



CENSUS OF INDIA 1991

SERIES-22
SIKKIM

PAPER-1 of 1991
SUPPLEMENT

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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P R E F A C E

This is the Supplement to Paper 1 of 1991 Census which was published soon after the completion of census enumeration in the State in March, 1991. In that Paper figures relating to total population, sex ratio, growth rate, density, decennial variation in population and literacy were presented down to the district level. In the present Supplement more detailed population characteristics based on the 1991 Census provisional figures, such as rural and urban composition of population, town-wise population with growth rate and sex ratio, growth of urban population, distribution of workers and category-wise distribution of main workers are presented. A few maps and charts illustrating these figures are also included in this Supplement. The objective of Paper 1 is to place before the Government and the public the basic population data soon after the census field operations are over for immediate use and reference. This is going to be the only publication for data users for quite some time to come as the other publications containing detailed information would be brought out only after thorough scrutiny and checking of field data.

It is clarified that like Paper 1, the figures presented in this Supplement are also provisional. These figures are subject to final confirmation after the scrutiny and tabulation of field data are completed at the Regional Tabulation Office. Some minor changes have been effected in the figures presented in this Supplement from that of those reported earlier in Paper 1 of 1991. The occurrence of such changes is due to the detection of some totalling mistakes in the abstracts received from the field. These minor computational errors have been rectified and the modified figures are presented in this Supplement.

I take this opportunity to record my deepest sense of gratitude to Sri A.R. Nanda, Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India and his colleagues in the Office of the Registrar General, India for the encouragement, guidance and support constantly extended by them for the successful conduct of Census of India 1991 in the State of Sikkim.

I must express my sincere thanks to the State Government Officers, the District and Census Charge Officers, the Supervisors and especially the Enumerators whose support and active involvement in the Census Operations have helped us to accomplish this herculean task smoothly, successfully and within the specified time schedule.

The All India Radio, Gangtok, the Information and Public Relations Department, Government of Sikkim, Gangtok and other local newspapers did their best in organising massive publicity in arousing consciousness amongst the people and for preparing the ground for census Operations. I would also like to record here my thanks to the following for their cooperation and all support extended by sponsoring hoardings for the Census:

1. The Secretary, Agriculture Department
2. The Secretary, Department of Cultural Affairs
3. The Secretary, Excise(Akbari) Department
4. The Secretary, Health and Family Welfare Department
5. The Secretary, Industries Department
6. The Secretary, Information and Public Relations Department
7. The Secretary, Planning and Development Department
8. The Secretary, Sikkim Nationalised Transport
9. The Managing Director, Sikkim Industries

Development and Investment Cooperation Ltd

10. The District Collector, East, Gangtok
11. The Managing Director, Sikkim Distilleries Ltd., Rangpo
12. The Secretary, Academy of Fine Arts, Gangtok.

I would like to express my gratitude to Sri K.C. Pradhan, former Chief Secretary and presently Advisor to the Government of Sikkim and to Sri P.K. Pradhan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Sikkim for their full support and guidance for smooth conduct of the Census Operations in the State. My sincere thanks are due to Sri T.W. Barfungpa, Secretary, Land Revenue Department, Government of Sikkim and his colleagues particularly Sri C.L. Sharma, Deputy Secretary for taking expeditious action in getting the various notifications and instructions in connection with the Census of India 1991 issued by the Government of Sikkim and for co-ordinating the activities between the Directorate of Census Operations and the various Departments of the State Government.

My colleagues in the Directorate have shown a missionary zeal and enthusiasm in their task through out. I would like to congratulate Sri M.M. Singh, Deputy Director of Census Operations, who has since retired for all the hard work put in by him in getting the Census work completed on time in this State. I express my gratitude to Sri Lakpa Tamang, Investigator who has done his best to prepare the manuscript of this publication. The tables contained in this publication were prepared by S/Sri B.S. Bhandari and T.W. Bhutia, Statistical Assistants. The charts, diagrams and maps included in this publication were prepared by S/Sri R.S. Tyagi, Geographer and H.S.P. Gupta, Artist. The work of typing the manuscript was attended to by Sri P.K. Ray, Stenographer. I owe my sincere thanks to all of them for their individual contribution and also to S/Sri M. K. Darjee and K.C.

Bahuguna, Investigators, P.K. Chettri, Statistical Assistant, Smt. Bimla Sunwar, Lower Division Clerk and Budhiman Tamang, Gestetner Operator.

December 9, 1991
Gangtok, Sikkim.

R. S. Shresta,
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
SIKKIM

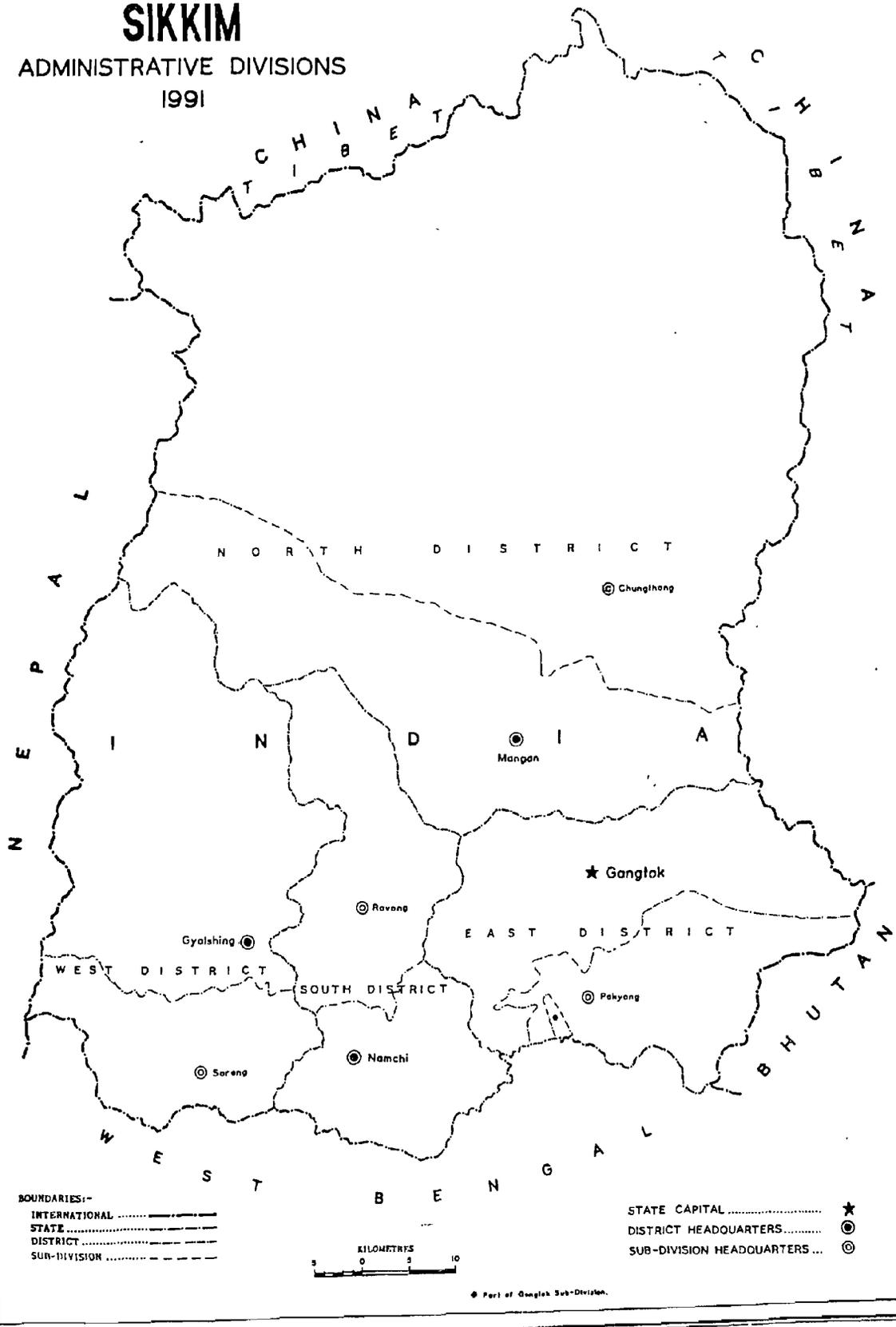
CENSUS OF INDIA 1991
SIKKIM

FIGURES AT A GLANCE

		Total	Rural	Urban	
Population of Sikkim	Persons	405,505	368,521	36,984	
	Males	215,900	194,737	21,163	
	Females	189,605	173,784	15,821	
Number of Towns	1971			7	
	1981			8	
	1991			8	
Population of Towns	1971			19,668	
	1981			51,084	
	1991			36,984	
		Total	Rural	Urban	
Literates	Persons	190,606	164,660	25,946	
	Males	117,771	101,870	15,901	
	Females	72,835	62,790	10,045	
Illiterates	Persons	214,899	203,861	11,038	
	Males	98,129	92,867	5,262	
	Females	116,770	110,994	5,776	
Sex Ratio		878	892	748	
Density(Population per Sq.km)		57			
Percentage of Main Workers to Total Population		<u>1981</u>	<u>1991</u>		
	Persons	46.60	40.89		
	Males	56.55	50.36		
	Females	34.68	30.10		
Percentage to Total Main Workers		<u>Cultiva-</u>	<u>Agricul-</u>	<u>Workers</u>	<u>Other</u>
		<u>tors</u>	<u>tural</u>	<u>in Hou-</u>	<u>Workers</u>
			<u>Labour-</u>	<u>sehold</u>	<u>Workers</u>
			<u>rers</u>	<u>Indust-</u>	
				<u>ry.</u>	
	Persons	58.22	8.01	1.75	32.02
	Males	51.94	8.13	1.94	37.99
	Females	70.18	7.78	1.37	20.67

SIKKIM

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1991



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BRIEF ANALYSIS

The Provisional Population Totals 1991 of Sikkim have already been published on the 26th March, 1991 in the form of Paper 1 of 1991. The figures relating to total population, sex ratio, density of population, decennial growth rate, decadal variation in population and literacy have been presented upto district level in Paper 1 of 1991.

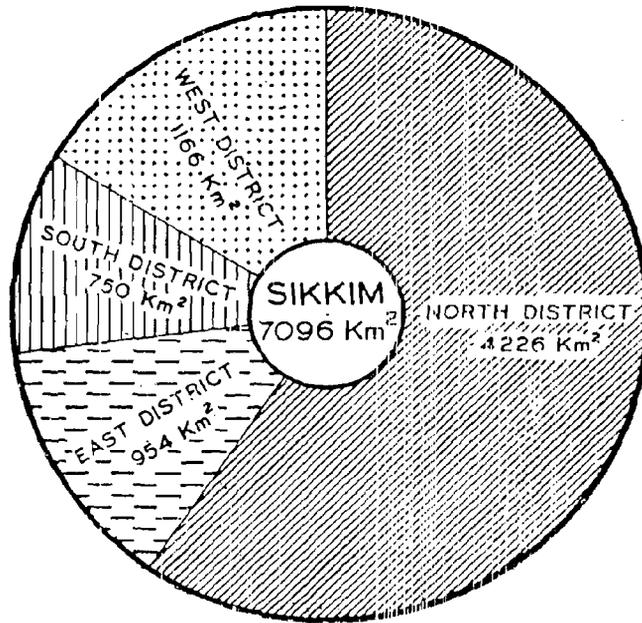
The present publication is a supplement to Paper 1 of 1991 Census which covers much wider field of information like population and literates, proportion of urban population to total population, decennial growth rate, sex ratio, population of towns and growth of urban population, total workers, main workers, marginal workers and their percentage to total population, and distribution of main workers into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers for each district and town of the State.

The tables presented in this paper are as follows:

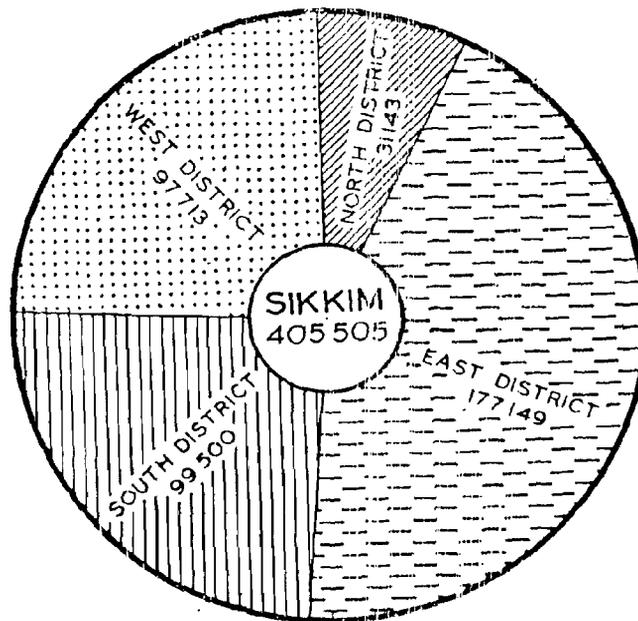
1. Table-1 - Population and literates by residence and sex-1991 Census
2. Table-2 - Percentage of Urban Population to total population, decennial growth rate and sex ratio of population
3. Table-3 - Population of towns
4. Table-4 - Growth of Urban Population
5. Table-5 - Total workers, main workers, marginal workers and their percentage to total population
6. Table-6 - Distribution of main workers as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, workers in household industry and other workers.

It may be stated that there have been some minor changes in the figures presented herein when compared to

AREA AND POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS 1991



AREA



POPULATION

those published earlier in Paper 1 of 1991. This is due to detection of some totalling mistakes in the abstracts sent by the Census Charge Officers and the District Census Officers. These minor computation errors have been rectified. It may, however, be mentioned that the figures given in the present publication are still provisional subject to final confirmation till the editing and tabulation of data from the individual census schedules are completed.

A brief analysis of the provisional population totals is given below alongwith necessary charts and maps.

POPULATION AND LITERATES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

Traditionally, the census data are presented into two major classifications, namely, the rural and the urban. The revenue block(village) has been taken as the lowest census enumeration unit for rural areas, like in 1981 Census. There are some areas like forest, tea estate, monastries, etc. which have also been covered under rural classification.

For classifying an urban area, a uniform definition was adopted throughout the country. The 1981 census concept of urban area was accepted at the 1991 census also according to which the places which satisfy the following criteria were considered as urban area.

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or a notified town area committee;
- (b) (i) a minimum population of 5,000;
- (ii) at least 75 percent of male working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
- (iii) a density of population of at least 400 persons per sq.km.

All the 8 towns which were considered as urban area during 1981 Census have been treated as urban areas

for 1991 Census also in Sikkim. No additional place could qualify to be declared as urban area as per the criteria laid down for treating places as urban area.

The State of Sikkim comprises four districts and eight subdivisions. In the North district, the Chungthang subdivision is completely rural. The other subdivision, namely, Mangan in the North district has only one town comprising a total population of 803. Mangan has been classified as town although the criterion laid down for urban areas does not qualify it as such. Consideration of Mangan as a town is necessary because Mangan is the district headquarters of the North district. The population of 803 shown in the Supplement Table 1 is for those areas bazars which have been demarcated as town area by the Government of Sikkim. But the populated areas adjoining this town have been covered under rural area, i.e., under Singhik revenue block.

