



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 19
SIKKIM

PAPER 1 OF 1981
SUPPLEMENT

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION
TOTALS

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CENSUS OF INDIA—1981
PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS*
FIGURES AT A GLANCE

		<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
A. Population of Sikkim	Persons	3,14,999	2,63,889	51,110
	Males	1,71,516	1,41,411	30,105
	Females	1,43,483	1,22,478	21,005
B. Decennial population increase per 1000 persons, 1971—81	Persons	501	388	1599
	Males	522	401	1572
	Females	477	373	1637
C. Density of population per sq. km.		44	NA	NA
D. Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)		837	866	698
E. Literates per 100 population	Persons	34	30	55
	Males	44	40	62
	Females	22	18	45
F. No. of persons per 100 population living in rural/urban areas	Persons	100	84	16
G. Number of main workers per 1000 population	Persons	464	474	414
	Males	562	555	596
	Females	347	380	152
H. Break up of main workers per 1000 main workers				
i) Cultivators	Persons	606	707	8
	Males	508	623	8
	Females	797	851	13
ii) Agricultural labourers	Persons	36	41	5
	Males	37	44	5
	Females	33	35	8
iii) Household industry workers	Persons	14	11	33
	Males	15	12	31
	Females	11	9	40
iv) Other workers	Persons	344	241	954
	Males	440	321	956
	Females	159	105	939

*Revised figures obtained after checking of field totals.

P R E F A C E

This publication entitled as "Provisional Population Totals Supplement" is the second publication of 1981 Census. The first one titled as "Provisional Population Totals Paper-1 of 1981" was published recently. In this supplementary publication some more details about rural and urban population, growth of towns, distribution of main workers such as, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industry etc. have been included. It also gives some more details of sex-ratio, literacy and non workers etc. for rural and urban areas. These have been included in the comprehensive table known as Primary Census Abstract, which is presented in this publication.

Figures published earlier were based on enumerators abstract and subsequently these figures were cross-checked with field totals. Here it may again be stated that all these provisional figures are still at the processing and cross-checking stage and are likely to be finalised in 1982.

In order to make this publication more informative and useful, efforts have been made to give comparative information of the earlier censuses. Not only this but one additional table on physically handicapped persons has also been included in this publication. This information was collected during the houselisting operation of 1981 Census, which was conducted in the months of April-May, 1980. It excludes houseless population and has been shown in the appendix-I. Such information has been collected for the first time in census history and it is hoped that it will be useful to the Government for the welfare of these people, specially in the beginning of this international year of handicapped persons.

Comprehensive tabulation plan to give information on various topics such as housing, extent of physically handicapped, socio-economic, cultural and demographic profile of the population in general and of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in particular has been drawn to meet the demand of various government and private agencies.

The tabulation plan consists of the following series of tables:

- A — Series General Population Tables
- B — Series General Economic Tables
- C — Series Social and Cultural Tables
- D — Series Migration Tables
- F — Series Fertility Tables
- H— Series Tables on Houses and Disabled Population
- HH — Series Household Tables
- SC — Series Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
- ST — Series Special Tables for Scheduled Tribes
- Village & Town Directories.

Enterprise List was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organization during the houselisting operations. Detailed tables thereupon (earlier included in E-Series) will be developed by the Central Statistical Organisation. However, abstract of provisional information published by Bureau of Economics, Government of Sikkim, is shown in appendix-II. Further, in the erstwhile G-Series, tables relating to the data on graduates and technical personnel, presentation shall be by the Department of Science and Technology on whose behalf the graduate and technically qualified personnel data was collected.

I am happy that this second publication in series shall provide additional information which has been eagerly awaited by so many Government Departments and private institutions. Remaining publication series of 1981 Census will be available only after completion of detailed Primary Census Abstract in 1982.

Gangtok
June 1981

J. K. THAPA
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS,
SIKKIM

BRIEF ANALYSIS

BRIEF ANALYSIS

The Provisional population figures published in the Paper-I of 1981 were based on enumerator's abstract. The figures being published in this book represent revised data after checking of field totals. Hence there are some differences in state and district population totals.

Tables presented in this book are as follows :—

- 1) Rural and urban composition of population.
- 2) Population and growth rates of cities, urban agglomeration and towns.
- 3) Urban agglomeration by size, class and towns.
- 4) Workers and their percentage to total population.
- 5) Distribution of main workers by cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers.
- 6) Primary Census Abstract Part I and Part II.

Brief analysis on the basis of these provisional population totals is given below alongwith necessary charts and maps. Wherever possible information of past censuses is also given.

Rural and urban composition of population in Sikkim

Classification of rural and urban areas :— Population is mainly classified into two parts namely rural and urban areas. For rural area, revenue block has been taken as the lowest census enumeration unit for the first time in Sikkim. Apart from the revenue blocks, there are some areas like forest, tea estate, monastery etc. These have also been covered under rural classification.

For classifying urban area following concept has been adopted in the present census which is similar to that of 1971 census :—

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

In Sikkim all the 7 towns which were considered as urban areas during the 1971 census have been again considered as urban areas for 1981 census. Out of these 7 towns of 1971, a twin town considered as "Nayabazar and Jorethang" in 1971 has been bifurcated into two separate towns viz "Nayabazar" falling under the West District and "Jorethang" under the South District jurisdictions, bringing the total number of towns to 8 in 1981 census.

Composition of rural and urban population :— Urban population which was about 20,000 in 1971 has jumped to more than 51,000 in 1981. Thus increasing the number of persons living in urban area from 9 per 100 population to 16 in the year 1981. This ratio was only 9 (out of every 100) as against 20 for all-India in the year 1971. Increase in urban proportion is mainly due to development and additions in urban areas. Urban area has been almost doubled during 1971-81. A comparative statement showing rural/urban population composition since 1901 is shown in the statement-1.

Statement—1

Distribution of 100 persons living in rural and urban areas, 1901—1981

State/ India		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981*
SIKKIM	Rural	100	100	100	100	100	98	96	91	84
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	9	16
India	Rural	89	90	89	88	86	83	82	80	76
	Urban	11	10	11	12	14	17	18	20	24

*Provisional

Note : There was no urban area in Sikkim prior to 1951.

As regards, district-wise rural and urban population composition is concerned it may be mentioned here that East District is the only district having some urban population since 1951. All the other districts are having urban population only since 1971. North (2.54 per cent), South (2.30 per cent) and West (1.89 per cent) districts had a negligible urban proportion of population in the year 1971. North and West Districts recorded very negligible increase of 2.96 per cent and 2.28 per cent respectively in its urban proportion of population in the year 1981 over the level of 1971. Presently only 3 and 2 persons respectively out of the 100 live in urban areas in these two districts. In South District due to development of Jorethang town and increase in area of Namchi town, persons living in urban area (out of every 100 persons) has jumped from about 2 in 1971 to 7 in the year 1981. Growth of urban population in East District is mainly due to development and increase in area of Gangtok town. Number of persons living in urban area of East District which was about 20 in 1971 has jumped to 31 in the year 1981. A comparative statement-2 showing rural/urban composition of the population in the districts is shown below.

Statement—2

Distribution of 100 persons living in the rural and urban areas of the districts 1951—1981

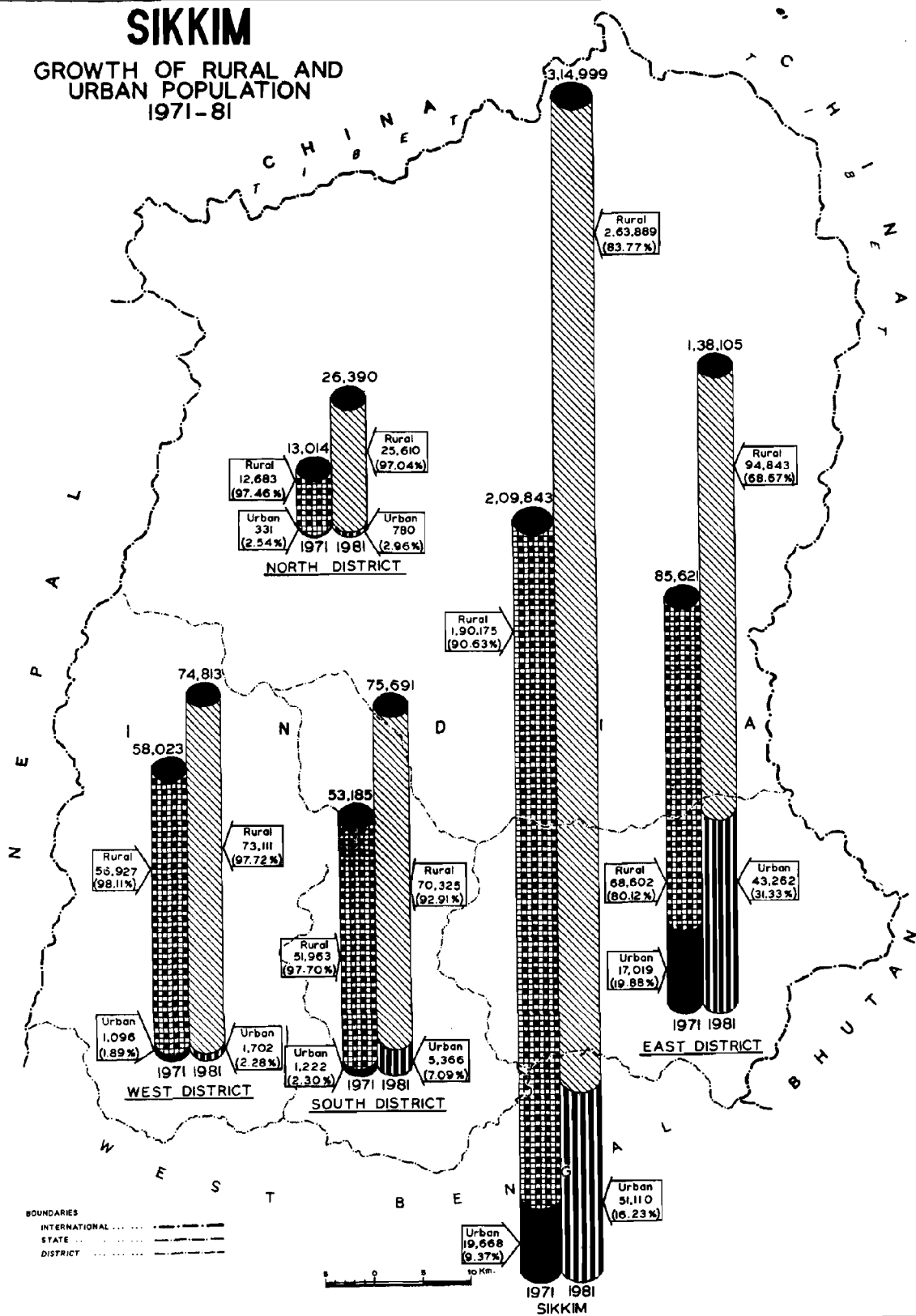
District		1951	1961	1971	1981*
North District	Rural	100	100	97	97
	Urban	..	..	3	3
East District	Rural	95	88	80	69
	Urban	5	12	20	31
South District	Rural	100	100	98	93
	Urban	..	..	2	7
West District	Rural	100	100	98	98
	Urban	..	..	2	2

