

CHAPTER – V
SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS OF MIGRANTS
IN EAST AND SOUTH
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5.1 Introduction

The economic and social factors of migration are a difficult one, in particular at a time of debate approximately the future route of migration policies in Sikkim. Demographic adjustments are taking vicinity which has a critical impact on labour markets (Bohning, 1984). All of these changes influence migration flows and the rights of residents and non-citizens and rules and rights about the integration of migrant workers (Sinha, 2003). Workers are one of the main pillars of every state. The number of unorganized workers (UW) in Sikkim increased many-fold after 1975 (Kirana, 2003). The primary traits of migrant workers in any vicinity are low productiveness, minimum wages to people, terrible working situations, excessive seasonality of employment, absence of social security measures, negation of social preferred, negative human capital base (in phrases of training, talent and schooling) as well as lower mobilization fame of the personnel as compared to the formal sector (Gupta, 2007). The migrant workers in Sikkim have unique characteristics like instability, seasonality with short duration. There is no provision for workers in terms of social security that means providing benefits to households and individuals through public or collective arrangements to protect against low or declining standard of living arising from a number of basic risks and needs. There is no such guaranteed minimum wage for the workers (Bhutia and Srivastava, 2014).

The entire process of recruitment, transit, working and living conditions in the various unorganized sectors in Sikkim is a testimony and indication of the existence of a severe form of human bondage (Thapa, 2017). At the workplace, they are exploited, deprived and do not get the status. In this backdrop, an attempt has been made in this chapter to determine the socio-economic conditions of the migrant workers engaged in East and South districts of Sikkim.

The migrant workers are too weak to revolt due to their poverty and stricken condition, illiteracy and ignorance while on the other hand, their employers are too strong and powerful to evade their obligation to exploit them. Of course, various legislative provisions exist to channelize the employment procedures, regularizing

payments and working hours, preventing unfair deduction of wages, ensuring leaves, providing social security and so on. However, the perceived reality is completely different from our expectations. Several sources reveal huge numbers of instances of denying the labour laws, especially for female workers.

Before going into the depth of the problems, a brief account of the socio-economic life of the migrants has been portrayed as it provides a relevant background of the present investigation. An attempt has been made to provide a clear picture of the social life of the migrant workers in terms of their age distribution, marital status, religious background, educational status, family size and household conditions. The characteristics of economic life, which also have been taken into consideration include land holding, occupational pattern, earning member of the family, annual income and indebtedness.

To articulate the whole reality, the chapter has been divided into two sections: the first one has been dealt with socio-economic facets of workers, the second one aims to formulate the Socio-economic Status Index of migrant workers.

5.2. Database and Methodology

In this part, a thorough discussion about the data set collected and used for the study and the methods and techniques applied for the carrying out the study is given in detail.

5.2.1 Database

The socio-economic study of migrants in the East and South districts of Sikkim is purely based on primary data. Primary data were collected from the in-migrants of East and South districts of Sikkim. Data collected from 340 migrants' respondents of East and South districts of Sikkim. A structured questionnaire has been used to collect the social, demographic and economic aspects of migrants of the districts.

5.2.2 Methodology

In this section of the study, socioeconomic index (SEI) is framed up to identify the socio-economic status of the migrants in the East and South district of Sikkim. The socioeconomic index is constructed with the composition of two indices, which are Social Index (SI), and Economic Index (EI). A social index is the combination of three indices, which are Health Index (HI), Education Index (EDI) and Demographic Index (DI). On the other hand, the Economic Index is the composition of Income Index (INI) and the other two variables, which are savings and loan of the respondents.

❖ **Socioeconomic Index (SEI)**

The index used to calculate the socio-economic status is called socioeconomic index. The socio-economic index is the aggregate result of the social index and economic index. The socio-economic index has to develop by the following formula (Maity et al., 2014):

$$Socio\ economic\ index\ (SEI) = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times SocialIndex\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} \times EconomicIndex\right) \dots\dots\dots 5.1$$

❖ **Social Index (SI)**

The social indicator is influenced by factors that affect the social position of the individual or family such as health factor, demographic factor and educational factor. So, the social index is the summing up of the health index, demographic index and educational index. Socio index has to develop by the following formula (Maity et al., 2014):

$$Social\ Index\ (SI) = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times HealthIndex\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \times EducationalIndex\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} \times DemographicIndex\right) .5.2$$

❖ **Health Index (HI)**

Health is not only defined as a physical structure but also associated with the factors that help to keep one healthy. Health status is investigated by using a self-developed dimension index, called Health Index. To keep this in mind, five important variables were considered for constructing the health index. The outcomes of the variables are binary. Variables with their category and codes are considered for preparing health index is given below (Maity et al., 2014):

Table 5.1 Health-related variable with their Category and Code

Variables	Category	Code	Category	Code
Drinking water facility	Yes	1	No	0
Sanitation facility	Yes	1	No	0
Garbage facility	Yes	1	No	0
Sewerage facility	Yes	1	No	0
Health insurance facility	Yes	1	No	0

After getting the values for those variables, health index can be constructed using the following formula:

$$Health\ Index\ (HI) = \frac{Actual\ value - Minimum\ value}{Maximum\ value - Minimum\ value} \dots\dots\dots 5.3$$

❖ **Education Index**

Education is the backbone of society as well as the nation. So, without educational analysis of the migrants of the districts, the social index can't elaborate properly. In order to analyse the educational status of the migrants of the districts, a dimension index is set up for all the respondents.

Educational status is measured by using the literacy status measured in terms of years of schooling attained by the respondents. For those respondents who do not attain school or any other kind of formal training on education, are given a score '0' and for others assign a score according to their years spent in school with a minimum score of one year. To create the Education Index, first respondents 'educations are categorized based on their highest academic achievement. The value is assigned to 6 sections ranged 0-16 (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 Educational Category and Code

Category	Code
No formal education	0
Primary education	5
High school education	10
Technical Education	13
Graduation	15
Professional education	16

The following formula was used to construct the educational index of the respondent from their values generated from the education level (Maity et al., 2014).

$$Educational\ Index\ (EDI) = \frac{Actual\ years\ of\ schooling\ of\ the\ respondents}{Maximum\ years\ of\ schooling} \dots 5.4$$

❖ **Demographic Index (DI)**

Demographic factors have influenced social status and have also been significant in the present study. Migrants of the East and South Districts of Sikkim mainly subjected to the size of the family of the respondents for their social status. So the demographic index developed on a family size of the respondents. Family size indicates the total number of family members in an individual household.

The following formula was used to construct the demographic index of the respondent from their size of family (Maity et al., 2014).

$$Demographic\ Index\ (DI) = \frac{Actual\ value - Minimum\ value}{Maximum\ value - Minimum\ value} \dots \dots \dots 5.5$$

❖ **Economic Index (EI)**

For determining the Economic Status of migrants of the East and South districts of Sikkim an index has been framed up where savings by the earners and loan borrowers among the migrants has been considered with the monthly income instead of respondents' individual income to avoid the biasness because all the respondents of the study area are not living in the same livelihood although, they have a same monthly income. In the study area, it is also observed that migrants' economic status is below average and do not enjoy a far higher standard of living due to savings of money and getting loans for family members of households. That is why it is decided to make savings and loans along with monthly income of the respondents.

Table 5.3 Economic Variables with Category and Code

variables	Category	Code
Savings	Yes	1
	No	0
Loan	Yes	0
	No	1

❖ **Income Index (INI)**

Income index of the present study purely based on the monthly income of the migrants in the study area. Highest and lowest monthly income of the respondents is Rs. 100000/- and Rs. 2000/- respectively. Following formula used to develop income index (Maity et al., 2014):

$$Income\ Index\ (INI) = \frac{Actual\ value - Minimum\ value}{Maximum\ value - Minimum\ value} \dots\dots 5.6$$

After getting the income index value, it is summing up with the binary value of savings and loan. For the construct the economic index this summing up values of individual respondents is calculated by the following formula:

$$Economic\ Index\ (EI) = \frac{Actual\ value - Minimum\ value}{Maximum\ value - Minimum\ value} \dots\dots\dots 5.7$$

❖ **„t“test (two-tailed)**

The test statistic of a T test is T-value. Conceptually, T-values are an extension of the Z-score. In one way, the T-value represents how many standard units separate the media of the two groups (Navarro, 2015). The T test is a kind of speculative statistic. It is used to determine whether there are significant differences between the two groups

(Woodward and Elliott, 2007). Independent two-sample t-test has been chosen for hypothesis testing to conduct this study.

Independent two-sample t-test is defined as (Abbott, 2016):

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{y}}{S \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2}}} \dots\dots\dots 5.8$$

Where, t = t - value

\bar{x} = Sample mean of x variable

\bar{y} = Sample mean of y variable

n = Sample size

S = Standard deviation of the samples, and S defined as:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2 + \sum(y_i - \bar{y})^2}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}} \dots\dots\dots 5.9$$

$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$, and $H_1: \mu_1 \neq \mu_2$

in Two-tailed test at $(n_1 + n_2 - 2)$ Degree of freedom (df)

if, calculated t-value is greater than (>) critical t-value, then

H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted and vice – versa

H_0 = Null hypothesis and H_1 = Alternative hypothesis

❖ ANCOVA

ANCOVA refers to “analysis of covariates”. Covariates are commonly used as control variables within groups. Adjusted means are usually tested to see if there is a significant relationship between the ANCOVA output and the F-test attendance. (Rutherford, 2001). Comparing the meanings of core and integrated groups can provide insights into the role of covariates (Mukherjee et al.,2018). Significant F-tests are used to examine the effect of each root and interaction in a single break dependent group consisting of individual divisions and for multiple (> 2) groups. (Krieg, 2012). F-group-variant consists of split segments. If the math p-value is small, significant relationships exist.

F- test is defined as (Gupta, 2000):

$$F = \frac{S_1^2}{S_2^2} \dots\dots\dots 5.10$$

Where, $S_1^2 = \frac{(X_1 - \bar{X}_1)^2}{n_1 - 1}$ and $S_2^2 = \frac{\sum(X_2 - \bar{X}_2)^2}{n_2 - 1}$

It should be noted that S_1^2 is always the larger estimated of variance, i.e. $S_1^2 > S_2^2$

$$F = \frac{\text{Larger estimated of variance}}{\text{Smaller estimated of variance}} \dots\dots\dots 5.11$$

$$\begin{aligned} n_1 - 1 &= v_1 \\ &= \text{Degree of freedom for sample having larger variance and } n_2 \\ - 1 &= v_2 \\ &= \text{Degree of freedom for sample having smaller variance} \end{aligned}$$

The calculated value of F is compared with the tabulated value of v_1 and v_2 at the significance level of 5% or instantaneous 1%. If the calculated value of F is greater than the tabulated value, then the F ratio is considered significant and the null estimate is discarded. On the other hand, if the calculated value of F ratio is less than the tabulated value, the null hypothesis is accepted and it is assumed that both the samples came from the same variable of the population. (Gupta, 2000).

5.3 Socio-Economic conditions of migrants in East district of Sikkim

5.3.1 Demographic Profile of sample migrants

Demography worries the statistical techniques of human beings regarding basically the measurement of the dimensions, growth and diminution of the human beings, the proportion of dwelling being born or dying in the identical place or place and related functions of fertility, mortality and marriage (Cox, 1976). Demography is a totally technical and pretty mathematical take a look at of the vital facts of the human population (specifically birth, death and migration) as well as of the traits of populace structure (including age, sex and marital repute) as they make a contribution to an understanding of populace changes (Raj, 2003).

Demographic profile of sample migrants includes age and sex structure, marital status, religion and caste composition, mother tongue, family types and size, level of education, and birthplace has taken into consideration.

5.3.1.1 Age structure

The age structure of respondents in the East district of Sikkim (Table 5.4) reveals that the maximum number of respondents belongs to the age group between 20 years to 44 years, which indicates that respondents of the district mainly in-migrated to the district for economic purpose. Table 5.4 shows the age group of 25 years to 29 years having the highest percentage, which is 26.84% and the age group belonging to less than 19 years occupied the lowest at 2.11%. 24 number of respondents (12.63%) belongs to the age group of 20 to 24 years; 34 number of respondents (17.89%) belongs to the age group

of 30 to 34 years; 31 number of respondents (16.32%) belongs to the age group of 40 to 44 years. But, among the respondents' aged in-migrated persons are very low (Table 5.4) means that in-migrants return to their native place after completing their work due to land laws and Citizenship Act. of state.

Table 5.4 Age structure of sample in-migrant population in the East district of Sikkim

Age group	Number	%
< 19	4	2.11
20-24	24	12.63
25-29	51	26.84
30-34	34	17.89
35-39	31	16.32
40-44	17	8.95
45-49	8	4.21
50-54	8	4.21
55-59	5	2.63
> 60	8	4.21
Total	190	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

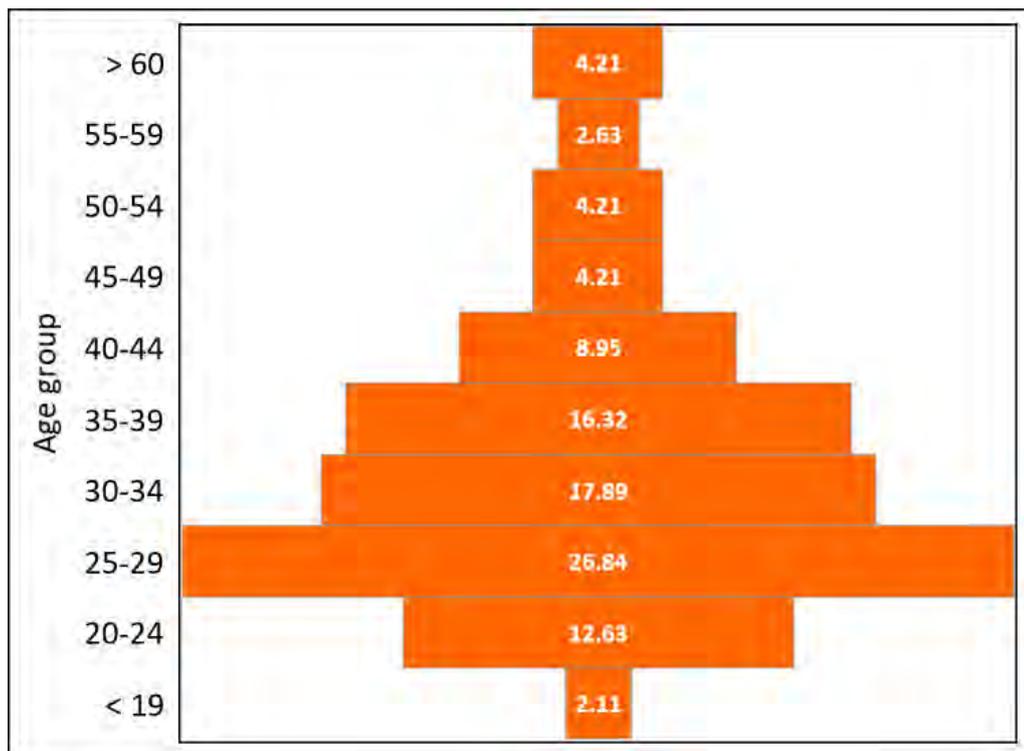


Figure 5.1 Age structure of respondents in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.2 Religion

After the studying of the religious composition of migrants of the East district of Sikkim (Table 5.5) reveals that the area consists of three major religious groups i.e. Hindu, Muslim and Christian. Among these three religious' groups of migrants, Hindu occupies the highest percentage which is 67.89. Followed by Muslim which occupies 28.42% and lastly Christian occupies very little which is only 3.68%. Lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval ranges between 61.26 to 1.01 and upper bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval ranges between 74.53 to 6.36.

Table 5.5 Religious composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Religion	No. of respondent	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Christian	7	3.68	0.04	1.01	6.36
Hindu	129	67.89	0.68	61.26	74.53
Muslim	54	28.42	0.28	22.01	34.83

Source: Household Survey, 2018

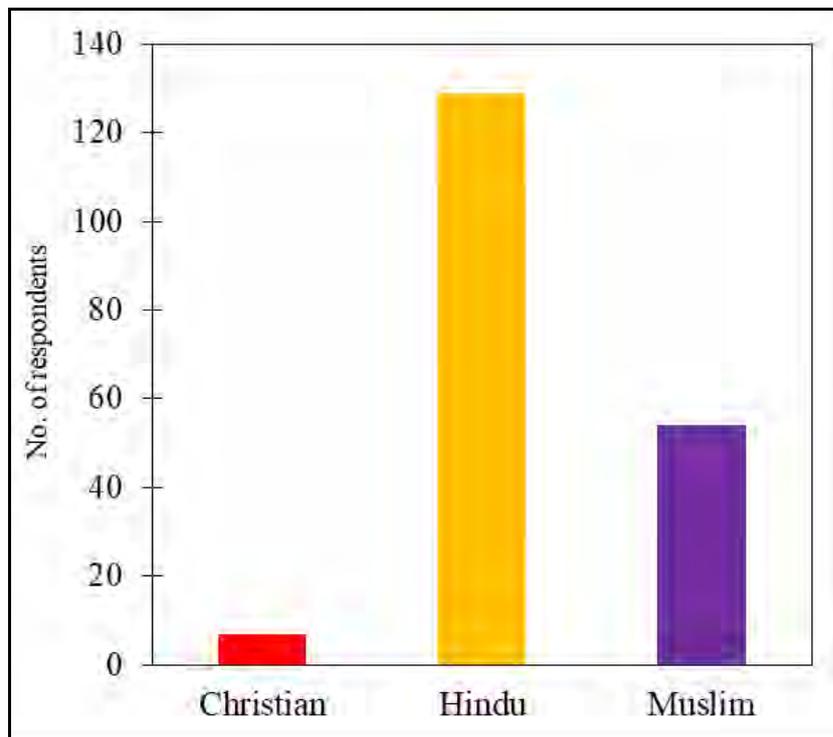


Figure 5.2 Religious composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.3 Caste

Caste composition of migrants of the East district of Sikkim shows (Figure 5.3) that all the five categories of caste are found in the district. General or unreserved category occupies the highest percentage which is 48.95, followed by OBC-A category which is 19.47%, Schedule Caste 17.89%, OBC-B 8.95% and Schedule Tribe category among the migrants occupies only 4.74%. Upper bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval ranges from 41.84 for the unreserved category to 1.72 for schedule tribe category. Whereas, upper bound on frequencies at 95% confidence level ranges from 56.06 for unreserved category to 7.76 for scheduled tribe category (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6 Caste composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Caste	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Gen	93	48.95	0.49	41.84	56.06
OBC-A	37	19.47	0.19	13.84	25.1
OBC-B	17	8.95	0.09	4.89	13.01
SC	34	17.89	0.18	12.44	23.35
ST	9	4.74	0.05	1.72	7.76

Source: Household Survey, 2018

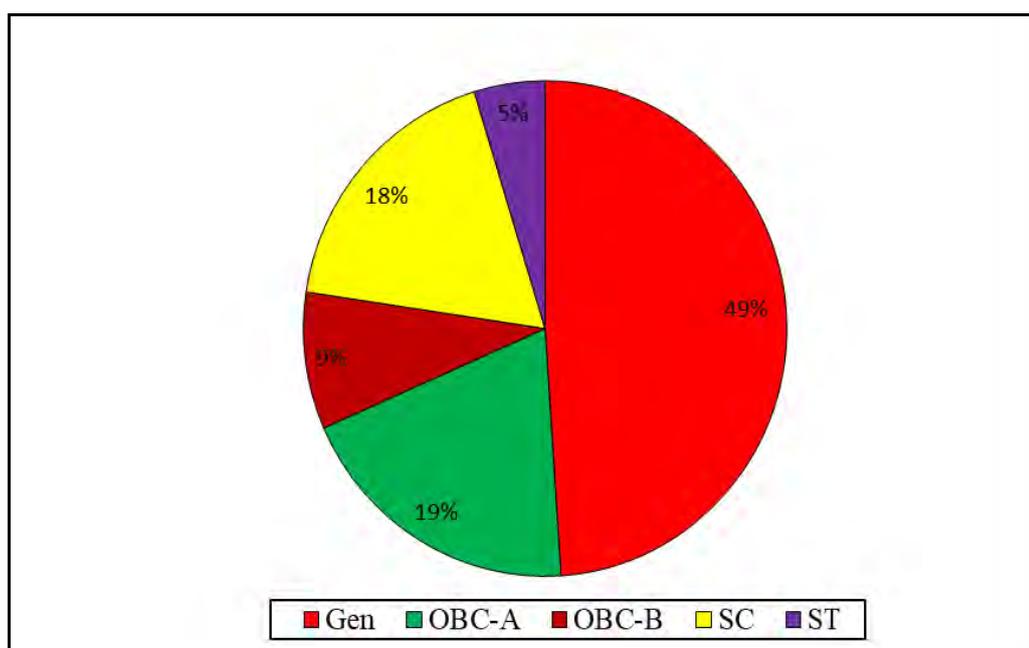


Figure 5.3 Caste composition of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.4 Mother tongue

Mother tongue is the basic element of the culture of a group of people (Corder, 1983). Migrants of the East district of Sikkim have come from different cultural areas, where they have different mother tongues. They used some regional and local languages as their mother tongue. Migrants of the East district of Sikkim mainly used twelve languages as their mother tongue. Among these twelve languages, five languages are regional language, which is Hindi, Bengali, Nepali, Rajasthani and Haryanvi and rest of seven languages are local languages, which are Adibasi, Arabi, Bhojpuri, Marwari, Orao, Rajbanshi and Suryapuri (Table 5.7). Among all these mother tongues used by the migrants of the East district of Sikkim, Bhojpuri and Bengali are the main mother tongues. Bhojpuri occupies the highest percentage among the mother tongue which is 45.79 followed by Bengali which is 27.37%. Among the others mother tongue Hindi occupies highest percentage which is 7.37, followed by Orao 5.79%, Marwari 5.26%, Nepali 3.16%, Rajbanshi 1.58%, Haryanvi 1.06%, Arabi 1.05% and lastly, Adibasi, Rajasthani and Suryapuri occupy the lowest percentage of mother tongue spoken by the migrants of East district of Sikkim, which is only 0.53% each (Figure 5.4). Mother tongue of migrants of the district have upper bound and lower bound frequencies ranging between 52.87 to 1.56 and 38.71 to 0.00 respectively at 95% confidence interval.

Table 5.7 Mother tongue of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Mother tongue	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Adibasi	1	0.53	0.01	0.00	1.56
Arabi	2	1.05	0.01	0.00	2.50
Bengali	52	27.37	0.27	21.03	33.71
Bhojpuri	87	45.79	0.46	38.71	52.87
Haryanbi	2	1.06	0.01	0.00	2.50
Hindi	14	7.37	0.07	3.65	11.08
Marwari	10	5.26	0.05	2.09	8.44
Nepali	6	3.16	0.03	0.67	5.64
Orao	11	5.79	0.06	2.47	9.11
Rajasthani	1	0.53	0.01	0.00	1.56
Rajbanshi	3	1.58	0.02	0.00	3.35
Suryapuri	1	0.53	0.01	0.00	1.56

Source: Household Survey, 2018

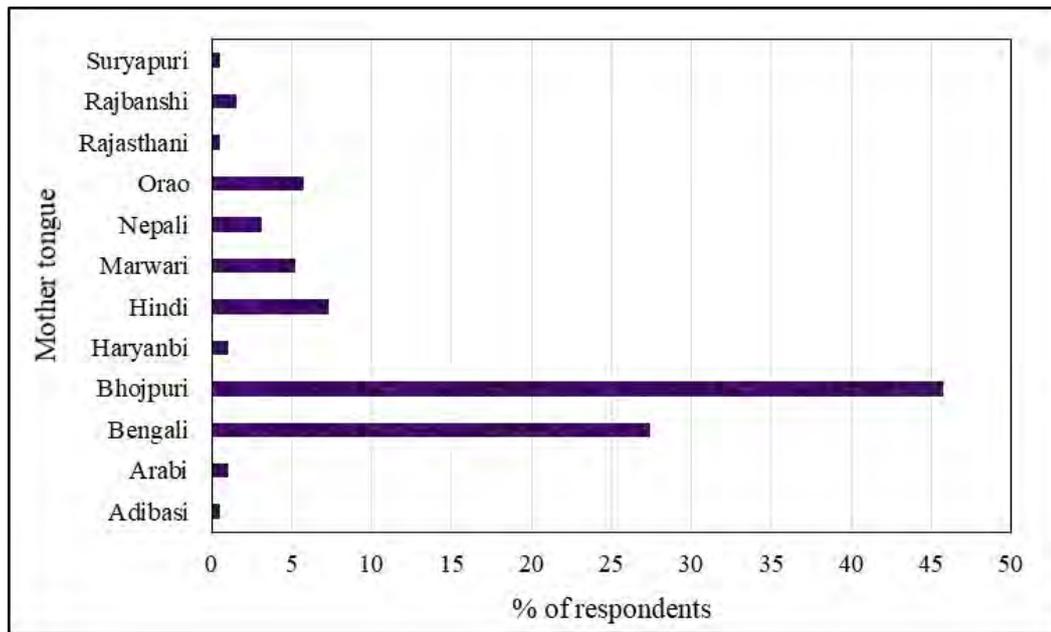


Figure 5.4 Mother tongue of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.5 Marital status

Marital status is one of the important characteristics of the demographic structure (Raj, 2003). Marital status means an individual married or unmarried. Normally as per marital status there are four marital status classes, which are married, unmarried, divorced (separated) and widow or widower (Srivastava & Srivastava, 2004). It found from Table 5.8 there are three categories in the marital status among the migrants of East district of Sikkim, which are married, unmarried and widow or widower. No divorce case has been found among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim. Among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim 65.26 % migrants are married and 32.63% of migrants are unmarried. On the other hand, only 4% of migrants are in the category of widow or widower (Figure 5.5). So, it is found that the maximum number of migrants belonging to the age group is 21 years to fifty years. All the migrants fall under the age group of the active population (15 to 60 years of age), who are working very laborious and skilful. Lower bound of the marital status of the district on frequencies at 95% confidence interval ranges from 58.49 to 0.06 and upper bound frequencies of the marital status of the district on frequencies at 95% confidence interval range from 72.03 to 4.15.

Table 5.8 Marital status of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Marital status	No. of responder	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Married	124	65.26	0.65	58.49	72.03
Un-married	62	32.63	0.33	25.96	39.30
Widow	4	2.11	0.02	0.06	4.15

Source: Household Survey, 2018

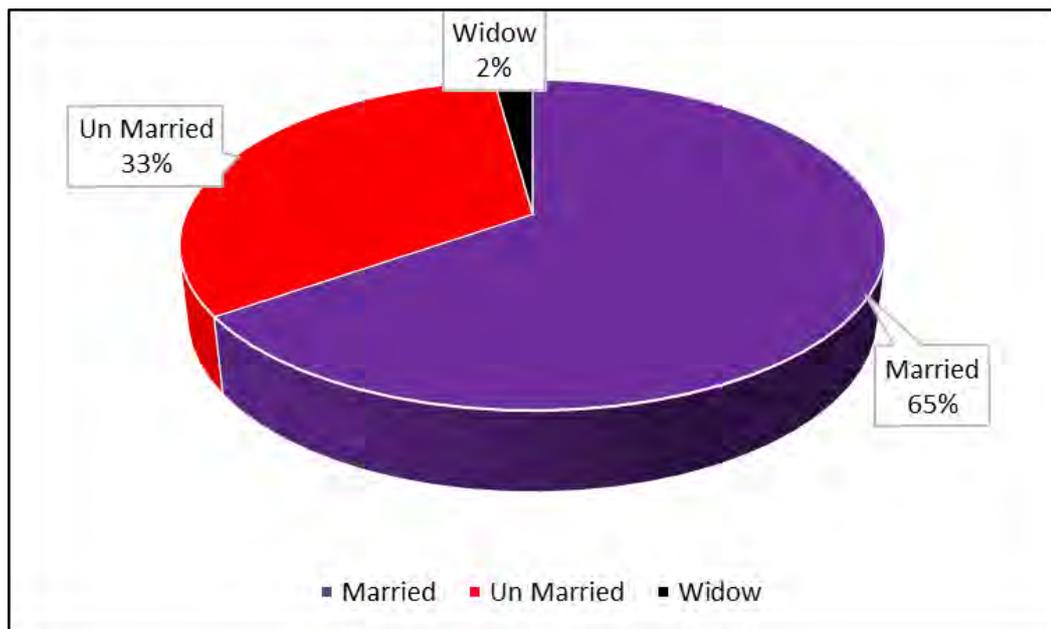


Figure 5.5 Marital status of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.6 Place of birth

Place of birth considered the rural and urban area where in-migrants of the district were born. Place of birth of migrants of the East district of Sikkim shows in Table 5.9. It reveals that 99 respondents who are 52.11% among the migrants have their birthplace in West Bengal, whereas 57 numbers of respondents which are 30.00% having their birthplace in Bihar, followed by Uttar Pradesh 8.95%, Rajasthan 4.74%, Nepal 1.58%, Delhi and Haryana both have 1.05% and lastly Assam which is 0.53% (Figure 5.6). Lower and upper bound considered on frequencies at 95% confidence interval for the birthplace of migrants in the district. Lower bound is highest 43.42 for West Bengal and lowest 0.00 for Assam and Nepal. Whereas, upper bound is highest 61.69 for West Bengal and lowest 1.56 only for Assam.

