the study of age composition as social relations within a community are affected considerably by the age structure (Poston and Bouvier, 2010). Not only that, many types of planning, particularly planning of community institutions and services, manpower supply, etc. are guided by the age structure of the populations (Clarke and Fisher, 2013). Age is an important variable in measuring potential school population, potential voting population, potential manpower, future population projections and projections for the requirements of teachers, doctors, technical hands, armed personnel, etc (Kumar, 2009). Age is an important variable in the studies of mortality, fertility and other demographic characteristics, like dependency ratio, etc. (Namboodiri, 2013). It is in this context that

the studies about sex and age composition of a population become important for a population which is engaged in regional analysis.

So, the study of structure and composition of the migrant population in the study area has great importance to examine the whole population structure in the study area. This chapter has also tried to examine the rate of migration by applying the migration rate method along with in-migration rate method, out-migration rate method, net migration method and gross migration rate method in both the East and South districts of Sikkim. Different types of structure and composition of the migrant population in the study area would be discussed in this chapter. Age structure, occupation structure, sex composition, rural-urban composition, marital status has been discussed in this chapter to find out the demographic characteristics of the migrants in the study area. This study is also useful for formulating economic and other policies by the government, economists, sociologists, politicians and planners along with demographers.

4.2 Database and Methodology

4.2.1 Database

This chapter is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data were collected from the reports published by the Census of India during 1991 to 2011 and different demographic reports published by the Government of Sikkim during the period of 2001 to 2014. In this chapter, the changes of structure and composition of in-migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim have been discussed between 1991 and 2011. But due to dissimilarities in data in 1991 and 2011 census, the researcher also had to use 2001 census data. The demographic structure of migrants and the native population of the study have been analysed and presented by the different statistical and cartographic techniques. These are age structure, sex composition, rural-urban composition, occupational structure, marital status. On the other hand, the migration rate in the study area has also been measured using different standard methods.

4.2.2 Methodology

There are different types of measurement framed up to identify the rate of migration of the migrants in the East and South districts of Sikkim. The rate of migration has been measured by the different methods such as 1) Migration rate method, 2) Vital statistics methods and 3) Census survival methods (Jhingan et al., 2016).

Techniques used for measuring internal migration can be categorized into two categories, which are 1) Direct techniques or measurement and 2) Indirect techniques or measurement (Jhingan et al., 2005). Direct techniques including place of the birth method, duration of residence approach, place of last residence approach and place of residence at a fixed prior date (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2004). Indirect techniques have three estimations of migration, which are 1) Migration rate method, 2) Vital statistics method and 3) Census survival or survival method (Jhingan et al., 2005).

The migration rate of the study area has been estimated with the help of in-migration rate method, out-migration rate method, net migration rate method and Gross migration rate method (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2004).

The data have been analysed statistically with the help of SPSS software version 26.0. Some cartographic techniques have been used to represent the analysed data such as pie diagram, bar diagram etc. by MS excel 2019.

❖ Migration Rate (MR) Method

Migration rate method is the common method to measure or estimate the rate of migration in any particular place with four different methods, which are In- migration rate, out-migration rate, Net migration rate and Gross migration rate (Srivastava and Srivastava, 2004).

❖ In Migration Rate (IMR) Method

In migration rate has been measured by the following formula:

$$IR = \frac{IM_n}{P_n} \times 1000 \dots \dots \dots 4.1$$

Where, IR = In migration rate

IM_n = The number of in – migrants to an area in a given year

P_n = Mid year population in the area

❖ Out Migration Rate (OMR) Method

Out-migration rate has been measured by the following formula:

$$OMR = \frac{OM_n}{P_n} \times 1000 \dots \dots \dots 4.2$$

Where, OMR = Out migration rate

OM_n = The number of out – migrants to an area in a given year

P_n = Mid year population in the area

❖ **Net Migration Rate (NMR) Method**

Net migration rate has been measured by the following formula:

$$NMR = \frac{IM - OM}{P_n} \times 1000 \dots \dots \dots 4.3$$

Where NMR = Net migration rate

IM = Number of in-migrants in a particular year

OM = Number of Out-migrants in a particular year

P_n = Mid year population in the area

❖ **Gross Migration Rate (GMR) Method**

Gross migration rate has been measured by the following formula:

$$GMR = \frac{IM + OM}{P_n} \times 1000 \dots \dots \dots 4.4$$

Where, GMR = Gross migration rate

IM = Number of in-migrants in a particular year

OM = Number of Out-migrants in a particular year

P_n = Mid year population in the area

4.3 Rate of Migration of the East district of Sikkim

4.3.1 In migration Rate (IMR) method

In-migration rate of the East district of Sikkim during the census of 1991 to 2011 revealed (Table 4.2) that the in-migration rate of the district is increasing in nature. In migration rate of the district during 1991 was 170.43 persons per thousand population in the district; it's slightly increased to 182.01 persons per thousand population in the district during the census 2001 and during the census 2011, the in-migration rate of the district was 199.14 (Figure 4.1) persons per thousand population in the district. The increasing nature of in-migration rate of the district indicates that the number of total in-migrants in the district has gradually increased during the last few decades.

4.3.2 Out migration rate (OMR) method

Out-migration rate of the East district of Sikkim during the census 1991 was 54.54 persons per thousand population; it's little increased during the census 2001 at 63.71 persons per thousand population and it's further increased by 75.67 persons per thousand population during the census 2011 (Table 4.2 and Figure 4.1). The gradual

increase in out-migration rate of the district revealed that the population of the district are out-migrated to the other states of the country due to avail some better socio-economic conditions for their livelihood.

Table 4.1 Rate of migration in the East district of Sikkim, 1991-2011

Methods	1991	2001	2011
In-migration rate	170.43	182.01	199.14
Out-migration rate	54.54	63.71	75.67
Net Migration rate	115.90	118.30	123.47
Gross migration rate	224.97	245.72	274.81

Source: Census of India, Migration table, 1991-2011

4.3.3 Net Migration rate (NMR) method

The net migration rate is the difference between in-migration rate and out-migration rate of a particular area. The net migration rate of the East district of Sikkim during the census 1991 to 2011 (Table 4.2) revealed the rate of the actual migration. The East district of Sikkim has too little growth of in-migrants in the district as per net migration rate. The net migration rate of the district shows (Figure 4.1) that it was 115.90 persons per thousand population during 1991; 118.30 persons per thousand population during 2001 and in 2011 it's also increased slightly by 123.47 persons per thousand population of the district. So, it can be said from the analysis that the in and out-migration of the district has minimized this gap decade by decade.

4.3.4 Gross migration rate (GMR) method

The gross migration rate of the East district of Sikkim during the census 1991, 2001 and 2011 shows the in-migration and out-migration of the district together. Table 4.2 shows that gross migration rate of the district was 224.97 persons per thousand population in 1991 has increased up to 245.72 persons per thousand population and it's further increased by 274.81 persons per thousand population during 2011 (Figure 4.1). It revealed the both in and out-migration process in the district has great importance in the structure and characteristics of the population in the district.

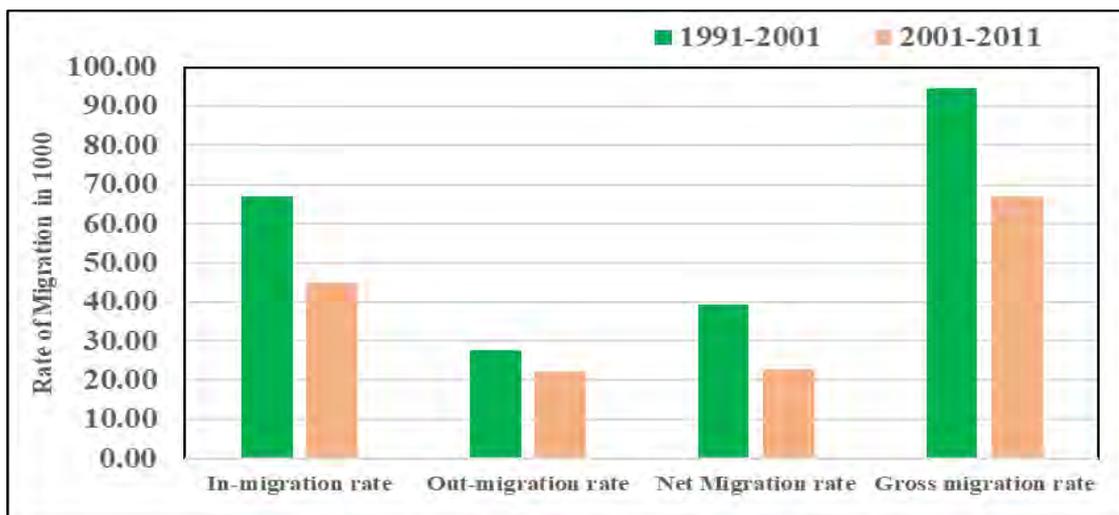


Figure 4.1 Different methods of migration rate in the East district of Sikkim, 1991-2011

4.4 Rate of Migration of the South district of Sikkim

4.4.1 In Migration rate (IMR) method

In-migration rate of the South district of Sikkim during the census 1991 to 2011 shows (Table 4.4) that there is a variety with ascent and decline in the different census. In -migration rate in 1991 was 106.51 persons per thousand population of the district has increased by 121.86 persons per thousand population during 2001 in the district. But, during the census 2011 in-migration rate of the district slightly decreased at 118.42 persons per thousand population (Figure 4.2). It indicates the declining nature of the in-migration process of the district due to several negative aspects for in-migrants in the district.

4.4.2 Out Migration rate (OMR) method

Out-migration rate of the South district of Sikkim during the censual year 1991 to 2011 shows (Table 4.4) that there is a gradual increase in out-migration rate in the district census by the census. In the census 1991 out-migration rate of the district was 24.49 persons per thousand population of the district; it increased by 32.91 persons per thousand population of the district during the census 2001 and it also slightly increased by 34.34 persons per thousand population of the district during 2011 (Figure 4.2). It revealed that the out-migrants of the district are enumerated to the other states of the country beyond the homeland.

Table 4.2 Rate of migration in the South district of Sikkim, 1991-2011

Methods	1991	2001	2011
In-migration rate	106.51	121.86	118.42
Out-migration rate	24.49	32.91	34.34
Net Migration rate	82.01	88.96	84.08
Gross migration rate	131.00	154.77	152.76

Source: Census of India, Migration table, 1991-2011

4.4.3 Net migration rate (NMR) method

The difference between in-migration and out-migration denotes the net migration rate. The net migration rate of the South district of Sikkim during 1991, 2001 and 2011 shows (Table 4.4) the variety in the rate of migration. In 1991, the net migration rate of the district was 82.01 persons per thousand population; it increased during 2001 by 88.96 persons per thousand population. But during the census 2011, the net migration rate of the district has declined up to 84.08 persons per thousand population of the district (Figure 4.2). It indicates that during the inter-censal period of 2001 and 2011 in-migrants of the district decreased, on the other hand, out-migrants of the district have increased in the district.

4.4.4 Gross migration rate (GMR) method

The gross migration rate of the South district of Sikkim during the census 1991 to 2011 shows (Table 4.4) the total rate of migration (in-migration and out-migration) of the district. The gross migration rate of the district during 1991 was 131 persons per thousand population and it has increased during 2001 by 154.77 persons per thousand population of the district. During the census 2011, the gross migration rate of the district has slightly decreased at 152.76 persons per thousand population of the district (Figure 4.2). It indicates the total number of migrants (in-migrants and out-migrants) has a decreasing trend in the district.

