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## APPENDICES

Appendix I: Sikhism Scheduled Tribe Order 1978

Appendix II: Treatment of Students<sup>1</sup> in Government Colleges in Sikkim, 2018

Appendix III: Reserve Order No. 1

Appendix IV: Article 371 (f)

## APPENDIX I

### THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

#### APPENDIX I

The University of California, Berkeley, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as shown to the Director of the State of California in accordance with the requirements of the State of California.

1. This report was prepared for a particular purpose and is not to be construed as a general statement of fact.
2. The author or authors, or any one or more of them, are not responsible for any errors or omissions in this report, or for any consequences arising therefrom, which may be caused by the use of the information contained herein.

#### APPENDIX I

1. State (including Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, etc.)
2. County
3. City
4. Zip

Approved and signed by the Director of the State of California, on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

## APPENDIX II

### Enrollment of Students in Government colleges, 2017-18

**Table 1. Sikkim Govt. College Itanagar - 2017-18**

Semester	Male	Female	ST (Training, Ladakh)	Shrotri	SC	Special	Others
B.A VI	4	3	14	2	2	34	2
B.A II	4	4	34	3	13	114	9
B.A IV	6	3	17	4	3	41	9
Total	14	10	65	13	22	230	24

Source: Human Resource Development Department, March, 2018.

**Table 2. Namchi Govt. College 2017-18**

Semester	Male	Female	ST (Training, Ladakh)	Shrotri	SC	Others	Special
B. Sc VI	4	17	14	7	8	3	117
B. Sc IV	11	15	28	8	3	6	134
B. Sc II	6	15	27	4	8	4	114
B.A VI	13	27	100	13	14	11	207
B.A IV	18	38	91	18	20	11	270
B.A II	28	46	88	26	32	18	322
B. Com VI	2	13	26	3	4	11	86
B. Com IV	6	12	30	4	3	6	86
B. Com II	4	12	13	4	3	6	87
Total	81	181	426	105	87	71	1476

Source: Human Resource Development Department, March, 2018.

**Table 3. Sikkim Govt. College-Tading, 2017-18**

Semester	Bhuti	Lepcha	ST (Limbu, Lhotsh)	Murba	SC	Others	Total
B.Sc/B.Com B.A. VI	122	110	170	11	20	13	400
B.Sc IV	14	11	20	10	3	0	60
B.Sc II	20	13	27	0	3	0	60
B.A IV	03	130	000	00	10	0	140
B.A II	007	121	07	00	10	3	210
B.Com IV	10	12	10	2	2	0	30
B.Com II	0	10	17	1	3	0	30
B.VOC	3	0	0	1	3	0	30
Total	300	413	471	33	52	14	1250

Source: Human Resource Development Department, March, 2018.

**Table 4. Sikkim Govt. College - Burtak, 2017-18**

Semester	Bhuti	Lepcha	ST (Limbu, Lhotsh)	Murba	SC	Others	Total
B.A VI	20	20	00	0	10	20	100
B.A IV	00	00	01	00	17	12	300
B.A II	01	00	00	00	10	22	300
B.Com VI	1	0	01	2	0	0	00
B.Com IV	0	20	00	0	0	0	0
B.Com II	10	0	00	0	3	7	00
Total	300	100	07	10	30	07	000

Source: Human Resource Development Department, March, 2018.

**Table 5. Government Arts College, Manghola, 2017-18**

Semester	Bhuti	Lepcha	ST (Limbu, Lhotsh)	Murba	SC	Others	Total
B.A I	10	12	10	1	3	1	40
B.A III	11	10	20	0	1	3	40
Total	21	20	31	3	0	10	77

Source: Human Resource Development Department, March, 2018.

EXPERIMENT 10

1. The purpose of this experiment is to determine the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction between hydrogen peroxide and potassium iodide. The reaction is as follows:

2. The rate of reaction is measured by the volume of oxygen gas evolved over a period of 10 minutes.

APPARATUS

- (a) A 100 ml. graduated cylinder inverted in a trough of water.
- (b) A 250 ml. conical flask with a stopper and a delivery tube.
- (c) A 100 ml. measuring cylinder.
- (d) A 100 ml. beaker.
- (e) A 100 ml. pipette.
- (f) A 100 ml. burette.
- (g) A 100 ml. flask.
- (h) A 100 ml. flask.
- (i) A 100 ml. flask.
- (j) A 100 ml. flask.

Reagents: Hydrogen peroxide, Potassium iodide, Sulfuric acid, Sodium acetate.