Table 5.9 Birthplace of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Birth Place	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Assam	1	0.53	0.01	0.00	1.56
Bihar	57	30.00	0.30	23.48	36.52
Delhi	2	1.05	0.01	0.00	2.50
Haryana	2	1.05	0.01	0.00	2.50
Rajasthan	9	4.74	0.05	1.72	7.76
Uttar Pradesh	17	8.95	0.09	4.89	13.01
West Bengal	99	52.11	0.52	43.42	61.69
Nepal	3	1.58	0.02	0.00	3.35

Source: Household Survey, 2018

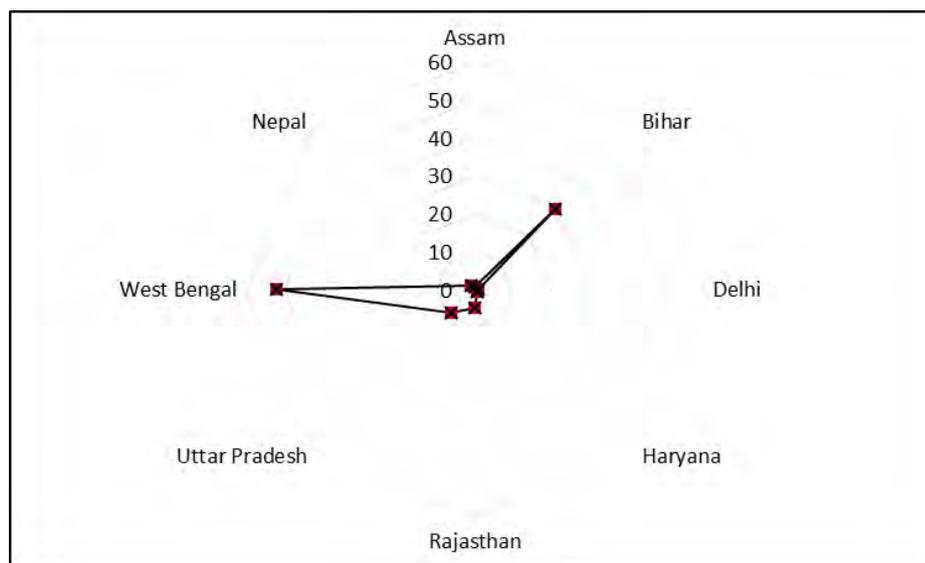


Figure 5.6 Birthplace of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.7 Types of the family

According to the Cambridge dictionary, family refers to a group of people who are related to each other, such as a mother, a father and their children by the marriage under the social custom or biological interference or by the law of the country. So it can be said that the family is a basic social unit consisting of parents and their children, considered as a group, whether dwelling together or not. There are six types of families found in the world, which are 1) Nuclear family, 2) Joint family, 3) Extended family, 4) Blended family, 5) Grandparent family and 6) family by choice (Warms and Nanda, 2019).

In India, specially three forms of families observed such as 1) Nuclear family, 2) Joint family and 3) prolonged circle of relatives. The nuclear own family is likewise referred to as the conjugal own family. Nuclear households are composed in their

married partners and their offspring. Joint families are composed of sets of siblings, their spouses and their dependent kids. Extended households include at least three generations i.e., grandparents, married offspring and grandchildren (Warms and Nanda, 2019)

The two types of families of migrants are found in the East district of Sikkim. Among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim 159 number of respondents having the nuclear family which is 83.68% of the total migrants of the district, whereas, only 31 number of respondents who are 16.32% of the total migrants of the district having the joint family (Figure 5.7). After the analysis of Table 5.10, it is found that the maximum numbers of migrants are in the nuclear family due to the fact that about 81percent of the migrants live alone or without their family members in Sikkim for their work purpose. The main reason for living alone is the costly or laborious lifestyle in the mountain terrain. Lower bound and upper bound on frequencies is ranged between 11.06 to 21.57 for joint family and 78.43 to 88.94 for nuclear family at 95% confidence interval.

Table 5.10 Family type of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Family type	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Joint	31	16.32	0.16	11.06	21.57
Nuclear	159	83.68	0.84	78.43	88.94

Source: Household Survey, 2018

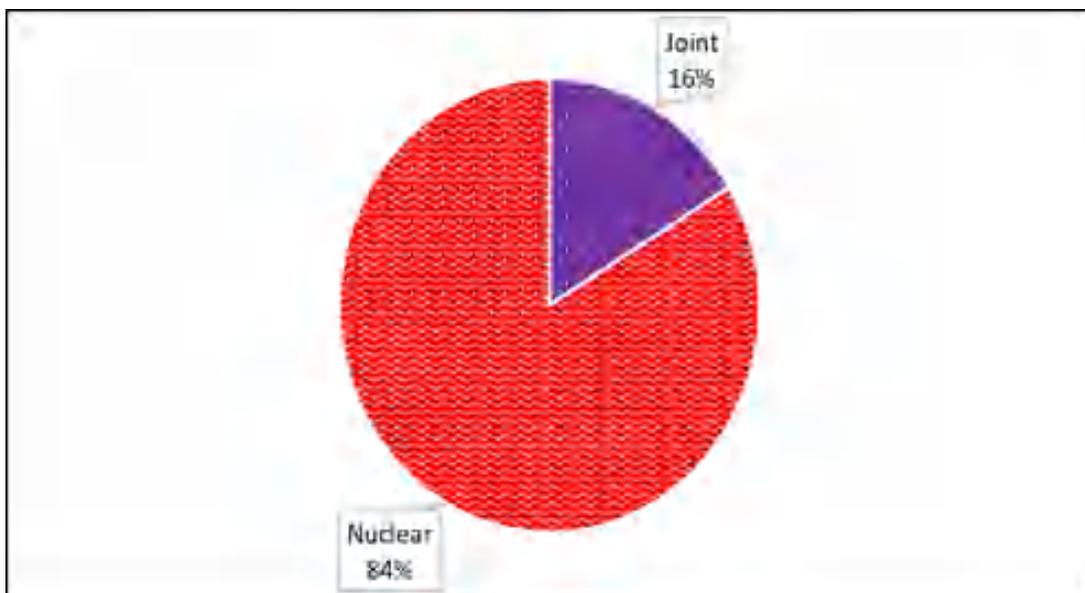


Figure 5.7 Types of family of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.8 Family size

The size of the family is used to represent the total number of individuals comprising a family unit (Treas, 1981). The author argued that the concept of the family size has two components, which are numbers of children and numbers of adults in households.

The family size of the migrants in the East district of Sikkim has been considered into three categories: 1) Small, 2) Medium and 3) Large. Small family size includes one or two family members in a particular household. Medium size of family includes three to four numbers of family members who live together in a family. Whereas, more than four family members living together in a household is known as large family size. Among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim, 170 number of respondents which form 89.47% live in a small family. About 17 numbers of respondents who are 8.95% among the migrants have medium size of the family. Lastly, only 3 numbers of respondents which form 1.58% have their large family or it can be said that these 3 numbers of respondents have their large family with them in the district (Figure 5.8). Lower bound frequencies of the family size of migrants in the East district of Sikkim ranges between 79.79 to 0.00 and upper bound frequencies range between 99.36 to 4.06 at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.11).

Table 5.11 Family size of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Family size	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Small	170	89.47	0.89	79.79	99.36
Medium	17	8.95	0.09	2.01	16.08
Large	3	1.58	0.02	0.00	4.06

Source: Household Survey, 2018

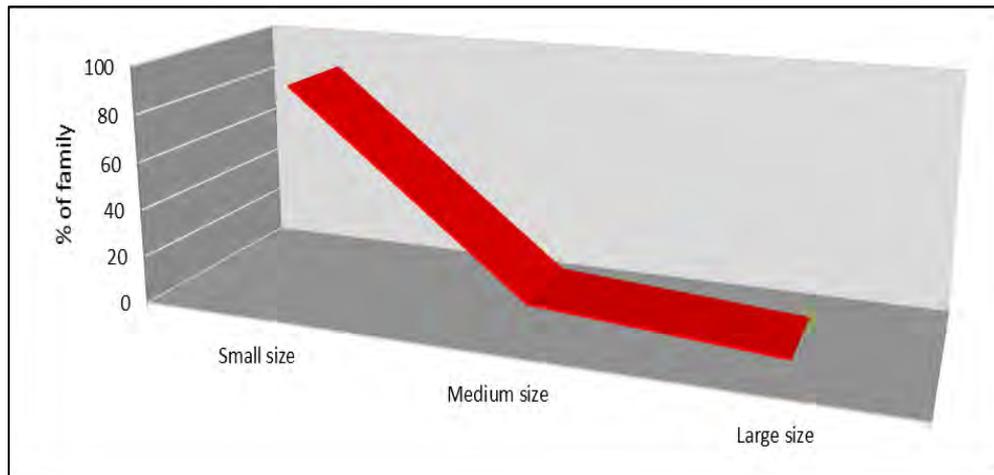


Figure 5.8 Family size of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.3.1.9 Educational level

Education is an important tool for vertical mobility in the social ladder (Self & Grabowski, 2004). The higher level of literacy, especially among women workers, is an important parameter in migrants' development paradigm (Roy et al., 2015). Literacy rate amongst sample migrants in the East district of Sikkim is about 84.21%. This is higher than the national average and near about state averages of the total population. According to the 2011 census, in Sikkim literacy rate for male is 86.55% and for females it is 75.61%. The analysis of Table 5.12 manifest that 15.79% of the migrants in the study area are completely illiterate and they are spread in all sectors. Some of the sample workers (10.53%), mainly females, have only primary level education, but some of them do not know to read and write. Majority of the migrants (64.74%) had a high school education and mainly worked in unorganized sectors. About 5.26% of migrants had studied a degree or more and this is higher among the migrants. Some people among migrants of the district have professional education (1.05%) and some have technical education at 2.63% (Figure 5.9). Upper bound is range between 71.53 to 2.50 and lower bound is range between 57.94 to 0.00 on frequencies at 95% confidence interval. It is not like that the migrants do not realize the importance of education. When asked specifically, most migrants reiterate the importance of schooling. The woeful rate of literacy has direct consequence in confining workers in unskilled manual works.



Plate 5.1 Educational facilities at a. Jorethang b. Singtham c. Sambuk d. Gangtok

Table 5.12 Education level of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Education level	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Illiterate	30	15.79	0.16	10.60	20.97
Primary Education	20	10.53	0.11	6.16	14.89
High School Education	123	64.74	0.65	57.94	71.53
Graduation	10	5.26	0.05	2.09	8.44
Professional Education	2	1.05	0.01	0.00	2.50
Technical education	5	2.63	0.03	0.06	5.70

Source: Household Survey, 2018

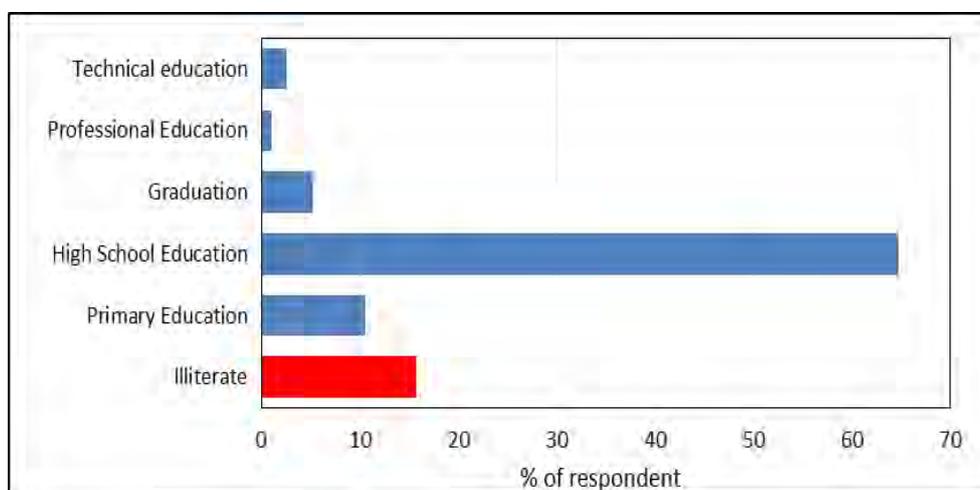


Figure 5.9 Education level of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4 Economic Profile

The economy is a basic element of socio-economic structure of an area. Analysis of the economic profile unfolds the varied economic, demographic and cultural attributes of an area (Manoj & Viswanath, 2015). Among all the social attributes of population, economic profile is of dominant significance, since it provides an index to many personal, social and demographic characteristics (Szirmai, 2015). The study of economic profile holds the importance of workforce (Fulford, 2004). Work and its function in civilization has always been the subject of significant public observations and debate. However the way being without a job rate is increasing, the crisis of work has become more significant in current years. A difference has often been made

between total population and manpower, while total population refers to the whole population inhabiting the area, the manpower consists of only those individuals who could play a part in economically productive activities in the occasion of need (Suwal & Dahal, 2014).

5.4.1 Occupation

The study of the economic profile of the population remains incomplete without its reference to the occupational structure of a population in an area. Occupation refers to a person's usual or principal work or business, especially as a means of earning a living; profession. The occupation of an individual refers to his trade, profession, types of work etc. (Chandna, 2006). Occupation of an individual may be classified in five categories, which are 1) Primary activities, which include raw materials, 2) Secondary activities, which includes industries and manufacture, 3) Tertiary activities refer to service sectors, 4) Quaternary activities mean knowledge sector and 5) Quinary activities include co-operative activities.

Migrants of East district of Sikkim are engaged in different economic activities as per their eligibility and skills. Migrants of the district mainly engaged in secondary and tertiary activities. But, most of them are labour workers who are engaged in different constructional and service sectors. Some of the migrants are in the business sector who are very minimal in numbers. According to Table 5.13, most of the migrants in the district are daily workers followed by the business sector. These two types of occupation occupy more than 40% of the total occupational structure among the migrants in the district. About 49 numbers of migrants in the district are working as daily workers which is 25.79% of the total active migrants in the district. A total of 32 numbers of migrants are engaged in business sectors, which is 16.84% of the total active population among the migrants in the district. Maximum numbers of active migrants are engaged in these two types of activities. Others active migrants of the district are engaged in different economic sectors, which are only secondary and tertiary sectors e.g., cobblers; constructional workers and supervisors; contractors; bus drivers; hotel staff; industrial workers; service in private and public sectors; tailors etc. Among these economic activities cobbler and hotel workers are occupied maximum percentage after daily work and business, which is 6.32% of the total active migrants in the district followed by industrial workers (5.79%), paint workers and salesman (both occupied 2.56%), tailors (4.74%), salon (3.68%), constructional workers and mason

(both occupy 3.16%), contractor and laundry boy (both occupied 1.58%), drivers, private job and “fuchka” sellers (each occupied 1.05%) and constructional supervisors, hotel managers, shop workers and travelling workers are occupied only 0.53% of the total active migrants of the district (Figure 5.10).

So, it is found from Table 5.13 that all the migrants of the district are engaged in different occupations under secondary and tertiary activities. But all the occupation falls under the low-class category of society. They do not earn as their expectation for their livelihood. So. It can be said that the occupation structure of the migrants of the district is woeful.

Table 5.13 Occupation of sample migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Occupation	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Business	32	16.84	11.52-22.16
Cobbler	12	6.32	2.86-9.77
Construction Supervisor	1	0.53	0.00-1.56
Construction Worker	6	3.16	0.67-5.64
Contractor	3	1.58	0.00-3.35
Daily Worker	49	25.79	19.57-32.01
Driver	2	1.05	0.00-2.50
Fuchka stall	2	1.05	0.00-2.50
Hotel Manager	1	0.53	0.00-1.56
Hotel Worker	12	6.32	2.86-9.77
Industrial Worker	11	5.79	2.47-9.11
Laundry Boy	3	1.58	0.00-3.35
Mason	6	3.16	0.67-5.64
Paint Worker	10	5.26	2.09-8.44
Pvt. Job	2	1.05	0.00-2.50
Salesman	10	5.26	2.09-8.44
Salon	7	3.68	1.01-6.36
Service	6	3.16	0.67-5.64
Shop Worker	1	0.53	0.00-1.56
Student	3	1.58	0.00-3.35
Tailor	9	4.74	1.72-7.76
Travel	1	0.53	0.00-1.56
Travel & Hotel	1	0.53	0.00-1.56

Source: Household Survey, 2018

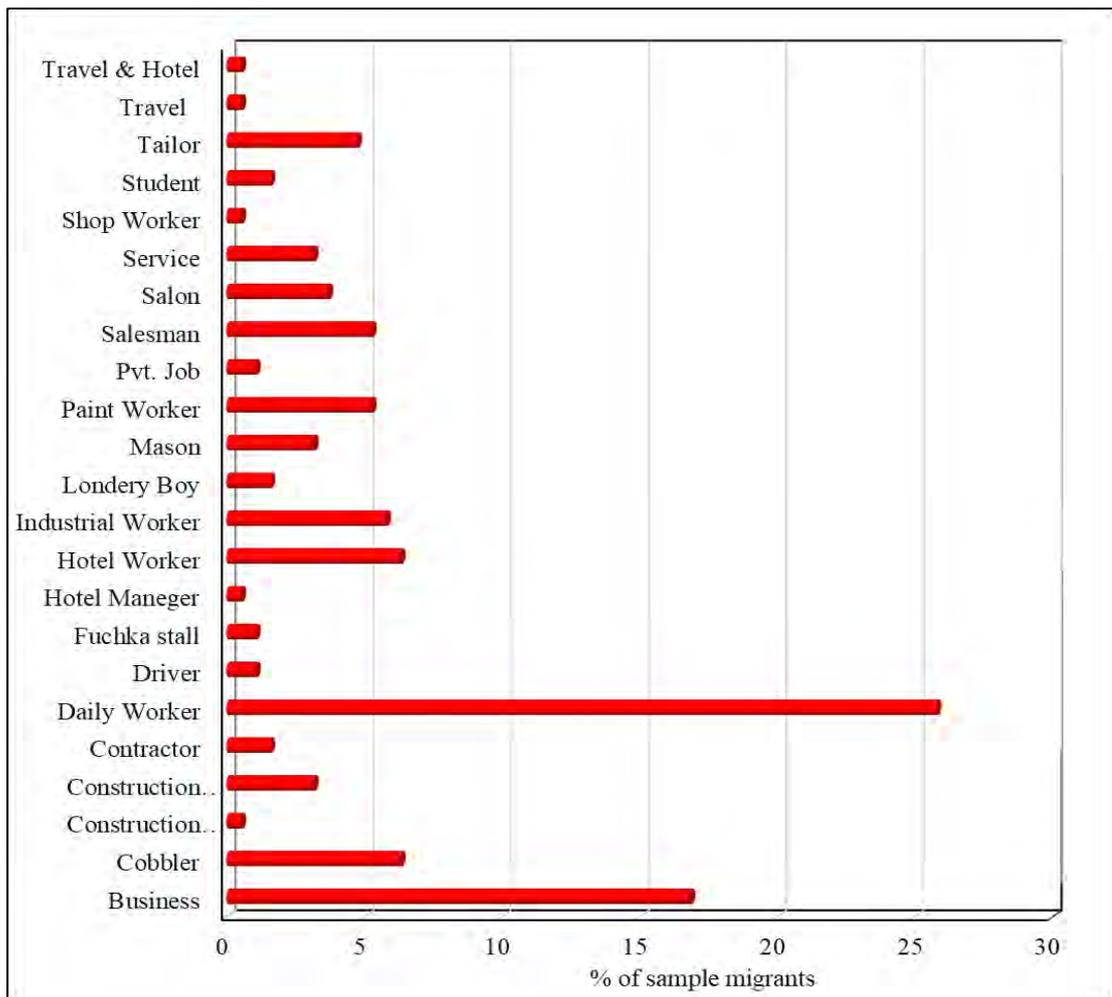


Figure 5.10 Occupational structure of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.2 Employment status

There are three categories of employment status in the district, which are served in private sectors, service in public sectors and self-employed. Total 139 numbers of respondents are self-employed in the district which is 73.16% among the total migrants' population. 46 numbers of respondents are engaged in private sectors which is 24.21% of the migrants and only 5 numbers of respondents are working at public sectors which are occupied only 2.63% of employment status (Figure 5.11). Employment status in private sectors is ranged between 18.12 – 30.30 at 95% confidence interval and employment status in public sectors ranges between 0.36 – 4.91 at 95% confidence interval. Whereas the employment status category of self-employed ranges between 66.86 – 79.46 at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.14). So, it can be said that the migrants of the district are mainly based on self-employment for their economic activities. Prospects of employment in public sectors is very unexpected for the in-migrants in the district.

Table 5.14 Employment Status of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Types	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Private	46	24.21	18.12 - 30.30
Public	5	2.63	0.36 - 4.91
Self	139	73.16	66.86 - 79.46

Source: Household Survey, 2018

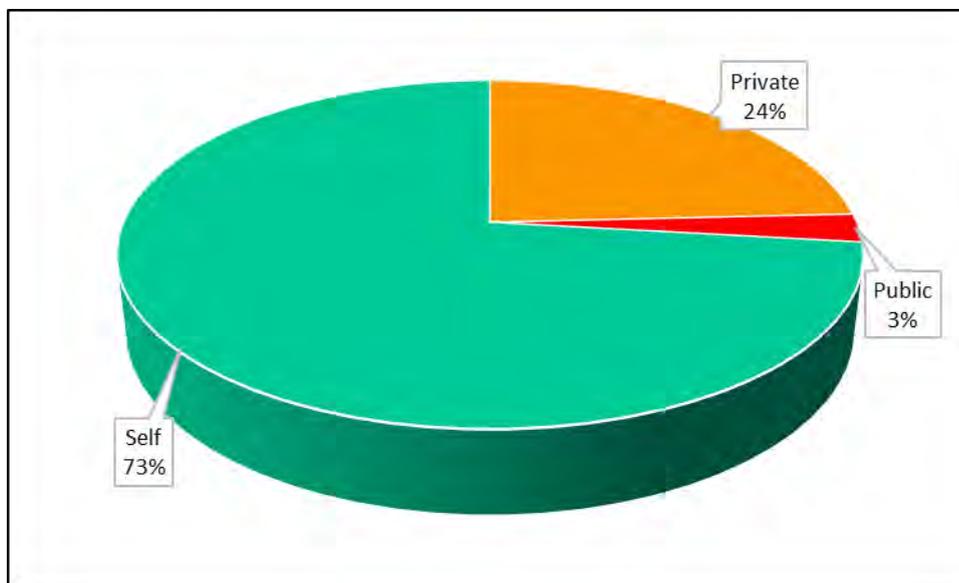


Figure 5.11 Employment status of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.3 Income

In-migrants of the East district of Sikkim are engaged in different economic sectors. There are three main employment status found among the in-migrants of the district. Some of the in-migrants are engaged in the public sector, some are engaged in the private sector and some of the in-migrants of the district are self-employed in various economic activities. Though in-migrants of the district are engaged in different economic activities, they have earned a variety of amounts from their economic activities. The in-migrants of the district have a wide range of monthly income, which ranges from Rs. 1500 to Rs. 75000 per month. The mean monthly income of the in-migrants of the district is Rs. 15015.79, which indicates the maximum numbers of in-migrants earn a very poor amount as monthly income. Standard deviation (S.D) of the monthly income is Rs. 12186.59, where the coefficient of variation (C.V) of the same is 81.16. Monthly income of the in-migrants of the district at 95% confidence interval ranges between Rs. 13271.80 to 16759.78. It reveals that 95% of the sample in-migrants have only Rs. 13271.80 to 16759.78 as their monthly income (Table 5.15). So, it is clear that more than 95 % of the in-migrants are economically backward.

Table 5.15 Average monthly income of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

Statistic	Monthly income (Rs.)
Minimum	1500
Maximum	70000
Mean	15015.79
SD	12186.59
CV	81.16
95 % Confidence interval	13271.80 - 16759.78

Source: Household Survey, 2018

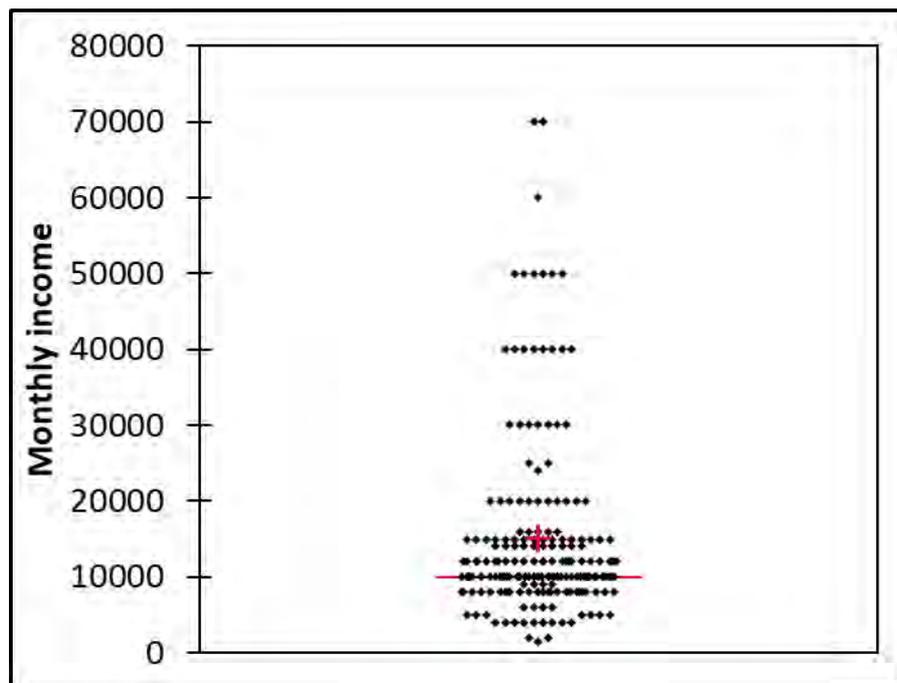


Figure 5.12 Scattergram of monthly income of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

5.4.4 Remittance

It can be considered that most of the employed migrants in Sikkim regularly send some money home. Remittances continue to increase on an annual basis, although for low-income immigrants, the share of household remittances is declining at a declining rate with household income.

It has also observed a pattern of remittances increasing with age, although it closes at a declining rate until the middle of the quarter. This may be responsible for the high income of senior migrants, but it also suggests that it may increase the amount of remittance sent by senior migrants who are more likely to return to the country

permanently. It is further investigated in subsequent empirical analysis, control for income and various other factors that affect the level of remittances.

5.4.4.1 Annual amount of remittance

Annual remittance amount of the in-migrants of the East district of Sikkim has a wide range in nature. The minimum annual amount of remittance is Rs. 1000, where Rs. 240000 is the highest remittance amount of sample migrants. The average annual amount of remittance is Rs. 65984.50. The standard deviation of the annual amount of remittance is Rs. 37058.02 with CV 56.16. The annual amount of remittance of the in-migrants of the district at 95% confidence level is ranges between Rs. 59528.54 to 72440.46, which indicates that the maximum numbers of in-migrants in the district have remitted a part of their income to their homeland for the various purposes (Table 5.16 and Figure 5.19a).

Table 5.16 Annual remittances of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

Statistic	Annual remittance (Rs.)
Minimum	1000
Maximum	240000
Mean	65984.50
SD	37058.02
CV	56.16
95 % Confidence interval	59528.54 - 72440.46

Source: Household Survey, 2018

5.4.4.2 Recipient of remittance

Recipients of remittance revealed that there is a wide variety for this purpose. 46 numbers of respondents sent their remittance to the family as a whole which is 35.11% followed by spouses at 26.72%; parents at 20.74%; fathers 17.56% and to a lesser extend mothers and children at 0.76% and 1.53%, respectively (Figure 5.13a). Those migrants who sent their remittance to their family at 95% confidence interval ranged between 26.94 (lower bound frequencies) and 43.29 (upper bound frequencies). Whereas, mother as the recipient is least in number and ranged between 0.00 as lower bound frequencies to 2.25 as upper bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17 Recipient of remittance of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Recipient	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Family	46	35.11	26.94 - 43.29
Father	23	17.56	11.04 - 24.07
Mother	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.25
Parents	28	20.74	12.72 - 26.11
Son	2	1.53	0.00 - 3.63
Wife	35	26.72	19.14 - 34.29

Source: Household Survey, 2018

5.4.4.3 Purpose of remittance

Slightly over a one-third of the migrants surveyed were unaware of what the remittances were used for, which may reflect the tendency of some migrants to let family members back home decide on the uses of remittances. Total 104 numbers of sample respondents indicated that a portion of their remittances was spent on different household purposes, which is 77.04% of the total migrants who sent remittance to their families. A smaller fraction of respondents stated that a share of their remittances was used to finance investments, which included house purchase, house construction, or supporting a business and some of their remittances were kept aside as savings. But they considered that these purposes concluded with household purposes. Nonetheless, 2.96% of sample stated that their remittance used in education purpose of their children education and 18.52% stated that their remittance used for household purposes along with education. (Figures: 5.13b). Remittance used in household purpose along with expenditure in medicine and only for medicine occupying 0.74% each among the migrants who sent remittance. Remittance used in household purposes and financial investment and savings is ranged between 69.94 as lower bound frequencies to 84.13 as upper bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.18).