As in the North district, one complete subdivision i.e. Pakyong in the East district falls within the rural areas. Gangtok subdivision in the same district has three towns. They are Gangtok, Singtam and Rangpo.

In the South district also, Ravong subdivision is completely rural and Namchi subdivision has two towns. They are Namchi and Jorethang Towns.

However, in the West District one town each in the two subdivisions is in existence. They are Gyalshing, the district headquarters of West district falling in the Gyalshing subdivision and Nayabazar town in the Soreng subdivision.

LITERACY

Literacy is one of the important population characteristics and census always collects data on this aspect. Anyone who can read and write with understanding is considered as literate for the purpose of Census. Children upto the age of 6 years have been treated as illiterate in 1991 Census even if he or she may be able to read or write with understanding. A person

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 1
POPULATION AND LITERATES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX - 1991

State/District City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km ²	POPULATION			LITERATES		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
SIKKIM	Total	7,096	405,505	215,900	189,605	190,606	117,771	72,835
	Rural		368,521	194,737	173,784	164,660	101,870	62,790
	Urban		36,984	21,163	15,821	25,946	15,901	10,045
NORTH DISTRICT	Total	4,226	31,143	17,036	14,107	13,545	8,822	4,723
	Rural		30,340	16,528	13,812	13,018	8,462	4,556
	Urban		803	508	295	527	360	167
Mangan Town	Urban		803	508	295	527	360	167
EAST DISTRICT	Total	954	177,149	95,184	81,965	97,032	58,631	38,401
	Rural		145,328	77,070	68,258	74,630	44,983	29,647
	Urban		31,821	18,114	13,707	22,402	13,648	8,754
Gangtok Town	Urban		24,971	14,172	10,799	18,381	11,084	7,297
Singtam Town	Urban		3,880	2,269	1,611	2,553	1,634	919
Rangpo Town	Urban		2,970	1,673	1,297	1,468	930	538
SOUTH DISTRICT	Total	750	99,500	52,677	46,823	43,298	26,906	16,392
	Rural		96,900	51,135	45,765	41,403	25,729	15,674
	Urban		2,600	1,542	1,058	1,895	1,177	718
Namchi Town	Urban		638	394	244	478	311	167
Jorethang Town	Urban		1,962	1,148	814	1,417	866	551
WEST DISTRICT	Total	1,166	97,713	51,003	46,710	36,731	23,412	13,319
	Rural		95,953	50,004	45,949	35,609	22,696	12,913
	Urban		1,760	999	761	1,122	716	406
Gyalshing Town	Urban		717	441	276	530	349	181
Nayabazar Town	Urban		1,043	558	485	592	367	225

who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. In the last few Censuses of India, children below five years of age were treated as illiterates. Since the ability to read and write with understanding is ordinarily not achieved until one had some schooling or had at least some time to develop some skills, it was felt by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Planning Commission that the population aged seven years and above only is to be classified as literate. In view of this, in the 1991 Census, the question on literacy was canvassed only for population aged seven years and above. A brief analysis of literacy data is attempted below.

Though India is relatively backward in respect of literacy in comparison to advance countries but our achievement after independence has been quite noteworthy. The literacy rate of India as published in Paper 1 of 1991 Census is 52.11 percent which has shown a considerable improvement over the decade 1981-1991.

As in the previous census, the highest literacy rate of 90.59% has been recorded in the state of Kerala in 1991, followed by Mizoram(81.23%). Sikkim occupies nineteenth position in respect of literacy(56.53%) among the states and union territories of India. However, Sikkim has recorded the literacy rate higher than the all India average literacy rate of 52.11 percent in 1991 Census.

In terms of absolute number, the literacy position can be studied from Supplement Table 1. The literate population of the State as a whole is 190,606 out of the total population of 405,505. Among males, 117,771 persons have been recorded as literate out of the total male population of 215,900. Similarly, 72,835 females are literates out of total female population of 215,900.

URBAN POPULATION

The percentage of urban population to total population, decennial growth rate, and sex ratio by residence may

be seen at Supplement Table 2.

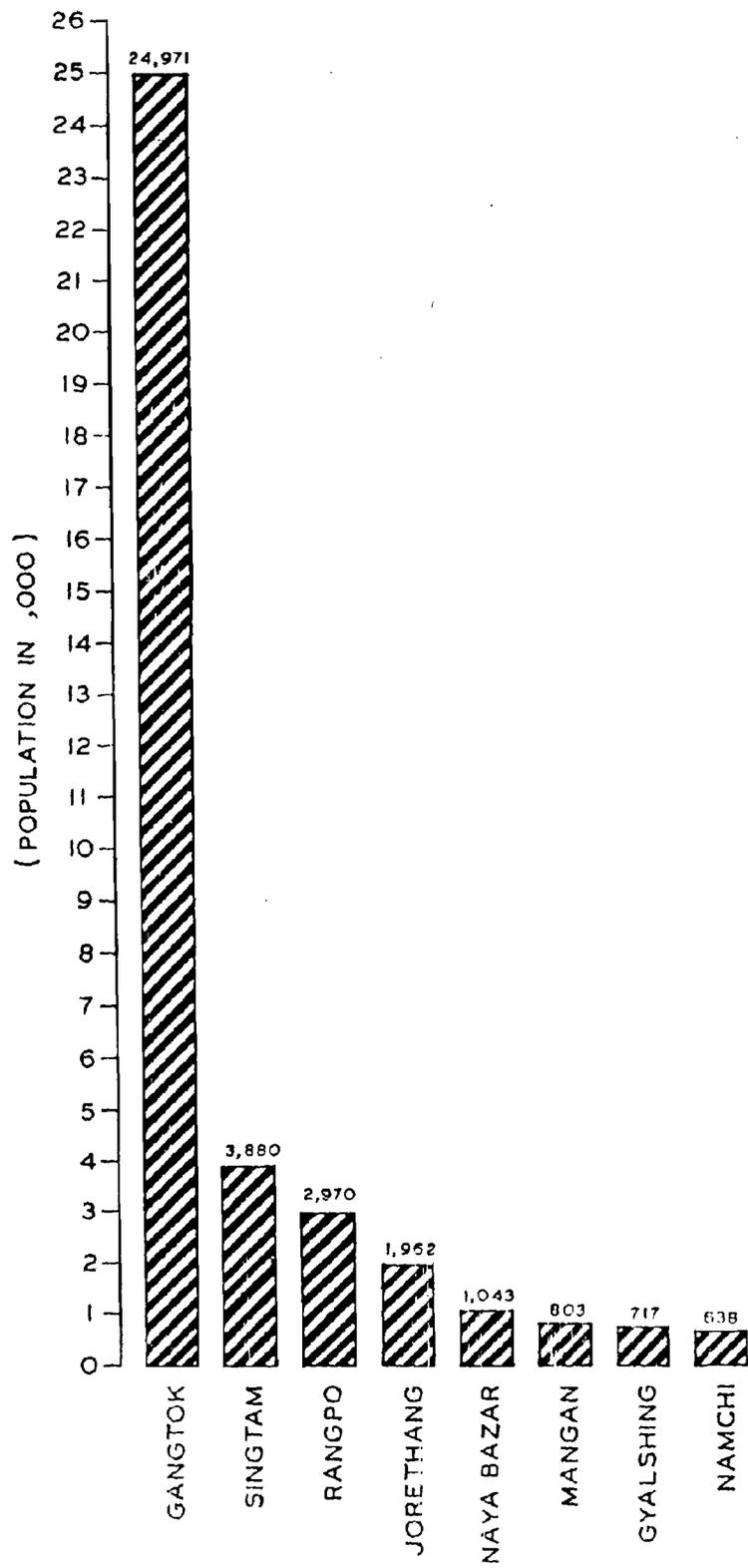
The proportion of urban population in Sikkim State has decreased from 16.15 percent in 1981 to 9.12 percent in 1991. The decrease in urban population from 1981 to 1991 is mainly due to the abolition of Gangtok Municipal Corporation in the East district. The civic status of Gangtok town was Municipal Corporation in 1981 Census which was changed into Notified Town Area in the year 1985 vide State Government Gazette Notification No.24(202)/5/LSGHD/85'B' dated 7th November, 1985. Many localities of the erstwhile Gangtok Municipal Corporation of 1981 Census were merged with the adjacent revenue blocks(villages) which resulted into a sizeable decrease in the urban population of Gangtok town.

In terms of size of urban population, East district occupies the first rank in the state with a population of 31,821. The South, West and North districts occupy successive lower ranks with 2,600, 1,760 and 803 persons respectively.

The proportion of urban population in all the four districts including the state has decreased in comparison to 1981 Census. The population of the adjacent localities which were contiguous to the respective towns were covered under each town during 1981 Census due to non-availability of proper boundary particulars of these towns at that time. But in 1991 Census, the exact boundary particulars supported with maps of these towns were collected and only the population of demarcated town areas by the Government of Sikkim were covered under urban areas. The population of adjoining localities of these towns which does not form part of the town has been covered under the respective revenue blocks(villages) adjoining these towns.

With the dissolution of Gangtok Municipal Corporation in the year 1985, some portions from the geographical area of Gangtok Town of 1981 Census have been deleted creating therefrom six new revenue blocks(villages).

SIKKIM
POPULATION OF TOWNS 1991



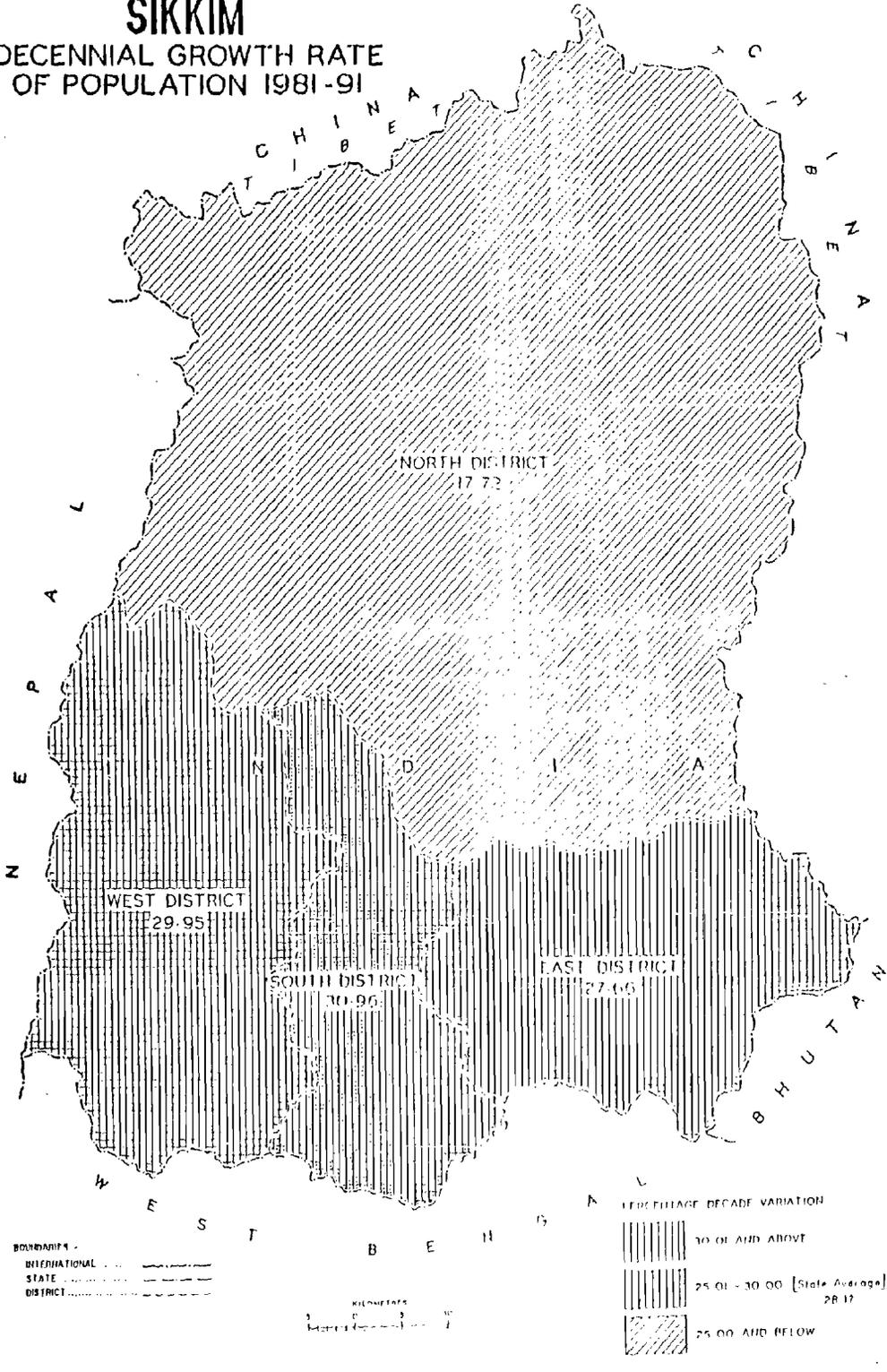
SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 2

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION AND DECENNIAL
GROWTH RATE AND SEX RATIO BY RESIDENCE

STATE/ DISTRICT	Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population		Decennial growth rate 1981-1991			Sex Ratio,1991(Females per 1,000 Males)		
	1981	1991	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SIKKIM	16.15	9.12	28.17	38.91	-27.60	878	892	748
North	2.95	2.58	17.72	18.17	2.95	828	836	581
East	31.16	17.96	27.66	52.14	-26.41	861	886	757
South	7.06	2.61	30.96	37.23	-51.54	889	895	686
West	2.26	1.80	29.95	30.56	3.71	916	919	762

