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Appendices

20) Amount of monthly expenditure:

Items	Monthly expenditure in Rs.
1. Food/drinks	
2. Heating/ Electricity	
3. Clothing	
4. Health	
5. Education	
6. Travel/ Entertainment	
7. Others (Specify)_____	

21) Do you have any savings: **Yes/ No**

22) If yes, then types of savings: **Govt. / Private/ Post office/ others, Amount of annual savings (Rs.)**

23) Purpose of savings:

24) Does your household currently have a loan? **Yes / No, If yes, then Amount (Rs.) –**

MODULE – IV: HOUSEHOLD STATUS

25) Occupancy tenure of dwelling unit: **Own/ Rented/ Public/ Others**

26) Housing structure: **Pucca / Semi pucca / Kutcha**

A) Basic facilities in the houses:

Facility	Yes (Please Tick)	No (Please Tick)	Source/ State details
Electricity			
Drinking water			
Toilet/ Sanitation			

B) Basic facilities in the locality:

Facility	Yes (Please Tick)	No (Please Tick)	Source/ State details
Solid waste			
Garbage			
Sewerage			

27) Assets owned by the Household:

Household Amenities	Yes (Please Tick)	No (Please Tick)
Television		
Radio		
Tape Recorder		
CD Player		
Two-wheeler		
Electric Mixer Grinder / Food Processor		
Air cooler		
Air conditioner		
Washing Machine		
Car/jeep		
Computer		
Refrigerator		
Geyser		
Telephone		
Mobile		
Inverter		

MODULE –V: MIGRATION STATUS

28) What your Place of Last Residence? _____

29) Did your family migrate to here with you? Yes/ No

30) Household size in home residence:

31) If no, then where your family live now

32) What were their reasons to migrate?

A) Economic B) Social C) Educational D) Political E) Religious F) others

MODULE – VI: LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

33) Satisfaction with that in mind, please rate the following statements based on your own personal vales (Very dissatisfied to very satisfied)

Sl. No.	How satisfied are you with	Very dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied
		Please Tick (√) in the appropriate box in below				
1	Physical and mental health					
2	Sleeping					
3	Present job					
4	Savings					
5	Amount of remittance					

34) Satisfaction with that in mind, please rate the following statements based on your own personal vales (All of the time to none of the time)

Sl. No.	How satisfied are you with	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	Little of the time	None of the time
		Please Tick (√) in the appropriate box in below				
1	Happiness					
2	Calmness					
3	Blueness					
4	Cheerless					
5	Nervousness					

35) What are the most important changes adopting to the new life style in Sikkim?

A) Learning a new language:

B) Obeying the new laws and rules:

C) Getting accustomed to the local food:

D) Others (Specify):

36) What are the changes you are not willing to do?

A) Changing religion:

B) Giving up my Native citizenship:

C) Marrying someone who does not belong to my native Place:

37) Do you think people do not migrate to Sikkim: **Yes/ No/ partly/ I don't know**

38) *Problems faced by the Respondent:*

39) *Observation by the Surveyor:*

Signature of the Surveyor with Date

Appendix – B

Appendix B.1 Crop combination of the East district

Types of Crop Combination	Mono Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	100	0	0	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	49.4	26.89	14.11	4.61	4.17
Deviation (d)	50.6	-26.89	-14.11	-4.61	-4.17
d ²	2560.36	723.072	199.092	21.2521	17.3889
Σd^2	3521.165				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	3521.165				
Types of Crop Combination	Two Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	50	50	0	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	49.4	26.89	14.11	4.61	4.17
Deviation (d)	0.6	23.11	-14.11	-4.61	-4.17
d ²	0.36	534.072	199.092	21.2521	17.3889
Σd^2	772.165				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	386.082				
Types of Crop Combination	Three Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	33.33	33.33	33.33	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	49.4	26.89	14.11	4.61	4.17
Deviation (d)	-16.07	6.44	19.22	-4.61	-4.17
d ²	258.245	41.4736	369.408	21.2521	17.3889
Σd^2	707.768				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	235.923				
Types of Crop Combination	Four Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	25	25	25	25	25
Actual Rate (%)	49.4	26.89	14.11	4.61	4.17
Deviation (d)	-24.4	-1.89	10.89	20.39	20.83
d ²	595.36	3.5721	118.592	415.752	433.889
Σd^2	1567.165				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	391.791				
Types of Crop Combination	Five Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	20	20	20	20	20
Actual Rate (%)	49.4	26.89	14.11	4.61	4.17
Deviation (d)	-29.4	-6.89	5.89	15.39	15.83
d ²	864.36	47.4721	34.6921	236.852	250.589
Σd^2	1433.965				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	286.793				

Source: Department of Food Security & Agriculture Development, Government of Sikkim.

*Computation by researcher

Appendix B.2 Crop combination of the South district

Types of Crop Combination	Mono Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	100	0	0	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	61.68	13.23	12.11	9.05	3.23
Deviation (d)	38.32	-13.23	-12.11	-9.05	-3.23
d ²	1468.42	175.033	146.652	81.9025	10.4329
Σd^2	1882.443				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	1882.443				
Types of Crop Combination	Two Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	50	50	0	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	61.68	13.23	12.11	9.05	3.23
Deviation (d)	-11.68	36.77	-12.11	-9.05	-3.23
d ²	136.422	1352.03	146.652	81.9025	10.4329
Σd^2	1727.442				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	863.721				
Types of Crop Combination	Three Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	33.33	33.33	33.33	0	0
Actual Rate (%)	61.68	13.23	12.11	9.05	3.23
Deviation (d)	-28.35	20.1	21.22	-9.05	-3.23
d ²	803.723	404.01	450.288	81.9025	10.4329
Σd^2	1750.356				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	583.452				
Types of Crop Combination	Four Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	25	25	25	25	0
Actual Rate (%)	61.68	13.23	12.11	9.05	3.23
Deviation (d)	-36.68	11.77	12.89	15.95	-3.23
d ²	1345.42	138.533	166.152	254.403	10.4329
Σd^2	1914.943				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	478.736				
Types of Crop Combination	Five Crop Combination				
Standard Rate (%)	20	20	20	20	20
Actual Rate (%)	61.68	13.23	12.11	9.05	3.23
Deviation (d)	-41.68	6.77	7.89	10.95	16.77
d ²	1737.22	45.8329	62.2521	119.903	281.233
Σd^2	2246.443				
$\Sigma d^2/n$	449.289				

Source: Department of Food Security & Agriculture Development, Government of Sikkim.

*Computation by researcher

Appendix B.3 Socio-economic Index Value of East District

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
1	1	0.81	0.00	0.60	0.49	0.83	0.72
2	1	0.94	0.27	0.74	0.59	0.53	0.63
3	0.8	0.63	0.18	0.54	0.06	0.35	0.44
4	0.8	0.81	0.00	0.54	0.39	0.80	0.67
5	0.8	1.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.33	0.47
6	1	0.63	0.27	0.63	0.18	0.39	0.51
7	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.22
8	1	0.94	0.00	0.65	0.29	0.76	0.70
9	1	0.31	0.00	0.44	0.06	0.35	0.40
10	0.8	0.63	0.27	0.57	0.39	0.80	0.68
11	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.34	0.29
12	0.2	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.27
13	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.37	0.32
14	0.8	0.31	0.00	0.37	0.04	0.35	0.36
15	0.8	0.63	0.18	0.54	0.08	0.36	0.45
16	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
17	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
18	0.6	0.31	0.55	0.49	0.13	0.38	0.43
19	0.8	0.81	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.33	0.44
20	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.04	0.68	0.54
21	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
22	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.39	0.80	0.57
23	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.37	0.32
24	0.8	0.31	0.00	0.37	0.04	0.35	0.36
25	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.18	0.39	0.37
26	0.6	0.63	0.36	0.53	0.69	0.90	0.71
27	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
28	0.8	0.63	0.45	0.63	0.18	0.39	0.51
29	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
30	0.6	0.94	0.00	0.51	0.13	0.38	0.45
31	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
32	0.8	0.31	0.55	0.55	0.08	0.36	0.46
33	0.6	0.31	0.00	0.30	0.08	0.36	0.33
34	0.6	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.38	0.33
35	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
36	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.03	0.34	0.41
37	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.34	0.29
38	0.8	0.63	0.45	0.63	0.18	0.39	0.51
39	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
40	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.69	0.58
41	0.8	0.81	0.00	0.54	0.39	0.80	0.67