Table 5.18 Purpose of remittance of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Education	4	2.96	0.10 - 5.82
Household	104	77.04	69.94 - 84.13
Household & Education	25	18.52	11.97 - 25.07
Household & Medicine	1	0.74	0.00 - 2.19
Medicine	1	0.74	0.00 - 2.19

Source: Household Survey, 2018

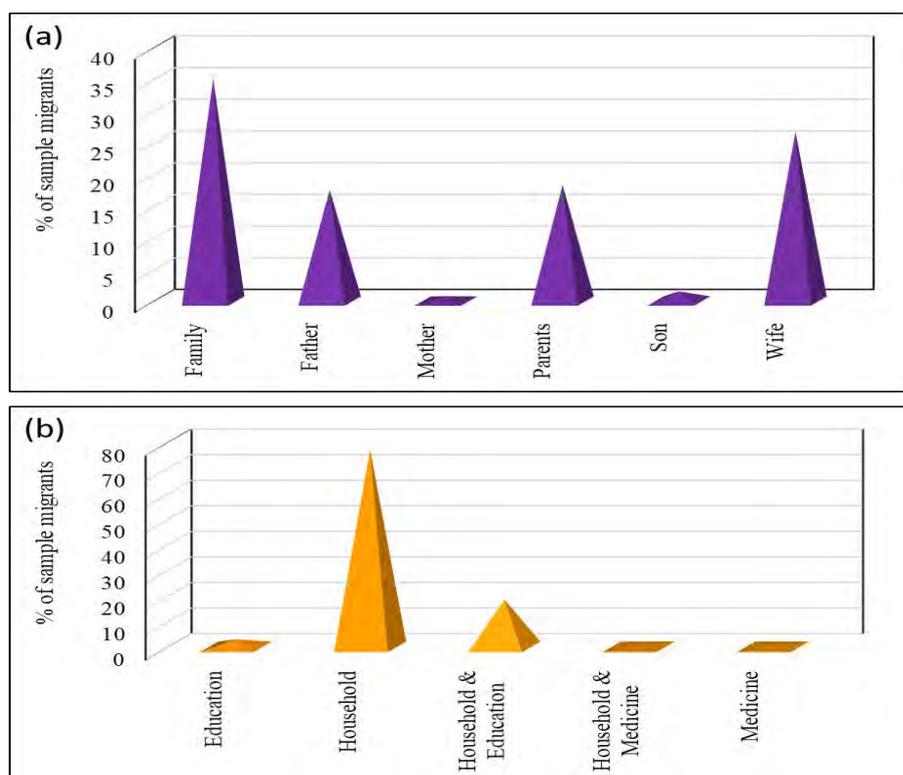


Figure 5.13 Migrant’s remittance of (a) Recipients and (b) Purpose in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.4.4 Medium of remittance

The vast majority of sampled migrant’s sent money to their home through money exchange houses. 40% of the respondents who remitted money used a money exchange house to send money to home and 40.74% sent money at home with a friend or relative who was travelling back. Only a small fraction (2.96%) used both the medium i.e. through banks and by hand to send their money at home. Whereas, 16.30% of respondents sent money at home by himself (Figure 5.14). The medium of remittance through banks and by hand of friends and relatives ranges between 31.74 to 48.26 and 32.02 to 48.50 respectively at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19 Medium of remittance of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Medium	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Bank	54	40.00	31.74 - 48.26
Bank & By Hand	4	2.96	0.10 - 5.82
By hand	55	40.74	32.02 - 48.50
Self	22	16.30	10.07 - 22.53

Source: Household Survey, 2018

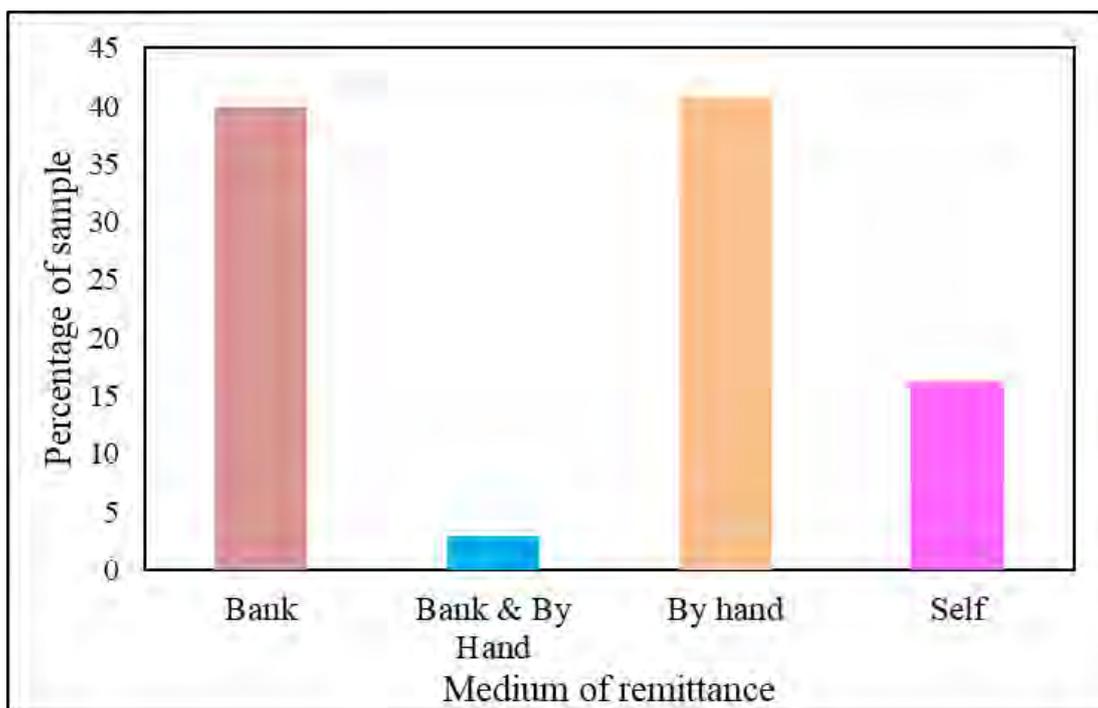


Figure 5.14 Medium of remittance of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.5 Expenditure

Spending the amount for the livelihood of a person is categorized as expenditure. Expenditure has many sources like food and drinks; electricity and fuel; clothing, health, education, travel or entertainment and other various livelihood purposes. Expenditure of the sample migrants of the East district of Sikkim reveals the variety of expenditure according to the amount of income of migrants of the district.

Monthly expenditure for food and drinks of the migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 20000. The average expense for food and drinks is about Rs. 3657.4. Expenditure for food and drinks at 95% confidence level ranges between Rs. 3245.69 to Rs. 4069.23. Expenditure on electricity ranges between Rs. 0.00 to Rs. 3000. The average expenditure on electricity is Rs. 716.31. Expenditure of the electricity by the migrants in the district at 95% confidence level ranges between Rs. 622.65 to Rs. 809.98. Expenditure regarding purchasing of cloth for the livelihood of the migrants in the district ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 3000 per month. The average expenditure on clothing is Rs. 795.09. The migrants of the district expense Rs. 710.33 to Rs. 879.85 per month for clothing at 95% confidence level. Health-related expenditure of the migrants in the district shows a remarkable output. Some of the migrants have no expenditure regarding their health issues. Expenditure for the health

purpose of the migrants in the district ranges between Rs. 0.00 to Rs. 5000 per month. The average expense for health issues of the migrants in the district is about Rs. 816.25. Expenditure for the health purpose ranges between Rs. 639.23 to Rs. 993.27 per month at 95% confidence level. Education scenario of the migrants in the district is in depressing conditions. Some of the migrants in the district have no expense related to education. Expenditure for education by the migrants in the district is about Rs. 0.00 to Rs. 5000 per month. Though average education expenditure is quite impressive by figure, Rs. 2413.56 per month by a single-family. Migrants of the district expense in education at 95% confidence level are Rs. 1875.35 to Rs. 2951.77. Expense for the travelling or entertainment by the migrants of the district is so striking. Some of the family have no expenditure regarding travelling or entertaining; there is maximum expenditure regarding travelling or entertaining is Rs. 5000 per month by some of the migrants' family (Figure 5.15). The average expense for the travelling or entertaining by the migrants of the district is Rs. 985.50, whereas it ranges between Rs. 808.27 to Rs. 1162.72 per month at 95% confidence level. Expenditure in other various purposes by the migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 15000 per month as per their amount of income. The average expense for various purposes is about Rs. 2420.21 per month by the migrants of the district. Its ranges between Rs. 2100.40 to Rs. 2740.03 per month at 95% confidence level of the sample migrants in the district (Table 5.20).

Table 5.20 Expenditure of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Item	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	95 % Confidence interval
Food/drinks	1000	20000	3657.46	2807.49	3245.69 - 4069.23
Heating/ Electricity	0	3000	716.31	562.57	622.65 - 809.98
Clothing	200	3000	795.09	548.01	710.33 - 879.85
Health	0	5000	816.25	795.47	639.23 - 993.27
Education	0	5000	2413.56	2065.27	1875.35 - 2951.77
Travel/ Entertainment	0	5000	985.50	1025.30	808.27 - 1162.72
Others	300	15000	2420.21	2222.83	2100.40 - 2740.03

Source: Household Survey, 2018

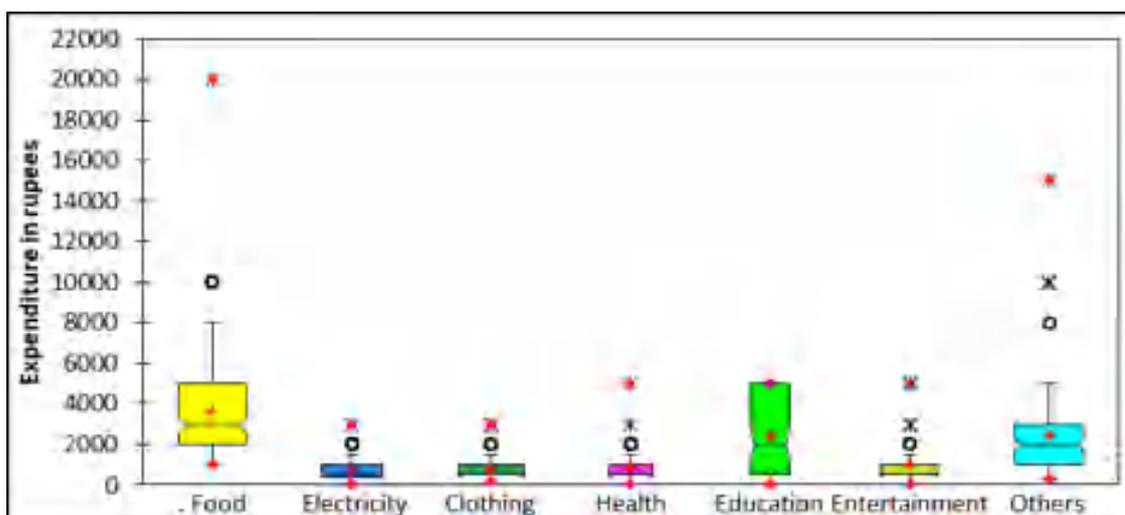


Figure 5.15 Boxplot of expenditure of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

5.4.6 Savings

5.4.6.1 Types of savings

There are various types of savings mode among the migrants in the district. More than 48% of the migrants are able and willing to save their earnings monthly or yearly. Among them 32 numbers of respondents deposited their savings in any private sector, which is 34.41% among the total respondents, followed by Government sectors 32.26%; post office 20.43%; and in bank only 9.68%; whereas in both Government and private sectors, in both bank and LIC and only in LIC have occupying 1.08% each (Figure 5.16). Savings in private sectors ranged between 24.75 to 44.06 and Government sectors ranged between 22.76 to 41.76 at 95% confidence intervals. Whereas, both Government and private sectors, in both bank and LIC and only in LIC are ranges between 0.00 (lower bound frequencies) and 3.17 (upper bound frequencies) at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.21)

Table 5.21 Types of savings of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Type	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Bank	9	9.68	3.67 - 15.69
Bank, LIC	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17
Govt.	30	32.26	22.76 - 41.76
Govt. & Private	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17
LIC	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17
P.O.	19	20.43	12.24 - 28.62
Private	32	34.41	24.75 - 44.06

Source: Household Survey, 2018

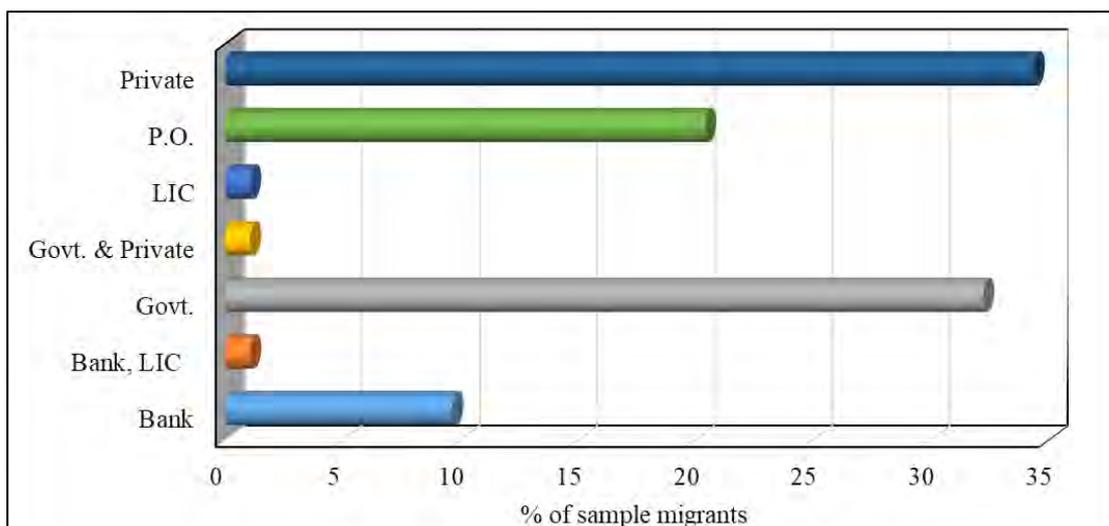


Figure 5.16 Types of savings of migrants in the East District of Sikkim

5.4.6.2 Amount of savings

Savings is one of the main criteria to analyze the standard of living of the people. Amount of savings by the migrants of the East district of Sikkim shows an astonishing scenario. The maximum savings of money by the sample migrants of the district is about Rs. 50000 per annum, where some of the sample migrants have no savings anywhere. It reveals a huge gap in the standard of living between two economic groups i.e. rich and poor among the migrants of the district. The average savings for the various purposes by the migrants of the district is Rs. 29147.06. The value of standard deviation of the annual amount of savings of the migrants is Rs. 51977.03, whereas Rs. 178.33 is the value of coefficient of variation. Amount of annual savings by the sample migrants ranges between Rs. 18937.80 to Rs. 39356.32 at 95% confidence level. So, it reveals from the analysis that there is a better situation in average savings compared to average monthly income of the migrants (Table 5.22 and Figure 5.19c).

Table 5.22 Amount of savings by the sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

Statistic	Amount of savings (Rs.)
Minimum	0
Maximum	500000
Mean	29147.06
SD	51977.03
CV	178.33
95 % Confidence interval	18937.80 - 39356.32

Source: Household Survey, 2018

5.4.6.3 Purpose of savings

There are different purposes for savings by the migrants of the district. Migrants save their earnings according to their necessity of livelihood. Sample respondents stated that they are saving their money mainly for future and marriage purposes. 57 numbers of the sample responded that they saved their money for future security, which is 61.29 % of the respondents. Marriage is next to sign for the savings. Marriage of daughter, sister and marriage of others and future security and LIC are occupying 2.15%, 1.08%, 3.23% and 1.08% respectively. Only 5.38% of respondents stated that they saved their money for capital grown; 7.53% of respondents saved their money for the higher education of their children. Savings of money by the migrants of the district for house construction or repairing at 2.15% and in LIC for insured of their life at 3.23 % (Figure 5.17). Savings for future security is ranges between 71.16 (upper bound frequencies) and 51.39 (lower bound frequencies) at 95% confidence interval, whereas child marriage, sister marriage and marriage along with future security and LIC investment occupying lowest and ranges between 3.17 as upper bound frequencies to 0.00 as lower bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.23).

Table 5.23 Purpose of savings of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Capital grown	5	5.38	0.79 - 9.96
Child Marriage	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17
Daughter's Marriage	2	2.15	0.00 - 5.10
Education	7	7.53	2.16 - 12.89
Future	57	61.29	51.39 - 71.19
Future & Education	6	6.45	1.46 - 11.44
Future & Marriage	3	3.23	0.00 - 6.82
Future, LIC, Marriage	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17
House	2	2.15	0.00 - 5.10
LIC	3	3.23	0.00 - 6.82
Marriage	5	5.38	0.79 - 9.96
Sister Marriage	1	1.08	0.00 - 3.17

Source: Household Survey, 2018

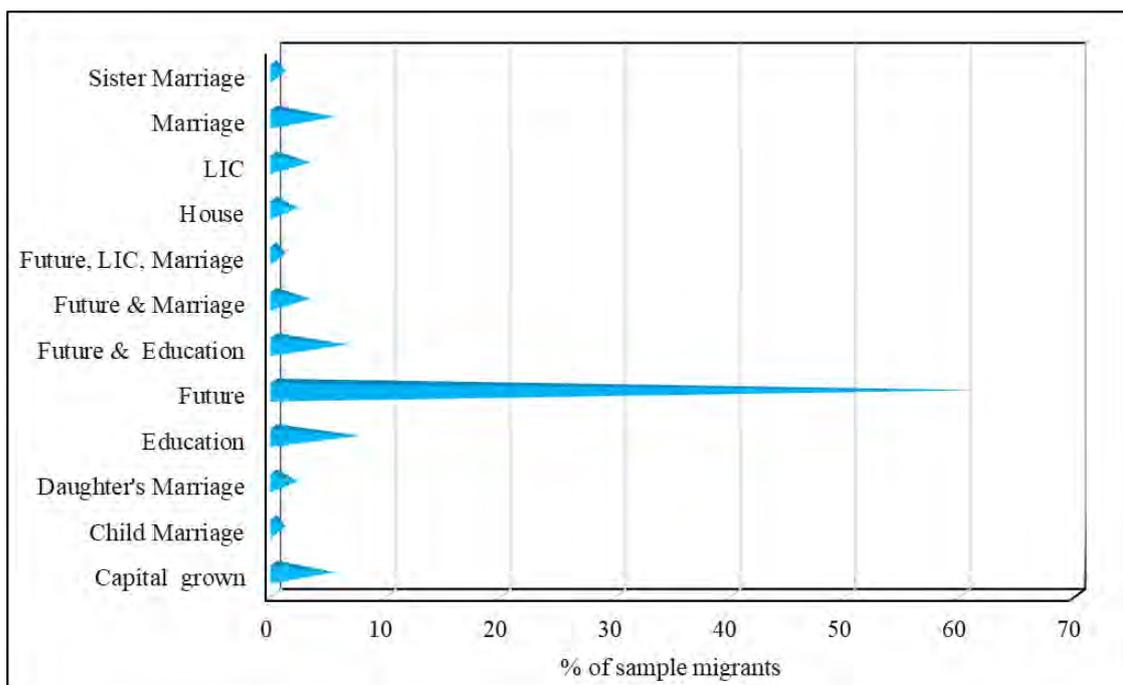


Figure 5.17 Purposes of savings of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.7 Loan status

Out of 190 numbers of respondents in the district, 144 numbers of sample respondents haven't any loan for any purposes. Which is 75.79% of the migrants. Whereas, 46 numbers of sample respondents have a loan for different purposes, which is 24.21% among the migrants in the district. It is revealed that more than third-fourth of the migrants in the district have earned quite sufficient for their livelihood (Figure 5.18). Migrants who are loan borrower is ranged between 18.12 as lower bound frequencies and 30.30 as upper bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval and migrants who do not have any loan is ranged between 69.70 (lower bound frequencies) to 81.88 (upper bound frequencies) at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.24).

Table 5.24 Loan borrower of sample migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Response	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
No	144	75.79	69.70 - 81.88
Yes	46	24.21	18.12 - 30.30

Source: Household Survey, 2018

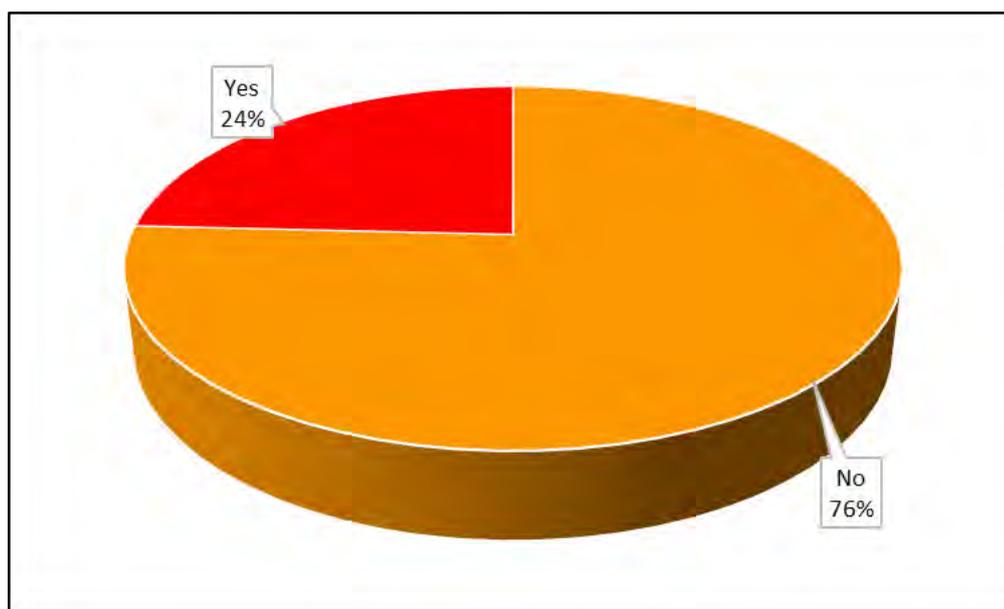


Figure 5.18 Loan borrower among migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.7.1 Amount of loan

Amount of loan for the various purposes borrowed by the sample migrants of the East district of Sikkim is quite amazing. The total loan amount borrowed by the sample migrants of the district ranges between nil to Rs. 400000. The average loan amount borrowed by the migrants of the district is Rs. 76041.67. Though, maximum numbers of sample migrants are not debtors in anyways. The value of the standard deviation of the amount of loan is Rs. 91244.11 and the value of coefficient of variation is about Rs. 119.99 for the same purpose. Loan amount adopted by the sample migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 49547.14 to 102536.19 at 95% confidence level. So, it can be said that the huge numbers of migrants in the district have sustained poor standard of living due to their borrowed of the loan (Table 5.25 and Figure 5.19c).

Table 5.25 Amount of loans of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

Statistic	Amount of loan (Rs.)
Minimum	0
Maximum	400000
Mean	76041.67
SD	91244.11
CV	119.99
95% Confidence interval	49547.14 - 102536.19

Source: Household Survey, 2018

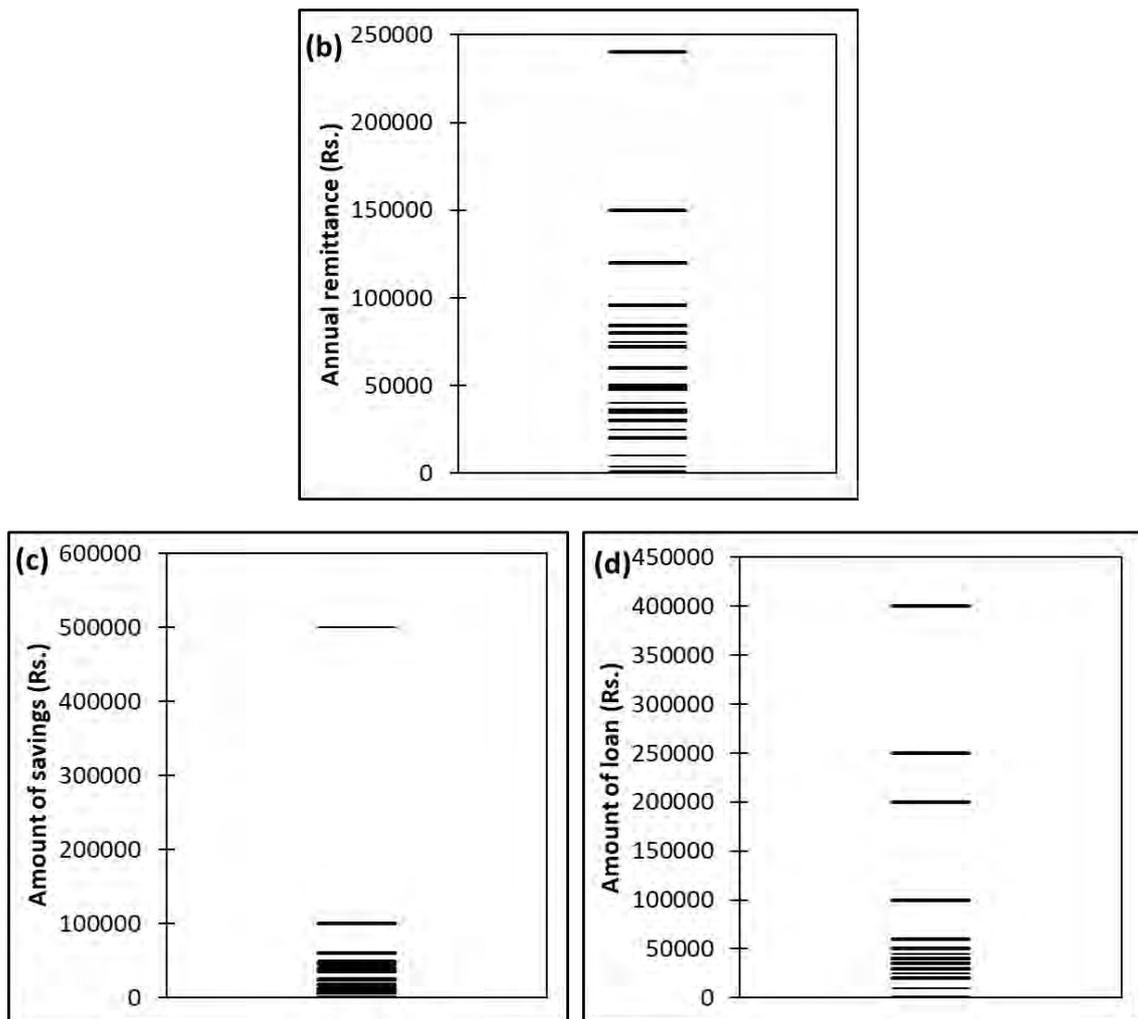


Figure 5.19 Stripplot showing Migrants“ (a) Annual remittance, (b) Amount of savings and (c) Amount of loan in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.8 Working conditions

5.4.8.1 Place of work

The workplace of migrants of the East district of Sikkim is considered rural and urban areas of the district. The workplace of migrants of the East district of Sikkim shows in Table 5.26. It is revealed that 78 respondents who are 41.05% among the migrants are working in the rural area, whereas 112 numbers of respondents which are 58.95% are working in the urban areas of the district (Figure 5.20). Table 5.26 also shows that the lower bound of the rural areas on frequencies 95% is 34.06 and the upper bound is 48.05. On the other hand, the lower bound of the urban areas on frequencies 95% is 51.95 and upper bound is 65.94. It's found that the migrants of the East district of Sikkim have the choice to work in the urban area to earn more than the rural areas, though; most of the migrants in the district are working population.

Table 5.26 Work Place of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

Work Place	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Rural	78	41.05	0.41	34.06	48.05
Urban	112	58.95	0.59	51.95	65.94

Source: Household survey, 2018

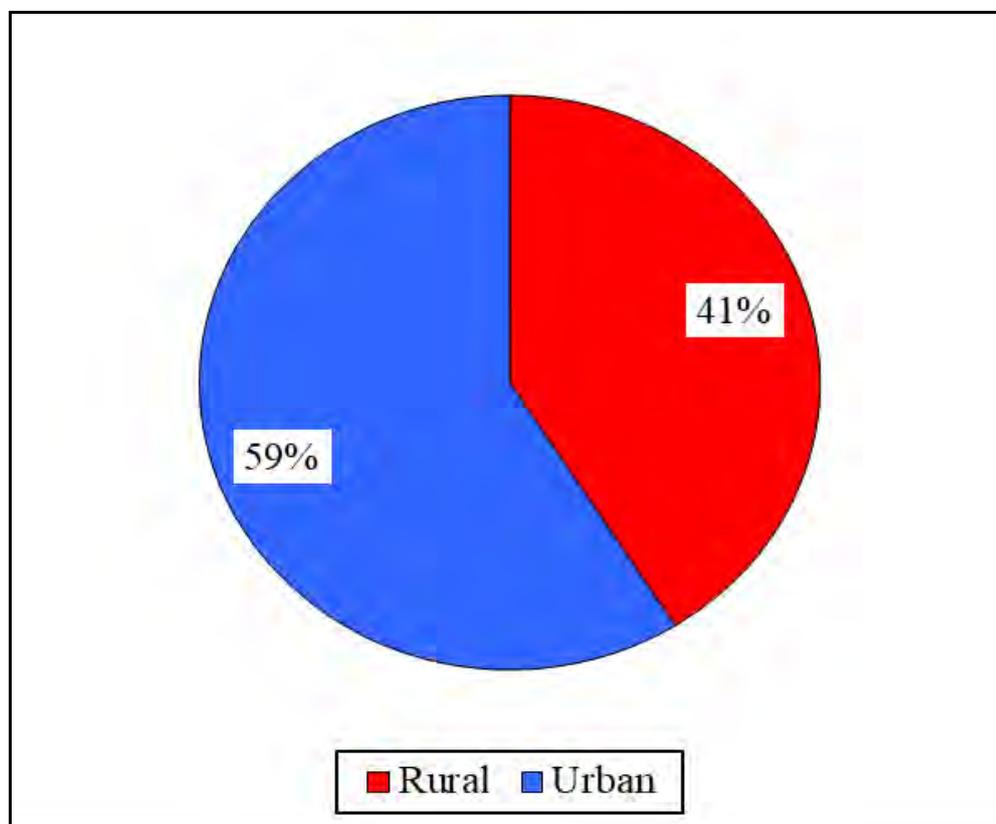


Figure 5.20 Work place of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.4.8.2 Working time

Working time of the workers reflects the working conditions of the workers and how they could avail the facilities provided by the commission and rules for labour force described in industrial policies of India. Work time of the sample migrants is categorised into two categories in the district. Firstly, the work time of the sample migrants per day is considered in hours and secondly, work time of the sample migrants per week is considered in number of days (Messenger et al., 2007)

Working conditions of the sample migrants of the East district of Sikkim is not so good. Average working time in a day of the migrants is 9.89 hours (Figure 5.21b),

which is little higher than the labour policy, according to labour policy of India maximum working time in a day of a worker is 8 hours. On the other hand, in a week minimum, one day is compulsory as a non-working day for the workers. But, in the East district of Sikkim, the average number of working days in a week of the sample migrants is 6.29 days, which is also little higher than the rules proposed by the labour commission of India. Working hours in a day of the migrants of the district ranges between 6 to 14 hours, where maximum working hours in a day is too much higher (Figure 5.21a). Standard deviation value of the working hours per day is 1.66, where the value of coefficient of variation is 16.83. The working day per week of the migrants in the district ranges minimum 4 day per week to maximum all the days of a week. Value of standard deviation of the working day per week of the migrants in the district is 0.57 and value of coefficient of the same is 9.06. Working hours per day of the migrants ranges between 9.66 hours to 10.13 hours per day at 95% confidence level (Table 5.27), which is much higher than standard working time of the country. On the other hand, the working day per week of the migrants in the district ranges between 6.21 days to 6.38 days per week at 95% confidence level (Table 5.27), which is also much higher than the standard working day per week provided by the labour policies of the country. So, it is clear that the migrants of the district who are working as labour force of the state haven't good working conditions and they are also compelled to work for their needs.