**PART VII**  
**TRANSITION, TRANSITIONAL AND**  
**SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**171. Special provisions with respect to the State of Sikkim.**—Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution:

- (a) the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim shall consist of not less than thirty members;
- (b) as from the date of commencement of the Constitution (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975 (hereinafter in this article referred to as the appointed day):
  - (i) the Assembly for Sikkim formed as a result of the elections held in Sikkim in April, 1975 with thirty-one members elected to the said elections (hereinafter referred to as the sitting members) shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly constituted under this Constitution;
  - (ii) the sitting members shall be deemed to be the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim duly elected under this Constitution; and
  - (iii) the said Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim shall exercise the powers and perform the functions of the Legislative Assembly of a State under this Constitution;
- (c) in the case of the Assembly deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim under clause (b), the reference to the period of five years, in clause (1) of article 172 shall be construed as reference to a period of four years, and the said period of four years shall be deemed to commence from the appointed day;
- (d) and other provisions are made by Parliament by law, there shall be added to the State of Sikkim one seat in the House of the People and the State of Sikkim shall have one parliamentary constituency to be called the parliamentary constituency for Sikkim;
- (e) the administration of the State of Sikkim as the Matter of the People in relation to the appointed day shall be exercised by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;
- (f) Parliament may, for the purpose of protecting the rights and interests of the different sections of the population of Sikkim, make provision for the transfer of seats to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim which may be held by candidates belonging to such sections and for the distribution of the security constituencies from which candidates belonging to such sections may elect their members to the Legislative Assembly of the State of Sikkim;
- (g) the Government of Sikkim shall have special responsibility for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in the discharge of the special responsibility under this clause, the Government of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time, deem fit to issue, exercise its discretion;
- (h) all property and assets (whether movable or immovable) situated in the State of Sikkim which immediately before the appointed day were vested in the Government of Sikkim or in any other authority or in any person for the purposes of the Government of Sikkim shall, as from the appointed day, vest in the Government of the State of Sikkim;
- (i) the High Court functioning or to be immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim shall, as from the appointed day, be deemed to be the High Court for the State of Sikkim;
- (j) all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all tribunals and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of the State of Sikkim shall continue on and from the appointed day to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution;
- (k) all laws in force immediately before the appointed day in the territories comprised in the State of Sikkim or any part thereof shall continue to be in force in those States until amended or repealed by a competent Legislature or other competent authority;
- (l) for the purpose of facilitating the application of any such law as is referred to in clause (k) in relation to the administration of the State of Sikkim and for the purpose of bringing the government of any such law into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may, within two years from the appointed day, by order, make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and thereupon, every such law shall have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned on any ground of law;
- (m) nothing in the Supreme Court (as and other court) shall have jurisdiction in respect of any dispute or other matter arising out of any treaty, agreement, engagement or other similar instrument relating to Sikkim which was entered into or executed before the appointed day and to which the Government of India or any of its pre-independence Governments was a party, law making in this clause shall be construed to exempt from the provisions of article 131;
- (n) the President may, by public notification, amend such instruments or modifications as he thinks fit in the State of Sikkim any instrument which is in force in a State or a Union or India or the State of Sikkim.

10) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by order, do anything (including any adaptation or modification of any other article) which appears to him to be necessary for the purpose of removing that difficulty.

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the appointed day.

11) All things done and all orders made in or in relation to the issue of 1975 or the institution comprised therein during the period commencing on the appointed day and ending immediately before the date on which the Commission (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, ceases to have effect shall, in so far as they are in conformity with the provisions of this Constitution as amended by the Commission (Thirty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1975, be deemed to have been validly done or made under this Constitution as so amended.



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## Certificate of Publication

*In hereby awarding this certificate to*

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*Sforakis*

*Editor in Chief*





2001	10777
2001	10790
1991	11144
1981	10253
2001	10528
2011	10518

Source: (Bharadwaj, 2012)

In the 19th century of Government of Economic, Social and Statistics and Population (2000), 2001, the total population in Karnataka average 20 lakhs, 2001 was 20,790 lakhs. The total population in Karnataka was 20,790 lakhs. The total population in Karnataka was 20,790 lakhs. The total population in Karnataka was 20,790 lakhs.

Fig. 1 Literacy rate Percentage of distribution of Population in 2001-2009

Percentage distribution of Literacy in Karnataka, 2001



Source: (2010) Karnataka Government Census Data of 2001-2010

Table 2. Percentage distribution of female population by age group in 2001, 2009

Population	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75 Above	Not reported
11.08	10.62	11.38	12.04	12.69	13.34	14.00	14.66	15.32	15.97	16.63	17.28	17.94	18.60	19.25	19.91		1.02

Source: (2010) Karnataka Government Census Data of 2001, 2009

Female's average of over 100% out of the total population in the state. It is evident that when the age group is old and where there is high population than the young ones. The highest percentage of population is seen within the age group of 15 and above. It shows that the birth rate within the community of age is compared to both sex.

The census 2011 gives the impression that the female population has increased over the decade. It illustrates that over female population in 2011 is higher than in 2001. According to the population census of 2011, the highest number of female's are concentrated in the age group under 10000 persons. Followed by male's group with 10000 persons. Age 10-19, 20-29 and male's group is the least female population census category. 10000 persons.