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
42	0.6	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.38	0.33
43	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
44	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
45	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
46	0.2	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.27
47	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.34	0.37
48	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.03	0.34	0.44
49	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.69	0.58
50	0.2	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.27
51	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.06	0.35	0.45
52	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
53	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.37	0.25
54	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.18	0.39	0.40
55	1	0.94	0.00	0.65	0.29	0.76	0.70
56	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.10	0.37	0.42
57	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.36	0.42
58	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.21
59	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
60	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.14	0.71	0.59
61	1	0.63	0.73	0.78	0.49	0.50	0.64
62	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
63	0.6	0.94	0.00	0.51	0.13	0.38	0.45
64	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.10	0.37	0.42
65	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.08	0.36	0.45
66	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.04	0.35	0.38
67	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
68	1	0.94	0.18	0.71	0.49	0.50	0.60
69	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
70	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.06	0.35	0.34
71	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.34	0.29
72	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
73	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
74	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.14	0.38	0.39
75	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.69	0.58
76	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.36	0.42
77	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.36	0.30
78	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
79	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.34	0.37
80	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.03	0.34	0.44
81	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
82	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.69	0.38
83	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.37	0.35

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
84	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.18	0.39	0.47
85	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.12	0.37	0.42
86	0.4	0.94	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.73	0.59
87	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.34	0.29
88	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.13	0.71	0.53
89	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
90	1	0.00	0.36	0.45	0.49	0.50	0.48
91	0.6	0.63	0.27	0.50	0.08	0.69	0.60
92	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.70	0.52
93	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
94	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.12	0.71	0.59
95	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.03	0.34	0.34
96	0.6	0.63	0.55	0.59	0.18	0.73	0.66
97	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.39	0.46	0.44
98	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.38	0.33
99	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
100	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
101	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.18
102	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.02	0.34	0.34
103	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.36	0.35
104	0.8	0.63	0.27	0.57	0.39	0.80	0.68
105	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.34	0.29
106	0.2	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.27
107	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.71	0.49
108	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
109	0.4	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.23	0.74	0.53
110	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.25
111	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.29	0.76	0.59
112	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.13	0.04	0.19
113	0.6	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.13	0.38	0.35
114	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
115	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.70	0.49
116	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.69	0.51
117	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
118	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.69	0.38
119	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.37	0.35
120	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.69	0.55
121	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
122	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.34	0.37
123	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.03	0.34	0.44
124	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.49	0.83	0.65
125	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
126	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
127	0.4	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.08	0.69	0.50
128	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.25
129	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
130	0.8	1.00	0.00	0.60	0.00	0.33	0.47
131	0.6	0.63	0.64	0.62	0.39	0.80	0.71
132	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.70	0.49
133	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.35	0.41
134	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
135	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.21
136	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.38	0.33
137	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
138	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
139	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.36	0.42
140	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.08	0.36	0.30
141	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
142	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.02	0.34	0.37
143	1	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.03	0.34	0.34
144	0.6	0.63	0.36	0.53	0.18	0.73	0.63
145	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.39	0.46	0.44
146	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
147	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
148	0.4	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.23	0.74	0.53
149	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.25
150	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.29	0.76	0.59
151	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.13	0.04	0.19
152	0.6	0.00	0.36	0.32	0.13	0.38	0.35
153	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.06	0.35	0.38
154	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.14	0.38	0.39
155	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
156	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.06	0.35	0.45
157	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
158	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.70	0.49
159	1	0.63	0.73	0.78	0.49	0.50	0.64
160	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
161	0.6	0.63	0.36	0.53	0.29	0.76	0.65
162	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
163	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.71	0.49
164	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.18	0.39	0.37
165	0.6	0.63	0.45	0.56	0.69	0.90	0.73
166	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
167	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.22	0.41	0.24

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
168	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
169	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.10	0.37	0.25
170	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.18	0.39	0.40
171	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.70	0.49
172	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.37	0.19
173	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
174	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
175	0.6	0.94	0.36	0.63	0.29	0.76	0.70
176	0.6	0.94	0.00	0.51	0.29	0.76	0.64
177	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
178	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
179	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.70	0.49
180	0.6	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.13	0.38	0.33
181	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
182	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
183	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
184	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
185	0.6	0.94	0.00	0.51	0.08	0.69	0.60
186	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.69	0.48
187	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.21
188	0	0.63	0.00	0.21	0.08	0.36	0.28
189	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
190	0.6	0.00	0.55	0.38	0.13	0.38	0.38
Total	94.4	98.38	12.55	68.44	25.30	87.43	77.94

Appendix B.4 Different variables of Socio-Economic Index of East District

(a) Health Index (HI)

Level	HI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.50	100	52.63
High	> 0.50	90	47.37

Mean Value: 0.50

(b) Education Index (EDI)

Level	EDI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.52	50	26.32
High	> 0.52	140	73.68

Mean Value: 0.52

(c) Demographic Index (DI)

Level	DI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.07	159	83.68
High	> 0.07	31	16.32

Mean Value: 0.07

(d) Social Index (SI)

Level	SI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.36	108	56.84
High	> 0.36	82	43.16

Mean Value: 0.36

(e) Income Index (INI)

Level	INI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.13	131	68.95
Moderate	0.13	16	8.42
High	> 0.13	43	22.63

Mean Value: 0.13

(f) Economic Index (EI)

Level	EI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.46	128	67.37
Moderate	0.46	2	1.05
High	> 0.46	60	31.58

Mean Value: 0.46

Appendix B.5 Socio-economic Index Value of South District

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
1	0.2	0.31	0.00	0.17	0.08	0.36	0.27
2	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.36	0.28
3	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.20	0.40	0.37
4	0.4	0.94	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.73	0.59
5	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
6	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
7	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.37	0.22
8	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.37	0.35
9	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.36	0.28
10	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.18	0.39	0.37
11	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
12	0.6	0.31	0.00	0.30	0.08	0.03	0.17
13	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.38	0.33
14	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.71	0.49
15	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.08	0.36	0.25
16	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.49	0.83	0.65
17	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
18	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
19	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.39	0.80	0.57
20	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.37	0.32
21	0.6	0.63	0.73	0.65	0.08	0.36	0.51
22	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
23	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.15
24	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.14	0.38	0.31
25	0.6	0.63	0.91	0.71	0.08	0.36	0.54
26	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
27	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.70	0.38
28	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.09	0.36	0.35
29	1	0.63	0.00	0.54	0.18	0.39	0.47
30	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
31	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.25
32	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
33	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.70	0.38
34	0	0.63	0.55	0.39	0.06	0.35	0.37
35	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
36	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.37	0.39
37	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.69	0.55
38	0.8	0.63	0.36	0.60	0.13	0.04	0.32
39	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.34	0.24
40	0.8	0.31	0.64	0.58	0.14	0.38	0.48
41	0.6	0.63	0.27	0.50	0.10	0.37	0.43

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
42	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
43	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
44	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.70	0.45
45	0.4	0.94	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.73	0.59
46	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.34	0.24
47	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.16	0.72	0.53
48	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
49	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
50	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.10	0.03	0.25
51	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.69	0.52
52	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.25
53	0.6	0.31	0.00	0.30	0.08	0.36	0.33
54	0.4	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.23	0.74	0.53
55	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.25
56	0.6	0.00	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.39
57	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.35	0.41
58	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
59	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.08	0.03	0.11
60	0.6	0.31	0.00	0.30	0.08	0.36	0.33
61	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
62	0.6	0.63	0.27	0.50	0.10	0.37	0.43
63	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.02	0.34	0.34
64	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.70	0.55
65	0.6	0.63	0.36	0.53	0.19	0.06	0.30
66	0.6	0.00	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.39
67	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.18
68	0.6	0.00	0.64	0.41	0.29	0.76	0.59
69	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.10	0.03	0.25
70	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.15
71	0.6	0.63	1.00	0.74	0.10	0.70	0.72
72	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.18	0.39	0.40
73	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.18	0.39	0.33
74	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.22
75	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.06	0.35	0.41
76	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
77	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
78	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.03	0.18
79	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.02	0.34	0.29
80	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.07	0.36	0.30
81	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.16	0.72	0.53
82	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.25
83	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.16	0.05	0.26

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
84	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.03	0.19
85	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
86	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.70	0.45
87	0.6	0.00	0.64	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.39
88	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.35	0.21
89	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.37	0.22
90	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.03	0.25
91	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.06	0.35	0.38
92	0.6	0.63	0.27	0.50	0.08	0.69	0.60
93	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.08	0.36	0.42
94	0.6	0.94	0.00	0.51	0.13	0.38	0.45
95	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
96	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.14	0.38	0.39
97	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
98	0.6	0.63	0.55	0.59	0.10	0.03	0.31
99	0.6	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.02	0.11
100	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.69	0.55
101	0.8	0.63	0.36	0.60	0.13	0.04	0.32
102	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.37	0.39
103	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.10	0.37	0.42
104	0.8	0.94	0.00	0.58	1.00	0.67	0.62
105	0.8	0.81	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.33	0.44
106	0.6	0.81	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.24
107	0.8	0.81	0.00	0.54	0.00	0.33	0.44
108	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
109	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.29	0.43	0.39
110	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.37	0.39
111	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
112	0.2	0.63	0.55	0.46	0.18	0.39	0.43
113	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.10	0.03	0.22
114	0.8	0.63	0.00	0.48	0.49	0.83	0.65
115	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.13	0.71	0.56
116	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.37	0.32
117	0.4	0.00	0.55	0.32	0.23	0.74	0.53
118	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.12	0.37	0.25
119	1	0.94	0.00	0.65	1.00	1.00	0.82
120	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.17
121	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.37	0.22
122	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.10	0.37	0.35
123	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.15
124	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.15
125	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.13	0.71	0.53