*Provisional

Growth of rural and urban population :—The statement showing growth of rural and urban population

SIKKIM

GROWTH OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION 1971-81

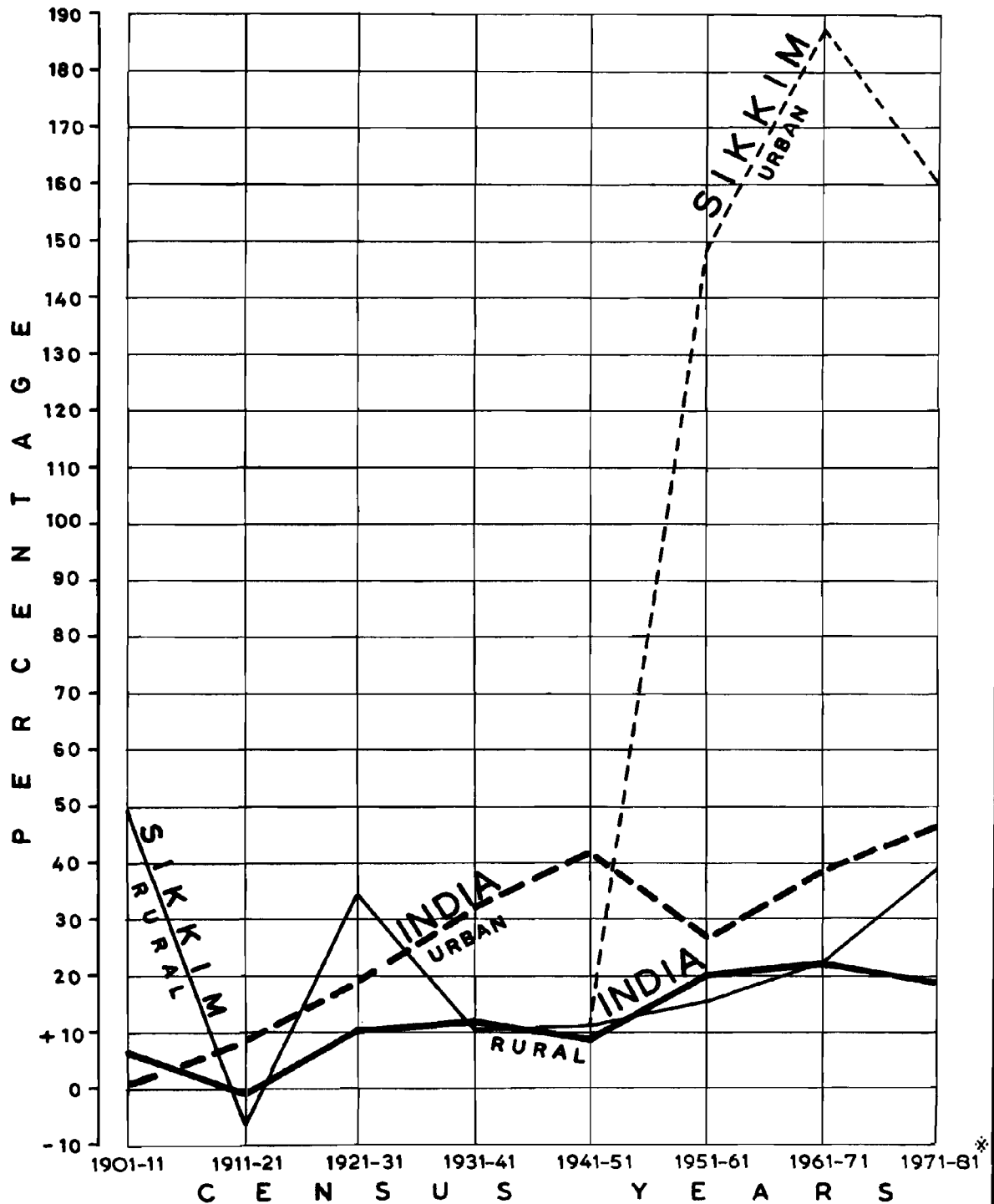


Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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GROWTH RATE OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1901-81



*India-excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

of Sikkim as compared to that of India since 1901 is presented in the statement-3.

Statement—3

Rural-Urban decennial population increase for every 1000 persons in Sikkim, 1901—1981.

State/		1901—	1911	1921	1931—	1941—	1951—	1961—	1971-
India		1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981*
SIKKIM	Total	+490	—71	+344	+107	+133	+178	+294	+501
	Rural	+490	—71	+344	+107	+111	+151	+224	+388
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	+1496	+1872	+1599
India	Total	+ 57	— 3	+110	+142	+133	+216	+ 248	+244@
	Rural	+ 64	—13	+100	+118	+ 88	+206	+ 219	+190@
	Urban	+ 3	+83	+191	+320	+414	+264	+ 382	+460@

*Provisional

@ Excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir

Note : There was no urban area in Sikkim prior to 1951.

Above statement shows that there is continuous growth in the rural population of Sikkim and particularly a substantial increase in the last decade. Decadal increase of rural population jumped from about 224 to 388 per 1000 persons. In urban areas, growth of population has remained continuously high since 1951.

Since full-fledged districts in the present form were only formed after 1961, sufficient districtwise details are not available. Only those details available at district level are presented in the statement-4.

Statement—4

Rural-Urban decennial population increase for every 1000 persons in the districts, 1961—1981.

District		1961—71	1971—81*
North District	Total	+334	+1028
	Rural	+300	+1019
	Urban	..	+1357
East District	Total	+510	+ 613
	Rural	+376	+ 383
	Urban	+1485	+1542
South District	Total	+162**	+ 423
	Rural	+138**	+ 353
	Urban	..	+3391
West District	Total	..	+ 289
	Rural	..	+ 284
	Urban	..	+ 553

*Provisional

**Includes population of West District which was carved out in 1971.

North District is the only district with very high population increase of 1028 persons per 1000 persons during the decade of 1971—81. (In other words, 1000 population of 1971 in North District has reached 2028 in 1981). Similarly its rural population increased fantastically in the decade 1971—81 as compared to the earlier decade of 1961—71. East and South Districts also have comparatively higher growth rates for rural population than West District. Urban growth in West District also registered comparatively low growth rate during the decade of 1971—81 whereas South District recorded the highest growth rate during 1971—81.

Growth of towns

As mentioned earlier, there are altogether 8 towns in Sikkim. Out of these 8 towns, Gangtok is the only recognised town since 1951. All the remaining 7 towns are taken as urban area only since 1971. Though, they are not fulfilling the prescribed population criteria for the census purpose, they possess other necessary urban characteristics and are notified bazar committees.

Mangan:— Mangan town was classified as urban area in 1971. Present population is almost two and half times that of 1971. This increase is mainly the result of development of the town due to factors such as increase in Government activity, link business centre for the whole of North District etc.

Gangtok:— Growth of Gangtok has been very rapid since 1951. Population increase for every 1000 persons was 1496 in the decade 1951—61. In the subsequent decades 1961—71 & 1971—81, number of persons living in urban areas increased at the rate of 943 persons and 1763 persons for every 1000 population respectively. This substantial increase in the Gangtok town was a result of the rapid development of the town due to factors like opening of new Government offices, increased industrial activity, tourist development etc. As such it was necessary to expand the boundaries of the Gangtok town. It is estimated that area of Gangtok itself has been doubled from its 1971 level.

Singtam:— Population of this town is also doubled during the last 10 years. The reason behind is its strategic location for transaction of business amongst the surrounding areas of East, North and South districts.

Rangpo:— This is the only town where growth is not substantial like other towns. It appears that its importance has been replaced by Singtam. The closure of the Rehnock-Rangpo route and shifting of orange transaction centre to Singtam have played an important role in this connection.

Namchi:— The main reason of its three times increase in population than the 1971 level is additions to the area and development of the place as a district headquarter.

Jorethang:— Population of Jorethang town has increased five times from the 1971 level as was expected. The main reason of this increase is its strategic location facing the Rangit valley for the easy transaction of the business. The area of town has also increased marginally since 1971.

Gyalshing:— This town has not shown substantial increase in the population since 1971. The main reason is its isolated location thereby limiting of business activity in the West District.

Nayabazar:— This town has also not shown any substantial increase in the population, though it is contiguous to Jorethang town. It appears that Jorethang town has replaced the importance of Nayabazar.

A comparative statement of the growth of towns in Sikkim is given in the statement—5.