Table 5.27 Working time of the sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

Statistic	Works/week (day)	Works/day (hours)
Minimum	4	6
Maximum	7	14
Mean	6.29	9.89
SD	0.57	1.66
CV	9.06	16.83
95 % Confidence interval	6.21 - 6.38	9.66 - 10.13

Source: Household Survey, 2018

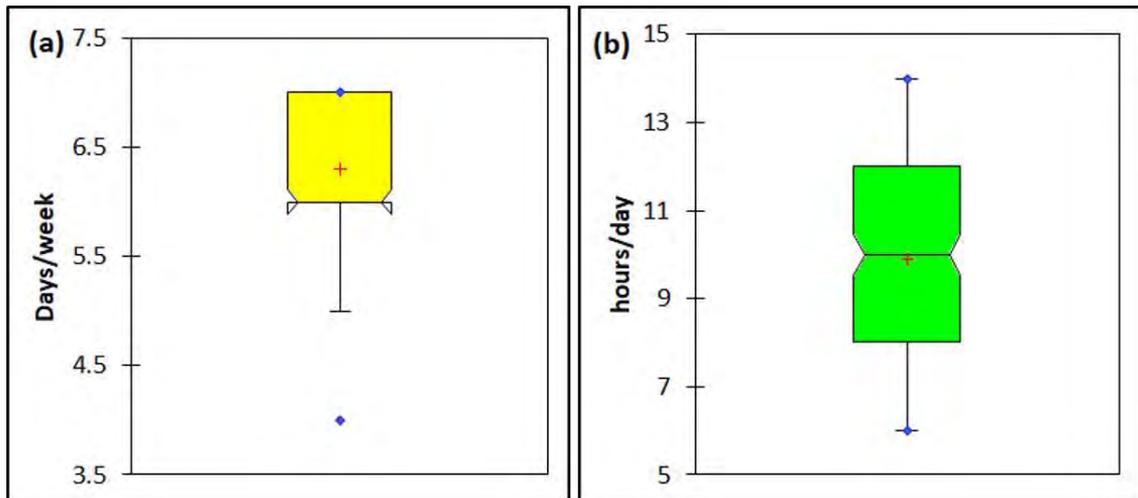


Figure 5.21 Migrants’ (a) Working days per week, (b) Working hours per day in the East district of Sikkim

5.5 Household status

5.5.1 Tenure of dwelling

Tenure of the dwelling of migrants in the East district of Sikkim is varied from place to place. There are four categories of tenure of dwelling are found, which are 1) own houses, 2) Rented houses, 3) workplaces and 4) Hostel. Among these four categories of dwelling, tenure rented houses occupied by the maximum number of 132 respondents, which is 69.47 % of the total migrants of the district. Among the migrants, 45 numbers of respondents live in the workplace, which is 23.68% of the total migrants. 10 numbers of respondents have their own houses for the living, which is 5.26% of the total migrants of the district, whereas only 3 numbers of respondents have lived the hostel, which is 1.58% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.22). After the analysis of Table 5.28, it’s found that the maximum numbers of migrants live alone in the district, so they are unwilling to pay more money for their living. On the other hand, living in the workplace or hostel is not so hygienic or perfect for their livelihood. For this reason, maximum numbers of migrants are willing to live in the rented houses as per their standard of living. But the migrants who live with their family members and who have to earn handsome salaries are willing to live in their own houses.

Table 5.28 Tenure of dwelling of migrants in the East District of Sikkim

Tenure of Dwelling	No. of respondents	% of respondents	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)	Proportion per category
Own	10	5.26	2.09	8.44	0.05
Rented	132	69.47	62.93	76.02	0.69
Work Place	45	23.68	17.64	29.73	0.24
Hostel	3	1.58	0.00	3.35	0.02

Source: Household Survey, 2018

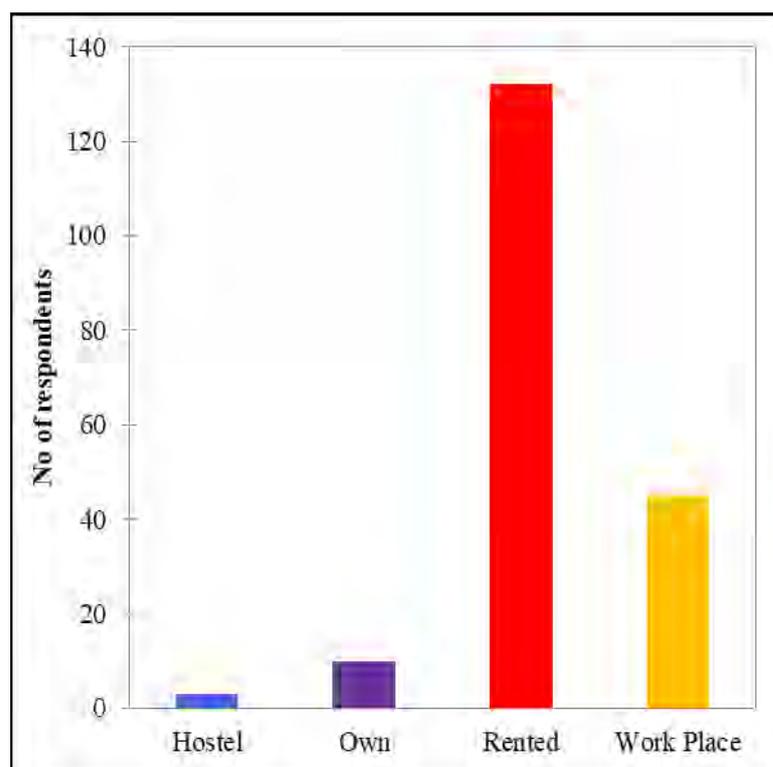


Figure 5.22 Tenure of dwelling of migrants in the East District of Sikkim

5.5.2 Housing structure

If we look at the housing structure of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim, we find out the four categories of housing structure, which are 1) Kutcha, 2) Semi pucca, 3) Pucca and 4) Wooden. The housing structure of the migrants in the district mostly is made of concrete which is remarked as pucca. Total 90 numbers of respondents reside in the pucca housing structure, which is 47.37%, whereas 63 numbers of respondents, which is 33.16% and 36 numbers of respondents, which is 18.95% reside at semi pucca and kutcha housing structure respectively (Figure 5.23). Only one respondent resides at the wooden structure, which is 0.53% among the total migrants of the district. Upper

bound on frequencies ranges between 54.47 to 1.56 at 95% confidence level and lower bound on frequencies ranges between 40.27 to 0.00 at 95% confidence level (Table 5.29).

Table 5.29 Housing structure of migrants resides in the East District of Sikkim

Housing structure	No. of respondents	% of respondents	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)	Proportion per category
Kutchha	36	18.95	13.38	24.52	0.19
Semi Pucca	63	33.16	26.46	39.85	0.33
Pucca	90	47.37	40.27	54.47	0.47
Wooden	1	0.53	0.00	1.56	0.01

Source: Household Survey, 2018

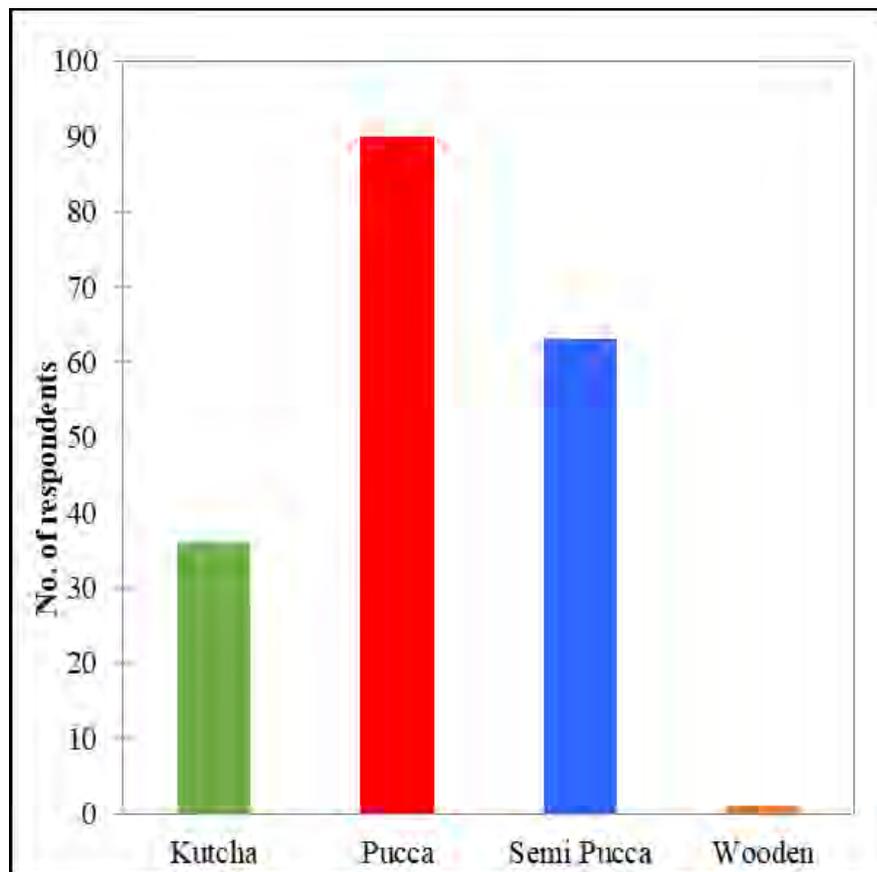


Figure 5.23 Housing structure of migrants resides in the East District of Sikkim

5.5.3 Basic facilities in the houses

5.5.3.1 Electricity

The facility of electricity is the basic component of the development in modern civilization. Today most of the areas of the country are electrified both in the rural and

urban areas and also in the different terrain. Migrants of the East district of Sikkim are enjoying the availability of electricity in their houses. Sikkim is much developed in the electricity infrastructure. 189 numbers of respondents have enjoyed the availability of electricity in their houses, which is 99.47% of the total migrants of the district, whereas, only 1 respondent doesn't enjoy the availability of electricity in their houses, which is only 0.53% among the total households of the migrants in the district (Figure 5.24). So, it can be said that the facility of electricity is in very good condition in the district. Lower bound and upper bound ranges between 0.00 to 100.00 on frequencies at 95% confidence level (Table 5.30).

5.5.3.2 Drinking water

Facilities of fresh and clean drinking water are the basic needs of the people. The availability of fresh drinking water is the fundamental right of citizens. But, due to scarcity of drinking water in the different parts of the country is a very big problem for society. Sikkim is also a state with water scarcity, especially in the pre-monsoon period. Drinking water facilities among the migrants in the East district of Sikkim is not good enough. Figure 5.24 shows that only 120 numbers of respondents have this facility, which is 63.16% of the total migrants in the district. Whereas, 70 numbers of respondents, which is 36.84% haven't availed the fresh drinking for their livelihood. In the pre-monsoon period, they have been buying the water with maximum limits for their livelihood. Drinking water facilities range between 29.98 (lower bound frequencies) to 70.02 (upper bound frequencies) at 95% confidence level (Table 5.30).

5.5.3.3 Sanitation

Sanitation is one of the most important aspects of community well-being to protect human health, extend life expectancy and secure social dignity. It's also providing benefits to the economy. Sanitation facilities among the migrants are not good enough in the district. Among the migrants, 167 numbers of respondents have proper sanitation facilities, which is 87.89%. On the other hand, 23 numbers of respondents, which are 12.11 % of the total migrants of the district do not avail the proper sanitation facilities (Figure 5.24). It reveals that the lifestyle of the migrants in the district is not so good, they are living in some of the unhygienic environments. This situation pushes them into different health problems and also prejudices their social dignity. Sanitation facilities ranged between 7.47 (lower bound frequencies) to 92.53 (upper bound frequencies) at 95% confidence level (Table 5.30).



Plate 5.2 Drinking water facilities at a. Rongpo b. Paykong c. Singtham d. Ravangla e. Jorethang f. Gangtok



Plate 5.3 Sanitation facilities at a. Singtham b. Paykong c. Ravangla d. Sambuk e. Gangtok

Table 5.30 Basic facilities in the house of sample dwellers in the East district of Sikkim

Facilities	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Electricity	No	1	0.53	0.00	1.56
	Yes	189	99.47	98.44	100.00
Drinking water	No	70	36.84	29.98	43.70
	Yes	120	63.16	56.30	70.02
Sanitation	No	23	12.11	7.47	16.74
	Yes	167	87.89	83.26	92.53

Source: Household Survey, 2018

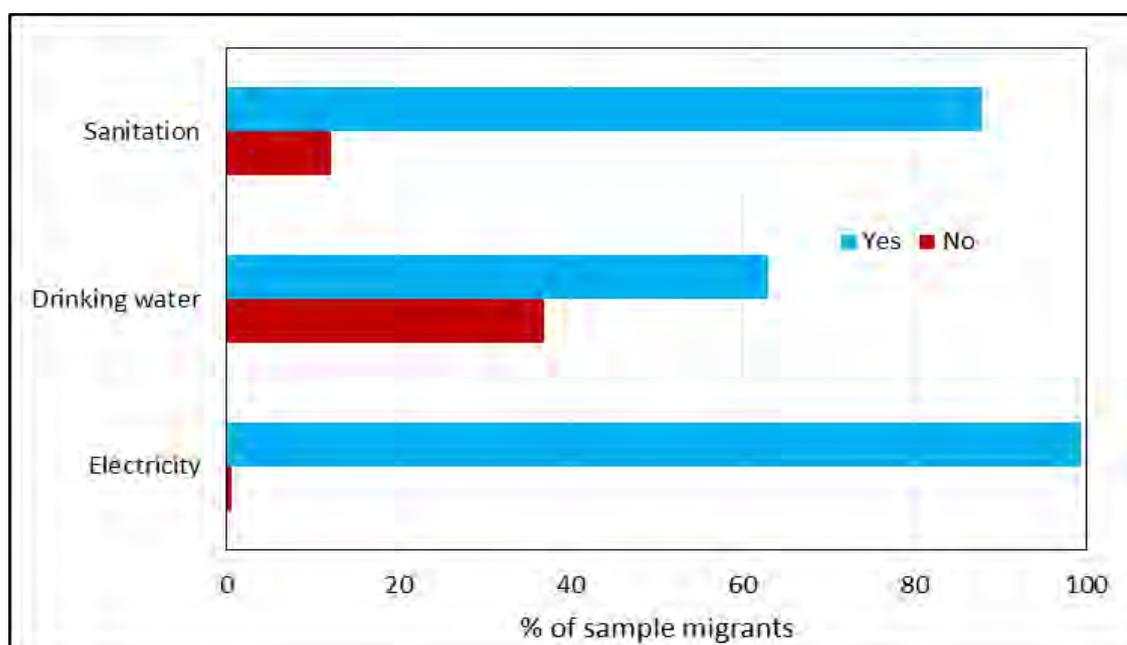


Figure 5.24 Basic facilities in the house of sample migrants of East district of Sikkim

5.5.4 Basic facilities in the localities

Basic facilities in the localities refer to the community facilities available for the residence of the area. The main basic community facilities are 1) Solid Waste, 2) Garbage and 3) Sewerage. These facilities are most needed for all the people who live in any area or localities. These facilities are basic needs for the localities.



Plate 5.4 Sewerage and garbage facilities at a. Gangtok b. Singtham c. Jorethang d. Sambuk e. paykong f. Rongpo

Table 5.31 Basic facilities in the localities of sample dwellers in the East district of Sikkim

Facilities	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Solid waste	No	115	60.53	53.58	67.48
	Yes	75	39.47	32.52	46.42
Garbage	No	108	56.84	49.80	63.88
	Yes	82	43.16	36.12	50.20
Sewerage	No	121	63.68	56.85	70.52
	Yes	69	36.32	29.48	43.15

Source: Household Survey, 2018

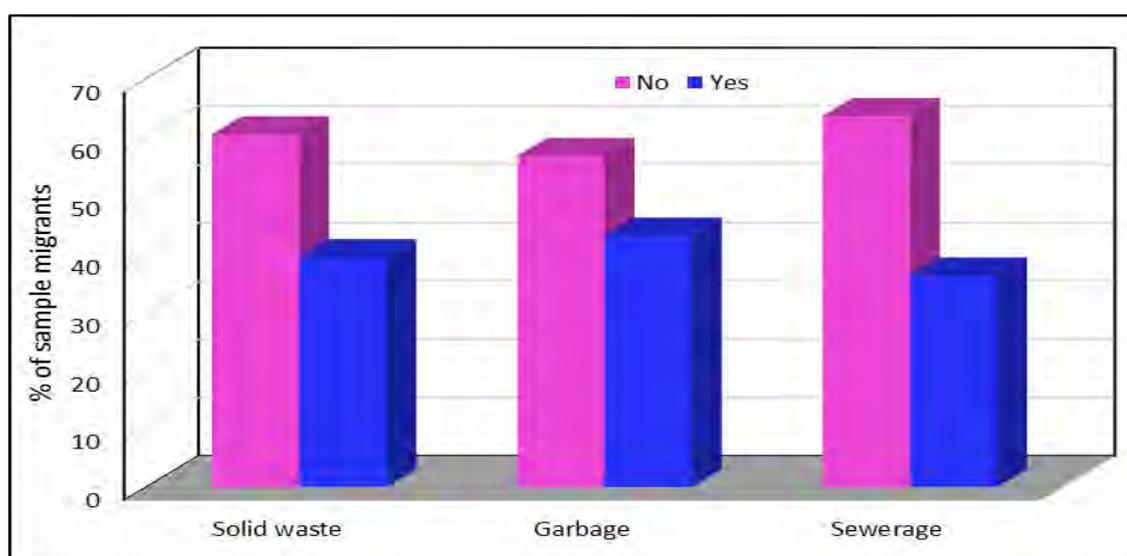


Figure 5.25 Basic facilities in the localities of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.5.4.1 Solid waste

Solid waste means the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from human activities in residential, industrial or commercial areas. These wastes have to need dumping or decomposed properly for the better livelihood for the human being or also for the control of the degradation of the environment of the community. It's the responsibility of local administrative bodies or authority to wash out of these wastes.

Among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim, solid waste management facilities are very poor. Only 75 numbers of respondents, which is 39.47% of the total migrants of the district having this facility. But, 115 numbers of migrants, which are 60.53% of the total migrants in the district, are unable to enjoy this facility. It reveals that the migrants of the district are living in an unhygienic environment, which affects

their health directly or indirectly. The solid waste facility ranges between 32.52 to 67.48 as lower bound frequencies and upper bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.31).

5.5.4.2 Garbage

Garbage is the unwanted material discarded by humans, usually due to a perceived lack of utility. The term generally does not encompass bodily waste products, purely liquid or gaseous wastes. This waste needs to be collected from society regularly and disposed of properly. This waste is very harmful to the environment and health too.

Garbage waste facilities are not so hopeful in the study area. Among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim, there are only 82 numbers of respondents who have enjoyed this facility in the locality, which is only 43.16% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.25). On the other hand, 108 numbers of respondents are not having this facility in their society, which is 56.84% among the total migrants of the district. So, it can be said that the study area is not so appreciable in this regard. Garbage facility of the respondents in the area is ranged between 36.12 to 63.88 as lower bound and upper bound respectively on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.31).

5.5.4.3 Sewerage

Sewerage is the infrastructure that conveys sewage using sewers. The network for collecting wastewater via pipes, conduits and ancillary works from its point of origin to treatment plants before discharge back into the environment. The Sewage system in any locality plays an important role in our lifestyle to protect both our health and environment.

In the study area, it is found that the sewerage system is very poor in conditions. 121 numbers of respondents, which are 63.68% of the total migrants in the district haven't these basic facilities in their localities. Only 69 numbers of respondents, which is 36.32% of the total migrants of the district get this basic facility in their livelihood (Figure 5.25). Mountainous terrain, along with a low rate of connectivity is the basic problem for constructing the proper sewerage system in the area. It is found that the poor sewerage network system in the district is threatening the health and environment for the community. Sewerage facilities among the migrants of the district have upper

bound frequencies of 70.52 and lower bound frequencies of 29.48 at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.31).

5.5.5 Household amenities

According to Cambridge dictionary amenities means things considered to be necessary to live comfortably. Households' amenities mean something present in the houses intended to make life more pleasant or comfortable for the family members. The availability of the households' amenities in the house is a better understanding of the standard of living and the economic development of society.

All the common types of amenities are present in the houses of migrants in the district. 31.05% of the migrants enjoying television in their houses, 10.05% migrants of the district having two-wheelers for their local transportation, 12.63% of the migrants having a food processor, 8.82% migrants use washing machine, 6.32% of the total migrants use computer for their office work or children education, 16.84% of the migrants enjoying the facilities of geyser, 95.79% of total migrants of the district use mobile as their communication and leisureliness, 13.68% of the migrants having inverter in their houses for the livelihood (Figure 5.26). After analysing Table 5.32, it is found that maximum numbers of migrants have mobile, which is used for different purposes, followed by television, which is the basic amenities in the houses in present-day civilization. But, other types of amenities are not so frequently used by the migrants of the east district of Sikkim. It reveals that the economic conditions of the migrants in the district are not so appreciable. They have not enough money in their hand after expense by him for their livelihood and remittance to the family.

Table 5.32 Household amenities of sample dwellers in the East district of Sikkim

Assets	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Television	No	131	68.95	62.37	75.53
	Yes	59	31.05	24.47	37.63
Car/Bike	No	170	89.95	85.66	94.23
	Yes	19	10.05	5.77	14.34
Food processor	No	166	87.37	82.64	92.09
	Yes	24	12.63	7.91	17.36
Washing machine	No	174	91.58	87.63	95.53
	Yes	16	8.42	4.47	12.37
Computer	No	178	93.68	90.23	97.14

Assets	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
	Yes	12	6.32	2.86	9.77
Geyser	No	158	83.16	77.84	88.48
	Yes	32	16.84	11.52	22.16
Mobile	No	8	4.21	1.35	7.07
	Yes	182	95.79	92.93	98.65
Inverter	No	164	86.32	81.43	91.20
	Yes	26	13.68	8.80	18.57

Source: Household Survey, 2018

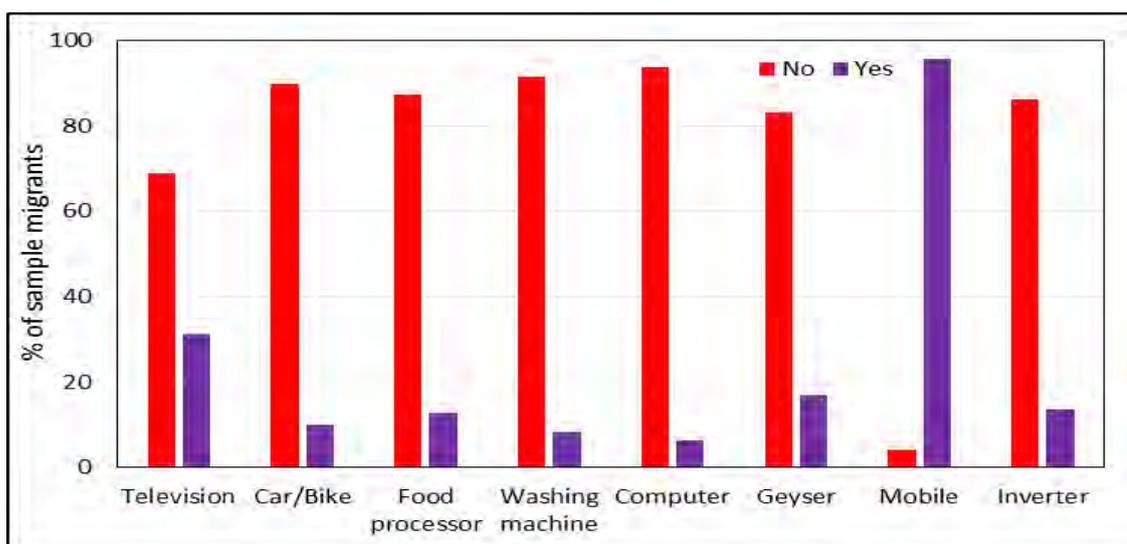


Figure 5.26 Household amenities of migrants in the East district of Sikkim

5.6 Socio-economic index (SEI)

In this chapter, the result of the SEI calculation of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim is presented and discussed. Along with this, an analysis of the estimated results of factors of socio-economic status of the migrants in the district is discussed in detail (Appendix B.3).

5.6.1 Factors influencing Socio-Economic Index

To find out the socio-economic status of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim SEI is calculated by using a self-developed index, which is mentioned earlier. The SEI is based on two indices, which are Social Index and Economic Index. The social index is calculated with the three variables: Health Index, Education Index and Demographic Index. On the other hand, Economic Index is the combination of Income Index, savings of money and loan or borrows of money by the migrants of the district.

5.6.1.1 Health Index (HI)

Before analysing the SEI value of the migrants of the district it is necessary to discuss the variables of SEI. By which, the correlation between the different variables has been revealed in detail. The main components of SEI are the Social Index and Economic Index. The first variable of Social Index is Health Index. The Health Index value ranges between $_{-1}$ to $_{-0}$. $_{-1}$ considers the highest health facilities occupied by the migrants and $_{-0}$ means the lowest occupying of health facilities. The mean value of the Health Index among the migrants of the East district of Sikkim is 0.50. HI value higher than the mean value is in better health conditions relative to the migrants with HI lower than the mean HI. According to the Health Index, 52.63% migrants of the district are not enjoying better health facilities, whereas, 47.37% migrants of the district are enjoying much better health facilities (Appendix B.4a). From this analysis, it is concluded that migrants of the district are little more downward regarding the health-related facilities in the study area.

5.6.1.2 Education Index (EDI)

Another variable of Social Index is the Education Index. Education Index mainly depends on the total number of years spent in school by the respondents. Years spent in school means the years of schooling by the respondents. Though, any respondent has no formal education or did not go to school in any manner scored 0, whereas, maximum years of schooling is occupied by those respondents who have a professional educational qualification, which is 16. On this basis, the Education Index has been constructed by the self-developed index. The value of Education Index ranges between $_{-0}$ to $_{-1}$. $_{-0}$ means no formal education or $_{-0}$ year of schooling and $_{-1}$ means maximum years of schooling or highly educated by the migrants of the district. Mean value of the Education Index is 0.52. 73.68% among the migrants have higher education, which is more than average range; on the other hand, 26.32% migrants have little more education or no formal education, because they occupy the index value below the mean value (Appendix B.4b). So, it can be said that the educational qualification among the migrants of the district is much better in position.

5.6.1.3 Demographic Index (DI)

The third variable of the Social Index is Demographic Index. In this part, the demographic index is mainly based on the size of family or number of family members in an individual household of the respondents. Maximum family size among the

migrants of the district is 9 persons and lowest family size among the migrants of the district is 1 person in an individual household. On the basis of this, a self-developed index is constructed, which ranges between 0 to 0.73 . 0 means minimum family size and 0.73 indicates maximum family size among the migrant respondents of the district. Minimum index value indicates a better demographic structure of the respondents and maximum index indicates poor demographic structure of the respondents. Mean value of the Demographic Index of the migrants in the district is 0.07 . 83.68% migrant respondents belonging to below the mean value, whereas 16.32% are belonging to above the mean value (Appendix B.4c). It indicates that the demographic structure of the migrants of the district is very unexpected or underprivileged in conditions.

5.6.1.4 Social Index (SI)

Social Index is constructed with the combination of Health Index, Education Index and Demographic Index. The methodology of the preparing Social Index has already been discussed. Social Index of the migrants of the district shows the social status of the respondents. Value of the Social Index of the district ranges between 0 to 0.78 . A higher value of Social Index indicates a better social status of the respondents, whereas a lower value of Social Index indicates unsuitable social status of the respondents. The mean value of the Social Index of the migrants of the East district is 0.36 . Respondents have the Social Index value higher than mean value implies their better social status, which is 43.16%. On the other hand, 56.84% migrants are having the Social Index value below the mean value (Appendix B.4d), which exhibit adverse social status in the district.

5.6.1.5 Income Index (INI)

Economic Index mainly based on Income Index along with savings and loan variables. Income Index is prepared with the help of monthly income of the migrants of the district. Highest monthly income of the respondents in the district is recorded Rs. 70000/-, whereas lowest monthly income among the respondents in the district is Rs. 2000/-. Based on this, a self-developed Income Index is constructed, which reveals the economic conditions of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim. In the East district, the value of the Income Index ranges between 0 to 0.69 . According to the Income Index, higher value indicates better economic status and lower value indicates poor economic conditions of the migrants in the district. The mean value of the Income

Index is ± 0.13 . 8.42% among the migrants of the district considered average economic conditions; they have the same mean value regarding Income Index. 68.95% migrants have the Income Index value lower than mean value, which reveals the poor economic conditions of the migrants of the district. On the other hand, only 22.63% respondents are having very good economic status, which has the Income Index value more than mean value (Appendix B.4e). After the analysis of the Income Index, it is found that the economic conditions of the migrants in the East district of Sikkim are very unlikely.