Table 3. Gender wise distribution of female Population in 2001, 2009

District	Total population	Male		Female	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Bellary	10790	5477	5313	5313	5477
Bidari	10711	5362	5349	5349	5362
Bijapur	10901	5431	5470	5470	5431
Baichang	10779	5353	5426	5426	5353
Baichang	10847	5401	5417	5417	5430

Source: (Government of India, 2011)

The population figure shows that all of the district higher number of female population than male's. While making a comparison with male's and female's population, the number of male's population is higher than the female's population. This is seen across the state. It shows that the male's population is higher than the female's population. The other category shows that in each district and state there is the female population has increased for each category. The district, where the population is higher is difference to the male's district. In each of the female's population is higher in the other district than the male's population. In each of the female's population is higher in the other district than the male's population. In each of the female's population is higher in the other district than the male's population. In each of the female's population is higher in the other district than the male's population.

Though the rate of literacy is higher across around 70 years back, still there are some who are not literate. This population is not literate across the state.

The paper has also concluded to study gender wise distribution of female's population in the state. It is evident that the female's population of the region is higher, following by male's. This is seen across the state. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population.

Table 4. Gender wise distribution of female population, 2001

District	Female population	Male	Female	Percentage %	Sex ratio
Bellary	5313	5477	5313	11.41	811
Bidari	5349	5362	5349	11.19	811
Bijapur	5470	5431	5470	11.19	811
Baichang	5426	5353	5426	11.19	811

Source: Karnataka Government Census Data of 2001, 2009

Female's population is higher in the state in 2011, where there is a higher number of female's population. It is evident that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population. It shows that the female's population is higher than the male's population.

Source: Government of India, 2011. The population census of Karnataka, 2011. The population census of Karnataka, 2011. The population census of Karnataka, 2011.

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# Occupational and Socio-economic status of Bhutias in Sikkim

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**Abstract:** Sikkim, a tiny Himalayan kingdom till its merger with India in 1975, is one of the smallest states of South East India sharing multiple frontiers with China to the North, Bhutan to the east, Nepal to the west and West Bengal (India) to the south. Though demographically small in size with only 6,07,648 number of people (2011 census), it is the homeland of multiple cultural-racial ethnic groups: Bhutias, Lepchas, Limbus and Nepalis are the different communities that live in Sikkim, of which the Bhutias constitute the majority of the population.

According to traditions, the Lepchas are the original inhabitants of Sikkim. The others have migrated over different places in the history of Sikkim. The Bhutias were the earliest migrants. However, because the 17th Duke, 19th ruler of Lepchas and 19th ruler of Sikkim before the British invasion, the Bhutias are broadly Tibetan culture from their previous in western Tibet. According to Prangal and Hone (1988), their arrival originating in Sikkim from the western and northern parts of Sikkim from 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Bhutias after settling in Sikkim established its rule in 1672, till the merger of Sikkim with India in 1975. Bhutanized Bhutias and occupied the highest position in political and socio-economic status. In the light of this discussion, the paper intends to discuss the occupational patterns and socio-economic status of Bhutias in Sikkim.

**Index Terms:** Bhutias, Occupations, Socio-Economics, Sikkim, Sikkim.

## 1. Introduction

Sikkim is a state of multi-ethnic cultural group and communities. Initially it was a narrow land under people called migrating Lepchas were the only original inhabitants of Sikkim. Bhutias migrated from Tibet to Sikkim and became the ruling authority of Sikkim in 1672. The British contacts with Sikkim in 1773 and 1817.

Bhutias who were classified as rulers and Lepchas as agriculturalists were the two dominant communities that existed in Sikkim initially. However, the arrival of the Nepalis from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards brought some changes in the socio-economic structure of Sikkim (Bhunia, 2002). The Nepal contacts in Sikkim started partly in its migration with the commercial company by Nepal in 1788 and 1790 and the arrival of British in 1817 in a great extent. The first political office of Sikkim, i.e. Wazir, in a large extent was responsible for migration of the Nepalis (Bhunia, 2004). Since then the Nepalis started colonizing the other ethnic groups in terms of population and occupation.

The first political entry of Sikkim in 1817 recorded total population of 36,000, out of which Nepalis had the highest number with 15,000, followed by Lepchas with total 5,700 persons. Bhutias with 4,000 persons and Limbus with 1,300 total population. Nepalis recorded 50% of the total population in the country. Subsequently the Nepalis were the leading group in terms of numbers in all the lower ranks.

According to State Socio-Economic Census, Govt. of Sikkim, 2008, Sikkim census 2011 for 11 districts of Sikkim, 2011 (2017) of Lepchas, 2008 (2017) of Lepchas and 2008 (2017) with Nepalis. There appeared a tremendous change in demographic structure which also led to change in the political and socio-economic structure in Sikkim.