SIKKIM

DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION 1981-91

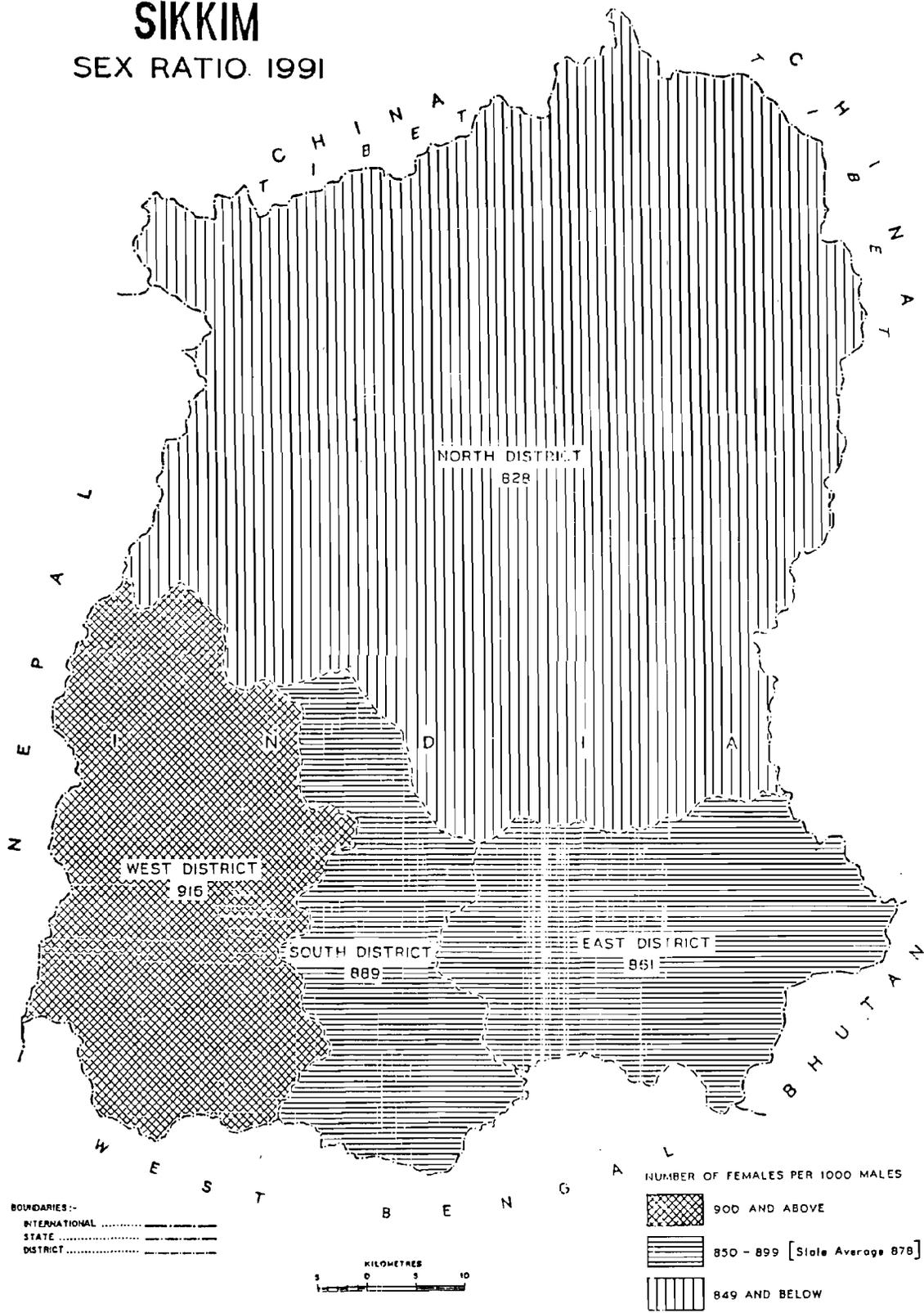


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SIKKIM

SEX RATIO 1991



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The negative growth rate in urban population during the decade 1981-1991 is also recorded in the case of Singtam, Jorethang, Gyalshing and Nayabazar towns. Due to non-availability of detailed boundary particulars of these towns at the time of 1981 Census, the local people had been contacted to establish the boundaries and the 1981 Census was conducted in these towns as per their knowledge and belief. But during the recent Census, we were able to collect the detailed maps of these towns showing the authentic boundary particulars from the Urban Development and Housing Department, Government of Sikkim. The 1991 Census was, therefore, conducted as per the boundary details shown in these maps, where some portions from the geographical areas of these four towns of 1981 have been deleted resulting thereby negative growth rate in urban population. The left out areas have been covered under the respective revenue blocks(villages) surrounding these towns, and the 1991 Census was conducted accordingly.

The comparative town maps showing the areas of both 1981 and 1991 Censuses, a list of towns showing name of revenue blocks in which the portions of these towns included and the approximate population of the areas which was merged with the adjacent revenue blocks are appended as Annexures-1 to VI.

It may be seen from Supplement Table 2 that the growth of urban population during the decade 1981-1991 is negative, i.e., (-) 27.60 percent as against the growth rate of 38.91 percent recorded for the rural areas. The reason for decrease in the urban population is attributed to the facts mentioned above. However, the decennial growth rate during 1981-1991 for urban areas of North district and West district is 2.95 percent and 3.71 percent respectively. The decennial growth during the same period in respect of South district for urban areas was (-) 51.54 percent. This is because some of the popula-

ted localities of Jorethang town have been merged with the adjoining Salghari revenue block(village) as per the boundary demarcation of town area by the State Government. For similar reasons, the urban population of East district declined to (-) 26.41 percent during the period.

In regard to rural areas, the decennial growth rate during 1981-1991 is evident in all the four districts of the State. The highest growth rate is recorded in the East district with 52.14 percent, followed by South district with 37.23 percent. The rural areas of West district rank third with 30.56 percent, and the lowest position is occupied by North district with 18.17 percent. The last three districts have recorded a growth rate lower than the State average growth rate of 38.91 percent in respect of rural areas.

POPULATION OF TOWNS

As already stated, there are 8 towns in the State of Sikkim. It is observed that no town in the state has been upgraded and degraded during the decade 1981-1991. They maintain the same class in 1991 as that of 1981 Census. It is further observed that no town in Class-I, II, IV and V exists in this State. According to size class of population, Gangtok town belongs to Class III with a population ranging between 20,000-49,999. The other 7 towns located in various districts of the state belong to Class VI.

The Supplement Table 3 reveals that there has been an over all decrease of 14,100 persons in the urban population during the decade 1981-1991. This decrease amounts to (-) 27.60 percent. The highest decrease in the urban population during the decade 1981-1991 is observed in Namchi Town of South district with (-) 55.82 percent, followed by Jorethang town of the same district with (-) 49.96 percent. The negative growth rate of 32.05 percent is observed in the Gangtok town of East district. Singtam town in the East district and Gyalshing town in the West district have also shown negative growth rate during

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 3
POPULATION OF TOWNS

Size Class of Town/City/UA/ Town	District	POPULATION 1991			Growth Rate		Sex Ratio 1991 (Females per 1,000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971-1981	1981-1991	
					6	7	
I	2.	3.	4	5	6	7	8
All Classes		36,984	21,163	15,821	159.73	-27.60	748
A. Class I (100,000+)		-	-	-	-	-	-
B. Class II (50,000-99,999)		-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Class III (20,000-49,999)		24,971	14,172	10,799	-	-32.05	762
Gangtok Town	East	24,971	14,172	10,799	176.13	-32.05	762
D. Class IV (10,000-19,999)		-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Class V (5,000-9,999)		-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Class VI (Less than 5,000)		12,013	6,991	5,022	125.42	-16.21	718
Singtam Town	East	3,880	2,269	1,611	109.92	- 4.03	710
Rangpo Town	East	2,970	1,673	1,297	37.37	21.13	775
Jorethang Town	South	1,962	1,148	814	414.57	-49.96	709
Nayabazar Town	West	1,043	558	485	46.24	9.56	869
Mangan Town	North	803	508	295	135.65	2.95	581
Gyalshing Town	West	717	441	276	67.42	- 3.76	626
Namchi Town	South	638	394	244	213.91	-55.82	619

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 3
POPULATION OF TOWNS

A P P E N D I X

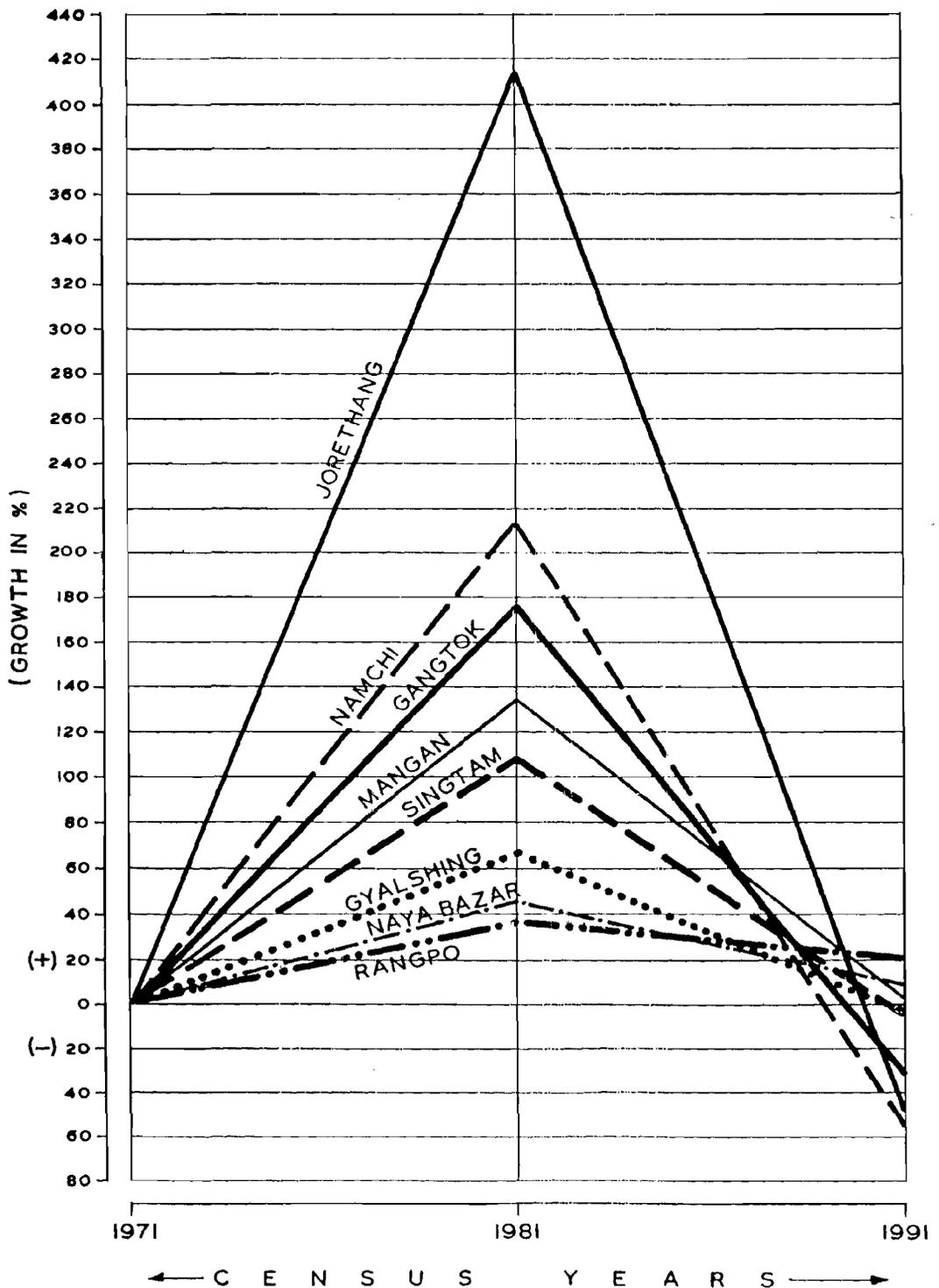
LIST OF CENSUS TOWNS OF 1981 DECLASSIFIED IN
1991 AND CENSUS TOWNS OF 1981 MERGED WITH OTHER TOWNS IN 1991

Name of Town	District	Population in 1981	MARGINAL TOWNS			
			Name of Town	Population in 1981	Name of the town with which merged	District
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

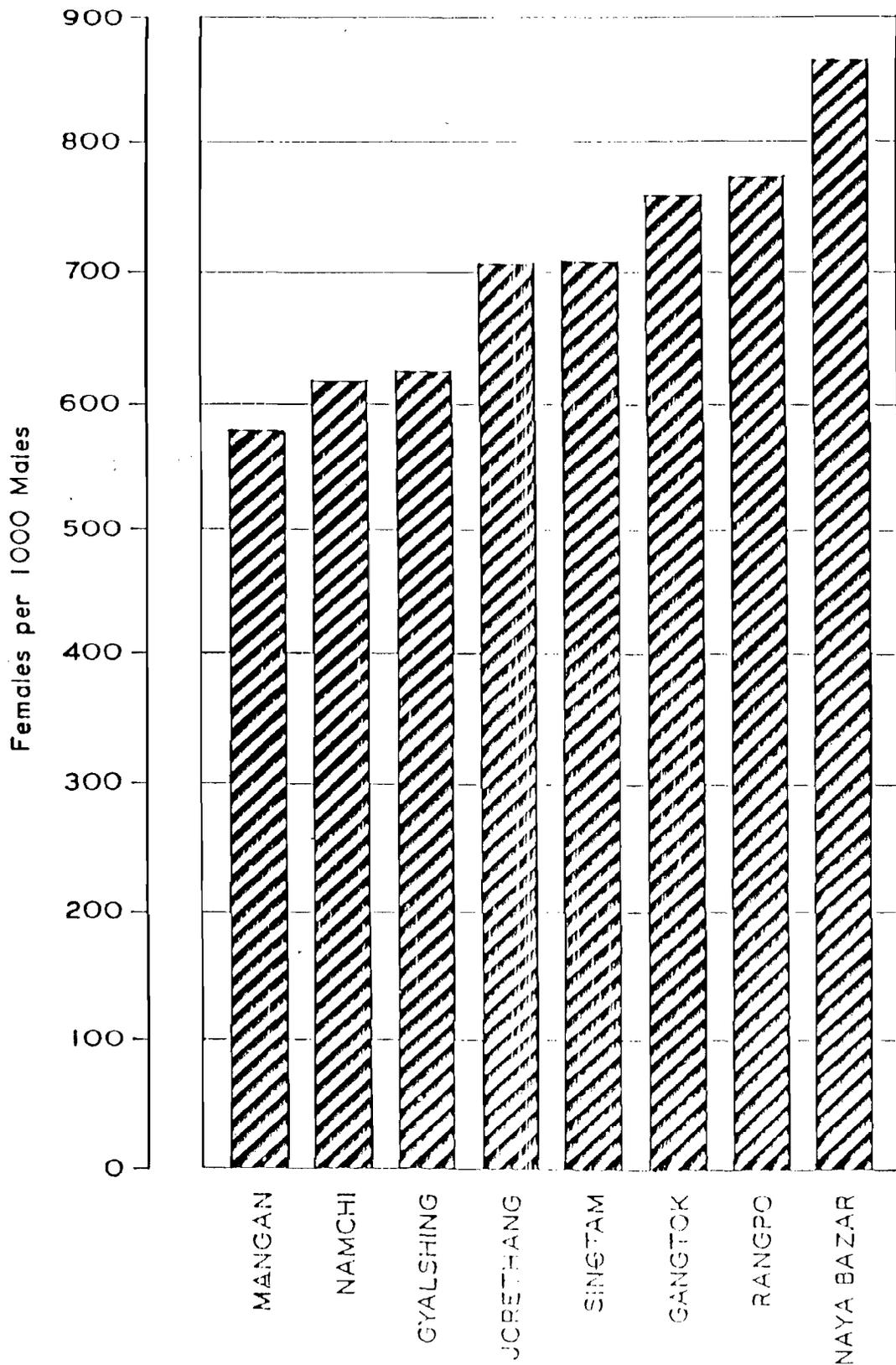
NOT APPLICABLE

SIKKIM

GROWTH RATE OF TOWNS 1971 - 91



SIKKIM
TOWN - WISE SEX RATIO
1991



the decade 1981-1991. Only three towns, viz., Mangan in the North district, Rangpo in the East and Nayabazar in the West district recorded positive growth rate of 2.95 percent, 21.13 percent and 9.56 percent respectively during the decade 1981-1991.

The reasons attributing the decrease in urban population have already been given earlier.