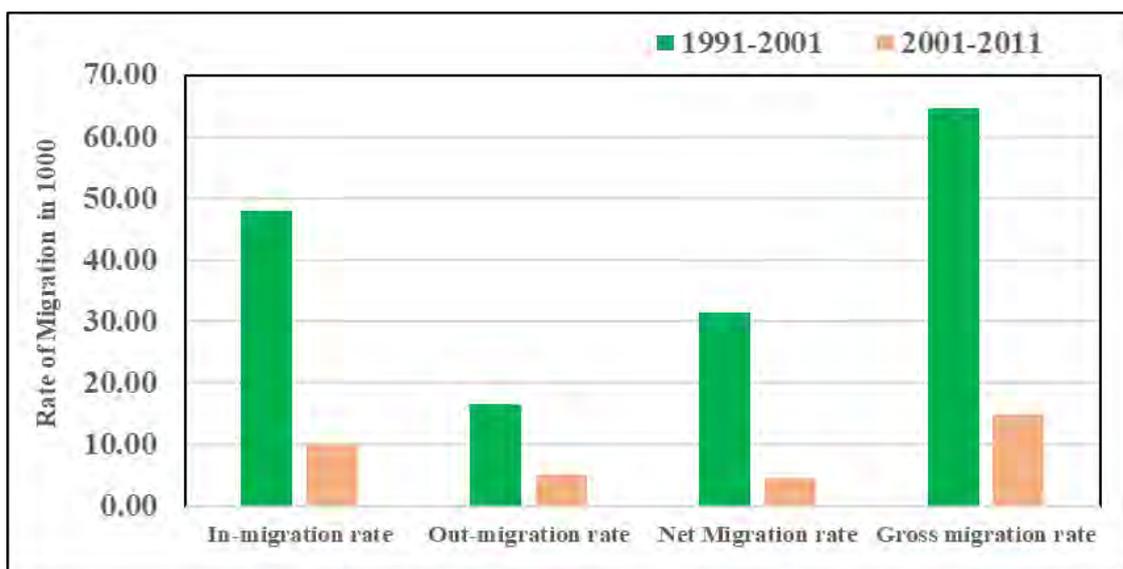


Figure 4.2 Different methods of migration rate in the South district of Sikkim, 1991-2011

4.5 Structure and composition of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim

4.5.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition is one of the most important characteristics of population studies (Sharma, 2012). Changes in sex composition largely affect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern in a particular society (Doniwal, 2008). The sex ratio of migrants and the total population of East district is presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.3 Male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants and total population in the East district of Sikkim, 1991

Place of Residence	In-migrants				Total Population			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	64532	33514	31018	926	178452	95986	82466	859
Rural	46342	22749	23593	1037	146580	77862	68718	883
Urban	18190	10765	7425	690	31872	18124	13748	759

Source: Census of India, 1991

The sex ratio of the in-migrants in the district during 1991 was 926 females per thousand males. Whereas it is widely varied from rural to urban areas of the district. In the rural areas of the district the sex ratio was 1037 females per one thousand male migrants but, in urban areas of the district it was only 690 females per thousand male migrants. The main reason for migration in rural areas is that the migrants of the district were working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in most of the rural areas in the

district. In compare to the total population of the district sex ratio is varied with sex ratio of migrants in the district. The sex ratio of population in the district was 859 females per thousand males in 1991, whereas it was 883 females per thousand males in rural areas of the district (Figure 4.3d). The sex ratio in both the total population as a whole and population in rural areas of the district it was lower than the sex ratio of in-migrants.

Table 4.4 Male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants and total population in the East district of Sikkim, 2011

Place of Residence	In-migrants				Total Population			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	144928	69157	75771	1096	283583	151432	132151	873
Rural	80777	36483	44294	1214	161096	87147	73949	849
Urban	36008	17969	18039	1004	122487	64285	58202	905

Source: Census of India, 2011

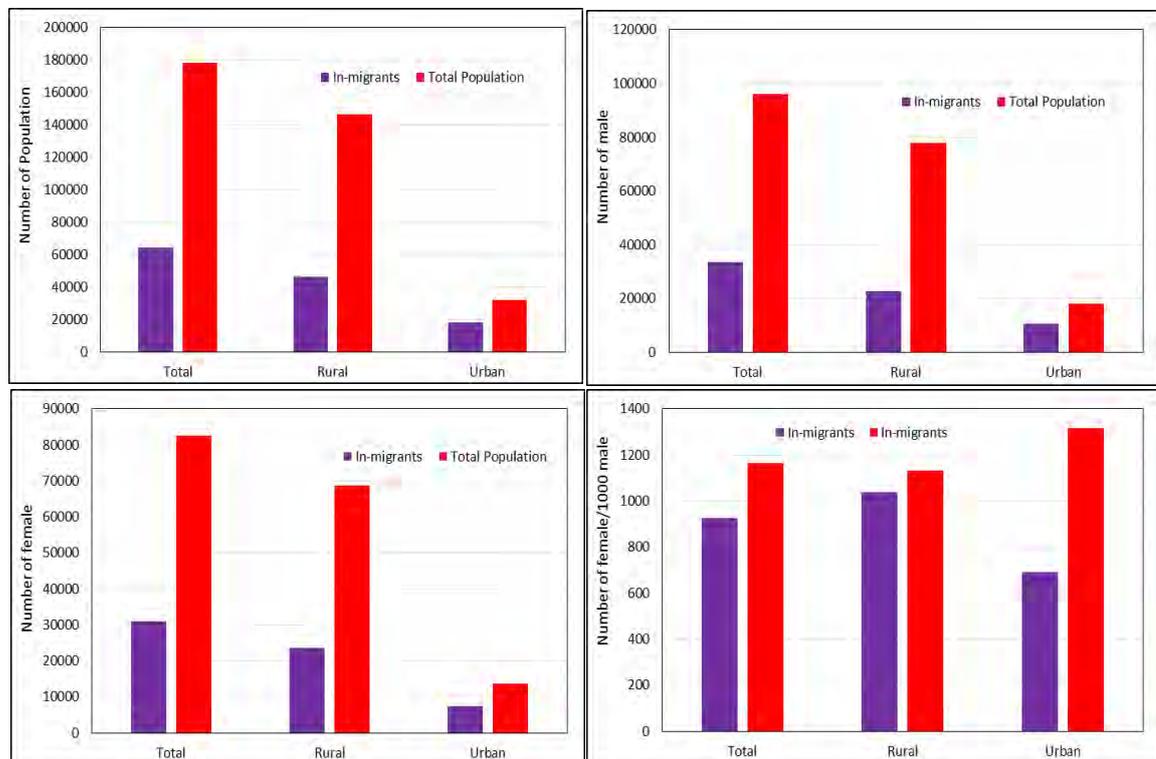


Figure 4.3 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in the East district, 1991

a. Total population b. Male c. Female and d. Sex ratio

On the other hand, in urban areas of the district, it was quite higher than the in-migrants of the district. The rural-urban differential in the sex composition of the in-migrants is

mainly due to the out-migration of the native female population from the rural areas of the district to the urban areas of the district as well as state because of marriage along with seeking for better life in the urban areas.

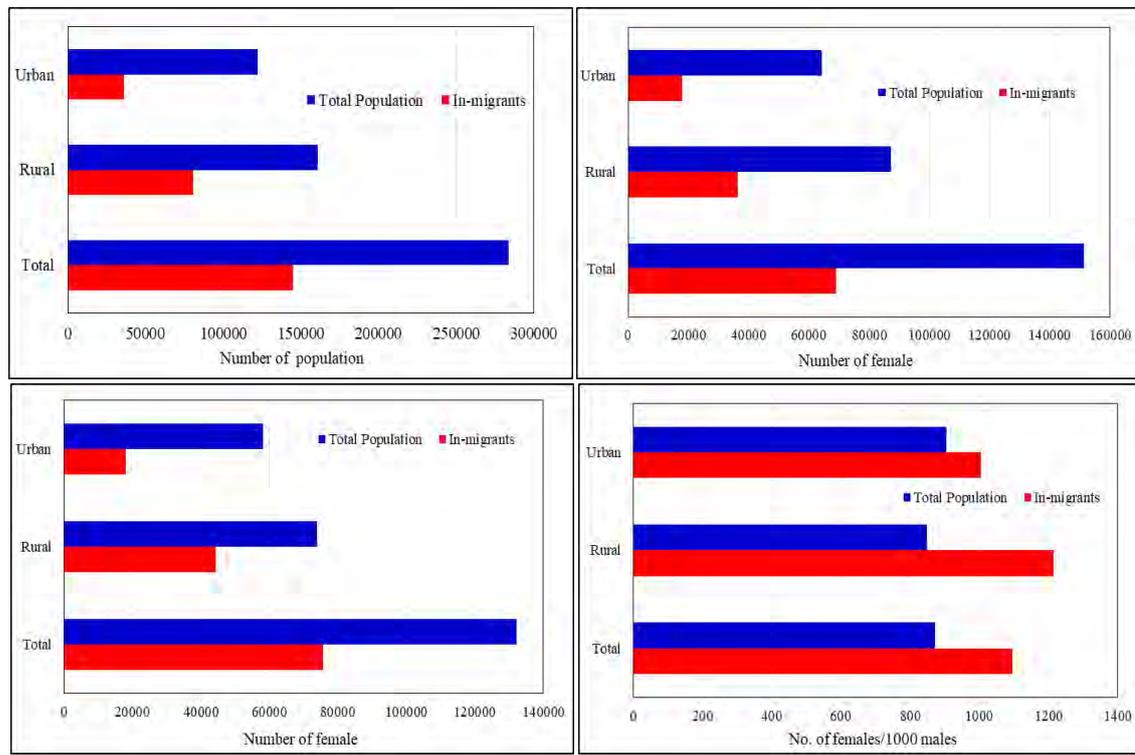


Figure 4.4 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in the East district, 2011 a. Total population b. Male c. Female and d. Sex ratio.

Numbers of male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants comparing with the total population in East district of Sikkim of 2011 showing very interesting features. From Table 4.6, it is found that sex ratio is very high among the in-migrant population than the total population of East district of Sikkim. The figure 4.4c also shows that the female ratio among the in-migrant population of the district during 2001 is very high in comparison with total population of East district of Sikkim. The sex ratio of in-migrants in the district was 1096 females per one thousand males, whereas it was 1214 in rural areas and 1004 in urban areas of the district. But it is quite a difference in the total population of the district. The sex ratio of the total population of the district was 873 females per thousand males, whereas it was 849 for rural areas and 905 for urban areas (Figure 4.4d). It revealed that the sex ratio of total population was very low in comparison to the sex ratio of in-migrants in the district. So, it can be said that the female in-migrants of the district play an important role in the migration process of the district.

4.5.2 Age Structure

The age structure of the population of a region is the best measure for the analysis of the composition of the population. The age structure of a population affects key socio-economic conditions of a place (Poston and Bouvier, 2010). Since migration is an age selective phenomenon, therefore it has some impact not only on the source area but also on the destination area (Newbold, 2013). That is why it becomes more important to study the age composition of in-migrants. The age-wise distribution of in-migrants in the district (Table 4.7) revealed that the highest number of migrants in both cases male and female belongs to the 25 to 29 age group. The lowest number of migrants is found at the age of 80 and above.