5.6.1.6 Economic Index (EI)

Economic Index is a self-developed index constructed with the component of Income index along with savings and borrows of the respondents of the district. To know the economic status of the migrants of the district Economic Index is an undoubted procedure, which reveals the proper economic conditions of the respondents in the district. The value of the Economic Index ranges between ± 0.03 to ± 0.90 . A higher value of Economic Index indicates better economic status of the migrants and lower value of Economic Index indicates infirm economic conditions of the migrants of the district. The mean value of the Economic Index is ± 0.46 . 1.05% respondents of the district belong to the Economic Index value same as the mean Economic Index value. 67.37% respondents are having the Economic Index value lower than mean value and 31.58% respondents are having the Economic Index value more than the mean value (Appendix B.4f), which indicates a huge number migrants have not enjoyed prosperous economic conditions in the district. So it is found that the economic status of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim is facing some economic problems regarding their monthly income, necessity of savings and unavoidable circumstances to take loan.

5.6.1.7 Socio-Economic Index (SEI)

Socio-economic Index (SEI) is considered as a dependent variable, which is prepared with two different independent variables namely, quantitative variables and qualitative variables. Quantitative variables including Age, Monthly income, Working days per week, Working hours per day and savings. On the other hand, Sex, Workplace, Education level, Occupation and Employment status are considered as qualitative variables.

Socio-economic Index (SEI) is a self-developed index based on the Social Index and Economic Index. SEI reveals the socio-economic status of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim. SEI of the respondents of the district is categorized into three-levels,

which are High level, Medium level and Low level. High level of SEI is score more than ≥ 0.584 , Medium level of SEI ranges between ≥ 0.584 to ≥ 0.347 and Low level of SEI is scored below the ≥ 0.347 . 71 number of respondents, which is 37.37% among the total respondents of the district are enjoying low-level socio-economic status, whereas 89 number of respondents, which is 46.84% of the total respondents are belonging to medium level of socio-economic status and 30 number of respondents, which is only 15.79% of the total respondents are enjoying admirable socio-economic status (Table 5.33). Maximum numbers of migrants in the district are belonging to the medium to low level of socio-economic conditions for their livelihood. So, it is revealed that the socio-economic status of the migrants of the East district of Sikkim is in an unprivileged situation.

Table 5.33 Level of Socio-Economic Index (SEI) of East District

Level	SEI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.347	71	37.37
Medium	$0.347 - 0.584$	89	46.84
High	> 0.584	30	15.79

5.7 Socio-Economic conditions of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1 Demographic Profile of sample migrants

The demographic profile of the migrants of South district of Sikkim deals with the age and sex structure along with religion composition, caste composition, marital status, mother tongue, birthplace, types and size of the family. Rather these, demography of the migrants of the district deals with many economic problems, e.g. employment status and income conditions of the migrants, living standard (including housing structure, housing conditions, basic facilities) and also occupational structure.

5.7.1.1 Age structure

The age structure of respondents in the South district of Sikkim (Table 5.34) shows that more than 55% of respondents are belonging to the age group between 20 to 29 years. 21.58% respondents belong to the age group of 20 to 24 years and 28.67% respondents belong to the age group of 25 to 29 years, which is highest in age structure. The lowest number of respondents are found in the age group above 60 years, which is only 0.67%. All other age groups have below 10% respondents. It revealed that respondents in the South district belong to the young age group which indicates respondents of the district are mainly in-migrated to the district due to economic activities.

Table 5.34 Age structure of sample in-migrants population in the South district of Sikkim

Age group	Number	%
15-19	16	10.67
20-24	41	27.33
25-29	43	28.67
30-34	13	8.67
35-39	12	8.00
40-44	8	5.33
45-49	11	7.33
50-54	3	2.00
55-59	2	1.33
> 60	1	0.67
Total	150	100

Source: Household Survey, 2018

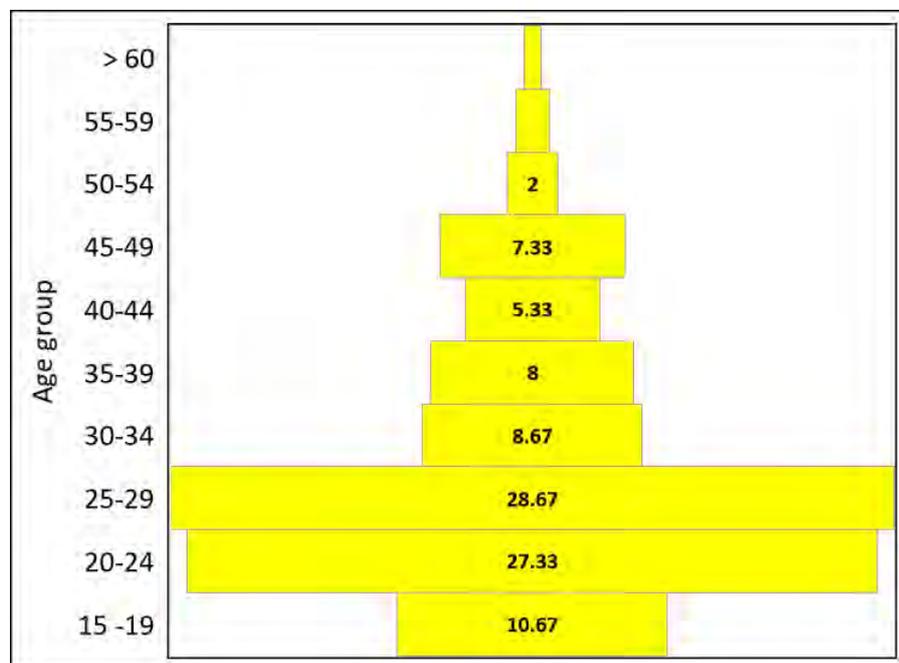


Figure 5.27 Age structure of respondents in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.2 Religion

Religion is occupying an important role in demographic analysis. Demographic behaviour influences marriage, migration, fertility etc. social customs, minimum age of marriage, separation custom, child marriage, widow re-marriage, inter-caste marriage etc. depends on the religious affiliation of the persons to his/her societal behaviour.

After the analysis of Table 5.35, it reveals that there are three major groups of religious practices found among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, which are 1) Muslim, 2) Hindu and 3) Christian. Religious practices among the migrants Muslims occupy the highest proportion, followed by Hindu and Christian. 78 numbers of respondents are Muslim, which is 52% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas 65 numbers of respondents are Hindu as their religious belief, this is 43.3% among the migrants of the district. On the other hand, only 7 numbers of respondents are Christian, which only occupies 4.67% of the total migrants in the district (Figure 5.28). Highest lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval is 44.00 for Muslim community and lowest 1.29 for Christian community. Whereas highest upper bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval is 60.00 or Muslim community and lowest is 8.04 for Christian community.

Table 5.35 Religious composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

Religion	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Christian	7	4.67	0.05	1.29	8.04
Hindu	65	43.33	0.43	35.40	51.26
Muslim	78	52.00	0.52	44.00	60.00

Source: Household Survey, 2018

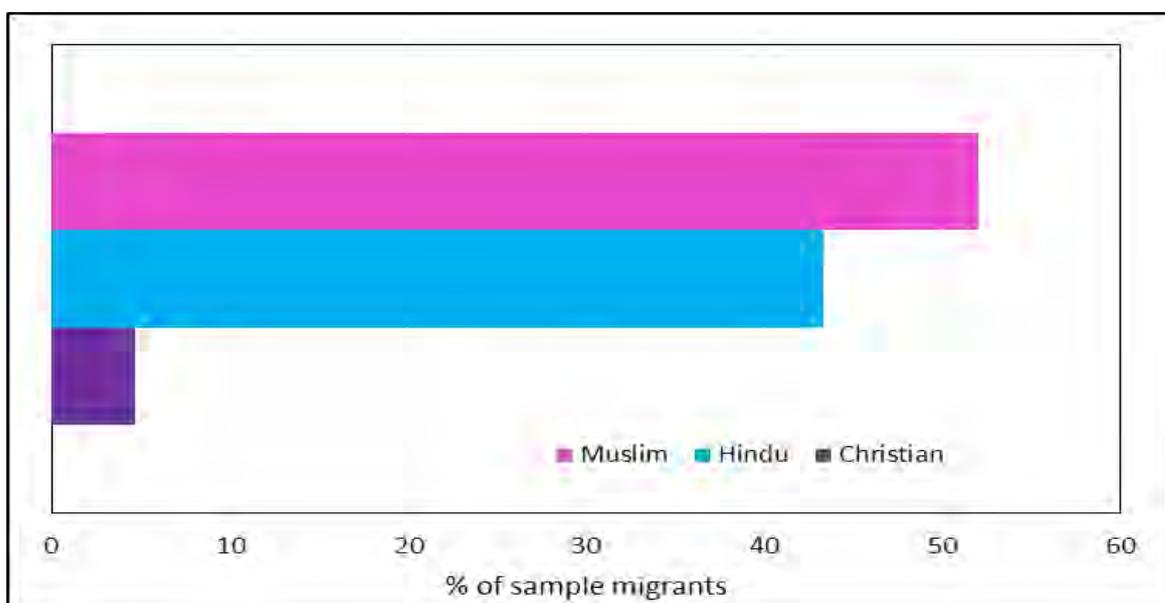


Figure 5.28 Religious composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.3 Caste

Caste composition of the migrants in the South district of Sikkim shows (Table 5.36) that there are five categories of the caste system in India according to Indian Constitution, which is 1) Unreserved, 2) Other backward class for minorities (OBC-A), 3) Other backward class for other than minorities (OBC-B) Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST). Among the migrants of the district, unreserved categories were found highest in percentage, followed by OBC-A, OBC-B and lastly, SC and ST which occupied the same proportion. 57 numbers of respondents are falling in unreserved categories, which is 38% of the total migrants in the district. 53 numbers of respondents are in OBC-A categories, which is 35.33% in the total migrants in the district. Whereas, 16 numbers of respondents are in OBC-B categories, which is 10.67% among the total migrants of the district. Only 12 numbers of respondents are both for SC and ST each, which occupy only 8% of the total migrants in the district (Figure 5.29). It reveals that in the district there is a maximum number of migrants who are Muslims and high-class Hindus as their ethnicity. OBC category among non-minority population and SC and ST population is not migrated to the district.

Table 5.36 Caste composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

Caste	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Gen	57	38.00	0.38	30.23	45.77
OBC-A	53	35.33	0.35	27.68	42.98
OBC-B	16	10.67	0.11	5.73	15.61
SC	12	8.00	0.08	3.66	12.34
ST	12	8.00	0.08	3.66	12.34

Source: Household Survey, 2018

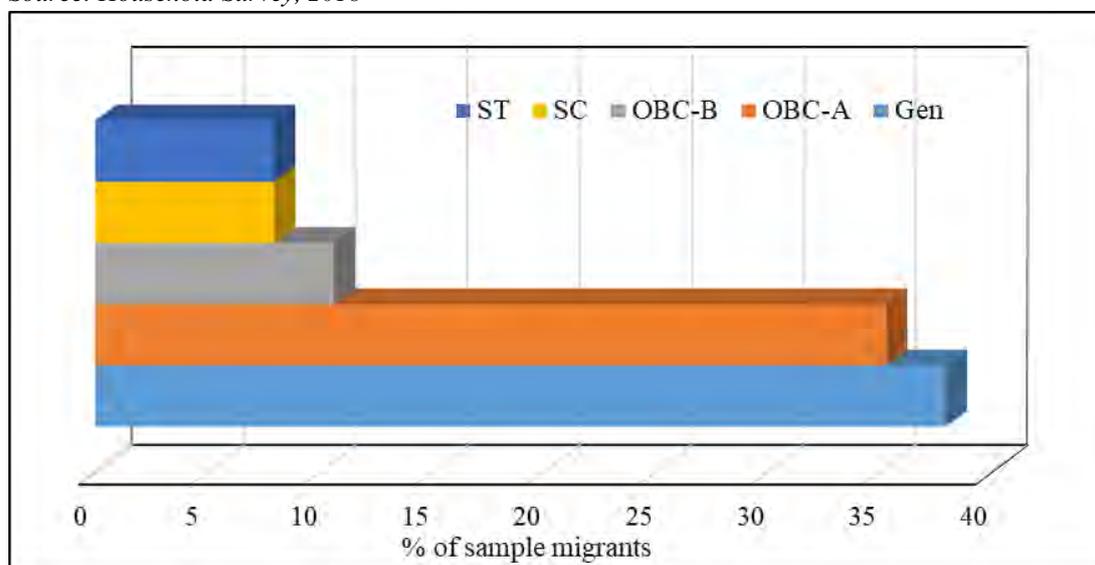


Figure 5.29 Caste composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.4 Mother tongue

Migrants of the district have come from different parts of the country along with different cultural areas. Migrants of the district have spoken different types of language. There are 9 languages have been spoken by the migrants of the district, which are 1) Arabi, 2) Bengali, 3) Bhojpuri, 4) Hindi, 5) Nepali, 6) Oraon, 7) Rajasthani, 8) Rajbanshi and 9) Suryapuri. Among these languages 3 languages are the regional language of India, which are Bengali, Hindi and Rajasthani 4 languages are local languages, which are Bhojpuri, Oraon, Rajbanshi and Suryapuri and 2 languages are international languages, which are Arabi and Nepali. Leading mother tongue spoken by the migrants of the district is Bengali. 88 respondents of the district speak Bengali as their mother tongue, which is 58.67%. Second largest mother tongue among the migrants of the district is Bhojpuri, which is spoken by the 32 number of respondents, which is 21.33%. Beyond these two languages Hindi is spoken by the 10 respondents, which is 6.67% of the total migrants of the district. 7 number of respondents each have Oraon and Suryapuri as their mother tongue, which is 4.67% of the total migrants of the district. Rajasthani and Rajbanshi languages are spoken by the 1.33% of the total migrants in the district as their mother tongue, whereas Arabi and Nepali languages are spoken by the only 0.67% of the total migrants of the district as their mother tongue (Figure 5.30). Bengali language has the highest upper and lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval, which is 66.55 and 50.79 respectively. Arabi and Nepali languages have both lowest upper and lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval, which is 1.97 and 0.00 respectively for both the languages (Table 5.37).

Table 5.37 Mother tongue of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Language	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
Arabi	1	0.67	0.00-1.97
Bengali	88	58.67	50.79-66.55
Bhojpuri	32	21.33	14.78-27.89
Hindi	10	6.67	2.67-10.66
Nepali	1	0.67	0.00-1.97
Orao	7	4.67	1.29-8.04
Rajasthani	2	1.33	0.00-3.17
Rajbanshi	2	1.33	0.00-3.17
Suruapuri	7	4.67	1.29-8.04

Source: Household Survey, 2018

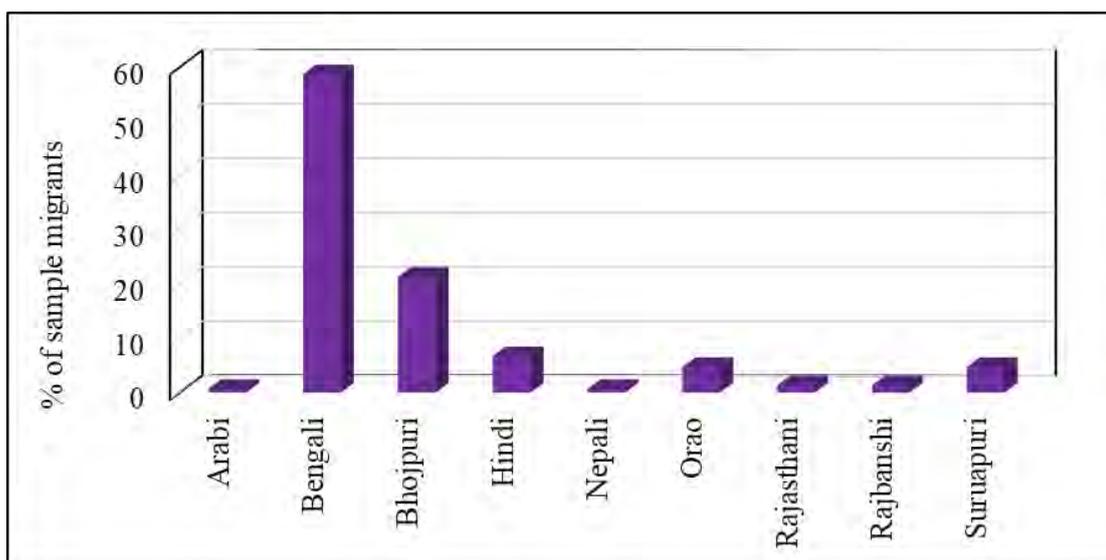


Figure 5.30 Mother tongue of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.5 Marital status

Marital status among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim are categorised into three categories, which are 1) Married, 2) Unmarried and 3) Widow. There is no divorce among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim. 86 number of respondents are unmarried, which is 57.33% of the total migrants of the district, 63 number of the respondents are married, which is 42% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas only 1 respondent is widow, which is only 0.67% among the migrants of the district (Figure 5.31). After the analysis of Table 5.41 it reveals that maximum number of respondents are unmarried, which shows the young age group are mainly migrated in the district. So, the working capacity among the migrants of the district is reached upto satisfactory level. There are all the categories of marital status such as married, unmarried and widow ranges between 49.00 to 34.10; 65.25 to 49.42 and 1.97 to 0.00 as upper bound and lower bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval respectively (Table 5.38).

Table 5.38 Marital status of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Marital status	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
Married	63	42.00	34.10-49.90
Unmarried	86	57.33	49.42-65.25
Widow	1	0.67	0.00-1.97

Source: Household Survey, 2018

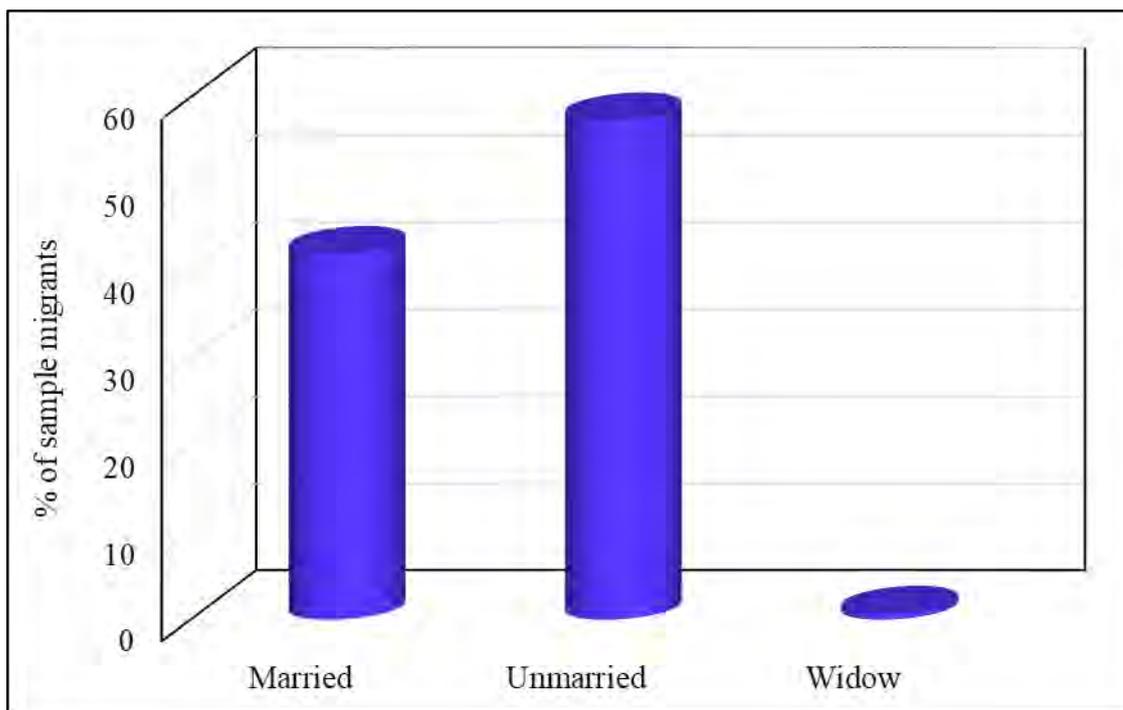


Figure 5.31 Marital status of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.6 Place of birth

Place of birth refers to the place of an individual where he or she was born. Migrants of the South district of Sikkim have different places of birth or where they came from to the district. From Table 5.39, it reveals that there are four numbers of place of birth, from where the migrants came to the district, these are 1) Bihar, 2) Rajasthan, 3) Uttar Pradesh and 4) West Bengal. Among these four places of birth of migrants of the district, West Bengal occupies the leading position. 106 number of respondents were born in different parts of West Bengal, which is 70.67% of the total migrants of the South district of Sikkim. After West Bengal, Bihar occupies the second position in relation to the place of birth of migrants of the district. 28 number of respondents were born in different areas of Bihar, which is 18.67% of the total migrants of the district. These two districts occupy more than 89% of the total migrants of the district. Others two states of India occupy very little percentage of place of birth of migrants of the district. 9 number of respondents were born in different areas of Rajasthan and 7 number of respondents were born in different parts of Uttar Pradesh, which are 6% and 4.67% of the total migrants of the South district of Sikkim respectively (Figure 5.32). So, it can be said that the migrants of the South district of Sikkim were born or came from the neighbouring states of Sikkim. Upper bound lower bound is highest for West

Bengal and lowest for Rajasthan on frequencies at 95% confidence interval, which is 77.95 to 63.38 and 9.80 to 2.20 respectively (Table 5.39)

Table 5.39 Place of birth of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Place of Birth	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
Bihar	28	18.67	12.43-24.90
Rajasthan	9	6.00	2.20-9.80
Uttar Pradesh	7	4.67	1.29-8.04
West Bengal	106	70.67	63.38-77.95

Source: Household Survey, 2018

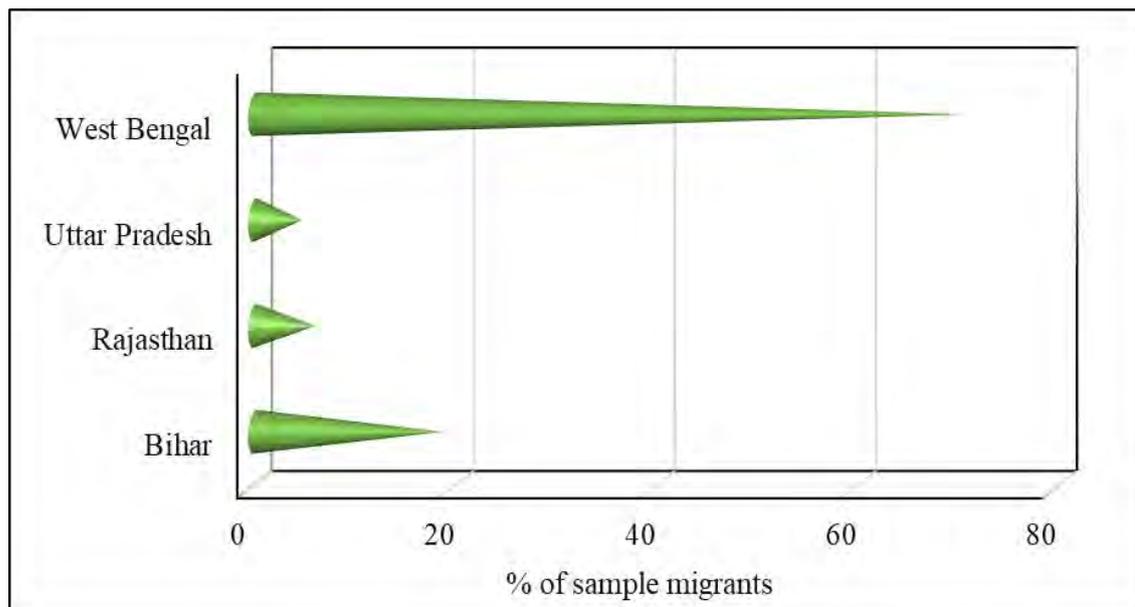


Figure 5.32 Place of birth of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.7 Types of the family

There are different types of family in the World as per anthropological Science or Sociology. But, according to Table 5.40 there are only two types of families found among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, which are 1) Joint and 2) Nuclear. Joint family refers to the families which are composed with the set of siblings, their spouses and their dependent children. Whereas, nuclear family means the married couples with their dependent children live together. 128 number of respondents live as a nuclear family in the district, which is 85.33% of the total migrants of the South district of Sikkim. Whereas, only 22 numbers of respondents live in joint families, which is only 14.67% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.33). The joint family ranges between 20.33 (upper bound) to 9.01 (Lower bound) and nuclear family ranges between 90.99 (upper bound) to 79.67 (lower bound) on frequencies at 95% confidence

interval (Table 5.40). The migrants of the district have come to the district mainly for the economic purpose. For this reason, they have not enough economic background to provide their family together. Costly and laborious lifestyle in the mountainous environment along with unsatisfactory earning maximum migrants have lived without their families.

Table 5.40 Family type of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Family type	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
Joint	22	14.67	9.01-20.33
Nuclear	128	85.33	79.67-90.99

Source: Household Survey, 2018

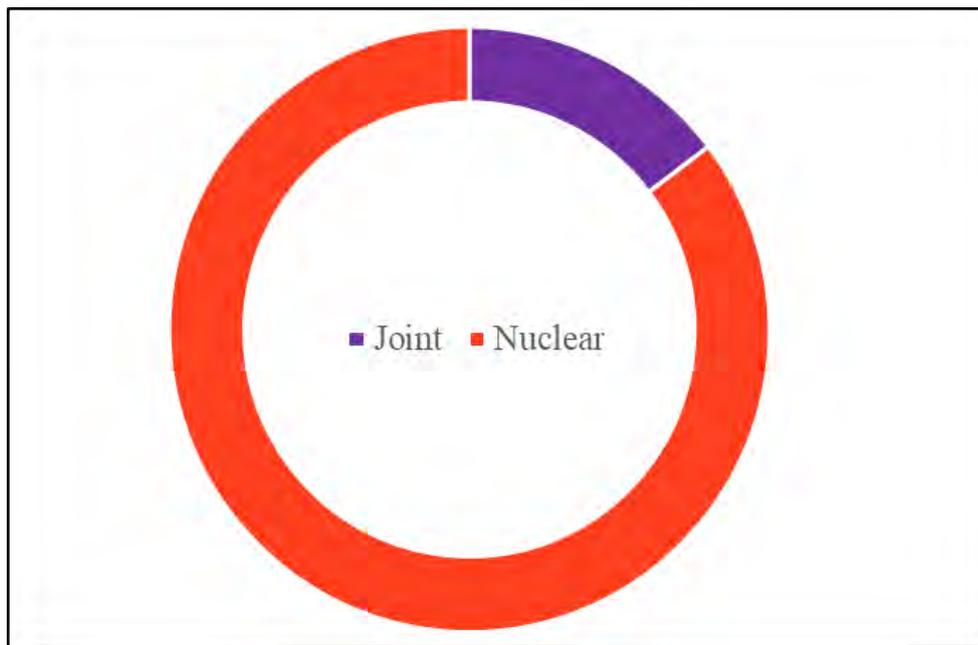


Figure 5.33 Family types of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.8 Family size

Family size refers to the number of family members living together in a single house. Among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, there are three types of family size found, which are 1) Small, 2) Medium and 3) Large. Small family size refers to the family having 1 or 2 family members in an individual family. Medium family size refers to the 3 or 4 number of family members who live together in a family. Whereas, large family size means the number of family members in a family are more than 4. 128 number of respondents have small family size, which is 85.3% of the total migrants of the South district of Sikkim; 19 number of respondents have large family size, which is

12.67% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas, only 3 numbers of respondents having a medium size of family, which is only 2% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.34). After the analysis of Table 5.41, it reveals that a maximum of migrants live alone in the district for their work purpose without their family members. But, migrants of the district who have better job or permanent business, they have large families or they live in a joint family.

Table 5.41 Family size of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Family size	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
Small	128	85.33	79.67-90.99
Medium	3	2.00	0.00-4.24
Large	19	12.67	7.34-17.99

Source: Household Survey, 2018

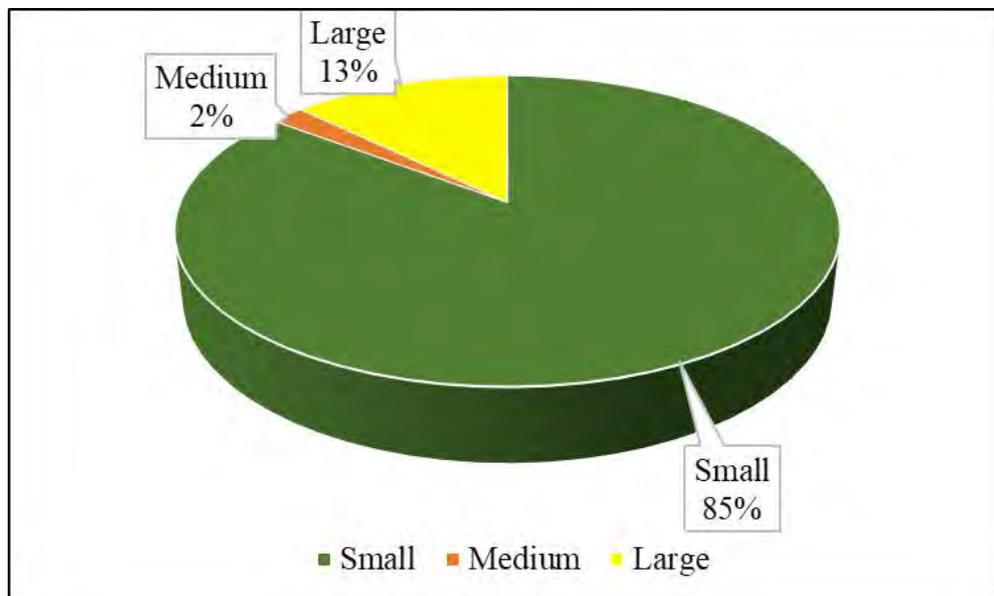


Figure 5.34 Family size of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.7.1.9 Educational level

Education is the basic element of society. Level of education indicates the development of society or the development of the social wellbeing. The number of literate or illiterate persons of an area shows the standard of living as well as level of ethics of the society. The education level of migrants of the district shows a woeful condition in education. 27 numbers of respondents have no formal education, which is 18% of the total migrants of the district. The percentage of literate persons among the migrants in the district is 82%, which is little higher than national (74.04%). According to census

2011, literacy rate of population of South district of Sikkim is 72.67%, whereas among the migrants it is 82%. 11 number of respondents have completed their primary level of education, which is 7.33% of the total migrants of the district. A maximum number of migrants of the district have completed their high school education or have a secondary level degree, which is 68.67% of the total migrants of the district. Only 6 numbers of respondents got a graduation degree, which is only 4% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas, 3 number of respondents got a degree in different technical education, which is only 2% among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim (Figure 5.35). Upper and lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval is highest for high school education, which ranges between 76.09 to 61.24 and lowest upper and lower bound ranges between 4.24 to 0.00 4.24 respectively (Table 5.42). So, it can be said that the educational status among the migrants is little better than the district as well as the state rate of educational level of population.