A brief description on sex ratio has been given in Paper 1 of 1991. In this paper we are concerned with sex ratio in the urban areas of the State. The sex ratio in the urban areas is generally lower than that in the rural areas.

It may be seen that Class III town i.e. Gangtok exhibits sex ratio higher than the state urban average of 748 and only two towns out of the remaining seven in Class VI recorded sex ratio higher than the state urban average. The lowest sex ratio amongst the towns of the state is recorded by Mangan town with 581 females per 1,000 males. Singtam and Jorethang towns have recorded sex ratio of 710 and 709 females per 1,000 males respectively which is close to the state urban average. Namchi and Gyalshing towns also exhibit low sex ratio of 619 and 626 females per 1,000 males respectively.

GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

The increase in the number of towns by one in 1981 from that of 1971 Census was due to the result of bifurcation of 1971 Census town of Jorethang-Nayabazar into Jorethang and Nayabazar towns. The inter censal growth rate of population during 1981-1991 has decreased drastically for the reasons mentioned earlier. The growth rate of 159.73 percent was recorded during the decade 1971-81. The reason for such a high growth rate in urban population can be attributed to the fact that the tempo of developmental works was increased rapidly during the decade 1971-81 after the merger of Sikkim with the Indian union in the year 1975.

SUPPLEMENT TABLE - 4
GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION

Size Class	No. of UAs/Town			P o p u l a t i o n			Proportion of Population in each size class to total urban population			Inter Censal growth rates					
	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971	1981	1991	1971-81	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	(a)	(b)	11	12	13	14
All Classes	7	8	8	19,668	51,084	36,984	100.00	100.00	100.00	159.73	159.73	159.73	- 27.60	- 27.60	- 27.60
Class I (100,000+)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class II (50,000-99,999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class III (20,000-49,999)	-	1	1	-	36,747	24,971	-	71.93	67.52	-	-	-	- 32.05	- 32.05	- 32.05
Class IV (10,000-19,999)	1	-	-	13,308	-	-	67.66	-	-	-	-	-	176.13	-	-
Class V (5,000-9,999)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class VI (Below 5,000)	6	7	7	6,360	14,337	12,013	32.34	28.07	32.48	125.42	125.42	125.42	- 16.21	- 16.21	- 16.21

(a). Refers to the growth of urban population according to the size class given in each Census.

(b). Refers to the growth of population according to the size class of the town in the 1971 Census in respect of the decade 1971-81 and in the 1981 Census in respect of the decade 1981-91.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

Work may be defined as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It also includes unpaid work on farm or in family enterprise.

The reference period is the one year preceeding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work, such as, agriculture, household industry, etc. are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or parts of the year, depending on the local circumstances. In such cases what we are concerned with is the broad time span of the agricultural seasons preceeding the enumeration.

Those who had worked for major part of the year are termed as "main workers" and those who have not worked for major part of the year, i.e. those who had worked for less than six months or 183 days in the year are termed as "marginal workers".

The total population in Census has been generally classified into three categories, namely, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The Supplement Table 5 shows the total workers, main workers, marginal workers and their percentage to total population.

It is observed from Supplement Table 5 that in Sikkim out of total provisional population of 405,505, 165,800 persons are main workers and 49,938 are marginal workers. Thus, 40.89 percent of the total population of our state consists of main workers, 12.31 percent of marginal workers and the remaining non-workers. Although the work participation rate in marginal work has increased during the decade 1981-1991, it exhibits wide contrast among males and females so much so that the participation rate for females is 22.64 as against 3.24 percent for males. But in regard to total workers, the work

SUPPLEMENT TABLE 5
TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION

State/ District/ U.A./City	2	3		4	5	6	7	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION									
		Total Rural Urban	Persons Males Females					Total Population	Total Workers	Main Workers	Ma-rginal Workers	Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
												1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
									8	9	10	11	12	13			
Sikkim	Total	405505	Persons	215738	165800	49938	48.30	53.20	46.60	40.89	1.70	12.31					
	Males	215900	Males	115733	108728	7005	57.22	53.60	56.55	50.36	0.67	3.24					
	Females	189605	Females	100005	57072	42933	37.61	52.74	34.68	30.10	2.93	22.64					
Rural	Total	368521	Persons	201126	152054	49072	49.55	54.58	47.61	41.26	1.94	13.32					
	Males	194737	Males	104141	97770	6371	56.61	53.48	55.90	50.21	0.71	3.27					
	Females	173784	Females	96985	54284	42701	41.37	55.81	38.01	31.24	3.36	24.57					
Urban	Total	36984	Persons	14612	13746	866	41.81	39.51	41.36	37.17	0.45	2.34					
	Males	21163	Males	11592	10958	634	60.09	54.77	59.59	51.78	0.50	2.99					
	Females	15821	Females	3020	2788	232	15.58	19.09	15.21	17.62	0.37	1.47					
North	Total	31143	Persons	14452	13024	1428	53.25	46.41	46.34	41.82	6.91	4.59					
	Males	17036	Males	9306	9012	294	62.16	54.63	58.92	52.90	3.24	1.73					
	Females	14107	Females	5146	4012	1134	41.97	36.48	30.41	28.44	11.56	8.04					
Rural	Total	30340	Persons	14107	12679	1428	53.43	46.50	46.32	41.79	7.11	4.71					
	Males	16528	Males	9029	8735	294	62.20	54.63	58.86	52.85	3.34	1.78					
	Females	13812	Females	5078	3944	1134	42.45	36.77	30.63	28.56	11.82	8.21					
Urban	Total	803	Persons	345	345	-	47.31	42.96	47.05	42.96	0.26	-					
	Males	508	Males	277	277	-	60.94	54.53	60.74	54.53	0.20	-					
	Females	295	Females	68	68	-	21.27	23.05	20.90	23.05	0.37	-					
East	Total	177149	Persons	115881	68873	47008	44.30	65.41	43.39	38.88	0.91	26.53					
	Males	95184	Males	53576	47163	6413	56.60	56.29	56.15	49.55	0.45	6.74					
	Females	81965	Females	62305	21710	40595	28.86	76.01	27.37	26.48	1.49	49.53					
Rural	Total	145328	Persons	103082	56940	46142	45.37	70.93	44.25	39.18	1.12	31.75					
	Males	77070	Males	43598	37819	5779	54.99	56.57	54.57	49.07	0.42	7.50					
	Females	68258	Females	59484	19121	40363	33.95	87.15	32.01	28.01	1.94	59.14					
Urban	Total	31821	Persons	12799	11933	866	41.93	40.22	41.48	37.50	0.45	2.72					
	Males	18114	Males	9978	9344	634	59.89	55.08	59.40	51.58	0.49	3.50					
	Females	13707	Females	2821	2589	232	16.39	20.58	16.01	18.89	0.38	1.69					
South	Total	99500	Persons	41894	40438	1456	50.33	42.10	47.79	40.64	2.54	1.46					
	Males	52677	Males	26585	26287	298	58.03	50.47	57.45	49.90	0.58	0.57					
	Females	46823	Females	15309	14151	1158	41.31	32.70	36.48	30.22	4.83	2.48					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rural	Persons	96900	40998	39542	1456	51.00	42.31	48.29	40.81	2.71	1.50
		Males	51135	25763	25465	298	57.66	50.38	57.06	49.80	0.60	0.58
		Females	45765	15235	14077	1158	43.33	33.29	38.19	30.76	5.14	2.53
	Urban	Persons	2600	896	896	-	41.55	34.46	41.31	34.46	0.24	-
		Males	1542	822	822	-	62.45	53.31	62.11	53.31	0.34	-
		Females	1058	74	74	-	10.82	6.99	10.73	6.99	0.09	-
	Total	Persons	97713	43511	43465	46	51.89	44.53	51.41	44.48	0.48	0.05
		Males	51003	26266	26266	-	55.73	51.50	55.48	51.50	0.25	-
		Females	46710	17245	17199	46	47.64	36.92	46.92	36.82	0.72	0.10
West	Rural	Persons	95953	42939	42893	46	52.23	44.75	51.77	44.70	0.46	0.05
		Males	50004	25751	25751	-	55.70	51.50	55.47	51.50	0.23	-
		Females	45949	17188	17142	46	48.44	37.41	47.72	37.31	0.72	0.10
	Urban	Persons	1760	572	572	-	36.89	32.50	35.83	32.50	1.06	-
		Males	999	515	515	-	57.20	51.55	56.01	51.55	1.19	-
		Females	761	57	57	-	7.25	7.49	6.38	7.49	0.87	-

participation rate of male workers is slightly higher than the female workers. This indicates that the disparity in the work participation rate between the two sexes is decreasing. Although the womenfolk are busy in household chores, they take up the marginal works during their spare time. But when comparison is made with 1981 Census, it is found that whereas the total work participation rate has increased from 48.30 per cent in 1981 to 53.20 per cent in 1991, but for the main workers it has decreased from 46.60 per cent to 40.89 per cent during the decade 1981-1991.

In respect of the total population there are three districts where the work participation rate has decreased as compared to that of 1981. In one district (i.e. East), the participation rate has increased. Further, it is worthwhile to note that the decrease in work participation in the case of main workers can be seen in all the four districts as compared to that of 1981 but in the case of marginal workers East district has recorded high participation with 26.53 per cent in 1991 as against 0.91 per cent in 1981. For the remaining three districts, it is on the decreasing side as compared to that of 1981 Census.

Workers by categories

Workers have been classified into four categories, i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural labourers, workers in Household Industry and those engaged in other works. The definition of these categories is given below:-

Cultivator

For purpose of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation as well.

A person who has given out his/her land to another person for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or directs cultivation of land, has not been treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) was not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as Sugarcane, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindered fibre crop, cotton, etc., and does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation, but he/she merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she works.

Worker in Household Industry

Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the ¹⁹⁴⁷ Indian Factories Act.

Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a Pleader, Doctor, Barber, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Dhobi, Astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other workers.

All workers, i.e., those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, who are not cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in Household Industry, are other workers.

Since the economy of Sikkim state mainly rests on agriculture, it can be seen from Supplement Table 6 that 51.94 per cent males and 70.18 per cent females out of the total main workers of the two sexes separately are cultivators. Further, looking into the proportions for the sexes, one may notice that generally males predominate in all categories of workers excepting cultivators. In the category of cultivators, women workers are considerably high constituting 70.18 per cent to the total female workers as against 51.94 per cent male cultivators. In agricultural labour both the sexes participate and their proportions do not however, show appreciable variation. The percentage of main workers in household industry in regard to two sexes also does not show much variation. The last category, i.e., other workers, occupies the second position in terms of percentage with 32.02 per cent of the total main workers.

It will be worthwhile to discuss the proportion of different categories of workers in the rural and urban areas separately. As expected, in the rural areas, the largest proportion of workers is made up of cultivators. The agricultural labourers also have much higher proportion in rural than in urban areas. Workers in

household industry account for 4.26 per cent of the urban workers as against 1.52 per cent in rural areas. Obviously, in the urban areas, other workers claim appreciable proportion with 94.73 per cent of the total main workers as against 26.36 per cent in the case of rural areas.

While comparing the figures of workers between 1981 and 1991 Census, it is observed that the number of cultivators has declined from 60.10 per cent in 1981 to 58.22 per cent in 1991. The declining trend during the decade 1981-1991 is noticed in rural as well as in urban areas. However, the workers in the categories of agricultural labourers and household industry, the proportion has gone up from that of 1981 in the case of both rural and urban areas. But the variations are not such as to draw the conclusion showing any appreciable shift in employment pattern. The other workers account for 32.02 per cent of the main workers in 1991 as against 35.51 per cent in 1981. The women workers engaged in other works show appreciable increase from that of 1981 in both rural and urban areas. The women workers of Sikkim are participating in the other works leaving the traditional cultivation sector which shows their readiness to accept new challenges in the coming years. It appears as if there is a shift from agricultural sector to non-agricultural sector in the case of female main workers because the decrease in agricultural participation from that of 1981 and increase in the other workers both in rural and urban during 1991 is appreciable.

Analysing the participation rate amongst the districts, it can be observed that in all the four districts of the state, the percentage of workers engaged in other works has decreased in comparison to 1981. A slight decrease in the percentage of cultivators to the main workers is also observed in all the districts

except North. The proportion of cultivators is significantly low in the districts of North and East. The obvious reason for this low proportion may be attributed to the fact that large number of workers are engaged in various Government departments and private organisations at Gangtok, the state capital of Sikkim and at Rangpo/Majitar which come under the East district. As regards North District, the workers engaged in cardamom plantations are not considered as cultivators as per the census concept and they have been classified as other workers. West district has recorded the highest proportion of cultivators with 78.12 per cent, followed by South district with 70.78 per cent to the total main workers of the district.

As expected, the proportion of cultivators is relatively low in all the towns of Sikkim. Namchi and Jorethang towns in the South district and Nayabazar in the West district have registered nil information in the primary sector comprising cultivators and agricultural labourers.

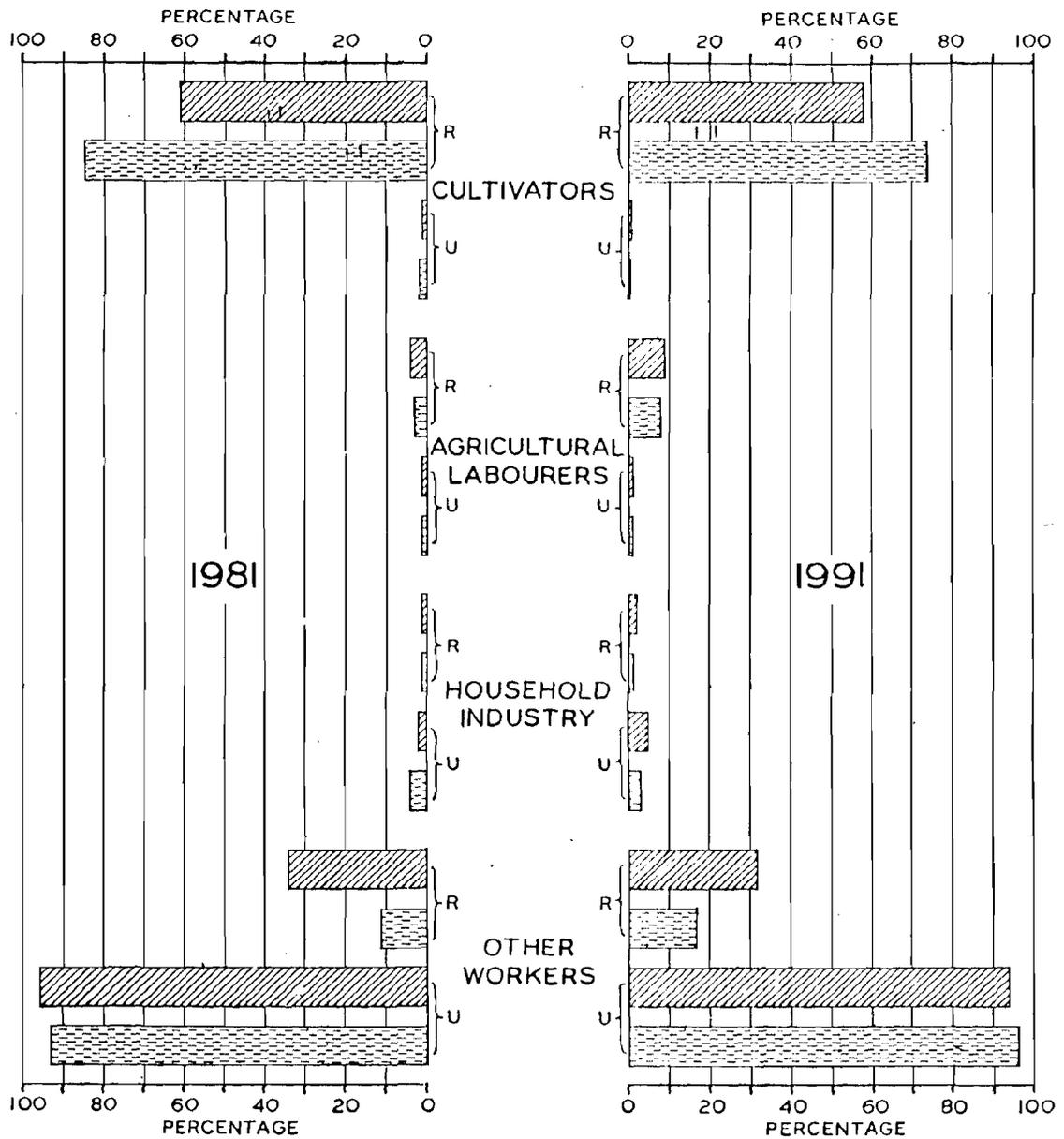
SUPPLEMENT TABLE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS AS CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, WORKERS
IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND OTHER WORKERS