## 1. Occupational and economic status of Bhutias in pre-merger Sikkim

For the assessment of the occupational and economic status of Bhutias in Sikkim, the study is on the basis of pre and post-merger periods that is considered. The discussion on the traditional and the present occupational engagements of Bhutias allows us to draw a comparative understanding on the occupational and economic status of Bhutias in pre and post-merger period. As per history by various studies on Sikkim, the Bhutias occupied the position as the ruling community and occupied highest socio-economic status in the earlier to the pre-merger period.

The social stratification among the Bhutias community has evolved during the pre-merger period given a picture of the socio-economic status of Bhutias towards other existing communities. During the colonial stage in Sikkim (in 1873) the Bhutias society was structured into four social strata: Royal family, lower nobles, labor and serfs/peasants. After the royal family, the lower nobles were those occupied from traditional position in the earlier. The lower were engaged in the activities of the important communities in Sikkim. Bhutias possessed large lands under them which made the labor (post land-revenue and administrative control in Sikkim). The labor also acted as the chief laborer in the Chogyal households in land and administrative affairs of the state. After labor, the lower, mostly belonging to Bhutias-Lepchas were the next high occupational group. They were mostly the traditional and traditional. The traditional main activities of Sikkim created a separate unit by the labor. Lower status was a mix of Lepchas, Bhutias and Nepalis who worked for the Chogyal and the King in administrative and paper matters (Bhunia, 2005).

Bhutias who began to establish their dominance because the state administration was organized according to the Tibetan

age of statehood. The arrival of new class of Khasi leaders witnessed the growth of British in Khasi. After the initial focus is was this class of people who accumulated power over time through commerce. They also improved traditional education basically centered around religious learning. The focus shifted considerably, ultimately in the name of commerce and administrative growth. In the last phase of the Colonial rule, the Khasi established themselves to be more influential and more powerful than the other races. They were responsible for creating institutions and political system in its peak in Khasi. They were indeed responsible for promoting the state policies of agricultural modernization process over their lands, especially when British was introduced by foreign investors, especially Nepal and China in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

However, the administrative of British underwent severe changes during the period of Colonial intervention. The change in the administrative system was more than the appointment of first British political officer in 1887. A new system of administration was introduced and new hierarchical system was proposed by Lord Curzon White in 1888. The first British Officer of Khasi, Havelock, it is seen that the change in the state in socio-economic and occupation pattern of people in Khasi was brought by the British rule in 1887.

The new administrative structure opened new occupational avenues for the people of Khasi. The agriculture based society slowly started towards modern society which created avenues for many government services and other occupations. British being the more interested to get the possible very best from each region.

Recently, the abolition of feudalism during the reign of Tsar Nicholas (1861-1894) further changed the occupational

pattern. The system of governance during this period was based on absolute monarchy with feudal social structure. Many opportunities grew in Khasi by the abolition of feudalism. The abolition of feudalism made the Khasi and local leaders to opt for other means of occupation. By that time occupational networks were established in Khasi. They opened various different occupational occupations like household industries, banking, transport system, communication and construction work. Majority of the workers and consumers belonged to the British colonies and India. After they lost their privileges as landlords they got involved in new service sectors. However, the state and market was captured by Marwari and other traders from the place.

Till now, British are found willing to influence various in the state. Substantial amount of British will promote agriculture as the source of income along with handicraft. Apart from this they also promoted other existing occupations like fish, livestock, followed by Chinese silk and wool, carving and jewelry (including the work of the missionaries) followed by steel. The main products being copper and tin and other metals. It then shifted towards rubber, tobacco, opium and various commodities in modern Khasi.

The study conducted by the occupational background of the British families by A.C. Saha in 1975 revealed that in Khasi more than 85% of the people were engaged in agriculture. The figure below reveals the percentage of people engaged in different occupational pattern. It shows that 27.24% were the ownership of estate, 21.64% were agriculturalists, 30.11% gave their services to the military and the government, and 12.12% were both land and business.

Figure.1 Occupational background, 1975



It is evident from the fact that revealed by A.C. Saha in 1975 that the major percentage of the Khasi were people was agricultural. The highest percentage of the British were the owners of estate and second highest were in agriculture and then the government service.

Right after the merger, people got every inch the various parts of newly created state of Khasi. According to A.C. Saha

(1975), British were the highest in number to get into the higher bureaucracy, followed by Khasi, who are also of British and European origin. Finally, Khasi got entry as Government class within its military police. Table below presents the occupational distribution of the dominant ethnic groups (1975)

**Table 1. Occupational distribution of the economic status groups 1975**

Sl. No.	Occupation	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975	1975 1975
110.1	110 Higher Secondary	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1	110.1
110.2	110 Trade Secondary	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2	110.2
110.3	110 Construction and mining and quarrying	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3
110.4	110 Agriculture	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4	110.4
110.5	110 Professional	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5
110.6	110 Unemployed	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6
110.7	110 Unemployed	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7	110.7
110.8	110 Unemployed	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8

Source: I.C. Shah, 1975.