Table 5.42 Education level of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Education level	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% Confidence of interval
No formal education	27	18.00	11.85-24.15
Primary Education	11	7.33	3.16-11.51
High School Education	103	68.67	61.24-76.09
Graduation	6	4.00	0.86-7.14
Technical education	3	2.00	0.00-4.24

Source: Household Survey, 2018

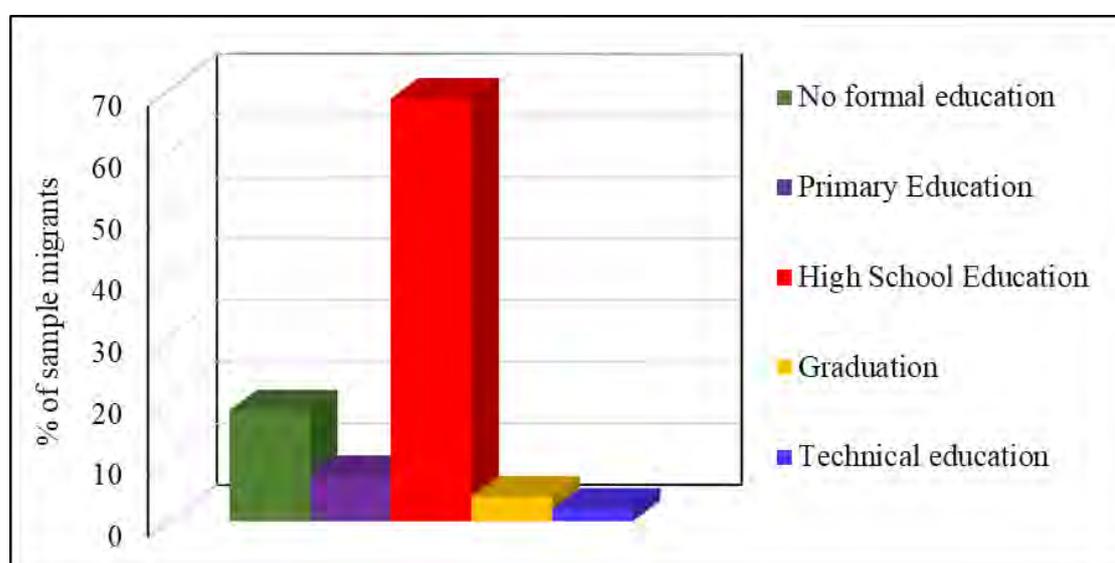


Figure 5.35 Education level of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8 Economic Profile

5.8.1 Occupation

The occupational structure of the population is very important to know the economic prosperity of the people of an area. The occupational structure shows the standard of living as well as economic development of the area (Shrestha, 2003). The main reason for the in-migration of the South district of Sikkim is economic, so analysis of different occupations and occupational structure of the migrants in the district is very necessary to know their economic infrastructure.

Migrants of the district mainly engaged in unorganized sectors. Almost all the active migrants in the district engaged in secondary and tertiary activities in the district. The main occupation of the migrants in the district is daily wage-based labours. Figure 5.36 shows that 51 numbers of respondents are engaged in this occupation, which is 34% of the total active migrants of the district. After the daily workers, mason occupies the second leading position in occupation. 27 number of respondents are working as masons, which is 18% of the total active migrants of the district. Constructional workers, who have third leading position as their occupation. 20 number of respondents are engaged in these sectors, which is 13.33% of the total active migrants in the district. These three types of occupation occupy more than 65% of the total occupational structure in the district. Rather these three types of occupations, other occupations occupy a very low percentage in the occupational structure of the active migrants in the district. Hotel workers and paint workers occupy the fourth position, both have the same occupancy in the occupational structure of the active migrants of the district, which 6.67% of the total active migrants in the district. In this district, migrants are less interested in business due to the problems of capital for business and low rate of population distribution. Only 6 numbers of respondents are engaged in the business sector, which is only 4% among the active migrants in the district. Others occupation among the migrants in the district are tailor (3.33%), hotel manager (2.67%), contractor, travelling and salon (all are 2%), —cook” (1.33%), cobbler, —Fuchka” seller and plumber (all are 0.67%). These types of occupation in the district among the migrants are very unnoticeable due to maximum labour with low income. Migrants of the district mainly come for the earned money for better livelihood. But these occupations are not suitable for their earning, so they are not interested in these occupations. Upper bound and lower bound of daily workers among the migrants ranged between 41.58 and 26.42 respectively on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.43).



Plate 5.5 Occupation of in-migrants at a. Gangtok b. Rongpo c. Namchi d. Singtham e. Paykong f. Jorethang



Plate 5.6 Construction people at a. Singtham b. Sambuk c. Jorethang d. Rongpo e. Gangtok f. Namchi

Table 5.43 Occupation of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Business	6	4.00	0.86-7.14
Cobbler	1	0.67	0.00-1.97
Coolie	2	1.33	0.00-3.17
Construction Worker	20	13.33	7.89-18.77
Contractor	3	2.00	0.00-4.24
Daily Worker	51	34.00	26.42-41.58
Fuchka stall	1	0.67	0.00-1.97
Hotel Maneger	4	2.67	0.09-5.24
Hotel Worker	10	6.67	2.67-10.66
Mason	27	18.00	11.85-24.15
Paint Worker	10	6.67	2.67-10.66
Plumber	1	0.67	0.00-1.97
Salon	3	2.00	0.00-4.24
Student	3	2.00	0.00-4.24
Tailor	5	3.33	0.46-6.21
Travel & Hotel	3	2.00	0.00-4.24

Source: Household Survey, 2018

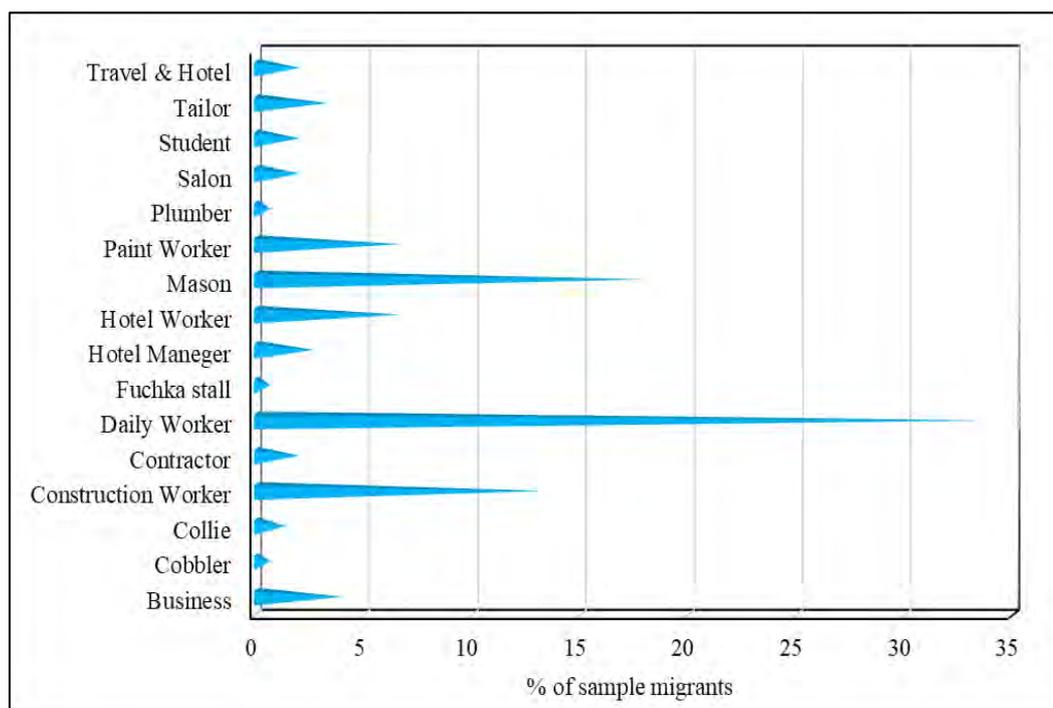


Figure 5.36 Occupation structure of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.2 Employment status

Employment status mainly depends on sectors of economy. Status of employment shows the opportunity of job, security of job and working stability. Among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, there are mainly three types of employment status found, which are 1) working in private sectors, 2) working in public sectors and 3) self-employed in different sectors. About 111 numbers of respondents are self-employed, which is 74% of the total working migrants in the district. 36 numbers of respondents are working in different private sectors, which is 24% of the total working migrants in the district. Whereas, only 3 sample migrants are working in public sectors for their livelihood, which is only 2% of the total active migrants in the district (Figure 5.37). Employment status of sample migrants in the district at 95% confidence level ranges between 18.70 to 33.05 or private sectors; 40.76 to 57.14 for public sectors and 18.06 to 32.29 for the self-employed migrants who were working in different sectors (Table 5.44).

Table 5.44 Employment Status of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Types	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Private	36	24.00	17.17 - 30.83
Public	3	2.00	0.00 - 4.24
Self	111	74.00	66.98 - 81.02

Source: Household Survey, 2018

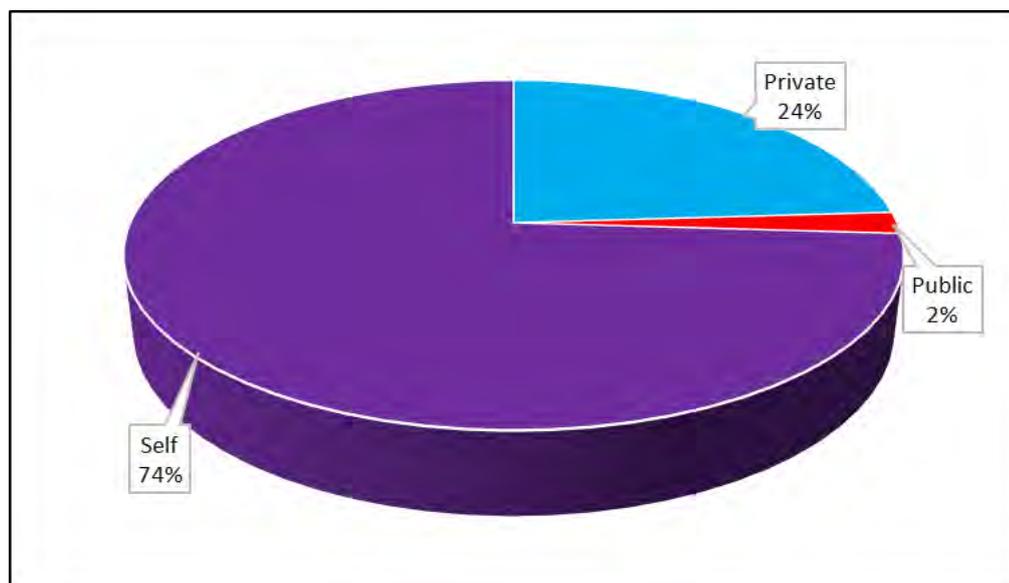


Figure 5.37 Employment status of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.3 Income

Average monthly income of the sample migrants in the district is ranging widely from Rs. 4000.00 to Rs. 100000.00 per month (Figure 5.38). It revealed the economic disparity among the migrants of the district. The average monthly income of the migrants in the district is Rs. 14350.34, whereas Rs. 12299.88 is the standard deviation value of monthly income of the sample respondents. The coefficient of variance of the same is 85.71%. Upper bound of an average monthly income of the migrants in the district is 16362.15 and lower bound of average monthly income of the migrants in the district is 12338.53 on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.45).

Table 5.45 Average monthly income of sample migrants of South district of Sikkim

Statistic	Monthly income (Rs.)
Minimum	4000.00
Maximum	100000.00
Mean	14350.34
SD	12299.88
CV	85.71
95 % Confidence interval	12338.53 - 16362.15

Source: Household Survey, 2018

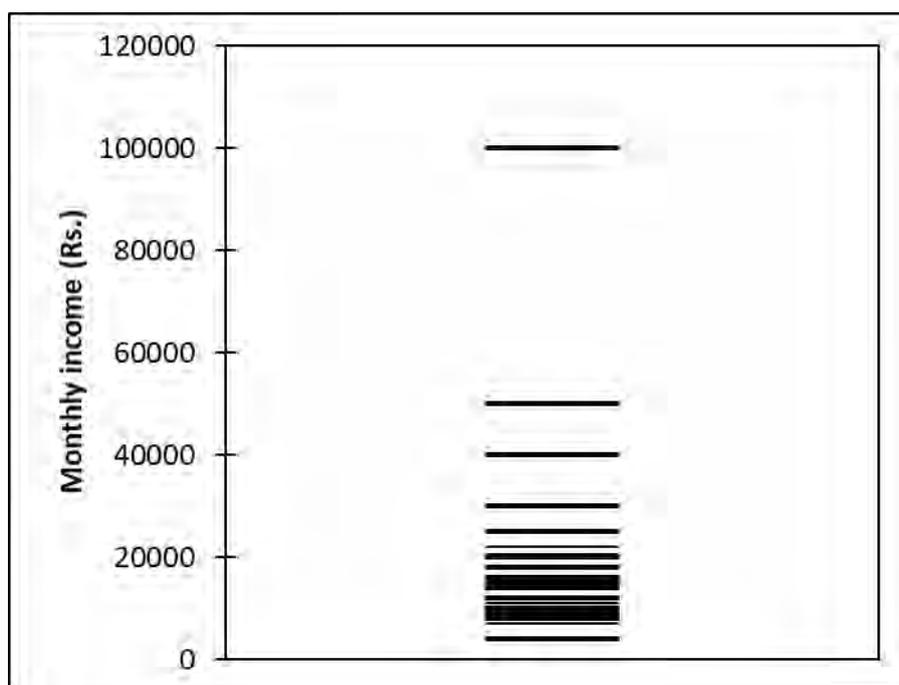


Figure 5.38 Average monthly income of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.4 Remittance

Maximum numbers of active migrants of the district send remittance monthly or annually or sometimes to their families, who live in the homeland of the migrants. Sample respondents stated that their household in their homeland was mainly economically dependent on them. So, a detailed analysis regarding remittance has to be discussed to understand the economic conditions of the migrants in the district.

5.8.4.1 Annual amount of remittance

Amount of annual remittance of sample respondents of the South district of Sikkim shows a surprising scenario. The maximum annual amount of remittance is Rs. 480000.00, on the other hand the minimum annual amount of remittance remains nil for some of the migrants in the district (Figure 5.39b). The average amount of annual remittance among the migrants of the district is Rs. 70090.23. The value of standard deviation and coefficient of variation is Rs. 66.82 and 46836.70 respectively. The annual amount of remittance which is sent by the migrants of the district to their homeland is ranged between 78154.17 (upper bound frequencies) and 62026.29 (lower bound frequencies) at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.46). So, after the analysis of the annual amount of remittance, it is clear that there is an extensive discrepancy between income, remittance of money and standard of living as well as socio-economic conditions of the migrants' population of the district.

Table 5.46 Amount of Remittance of sample migrants of South district of Sikkim

Statistic	Amount of Remittance (Rs.)
Minimum	0.00
Maximum	480000.00
Mean	70090.23
SD	66.82
CV	46836.70
95 % Confidence interval	62026.29 -78154.17

Source: Household Survey, 2018

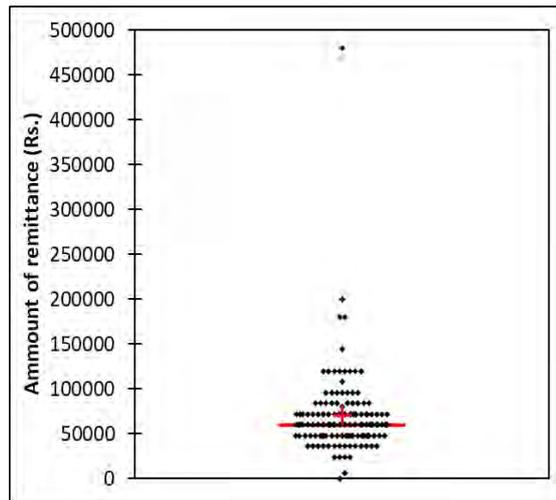


Figure 5.39 Migrants’ (a) Land holding and (b) Amount of remittance in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.4.2 Recipient of remittance

Sample migrants of the district send their money to the family or others in their homeland have a wide variety. They stated that remittance sends to the recipients as per necessity. Though, maximum numbers of respondents send their money to their family without any specification of the family members. Total 45 respondents send their money to the family, which is 34.09% among the total recipients. Parents of the sample respondents as recipients of remittance without any specification of father and mother occupying 22.73% of the total recipients. Fathers of the respondents occupying 20.45% as recipients of remittance. 19.70% of wife of the respondents acted as recipients of remittance. Whereas, mothers and brothers occupy very little proportion of 2.27% and 0.76% as recipients of remittance (Figure 5.40). Upper and lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval ranges between 42.18 to 26.00 for families; 29.88 to 15.58 for parents; 27.34 to 13.57 for fathers; 26.48 to 12.91 for wives; 4.82 to 0.00 for mothers and 2.24 to 0.00 for brothers (Table 5.47).

Table 5.47 Recipient of remittance of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Recipient	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Brother	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.24
Family	45	34.09	26.00 - 42.18
Father	27	20.45	13.57 - 27.34
Mother	3	2.27	0.00 - 4.82
Parents	30	22.73	15.58 - 29.88
Wife	26	19.70	12.91 - 26.48

Source: Household Survey, 2018

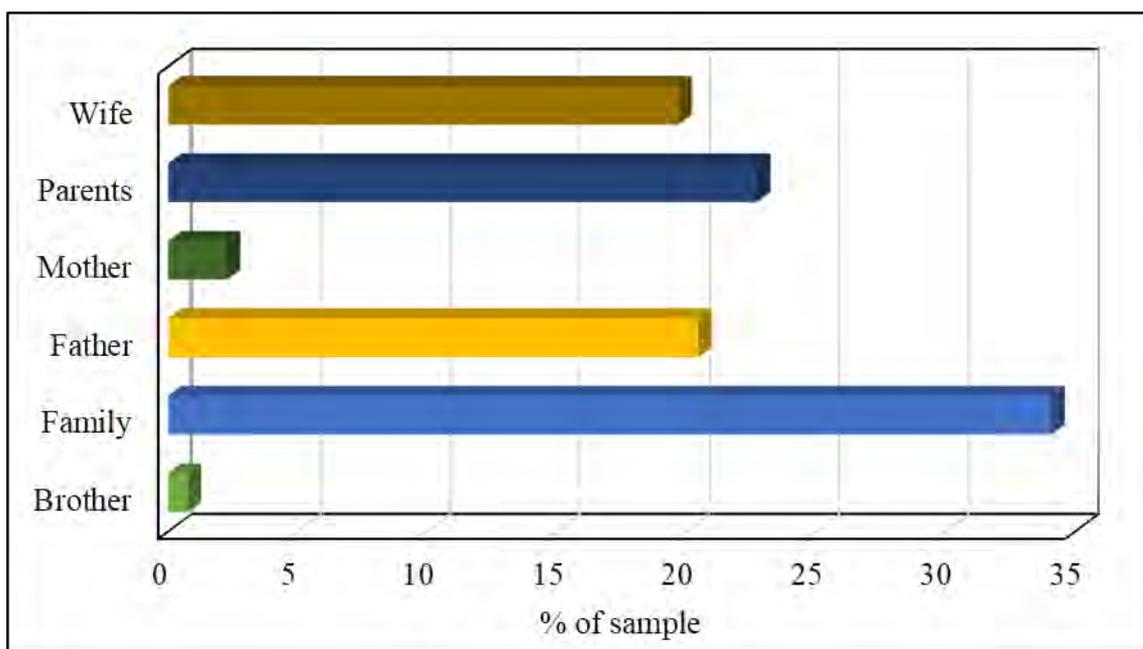


Figure 5.40 Recipient of remittance of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.4.3 Purpose of remittance

There are a variety of purposes for the remittance to their homeland of migrants of the district. 90 numbers of respondents, which is 68.18% have sent their income as remittance only for different household purposes. 30.30% respondents remit for the household purposes along with expense for education of the children. Only one respondent stated that the main purpose for remittance is purchase of homeland and another respondent stated that the main purpose for remittance is expenditure of household along with education and marriage in his homeland (Figure 5.41). The highest upper bound and lower bound are 76.13 and 61.24 for household purposes and lowest upper bound and lower bound are 2.24 and 0.00 for other purposes on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.48).

Table 5.48 Purpose of remittance of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Household	90	68.18	60.24 - 76.13
Household & Education	40	30.30	22.46 - 38.14
Household, Education & Marriage	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.24
House land	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.24

Source: Household Survey, 2018

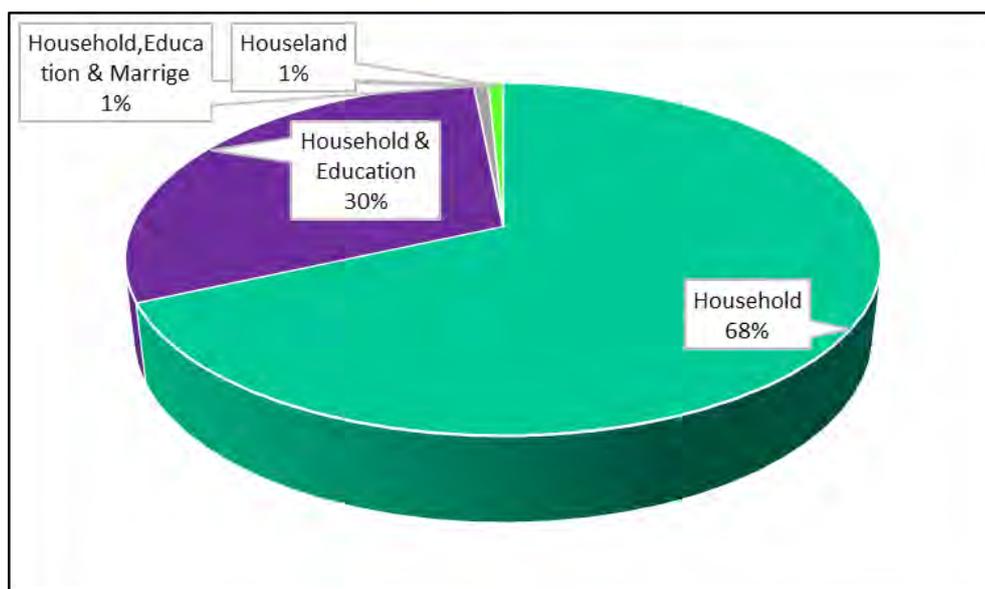


Figure 5.41 Purpose of remittance of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.4.4 Medium of remittance

Different types of the medium have been adopted by the migrants of the district to remit their money to their homelands. 60 numbers of respondents remitted their money through by hand of friends and relatives who travelled back, it occupied 45.45% of the medium of remittance. About 42.42% respondents remitted their money through the money exchange house. 9.09% of respondents send their money to the homeland by themselves when they travel back to the home (Figure 5.42). Only a little proportion of respondents remitted their money through the bank and himself (1.52%), post office (0.76%), both the bank and by hand of friends and relatives (0.76%). Remittance of money through the bank and by hand of friends and relatives ranges 50.86 (upper bound frequencies) to 33.99 (lower bound frequencies) and 53.95 (upper bound frequencies) to 36.96 (lower bound frequencies) respectively at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.49).

Table 5.49 Medium of remittance of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Types	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Bank	56	42.42	33.99 - 50.86
Bank & By Hand	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.24
Bank & Self	2	1.52	0.00 - 3.60
By Hand	60	45.45	36.96 - 53.95
By Post Office	1	0.76	0.00 - 2.24
Self	12	9.09	4.19 - 14.00

Source: Household Survey, 2018

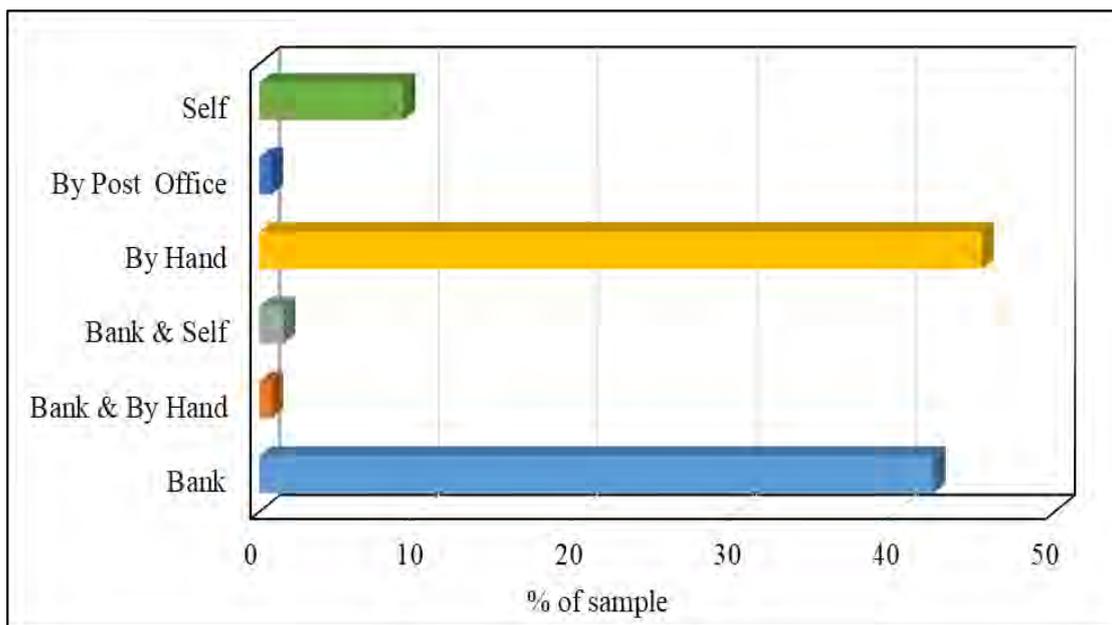


Figure 5.42 Medium of remittance of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.5 Expenditure

Migrants of the South district of Sikkim expense their income in different ways. The expense for their livelihood to purchase the food and drinks, fuel or electricity, cloth along with expense for different health issues, education of children, (Figure 5.43) travelling and entertainment and other different purposes of living. Expense by the migrants for food and drinks ranges between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 30000 per month. The average expenditure for the food and drinks by the migrants of the district is Rs. 3363.33 and standard deviation value for the same is 2870.76. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 20000 per month has been spent by the migrants of the district for the consumption of fuel and electricity. The mean value and standard deviation value of expenditure for fuel and electricity are Rs. 793.48 and 2107.12 respectively. Expenses by the migrants of the district to purchase cloth for their livelihood ranges between Rs. 300 to Rs. 5000 per month. The average expenditure by the migrants for their clothing is Rs. 753.45 per month. The value of standard deviation of the clothing by the migrants of the district is Rs. 582.41. Migrants of the district do not expense very much for their health issues. They expense Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 per month for their different health issues. The average expenditure for the health problems of the migrants is only Rs. 862.50 per month and the value of SD for the same is Rs. 1189.33. It reveals that the migrants of the district are quite healthy and since, the health infrastructure of Sikkim is based on the State Government, therefore the expense related to health issues is very low. The

migrants of the district expense their income for education shows a spectacular scenario. Some of the migrants' families have no expense for the education purpose and other family's expense upto Rs. 5000 per month for the education of children. The average expenditure for the education in the district by the migrants is Rs. 3070.59, which is quite higher compared to average monthly income of the migrants in the district. The SD value of the same is Rs. 20.79 per month. Migrants expense their money for their travelling and entertainment ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 5000 per month. The average monthly expenditure for travelling and entertaining by the migrants of the district is Rs. 870.73 (Figure 5.43). It indicates that the migrants are not earning enough to enjoy travelling and entertainment. The SD value for the travel and entertainment per month by the migrants of the district is Rs. 885.06 per month. Rs. 0.00 to Rs. 400000 is expensed by the migrants of the district for other purposes of their livelihood. The mean value of the expense in other purposes is Rs. 4516.00 per month, which indicates that there are some of the migrants who have earned enough, but the maximum number of migrants is not in a good condition. The SD value for the same is Rs. 32591.01 per month (Table 5.50).