State/ Distri- ct/U.A. City	Total Rural Urban	Persons		Total Main Workers	Cultiva- tors	Agricu- tural Labour- ers	House- hold Indus- try	Other Workers	Percentage of Main workers in Cultivation, Agricult- ural Labour, Household Industry & Other workers to total Main workers															
		Males	Females						Cultivators				Agricultu- ral Labour- ers				Workers in Household Industry				Other workers			
		3	3						4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
SIKKIM	Total	Persons	165800	96528	13280	2895	53097	60.10	58.22	3.31	8.01	1.08	1.75	35.51	32.02									
		Males	108728	56474	8842	2111	41301	50.16	51.94	3.44	8.13	1.25	1.94	45.15	37.99									
	Rural	Persons	152054	96479	13190	2309	40076	69.96	63.45	3.77	8.67	0.81	1.52	25.46	26.36									
		Males	97770	56437	8777	1598	30958	61.22	57.72	4.11	8.98	0.98	1.64	33.69	31.66									
	Urban	Persons	13746	49	90	586	13021	1.16	0.36	0.57	0.65	2.68	4.26	95.59	94.73									
		Males	10958	37	65	513	10343	1.07	0.34	0.52	0.59	2.42	4.68	95.99	94.39									
Females	Persons	2788	12	25	73	2678	1.69	0.43	0.85	0.90	4.14	2.62	93.32	96.05										
	Females																							
NORTH	Total	Persons	13024	6063	1925	149	4887	41.56	46.55	12.83	14.78	1.27	1.15	44.34	37.52									
		Males	9012	3687	1400	128	3797	34.91	40.91	13.44	15.54	1.33	1.42	50.32	42.13									
	Rural	Persons	12679	6059	1919	147	4554	42.74	47.79	13.23	15.13	1.12	1.16	42.91	35.92									
		Males	8735	3683	1395	126	3531	36.08	42.16	13.94	15.97	1.12	1.44	48.86	40.43									
	Urban	Persons	3944	2376	524	21	1023	58.74	60.24	11.51	13.29	1.12	0.53	28.63	25.94									
		Males	345	4	6	2	333	3.27	1.16	-	1.74	6.27	0.58	90.46	96.52									
Females	Persons	277	4	5	2	266	3.22	1.44	-	1.81	7.07	0.72	89.71	96.03										
	Females	68	-	1	-	67	3.57	-	-	1.47	1.79	-	94.64	98.53										
Mangan Town	Persons	345	4	6	2	333	3.27	1.16	-	1.74	6.27	0.58	90.46	96.52										
	Males	277	4	5	2	266	3.22	1.44	-	1.81	7.07	0.72	89.71	96.03										
Females	Persons	68	-	1	-	67	3.57	-	-	1.47	1.79	-	94.64	98.53										
	Females																							
EAST	Total	Persons	68873	27888	5830	1750	33405	42.63	40.49	2.50	8.47	1.52	2.54	53.35	48.50									
		Males	47163	16553	3925	1148	25537	33.45	35.10	2.43	8.32	1.53	2.43	62.59	54.15									
	Rural	Persons	56940	27847	5746	1325	22022	60.31	48.91	3.40	10.09	1.33	2.35	34.96	38.67									
		Males	37819	16523	3865	791	16640	50.79	43.69	3.56	10.22	1.52	2.09	44.13	44.00									
	Urban	Persons	11933	41	84	425	11383	0.97	0.34	0.38	0.71	1.95	3.56	96.70	95.39									
		Males	9344	30	60	357	8897	0.92	0.32	0.31	0.64	1.55	3.82	97.22	95.22									
Females	Persons	2589	11	24	68	2486	1.26	0.42	0.73	0.93	4.06	2.63	93.95	96.02										
	Females																							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Gangtok Town	Urban	Persons	9621	30	19	233	9339	1.00	0.31	0.44	0.20	2.07	2.42	96.49	97.07
		Males	7359	23	15	195	7126	0.93	0.31	0.36	0.20	1.63	2.65	97.08	96.84
		Females	2262	7	4	38	2213	1.33	0.31	0.80	0.18	4.19	1.68	93.68	97.83
Singtam Town	Urban	Persons	1363	8	2	115	1238	1.18	0.59	0.06	0.14	1.96	8.44	96.80	90.83
		Males	1182	4	1	99	1078	1.28	0.34	0.07	0.08	1.85	8.38	96.80	91.20
		Females	181	4	1	16	160	-	2.21	-	0.55	3.28	8.84	96.72	88.40
Raungpo Town	Urban	Persons	949	3	63	77	806	0.28	0.32	-	6.64	0.19	8.11	99.53	84.93
		Males	803	3	44	63	693	0.21	0.37	-	5.48	-	7.85	99.79	86.30
		Females	146	-	19	14	113	0.91	-	-	13.01	1.82	9.59	97.27	77.40
SOUTH	Total	Persons	40438	28620	2262	476	9080	72.17	70.78	1.64	5.59	0.81	1.18	25.38	22.45
		Males	26287	17056	1493	397	7341	64.39	64.88	1.74	5.68	1.13	1.51	32.74	27.93
		Females	14151	11564	769	79	1739	86.53	81.72	1.44	5.43	0.23	0.56	11.80	12.29
Rural	Rural	Persons	39542	28620	2262	429	8231	76.70	72.38	1.72	5.72	0.40	1.08	21.18	20.82
		Males	25465	17056	1493	351	6565	70.12	66.98	1.86	5.86	0.55	1.38	27.47	25.78
		Females	14077	11564	769	78	1666	88.02	82.15	1.46	5.46	0.15	0.55	10.37	11.84
Urban	Urban	Persons	896	-	-	47	849	2.57	-	0.41	-	7.13	5.25	89.89	94.75
		Males	822	-	-	46	776	2.07	-	0.40	-	7.46	5.60	90.07	94.40
		Females	74	-	-	1	73	6.87	-	0.43	-	4.29	1.35	88.41	98.65
Namchi Town	Urban	Persons	260	-	-	29	231	2.34	-	0.83	-	7.85	11.15	88.98	88.85
		Males	242	-	-	28	214	1.01	-	1.01	-	9.07	11.57	88.91	88.43
		Females	18	-	-	1	17	8.74	-	-	-	1.94	5.56	89.32	94.44
Jorethang Town	Urban	Persons	636	-	-	18	618	2.66	-	0.25	-	5.86	2.83	90.23	97.17
		Males	580	-	-	18	562	2.42	-	0.20	-	6.93	3.10	90.45	96.90
		Females	56	-	-	-	56	5.38	-	0.77	-	6.16	-	87.69	100.00
WEST	Total	Persons	43465	33957	3263	520	5725	81.84	78.12	3.14	7.51	0.58	1.20	14.44	13.17
		Males	26266	19178	2024	438	4626	74.03	73.01	3.31	7.71	0.78	1.67	21.88	17.61
		Females	17199	14779	1239	82	1099	92.05	85.93	2.91	7.20	0.31	0.48	4.73	6.59
Rural	Rural	Persons	42893	33953	3263	408	5269	83.15	79.16	3.07	7.61	0.49	0.95	13.29	12.28
		Males	25751	19175	2024	330	4222	75.97	74.46	3.22	7.86	0.66	1.28	20.15	16.40
		Females	17142	14778	1239	78	1047	92.29	86.21	2.89	7.23	0.28	0.45	4.54	6.11
Urban	Urban	Persons	572	4	-	112	456	0.49	0.70	7.14	-	5.76	19.58	86.51	79.72
		Males	515	3	-	108	404	0.53	0.58	6.91	-	5.32	20.97	87.24	78.45
		Females	57	1	-	4	52	-	1.75	11.36	-	11.36	7.02	77.28	91.23
Gyalshing Town	Urban	Persons	287	4	-	112	171	0.64	1.39	4.18	-	9.65	39.03	85.53	59.58
		Males	262	3	-	108	151	0.68	1.15	4.44	-	9.56	41.22	85.32	57.63
		Females	25	1	-	4	20	-	4.00	-	-	11.11	16.00	88.89	80.00
Nayabazar Town	Urban	Persons	285	-	-	-	285	0.34	-	10.44	-	1.68	-	87.54	100.00
		Males	253	-	-	-	253	0.37	-	9.59	-	0.74	-	89.30	100.00
		Females	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	19.23	-	11.54	-	69.23	100.00

SIKKIM

PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS IN CULTIVATION, AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY & OTHER WORKERS TO TOTAL MAIN WORKERS

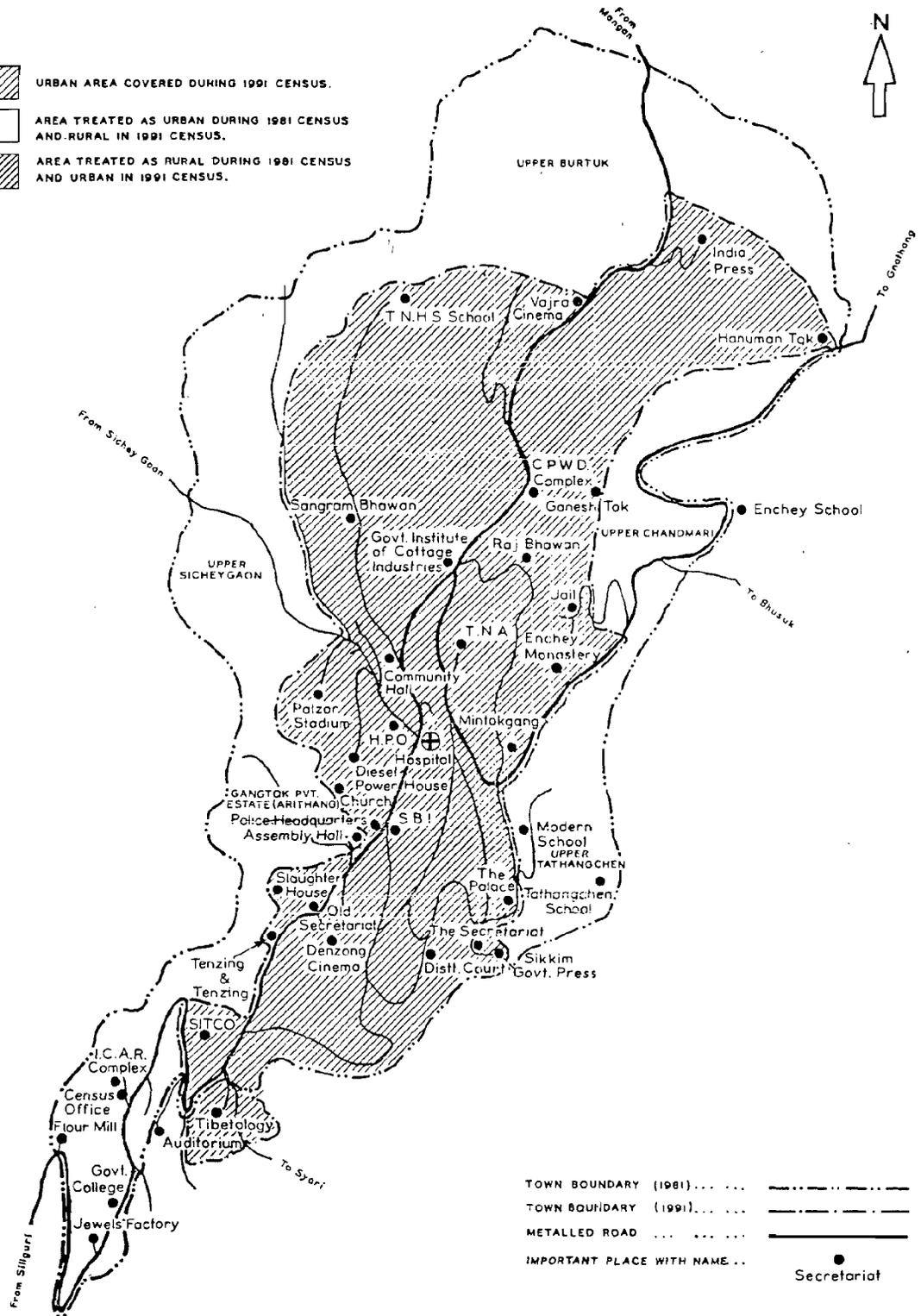


 MALE
 FEMALE

R - RURAL
 U - URBAN

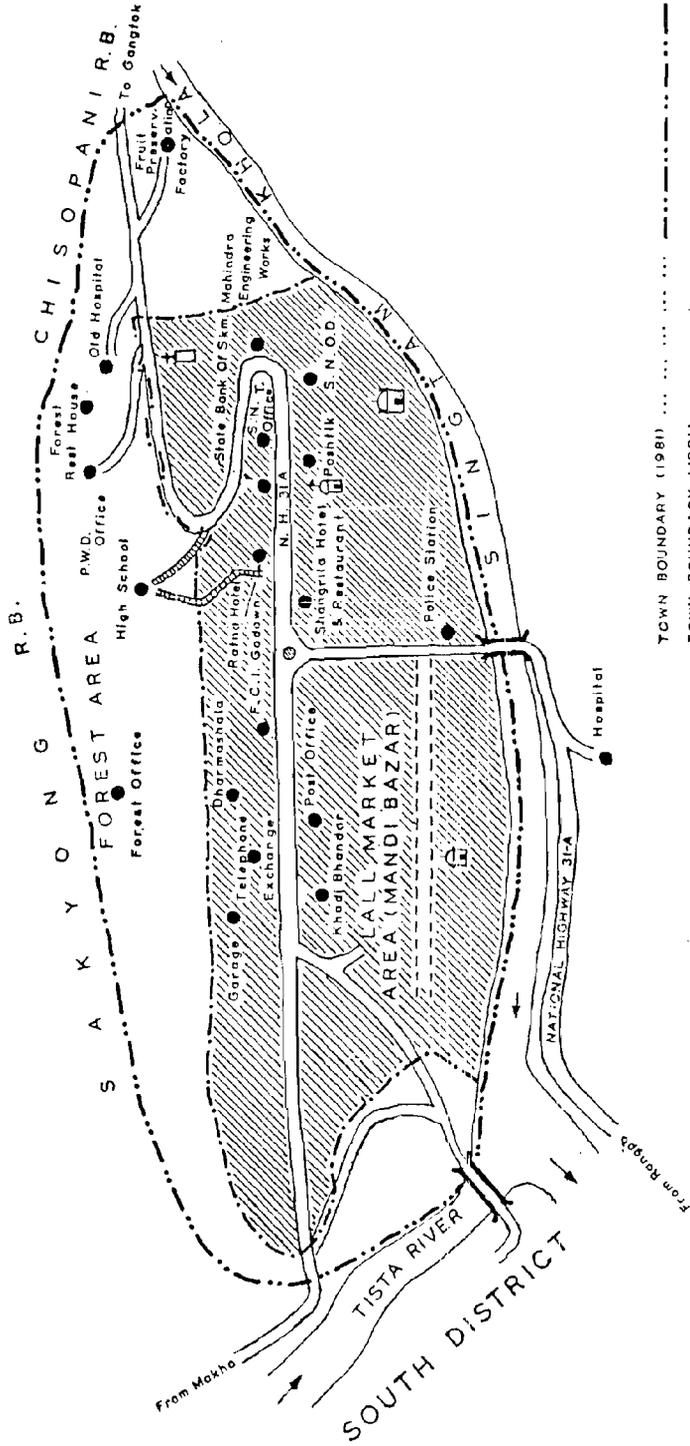
NOTIONAL MAP OF GANGTOK TOWN SHOWING THE TOWN AREA DURING 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES

-  URBAN AREA COVERED DURING 1991 CENSUS.
-  AREA TREATED AS URBAN DURING 1981 CENSUS AND RURAL IN 1991 CENSUS.
-  AREA TREATED AS RURAL DURING 1981 CENSUS AND URBAN IN 1991 CENSUS.