Statement—5

Population and growth of towns in Sikkim

Town	District	Population				Decennial population increase for every 1000 persons		
		1951	1961	1971	1981*	1951-61	1961-71	1971-81*
1. Mangan	North	..	..	331	780	..	..	1357
2. Gangtok	East	2744	6848	13308	36768	+1496	+943	1763
3. Singtam	East	..	..	1926	4042	..	..	1099
4. Rangpo	East	..	..	1785	2452	..	..	374
5. Namchi	South	..	..	460	1444	..	..	2139
6. Jorethang	South	..	..	762 ^(a)	3922	..	..	4147
7. Gyalshing	West	..	..	445	750	..	..	685
8. Nayabazar	West	..	..	651 ^(a)	952	..	..	462

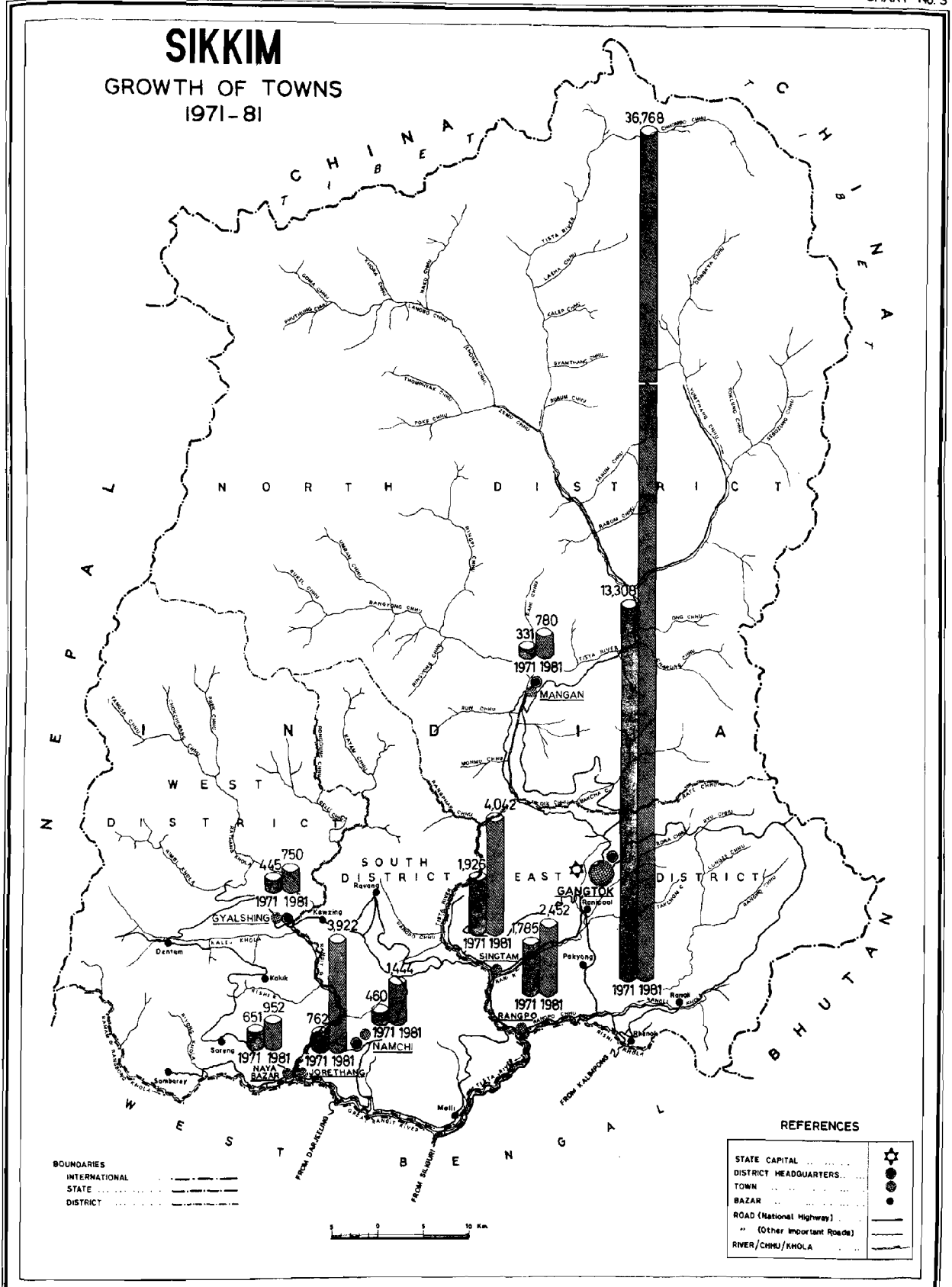
*Provisional.

^(a)Recast figures. In 1971 census figures for Jorethang and Nayabazar towns were shown together.

Note :— There was no town in Sikkim prior to 1951.

SIKKIM

GROWTH OF TOWNS 1971-81



BOUNDARIES
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT

0 5 10 Km

REFERENCES

STATE CAPITAL	☆
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS	●
TOWN	○
BAZAR	•
ROAD (National Highway)	—
“ (Other Important Roads)	—
RIVER/CHHU/KNOLA	—

Regarding towns of Sikkim are concerned there is only one town *i.e.* Gangtok town which is classified in class III category of population size of 20,000—49,999. All the other towns are under the lowest category of class VI (population size of less than 5,000). Thus, it may be seen that 72 persons out of every 108 from the urban areas are living in class III town and the remaining 28 in the class VI towns. These figures are shown in the statement—6.

Statement—6

Urban population by size and class of town

State	Class	1971		1981*	
		No. of towns	No. of persons living per 100 urban population	No. of towns	No. of persons living per 100 urban population
SIKKIM	All Classes	7	100	8	100
	I (100,000 and above)	..	..	..	..
	II (50,000 to 99,999)	..	..	..	..
	III (20,000 to 49,999)	..	..	1	72
	IV (10,000 to 19,999)	1	68	..	..
	V (5,000 to 9,999)	..	..	..	..
	VI (less than 5,000)	6	32	7	28

*Provisional.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

Classification of workers : One of the important aspect of the population characteristics is economic activity of the people. It is expressed in terms of workers, marginal workers and non-workers etc. Basic information on this aspect is being presented in this Supplement. Detailed information will be followed in the subsequent publications. Relatively more detailed information on this aspect has been collected in 1981 census than 1971 and 1961 censuses. However, it may be noted that the workers' concepts adopted in 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses differ to some extent. The details of these concepts in three censuses are given in Appendix III. Some basic concepts of the 1981 census are as follows:—

In 1981 census, *work* has been 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.

The reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture and household industry are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or part of the year depending on local circumstances. In such cases the reference period has been the broad time span of the agricultural seasons preceding the enumeration.

Main workers are those who have worked for a major part of the year preceding the enumeration.

Marginal workers are those who have worked any time in the year preceding the enumeration, but have not worked for a major part of this year.

Non-workers are those persons who have not worked any time at all in the year preceding the enumeration.

In this way total population has been classified into three mutually exclusive parts namely main workers, marginal workers and non-workers. Therefore the figures of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers when added would arrive at the total population itself. In the 1981 census a specific enquiry was made for marginal workers (secondary workers) to enable to analyse the trend from 1961 to 1981.

Workers have been further classified into 4 broad industrial categories *i.e.* cultivator, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers. These have been described briefly as follows:—

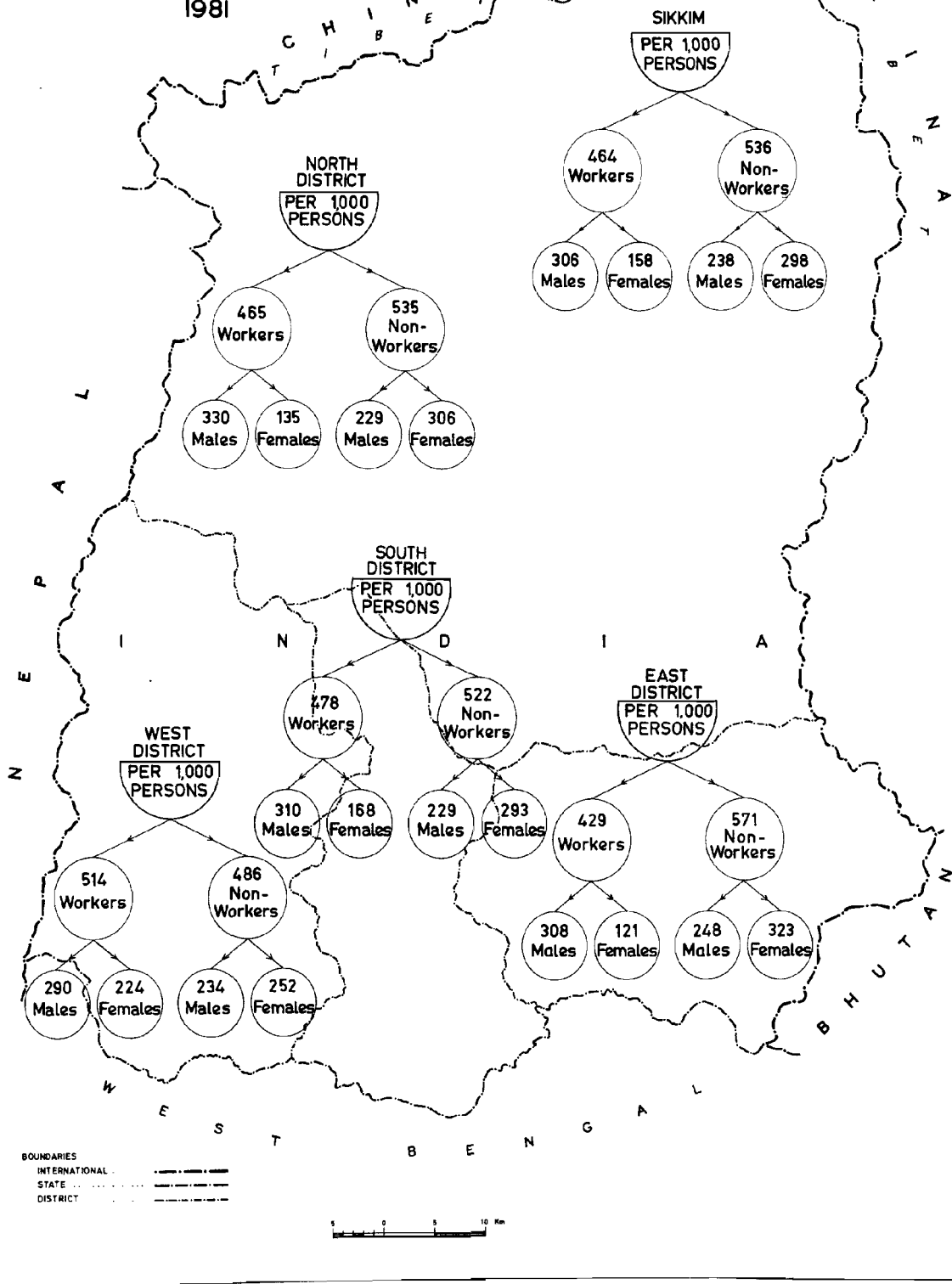
Cultivator: For purposes of the census a person is a cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation also includes supervision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

A person who has given out his/her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct the 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) has not been treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc. and other crops such as sugarcane, groundnuts, tapioca, etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred 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.