As far as we have seen the status and position of women in the pre-independence period. The measures of literacy was complete and socio-economic status in relation to pre-independence period. The status of women in the post-independence period. And in fact, they started enjoying the highest degree of social and economic status in the country. The National development commission however brought some changes in the socio-economic structure, as women started their position as the highest among the population.

**1. Occupational and socio-economic status of women in Post-independence period**

The aim of the paper is to discuss the occupational and socio-economic status of women in the pre-independence period. The measures of occupational pattern and socio-economic status of women (status and commitment) is discussed under the heading occupational pattern socio status. In the post-independence period, women started working more in the area.

**1.1 Occupational pattern**

**Table 2. Community-wise Employment Status in 18 Departments, 1995**

Sl. No.	Communities	Selected Economic	General Grade I	General Grade II	Non- General III	Class IV
1	Ambedkar Vihar	22	91	130	180	1112

Since August in 1975, women workers for jobs and low occupational pattern increased in 1975. The data suggests of people especially from India and neighboring countries like Nepal in the search of jobs which changed the demographic profile of the area. Women in industrial sector of workforce have the challenge of meeting the demands of the new service sector. There was great demand of skilled and educated manpower which female lacked during the time. In such situations the targeted population and women who were more educated among the population in India were able to secure better jobs in the service sector in the area.

The occupational status of the working community captured in 1995 reflects that the Nepal group consisting of Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Pokhara, Dhangadhang, Mahendranagar, Tanahun, Gorkha, Nuwakot, and Dhulikhel are the group with higher number occupying higher posts in the area. In other words including these and Lalitpur have the second highest number of employees in all other of jobs in 18 departments. Table 2 provides the information on the employment status of different communities in 18 departments in the year 1995.

1	Scheduled caste	1	1	11	13	44
2	Regular	79	80	70	104	603

Source: Report of the IBC, Commission, 1966.

The Comparative study of the communities reflects that regular being the greater in number in the case, employment number is also large. Schedule caste which also includes Hindu and Lepcha has the second highest number of employees. Scheduled caste of category of employees is the least. The total community wise employees in the community in the Mysore group has the highest percent (74.7%) of total employees whereas Hindu comes (1.2%) of employees and Lepcha are 0.7%.

To find out the working status of the people (community wise) living in the State, the types of status of employment has been discussed, which covers the entire sector of employment pattern in State of India has been adopting Regular, Work-changed, Ad-hoc, Home Staff and employee working as private and other sector. Table 3 gives the distribution of employees in the year is 2000.

Table 3. Community wise total numbers of employees - 2000

Community/Caste	Regular	Work-changed	Ad-hoc	Home Staff	Other/PSI	Total
Regular (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Buddhist, Sikh, Parsi, Jain, Marathi, Punjabi, Oriya, Urdu, Bengali, Malay, Kashmir, Santhali, Tribes, Other)	15430 (71.3%)	1307 (6.2%)	126 (5.9%)	166 (7.7%)	1567 (74.0%)	20927 (79.9%)
Lepcha	192 (8.9%)	264 (9.9%)	79 (2.9%)	161 (5.9%)	171 (6.2%)	2619 (9.9%)
Hindu	4275 (20.2%)	226 (1.1%)	48 (2.2%)	1075 (4.9%)	861 (40.2%)	6585 (25.2%)
Total	17022	1796	173	2842	2607	24740

Source: Census - 6, Statistical Profile - 2000, Government of India.

The table shows that Mysore has 77% of the regular employees, 8% as work-changed, 6% as ad-hoc, 8% employee working as home-staff and 74% working as other status. Among the Hindu 20.2% are regular employees, 1.1% are working as work-changed, 2.2% as ad-hoc employees, 4.9% as home-staff and 40.2% working as other status. 8.9% of Lepcha are regular employees, 9.9% working as work-changed, 2.9% as ad-hoc, 5.9% as home-staff and 6.2% working as other status in the year.

Further, we can see community in the increase in the number of employees average of these groups in 2000. Regular is the working group followed by Hindu and Lepcha communities. The available data on community wise number of employees in 2000 highlights on the total number of employees, regular and non-regular employees in the state. It also presents total number of employees working in the Mysore sector (State), including regular and non-regular. The following table presents the Community wise number of employees in the year is 2000.