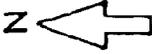
- TOWN BOUNDARY (1981) 
- TOWN BOUNDARY (1991) 
- METALLED ROAD 
- IMPORTANT PLACE WITH NAME  Secretariat

NOTIONAL MAP OF SINGTAM TOWN SHOWING THE TOWN AREA DURING 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES

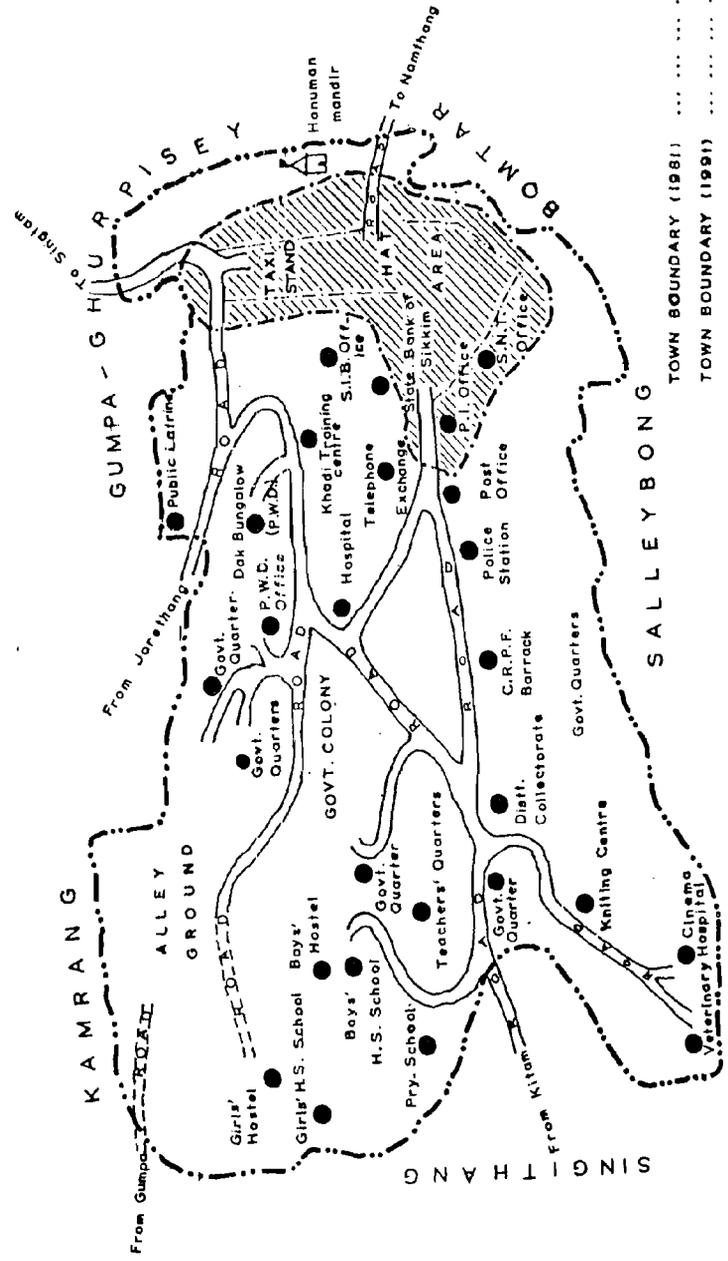


- TOWN BOUNDARY (1981)
- TOWN BOUNDARY (1991)
- METALLED ROAD
- NON-METALLED ROAD
- TEMPLE, MOSQUE, CHURCH
- RIVER/KHOLA
- BRIDGE
- IMPORTANT PLACE WITH NAME

 URBAN AREA COVERED DURING 1991 CENSUS.
 AREA TREATED AS URBAN DURING 1981 CENSUS AND RURAL IN 1991 CENSUS.



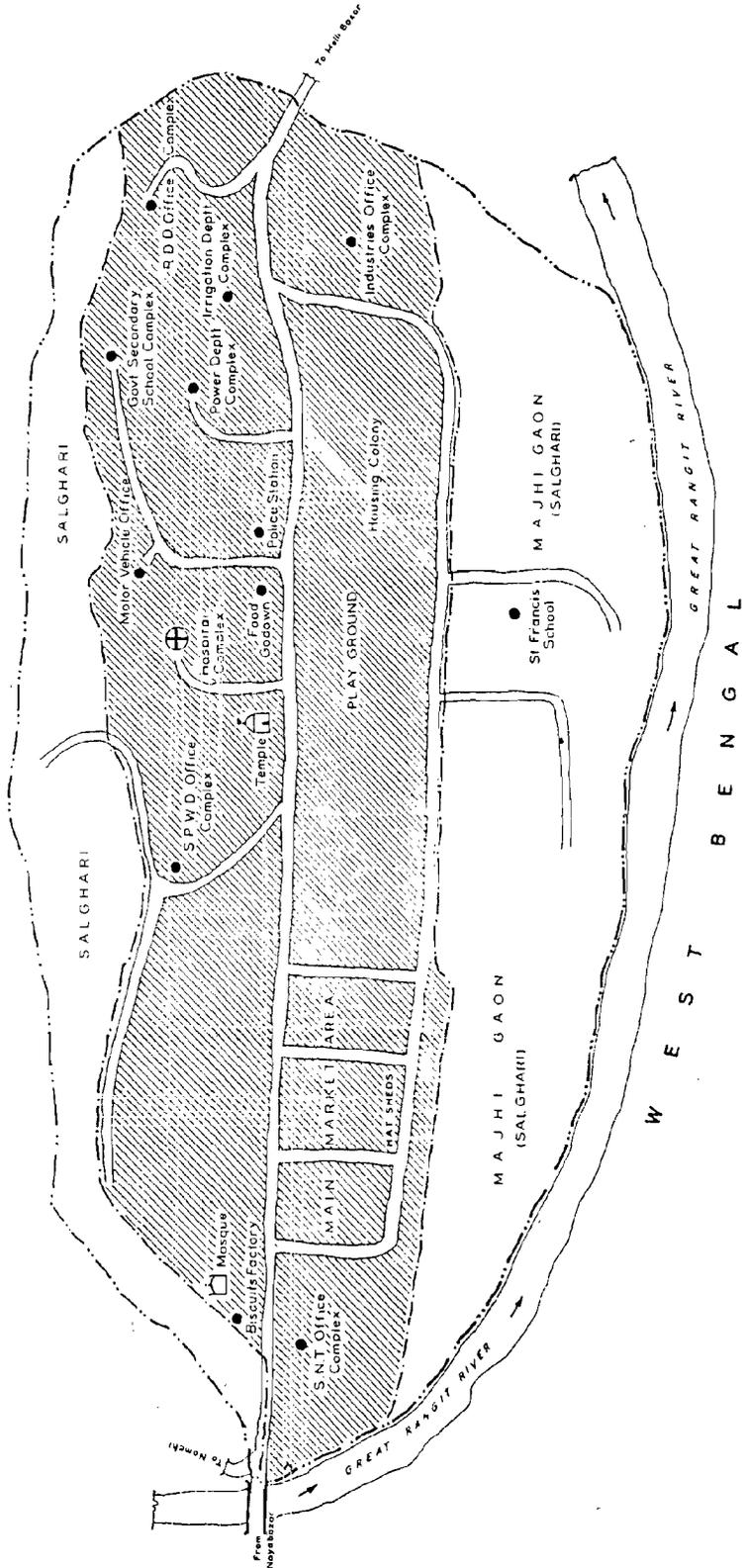
NOTIONAL MAP OF NAMCHI TOWN SHOWING THE TOWN AREA DURING 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES



- URBAN AREA COVERED DURING 1991 CENSUS.
- AREA TREATED AS URBAN DURING 1981 CENSUS AND RURAL IN 1991 CENSUS.

- TOWN BOUNDARY (1981)
- TOWN BOUNDARY (1991)
- METALLED ROAD
- NON-METALLED ROAD
- TEMPLE
- MARKET AREA
- IMPORTANT PLACE WITH NAME

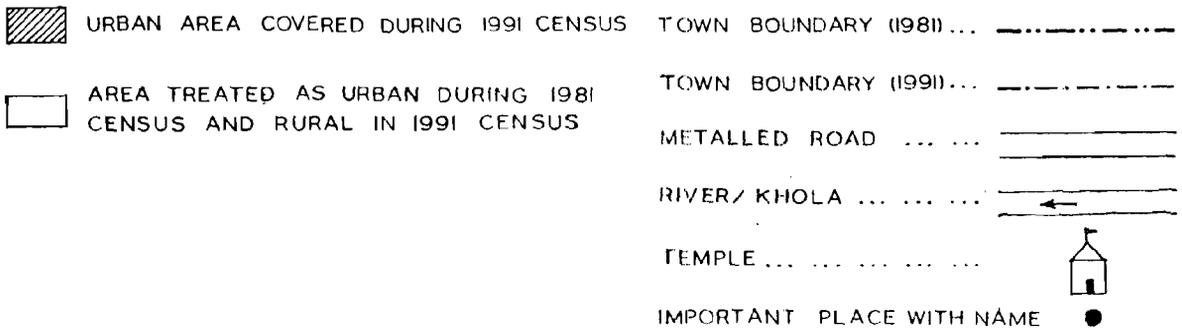
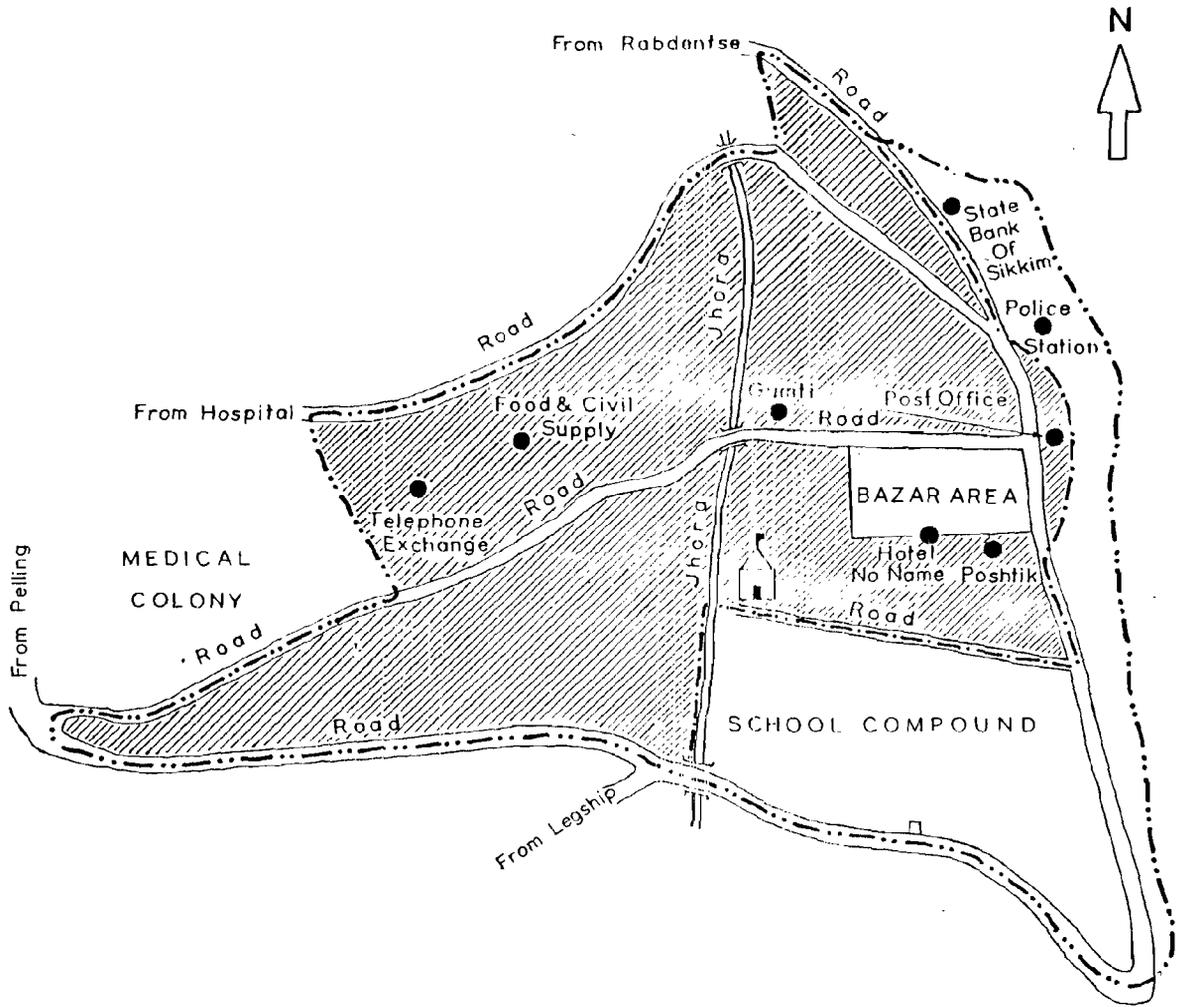
NOTIONAL MAP OF JORETHANG TOWN SHOWING THE TOWN AREA DURING 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES



- TOWN BOUNDARY (1981)
- TOWN BOUNDARY (1991)
- ==== METALLED ROAD
- IMPORTANT PLACE WITH NAME
- S.N.T. Office

- URBAN AREA COVERED DURING 1991 CENSUS.
- AREA TREATED AS URBAN DURING 1981 CENSUS AND RURAL IN 1991 CENSUS.