Table 4.5 Age-Sex ratio of the in-migrants population of East district of Sikkim of 1991

Age Group	Males	Females	Males %	Females %
0-14	10962	10436	18.18	16.36
15-19	5593	5270	9.28	8.26
20-24	7010	8816	11.63	13.82
25-29	7647	9689	12.68	15.19
30-34	6621	7390	10.98	11.59
35-39	6116	5828	10.14	9.14
40-44	4484	4393	7.44	6.89
45-49	3584	3409	5.94	5.35
50-54	2881	2678	4.78	4.20
55-59	1963	1916	3.26	3.00
60-64	1514	1708	2.51	2.68
65-69	844	951	1.40	1.49
70-74	564	674	0.94	1.06
75-79	219	283	0.36	0.44
80+	285	337	0.47	0.53

Source: Census of India, 1991

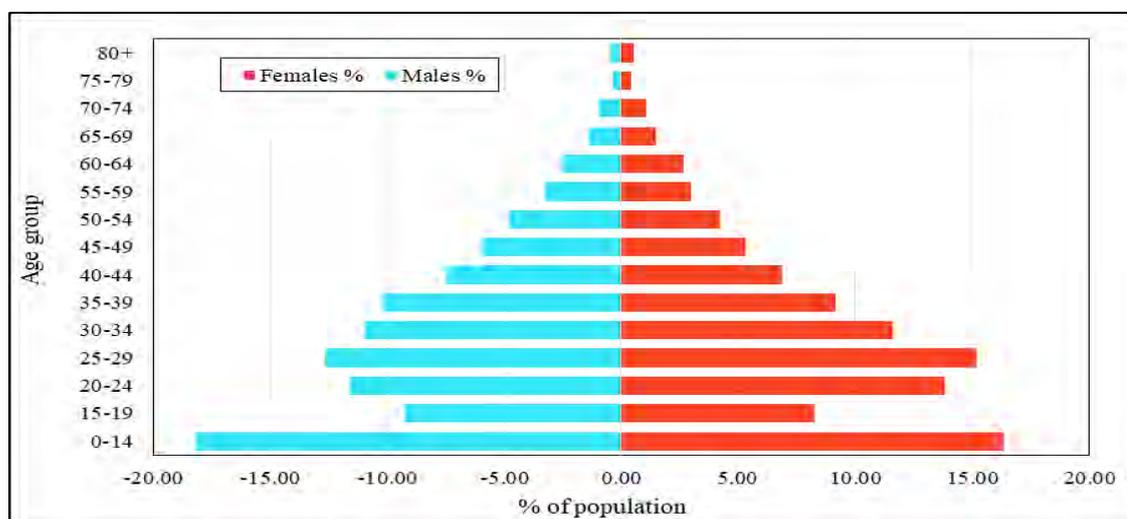


Figure 4.5 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of East district of Sikkim, 1991

The male-female distribution of migrants revealed that above 50 percent of both male and female who came to the East district of Sikkim belong to the adult group (Table 4.7). It becomes clear that the larger numbers of male, as well as female in-migrants, belonged to the 20 to 34 age group (Figure 4.5). In this period of age, male population try to prepare themselves and they seek a job so that they can have a family and be able to raise it. This reason has imposed males of this age group for their extensive mobility and they even do not hesitate to move to other places to seek a better job. Females of India in this age group are nubile and they have the force to marry by their parents (Desai and Andrist, 2010). After marriage the females have to move to their husbands' place which generally is at some other place (Palriwala and Uberoi, 2008). This explains the enhanced mobility of females during these particular age groups.

Table 4.6 Age-Sex ratio of the in-migrants population of East district of Sikkim, 2011

Age Group	Males	Females	Males %	Females %
0-4	2936	2929	4.25	3.87
5-9	3873	3872	5.60	5.11
10-14	5183	4935	7.50	6.52
15-19	6243	6540	9.03	8.64
20-24	7507	9010	10.86	11.90
25-29	7725	9826	11.18	12.98
30-34	6649	8280	9.62	10.93
35-39	6307	7294	9.13	9.63
40-44	5623	5980	8.14	7.90
45-49	4704	4858	6.81	6.42
50-54	4026	3803	5.83	5.02
55-59	2896	2560	4.19	3.38
60-64	1934	1891	2.80	2.50
65-69	1344	1599	1.94	2.11
70-74	1000	1071	1.45	1.41
75-79	602	618	0.87	0.82
80+	554	662	0.80	0.87

Source: Census of India, 2011

The age-sex ratio of in-migrants of East district of Sikkim in 2011 revealed that both male and female ratio is high for the age group of 20-24 years and 25-29 years, which 10.86 percent and 11.18 percent for male migrants and 11.90 percent and 12.98 percent for female respectively (Figure 4.6). The lowest male-female ratio is found for the aged age group of in-migrants in the district (Table 4.8). It revealed that the male in-

migration in the district is mainly due to the economic activities and female in-migration in the district is mainly due to the move with the family and also for economic activities. Aged population among the migrants are very low because they return to their homeland after completion of their economic purposes due to the Citizenship Act. and land laws of Sikkim.

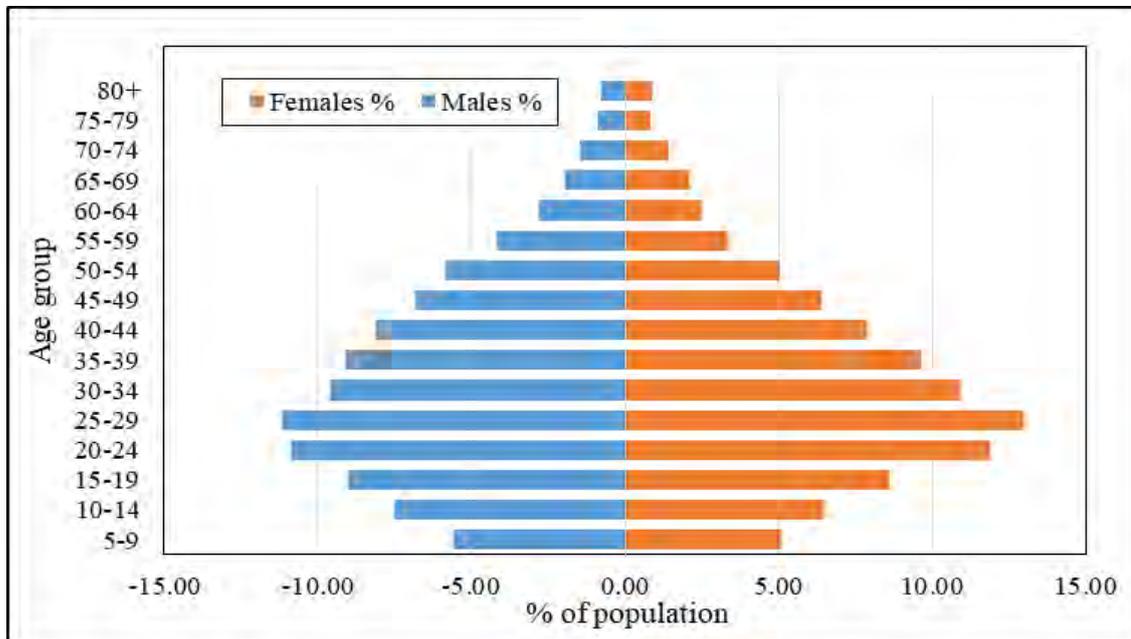


Figure 4.6 Age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of East district of Sikkim, 2011

4.5.3 Marital composition

Marital composition is the most important issue to study any socio-cultural set up in the present century (Anonymous, 2001). Figure 4.7 showing the marital status of in-migrants people of East district of Sikkim during 2001. This figure shows that a lot of unmarried men and women migrated to the district to search for employment. It is noticed that 11749 male persons and 6904 female persons who migrated in the district remain unmarried up to 2001. A huge number of married people were migrated to this district where the number of females (11500) are more migratory than the male migrants (9602). A little number of widowed, separated and divorced people migrated to the district during 2001.



Figure 4.7 Marital composition of in-migrants of East district of Sikkim, 2001

According to Census 2011, the marital composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim shows (Figure 4.8) a detailed picture of migration in the district. Unmarried male and female migrants in the district have played a significant role. 14778 numbers of male and 11033 numbers of the female population of the district were migrated into the district during 2011. Whereas married male and female persons among the migrants revealed that married females are more migratory than married males' persons. It indicates that the females are more migrated along with their husband after getting married. Widowed, separated or divorced persons who in-migrated to the district have a little importance. Only 243 numbers of male widows and 648 numbers of female widows were migrated to the district during 2011. Separated or divorced male and female persons have less attraction to migration. Only 149 divorced males and 200 divorced females were migrated to the district in 2011.

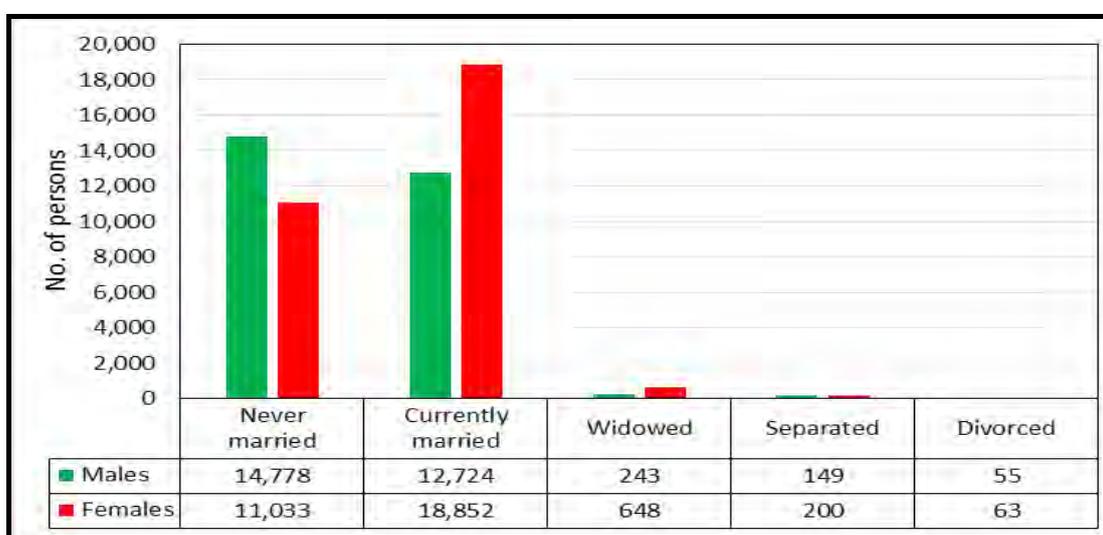


Figure 4.8 Marital composition of in-migrants of East district of Sikkim, 2011

4.5.4 Rural-urban Composition

Rural-urban composition of migrants affects directly or indirectly to the growth and distribution of population, economic prosperity and process of urbanization in any region (Jones, 1990). The study of the rural-urban composition of the population has great importance for human resource development. Table 4.9 shows the rural-urban composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim according to their duration of residence during the census of 1991. It revealed that females were more migrated (23593) than male migrants (22749) in the rural areas of the district. Whereas, males were more migrated (10765) than female migrants (7425) in the urban areas of the district in 1991. Duration residence of less than 1 year; 1 to 4 years; 5 to 9 years and 10 years and above of migrants in the district in both rural and urban areas of the district (Figure 4.9) shows that all duration of residence about migrants is largely enumerated into the rural areas of the East district of Sikkim during 1991. Duration of residence up to 4 years female showing less number than male migrants in all places of enumeration may be rural or urban (Table 4.9). The highest number of female migrants found in the rural area for the duration of residence 10 years and above in the rural sector of East district of Sikkim. But in comparison with male and female migrants, female migrants share less number in the urban area. All duration of migrants' residence in urban areas has 10765 male and 7425 females. It reveals that the female migrants of the East district of Sikkim are largely gathered in rural areas. On the other side male migrants gathered largely in the urban area of the district.