Table 4. Community wise total numbers of employees - 2000

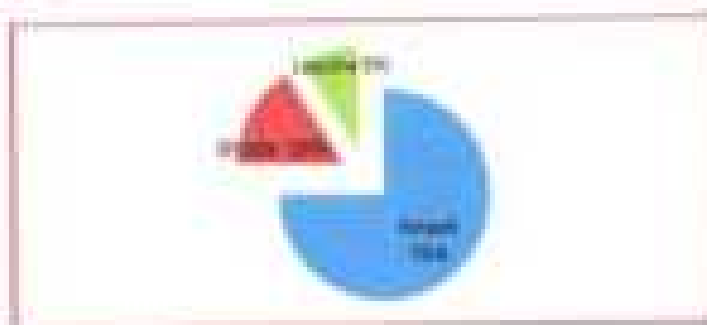
Community	Government		PSU	Total
	Regular	Non-regular		
Regular	11476 (79.6%)	2629 (17.9%)	2382 (16.5%)	16487 (74.0%)
Muslim	2567 (18.4%)	640 (4.5%)	231 (1.6%)	3438 (15.5%)
Lepcha	210 (1.5%)	264 (1.9%)	161 (1.1%)	635 (2.8%)
Total	14253	3533	2774	20560



Source: Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

It is perceived that in both government and non-government sector, Nagpur consistently has the highest number (70%) of employees. In the state, after Nagpur, Bhopal has the second highest number of employees (19%) and Jabalpur has about 10% employees share in the state.

Figure 1. Total number of employees (Regular + Non Regular) 2008



Source: Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh.

Madhya Pradesh government has done an amazing exercise for Madhya Pradesh to get into the highest percentage (70%) share, and being their affiliation to the rural family as well as their socio-economic status. Generally, in government sector the educational background of the Madhya Pradesh state class above the other states.

According to the available statistics provided by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Services & Training, Government of Madhya Pradesh 1999 and 2007, the ethnic background of the government in Madhya Pradesh, 1999 & 2007 is provided in the following table.

Table 2. Ethnic Background of the Government in Madhya Pradesh - 1999 & 2007

Number of cadres and percentage								
Ethnic Communities	1999				2007			
	162	270	476	Total	553	676	820	Total
English	-	-	-	-	000(0)	-	-	00
Bhojpuri	03 (18.5%)	06 (22.2%)	04 (8.4%)	13	18 (3.3%)	05 (7.4%)	05 (6.1%)	28
Bengali	04 (24.7%)	04 (14.8%)	04 (8.4%)	12	04 (0.7%)	04 (5.9%)	04 (4.7%)	12
Marathi	-	-	-	-	00 (0.0%)	-	-	00
Hindi	06 (37.0%)	06 (22.2%)	12 (25.2%)	24	04 (0.7%)	16 (23.8%)	17 (19.7%)	37
Total	17	27	27	71	26	25	26	77

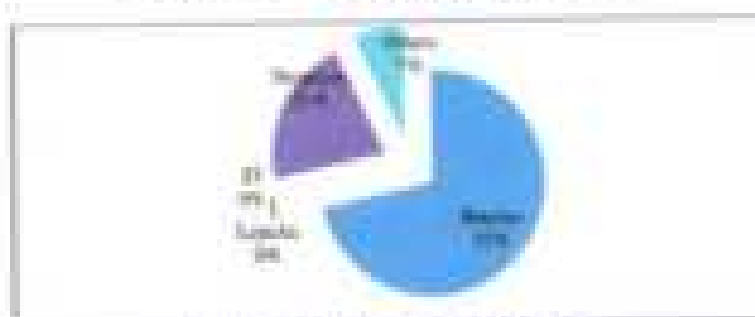
Source: Department of Personnel & Administrative Services & Training, Government of Madhya Pradesh, 1999 and 2007.

It shows that the Madhya Pradesh is the highest administrative posts in the state, in the highest category of administrative posts like IAS, Madhya Pradesh has increased by 70%, 77.4% to 85 and 21.7% to 77%. In total, Madhya Pradesh has 70% of administrative in 1999. However, the percentage of the Madhya Pradesh in 2007 has

slightly decreased to 27% as compared to 1999. But as a community as a whole it has the highest percentage in the state.

There are not only high participation of Madhya Pradesh in the state administration, the number of IAS cadets in highest percentage posts is also highest in the state.

Figure 21 List of highest voters (LAV) in 2019, 2019



Source: Statistical Report, DPEMC, 2019.

The above figure is an indicative of the fact that the Bhamo as highest in the voter of LAV in the state government.

#### 4.2 Income status

Bhamo is a developed town of socio-economic status which is reported in a variety of ways, including family income and

community of income. The collection of income includes the measurement of total income earned as reported.

The socio-economic survey conducted by the Department of Economic, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Govt of Bhamo in 2019 presents the distribution of income of different communities in 2019.

Table 6. Community wise percentage distribution of household by income category, 2019

Community	Household	0-2000	2001-3000	3001-4000	4001-5000	5001-6000
Bhamo	14769 (7.20)	11.48	11.48	13.68	16.33	21.03
Lopyin	8044 (4.71)	7.51	7.51	8.28	8.40	9.39
Negosi	10891 (49.7)	60.42	60.42	70.42	70.42	72.87
Total	12030	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

Source: Department of Economic, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation, Govt. of Bhamo, 2019.

Considering the distribution of population in the state, the Negosi are more employed and as reported they are the highest income group.