SIKKIM

PROPORTION OF TOTAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION 1981



Agricultural labourer: A person who was working in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was treated as an agricultural labourer. Such a person had no risk in the cultivation but he/she merely worked in another person's land for wages. Thus an agricultural labourer had no right of lease or contract on land on which he/she was working.

Household industry: Household industry was defined as an industry engaged in processing/manufacturing, repairing or servicing 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 a 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 Indian Factories Act.

Other workers: All workers, *i. e.* those who have been engaged in some economic activity during the last one year, but who were not cultivators or agricultural labourers or engaged in household industry, were treated as 'Other Workers'. The type of workers that come under this category include factory workers, plantation workers, those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, were recorded as 'Other Workers'.

Analysis of workers: Number of main workers for 100 population for the three censuses by rural and urban classification for males and females at the state level are given in the statement-7. Comparative figures for all-India average are also shown in it.

Statement—7

Number of total workers per 100 population and their distribution by broad categories in Sikkim, 1961—81

State/ India			Total workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Other workers		
			1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*
SIKKIM	Total	Persons	64	53	46	57	43	28	1	2	2	5	8	17
		Males	67	63	56	56	47	29	2	3	2	9	13	26
		Females	61	42	35	58	39	28	1	1	1	2	2	6
	Rural	Persons	65	55	47	60	47	34	1	2	2	4	5	12
		Males	67	63	56	59	52	35	2	3	2	7	8	19
		Females	63	45	38	61	42	32	1	1	1	1	1	4
	Urban	Persons	40	40	41	3	1	N	1	1	N	36	38	41
		Males	60	59	60	3	1	N	1	1	3	57	57	59
		Females	13	11	15	3	1	N	1	N	1	9	10	15
India†	Total	Persons	43	33	33	22	14	14	7	9	8	13	10	11
		Males	57	53	51	29	24	22	8	11	10	20	17	19
		Females	28	12	14	15	4	5	7	6	7	6	2	3
	Rural	Persons	45	34	35	27	17	18	9	11	10	9	6	7
		Males	58	54	52	35	30	29	9	14	13	13	10	11
		Females	31	13	16	18	4	6	8	7	8	5	2	2
	Urban	Persons	33	29	29	2	1	2	1	2	2	30	26	26
		Males	52	49	48	3	3	3	1	2	2	48	44	43
		Females	11	7	8	1	N	N	1	1	1	9	5	6

*Provisional.

†Excludes population of Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

'N' stands for less than 0.5 figures.

Figures rounded up to the nearest point at their respective places.

Statement-7 indicates that there is sharp decline (as compared to all-India average) in workers participation from 1961 to 1981. This decline is mainly on account of changes in the concepts of worker in 1961, 1971 and 1981. However, absolute number of workers has increased from 111607 in 1971 to 146212 in 1981, which is an increase of 37 per cent in the decade of 1971—1981. However, there is decline in workers participation in rural areas for both males and females. In urban areas, participation rate has increased from 39.54 in 1971 to 41.36 in 1981 for every 100 persons. Moreover, female participation in urban area is more significant than males, and it is even higher than the 1961 level.

Comparative figures on all-India average show that participation of female workers is much higher in Sikkim than all-India average. Male participation is also marginally higher in Sikkim.

Rate of participation of cultivators in rural areas of Sikkim is almost twice than that of all-India average. Also female participation is almost equal to male participation in rural areas.

Persons working as agricultural labourer is comparatively much less in Sikkim than that of all-India average in rural areas.

In 1981 rural population of Sikkim has shown substantial increase in "other workers" over the level of 1971. This is also true for both male and female workers. Its proportion in rural areas of Sikkim, is nearly double than that of all-India average. In urban areas also participation under the economic activity of "other workers" in Sikkim is much higher than that of all-India average. This is true for both males and females.

Classification of workers into three broad categories at district level is shown in the statement—8.

East District is the only district having less rate of participation amongst all the districts. This is particularly so for females. Similar trend can be observed for the earlier census of 1971.

As expected workers classified as cultivators are substantially less in North District for both males and females. The obvious reason is that the workers against cardamom plantation are not considered as cultivators as per the census concept. They are classified as "other workers".

Similarly in East District also comparatively cultivators proportion is less than the North and South districts. The reason for this could be mainly engagement of more number of workers in various Government departments and private organisations at Gangtok, the State capital of Sikkim. West District is having the highest number of workers classified as cultivators.

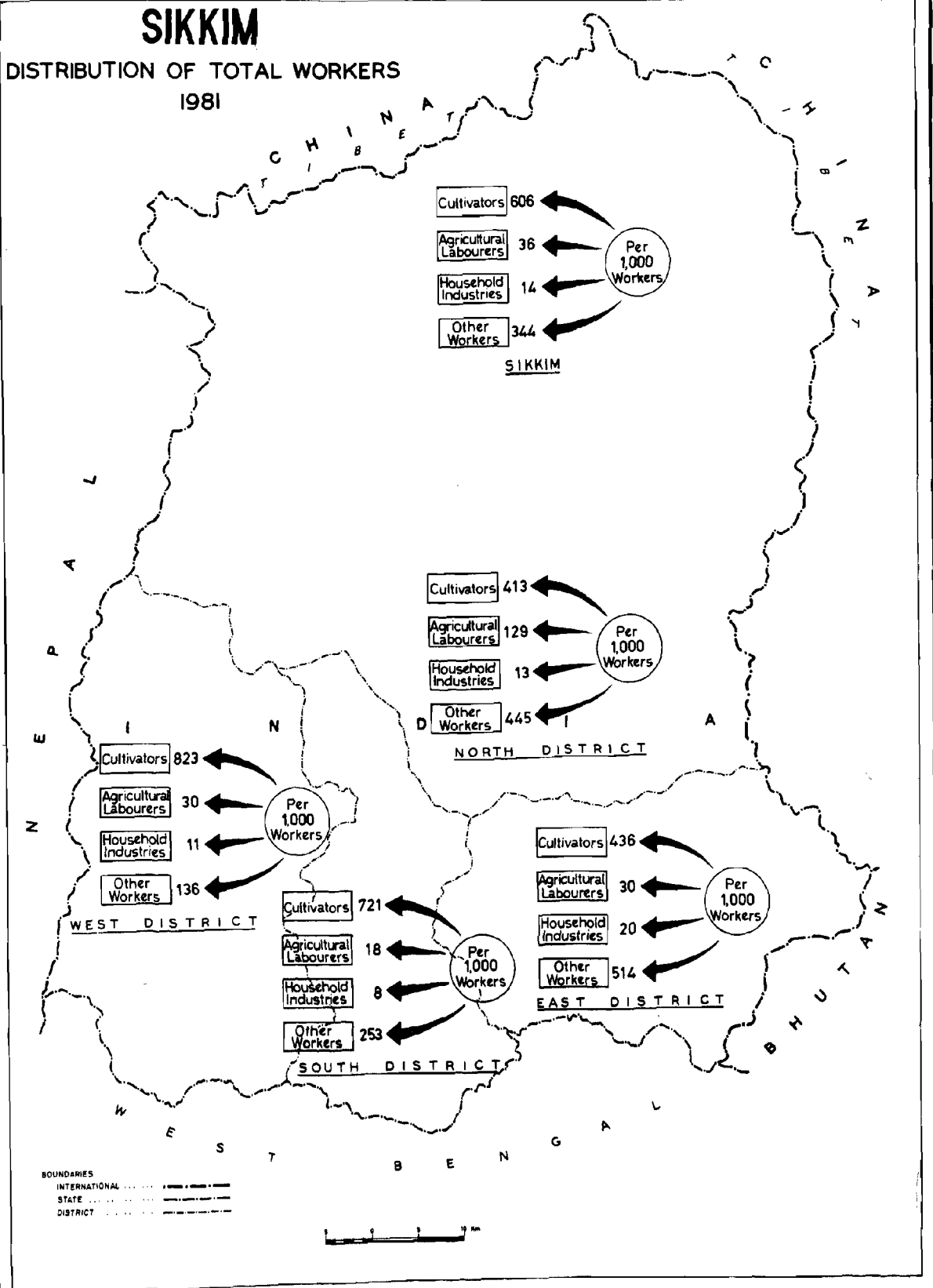
North District is having the highest proportion of agricultural labourers followed by East District. South District is having comparatively minimum agricultural labourers. Further, in all the four districts, there is preponderance of male agricultural workers over the females.

Regarding "other workers" (that is other than those of cultivators and agricultural labourers), North District in its rural areas is having highest proportion of it. This is also obvious, in view of the fact that workers engaged in cardamom plantation are classified as other workers and North is the district where large acreage of cardamon exists. Not only this but preponderance of male workers in this profession as compared to females is noticeable. West District is having least number of "other workers" in rural areas. In all these districts male workers belonging to the category of other workers outnumber the female workers of the same category. Also in urban areas North District is having highest participation of "other workers". This is followed by East District and South District. Least number of "other workers" is in the West District. Here also males of "other workers" are substantially higher than the females of "other workers".