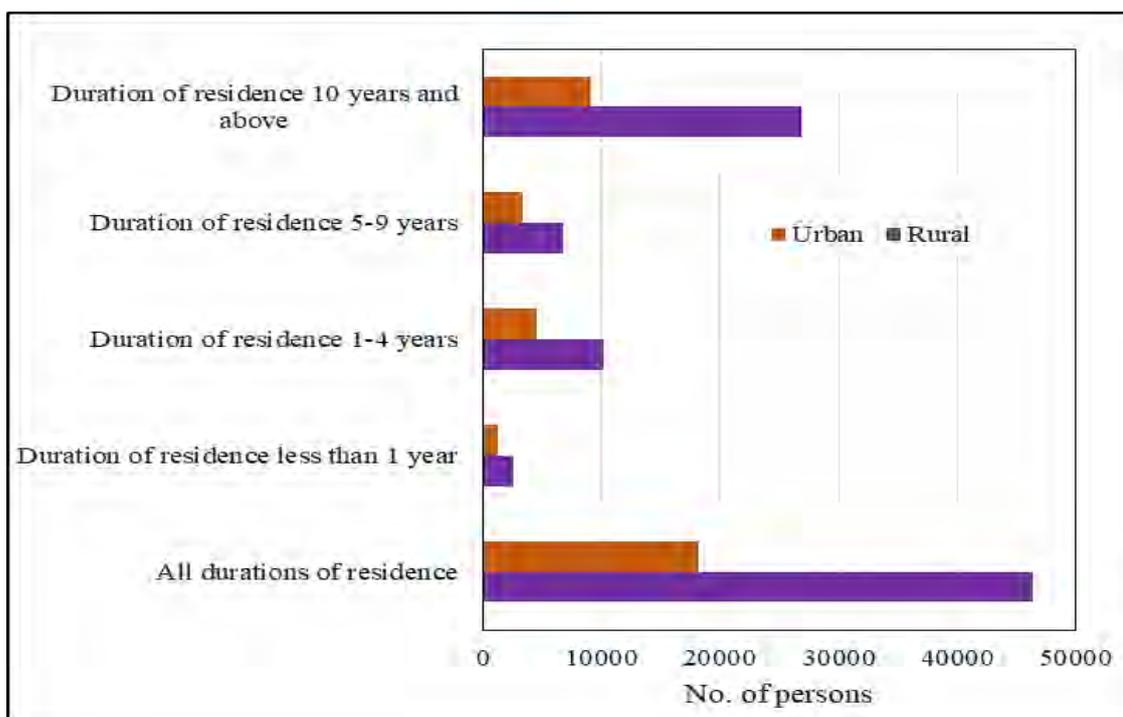


Figure 4.9 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of East district of Sikkim, 1991

Table 4.7 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in the East district of Sikkim, 1991

Duration of residence	Place of enumeration	Persons	Males	Females
All durations of residence	Rural	46342	22749	23593
All durations of residence	Urban	18190	10765	7425
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Rural	2,514	1404	1110
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Urban	1,294	779	515
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Rural	10,239	5348	4891
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Urban	4,496	2694	1802
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Rural	6,726	3074	3652
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Urban	3,329	1905	1424
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Rural	26,863	12923	13940
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Urban	9,071	5387	3684

Source: Census of India, 1991

Table 4.8 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in the East district of Sikkim, 2011

Duration of residence	Place of enumeration	Persons	Males	Females
All durations of residence	Rural	70,399	31,473	38,926
All durations of residence	Urban	74,529	37,684	36,845
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Rural	5,874	3,403	2,471
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Urban	4,391	2,269	2,122
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Rural	12,436	5,545	6,891
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Urban	15,081	7,298	7,783
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Rural	9,800	3,988	5,812
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Urban	11,163	5,446	5,717
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Rural	30,511	11,995	18,516
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Urban	31,098	16,148	14,950

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure 4.10, showing that the rural-urban composition of in-migrant people of the East district of Sikkim for 2011 was distributed with a variety of rural and urban areas. During 2011 migrants mostly gathered in urban areas compared to rural areas of the district. Male and female migrants' distribution is remarkable during 2011, because female concentration has increased in urban areas. However, females are largely in-migrated into the rural areas of the district. In some duration of residence of migrants like 1 to 4 years and 5 to 9 years numbers of females are high in urban areas.

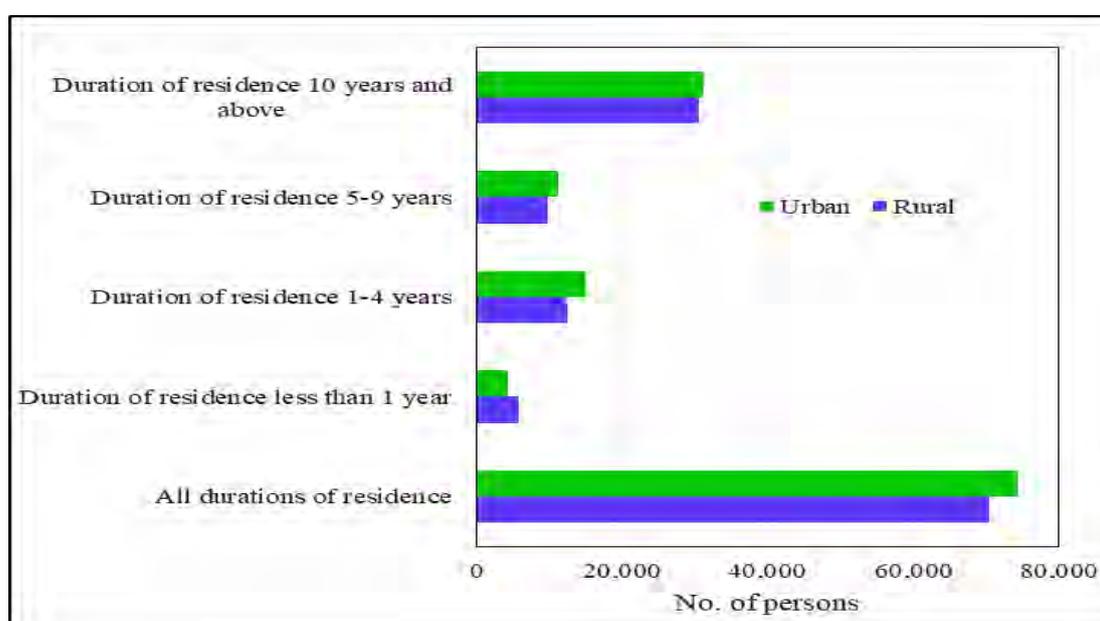


Figure 4.10 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of East district of Sikkim, 2011

4.5.5 Occupation Structure

The economic stability of any region or country can better be understood by knowing the occupational structure of the population (Siddiki, 1984). Census of India has classified the occupation structure of the country into main and marginal workers and non-workers (Dubey et al., 2001). Main and marginal workers have further categorized into specific occupational categories, which are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers (Census of India, 1991-2011).

Table 4.9 Distribution of migrant workers in the East district of Sikkim, 1991-2001

Categories of workers	1991		2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cultivators	7790	23.49	14160	23.54
Agricultural Labourers	2501	7.54	5900	9.81
Household industrial workers	416	1.25	1193	1.98
Other workers	22459	67.72	38890	64.66
Total Workers	33166	100.00	60143	100.00

Source: Census of India, Migration table, 1991-2001

There are four categories of workers among the migrants in the district according to the census of India during 1991 and 2001 which are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers. According to Census 1991, among the total migrant workers of the district 23.49 percent are working as cultivators, 7.54 percent are working as agricultural labourers and only 1.25 percent are working as household industrial workers; whereas 67.72 percent migrant workers are engaged as other workers in the district. On the other hand, according to census 2001, among the total migrant workers cultivators occupied 23.54 percent, agricultural labourers occupied 9.81 percent and household industrial workers occupied only 1.98 percent; whereas among the migrant workers 64.66 percent were engaged in other different sectors of economic activities (Figure 4.11). It shows that the cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industrial workers among the migrants have little importance in the economy of the district, but working in other sectors contributed massively in the economy of the district. Growing population density and acceleration of urbanization in the district has more importance in non-agricultural economic activities in the district.

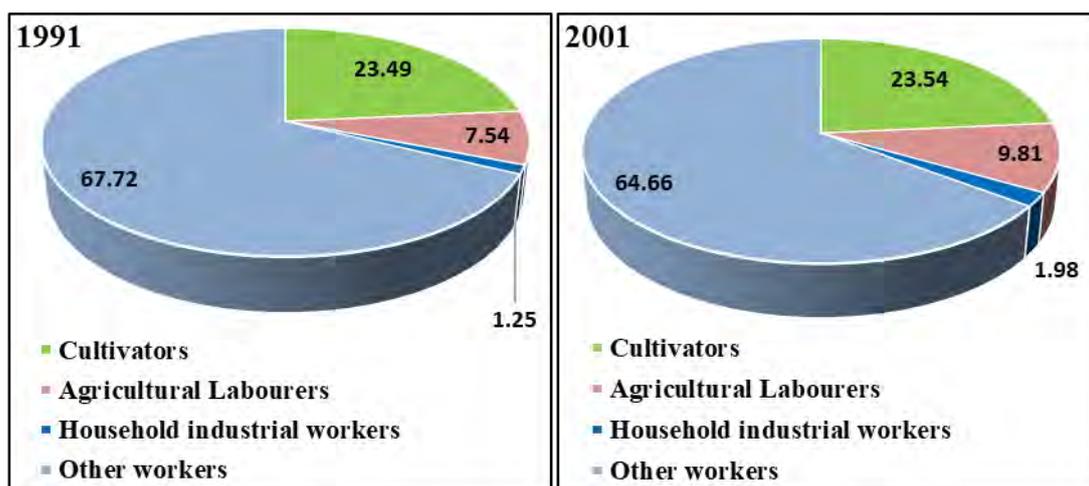


Figure 4.11 Distribution of migrant workers in different economic sectors in the East district of Sikkim, 1991-2001

Table 4.10 Occupational structure of migrants in the East District of Sikkim, 1991-2001

Occupation structure	Sex	1991		2001	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total workers	Total	33166	100	60143	100
	Male	23700	71.46	38475	63.97
	Female	9466	28.54	21668	36.03
Cultivators	Total	7790	100.00	14160	100.00
	Male	3624	46.52	5088	35.93
	Female	4166	53.48	9072	64.07
Agricultural Labourers	Total	2501	100.00	5900	100.00
	Male	1764	70.53	2754	46.68
	Female	737	29.47	3146	53.32
Household industrial workers	Total	416	100.00	1193	100.00
	Male	372	89.42	825	69.15
	Female	44	10.58	368	30.85
Other workers	Total	22459	100.00	38890	100.00
	Male	17940	79.88	29808	76.65
	Female	4519	25.19	9082	23.35

Source: Census of India, 1991-2001

The occupational structure of migrants of East district of Sikkim during the census year 1991 (Table 4.12) shows the different categories of migrant workers in the district. Total migrant workers in the district during the 1991 census was 33166, out of which 23700 were male (71.46%) and 9466 were female (28.54%). Cultivators among the migrants in the district during 1991 was 7790, out of which 3624 were male (46.52%) and 4166 were female (53.48%). Among the migrants of the district, 1764 numbers of

male (70.53%) and 737 numbers of females (29.47%) were engaged as agricultural labourers during 1991. Only 372 numbers of male (89.42%) and 44 numbers of female (10.58%) among the migrant workers in the district were working in household industrial sectors (Figure 4.12). A large number of migrants in the district during 1991 were categorized as other workers, who were working in the service sector. It revealed that the occupational structure of migrants in the district during 1991 was mainly based on the non-agricultural economic activities and female migrants were mainly engaged in the cultivation sector.