Different categories of expenditure of the migrants in the district have been verified at 95% confidence interval. Expenditure for food and drinks ranges between Rs. 2870.76 to Rs. 2900.16 per month at 95% confidence interval; expense for fuel and electricity ranges between Rs. 357.11 to Rs. 2107.12 per month at 95% confidence interval; expense for clothing by the migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 582.41 to 66.33 per month; expense for the different health problems of the migrants in the district fluctuated from Rs. 228.75 to Rs. 1189.33 per month at 95% confidence interval; whereas, educational expenditure of the migrants is slightly varied from Rs. 2001.21 to Rs. 2079.89 per month at 95% confidence interval; migrants of the district expense for their travelling and entertainment at 95% confidence interval is Rs. 676.26 to Rs. 885.06 per month. Other expenditure in different purposes of the migrants in the district at 95% confidence interval has widely fluctuated from Rs. 742.26 to Rs. 32591.01 per month (Table 5.50). So, it's observed that the expenses for the fuel and electricity, health issues and other purposes has an extreme range reveals that these categories of expenditure are expenses by the migrants almost similar in nature, whereas expenses for the food and drinks, clothing, education, travel and entertainment has a little variation at 95% confidence interval. Which denotes that there is an extreme variation

in these categories of expenditure means these categories are not enjoyed similarly by the maximum numbers of migrants of the district.

Table 5.50 Expenditure of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Item	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	SD	95 % Confidence interval
Food/drinks	1000	30000	3363.33	2870.76	2870.76 - 2900.16
Heating/ Electricity	200	20000	793.48	2107.12	357.11 - 2107.12
Clothing	300	5000	753.45	582.41	582.41 - 646.33
Health	200	5000	862.50	1189.33	228.75 - 1189.33
Education	0	5000	3070.59	2079.89	2001.21 - 2079.89
Travel/ Entertainment	200	5000	870.73	885.06	676.26 - 885.06
Others	0	400000	4516.00	32591.01	742.26 - 32591.01

Source: Household Survey, 2018

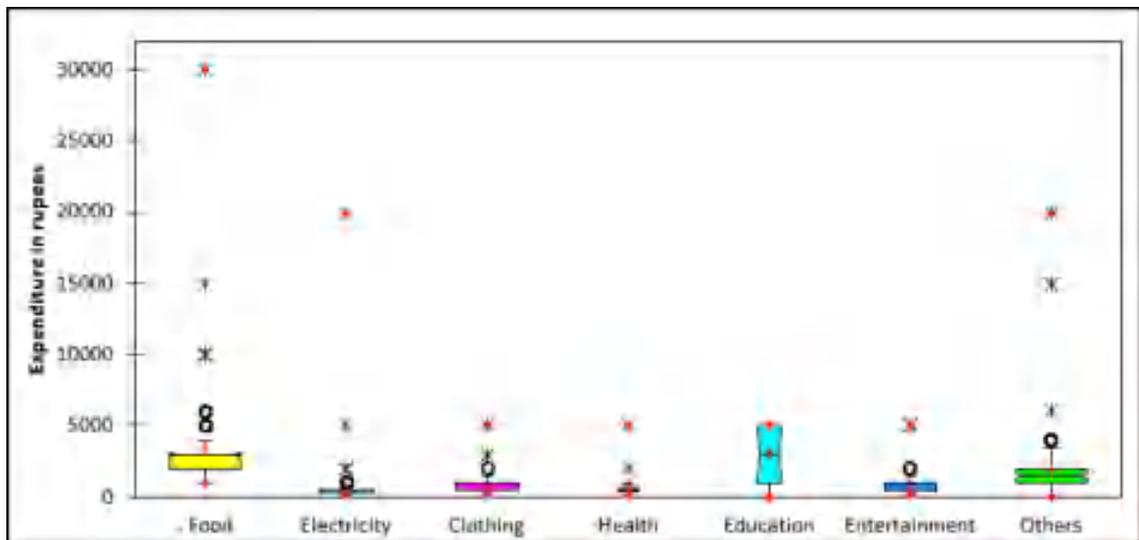


Figure 5.43 Boxplot of monthly expenditure of sample migrants of the South district of Sikkim

5.8.6 Savings

5.8.6.1 Types of savings

In-migrants of the district do not save their earnings as expected. Only 33.33% respondents among the migrants have savings in any kind of mode. There are a variety of types of savings by the migrants in the district. 23 numbers of respondents have saved their money in any kinds of government organisations including nationalised banks and post offices, which is highest at 46.94%, whereas 19 numbers of respondents

deposited their money to any kinds of private organisations including private banks, which is 38.78% of total types of savings. 10.20% of respondents have their savings only in the post office. On the other hand, 2.04% of respondents have savings in only banks and also 2.04% in any other financial organisation (Figure 5.44). Types of savings are ranges between 60.91 (upper bound frequencies) to 32.97 (lower bound frequencies) for any Government financial organisation and 52.42 (upper bound frequencies) to 25.13 (lower bound frequencies) for any kind of private financial organisation at 95% confidence interval. (Table 5.51).

Table 5.51 Types of savings of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Bank	1	2.04	0.00 - 6.00
Govt.	23	46.94	32.97 - 60.91
Others	1	2.04	0.00 - 6.00
P.O	5	10.20	1.73 - 18.68
Private	19	38.78	25.13 - 52.42

Source: Household Survey, 2018

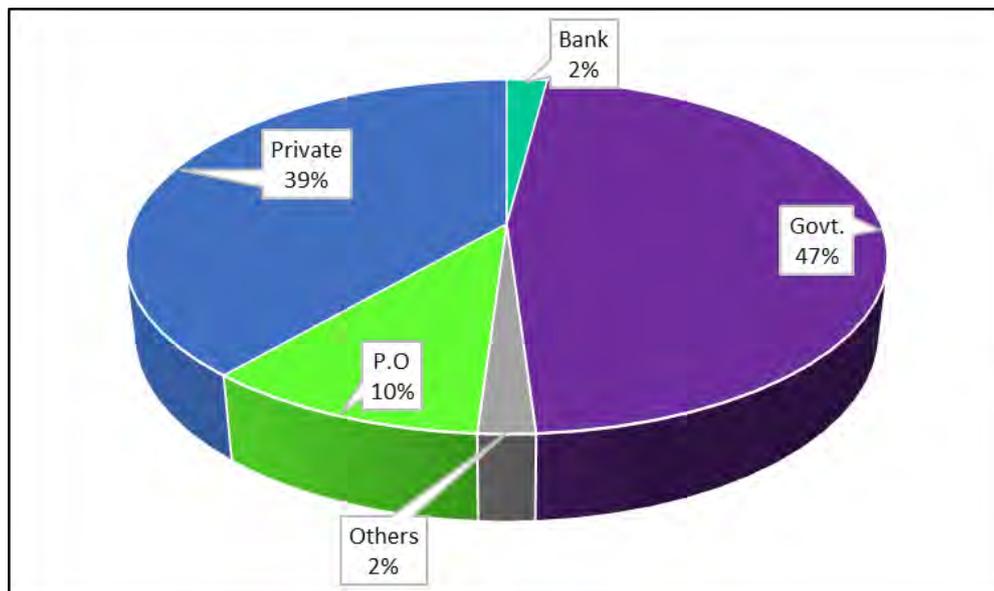


Figure 5.44 Types of savings of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.6.2 Amount of savings

In-migrants of the district have the minimum quantity of savings. Maximum numbers of respondents haven't any savings. The amount of savings among the migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 60000.00 to nil (Figure 5.45). The average amount of savings by the migrants of the district is Rs. 18923.08 The value of standard deviation of amount of savings of the migrants of the district is Rs. 69.03, whereas value of

coefficient of variation of the same is 13063.23. The amount of savings by the migrants of the district ranges between 22595.38 (upper bound frequencies) to 15250.77 (lower bound frequencies) at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.52).

Table 5.52 Amount of savings of sample migrants of South district of Sikkim

Statistic	Amount of savings (Rs.)
Minimum	0.00
Maximum	60000.00
Mean	18923.08
SD	69.03
CV	13063.23
95 % Confidence interval	15250.77 - 22595.38

Source: Household Survey, 2018

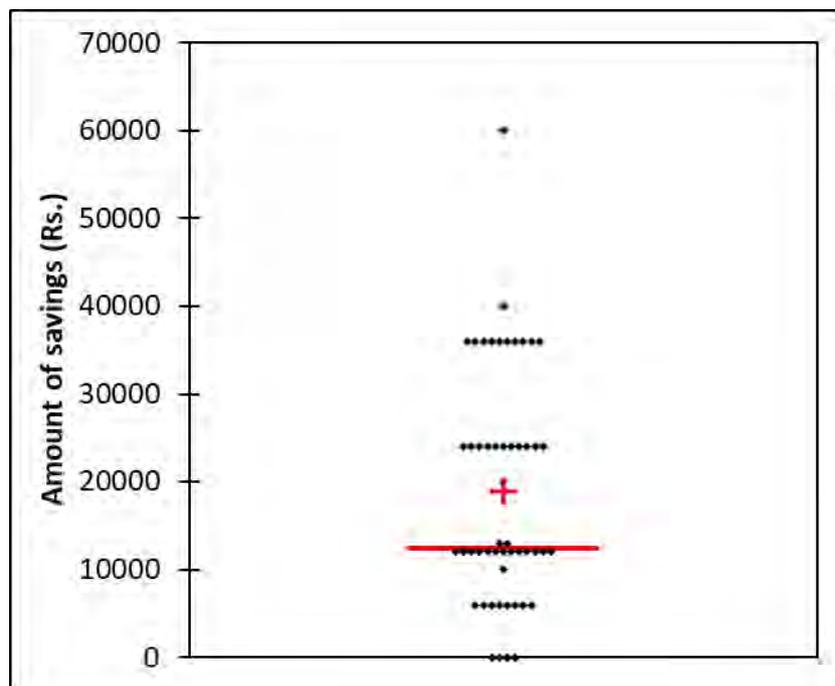


Figure 5.45 Amount of savings of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.6.3 Purpose of savings

There are different purposes for saving the income of the migrants in the district. The main purpose of savings by the migrants is future security or future planning. 30 numbers of respondents saved their money for future economic security, which is 60% of the total respondents who saved their money for different purposes. 10% of respondents have savings for daughter marriage; 8% each for higher education of children and future economic security along with marriage; 6% for land purchasing in their homeland; capital has grown, family necessity, house problems and sister

marriage occupying 2% each for savings (Figure 5.46). Savings for future purposes has upper bound 74.87 and lower 47.58 on frequencies at 95% confidence interval, which is highest for both cases and capital has grown, family necessity, house problems and sister marriage have least upper bound of 6.00 and lower bound of 0.00 on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.53).

Table 5.53 Purpose of savings of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Purpose	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
Capital grown	1	2.00	0.00 - 6.00
Daughter's Marriage	5	10.00	1.73 - 18.68
Education	4	8.00	0.50 - 15.83
Family	1	2.00	0.00 - 6.00
Future	30	60.00	47.58 - 74.87
Future & Marriage	4	8.00	0.50 - 15.83
House	1	2.00	0.00 - 6.00
Land Purchase	3	6.00	0.00 - 9.62
Sister Marriage	1	2.00	0.00 - 6.00

Source: Household Survey, 2018

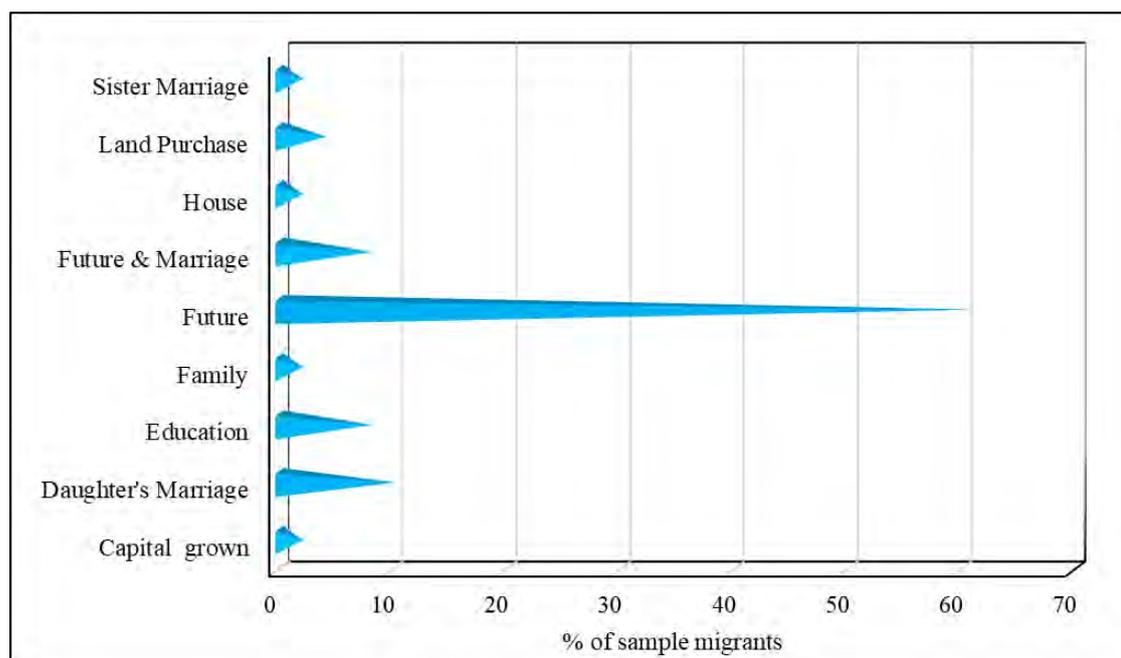


Figure 5.46 Purpose of savings of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.7 Loan status

Loan borrower among the migrants of the district is quite less compared to their average monthly income. About 105 numbers of respondents haven't any loan for any purposes, which is 70% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas, 45 numbers of

respondents are loan borrowers for different purposes with a wide variety of loan amounts, which is only 30% among the migrants of the district (Figure 5.47). Migrants who haven't any kind of loan are ranged between 77.33 as upper bound frequencies and 62.67 as lower bound frequencies at 95% confidence interval. On the other hand, migrants of the district who have different kinds of loan ranges between upper bound and lower bound of 37.33 and 22.67 respectively on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.54).

Table 5.54 Status of loan of sample migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Response	N	Percentage (%)	95% confidence interval
No	105	70.00	62.67 - 77.33
Yes	45	30.00	22.67 - 37.33

Source: Household Survey, 2018

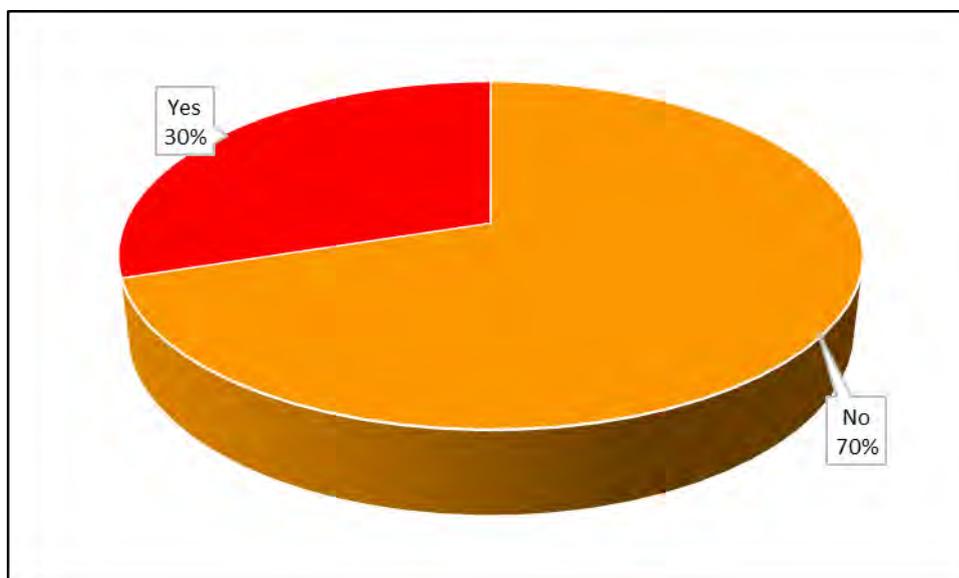


Figure 5.47 Status of loan of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.7.1 Amount of loan

Amount of loan conditions of the in-migrants of the South district of Sikkim have a peculiar scenario. Amount of loan among the in-migrants of the district ranges between Rs. 5000000 to Rs. 5000. The average amount of loan among the sample migrants is Rs. 166822.22. Standard deviation of the amount of loan among the sample migrants is Rs. 438.16, where Rs. 730954.54 is coefficient of variation of the same. Amount of land holding among the in-migrants at 95% confidence level ranges between 388906.75 as upper bound frequencies to -55262.30 as lower bound frequencies (Table 5.55 and Figure 5.48).

Table 5.55 Amount of Loan of sample migrants of South district of Sikkim

Statistic	Amount of Loan (Rs.)
Minimum	5000.00
Maximum	5000000.00
Mean	166822.22
SD	438.16
CV	730954.54
95 % Confidence interval	-55262.30 - 388906.75

Source: Household Survey, 2017

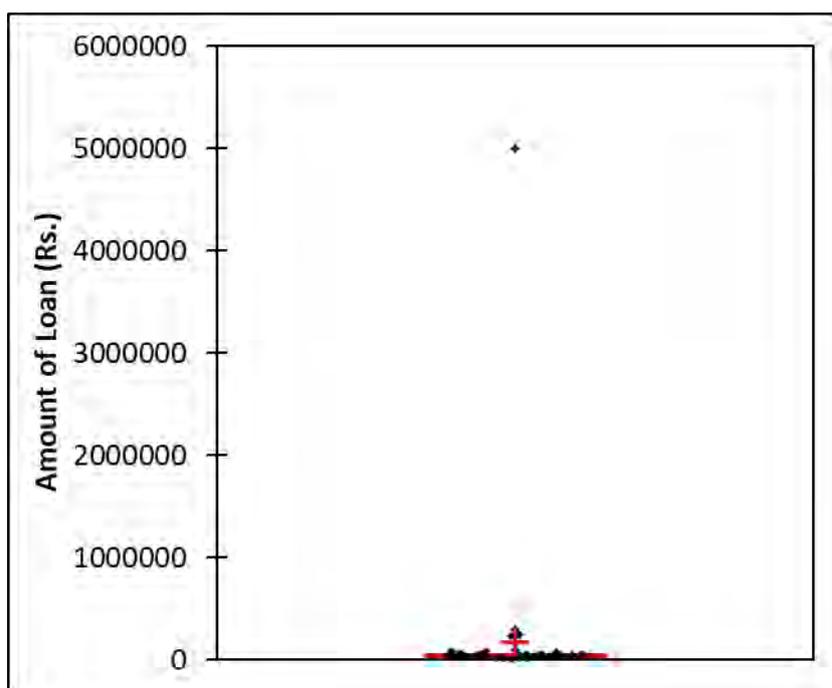


Figure 5.48 Amount of loan of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.8 Working conditions

5.8.8.1 Place of work

Workplace means where people perform their jobs, e.g., in a factory or shop or office or any other places or rooms or buildings. Broadly, workplaces considered urban areas or rural areas. Migrants of the South district of Sikkim are working in both the urban and rural areas. It is found from Table 5.56; migrants of the district are preferring urban areas as their working place rather than rural areas. 90 numbers of respondents, which is 60% of the total migrants in the district are working in urban areas, whereas only 60 numbers of respondents, which is 40% of the total migrants in the district are working in rural areas (Figure 5.49). The main reason for this discrimination is nature of earning. People who work in urban areas earn more money than migrants who are

working in rural areas. Another reason is the lifestyle or standard of living, which is more comfortable or secure in the urban areas than the rural areas.

Table 5.56 Work Place of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

Work Place	No. of respondents	Percentage	Proportion per category	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Rural	60	40.00	0.40	32.16	47.84
Urban	90	60.00	0.60	52.16	67.84

Source: Household Survey, 2018

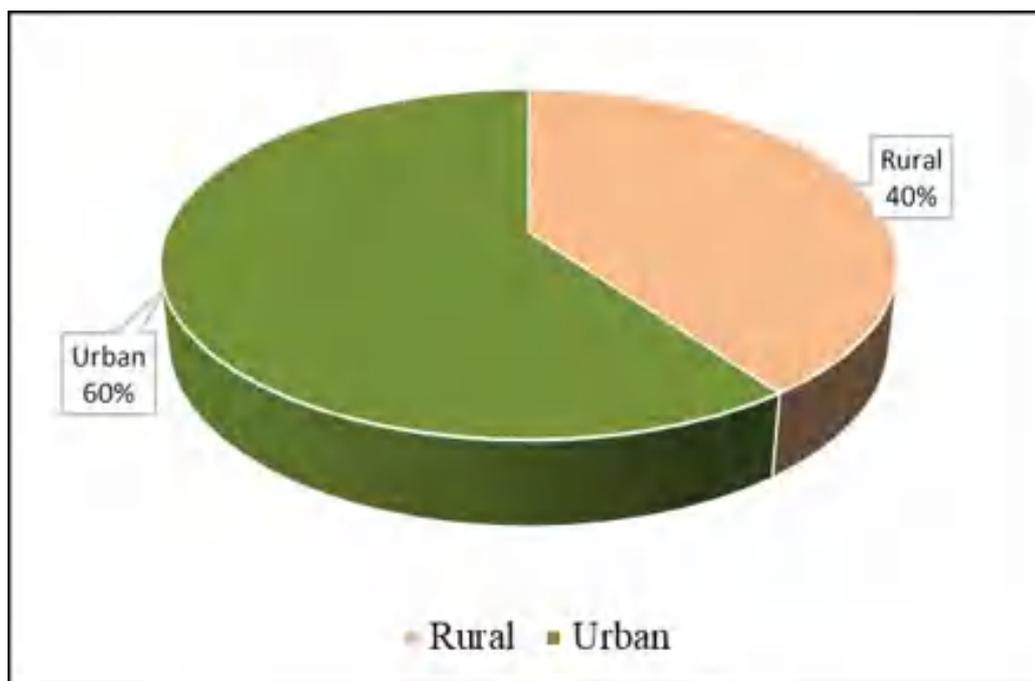


Figure 5.49 Work place of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.8.8.2 Working time

Working conditions of workers reflect by few parameters. Working day in a week, as well as working hours in a day, are considered as significant parameters for measuring working conditions of workers in place. Maximum working day in a week of migrants in the district is 7 days and lowest working days in a week is 5 days. The average working days per week in the district is 6.51 (Figure 5.50a). Working day per week of migrants of the South district of Sikkim revealed that they are working little higher than the labour act. of India, which is maximum 6 days a week. Standard deviation value of working days per week in the district is 0.57 and coefficient of variation for the same is 8.82. Working days per week of migrants in the district ranges between 6.60 as upper

bound to 6.42 as lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.57). Working time of the sample respondents of the South district of Sikkim is not so acceptable. Working hours of the sample respondents in the district are ranged between 6 to 12 hours in a day (Figure 5.50b) and average working hours of migrants in a day is 9.07 hours, which is quite more than the instruction abide by the labour commission of India under labour act. The standard deviation of working hours of the migrants in the district is 1.51 hours and the value of coefficient of variation for the same is 16.69. Working hours per day of migrants in the district ranges between 9.31 as upper bound to 8.82 as lower bound on frequencies at 95% confidence interval (Table 5.57).

Table 5.57 Working time of the sample migrants of South district of Sikkim

Statistic	Works/week (day)	Works/day (hours)
Minimum	5	6
Maximum	7	12
Mean	6.51	9.07
SD	0.57	1.51
CV	8.82	16.69
95 % Confidence interval	6.42 - 6.60	8.82 - 9.31

Source: Household Survey, 2018

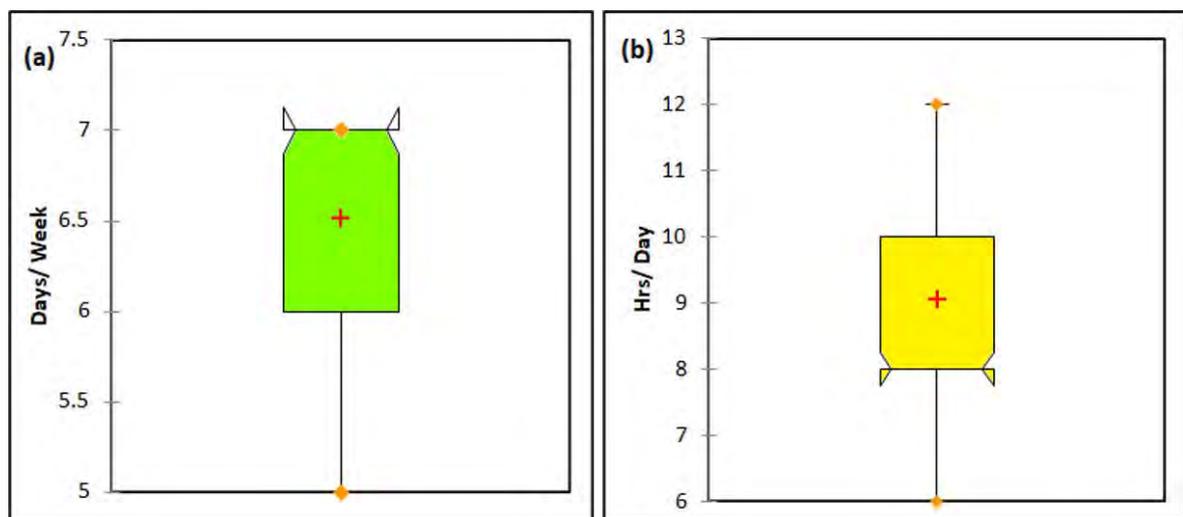


Figure 5.50 (a) Working days per week, (b) Working hours per day of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.9 Household status

5.9.1 Tenure of dwelling

Tenure of the dwelling of migrants in the South district of Sikkim is varying from place to place. There are five categories of tenure of dwelling are found, which are 1) own houses, 2) Rented houses, 3) workplaces, 4) Hostel and 5) others, which means with colleagues or with the relatives. Among these five categories of dwelling tenure rented houses occupied by the maximum number of 105 respondents, which is 70% of the total migrants of the district. Among the migrants, 41 numbers of respondents live in the workplace, 27.33% of the total migrants. 2 numbers of respondents live in a hostel, whereas, only 1 respondent have own houses for the living, which is 0.67% of the total migrants of the district, whereas also only 1 respondent is live in the friend or relative house, which is 0.67% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.51). After the analysis of Table 5.58, it's found that the maximum numbers of migrants live alone in the district, so they are unwilling to pay more money for their living. On the other hand, living in a workplace or hostel is not so hygienic or perfect for their livelihood. For these reasons maximum numbers of migrants are willing to live in the rented houses as per their standard of living. But the migrant who lives with his family members and who have earned attractive remuneration are able to own their house.

Table 5.58 Tenure of dwelling of migrants in the South District of Sikkim

Tenure of Dwelling	No. of respondents	% of respondents	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)	Proportion per category
Own	1	0.67	0.00	1.97	0.01
Rented	105	70.00	62.67	77.33	0.70
Work Place	41	27.33	20.20	34.47	0.27
Hostel	2	1.33	0.00	3.17	0.01
Others	1	0.67	0.00	1.97	0.01

Source: Household Survey, 2018

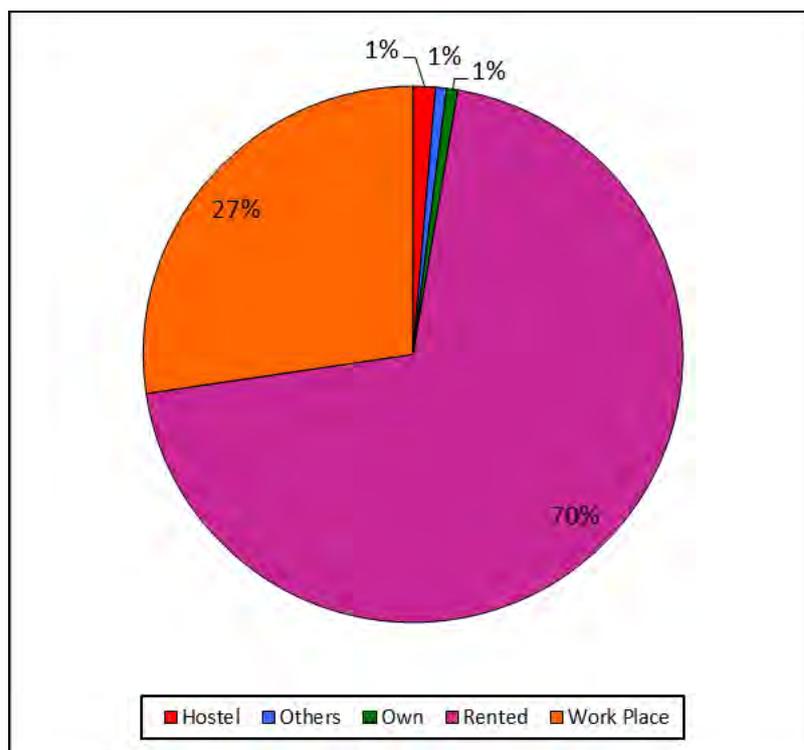


Figure 5.51 Tenure of dwelling of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.9.2 Housing structure

In our present society house is not only for the shelter, it also provides safety, security, privacy and rational protection of our physical and mental health. The standard of living mainly depends on the housing structure of the people. There are four categories of housing structure found among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, which are: 1) Kutcha, 2) Semi Pucca, 3) Pucca and 4) Wooden. Maximum numbers of migrants in the district live in a pucca housing structure. 88 numbers of respondents live in the pucca house, which is 58.67% of the total migrants in the district. 53 numbers of respondents live in the semi pucca housing structure, which is 35.33% of the total migrants in the district. Whereas, only 8 and 1 numbers of respondents live in the kutcha and wooden housing structure respectively. Among the migrants of the district only 5.33% have kutcha housing structure and only 0.67 % migrants of the district live in a wooden structure (Table 5.59 and Figure 5.52). So, it reveals that maximum numbers of migrants live in a rented house and also in a pucca housing structure, which means though, migrants of the district having low standard of living but, native residents of the district have high level of standard of living. So, it can be said that there is a huge variety in the standard of living or nature of earning among the natives and migrants in the district.