SIKKIM

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL WORKERS

1981



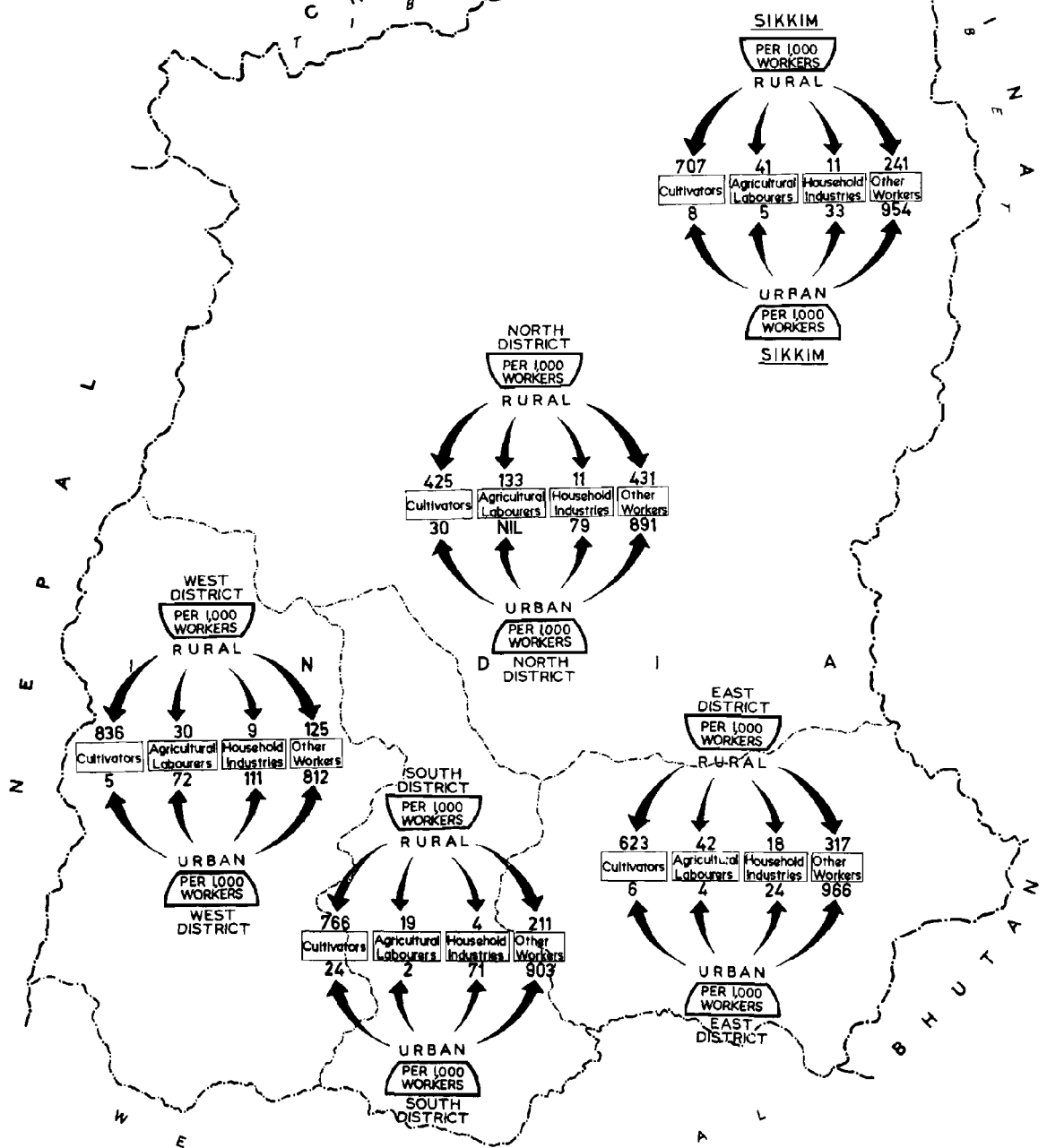
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SIKKIM

DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN WORKERS 1981



BOUNDARIES
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT



Statement—8
Number of workers per 100 population in the districts, 1971—81

District			Total workers		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other workers	
			1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1971	1981*
North District	Total	Persons	60	47	51	19	5	6	4	21
		Males	66	59	53	21	7	8	6	31
		Females	52	31	48	18	3	3	1	10
	Rural	Persons	60	47	52	20	5	6	3	21
		Males	66	59	54	21	7	8	5	30
		Females	53	31	49	18	3	4	1	9
	Urban	Persons	53	47	3	1	17	N	33	46
		Males	71	61	2	2	23	N	46	59
		Females	18	20	5	N	5	N	8	20
East District	Total	Persons	49	43	31	19	3	1	15	23
		Males	61	55	34	19	4	2	24	35
		Females	34	27	29	18	2	1	3	8
	Rural	Persons	51	44	39	27	3	2	9	15
		Males	62	54	42	28	4	2	15	23
		Females	39	32	35	26	2	1	2	5
	Urban	Persons	39	41	N	N	N	N	38	41
		Males	59	59	1	N	N	N	58	59
		Females	11	16	N	N	N	N	10	16
South District	Total	Persons	58	43	53	34	N	1	5	13
		Males	66	58	58	37	1	1	7	19
		Females	48	37	46	31	N	1	2	4
	Rural	Persons	58	48	54	37	N	1	4	10
		Males	66	57	60	40	1	1	6	16
		Females	49	38	47	33	N	1	2	4
	Urban	Persons	39	41	3	1	1	N	35	40
		Males	57	62	3	1	1	N	53	61
		Females	13	11	3	1	1	N	9	10
West District	Total	Persons	54	51	50	42	3	2	2	8
		Males	62	55	56	42	2	2	4	12
		Females	45	47	43	43	1	1	1	2
	Rural	Persons	54	52	51	43	2	2	2	7
		Males	62	55	57	43	2	2	3	11
		Females	35	48	44	44	1	1	N	2
	Urban	Persons	42	35	3	N	1	3	38	33
		Males	60	55	4	N	1	4	55	51
		Females	15	6	3	...	1	1	11	5

*Provisional

'N' stands for less than 0.5 figures.

Figures rounded up to the nearest point at their respective places.

SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is number of females per 1000 males. Statement 9 presents sex ratio from 1901 to 1981 for both Sikkim and India. Fluctuations in sex ratio for all-India are small and constant as compared to erratic fluctuations in the rural and urban areas of Sikkim, more particularly in the urban areas. This could be due to various developmental activities specially during the last thirty years.

Statement—9
Number of females per 1000 males in Sikkim, 1901—1981

State/India		1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981*
SIKKIM	Total	916	951	970	967	920	907	904	863	837
	Rural	916	951	970	967	920	912	911	884	866
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	686	752	681	698
India†	Total	972	964	955	950	945	946	941	930	943†
	Rural	979	975	970	966	965	965	963	949	966†
	Urban	910	872	846	838	831	865	845	858	847†

* Provisional

†Excluding Assam and Jammu & Kashmir

Districtwise sex ratio variations which are given in the Statement 10 indicate that only in East District rural sex ratio has increased from 819 to 845. In other districts it has gone down considerably. Similarly, urban sex ratio has gone down considerably in all the districts with the exception of West District.

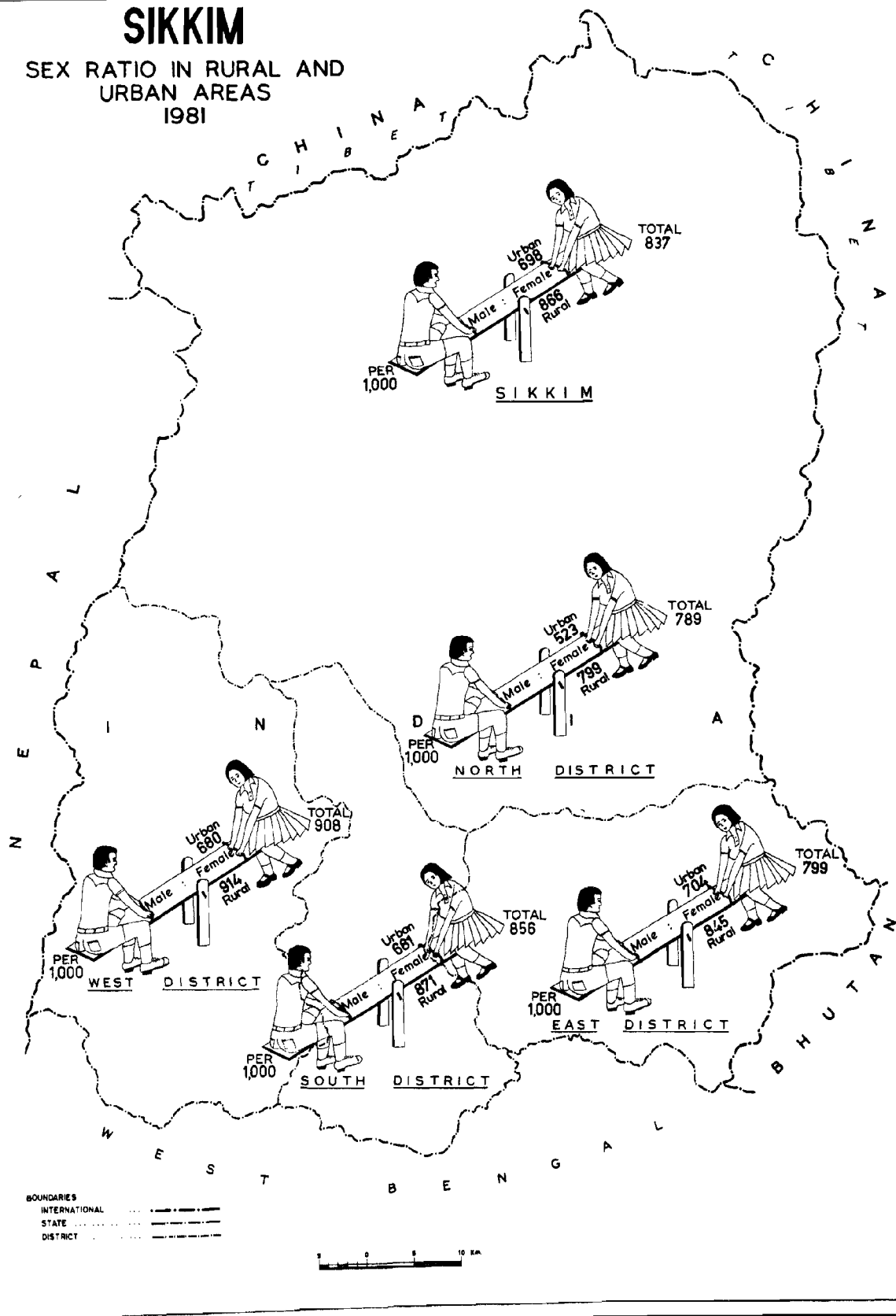
Statement—10
Number of females per 1000 males in districts, 1971—81

District		1971	1981*
North District	Total	853	789
	Rural	865	799
	Urban	498	523
East District	Total	791	799
	Rural	819	845
	Urban	865	704
South District	Total	909	856
	Rural	914	871
	Urban	702	681
West District	Total	937	908
	Rural	943	914
	Urban	658	680

*Provisional

SIKKIM

SEX RATIO IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1981



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LITERACY

A general observation on literacy has been already mentioned in the first publication of this series. The gap between rural and urban literacy has been conspicuously narrowed from 1961 onwards. It is noticed that this gap has been narrowed by increase of literacy rate of females particularly in the rural areas. Even then the male literacy appears to be one decade ahead of female literacy. A comparative Statement-11 showing number of literates per 100 population in Sikkim, 1961—81 is given below.