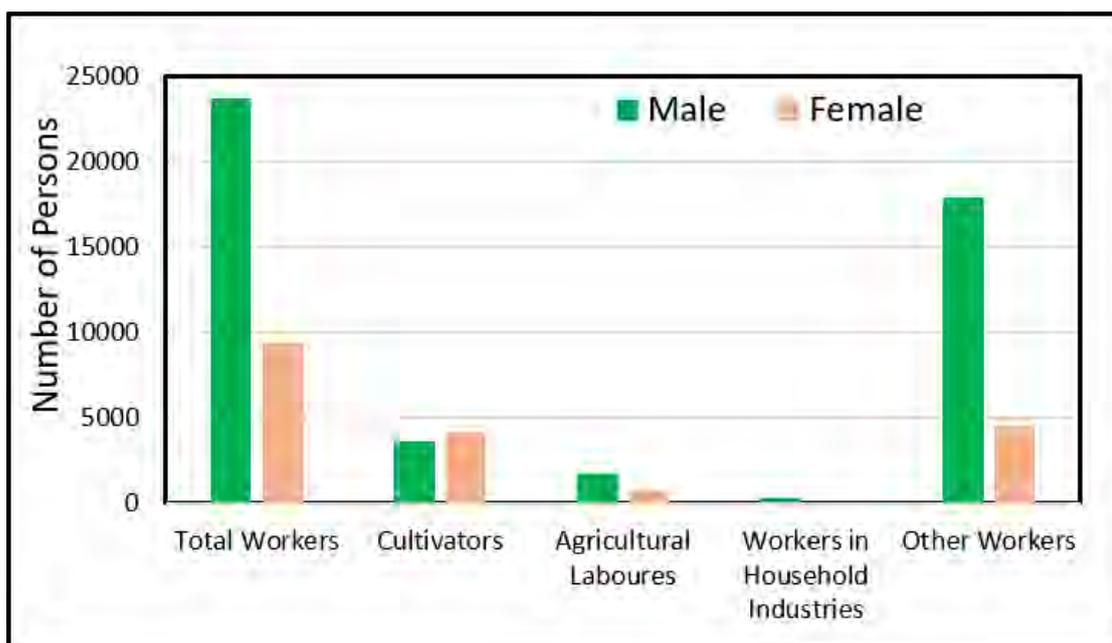


Figure 4.12 Occupation structure of migrants in the East district of Sikkim, 1991

The occupational structure of migrants in the East district of Sikkim during the census 2001 (Table 4.12) revealed that the total migrant workers in the district were 60143, where 38475 were male (63.97%) and 21668 were female (36.03%). Among all four categories of occupational structure female migrants were engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers more than male in the district. 9072 numbers of female migrant workers (64.07%) in the district were working as cultivators, whereas 5088 numbers of male migrant workers (35.93%) in the district were engaged in this sector of economic activities. 3146 numbers of females (53.32%) and 2754 numbers of male (46.68%) were working as agricultural labourers in the district during the census 2001. 825 numbers of male (69.15%) and only 368 numbers of female (30.85%) migrant workers in the district were engaged in household industries. 38890 numbers of migrant workers in the district were mentioned as other workers during the census 2001, out of which

29808 numbers were male (76.65%) and 9082 numbers were female (25.35%). So, it is found that the female migrant workers were more engaged in cultivation and allied sectors and male migrant workers were more active in other sectors of the economy than cultivation and allied sectors.



Plate 4.1 Working migrants at a. b. Gangtok c. Singtham d. Jorethang

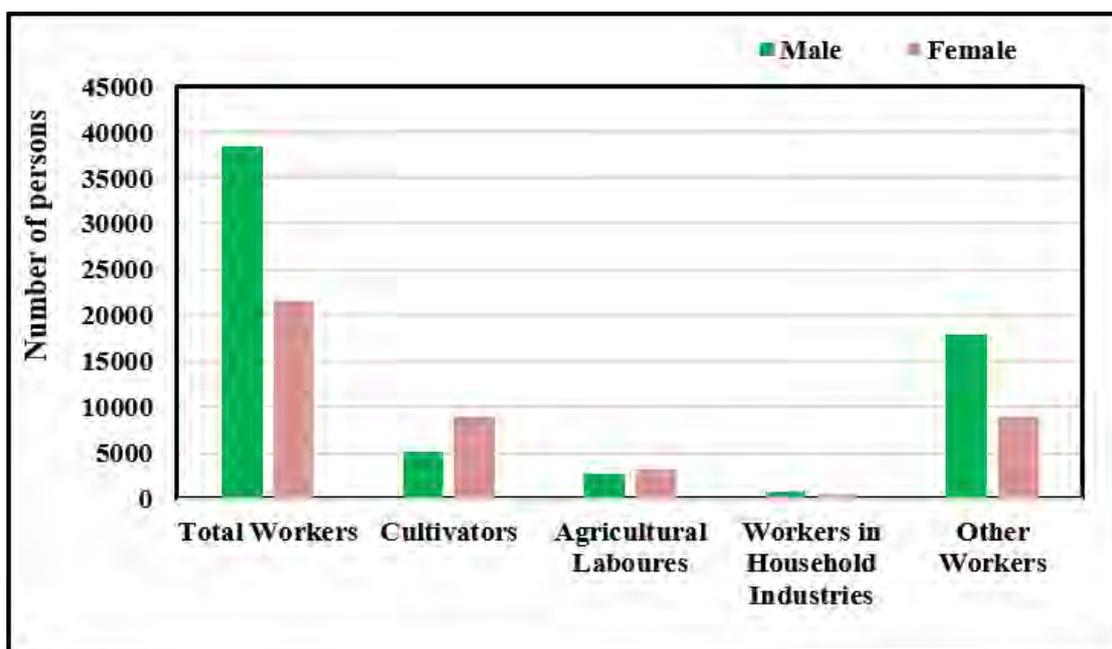


Figure 4.13 Occupation structure of migrants in the East district of Sikkim, 2001

4.6 Structure and composition of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim

4.6.1 Sex Composition

The sex ratio of South district of Sikkim is shown in Table 4.13, it is found that high sex ratio (1208 females per 1000 males) among the in-migrant population in South district of Sikkim during 1991. But the sex ratio of urban areas both in-migrants and total population of the district has a very poor sex ratio of 679 and 693 females per 1000 males respectively during 1991, which was much lower than the national level. In the comparison of sex ratio with total population of south Sikkim females are more in number than male migrants.

Table 4.11 Male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants and total population in the South district of Sikkim, 1991

Place of Residence	In-migrants				Total Population			
	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	30077	13620	16457	1208	98604	52105	46499	892
Rural	28337	12559	15778	1256	96035	50588	45447	498
Urban	1740	1061	679	640	2569	1517	1052	693

Source: Census of India, 1991

The sex composition of the in-migrants is much higher than that of the general population of the district (Figure 4.14). There is significant rural-urban differential in the sex ratio, because of female migration due to marriage from adjoining states and migration of male in-migrants from villages of Sikkim to town, in search of better jobs and leaving their families behind in rural areas. The high cost of living, scarce and expensive housing facilities and inadequacy of common amenities in Sikkim put some restrictions on family migration.

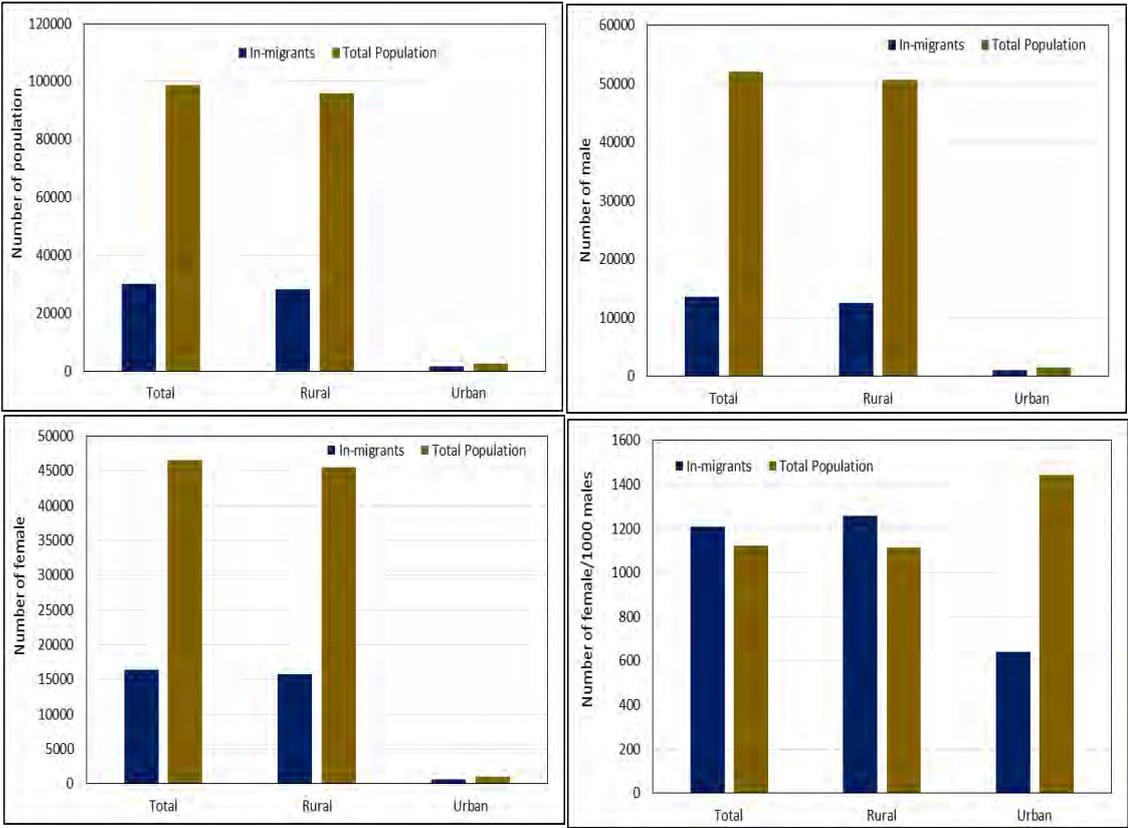


Figure: 4.14 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in the South district, 1991 a. Total population b. Male c. Female and d. Sex ratio

In Census 2011, sex ratio is much higher among the migrants in comparing to the total population of South district of Sikkim. During the year 2011, the sex ratio among the migrants was 1472 females per one thousand males; it was 1627 for rural areas and 1021 for urban areas of the district. But the sex ratio of the total population of the district was 915 females per one thousand males with 908 in rural areas and 959 in urban areas of the district (Figure 4.15). The concentration of in-migrants in rural areas of the South district of Sikkim is found largely in Sumbuk, Sikkip, Temi-Tarku,

Yangyan, Likship. In-migrants of the South district of Sikkim are found in the urban centres such as Ravong, Namchi, Jorethang, Namthang.

Table 4.12 Male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants and total population in the South district of Sikkim, 2011

Place of Residence	In-migrants				Total Population			
Place of Residence	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Total	Male	Female	Sex ratio
Total	50948	20611	30337	1472	146850	76670	70180	915
Rural	40350	15357	24993	1627	125651	65848	59803	908
Urban	9448	4674	4774	1021	21199	10822	10377	959

Source: Census of India, 2011

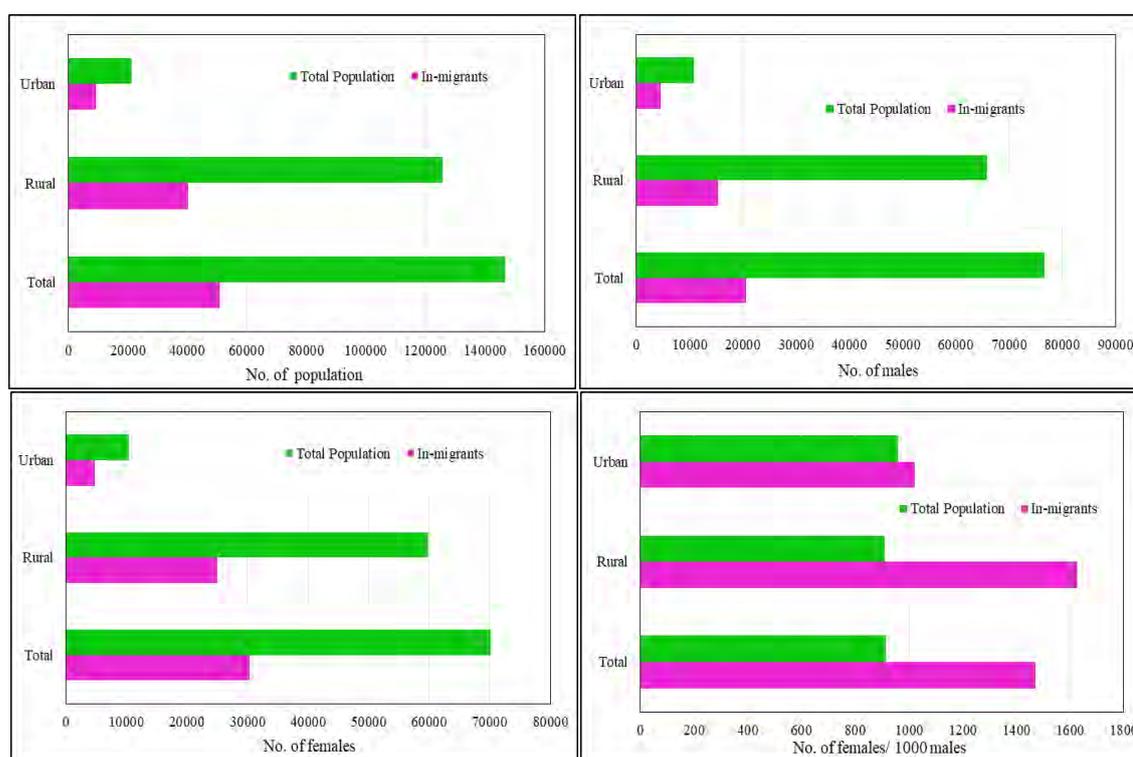


Figure 4.15 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in the South district, 2011 a. Total population b. Male c. Female and d. Sex ratio

4.6.2 Age Structure

The age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim for 1991 showing that 14 to 34 years age groups are dominating (Table 4.15). The main causes behind that situation because of the unemployment situation in source states. That is why a large number of young migrants are gathered with their child and family into the south district of Sikkim. Figure 4.16 shows the age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people

of south district of Sikkim, 2011, which revealed that concentration of migrants is working-age group in the district denotes that the economic activities are the main reason of migration into the district.