Plate 5.7 Housing structure at a. Jorethang b. Gangtok c. Paykong d. Ravanglae. Paykong f. Singtham

Table 5.59 Housing structure of migrants resides in the South District of Sikkim

Housing structure	No. of respondents	% of respondents	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)	Proportion per category
Kutcha	8	5.33	1.74	8.93	0.05
Semi Pucca	53	35.33	27.68	42.98	0.35
Pucca	88	58.67	50.79	66.55	0.59
Wooden	1	0.67	0.00	1.97	0.01

Source: Household Survey, 2018

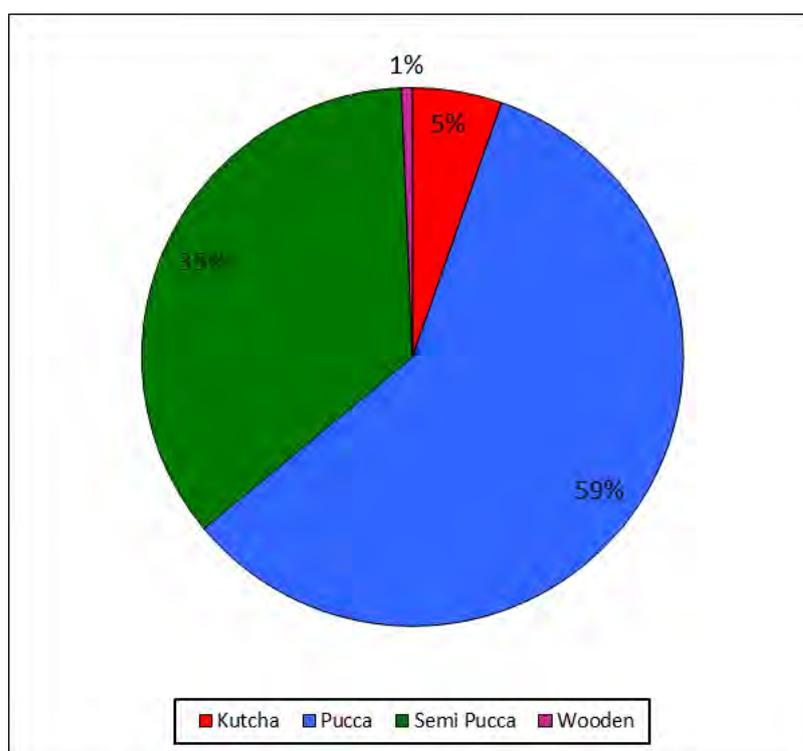


Figure 5.52 Housing structure of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.9.3 Basic facilities in the houses

Basic facilities mean minimum improvement and reasonable needful arrangements for the human being. Basic facilities in the houses refer to the minimum needs of the inhabitants being fulfilled in the house. Basic facilities in the house are conceptual matters, which varies from place to place or country to country. Basic facilities in the house depending on the standard of living of the people. In India, main basic facilities in the house are 1) Electricity facilities, 2) Drinking water facilities and 3) Sanitization facilities within the house. Compared to other places of India, the South district of Sikkim has also some varying nature in these basic facilities in houses of the district.

Table 5.60 Basic facilities in the house of sample migrants in the South district of Sikkim

Facilities	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Electricity	No	1	0.67	0.00	1.97
	Yes	149	99.33	98.03	100.00
Drinking water	No	47	31.33	23.91	38.76
	Yes	103	68.67	61.24	76.09
Sanitation	No	13	8.67	4.16	13.17
	Yes	137	91.33	86.83	95.84

Source: Household Survey, 2018

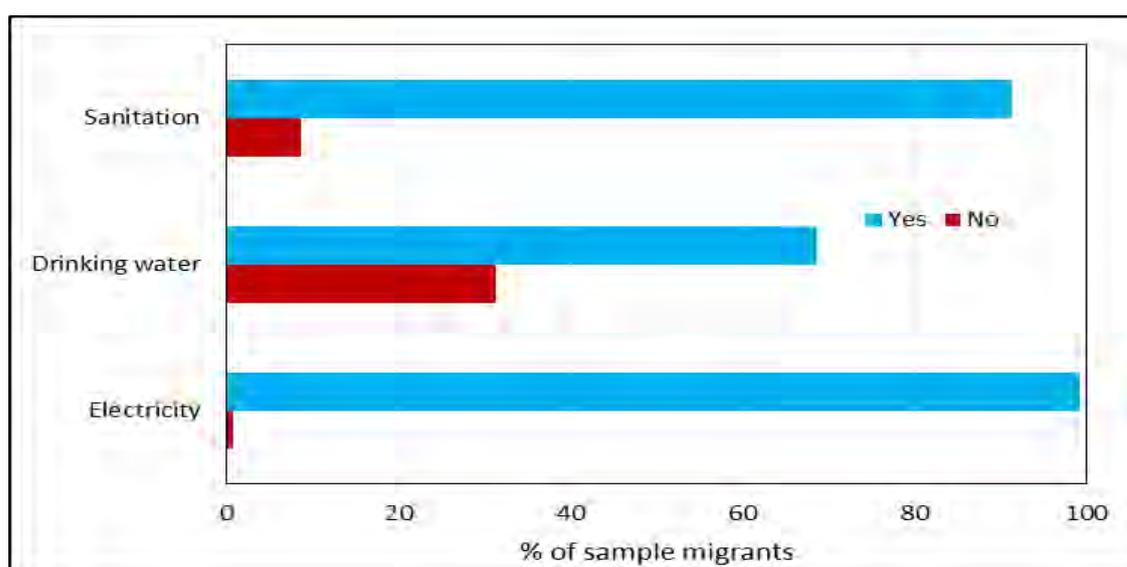


Figure 5.53 Basic facilities in the house of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.9.3.1 Electricity

Electricity facilities in the houses among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim are much developed compared to different districts of other states. Among the 150 respondents of the district, a maximum number of 149 respondents have availed the electricity facilities in their houses, which is 99.33% of the total migrants in the district. Only 1 respondent has no this kind of facility in the house, which is only 0.67% of the total migrants in the district. After the analysis of Table 5.60, it reveals that the South district of Sikkim is much developed in terms of electric facilities in the district.

5.9.3.2 Drinking water

Facilities of fresh drinking water in the houses are the fundamental needs of the people. Fresh and adequate drinking water is the fundamental right of the inhabitants. Though

the South district of Sikkim has mountainous terrain, so availability of water and its distribution to the house is much harder than other places. Among the migrants of the district, 103 numbers of respondents avail drinking water facilities in their houses, which is 67.67% of the total migrants of the district, whereas only 47 numbers of respondents do not avail these facilities in their houses (Figure 5.53). There are different issues in this regard, some of the migrants who live and work in the rural areas do not avail these facilities, some of the migrants who haven't earned adequate wages and who have living of standard below-average level. Though the area is mountainous, pumping and distribution of water are very costly and there are some scarcities of drinking water found in the dry season or tourist season.

5.9.3.3 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities in the house are the basic needs of the people for physical and mental health. The availability of sanitation in the house provides privacy, social welfare and healthy life of the members of the houses. So, it is the fundamental right of the people to avail this facility in the house. Among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim the sanitation facility is much better than other districts. 137 numbers of respondents are available sanitation facilities in their houses, which is 91.33% of the total migrants of the district, whereas only 13 numbers of respondents do not have this facility in their houses, which is only 8.67% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.53). These people who do not have sanitation facilities have faced some physical and mental health problems in their livelihood.

5.9.4 Basic facilities in the localities

Basic facilities refer to the basic needs of the residence of any place. It is the main reasonable performance of modern civilization. Basic facilities in the localities mean the availability of some activities which are needful for the residence of the localities or societal enhancement. Basic facilities in the localities include 1) solid waste management facility, 2) Garbage management facility and 3) Sewerage distribution facility. These facilities are one of the main tasks performed by the local authority to maintain society fresh and clean for the better and healthy livelihood of the residents of the area.

Table 5.61 Basic facilities in the localities of sample dwellers in the South district of Sikkim

Facilities	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Solid waste	No	97	64.67	57.02	72.32
	Yes	53	35.33	27.68	42.98
Garbage	No	85	56.67	48.74	64.60
	Yes	65	43.33	35.40	51.26
Sewerage	No	117	78.00	71.37	84.63
	Yes	33	22.00	15.37	28.63

Source: Household Survey, 2018

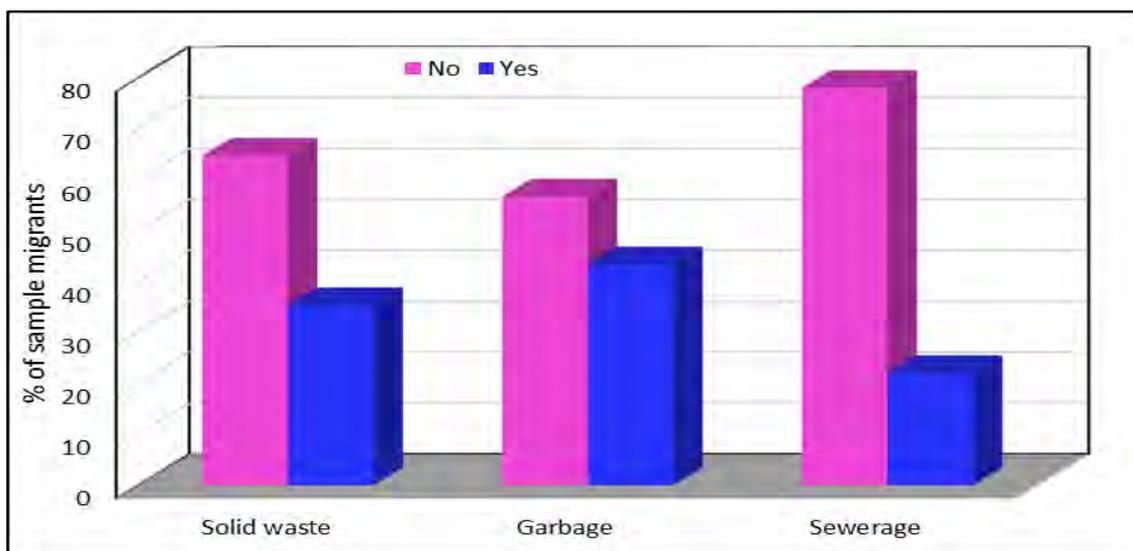


Figure 5.54 Basic facilities in the localities of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.9.4.1 Solid waste

Solid waste management facilities among the migrants of the South district of Sikkim are very poor in nature. A maximum number of respondents do not enjoy this facility within their localities. 97 numbers of respondents do not avail any kind of solid waste management facility in their locality, which is 64.67% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas, only 53 numbers of respondents enjoy this facility within their locality for their livelihood, which is only 35.33% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.54). So, after analysis, it can be said that the South district of Sikkim is very much underprivileged in this regard. Solid waste management, which is one of the basic facilities for the people, is not available by the migrants in the district.

5.9.4.2 Garbage

A garbage management facility is another most important need for the residence in the locality. The garbage management facility plays an important role in the physical and mental health of the residence and also societal health of the area. But, in the South district of Sikkim, this is a lack of service provided by the local authority. Migrants of the South district of Sikkim do not enjoy proper garbage management facilities in their daily life for the betterment of their livelihood. Among the migrants of the maximum district number of migrants does not have this facility in their locality. 85 numbers of respondents are unable to avail garbage management facility in their locality, which is 56.67% of the total migrants of the district. Whereas, only 65 numbers of respondents avail these facilities for their livelihood, which is 43.33% of the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.54). So, it can be said that the garbage management facility in the district is not so appreciable. The local authority deprives migrants of the district for the unavailability of this basic facility.

5.9.4.3 Sewerage

The sewerage system is one of the basic facilities in the locality. This facility provides the inter-connectivity network of the drain system of the area by which dirty or wastewater of the household passes through the pipeline to the treatment plants for the procurement of the society as well as the environment. South district of Sikkim is much weaker in the sense of this facility. Table 5.63 shows that migrants of the district are very deprived of this facility. 117 numbers of respondents, which are 78% of the total migrants of the district haven't enjoyed this facility in their locality or area. Only 33 numbers of respondents, which is 22% among the migrants of the district, avail this facility in their residential premises. Due to mountainous terrain and poor rate of transportation connectivity it is very much impracticable to maintain this facility all over the district. Though in the urban areas e.g., Namchi and Jorhang have a little better experience in this regard, due to infrastructural unavailability in the rural areas it is found very rundown. So, it can be said that the district has not availed basic facilities for livelihood.

5.9.5 Household amenities

Household amenities provide the scenario of the standard of living of the people in the area. Availability of the household amenities with their types and quality endow with the lifestyle or social status maintained by the residents of the area (Usha, 1998). All

the familiar types of amenities or products are present in the houses of migrants in the South district of Sikkim, but vary house to house as per their affordability. Migrants of the South district of Sikkim enjoyed a variety of amenities for their livelihood. 95.33% of the migrants in the district avail the mobile or android phone for their communication or their leisureliness. The use of other types of amenity's goods is very much unprivileged by the migrants in the district. Beyond the use of mobile maximum number of migrants use television for their amenities in the house, which is only 16% of the total migrants of the district, followed by geyser 10%, two-wheeler and computer both are occupying 6.67%, food processor 4.67% and availability of washing machine is only 2% among the total migrants of the district (Figure 5.55). After analysing Table 5.62, it is found that maximum numbers of migrants have mobile, which is used for different purposes, followed by television, which is the basic amenities in the houses in the recent process of civilization. Other types of amenities are not so frequently used by the migrants of the South district of Sikkim. It reveals that the economic conditions of the migrants in the district are not so considerable. They do not have adequate funds for their amenities after consumption for their livelihood and remittance to the family.

Table 5.62 Household amenities of sample dwellers in the South district of Sikkim

Assets	Categories	Frequency	Percentage	Lower bound on frequencies (95%)	Upper bound on frequencies (95%)
Television	No	126	84.00	78.13	89.87
	Yes	24	16.00	10.13	21.87
Car/Bike	No	140	93.33	89.34	97.33
	Yes	10	6.67	2.67	10.66
Food processor	No	143	95.33	91.96	98.71
	Yes	7	4.67	1.29	8.04
Washing machine	No	147	98.00	95.76	100.00
	Yes	3	2.00	0.00	4.24
Computer	No	140	93.33	89.34	97.33
	Yes	10	6.67	2.67	10.66
Geyser	No	135	90.00	85.20	94.80
	Yes	15	10.00	5.20	14.80
Mobile	No	7	4.67	1.29	8.04
	Yes	143	95.33	91.96	98.71
Inverter	No	142	94.67	91.07	98.26
	Yes	8	5.33	1.74	8.93

Source: Household Survey, 2018

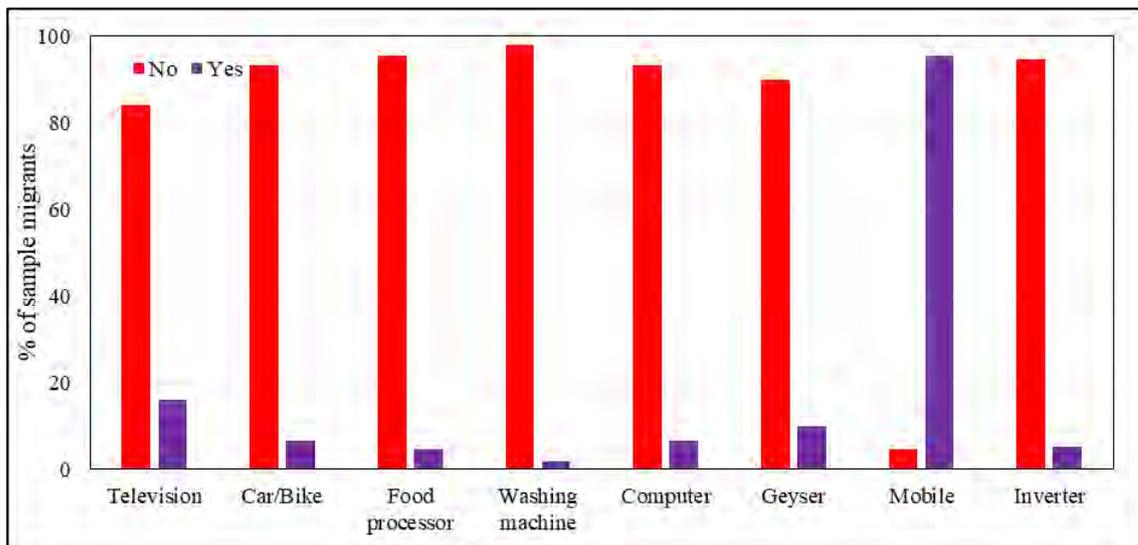


Figure 5.55 Household amenities of migrants in the South district of Sikkim

5.10 Socio Economic Index of the South district of Sikkim

In this section of the chapter, the socio-economic status of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim has been discussed in detail. Socio-economic status of the migrants of the district is depending on some factors related to socio-economic conditions of the migrants in the district. To find out the socio-economic status of the migrants in the district a self-developed index is constructed, which is the Socio-Economic Index (SEI). The result and analysis of calculation of SEI of the sample respondents among the migrants of the district are presented and discussed in detail.

5.10.1 Factors influencing Socio-Economic Index

The SEI is based on two indices, which are Social Index and Economic Index. A social index is calculated with the three variables, which are Health Index, Education Index and Demographic Index. On the other hand, Economic Index is the combination of Income Index, savings of money and loan or borrows of money by the migrants of the district. All the variables of the SEI have to discuss in detail in this part of the chapter (Appendix B.5).

5.10.1.1 Health Index (HI)

Firstly, the Social Index (SI) has to be discussed in this section. Social Index is the combination of Health Index (HI), Education Index (EDI) and Demographic Index (DI). One of the main variables of SI is HI. Health Index value of the respondents of the district ranges between $_0$ to $_1$. This index is a proportionate index, which means that lower index value considered poor health status, whereas higher index value

indicates better health conditions. The mean value of the Health Index of the respondents of the district is $\underline{0.46}$. 57.33% of the respondents are having the higher value of Health Index than the mean value, which shows the admirable health status is enjoyed by the migrants of the district. On the other hand, 42.67% of the respondents are having a lower Health Index value than the mean Health Index value (Appendix B.6a), which indicates the poor health status occupied by the migrants of the district.

5.10.1.2 Education Index (EDI)

Another important component of the Social Index is the Education Index (EDI). Education Index is also a self-developed index, which is prepared on the basis of education level, which is considered as the years of schooling of the respondents of the district. The value of Education Index ranges between $\underline{0}$ to $\underline{0.94}$ of the respondents of the district, where $\underline{0}$ indicates no formal education or no year or less than one year spent for schooling and the highest education level is 15, which means maximum years of schooling spent by the respondents. The mean value of the Education Index is $\underline{0.51}$. It is a proportionate index, which indicates higher value for higher education level and lower value for lower education level. 25.33% of the respondents are having the Education Index value lower than the mean value of EDI, which shows unprivileged education by the respondents of the area. On the other hand, 74.67% of the respondents are having a higher EDI value than the mean EDI value (Appendix B.6b), it indicates the better education adopted by the respondents of the district.

5.10.1.3 Demographic Index (DI)

Third and last component of the Social Index is Demographic Index (DI), which is also a self-developed index and constructed on the basis of the size of the family of the respondents. Size of the family indicates the number of family members living together in an individual household. Lowest family size among the respondents of the district is $\underline{1}$ and highest family size among the respondents is $\underline{12}$. The value of Demographic Index ranges between $\underline{0}$ to $\underline{1}$. This is a disproportionate index, which indicates higher index value as lower demographic status and vice-versa. The mean value of the Demographic Index of the respondents of the district is 0.08 . 85.33% of the respondents are having the lower index value than the mean index value indicates better demographic status and 14.67% of the respondents are having the higher index value than the mean index value indicates poor demographic status of the respondents of the district (Appendix B.6c). So, after the analysis of the DI, it is clear that the

demographic status of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim is much appreciable in the sense of size of the family.

5.10.1.4 Social Index (SI)

Social Index is constructed with the combination of Health Index, Education Index and Demographic Index. Social Index of the respondents of the district shows the social status of the migrants of the district. Value of the Social Index of the district ranges between $_{0}^{0}$ to $_{0.74}^{0}$. It is a proportionate index, which indicates a higher value of Social Index with better social status of the respondents, whereas lower value of Social Index indicates improper social status of the respondents. The mean value of the Social Index of the migrants of the district is $_{0.35}^{0}$. 58.67% of the respondents are having the higher Social Index value than the mean index value and 41.33% of the respondents are having lower Social Index value than the mean index value, which indicates that the 58.67% of the respondents are belonging to better social status in the district, whereas 41.33% of the respondents are not enjoyed a good social status for their livelihood (Appendix B.6d).

5.10.1.5 Income Index (INI)

Economic Index mainly based on Income Index along with the variables of availability of savings and necessity of loan by the respondents of the South district of Sikkim. Income Index is framed up with the help of monthly income of the migrants of the district. Highest monthly income of the respondents in the district is noticed Rs. 100000/-, whereas lowest monthly income among the respondents in the district is Rs. 2000/-. Based on this, a self-developed Income Index is prepared, which reveals the economic conditions of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim. In the South district, the value of the Income Index ranges between $_{0}^{0}$ to $_{1}^{0}$. It is a proportionate index, which indicates higher index value with better economic status and lower value indicates poor economic status of the respondents in the district. The mean value of the Income Index is $_{0.12}^{0}$. 4.67% among the respondents of the district maintain average economic conditions as per Income Index; they have the same mean value with concern Income Index. 72% of the respondents are having the Income Index value lower than the mean value, which reveals the poor economic conditions of the respondents of the district. On the other hand, only 23.33% respondents are having very good economic status, which have the Income Index value more than the mean index value (Appendix

B.6e). After analysing the Income Index, it is found that the economic conditions of the migrants in the South district of Sikkim are very unwelcome regarding Income Index.

5.10.1.6 Economic Index (EI)

To find out the economic status of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim, Economic Index is an absolute method, which reveals the proper economic conditions of the migrants in the district. Economic Index is a self-developed index, which has been framed up with the component of Income index and the availability of savings and necessity of the loan taken by the respondents of the district. The value of the Economic Index ranges between $_{0}$ to $_{1}$. This index is a proportionate index, which indicates higher value of Economic Index with better economic status of the respondents and lower value of Economic Index indicates sick economic conditions of the respondents of the district. The mean value of the Economic Index is $_{0.38}$. Only 4% of the respondents of the district belong to the Economic Index value same as the mean Economic Index value, which indicates they have average economic status. 68.67% among the respondents are having the Economic Index value lower than mean index value, which shows the unfortunate economic status and 27.33% of the respondents are having the Economic Index value more than mean index value (Appendix B.6f), which indicates a vast number respondents have not enjoyed wealthy economic conditions in the district. So, it is found that the economic status of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim is facing some economic problems regarding their monthly income along with the necessity of savings and unavoidable conditions to take loan.

5.10.1.7 Socio Economic Index (SEI)

Socio-economic Index (SEI) is considered as a dependent variable, which is framed up with the help of two different independent variables. These two types of independent variables are quantitative variables and qualitative variables. Quantitative variables are those variables which are measurable by the numerical figures. Age, Monthly income, working days per week, working hours per day and savings are considered as quantitative variables for the study. On the other hand, Sex, Workplace, Education level, Occupation and Employment status are considered as qualitative variables for the SEI.

Socio-economic Index (SEI) is a self-developed index based on the Social Index and Economic Index. SEI reveals the socio-economic status of the migrants of the

South district of Sikkim. SEI of the respondents of the district is categorized into three-levels, which are High level, Medium level and Low level. High level of SEI is score more than ≥ 0.584 , Medium level of SEI ranges between ≥ 0.584 to ≥ 0.347 and Low level of SEI is scored below the ≥ 0.347 . 67 number of respondents, which is 35.26% among the total respondents of the district are enjoyed low-level socio-economic status, whereas 73 number of respondents, which is 38.42% of the total respondents are belonging to medium level of socio-economic status and only 10 number of respondents, which is only 5.26% of the total respondents are enjoying an appreciated socio-economic status (Table 5.63). Maximum numbers of migrants in the district are belonging to the medium to low level of socio-economic conditions for their livelihood. So, it is revealed that the socio-economic status of the migrants of the South district of Sikkim is in fortunate conditions.

Table 5.63 Level of Socio-Economic Index (SEI) of South District

Level	SEI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.347	67	35.26
Medium	$0.347 - 0.584$	73	38.42
High	> 0.584	10	5.26

5.11 Comparison of Socio-Economic conditions of in-migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim

Ho. *There is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the area of destination.*

Ho. *The socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the area of destination.*

Hypothesis: I A

Ho. *There is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the East district of Sikkim.*

Table 5.64 shows the result of the Independent t test (Two-tailed) applied to test the hypothesis (H0 1.a) that there is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status in the East district of Sikkim. The observed t value for the social index and economic index is -5.581 or 5.581 and critical t value (Two-tailed) is 1.966 with df 378 at 95% confidence level. Table 5.64 reveals that observed or calculated t value 5.581 is greater than critical or tabulated t value 1.966 and since its p - value $<$

0.0001 (Two-tailed) is less than alpha (α) value 0.05 (at 5% significance level). Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. So, it is concluded that there is a significant mean difference between social status and economic status in the East district of Sikkim.

Table 5.64 Results of t test between Social Index and Economic Index of East district

Difference	-0.100
t (Observed value)	-5.581
t (Critical value)	1.966
DF	378
p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001
Alpha	0.05

Hypothesis: I B

Ho. *There is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status of in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim.*

Table 5.65 illustrates the result of the Independent t test (Two-tailed) applied to test the hypothesis (H0 1.b) that there is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status in the South district of Sikkim. The observed t value for the social index and economic index is -1.621 or 1.621 and critical t value (Two-tailed) is 1.968 with df 298 at 95% confidence level. Table 5.65 reveals that observed or calculated t value 1.621 is less than critical or tabulated t value 1.968 and since its p - value 0.106 (Two-tailed) is greater than alpha (α) value 0.05 (at 5% significance level). Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted and the alternative hypothesis is rejected. So, it is concluded that there is no significant mean difference between social status and economic status in the South district of Sikkim.

Table 5.65 Results of t test between Social Index and Economic Index of South district

Difference	-0.035
t (Observed value)	-1.621
t (Critical value)	1.968
DF	298
p-value (Two-tailed)	0.106
Alpha	0.05

Hypothesis: II A

Ho. *The socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the East district of Sikkim.*

From the ANCOVA (Table 5.66) it is found that the value is 11.417 for the F-test statistic which is statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The multiple regression coefficients are not zero; all the coefficients have an impact on the independent variables. Since the coefficient of multiple determination is 0.731 that means the dependent variable 73 % explained by the independent variables.

The obtained F value is greater than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance. So, the Null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted at 95% confidence level.

Hence, it can be interpreted that the socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the East district of Sikkim.

Table 5.66 Analysis of variance of Socio-Economic Index (SEI) of East district

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F	Pr> F
Model	36	2.728	0.076	0.731	0.667	11.417	< 0.0001
Error	151	1.002	0.007				
Corrected Total	187	3.731					

Hypothesis: II B

Ho. *The socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the South district of Sikkim.*

From the ANCOVA, it is found that the value is 8.485 for the F-test statistic which is statistically significant at 5% level of significance. The multiple regression coefficients are not zero; all the coefficients have an impact on the independent variables. Since the coefficient of multiple determination is 0.642 that means the dependent variable 64% explained by the independent variables (Table 5.67).

The obtained F value is greater than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance. So, the Null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted at 95% confidence level.

Hence, it can be interpreted that the socio-economic status of in-migrants is not dependent on demographic characteristics in the South district of Sikkim.

Table 5.67 Analysis of variance of Socio-Economic Index (SEI) of South district

Source	DF	Sum of squares	Mean squares	R ²	Adjusted R ²	F	Pr> F
Model	26	1.665	0.064	0.642	0.566	8.485	< 0.0001
Error	123	0.929	0.008				
Corrected Total	149	2.594					

5.12 Summary

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the socio-economic conditions of migrants in East and South districts of Sikkim as well as their socio-economic status and standard of living. 340 respondents from said two districts have a wide variety of socio-economic conditions including their demographic structure, economic structure, and household structure. Maximum numbers of migrants in these districts are belonging to Hindu and Muslim communities. Among the Hindu community, large numbers of migrants are belonging to unreserved category. In the East district 65.26% of migrants are married, whereas, in the South district 57.33% of migrants are unmarried. 52.11% migrants of the East district have come from the state of West Bengal and in the South district it is 70.67%. 84.21% migrants of the East district having their formal education whereas, 82% migrants in the South district having their formal education. Average monthly income of migrants in the East district is Rs. 15015.79 and in South district average monthly income of migrants is Rs. 1435.34. Average annual savings amount by the migrants are Rs. 51977.03 and Rs. 18923.08 for East and South districts respectively. Migrants of the East district having the average loan amount of Rs. 76041.67 and Rs. 166822.22 is average loan amount having the migrants of South district. Whereas, only 24.21% migrants are loan borrowers in the East district and only 30% migrants are loan borrowers in the South district. 69.47% migrants of East district and 70% migrants of South district live in a rented house. 36.84% migrants in East district and 31.33% migrants of South district do not avail the fresh drinking water for their livelihood. 12.11% migrants of the East district haven't sanitation facilities in their houses, whereas 8.67% migrants of the South district also haven't this facility in their houses. Facilities regarding solid waste, garbage and sewage in the localities where migrants lived is very unexpected. In the East district 60.53%, 56.84% and 63.68% migrants do not benefit with solid waste, garbage and sewerage facilities respectively in their localities. Whereas, in case of South district, 64.67%, 56.67% and 78% migrants do not benefit from solid waste, garbage and sewerage facilities respectively in their localities.

This report clearly revealed that the migrants from the East and South districts of Sikkim have played a significant role in the Sikkim state in India. It has also been clear from their opinion that, in order to alleviate poverty and food shortages, they have migrated to East and South districts of Sikkim as a destination district in order to achieve a standard of living. Findings from the socio-economic conditions of migrants confirm that migrants are of deprived section in both districts.

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