Sl. No. of Respondents	Health Index	Education Index	Demographic Index	Social Index	Income Index	Economic Index	Socio Economic Index
126	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
127	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.39	0.80	0.57
128	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.37	0.32
129	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
130	0.4	0.31	0.00	0.24	0.29	0.76	0.50
131	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.35	0.31
132	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10	0.70	0.38
133	0.2	0.63	0.64	0.49	0.12	0.37	0.43
134	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
135	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.14	0.38	0.33
136	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.12	0.71	0.49
137	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
138	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
139	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
140	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.08	0.36	0.35
141	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.06	0.35	0.35
142	0	0.63	0.55	0.39	0.06	0.35	0.37
143	0.4	0.94	0.00	0.45	0.18	0.73	0.59
144	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.36	0.32
145	0.6	0.63	0.00	0.41	0.08	0.36	0.38
146	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.08	0.03	0.15
147	0.2	0.63	0.00	0.28	0.10	0.03	0.15
148	0.2	0.00	0.45	0.22	0.08	0.36	0.29
149	0.4	0.63	0.00	0.34	0.18	0.39	0.37
150	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.35	0.18
Total	68.6	75.88	12.09	52.19	18.37	57.46	54.82

Appendix B.6 Different variables of Socio-Economic Index of South District

(a) Health Index (HI)

Level	HI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.46	88	57.33
High	> 0.46	64	42.67

Mean Value: 0.46

(b) Education Index (EDI)

Level	EDI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.51	38	25.33
High	> 0.51	112	74.67

Mean Value: 0.51

(c) Demographic Index (DI)

Level	DI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.08	128	85.33
High	> 0.08	22	14.67

Mean Value: 0.08

(d) Social Index (SI)

Level	SI	Number	Percentage
Low	< 0.35	88	58.67
High	> 0.35	62	41.33

Mean Value: 0.35

(e) Income Index (INI)

Level	INI	Number	Percentage
Low	<0.12	108	72
Moderate	0.12	7	4.67
High	>0.12	35	23.33

Mean Value: 0.12

(f) Economic Index (EI)

Level	EI	Number	Percentage
Low	<0.38	103	68.67
Moderate	0.38	6	4
High	>0.38	41	27.33

Mean Value: 0.38

INDEX

- 'T'-Test..... 33
Adaptation Level 303, 315
Age Composition..... 149, 150, 159
Age Structure..... 159, 172
Agricultural Labourers ... 75, 76, 86, 88,
90, 156, 166, 168, 179, 181, 183, 327
Agricultural Pattern 44, 112, 354
Alternative Hypothesis... 283, 284, 321,
332, 333
ANCOVA... 36, 42, 191, 284, 287, 296,
321, 354
Annual Growth Rate..... 28, 47, 103
Areas of Origin..... 1, 335
Basic Facilities 225, 229, 231, 272, 273,
274, 275, 360
Biodiversity Hotspot 64
Birth Rate 3, 4, 8, 149
Blueness .. 301, 312, 313, 319, 330, 333
Calmness . 291, 300, 312, 319, 330, 333
Census of India... 4, 5, 7, 21, 22, 38, 45,
67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 76, 108, 114, 118,
119, 128, 129, 130, 135, 137, 138,
140, 146, 147, 150, 153, 155, 156,
157, 159, 160, 164, 165, 166, 167,
170, 172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179,
180, 184, 343
Cheerless . 294, 295, 302, 313, 331, 333
Chi-square Test 35, 296
Coefficient 39, 208, 216, 219, 222, 254,
255, 263, 265, 267, 284, 292, 293,
294, 295, 296, 321, 323, 333, 347,
348
Composite Index 296, 320, 321, 322
Composition ... 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17,
20, 62, 65, 106, 115, 117, 149, 150,
156, 157, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164,
165, 170, 171, 175, 176, 177, 178,
182, 184, 187, 192, 194, 195, 238,
240, 241, 327, 328, 334, 339
Correlation..... 235, 294, 295
Cronbach's Alpha 33, 291, 292, 293,
294, 295
Crop combination... 27, 47, 89, 90, 364,
365
Cropping Pattern 21, 45, 88
Database 21, 44, 109, 114, 150, 187,
290, 346
Death Rate..... 3, 4, 149
Decadal Changes..... 26, 46, 69, 70
Demographic Index... 31, 187, 189, 234,
235, 236, 278, 279, 280, 366, 371,
372, 376
Demography.... 7, 12, 15, 16, 24, 37, 38,
39, 40, 41, 42, 113, 147, 148, 185,
192, 286, 287, 341, 345, 346, 348,
349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356,
357
Density of Population 70
Distribution of Population 69
Economic Index 31, 187, 190, 234, 235,
236, 237, 238, 278, 280, 281, 282,
283, 284, 285, 330, 366, 371, 372,
376
Education 24, 30, 39, 73, 110, 122, 126,
187, 189, 202, 204, 211, 214, 217,
234, 235, 236, 237, 247, 248, 257,
261, 264, 278, 279, 280, 281, 287,
289, 323, 347, 348, 354, 359, 360,
366, 371, 372, 376
Education Index 30, 187, 189, 234, 235,
236, 278, 279, 280, 366, 371, 372,
376
Employment.... 4, 10, 15, 18, 19, 40, 85,
118, 161, 186, 207, 208, 238, 253,
288, 296, 307, 317, 350
Energy consumption 96
Ethnicity..... 8, 15, 18, 19, 44, 107, 109,
241, 325, 345
Ethnicity..... 39, 77, 108, 110, 112, 113,
147, 343, 344, 348, 352, 354, 357
Expenditure..... 213, 214, 259, 260, 261
Fertility.. 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 20, 65,
115, 149, 192, 239
Fluvio-Glacial Soils 62
Gross Migration Rate..... 29, 152
Growth of Population..... 68
Happiness.. 24, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295,
301, 311, 312, 362
Health Index..... 29, 187, 188, 234, 235,
236, 278, 280, 366, 371, 372, 376
Household Amenities..... 233, 234, 276,
277
Household Survey 22, 37, 290, 328
Hythergraph 60

Immigrants	17, 117, 126, 138, 209, 298
In Migration Rate	28, 151
Income	24, 31, 122, 126, 187, 190, 208, 234, 236, 237, 254, 278, 280, 281, 359, 366, 371, 372, 376
Income Index....	31, 187, 190, 234, 236, 278, 280, 366, 371, 372, 376
Index of Factors.....	120, 124
In-migrants	4, 20, 22, 25, 29, 58, 70, 82, 88, 90, 114, 118, 119, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 146, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 182, 183, 187, 193, 198, 207, 208, 210, 239, 250, 265, 282, 283, 284, 288, 290, 292, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 317, 319, 320, 321, 322, 325, 326, 327, 328, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340
In-migration	3, 4, 44, 49, 68, 70, 82, 86, 99, 114, 116, 117, 120, 122, 124, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 131, 133, 135, 138, 139, 141, 143, 144, 146, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 161, 177, 182, 184, 249, 306, 326, 327, 336, 339
Insurance Scheme.....	335
Labour Force ..	1, 3, 4, 9, 117, 221, 222, 326
Land use Pattern	44, 84, 85, 86, 325
Land use Pattern	84
Likert Scale	32, 290, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314
Literacy Rate	26, 46, 66, 73, 74, 202
Marital Composition	183, 327
Marital Status	197, 198, 243, 244
Methodology	21, 45, 114, 150, 187, 290, 291, 349, 357
Migrant Workers	3, 4, 62, 72, 75, 96, 166, 167, 168, 179, 180, 183, 186, 187, 288, 322, 324, 329, 334, 335, 336, 357
Migration..	1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 25, 28, 29, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 85, 108, 113, 115, 116, 118, 122, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 166, 179, 184, 185, 286, 287, 288, 323, 326, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358
Mortality	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 20, 115, 149, 192
Native Land.....	326
Nervousness	291, 294, 295, 302, 303, 314, 319, 330, 333
Net Migration Rate	28, 152
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index	45
Null Hypothesis ..	35, 36, 192, 283, 320, 321, 332, 333
Occupational Structure	74
Out Migration Rate	28, 151
Parent Material.....	62
Perception Level	325
Physical and Mental Health	270, 274, 276, 295, 298, 299, 310, 319, 322, 330, 333, 336
Physical Landscape.....	50, 51
Place of Birth	198, 244, 245
place of Enumeration	128, 129, 137, 138
Population Growth	2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 39, 69, 115, 347
Precision Method	25
Primary Data	22, 23, 187, 290
Push and Pull Factors	16, 114, 115, 116, 120, 121, 122, 124, 125, 127, 138, 326
Quality of Life	8, 98, 325, 336, 338
Reliability Test.....	33, 292, 294
Remittance	24, 209, 211, 255, 258, 293, 295, 297, 309, 359
River System.....	54
Rural-urban Composition	163, 176
Sample Design	22
Sample Size.....	23
Satisfaction Level	4, 20, 32, 33, 288, 289, 290, 292, 295, 296, 297, 298, 301, 302, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 319, 320, 321, 322, 330, 333, 339
Savings	24, 31, 190, 215, 216, 217, 261, 264, 289, 293, 295, 298, 323, 345, 362