Table 4.13 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim 1991

Age Group	Males	Females	Males %	Females %
0-14	2519	2392	18.61	14.60
15-19	1195	1264	8.83	7.72
20-24	1454	2177	10.74	13.29
25-29	1635	2451	12.08	14.96
30-34	1495	1937	11.05	11.82
35-39	1375	1492	10.16	9.11
40-44	996	1190	7.36	7.26
45-49	712	882	5.26	5.38
50-54	668	763	4.94	4.66
55-59	492	605	3.64	3.69
60-64	412	514	3.04	3.14
65-69	242	296	1.79	1.81
70-74	182	234	1.34	1.43
75-79	71	84	0.52	0.51
80+	86	102	0.64	0.62

Source: Census of India, 1991

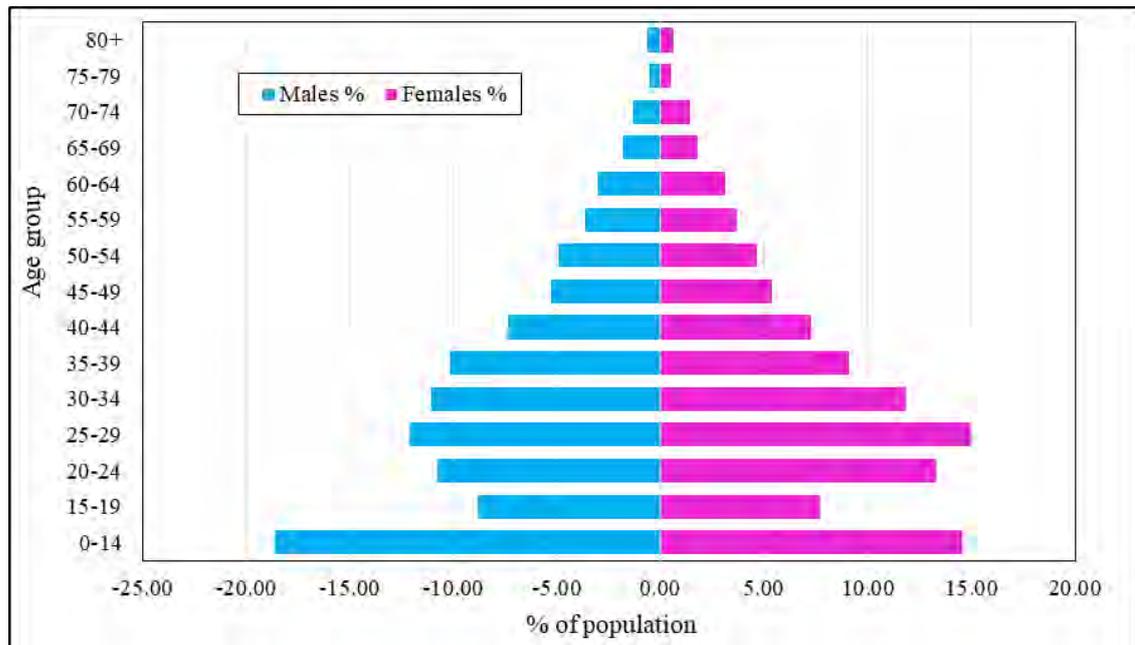


Figure 4.16 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim 1991

The age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim for 2011 showing that 15 to 40 years groups are dominating (Table 4.16). The main causes behind that situation because of the unemployment situation surrounding states. That is why a large number of young migrants are gathered in the South district of Sikkim. It is also expressed in Figure 4.17 of the age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim, 2011.

Table 4.14 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim, 2011

Age Group	Males	Females	Males %	Females %
0-4	639	612	3.11	2.02
5-9	1015	997	4.94	3.30
10-14	1437	1311	6.99	4.33
15-19	1546	2012	7.52	6.65
20-24	2236	3468	10.88	11.47
25-29	2148	4103	10.45	13.57
30-34	2131	3641	10.37	12.04
35-39	1828	3352	8.90	11.08
40-44	1843	2615	8.97	8.65
45-49	1587	2207	7.72	7.30
50-54	1343	1792	6.54	5.92
55-59	975	1200	4.74	3.97
60-64	677	1004	3.29	3.32
65-69	441	765	2.15	2.53
70-74	323	521	1.57	1.72
75-79	186	321	0.91	1.06
80+	195	325	0.95	1.07

Source: Census of India, 2011

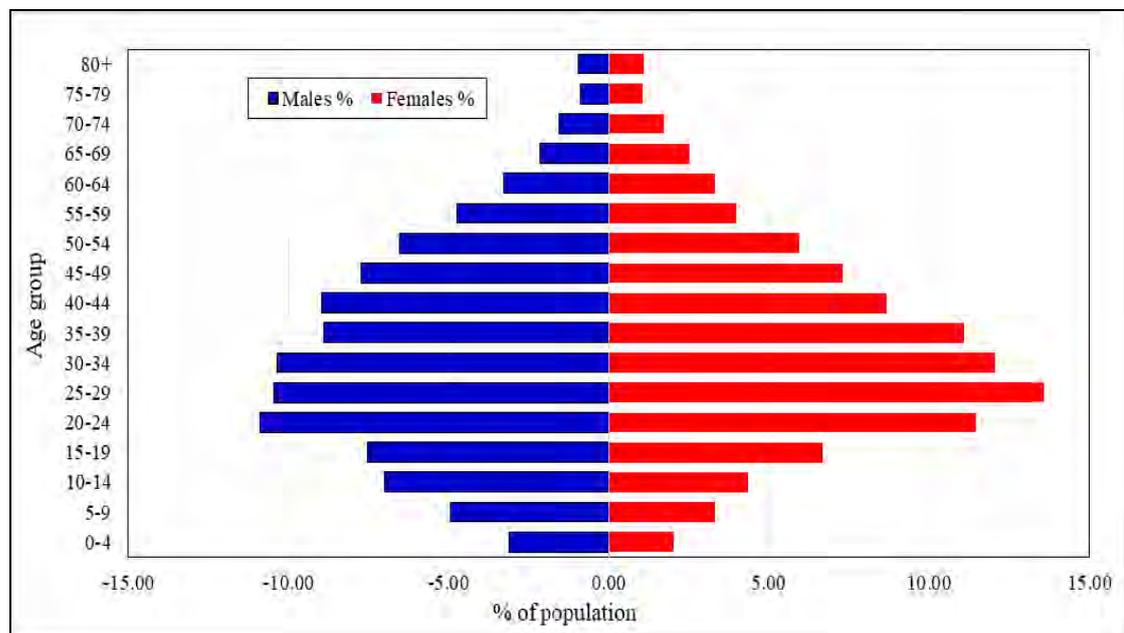


Figure 4.17 Age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 2011

4.6.3 Marital composition

Marital composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim shows (Figure 4.18) that married females are more migratory than males in the district. A total of 4048 numbers of male were migrated into the district during 2001, where 7053 numbers of females were migrated into the district during 2001. But this scenario is not the same for the unmarried migrants of the district. Among the unmarried migrants of the district during 2001, 4659 were males and 3364 were females. A total of 87 of male widows and 238 of female widows were migrated to the district in 2001. About 92 numbers of male and 101 numbers of female were migrated into the district who were separated or divorced with their spouse. It revealed that the rate of female migration to the district is higher due to the after-marriage system of our society.

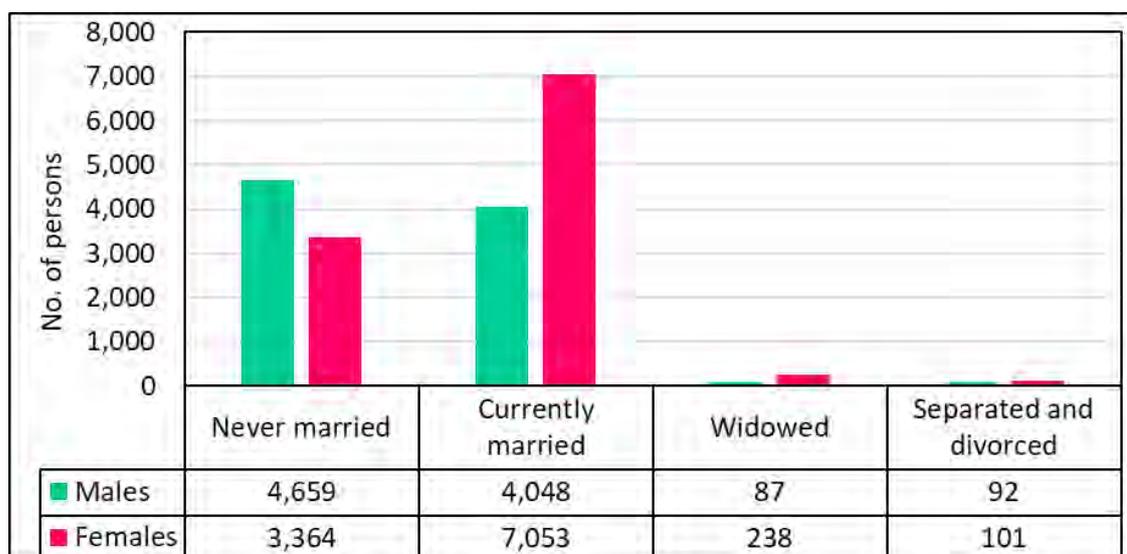


Figure 4.18 Marital composition of in-migrants of South district of Sikkim, 2001

Marital composition is one of the important aspects to study the socio-cultural concept of a particular region. Figure 4.19 showing the marital composition of in-migrants people of the South district of Sikkim. This figure shows that a lot of unmarried men and women migrated into the district seeking job opportunities. 4790 number of male persons and 3101 numbers of female persons migrated to the South district of Sikkim as unmarried and remained until 2011. Huge numbers of people were migrated into the district where the number of females were 8637 and males were 4716. It indicates that females migrated into the district more than male migrants of the district during 2011. A small number of widowed, separated, divorced people migrated in the South district of Sikkim.