It is seen that the Negosi have the highest percentage of income. Bhamo is also a better than Negosi, followed by Lopyin.

#### 4.3 Landholding status

The pattern of land distribution is one of the major economic factors of analyzing economic status of the people. In this study we have the data with the comparative communities on the basis of distribution of land by land use.

Table 7. Community wise Distribution of Land in Bhamo (area in Hectares), 2019

Community	Total Paddy field (Area %)	Total Dry Land (Area %)	Waste land (Area %)	Cultivable in (Area %)	Total Cultivable land (Area %)
Bhamo	21.12	18.17	24.08	27.89	24.33
Lopyin	14.07	—	17.29	22.29	20.28
Negosi	21.12	24.07	22.28	22.27	24.08

Source: Land Record System, Department of Land Revenue, Govt. of Bhamo, Bhamo, 2019.

The distribution of land by use, 2008, gives us an excellent starting point for discussing the structure of community processes. 35.2% of cultivated land uses and 1.4% of the population, 21.6% of cultivated land. Together, total of land owned by States: Michigan, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Florida (in the group) possessing 74.6% of the total land in the area.

Table 6. Community size distribution of land by land use, 2008

Community	Less Than 1-Acre	More Than 1 Acre less than 2.5 Acres	More than 2.5 Acres less than 5 Acres	More than 5 Acres less than 10 Acres	More than 10 Acres less than 25 Acres	More than 25 Acres	Total
Missouri	27.07	12.25	2.40	2.40	0.48	0.18	100.00
Colorado	78.61	15.40	2.67	0.89	1.31	0.00	100.00
Tennessee	55.44	7.95	0.99	0.63	2.12	0.00	100.00
Illinois	51.40	4.61	1.07	1.97	0.00	0.00	100.00
Indiana	66.17	11.11	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.74	100.00
Ohio	64.80	12.36	2.22	0.44	0.76	0.00	100.00
Michigan	62.34	7.00	2.25	2.74	0.00	0.00	100.00
Iowa	59.21	4.27	2.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	100.00
Minnesota	67.44	14.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Florida	60.21	1.30	1.14	1.26	0.00	0.00	100.00
Montana	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Texas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Idaho	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Arizona	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nebraska	61.11	34.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Kansas	67.56	12.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
North Carolina	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
South Carolina	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mississippi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Alabama	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Arkansas	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Louisiana	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00

Source: Department of Economic, Statistics, Marketing and Evaluation, 10/24/08, 2008.

Overall, 60% of land holding by land use possess less than 1 acre of land, 15.0% of households possess more than 1 acre and less than 2.5 acres of land, 7.4% of households possess more than 2.5 Acres less than 5 Acres of land, 0.0% possess more than 5 Acres less than 10 Acres and 0.0% households possess more than 10 Acres of land.

Referring to the earlier notes on Illinois, Illinois was identified as a state in the passenger period. According to US Census (2013), Illinois community possessed high physical, social and economic capital in Illinois. Today, Illinois accounts to 11.0% of the total population yet, they have paid more to the state's employment, landholding and household income in the

can. It may be said that with the increasing population, the need to be able to represent is almost all members of the state.