Secondary Data	21, 37, 44, 45, 114, 146, 150	Srivastava & Srivastava, 2004.	1, 2, 197
Semi-Temperate	57	Structural Belts	53
Sex Composition	156, 170	Structural Changes	4
Sex Ratio	72	Structure....	1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 35, 38, 44, 52, 54, 62, 63, 65, 74, 75, 76, 102, 106, 111, 115, 149, 150, 153, 159, 166, 167, 168, 170, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 188, 192, 193, 197, 204, 205, 206, 207, 224, 225, 236, 238, 239, 249, 252, 270, 271, 272, 285, 323, 325, 327, 329, 334, 339, 345, 346, 352, 359, 360
Skill-based Education.....	334	Structure of Population	3
Snow Forest.....	57	Structured Questionnaire ...	22, 187, 290
Social and Economic Effects.....	1	Subtropical Humid.....	57
Social Change.....	1, 16	Temperate	57
Social Disparity	5, 288	Temporal	10, 114
Social Index.....	29, 187, 188, 234, 235, 236, 237, 278, 279, 280, 281, 283, 366, 371, 372, 376	Tenure of Dwelling..	223, 224, 269, 270
Social Status	5, 189, 236, 276, 280, 282, 283, 288, 331, 332	Tourism.....	22, 45, 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, 110, 112, 343, 344, 347, 353
Socio-Cultural Attributes	21, 45	Two-tailed Test.....	24, 25, 332
Socio-Economic Conditions....	2, 4, 20, 22, 26, 44, 153, 159, 186, 238, 255, 278, 282, 285, 286, 289, 325, 328, 330, 339	Unknown Population Size	24, 25
Socioeconomic Index	29, 188	Wage Disparities.....	336
Spatial....	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 37, 63, 114, 339	Working-age Group .	115, 173, 183, 327
Specific Reasons	122, 123, 125, 126, 127		

SELECTED PUBLICATION

STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF IN-MIGRANTS IN SOUTH DISTRICT OF SIKKIM SINCE 1975: A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY

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Abstract

South Sikkim is a district with a varied physical phenomenon. The impact of climatic change, terrain characteristics and other factors has to be considered for the structure and composition of in-migration in the area. Structure and composition of in-migrants include sex composition, age composition, marital composition, rural-urban composition and occupational structure have been analysed for the study. The study mainly based on secondary sources of data. The demographic structure of migrants and the native population of the study have been analysed and presented by the different statistical and cartographic techniques. Sex ratio of the study area is much higher than male in-migrants; Working group of population are more in-migrated in the study area; married male and female in-migrants have focused into the study area; rural in-migration in the study area is dominating in nature, whereas, occupational structure shows that females are more in-migrated into agricultural sector and males are more in-migrated into other economic activities. But there are some structural disparities between in-migrants and native population, which should be eradicate for the sacred society.

Keywords: *Composition, In-migrants, Native population, South Sikkim, Structure.*

1.1 Introduction

Migration of any place at any time may cause large scale changes in the size and structure of the population (Hassan, 2005). The study of structure and composition of migrants is of vital importance because the birth rate, death rate and migration determine the size of the population, the population growth rate and thus the structure of the population (Jhingan et al., 2005). Sex composition, age composition, rural-urban composition, the economic or occupational composition is more important among the various elements of population composition (Maurya, 2014). Among various elements of population composition, sex composition, age composition and economic composition hold a prime place for the demographers (Chandna, 2006). The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and the analysis of others demographic characteristics such as natality, mortality, migration, marital status, economic characteristics, etc. (Hassan, 2005). The balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relations within a community (Roy, 2015). Age is an important variable in measuring potential school population, potential voting population, potential manpower, future population projections and projections for the requirements of teachers, doctors, technical hands, armed personnel, etc (Kumar, 2009). Age is an important variable in the

studies of mortality, fertility and other demographic characteristics, like dependency ratio, etc. (Namboodiri, 2013). It is in this context that the studies about sex and age composition of a population become important for a population which is engaged in regional analysis. So, the study of structure and composition of the in-migrant population in the South district of Sikkim has great importance to examine the whole population structure in the study area.

1.2 Database and Methodology

This study is based on secondary sources of data. The secondary data were collected from the reports published by the Census of India during 1991 to 2011 and different demographic reports published by the Government of Sikkim during the period of 2001 to 2014. In this study, the changes of structure and composition of in-migrants in South district of Sikkim have been discussed between the census year 1991 and 2011. But due to dissimilarities

in data in 1991 and 2011 census, the researcher also had to use 2001 census data. The demographic structure of migrants and the native population of the study have been analysed and presented by the different statistical and cartographic techniques. These are age structure, sex composition, rural-urban composition, occupational structure, marital status. The data have been analysed statistically with the help of SPSS software version 20.0. Some cartographic techniques have been used to represent the analysed data such as pie diagram, bar diagram etc. by MS excel 2019.

1.3 Objectives

The present study has some objectives, which are:

- 1) To measure the structure of the in-migrants in the South district of Sikkim.
- 2) To measure the composition of the in-migrants in the study area.
- 3) To discuss the problems related to structure and composition of in-migrants in the study area.

1.4 Materials and Methods

1.4.1 About the study area

The study area is bounded by the north district of Sikkim in the north; West district of Sikkim in the west; the state of West Bengal in the south and East district in the east. The study area extends from 27° 4' to 27°31' north latitudes and 88°20' to 88°26'10" east longitudes. According to Census, 2011 Total population of the study area is 146850, which is 24.05% of the total state population out of which 76670 are males and 70180 are females. The total area of the study area is 750 sq. km. which constitute 10.57% of the total geographical area of the state. The density of population of the study area is 196 persons per sq. km. The study area has two urban centres, which are Namchi and Jorethang.

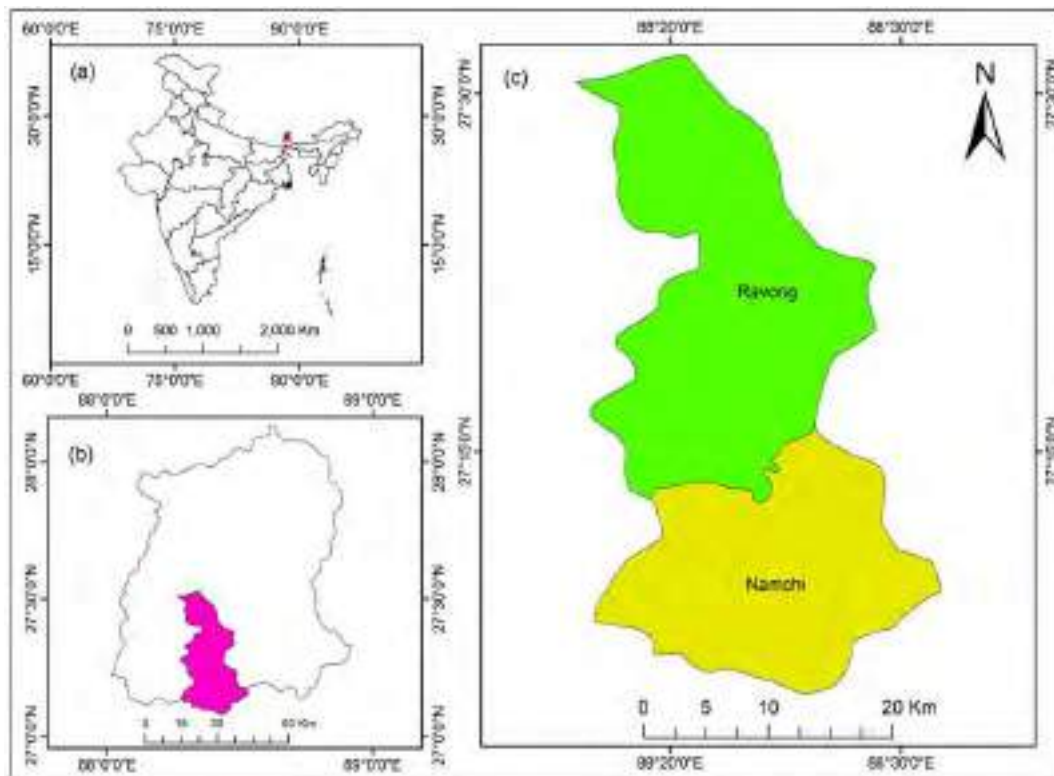


Figure 1 Location map of the study area

1.4.2 Migration about the study area

According to census 2011, South district of Sikkim has total 17390 number of in-migrants in the district, which is 11.84% of the total population of the district. Amongst the in-migrants in the district, 4268 were born in outside of India and 13122 were born in any other states of India. Among 17390 number of in-migrants in the district, 8708 are males and 8682 are females. Whereas, among the in-migrants in the district 12504 are lived in rural areas and only 6181 are lived in urban areas, which indicates rural to rural or urban to rural migration are more vigorous in the district.