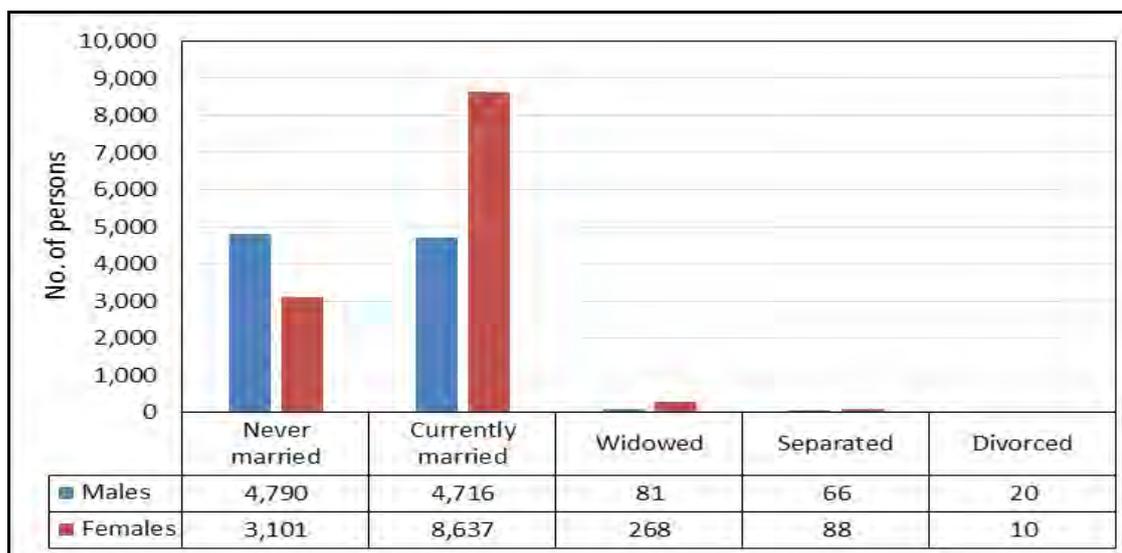


Figure 4.19 Marital composition of in-migrants of South district of Sikkim, 2011

4.6.4 Rural-urban Composition

Generally, labour migrants have been selected to migrate in urban areas in India. But their concentration in the South District of Sikkim has shown the opposite scenario about their working location. There is a large number of migrants working in the rural areas of the South district. Figure 4.20 showing that rural migrants are dominating their distribution in rural or urban areas. Table 4.17 also reveals that migrants choose to live in rural areas of the district. There are rural migrants of the district as 28337 and 1740 persons in urban areas as all residents. Even 10 years and above residence showing that in rural areas it was 16071 persons and 673 persons in urban areas during 1991. In 1991 female migrants chose to reside in rural areas in large numbers. The number of female migrants is high compared to male migrants in 1991.

Table 4.15 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in the South district of Sikkim, 1991

Duration of residence	Place of enumeration	Persons	Males	Females
All durations of residence	Rural	28337	12559	15778
All durations of residence	Urban	1740	1061	679
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Rural	1,570	942	628
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Urban	206	137	69
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Rural	6,250	3051	3199
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Urban	500	289	211
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Rural	4,446	1879	2567
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Urban	361	211	150
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Rural	16,071	6687	9384
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Urban	673	424	249

Source: Census of India, 1991

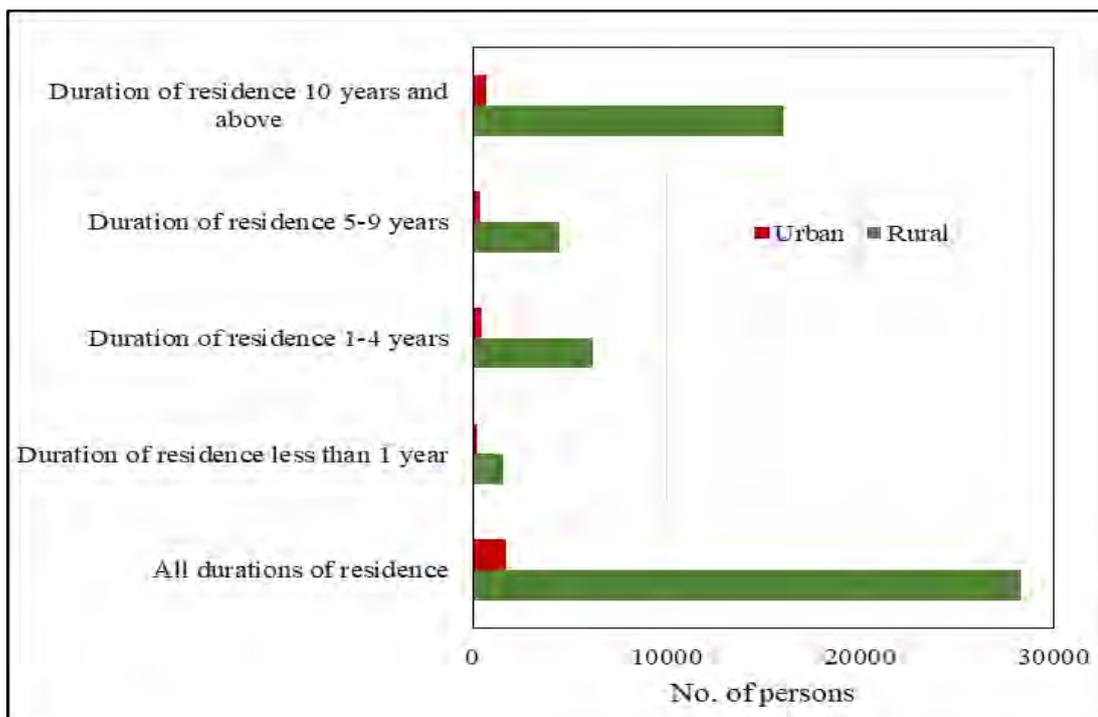


Figure 4.20 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 1991

Rural-urban composition in 2011 of in-migrants in the South District of Sikkim shows the same trends as 1991. But in comparison 1991 to 2011 there has been some slight increase of in-migrant in urban areas. Though urban areas show a low rate of in-migration compared to the rural area, it is revealed by Figure 4.21 that it is higher than 1991. Some changes also found by Table 4.18 that in urban areas male and female in-migrants are more or less equal. But in rural areas there is a lot of variation as male-female category of in-migrants. From Table 4.18, it is found that all duration of residence in rural areas male were 14800 and female were 24223. That is why it can be said that in rural areas of the district female in-migrants are gathering in a large number. Duration above 10 years residence in-migrant in urban areas male (2780) and female (2745) are very close. On the other side in-migrants in rural areas male and female have huge differences, where male is 5797 persons and female are 13070 persons, which is almost 2.5 times than male in-migrants.

Table 4.16 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in the South district of Sikkim, 2011

Duration of residence	Place of enumeration	Persons	Males	Females
All durations of residence	Rural	39,023	14,800	24,223
All durations of residence	Urban	11,925	5,811	6,114
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Rural	3,316	2,101	1,215
Duration of residence less than 1 year	Urban	794	479	315
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Rural	7,463	3,132	4,331
Duration of residence 1-4 years	Urban	2,411	1,087	1,324
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Rural	5,633	1,895	3,738
Duration of residence 5-9 years	Urban	2,160	979	1,181
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Rural	18,867	5,797	13,070
Duration of residence 10 years and above	Urban	5,525	2,780	2,745

Source: Census of India, 2011

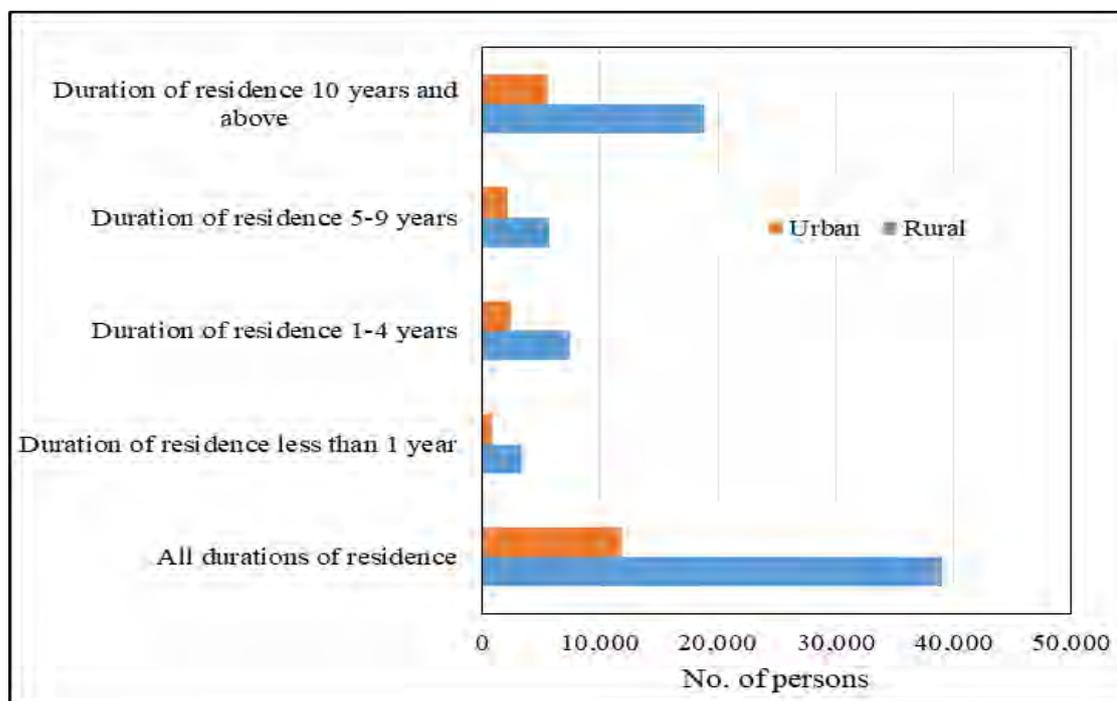


Figure 4.21 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 2011

4.6.5 Occupational Structure

Table 4.17 Distribution of migrant workers of South district of Sikkim, 1991-2001

Categories of workers	1991		2001	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Cultivators	9219	54.90	14493	51.58
Agricultural Labourers	1056	6.29	1759	6.26
Household industrial workers	193	1.15	390	1.39
Other workers	6325	37.66	11458	40.78
Total workers	16793	100.00	28100	100.00

Source: Census of India, Migration table, 1991-2001

There are four categories of workers among the migrants in the South district of Sikkim according to the census of India during 1991 and 2001 which are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers. Cultivators are the principal occupation among the migrants in the district during both the census. In the census 1991, 54.90 percent migrant workers were mentioned as cultivators, whereas in the census 2001, it was slightly decreased at 51.58 percent of total migrant workers in the district. Other workers of the district occupied second position in terms of occupational structure, which was 37.66 percent in 1991 among the migrant workers and it was slightly increased by 40.78 percent in 2001 (Table 4.19). But among the migrant workers of the district agricultural labourers and household industrial workers have little significance in the economy of the district. Migrant workers of the district 6.29 percent and 6.26 percent were working as agricultural labourers during the census 1991 and 2001 respectively. Engagement of migrant workers in household industries of the district is very unexpected. Only 1.15 percent and 1.39 percent among the migrant workers of the district were engaged in this sector during 1991 and 2001 respectively (Figure 4.22). So, it is found that the cultivation sector of the district is more remarkable than other sectors of economy of the district.