Statement—11

Number of literates per 100 population in Sikkim, 1961—81

State:		Total			Rural			Urban		
		1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*	1961	1971	1981*
SIKKIM	Persons	12	18	34	11	15	30	41	46	55
	Males	20	25	44	18	22	40	48	53	62
	Females	4	9	22	3	7	18	30	35	45

* Provisional

A detailed Statement-12 indicating the rural and urban literacy at district level is given below:

Statement—12

Number of literates per 100 population in districts 1971—81

District		Total		Rural		Urban	
		1971	1981*	1971	1981*	1971	1981*
North District	Persons	10	30	9	29	41	54
	Males	16	40	15	39	48	59
	Females	4	17	3	16	27	45
East District	Persons	24	42	19	35	46	56
	Males	32	51	8	46	25	63
	Females	14	30	9	23	36	46
South District	Persons	16	32	15	31	48	52
	Males	23	42	22	41	58	61
	Females	8	20	7	19	33	39
West District	Persons	11	23	11	22	41	50
	Males	19	32	18	32	51	59
	Females	4	13	3	12	24	37

*Provisional

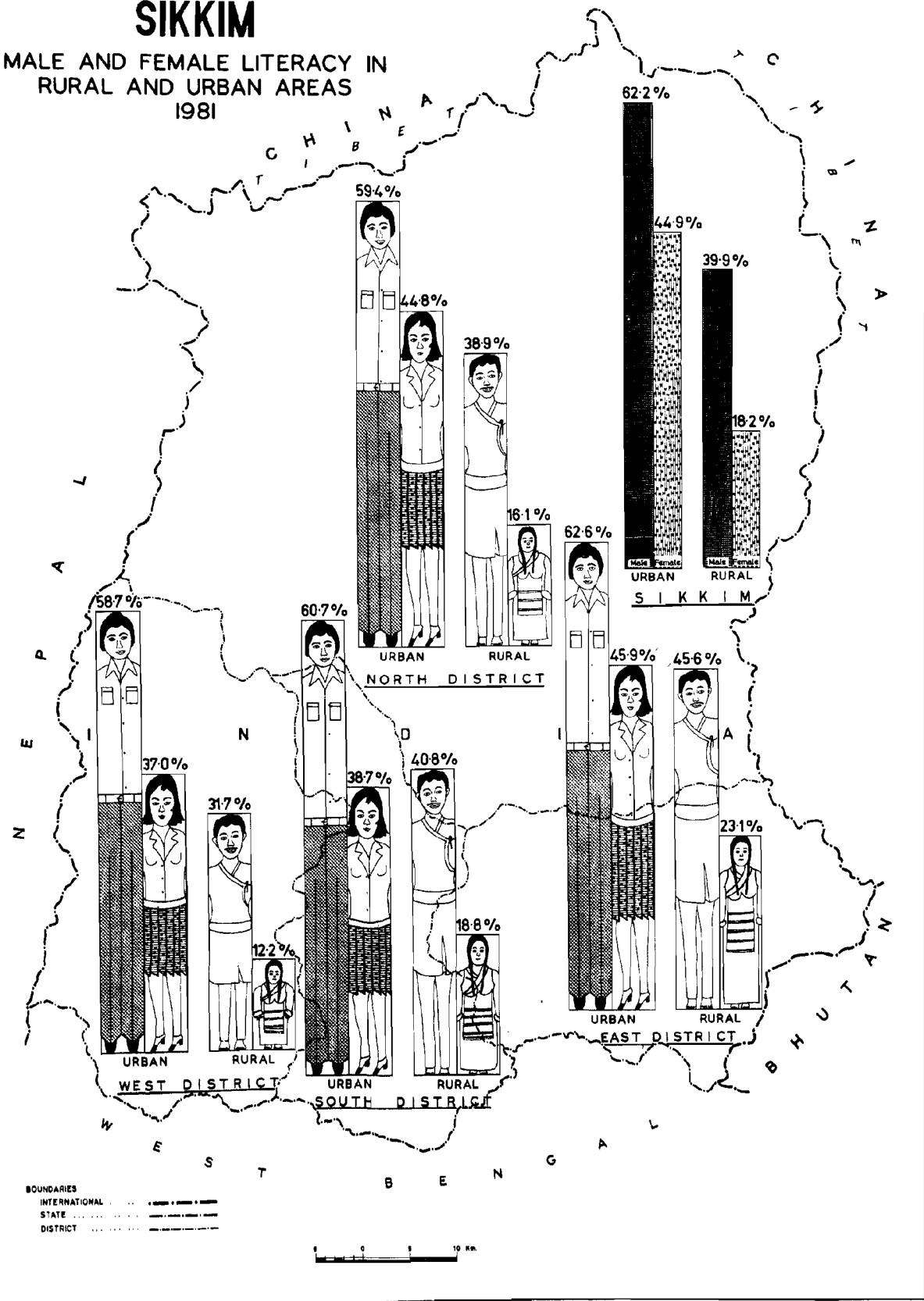
The observation clearly shows that East District is distinctly ahead in literacy followed by South and North Districts. West District is lagging behind. In fact it is only nearly half of the percentage of East District.

It is also noticed that the East District has made significant improvement in rural literacy compared to other districts. The female literacy in the rural areas is conspicuously far behind the males. In some areas, like West District, the female literacy in some revenue blocks is practically nil. Variation at the district level in urban areas is not as wide as in the rural areas. This is applicable to both males and females except a marginal difference in West and South Districts.

For the comprehensive educational policy and programming of the State Government, it is proposed to publish similar data at the revenue block level as soon as the Primary census Abstract is available.

SIKKIM

MALE AND FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 1981



BOUNDARIES
 INTERNATIONAL
 STATE
 DISTRICT

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CONCLUSION

Co-ordination of population statistics with other statistics such as economic census, agricultural census etc. is very much essential for proper planning. An attempt has been made to analyse the population figures giving thereby salient features.

The trends indicated in the above analysis are significant specially during the decade 1971—81. These may or may not continue during the decade 1981—91, depending on the pace of the development. To keep the pace of development, comprehensive results of the 1981 census are considered most suitable as a bench mark census survey for all round development in Sikkim. "Permanent House Numbering Scheme" which was introduced and implemented during houselisting operation of 1981 census, can be fruitfully utilised for various State Government Social Welfare Schemes. For grass-root developmental activities periodic up-dating of data at revenue block level is considered very essential. Therefore it is very necessary for the Govt. to constitute a high level committee for co-ordination and application of results of all surveys conducted in Sikkim.

1981 CENSUS PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES-SUPPLEMENT

Table—1
Rural and urban composition of population

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Sl. No.	State/District	Population 1981			Percentage of urban to total population		Decennial 1971-81	growth rate	
		Total	Rural	Urban	1971	1981		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SIKKIM	3,14,999	2,63,889	51,110	9.37	16.23	50.11	38.76	159.86
1.	North District	26,390	25,610	780	2.54	2.96	102.78	101.92	135.65
2.	East District	1,38,105	94,843	43,262	19.88	31.33	61.30	38.25	154.20
3.	South District	75,691	70,325	5,366	2.30	7.09	42.32	35.34	339.12
4.	West District	74,813	73,111	1,702	1.89	2.28	28.94	28.43	55.29

Table—2
Population and growth-rate of cities, urban agglomeration and towns

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Sl. No.	Size/Class/City U.A./Town	District	Population 1981			Growth rate	
			Persons	Males	Females	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	All Classes		51,110	30,105	21,005	137.21	159.86
2.	Class I & II		..	..	..	..	..
3.	Class III Gangtok (M. Corp.)	East Distt.*	36,768	21,388	15,380	94.33	176.28
4.	Class IV & V	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Class VI						
	(a) Singtam*	East Distt	4,042	2,487	1,555	..	109.87
	(b) Jorethang*	South Distt	3,922	2,365	1,557	..	414.70(@)
	(c) Rangpo*	East Distt	2,452	1,512	940	..	37.37
	(d) Namchi*	South Distt	1,444	828	616	..	213.91
	(e) Nayabazar*	West Distt	952	548	404	..	46.24(@)
	(f) Mangan*	North Distt	780	512	268	..	135.65
	(g) Gya'shing*	West Distt	750	465	285	..	68.54

@ Based on recast figures.

* Treated as towns for the first time in 1971 and continuing as such in 1981.

Note :— There is no city and urban agglomeration in Sikkim.