1.5 Results and discussion

1.5.1 Sex Composition

Sex composition is one of the most important characteristics of population studies (Sharma, 2012). Changes in sex composition largely affect the underlying socio-economic and cultural pattern in a particular society (Doniwal, 2008). The sex ratio of South district of Sikkim is shown in Table 1, it is found that high sex ratio (1208 female/ 1000 males) among the in-migrant population in South district of Sikkim during 1991. But the sex ratio of urban areas both in-migrants and total population of the district has a very poor sex ratio of 679 and 693 females/ 1000 males during 1991, which was much lower than the national level. In the comparison of sex ratio with total population of south Sikkim female are more in number than male migrants.

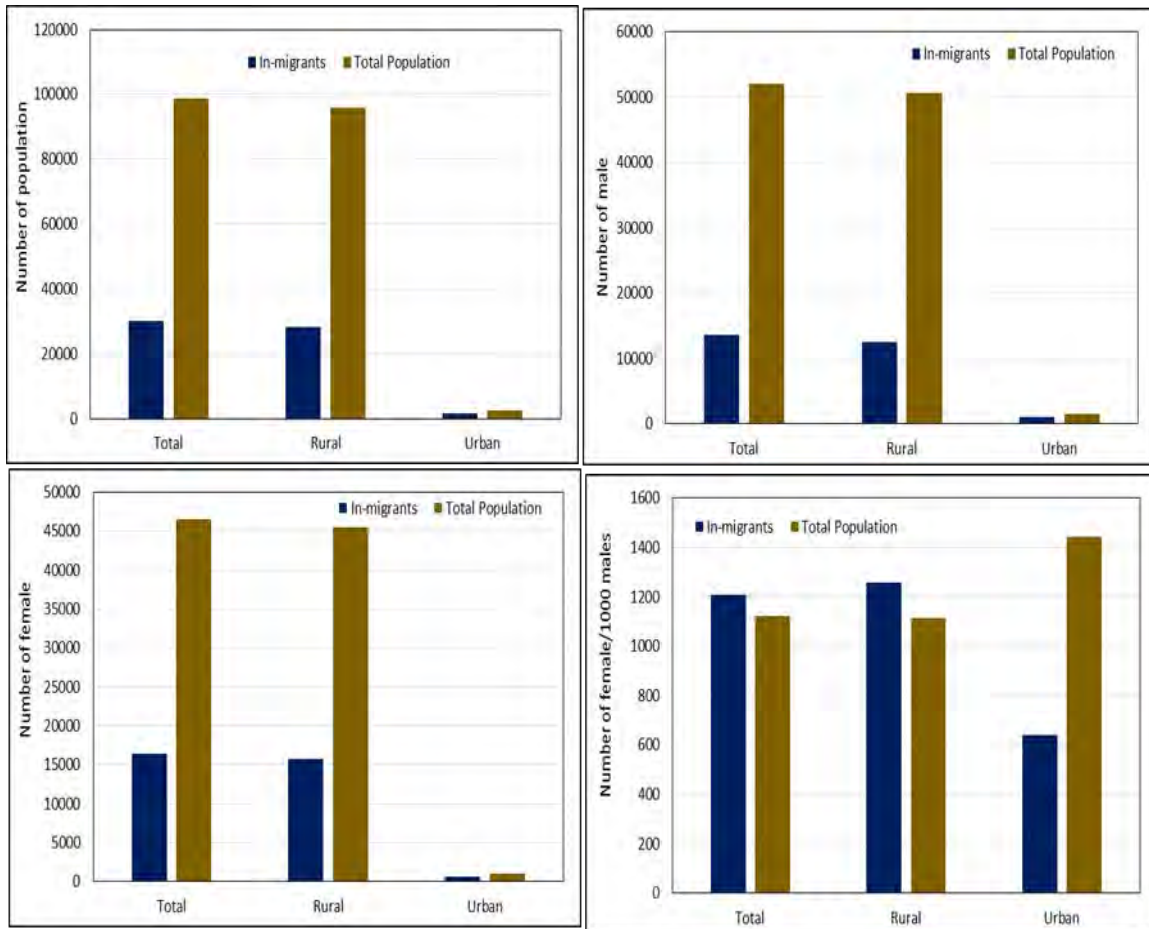


Figure2 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in South district, 1991a. Total population b. Male c. Female and d. Sex ratio

The sex composition of the in-migrants is much higher than that of the general population of the district (Figure 2). There is significant rural-urban differential in the sex ratio, because of female migration due to marriage from adjoining states and migration of male in-migrants from villages of Sikkim to town, in search of better jobs and leaving their families behind in rural areas. The high cost of living, scarce and expensive housing facilities and inadequacy of common amenities in Sikkim put some restrictions on family migration.

In Census 2011, sex ratio is much high among the migrants in comparing to the total population of South district of Sikkim. During the year 2011, the sex ratio among the migrants was 1472 females per one thousand males; it was 1627 for rural areas and 1021 for urban areas of the district. But the sex ratio of the total population of the district was 915 females per one thousand males with 908 in rural areas and 959 in urban areas of the district (Table 2 & Figure 3). The concentration of in-migrants in rural areas of South district of Sikkim is found largely in Sumbuk, Sikkip, Temi-Tarku, Yangyan, Likship. Besides in-migrants of South district of Sikkim is found in the urban centres such as Ravong, Namchi, Jorethang, Namthang.

Table 2 Male-female and sex ratio of in-migrants and total population in South district of Sikkim, 2011