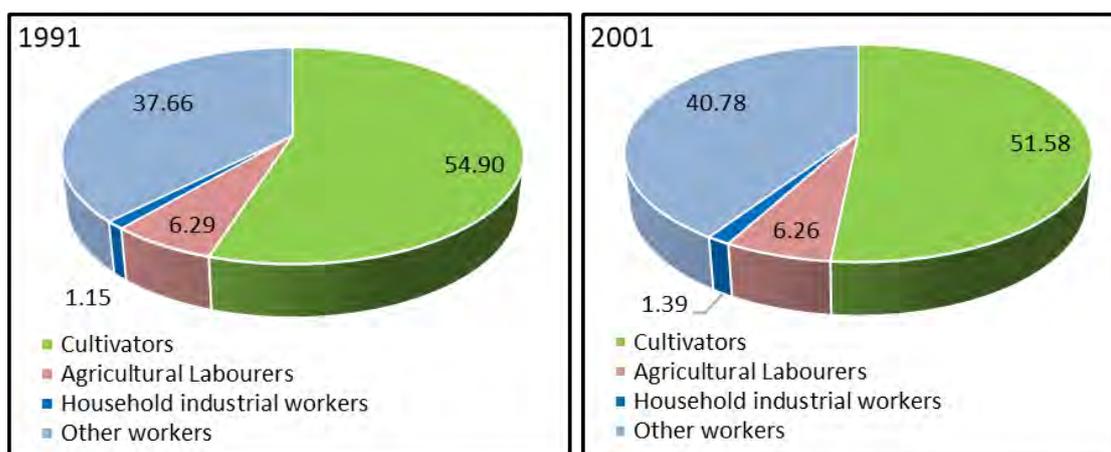


Figure 4.22 Distribution of migrant workers in different economic sectors in the South district of Sikkim, 1991 & 2001

Table 4.18 Occupational structure of migrants in the South District of Sikkim, 1991-2001

Occupation structure	Sex	1991		2001	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total workers	Total	16793	100	28100	100
	Male	9821	58.48	13786	49.06
	Female	6972	41.52	14314	50.94
Cultivators	Total	9219	100.00	14493	100.00
	Male	3875	42.03	4200	28.98
	Female	5344	57.97	10293	71.02
Agricultural Labourers	Total	1056	100.00	1759	100.00
	Male	734	69.51	800	45.48
	Female	322	30.49	959	54.52
Household industrial workers	Total	193	100.00	390	100.00
	Male	179	92.75	245	62.82
	Female	14	7.25	145	37.18
Other workers	Total	6325	100.00	11458	100.00
	Male	5033	79.57	8541	74.54
	Female	1292	25.67	2917	25.46

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

The occupational structure of the South district of Sikkim during the census 1991 and 2001 illustrates the importance of migrant workers in the district. Total migrant workers in the district were 16793 in 1991 and increased nearly double at 28100 in 2001. Table 4.20 shows that among the migrant workers of the district 9219 were cultivators in 1991, out of which 5344 were female (57.97%) and 3875 were male (42.03%) and it increased during 2001. A total number of cultivators among the

migrant workers of the district were 14493 in 2001, out of which 4200 were male (28.98%) and 10293 were female (71.02%). The Number of female migrant workers of the district which engaged in cultivation has jumped in number during 2001 in comparison to 1991 and male migrants' cultivators have slightly increased in number but, it decreased in ratio in comparison to female migrant cultivators of the district. A total number of agricultural labourers among the migrant workers in the district was 1056 in 1991, out of which 734 were male (69.51%) and 322 were female (30.49%), on the other hand, 1759 numbers of migrants in the district were stated as agricultural labourers during 2001, out of which 800 were male (45.48%) and 959 were female (54.52%). So, female migrant workers are more significant in this sector than the male migrant workers in the district. Total household industrial workers in the district were 193 in 1991, out of which 179 were male (92.75%) and only 4 were female (7.25%), whereas it has increased to 390, out of which 245 were male (62.82%) and 145 were female (37.18%) in the district during 2001. In the district, 6325 numbers of migrants were stated as other workers in 1991, out of which 5033 were male (79.57%) and 1292 were female (25.67%). In the census 2001, total 11458 numbers of migrants were engaged in other sectors of economy in the district. Among the 11458 other workers in the district 8541 were male (75.54%) and 2917 were female (25.46%). So, it started after the analysis that there is a massive increased in-migrant worker in the district from 1991 to 2001. The occupational structure of the district revealed that the female workers of the district were much noticeable in the economic activities of the district (Figure 4.23 & 4.24).

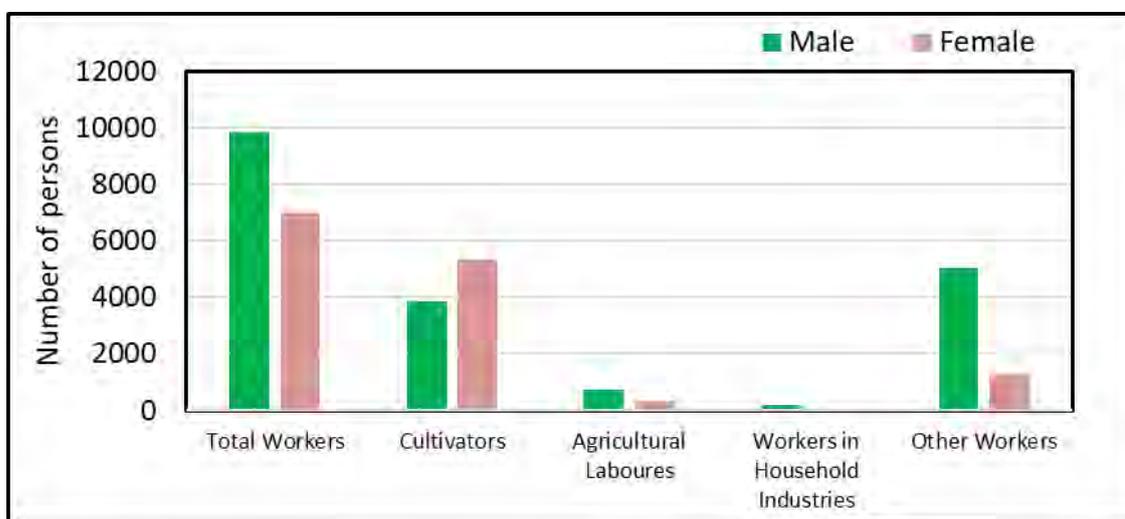


Figure 4.23 Occupation structure of migrants in the South district of Sikkim, 1991

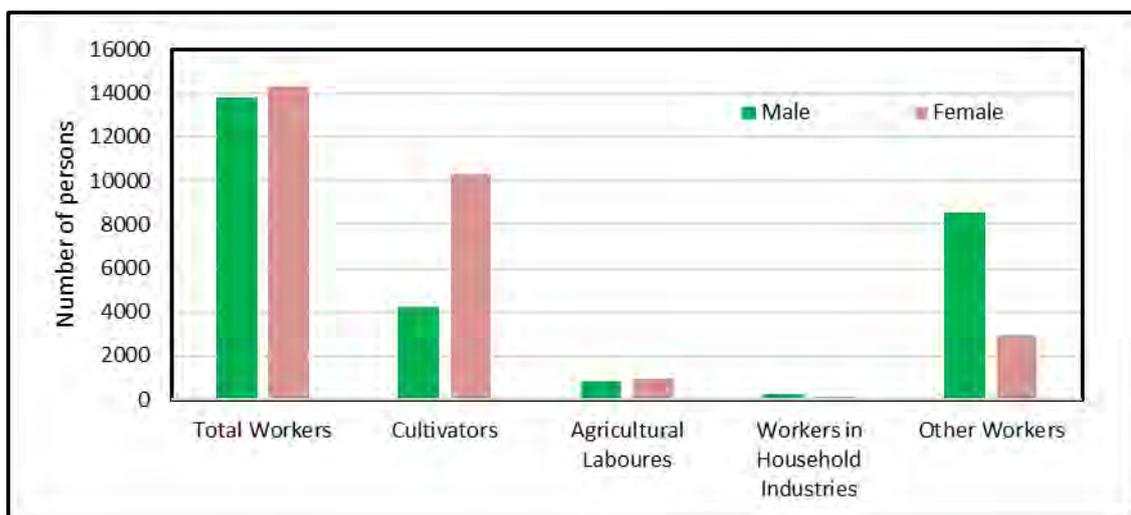


Figure 4.24 Occupation structure of migrants in the South district of Sikkim, 2001

4.7 Comparison of Structure and composition of in-migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim

Structure and composition of in-migrants along with the rate of migration in the East and South districts of Sikkim has been discussed in this chapter. In this section of the chapter tries to make a comparison between East and South districts of Sikkim about their rate of migration and structure and composition of in-migrants in the district. From the above study, it is revealed that in-migration rate, out-migration rate, net migration rate and gross migration in the East district have gradually increased from 1991 to 2011. But, in the South district of the state in-migration rate, net migration rate and gross migration rate had increased from 1991 to 2001, though it declined from 2001 to 2011. Only the out-migration rate of the district has gradually increased during the census years 1991 to 2011. It indicates that the in-migration process remains under consideration with declining rates, but the South district of the state has already been in a distressing condition regarding in-migration process. It also indicates clearly that migration rate of the East district has declined from 27.76 during the inter-censal period of 1991-2001 to 22.13 during the inter-censal period of 2001 to 2011, whereas South district has a declining radical rate of in-migration process from 16.63 during the inter-censal period of 1991-2001 to only 5.14 during the inter-censal period of 2001 to 2011.

Structure and composition of migrants between East and South districts of Sikkim have varied in all of the stands. The sex ratio among the migrants in the East

district during 1991 was 1037 in rural areas and 690 in urban areas and during 2011 sex ratio was 1214 in rural areas and 1004 in urban areas. But, South district of Sikkim has much higher sex ratio among the migrants in rural areas than the East district of the state. The sex ratio of South district during 1991 was 1256 in rural areas and during 2011 it was 1627 in rural areas. In the urban areas of both the districts, sex ratio remains almost close together. East district has sex ratio of 690 and South district has sex ratio of 640 during 1991 and on the other hand, it was 1004 in East district and 1021 in South district during 2011. So, it can conclude that sex ratio among the migrants in both of the districts are higher than state as well as national average. The age structure of the East and South districts of Sikkim have remained the same. Each of the districts has maximum numbers of migrants who belong to the working-age group between 20 years and 34 years for both male and female migrants. It revealed that economic activities are the main reason for migration in both districts. Marital composition of the districts in the study area is almost identical. Both the districts have maximum married in-migrants, in which numbers of females are more than male migrants. Whereas, among the unmarried in-migrants male migrants are maximum than female migrants. Widowed and separated or divorced migrants of both male and female migrants have a little significance in the migration process in the study area with a minimum number migrant. Rural-urban composition of in-migrants in the districts has similar marital composition. In both of the districts migration rate is much higher in rural areas than the urban areas of the districts except in the East district during 2011 for male migrants who were 31473 in rural areas and 37684 in urban areas. During the census 1991 and 2011 for the East and South districts of the state the number of rural in-migrants is more than the number of urban in-migrants for both the male and female migrants. It indicates that the migration in the study area is operated by the different socio-economic activities in rural areas. East and South districts of Sikkim have some similarities and differences regarding the occupational structure of migrants in the study area. The East district has the maximum proportion of other workers among the migrants in the district followed by cultivators; on the other hand, the South district has the maximum proportion of cultivators among the migrant workers in the district followed by others workers in the occupational structure of the study area during both the census of 1991 and 2001. Although, both the districts in the study area have a minimum proportion of migrant workers who are working as agricultural labourers and household industrial workers. Among the migrant workers in both the districts of the

study area, females are dominating over male in the occupation of cultivators and agricultural labourers during both the census year 1991 and 2001, whereas males are dominating over females as other workers and household industrial workers in the study area during both the year 1991 and 2001. The occupational structure of the study area indicates that the maximum number of female workers are engaged in the agricultural sector and male workers are engaged in several industrial, minerals and allied activities in the study area.

4.8 Summary

In this chapter, the rate of migration in the East and South district of Sikkim has been discussed. Rate of migration in the study area is estimated with the help of rate of migration method along with in-migration rate method, out-migration rate method, net migration rate method and gross migration rate method. Different measurements of rate migration stated that the study area has a declining migration rate during the last two decades. Structure and composition of migrants in both the districts have also been analysed. Age structure, sex composition, marital composition, rural-urban composition and occupational structure of migrants in the study area has been discussed to find out the structure and composition of migrants in the study area. It revealed that sex ratio of the study area is much higher that means female migrants in the study area are dominating in nature. Age structure revealed that the population belonging to the working age group are more in-migrated into the study area than other age groups. Married persons are more migrated in the study area with a female dominating characteristic. Migration of the study area dominated by the in-migrated in the rural areas for both male and female migrants and both the East and South districts. The occupational structure of the study area stated that females are leading workers in agriculture and allied activities and males are principal workers among the migrants in the study area in different other economic activities such as industries, mines, tourism and other sectors of economy in the study area.

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