Table—3
Urban population by size-class of town

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Size/Class	No. of UAs/Town	Population 1981			Proportion of Population in each size—class to total urban population		Growth rate		Sex ratio 1981 (Females per 1000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1961-71	1971-81	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All classes	8	51,110	30,105	21,005	100	100	187.21	159.86	698
Class III	1	36,768	21,388	15,380	..	71.94	..	..	719
Class VI	7	14,342	8,717	5,625	32.34	28.06	..	125.50	645

Table—4
Workers and their percentage to total population

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Sl No.	State/District	Persons Males Females	Total Population 1981	Main workers 1981	Percentage of workers to total population	
					1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SIKKIM	Persons	314,999	146,212	53.19	46.42
		Males	171,516	96,452	62.96	56.24
		Females	143,483	49,760	41.85	34.68
1.	North District	Persons	26,390	12,276	59.59	46.52
		Males	14,750	87,19	65.86	59.11
		Females	11,640	3557	52.24	30.56
2.	East District	Persons	138,105	59,266	48.92	42.91
		Males	76,787	42,587	61.09	55.46
		Females	61,318	16,679	33.53	27.20
3.	South District	Persons	75,691	36,199	57.59	47.82
		Males	40,777	23,449	66.14	57.51
		Females	34,914	12,750	48.17	36.52
4.	West District	Persons	74,813	38,471	54.00	51.42
		Males	39,202	21,697	62.29	55.35
		Females	35,611	16,774	45.15	47.10

Supplement

Distribution of main workers by cultivators, agricultural

State/ District	Persons Males Females	Total Popula- tion	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
SIKKIM	P	314,999	146,212	88,671	5,188	2,053	50,300
	M	171,516	96,452	49,032	3,537	1,487	42,396
	F	143,483	49,760	39,639	1,651	566	7,904
1. North Distt.	P	26,390	12,276	5,072	1,581	158	5,465
	M	14,750	8,719	3,032	1,178	121	4,388
	F	11,640	3,557	2,040	403	37	1,077
2. East Distt.	P	138,105	59,266	25,845	1,791	1,188	30,442
	M	76,787	42,587	14,623	1,255	757	25,929
	F	61,318	16,679	11,222	536	431	4,513
3. South Distt.	P	75,691	36,199	26,088	652	297	9,162
	M	40,777	23,449	15,107	437	270	7,635
	F	34,914	12,750	10,981	215	27	1,527
4. West Distt.	P	74,813	38,471	31,666	1,164	410	5,231
	M	39,202	21,697	16,270	667	316	4,444
	F	35,611	16,774	15,396	497	94	787

Table—5

labourers, household industry and other workers

**1981 Census
(Provisional Figures)**

Percentage of main workers in agriculture, household industry and other work to total workers

Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Worker in household industry		Other workers	
1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
80.98	60.65	3.77	3.55	0.36	1.40	14.89	34.40
74.55	50.84	4.12	3.66	0.50	1.54	20.83	43.96
92.22	79.66	3.15	3.32	0.11	1.14	4.52	15.88
84.84	41.31	8.67	12.88	0.23	1.29	6.26	44.52
79.89	34.77	10.88	13.51	0.28	1.39	8.95	50.33
92.14	57.35	5.40	11.33	0.16	1.04	2.30	30.28
64.12	43.61	5.72	3.02	0.58	2.00	29.58	51.37
54.99	34.34	5.90	2.95	0.74	1.83	38.37	60.88
85.16	67.28	5.32	3.21	0.20	2.45	9.32	27.06
91.39	72.07	0.66	1.80	0.22	0.82	7.73	25.31
88.35	64.42	0.79	1.86	0.34	1.15	10.52	32.56
95.99	86.13	0.44	1.68	0.04	0.21	3.53	11.98
92.39	82.31	3.00	3.02	0.25	1.07	4.36	13.60
90.17	74.99	2.96	3.07	0.35	1.46	6.52	20.48
95.65	91.78	3.05	2.97	0.09	0.56	1.21	4.69

PRIMARY CENSUS

Sl. No.	State/District/ Towns	Total Urban Rural	Area in Sq. Km.	Total population (including Institutional and House'css population)		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	SIKKIM	T	7096	314,999	171,516	143,483
		R		263,889	141,411	122,478
		U		51,110	30,105	21,005
1.	North District	T	4226	26,390	14,750	11,640
		R		25,610	1,238	11,372
		U		780	512	268
	(i) Mangan			780	512	268
2.	East District	T	954	138,105	76,787	61,318
		R		94,843	51,400	43,443
		U		43,262	25,387	17,875
	(i) Gangtok (MC)			36,768	21,388	15,380
	(ii) Singtam			4,042	2,487	1,555
	(iii) Rangpo			2,452	1,512	940
3.	South District	T	750	756,91	40,777	34,914
		R		70,325	37,584	32,741
		U		5,366	3,193	2,173
	(i) Namchi			1,444	828	616
	(ii) Jorethang			3,922	2,365	1,557
4.	West District	T	1166	74,813	39,202	35,611
		R		73,111	38,189	34,922
		U		1,702	1,013	689
	(i) Gyalshing			750	465	285
	(ii) Nayabazar			952	548	404

ABSTRACT PART I

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Density of population per Km. ²	Females per 1000 males	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-81	Literate population			Literate as per cent of total population		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
44	836	50.11	106,854	75,152	31,702	33.92	43.82	22.09
	866	38.76	78,709	56,428	22,281	29.83	39.90	18.19
	697	159.86	28,145	18,724	9,421	55.05	62.20	44.85
6	789	102.78	7,797	5,846	1,951	29.55	39.63	16.76
	798	19.92	7,373	5,542	1,831	28.79	38.92	16.10
	523	135.65	424	304	120	54.36	59.38	44.78
	523	135.65	424	304	120	54.36	59.38	44.78
145	798	61.30	57,572	39,323	18,249	41.69	51.21	29.76
	845	36.25	33,480	23,437	10,043	35.30	45.60	23.12
	704	154.20	24,092	15,886	8,206	55.69	62.58	45.91
	719	176.28	21,049	13,705	7,344	57.25	64.08	47.75
	625	109.87	2,063	1,448	615	51.04	58.22	39.55
	621	37.37	980	733	247	39.97	48.48	26.28
101	856	42.32	24,268	17,279	6,989	32.06	42.37	20.02
	871	35.34	21,489	15,340	6,149	30.56	40.82	18.78
	680	339.12	2,779	1,939	840	51.79	60.73	38.66
	743	213.91	838	553	285	58.03	66.79	46.27
	658	414.70	1,941	1,386	555	49.49	58.60	35.65
64	908	28.94	17,217	12,704	4,513	23.01	32.41	12.67
	914	28.43	16,367	12,109	4,258	22.39	31.71	12.19
	680	55.29	850	595	255	49.94	58.73	37.01
	612	68.54	433	293	140	57.73	63.01	49.12
	737	46.24	417	302	115	43.80	55.11	29.47

PRIMARY CENSUS

Main

Sl. NO.	State/ District/ Towns	Total Rural Urban	Total main workers (I-IX)			Total main workers as per cent of total population			Cultivators			Agricu- Persons
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SIKKIM	T	146,212	96,452	49,760	46.42	56.23	34.68	88,671	49,032	39,639	5,188
		R	125,075	78,514	46,561	47.40	55.52	38.02	88,493	48,894	39,599	5,077
		U	21,137	17,938	3,199	41.36	59.58	15.23	178	138	40	111
1.	North District	T	12,276	8,719	3,557	46.52	59.11	30.56	5,072	3,032	2,040	1,581
		R	11,910	8,407	3,503	46.51	59.05	30.80	5,061	3,022	2,039	1,581
		U	366	312	54	46.92	60.94	20.15	11	10	1	...
	(i) Mangan		366	312	54	46.92	60.94	20.15	11	10	1	...
2.	East District	T	59,266	42,587	16,679	42.88	55.46	27.20	25,845	14,623	11,222	1,791
		R	41,319	27,507	13,812	43.57	53.56	31.79	25,734	14,536	11,198	1,727
		U	17,947	15,080	2,867	41.48	59.40	16.04	111	87	24	64
	(i) Gangtok (M.C.)		15,368	12,732	2,636	41.80	59.53	17.14	92	69	23	56
	(ii) Singtam		1,521	1,399	122	37.63	56.25	7.84	16	16	..	8
	(iii) Rangpo		1,058	949	109	43.15	62.76	11.60	3	2	1	..
3.	South District	T	36,199	23,449	12,750	47.82	57.51	36.52	26,088	15,107	10,981	652
		R	33,977	21,465	12,512	48.33	57.11	38.22	26,032	15,069	10,966	648
		U	2,222	1,984	238	41.41	62.14	10.95	53	38	15	4
	(i) Namchi		598	495	103	41.41	59.78	16.72	14	6	8	1
	(ii) Jorethang		1,624	1,489	135	41.41	62.96	86.71	39	32	7	3
4.	West District	T	38,471	21,697	16,774	51.42	55.35	47.10	31,666	16,270	15,396	1,164
		R	37,869	21,135	16,734	51.80	55.34	47.92	31,663	16,267	15,396	1,121
		U	602	562	40	35.37	55.48	5.81	3	3	..	43
	(i) Gyalshing		309	295	14	41.20	63.44	4.91	2	2	..	13
	(ii) Nayabazar		293	267	26	30.78	48.72	6.44	1	1	..	30

ABSTRACT—PART II

Workers

1981 Census
(Provisional figures)

Agricultural labourers		Household industry manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairing			Other workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non workers		
Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
3,537	1,651	2,055	1,487	566	50,300	42,396	7,904	5,868	1,589	4,279	162,919	73,475	89,444
3,452	1,625	1,367	930	437	30,138	25,238	4,900	5,694	1,469	4,224	133,120	61,437	71,683
85	26	686	557	129	20,162	17,158	3,004	174	129	45	22,799	12,938	17,761
1,178	403	158	121	37	5,465	4,388	1,077	1,779	456	1,323	12,335	5,575	6,760
1,178	403	129	93	36	5,139	4,114	1,025	1,778	456	1,322	11,922	5,375	6,547
..	..	29	28	1	326	274	52	1	..	1	413	200	213
..	..	29	28	1	326	274	52	1	..	1	113	200	213
1,255	536	1,188	730	458	33,442	25,929	4,513	1,934	838	1,096	76,905	33,362	43,543
1,211	516	757	454	203	13,101	11,295	1,805	1,796	737	1,059	51,728	23,156	28,572
44	20	431	316	115	17,341	14,633	2,708	138	101	37	25,177	10,206	14,971
36	20	396	288	108	14,824	12,339	2,485	94	60	34	21,306	8,596	12,710
8	..	32	28	4	1,465	1,347	118	41	40	1	2,480	1,048	1,432
..	..	3	..	3	1,052	947	105	3	1	2	1,391	562	829
437	215	297	270	27	9,162	7,635	1,527	1,786	190	1,596	37,706	17,138	20,568
434	214	138	119	19	7,156	5,843	1,313	1,770	175	1,595	34,578	15,944	18,634
3	1	159	151	8	2,006	1,792	214	16	15	1	3,128	1,194	1,934
1	1	47	44	3	536	444	92	12	12	..	834	321	513
2	1	112	107	5	1,470	1,348	122	4	3	1	2,294	873	1,421
657	407	410	316	94	5,231	4,444	787	369	105	264	35,973	17,400	18,573
629	402	343	254	89	4,742	3,985	757	350	92	258	34,892	16,962	17,930
38	5	67	62	5	489	459	30	19	13	6	1,081	438	643
13	..	62	60	2	232	220	12	..	..	..	441	170	271
25	5	5	2	3	257	239	18	19	13	6	640	268	372