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

Source: Census of India, 2011

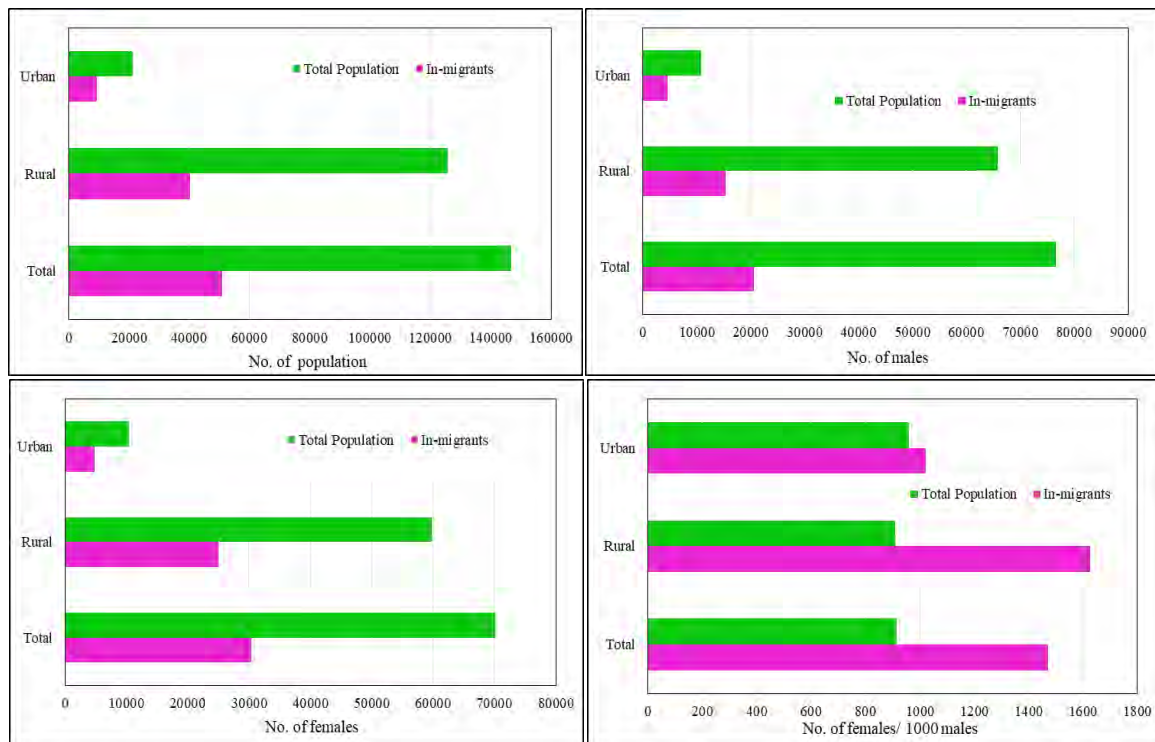


Figure 3 Comparison of in-migrants and total population in South district, 2011

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

1.5.2 Age Structure

The age structure of a population affects key socio-economic conditions of a place (Poston and Bouvier, 2010). Since migration is an age selective phenomenon, therefore it has some impact not only on the source area but also on the destination area (Newbold, 2013). The age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim for 1991 showing that 14 to 34 years age groups are dominating (Table 3). The main causes behind that situation because of the unemployment situation in source states. That is why a large number of young migrants are gathered with their child and family into the south district of Sikkim. Figure 4 shows the age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim, 2011, which revealed that concentration of migrants is working-age group in the district denotes that the economic activities are the main reason of migration into the district.

Table 3 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim 1991

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

Source: Census of India, 1991

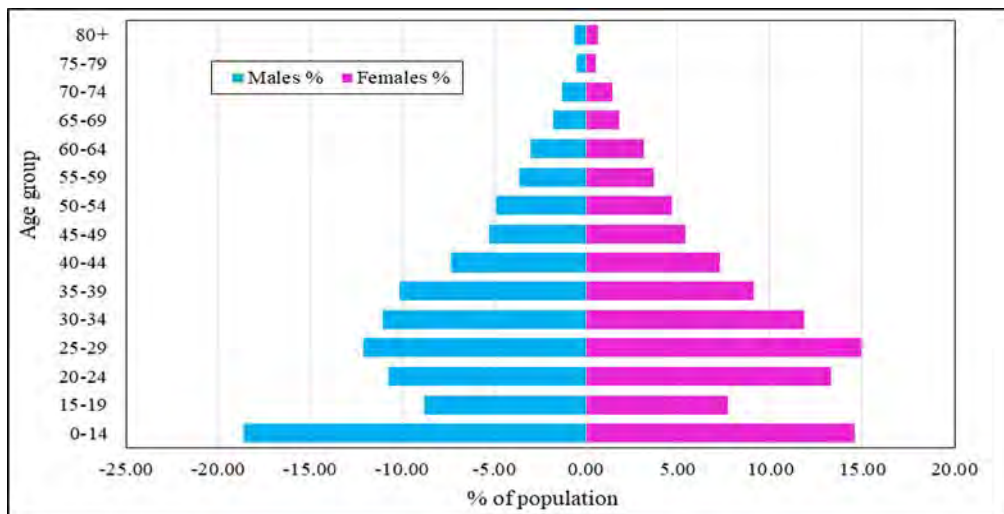


Figure 4 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim 1991

The age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim for 2011 showing that 15 to 40 years groups are dominating (Table 4). The main causes behind that situation because of the unemployment situation surrounding states. That is why a large number of young migrants are gathered in South district of Sikkim. It is also expressed in Figure 5 of the age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of south district of Sikkim, 2011.

Table 4 Age-Sex ratio of in-migrants population of South district of Sikkim, 2011

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

Source: Census of India, 2011

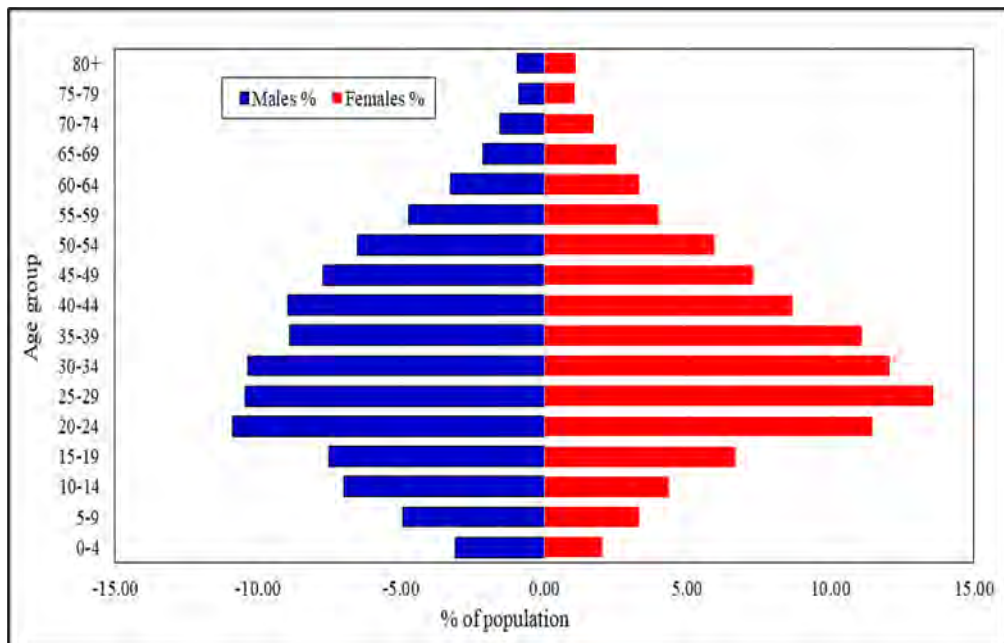


Figure 5 Age-sex pyramid of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 2011

1.5.3 Marital composition

Marital composition is the most important issue to study any socio-cultural set up in the present century (Anonymous, 2001). Marital composition of migrants in the South district of Sikkim shows (Figure 6) that married females are more migrated than males in the district. A total of 4048 numbers of male were migrated into the district during 2001, where 7053 numbers of females were migrated

into the district during 2001. But this scenario is not the same for the unmarried migrants of the district. Among the unmarried migrants of the district during 2001, 4659 were males and 3364 were females. A total of 87 of male widowed and 238 of female widowed were migrated to the district in 2001. About 92 numbers of male and 101 numbers of female were migrated into the district who were separated or divorced with their spouse. It revealed that rate of female migration to the district is high due to the after-marriage system of our society.