NOTIONAL MAP OF GYALSHING TOWN SHOWING THE TOWN AREA DURING 1981 AND 1991 CENSUSES



ANNEXURE-VI

LIST OF TOWNS SHOWING REVENUE BLOCKS IN WHICH THE PORTIONS OF TOWNS INCLUDED AND THEIR APPROXIMATE POPULATION

Name of Town	POPULATION		Name of Revenue Blocks in which the portions of town included	Approximate Population of the portions of towns which were merged with the revenue blocks
	1981	1991		
1	2	3	4	5
1. Gangtok	36,747	24,971	i. Upper Tadong ii. Gangtok Private Estate(Arithang) iii. Upper Sicheygaon iv. Upper Burtuk v. Upper Chandmari vi. Upper Tathangchen	7680 2847 2536 2153 720 2000 <u>17,936</u>
2. Singtam	4,043	3,880	i. Chisopani	626
3. Jorethang	3,921	1,962	i. Salghari	2793
4. Gyalshing	745	717	i. Gyalshing(Rural)	761
5. Namchi	1,444	638	i. Singhithang ii. Bomtar iii. Gumpa-Ghurpisey	1000 100 100

POPULATION AND LITERATES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA*	Total	3,287,263†	844,324,222	437,805,805	406,518,417	362,174,360	230,406,841	131,767,519
		Rural		627,146,597	323,105,149	304,041,448	228,009,191	151,594,125	76,415,066
		Urban		217,177,625	114,700,656	102,476,969	134,165,169	78,812,716	55,352,453
	INDIA (Excluding Jammu & Kashmir)	Total	3,065,027	836,605,522	433,791,705	402,813,817	362,174,360	230,406,841	131,767,519
		Rural		621,267,297	320,062,940	301,204,357	228,009,191	151,594,125	76,415,066
		Urban		215,338,225	113,728,765	101,609,460	134,165,169	78,812,716	55,352,453
	INDIA (Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	Total	2,986,589	814,310,960	422,212,012	392,098,948	352,542,831	224,544,726	127,998,105
		Rural		601,443,623	309,826,978	291,616,645	220,087,361	146,728,662	73,358,699
		Urban		212,867,337	112,385,034	100,482,303	132,455,470	77,816,064	54,639,406
STATES									
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	Total	275,045	66,354,559	33,637,906	32,716,653	24,940,887	15,743,559	9,197,328
		Rural		48,541,866	24,535,717	24,006,149	14,821,472	9,834,396	4,987,076
		Urban		17,812,693	9,102,189	8,710,504	10,119,415	5,909,163	4,210,252
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	Total	83,743	858,392	461,242	397,150	282,147	190,691	91,456
		Rural		753,586	401,467	352,119	221,640	152,338	69,302
		Urban		104,806	59,775	45,031	60,507	38,353	22,154
3	ASSAM	Total	78,438	22,294,562	11,579,683	10,714,869	9,631,529	5,862,115	3,769,414
		Rural		19,823,674	10,235,962	9,587,712	7,921,830	4,865,463	3,056,367
		Urban		2,470,888	1,343,721	1,127,157	1,709,699	996,652	713,047
4	BIHAR	Total	173,877	86,338,853	45,147,280	41,191,573	26,854,389	19,176,364	7,678,025
		Rural		74,969,964	38,988,737	35,981,227	20,368,563	15,105,968	5,262,595
		Urban		11,368,889	6,158,543	5,210,346	6,485,826	4,070,396	2,415,430
5	GOA	Total	3,702	1,168,622	593,563	575,059	782,002	440,396	341,606
		Rural		689,201	345,601	343,600	441,270	249,841	191,429
		Urban		479,421	247,962	231,459	340,732	190,555	150,177
6	GUJARAT	Total	196,024	41,174,343	21,271,102	19,903,241	21,276,549	13,080,998	8,195,551
		Rural		27,010,042	13,849,774	13,160,268	12,096,895	7,782,567	4,314,328
		Urban		14,164,301	7,421,328	6,742,973	9,179,654	5,298,431	3,881,223
7	HARYANA	Total	44,212	16,317,715	8,705,379	7,612,336	7,431,708	4,872,757	2,558,951
		Rural		12,272,545	6,539,958	5,732,587	4,939,138	3,386,087	1,553,051
		Urban		4,045,170	2,165,421	1,879,749	2,492,570	1,486,670	1,005,900
8	HIMACHIAL PRADESH	Total	55,673	5,111,079	2,560,894	2,550,185	2,724,609	1,602,266	1,122,341
		Rural		4,666,255	2,317,601	2,348,654	2,396,730	1,411,630	985,100
		Urban		444,824	243,293	201,531	327,879	190,636	137,243

* The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total, rural and urban population include projections for Jammu & Kashmir as on 1.3.1991, made by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989). The projected population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Literates do not include figures for Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census has not been held.

† Includes 78,114 sq. km. under illegal occupation of Pakistan and 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 sq. km. under illegal occupation of China in Ladakh district.

POPULATION AND LITERATES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR*	Total	222,236†	7,718,700	4,014,100	3,704,600	NA	NA	NA
		Rural		5,879,300	3,042,209	2,837,091	NA	NA	NA
		Urban		1,839,400	971,891	867,509	NA	NA	NA
10	KARNATAKA	Total	191,791	44,806,468	22,846,613	21,959,855	21,080,920	12,886,799	8,194,121
		Rural		30,955,766	15,669,860	15,285,906	12,267,993	7,828,158	4,439,835
		Urban		13,850,702	7,176,753	6,673,949	8,812,927	5,058,641	3,754,286
11	KERALA	Total	38,863	29,032,828	14,230,391	14,802,437	22,671,821	11,516,040	11,155,781
		Rural		21,356,457	10,455,208	10,901,249	16,443,641	8,359,228	8,084,413
		Urban		7,676,371	3,775,183	3,901,188	6,228,180	3,156,812	3,071,368
12	MADHYA PRADESH	Total	443,446	66,135,862	34,232,048	31,903,814	23,491,956	16,101,046	7,390,910
		Rural		50,787,815	26,123,971	24,663,844	14,464,428	10,601,527	3,862,901
		Urban		15,348,047	8,108,077	7,239,970	9,027,528	5,499,519	3,528,009
13	MAHARASHTRA	Total	307,713	78,748,215	40,686,254	38,061,961	42,939,491	26,279,235	16,660,256
		Rural		48,251,863	24,427,060	23,824,803	22,164,921	14,105,391	8,059,530
		Urban		30,496,352	16,259,194	14,237,158	20,774,570	12,173,844	8,600,726
14	MANIPUR	Total	22,327	1,826,714	931,511	895,203	895,223	542,513	352,710
		Rural		1,320,866	674,782	646,084	591,162	362,540	228,622
		Urban		505,848	256,729	249,119	304,061	179,973	124,088
15	MEGHALAYA	Total	22,429	1,760,626	904,308	856,318	689,419	377,281	312,138
		Rural		1,431,547	731,491	700,056	466,694	255,715	210,979
		Urban		329,079	172,817	156,262	222,725	121,566	101,159
16	MIZORAM	Total	21,081	686,217	356,672	329,545	462,246	250,962	211,284
		Rural		369,177	192,723	176,454	215,570	120,265	95,305
		Urban		317,040	163,949	153,091	246,676	130,697	115,979
17	NAGALAND	Total	16,579	1,215,573	643,273	572,300	621,048	360,526	260,522
		Rural		1,005,478	525,827	479,651	478,572	277,737	200,835
		Urban		210,095	117,446	92,649	142,476	82,789	59,687
18	ORISSA	Total	155,707	31,512,070	15,979,904	15,532,166	12,911,905	8,392,320	4,519,585
		Rural		27,279,615	13,712,156	13,567,459	10,303,681	6,806,202	3,497,479
		Urban		4,232,455	2,267,748	1,964,707	2,608,224	1,586,118	1,022,106
19	PUNJAB	Total	50,362	20,190,795	10,695,136	9,495,659	9,952,965	5,897,599	4,055,366
		Rural		14,189,913	7,486,546	6,703,367	6,253,432	3,782,696	2,470,736
		Urban		6,000,882	3,208,590	2,792,292	3,699,533	2,114,903	1,584,630
20	RAJASTHAN	Total	342,239	43,880,640	22,935,895	20,944,745	13,618,272	10,143,275	3,474,997
		Rural		33,840,522	17,599,080	16,241,442	8,189,562	6,689,540	1,500,022
		Urban		10,040,118	5,336,815	4,703,303	5,428,710	3,453,735	1,974,975

* See note on prepage.

† See note on prepage.

POPULATION AND LITERATES IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1991

Sl. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Total Rural Urban	Area (in Km ²)	Population			Literates		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	SIKKIM	Total	7,096	405,505	215,900	189,605	190,606	117,771	72,835
		Rural		368,521	194,737	173,784	164,660	101,870	62,790
		Urban		36,984	21,163	15,821	25,946	15,901	10,045
22	TAMIL NADU	Total	130,058	55,638,318	28,217,947	27,420,371	30,383,416	18,066,226	12,317,190
		Rural		36,611,285	18,466,088	18,145,197	17,424,520	10,756,292	6,668,228
		Urban		19,027,033	9,751,859	9,275,174	12,958,896	7,309,934	5,648,962
23	TRIPURA	Total	10,486	2,744,827	1,410,545	1,334,282	1,368,567	821,403	547,164
		Rural		2,325,844	1,196,530	1,129,314	1,065,893	657,311	408,582
		Urban		418,983	214,015	204,968	302,674	164,092	138,582
24	UTTAR PRADESH	Total	294,411	139,031,130	73,898,286	65,132,844	47,047,626	33,325,158	13,722,468
		Rural		111,377,720	59,044,156	52,333,564	33,079,082	24,707,721	8,371,361
		Urban		27,653,410	14,854,130	12,799,280	13,968,544	8,617,437	5,351,107
25	WEST BENGAL	Total	88,752	67,982,732	35,461,898	32,520,834	32,719,340	20,053,418	12,665,922
		Rural		49,360,718	25,427,347	23,933,371	20,337,330	12,824,903	7,512,427
		Urban		18,622,014	10,034,551	8,587,463	12,382,010	7,228,515	5,153,495
UNION TERRITORIES									
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	Total	8,249	279,111	153,323	125,788	171,095	103,278	67,817
		Rural		204,301	111,051	93,250	117,956	70,923	47,033
		Urban		74,810	42,272	32,538	53,139	32,355	20,784
2	CHANDIGARH	Total	114	640,725	357,411	283,314	426,009	252,922	173,087
		Rural		66,079	40,465	25,614	31,962	22,474	9,488
		Urban		574,646	316,946	257,700	394,047	230,448	163,599
3	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	Total	491	138,401	70,879	67,522	45,086	30,591	14,495
		Rural		126,681	64,436	62,245	37,293	25,812	11,481
		Urban		11,720	6,443	5,277	7,793	4,779	3,014
4	DAMAN & DIU	Total	112	101,439	51,452	49,987	61,497	35,968	25,529
		Rural		53,901	27,970	25,931	27,498	17,338	10,160
		Urban		47,538	23,482	24,056	33,999	18,630	15,369
5	DELHI	Total	1,483	9,370,475	5,120,733	4,249,742	5,949,528	3,570,973	2,378,555
		Rural		943,392	517,923	425,469	503,968	330,240	173,728
		Urban		8,427,083	4,602,810	3,824,273	5,445,560	3,240,733	2,204,827
6	LAKSHADWEEP	Total	32	51,681	26,582	25,099	33,562	19,046	14,516
		Rural		22,592	11,519	11,073	14,036	8,060	5,976
		Urban		29,089	15,063	14,026	19,526	10,986	8,540
7	PONDICHERY	Total	492	807,045	407,685	399,360	518,942	293,345	225,597
		Rural		290,111	147,197	142,914	157,799	93,892	63,907
		Urban		516,934	260,488	256,446	361,143	199,453	161,690

Ranking of States and Union Territories by population size

Rank in 1991	State/Union Territory	Population, 1991	Per cent to total population of India		Rank in 1981
			1991	1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	139,031,130	16.47	16.22	1
2.	Bihar	86,338,853	10.23	10.23	2
3.	Maharashtra	78,748,215	9.33	9.19	3
4.	West Bengal	67,982,732	8.06	7.99	4
5.	Andhra Pradesh	66,354,559	7.86	7.84	5
6.	Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	7.84	7.64	6
7.	Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	6.59	7.08	7
8.	Karnataka	44,806,468	5.31	5.43	8
9.	Rajasthan	43,880,640	5.20	5.01	9
10.	Gujarat	41,174,343	4.88	4.99	10
11.	Orissa	31,512,070	3.73	3.86	11
12.	Kerala	29,032,828	3.44	3.72	12
13.	Assam	22,294,562	2.64	2.64	13
14.	Punjab	20,190,795	2.39	2.46	14
15.	Haryana	16,317,715	1.93	1.89	15
16.	Delhi	9,370,475	1.11	0.91	16
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700	0.91	0.88	17
18.	Hima-chal Pradesh	5,111,079	0.61	0.63	18
19.	Tripura	2,744,827	0.32	0.30	19
20.	Manipur	1,826,714	0.22	0.21	20
21.	Meghalaya	1,760,626	0.21	0.19	21
22.	Nagaland	1,215,573	0.14	0.11	23
23.	Goa	1,168,622	0.14	0.15	22
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	0.10	0.09	24
25.	Pondicherry	807,045	0.10	0.09	25
26.	Mizoram	686,217	0.08	0.07	26
27.	Chandigarh	640,725	0.08	0.07	27
28.	Sikkim	405,505	0.05	0.05	28
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	279,111	0.03	0.03	29
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,401	0.01	0.01	30
31.	Daman & Diu	101,439	0.01	0.01	31
32.	Lakshadweep	51,681	0.01	0.01	32

Note: 1. The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total Population for 1981 for Assam have been worked out by interpolation.