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**Photographs**



Photo by David Price © 2011

**1. Traditional Thatta House**



**2. Thatta Elderly Couple**

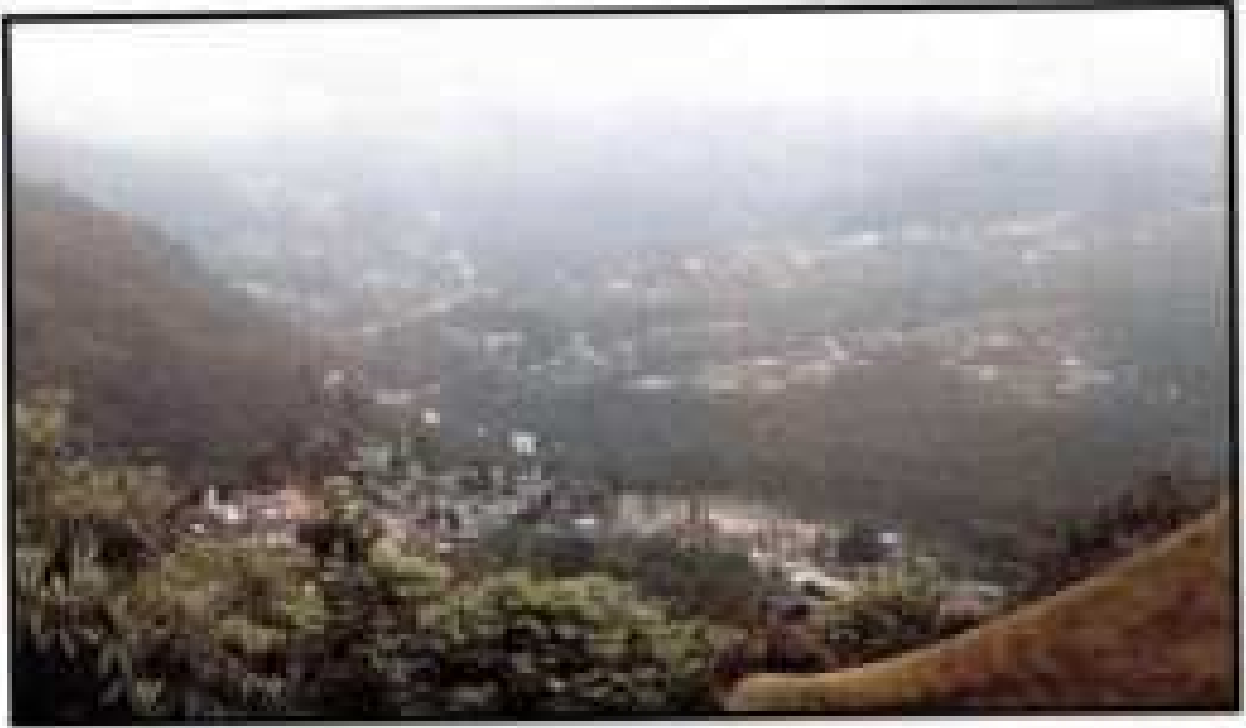


*Giangok town (Before Pro-merger period)*

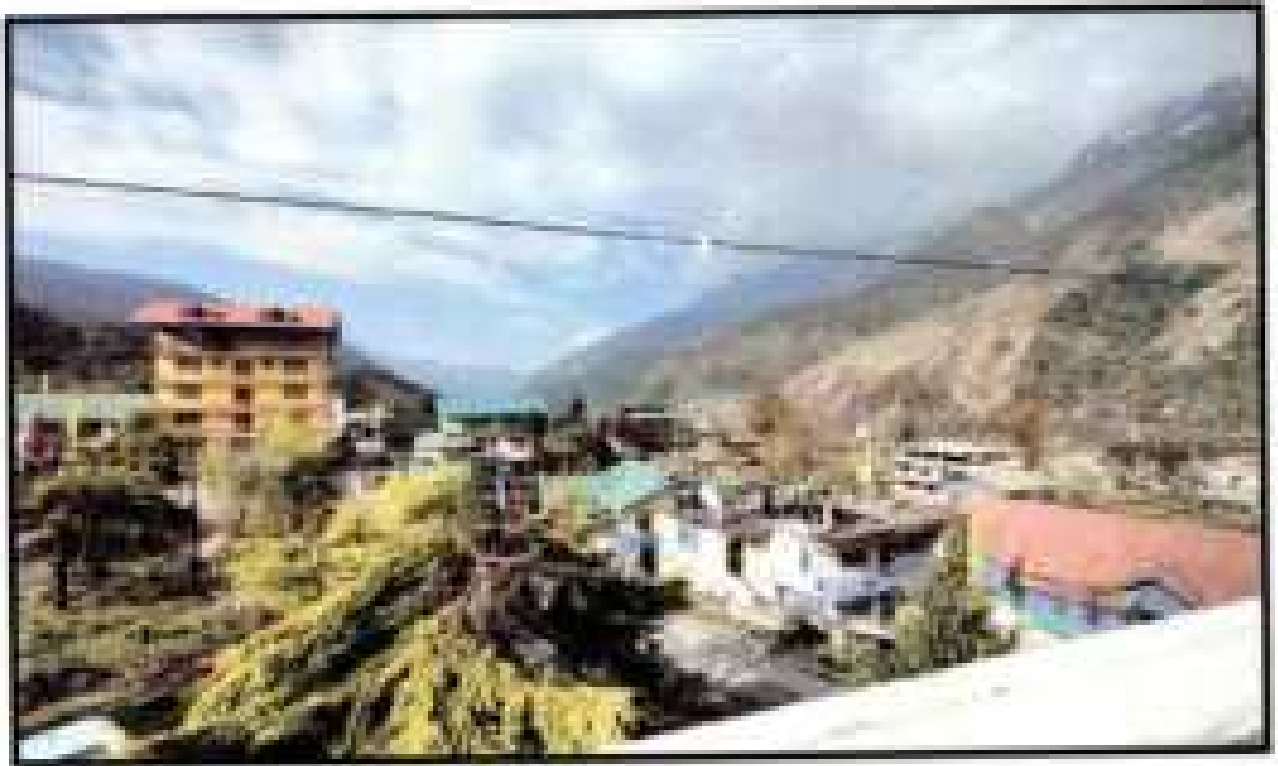


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*Giangok town (New)*



**4. Lachung Valley, North Sikkim**



**5. Lachung Dzong, North Sikkim**



**6. Tashiding-West Sikkim**



**7. Tashiding Monastery West Sikkim**





**R. Tathangthem- East Sikkim**

**Glimpses of Case Studies**