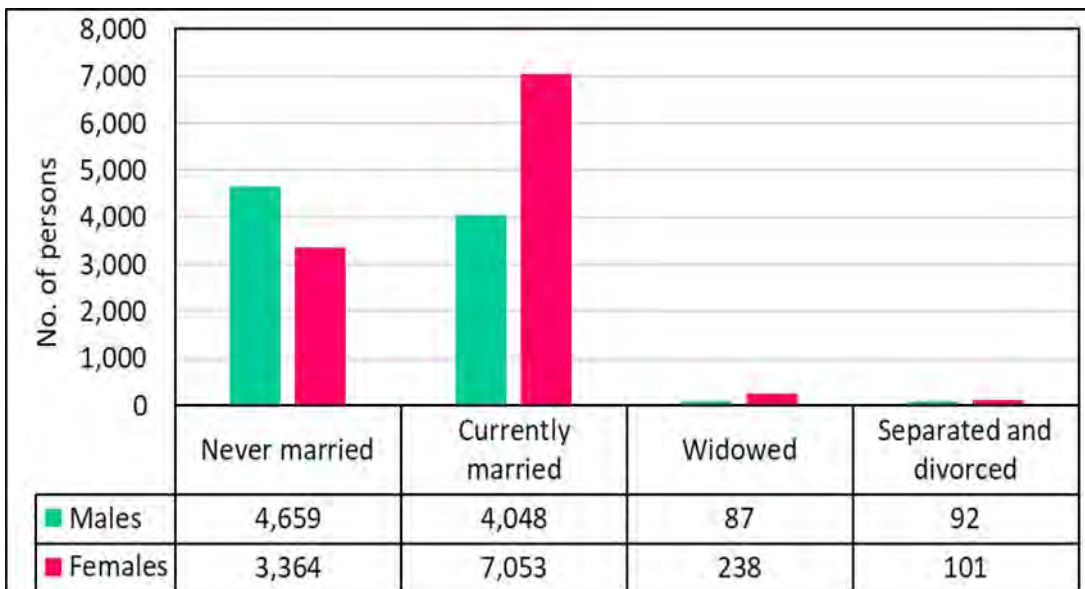


Figure 6 Marital composition of in-migrants of South district of Sikkim, 2001

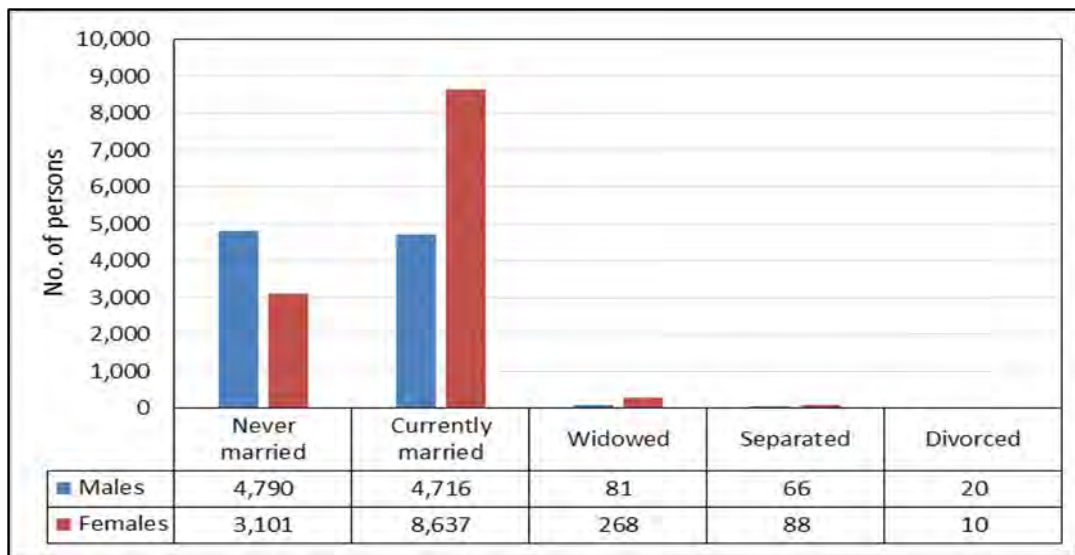


Figure 7 Marital composition of in-migrants of South district of Sikkim, 2011

Figure 7 showing the marital composition of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim. This figure shows that a lot of unmarried man and women migrated into the district for seeking job opportunities. 4790 number of male persons and 3101 numbers of female persons migrated to South district of Sikkim as unmarried and remained up to 2011. Huge numbers of people were migrated into

the district where number of females were 8637 and males were 4716. It indicates that females are more migrated into the district than male migrants of the district during 2011. A little number of widowed, separated, divorced people migrated in south district of Sikkim.

5.4 Rural-urban Composition

Generally, labour migrants have selected to migrate in urban areas in India. But their concentration of South District of Sikkim has shown the opposite scenario about their working location. There is a large number of migrants working in the rural areas of South district. Figure 8 showing that rural migrants are dominating their distribution in rural or urban areas. Table 5 also reveals that migrants choose to live in rural areas of the district. There are rural migrants of the district was 28337 and 1740 persons in urban areas as all duration of resident. Even 10 years and above residence showing that in rural areas it was 16071 persons and 673 persons in urban areas during 1991. In 1991 female migrants choose to reside in rural area on a large number. The number of female migrants is high compared to male migrants in 1991.

Table 5 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in South district of Sikkim, 1991

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

Source: Census of India, 1991

Rural-urban composition in 2011 of in-migrants in South District of Sikkim shows the same trends as 1991. But in compare 1991 to 2011 there has some slight increase of in-migrant in urban areas. Though urban area showing a low rate of in-migration with compared to the rural area, it reveals by Figure 8. Some changes also found by Table 6 that in urban areas male and female in-migrants are more or less equal. But in rural area there has a lot of variation as male-female category of in-migrants. From Table 6, it is found that all duration of residence in rural areas male were 14800 and female were 24223. That is why it can be said that in rural areas of the district female in-migrants are gathering in a large number. Duration above 10 years residence in-migrant in urban areas male (2780) and female (2745) are very close. On the other side in-migrants in rural areas male and female has

huge difference, where male is 5797 persons and female are 13070 persons, which is almost 2.5 times than male in-migrants.

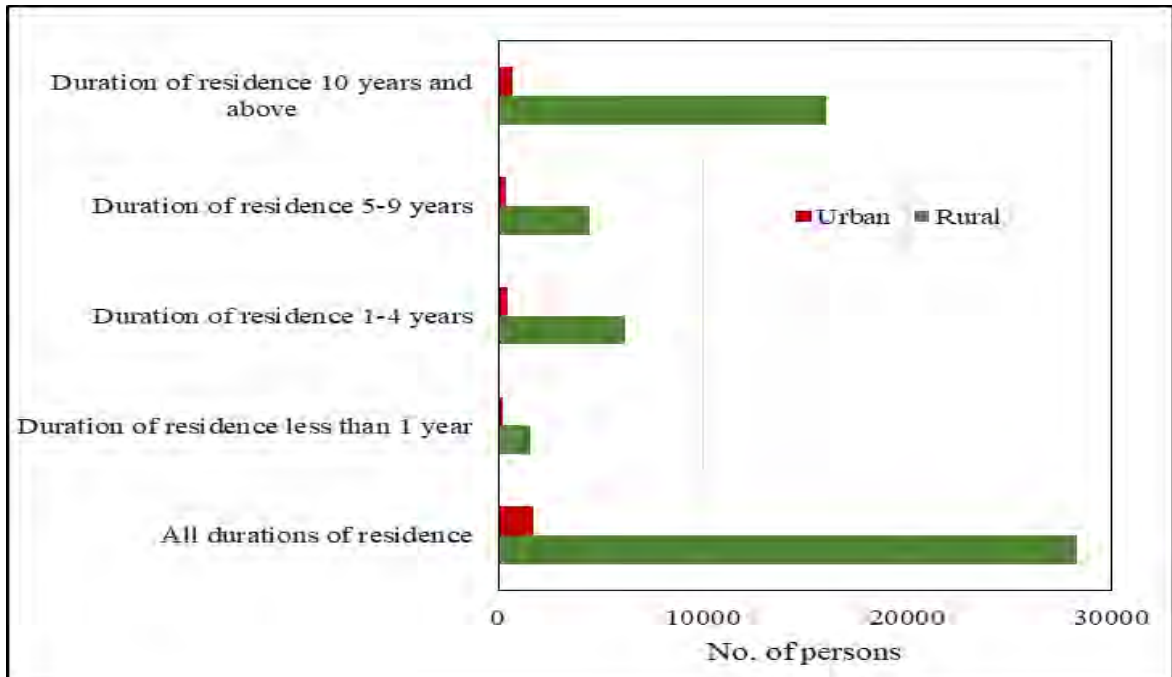


Figure 8 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 1991

Table 6 Rural-Urban composition of in-migrant people in South district of Sikkim, 2011

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

Source: Census of India, 2011

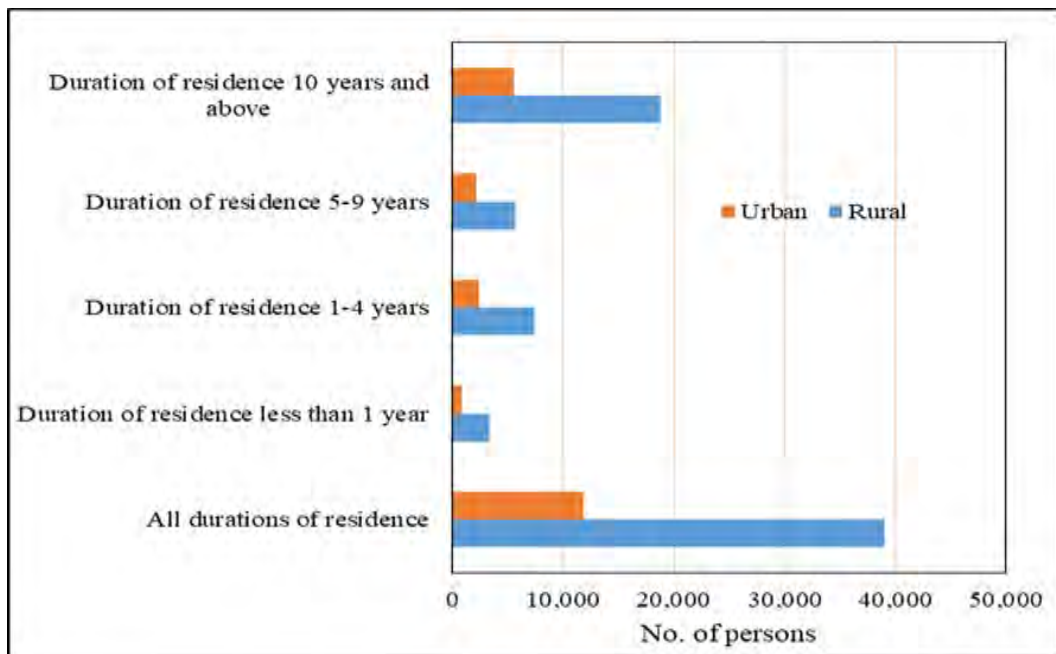


Figure 9 Rural-urban composition of in-migrants people of South district of Sikkim, 2011

1.5.5 Occupational Structure

There are four categories of workers among the migrants in the South district of Sikkim according to the census of India during 1991 and 2001 which are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industrial workers and other workers. Cultivators are principal occupation among the migrants in the district during both the census. In the census 1991, 54.90 percent migrant workers were mentioned as cultivators, whereas in the census 2001, it was slightly decreased at 51.58 percent of total migrant workers in the district. Other workers of the district occupied second position in terms of occupational structure, which was 37.66 percent in 1991 among the migrant workers and it was slightly increased by 40.78 percent in 2001 (Table 7). But among the migrant workers of the district agricultural labourers and household industrial workers have little significance in the economy of the district. Migrant workers of the district 6.29 percent and 6.26 percent were working as agricultural labourers during the census 1991 and 2001 respectively. Engagement of migrant workers in household industries of the district is very unexpected. Only 1.15 percent and 1.39 percent among the migrant workers of the district were engaged in this sector during 1991 and 2001 respectively (Figure 10). So, it is found that cultivation sector of the district is more remarkable than other sectors of economy of the district.