2. The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for 1991 for Jammu & Kashmir are as projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections, (October, 1989)

RURAL URBAN COMPOSITION OF POPULATION, 1991

India/State/Union Territory	Population, 1991			Urban population as percentage of total population, 1991	Rank in 1991	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent), 1981-1991		
	Total	Rural	Urban			Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	844,324,222	627,146,597	217,177,625	25.72		23.56	19.71	36.19
States								
1. Andhra Pradesh	66,354,559	48,541,866	17,812,693	26.84	15	23.91	18.21	42.64
2. Arunachal Pradesh	858,392	753,586	104,806	12.21	28	35.86	27.64	152.98
3. Assam	22,294,562	19,823,674	2,470,888	11.08	29	23.58†	21.93†	38.63†
4. Bihar	86,338,853	74,969,964	11,368,889	13.17	27	23.49	22.51	30.39
5. Goa	1,168,622	689,201	479,421	41.02	7	15.96	0.62	48.53
6. Gujarat	41,174,343	27,010,042	14,164,301	34.40	9	20.80	15.01	33.60
7. Haryana	16,317,715	12,272,545	4,045,170	24.79	18	26.27	21.57	43.07
8. Himachal Pradesh	5,111,079	4,666,255	444,824	8.70	31	19.39	17.99	36.46
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7,718,700*	5,879,300*	1,839,400*	23.83	19	28.92	24.38	45.94
10. Karnataka	44,806,468	30,955,766	13,850,702	30.91	11	20.66	17.23	29.09
11. Kerala	29,032,828	21,356,457	7,676,371	26.44	17	14.06	3.26	60.89
12. Madhya Pradesh	66,135,862	50,787,815	15,348,047	23.21	20	26.75	22.11	44.98
13. Maharashtra	78,748,215	48,251,863	30,496,352	38.73	8	25.43	18.30	38.66
14. Manipur	1,826,714	1,320,866	505,848	27.69	13	28.56	26.34	34.73
15. Meghalaya	1,760,626	1,431,547	329,079	18.69	23	31.80	30.80	36.36
16. Mizoram	686,217	369,177	317,040	46.20	6	38.98	-0.74	160.27
17. Nagaland	1,115,573	1,005,478	210,095	17.28	24	56.86	53.58	74.74
18. Orissa	31,512,070	27,279,615	4,232,455	13.43	26	19.50	7.28	36.08
19. Punjab	20,150,795	14,189,913	6,000,882	29.72	12	20.26	16.87	29.11
20. Rajasthan	43,880,640	33,840,522	10,040,118	22.88	21	28.07	25.10	39.24
21. Sikkim	405,505	368,521	36,984	9.12	30	28.17	38.91	-27.60
22. Tamil Nadu	55,638,318	36,611,285	19,027,033	34.20	10	14.94	12.80	19.28
23. Tripura	2,744,327	2,325,844	418,983	15.26	25	33.69	27.27	85.75
24. Uttar Pradesh	139,031,130	111,377,720	27,653,410	19.89	22	25.41	22.44	38.97
25. West Bengal	67,982,732	49,360,718	18,622,014	27.39	14	24.55	22.99	28.90
Union Territories								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	279,111	204,301	74,810	26.80	16	47.88	46.87	50.72
2. Chandigarh	640,725	66,079	574,646	89.69	2	41.88	129.69	35.90
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,401	126,681	11,720	8.47	32	33.49	30.92	69.51
4. Daman & Diu	101,439	53,901	47,538	46.86	5	28.43	7.89	63.79
5. Delhi	9,370,475	943,392	8,427,083	89.93	1	50.64	108.62	46.10
6. Lakshadweep	51,681	22,592	29,089	56.29	4	28.40	4.50	56.15
7. Pondicherry	807,045	290,111	516,934	64.05	3	33.51	0.58	63.56

* The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. The total, rural and urban populations for 1991 are as projected by the Standing Committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989).

† The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. The decennial growth rates of population for 1981-91 have been worked out on the basis of the total, rural and urban population for 1981 obtained by interpolation.

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS, MAIN WORKERS AND MARGINAL WORKERS
TO TOTAL POPULATION IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE
AND SEX, 1981-1991

SL. No.	India/State or Union Territory	Percentage of total population					
		Total Workers		Main Workers		Marginal Workers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INDIA*	36.77	37.64	33.45	34.12	3.32	3.52
	INDIA (Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	36.70	37.68	33.48	34.19	3.22	3.49
	STATES						
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	45.76	45.27	42.26	42.79	3.50	2.48
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	52.63	47.46	49.61	45.39	3.02	2.07
3.	ASSAM	NA	36.37	NA	31.70	NA	4.67
4.	BIHAR	32.35	32.56	29.68	29.71	2.67	2.85
5.	GOA	35.35	35.22	30.89	32.72	4.46	2.50
6.	GUJARAT	37.27	41.17	32.23	34.27	5.04	6.90
7.	HARYANA	31.63	30.83	28.35	28.12	3.28	2.71
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	42.38	42.27	34.37	33.83	8.01	8.44
9.	KARNATAKA	40.24	41.83	36.76	38.48	3.48	3.35
10.	KERALA	30.53	32.05	26.68	28.23	3.85	3.82
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	42.92	42.70	38.41	37.74	4.51	4.96
12.	MAHARASHTRA	42.56	42.84	38.71	39.22	3.85	3.62
13.	MANIPUR	43.20	41.51	40.35	37.36	2.85	4.15
14.	MEGHALAYA	45.92	43.06	43.43	40.85	2.49	2.21
15.	MIZORAM	45.44	49.36	41.73	42.29	3.71	7.07
16.	NAGALAND	48.23	44.20	47.53	41.56	0.70	2.64
17.	ORISSA	38.01	37.53	32.75	32.70	5.26	4.83
18.	PUNJAB	31.50	31.44	29.35	29.89	2.15	1.55
19.	RAJASTHAN	36.61	38.54	30.48	31.59	6.13	6.95
20.	SIKKIM	48.30	53.20	46.60	40.89	1.70	12.31
21.	TAMIL NADU	41.73	44.13	39.31	41.29	2.42	2.84
22.	TRIPURA	32.27	31.36	29.64	28.91	2.63	2.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	30.72	32.27	29.23	29.74	1.49	2.53
24.	WEST BENGAL	30.17	32.37	28.26	30.20	1.91	2.17
	UNION TERRITORIES						
1.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	36.88	34.88	33.21	31.97	3.67	2.91
2.	CHANDIGARH	34.92	34.78	34.69	34.64	0.23	0.14
3.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	48.92	53.38	40.81	43.89	8.11	9.49
4.	DAMAN & DIU	33.22	37.09	26.86	31.23	6.36	5.86
5.	DELHI	32.19	31.64	31.93	31.39	0.26	0.25
6.	LAKSHADWEEP	24.39	26.19	19.75	23.76	4.64	2.43
7.	PONDICHERRY	30.41	33.16	28.66	32.35	1.75	0.81

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS, AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY WORKERS AND OTHER WORKERS IN STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX, 1981-1991

Sl. No.	India/State Union Territory	Percentage of total main workers							
		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Household Industry Workers		Other Workers	
		1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	INDIA*	41.58	38.75	24.94	26.15	3.47	3.63	30.01	31.47
	INDIA (Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir)	41.45	38.43	25.12	26.49	3.45	3.66	29.98	31.42
	STATES								
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	32.74	27.76	36.79	40.76	4.70	5.04	25.77	26.44
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	71.26	61.06	2.49	4.90	0.32	0.64	25.93	33.40
3.	ASSAM	NA	51.24	NA	12.89	NA	2.51	NA	33.36
4.	BIHAR	43.57	43.41	35.50	37.21	2.38	2.69	18.55	16.69
5.	GOA	18.75	14.77	9.82	9.20	3.36	3.38	68.07	72.65
6.	GUJARAT	37.46	33.46	22.66	22.98	2.43	2.18	37.45	41.38
7.	HARYANA	44.67	39.38	16.11	19.53	2.81	2.99	36.41	38.10
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	68.08	65.19	2.72	3.52	1.84	2.14	27.36	29.15
9.	KARNATAKA	38.25	34.36	26.78	28.75	4.10	2.81	30.87	34.08
10.	KERALA	13.07	12.38	28.23	25.66	3.69	3.92	55.01	58.04
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	51.96	51.87	24.24	23.50	3.52	3.08	20.28	21.55
12.	MAHARASHTRA	35.12	32.81	26.63	26.91	2.55	3.07	35.70	37.21
13.	MANIPUR	63.60	57.10	4.99	9.28	9.68	7.09	21.73	26.53
14.	MEGHALAYA	62.56	56.25	9.98	13.33	0.84	1.00	26.62	29.42
15.	MIZORAM	70.63	60.89	2.49	3.73	0.85	1.25	26.03	34.13
16.	NAGALAND	72.28	68.23	0.81	4.73	0.40	1.51	26.51	25.53
17.	ORISSA	46.94	44.21	27.76	28.85	3.30	3.47	22.00	23.47
18.	PUNJAB	35.86	32.83	22.17	23.31	2.58	2.93	39.39	40.93
19.	RAJASTHAN	61.59	59.18	7.32	10.13	3.26	2.84	27.83	27.85
20.	SIKKIM	60.10	58.22	3.31	8.01	1.08	1.75	35.51	32.02
21.	TAMIL NADU	29.22	24.94	31.73	34.16	4.72	4.66	34.33	36.24
22.	TRIPURA	43.29	38.04	24.00	23.53	1.44	1.95	31.27	36.48

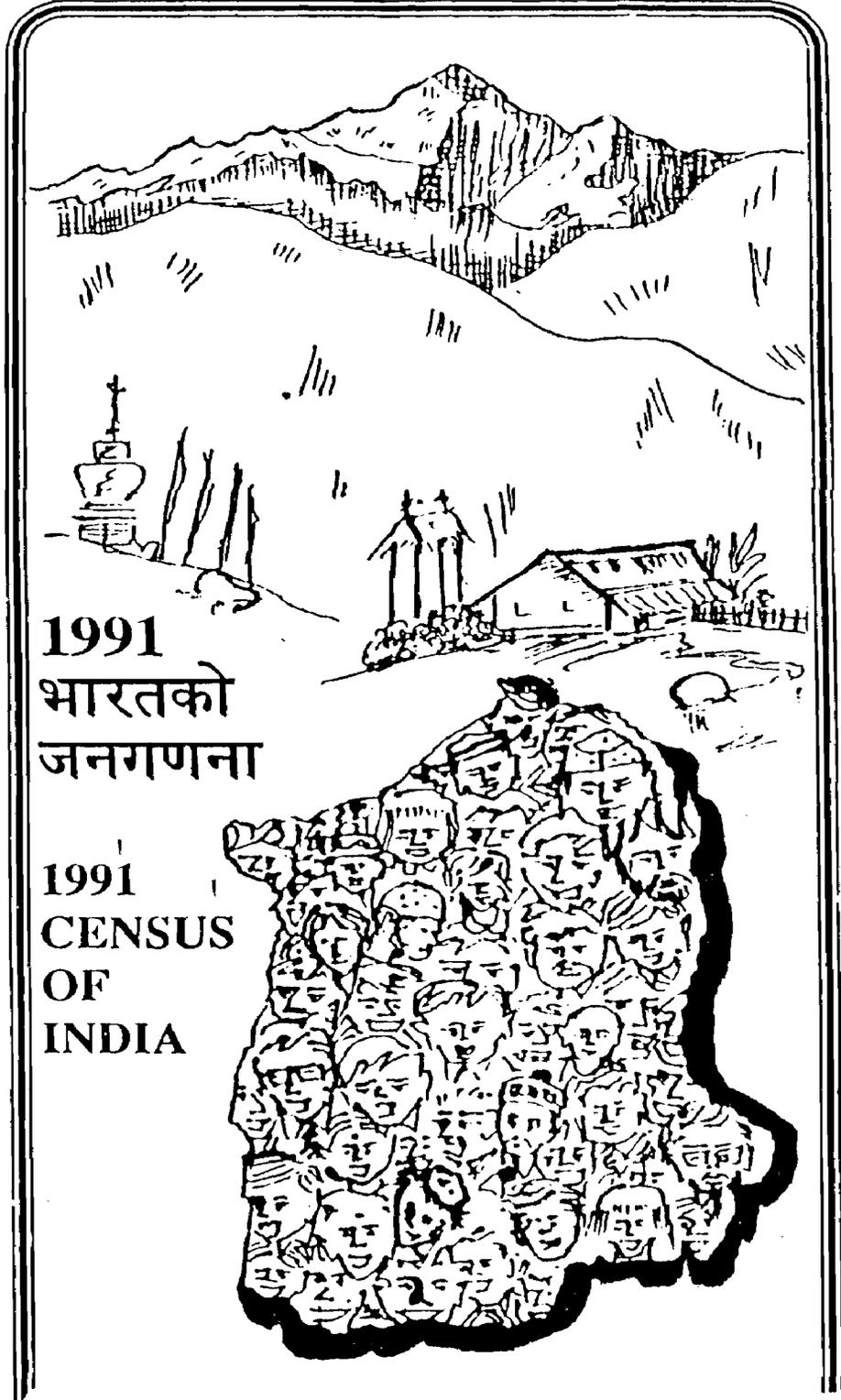
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	UTTAR PRADESH	58.52	52.84	15.98	19.23	3.70	4.38	21.80	23.55
24.	WEST BENGAL	29.76	28.42	25.23	24.53	3.52	4.98	41.49	42.07
UNION TERRITORIES									
1.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	16.39	16.18	3.73	5.46	2.91	6.89	76.97	71.47
2.	CHANDIGARH	1.38	1.03	0.55	0.71	0.59	0.94	97.48	97.32
3.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	61.78	59.43	10.85	10.57	0.80	0.36	26.57	29.64
4.	DAMAN & DIU	19.78	10.40	8.66	3.71	4.17	1.66	67.39	84.23
5.	DELHI	1.75	1.28	0.81	0.87	1.69	4.25	95.75	93.60
6.	LAKSHADWEEP	-	-	-	-	13.69	5.09	86.31	94.91
7.	PONDICHERRY	9.14	6.84	31.47	29.44	2.32	2.30	57.07	61.42

WORLD'S 34 LARGEST METROPOLISES RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE
(only cities/urban agglomerations having a population of 5 million and above have been considered)

Name of City/ Urban Agglomeration	Name of country	Population (Millions)	Rank
1	2	3	4
1. Mexico city	Mexico	20.2	1
2. Tokyo	Japan	18.1	2
3. Sao Paulo	Brazil	17.4	3
4. New York	United States of America	16.2	4
5. Shanghai	China	13.4	5
6. Greater Bombay	India	12.6	6
7. Los Angeles	United States of America	11.9	7
8. Buenos Aires	Argentina	11.5	8
9. Seoul	Republic of Korea	11.0	9
10. Calcutta	India	10.9	10
11. Beijing	China	10.8	11
12. Rio De Janeiro	Brazil	10.7	12
13. Tianjin	China	9.4	13
14. Jakarta	Indonesia	9.3	14
15. Cairo	Egypt	9.0	15
16. Moscow	USSR	8.8	16
17. Metro Manila	Philippines	8.5	17
18. Osaka	Japan	8.5	17
19. Paris	France	8.5	17
20. Delhi	India	8.4	18
21. Karachi	Pakistan	7.7	19
22. Lagos	Nigeria	7.7	19
23. London	United Kingdom	7.4	20
24. Bangkok	Thailand	7.2	21
25. Chicago	United States of America	7.0	22
26. Teheran	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6.8	23
27. Istanbul	Turkey	6.7	24
28. Dacca	Bangladesh	6.6	25
29. Lima	Peru	6.2	26
30. Hong Kong	Hong Kong	5.4	27
31. Madras	India	5.4	27
32. Milan	Italy	5.3	28
33. Madrid	Spain	5.2	29
34. Leningrad	USSR	5.1	30

Notes : 1. Population figures for Indian cities are given as per the 1991 Census.

2. For other cities, population figures are given as per United Nations Urban Agglomeration Chart, 1990.



1991
भारतको
जनगणना

1991
CENSUS
OF
INDIA



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