Table 7 Distribution of migrant workers of South district of Sikkim, 1991-2001

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

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

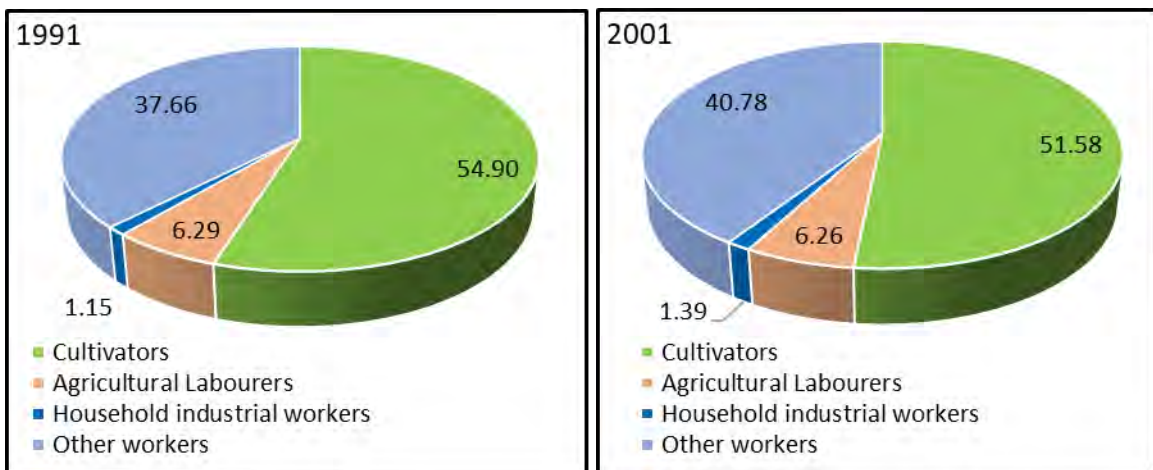


Figure 10 Distribution of migrant workers in different economic sectors in South district of Sikkim, 1991- 2001

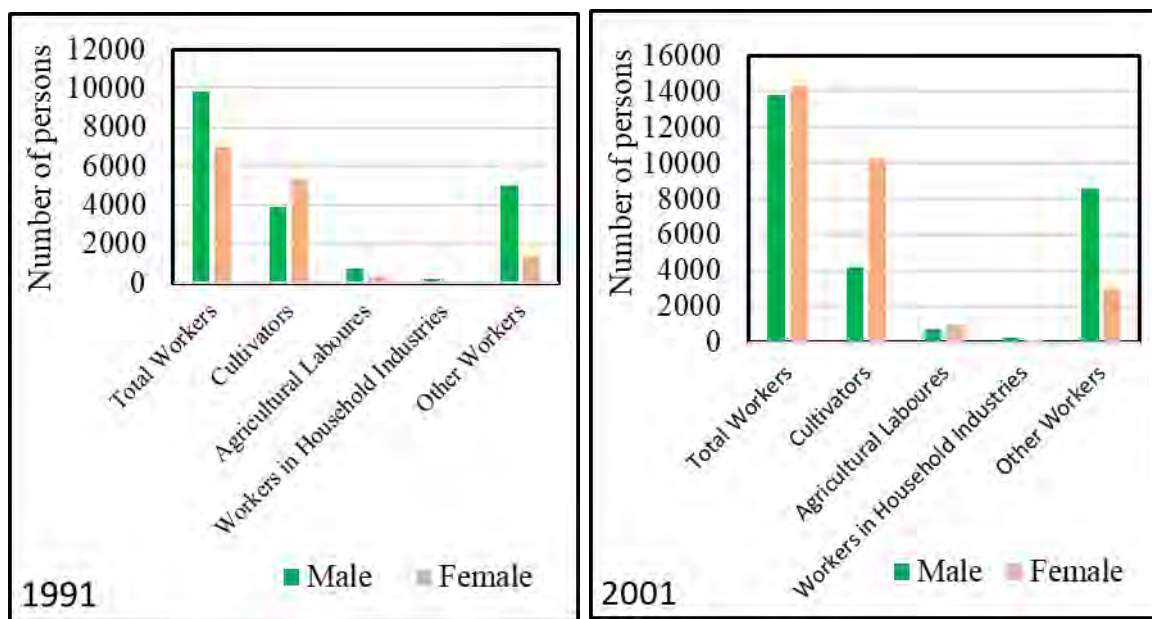
Table 8 Occupational structure of migrants in South District of Sikkim, 1991-2001

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

Source: Census of India, 1991-2011

The occupational structure of the South district of Sikkim during the census 1991 and 2001 illustrates the importance of migrant workers in the district. Total migrant workers in the district were 16793 in

1991 and increased nearly double at 28100 in 2001. Table 8 shows that among the migrant workers of the district 9219 were cultivators in 1991, out of which 5344 were female (57.97%) and 3875 were male (42.03%) and it increased during 2001. A total number of cultivators among the migrant workers of the district were 14493 in 2001, out of which 4200 were male (28.98%) and 10293 were female (71.02%). Numbers of female migrant workers of the district which engaged in cultivation has jumped in number during 2001 in compare to 1991 and male migrants' cultivators have slightly increased in number but, it decreased in ratio in comparison to female migrant cultivators of the district. A total number of agricultural labourers among the migrant workers in the district was 1056 in 1991, out of which 734 were male (69.51%) and 322 were female (30.49%), on the other hand, 1759 numbers of migrants in the district were stated as agricultural labourers during 2001, out of which 800 were male (45.48%) and 959 were female (54.52%). So, female migrant workers are more significant in this sector than the male migrant workers in the district. Total household industrial workers in the district were 193 in 1991, out of which 179 were male (92.75%) and only 4 were female (7.25%), whereas it has increased to 390, out of which 245 were male (62.82%) and 145 were



female (37.18%) in the district during 2001. In the district, 6325 numbers of a migrant were stated as other workers in 1991, out of which 5033 were male (79.57%) and 1292 were female (25.67%). In the census 2001, total 11458 numbers of migrants were engaged in other sectors of economy in the district. Among the 11458 other workers in the district 8541 were male (75.54%) and 2917 were female (25.46%). So, it started after the analysis that there is a massive increased in-migrant worker in the district from 1991 to 2001. The occupational structure of the district revealed that the female workers of the district were much noticeable in the economic activities of the district (Figure 11).

Figure 11 Occupation structure of in-migrants in South district of Sikkim during 1991& 2001

1.6 Conclusion

Age structure, sex composition, marital composition, rural-urban composition and occupational structure of migrants in the study area has been discussed to find out the structure and composition of migrants in the study area. It revealed that sex ratio of the study area is much higher that means female migrants in the study area are dominating in nature. Age structure revealed that the population belonging to working age group are more among in-migrated into the study area than other age groups. Married persons are more migrated in the study area with a female dominating characteristic. Migration of the study area dominated by the in-migrated into the rural areas for both male and female migrants in South district. The occupational structure of the study area stated that females are leading workers in agriculture and allied activities and males are principal workers among the migrants in the study area in different other economic activities such as industries, mines, tourism and other sectors of economy in the study area. But the study indicated that there is a huge structural disparity between in-migrants and others native population in the district, but it should have to be alleviated for the vindicating of an equilibrium society in the study area. Without proper development in the area, some social problems will appear in the near future. So, developmental planning is required by the respective Government and other non-governmental organisations for the in-migrants in terms of structure and composition aspects of population in the study area. Equality between native population and in-migrants' population have to be erected for a sacred society in the study area.

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