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—I

(Provisinal)

H. II — Disabled population by type of disability

State/District/ Town	Total Rural Urban	Totally blind	Totally crippled	Totally dumb
1	2	3	4	5
SIKKIM	Total	182	360	1,941
	Rural	170	341	1,875
	Urban	12	19	66
1. East District	Total	88	479	782
	Rural	76	165	726
	Urban	12	14	56
<i>Gangtok</i>	<i>Urban</i>	9	2	27
<i>Singtam</i>	<i>Urban</i>	2	3	13
<i>Rangpo</i>	<i>Urban</i>	1	9	16
2. North District	Total	24	13	110
	Rural	24	13	110
	Urban	..	..	..
<i>Mangan</i>	<i>Urban</i>	..	..	..
3. West District	Total	34	80	506
	Rural	34	80	500
	Urban	..	..	6
<i>Gyalshing</i>	<i>Urban</i>	..	..	1
<i>Naya'azar</i>	<i>Urban</i>	..	..	5
4. South District	Total	36	88	543
	Rural	36	83	539
	Urban	..	5	4
<i>Nantchi</i>	<i>Urban</i>	..	3	..
<i>Jorethang</i>	<i>Urban</i>	..	2	4

APPENDIX—II

Economic Census—1980

Data on the unorganized sector of non-agricultural economy covering unregistered manufacture, trade, transport etc. are woefully inadequate and the non-availability of the same had proved to be a great drawback in the calculation of national income and allied aggregate. To overcome the deficiency, the Central Statistical Organisation conducted an Economic Census in 1977 to collect data on these sectors. In Sikkim this census could not be conducted in 1977 because of lack of necessary infrastructure. The census was, however, conducted in 1979 when the Bureau of Economics & Statistics was set up. Since a census of this kind covers large number of small units which are subject to high rate of mobility and mortality it is necessary to repeat the same at frequent intervals. A five year interval is considered to be minimum, essential for conducting the census periodically. Thus the second Economic Census would have normally been due in 1982. However, the opportunity of the Houselisting Operations of Census 1981 carried out in 1980 was taken to conduct a second Economic Census in the overall interest of economy and ease of operations. Second Economic Census in Sikkim was also conducted along with the houselisting operations in April-May 1980, even though the earlier census was conducted only in 1979. This was done to make comparable data available at all India level. This synchronization provided wider scope and coverage. In the earlier census, own account enterprises which are much more numerous were not covered as also the census was done by enquiry from knowledgeable persons of the Panchayat Blocks instead of house to house enquiry. In the Economic Census 1980 not only house to house enquiry was conducted but also own account workers were also counted, in addition agricultural enterprise excluding crop production and plantation were also covered for the first time. For the purpose of Economic Census, an enterprise was defined as an undertaking engaged in production and/or distribution of goods and/or services not for the sole purpose of own consumption. An agricultural enterprise was defined as one engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing. As already stated, crop production and plantation were not covered under the census. Enterprises engaged in all other activities are termed as non-agricultural enterprise. The following tables bring out the salient results of Economic Census-1980.

Economic Census 1980

Rural Enterprises

Number of Enterprises and number of persons usually working

District	Enterprises			Persons usually working		
	Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	All enterprises	Agricultural enterprises	Non-agricultural enterprises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North District	966	79	887	2180	169	2011
East District	2013	297	1716	7246	520	6726
South District	1152	103	1049	2517	123	2394
West District	1157	213	944	3383	311	3072
Total	5288	692	4596	15326	1123	14203

Economic Census 1980
Urban Enterprises
Number of enterprises and number of persons usually working

District	Enterprises			Persons usually working		
	Total	Agricultural	Non-agri- cultural	All enter- prises	Agrcultural enterprises	Non-agricultural enterprises
I	2	3	4	5	6	7
North District.	118	..	118	351	..	351
East District.	2243	53	2190	12535	173	12362
South District.	420	..	420	1670	..	1670
West District.	200	..	200	481	..	481
Total	2981	53	2928	15037	173	14864

Economic Census 1980
All Enterprises—Rural and Urban
Number of own account enterprises, establishments and number of hired persons usually working

District	Own account enterprises			Establishment (with one or more hired workers)			Hired persons usually working		
	Total	Agricul- tural	Non-agri- cultural	Total	Agricul- tural	Non-agri- cultural	All esta- blish- ments	Agri- esta- blish- ments	Non-agri- establish- ments
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Distt.	662	49	613	422	30	392	1480	59	1421
East Distt.	2329	271	2058	1927	79	1848	14961	211	14750
South Distt.	928	95	833	644	8	636	2487	12	2475
West Distt.	744	185	559	613	28	585	2217	38	2179
Total	4663	600	4063	3606	145	3461	21145	320	20825

Economic Census 1980
Summary Results

Item	Rural		Urban		Total Number
	Number	Perce- ntage	Number	Perce- ntage	
	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agricultural enterprises					
a) total	692	92.9	53	7.1	745
i) establishments	127	87.6	18	12.4	145
ii) own account enterprises	565	94.2	35	5.8	600
b) persons usually working in enterprises					
i) total	1123	86.7	173	13.3	1296
ii) hired workers	202	63.1	118	36.9	320
II. Non-agricultural enterprises					
a) total	4596	61.1	2928	38.9	7524
i) establishments	2041	59.0	1420	41.0	3461
ii) own account enterprises	2555	62.9	1508	37.1	4063
b) persons usually working in enterprises					
i) total	14203	48.9	14864	51.1	29067
ii) hired workers	9413	45.2	11412	54.8	20825

Economic Census 1980
All Enterprises—Rural and Urban
Number of enterprises and number of persons usually working

District	Enterprises			Persons usually		
	Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	All enterprises	Agricultural enterprises	Non-agricultural enterprises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
North Distt.	1084	79	1005	2531	169	2362
East Distt.	4256	350	3906	19781	693	19088
South Distt.	1572	103	1469	4187	123	4064
West Distt.	1357	213	1144	3864	311	3553
Total	8269	745	7524	30363	1296	29067

Economic Census 1980
Rural Enterprises
Number of own account enterprises, establishments and number of hired persons usually working

District	Own account enterprises			Establishments (with one or more hired workers)			Hired persons usually working.		
	total	agricultural	non-agricultural	total	agricultural	non-agricultural	all establishments	agri. establishments	non-agri. establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Distt.	600	49	551	366	30	336	1287	59	1288
East Distt.	1205	236	969	808	61	747	4992	93	4899
South Distt.	702	95	607	450	8	442	1316	12	1304
West Distt.	613	185	428	544	28	516	2020	38	1982
Total	3120	565	2555	2168	127	2041	9615	202	9413

Economic Census 1980
Urban Enterprises
Number of own account enterprises, establishments and number of hired persons usually working

District	Own account enterprises			Establishments (with one or more hired workers)			Hired persons usually working		
	Total	Agriculture	Non-agricultural	Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	All establishments	Agri. establishments	Non-agri. establishments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
North Distt.	62	..	62	56	..	56	193	..	193
East Distt.	1124	35	1089	1119	18	1101	9969	118	9851
South Distt.	226	..	226	194	..	194	1171	..	1171
West Distt.	131	..	131	69	..	69	197	..	197
Total	1543	35	1508	1438	18	1420	11530	118	11412

APPENDIX—III

Concepts on economic activities during 1961—1981 Censuses

1981

1971

1961	1971	1981
<p>Concept on economic activity</p> <p>The economic data in 1961 was collected on the basis of work i.e. the population was divided into two classes—“Workers” and “Non—workers”.</p> <p>A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration due to illness or other causes was regarded as a ‘worker’. A person under training/apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as worker. A public or social service worker who was actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who was actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party was regarded as ‘worker’. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.</p> <p>A person who is working, may be working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer, at a household industry or may be doing other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above mentioned categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a cultivator and an agricultural labourer in which case he should be entered both as a cultivator and at household industry. Or he may be working as cultivator and at household industry. Or he may be working in any possible combination stated in above items in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in one of the above mentioned categories.</p> <p>The basis of work was satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live-stock, dairying, household industry etc., if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession service, business or commerce the basis of work would be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the enumerator had visited the household.</p>	<p>The economic activity was categorised into main activity and subsidiary activity. All persons were divided into two broad streams of main activity viz., workers and non-workers.</p> <p>A ‘worker’ is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.”</p> <p>A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one’s own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should not be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.”</p> <p>A person who is working may be either working as a cultivator, as an agricultural labourer at a household industry or may be doing any other work.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Reference period</p> <p>The reference period was satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, live-stock, dairying, household industry etc., if a person had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession service, business or commerce the basis of work would be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the enumerator had visited the household.</p>	<p>The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this had been returned as his main activity, the person was categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, travel, holiday, temporary breakdown of strike etc., the person was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absences persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year e.g. cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry etc. A person’s main activity was ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year.</p>	<p>In all the questions, the reference period is the one year preceding the date of enumeration. Certain types of work such as agriculture, household industry like fur making, etc., are carried on either throughout the year or only during certain seasons or part 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 preceding the enumeration.</p>

APPENDIX-IV
1981 Census Publication Programme

Part No. and Subject	Sub-part and Subject
1	2
Part I—Administration Reports (for official use only)	Part I-A Administration Report—Enumeration. Part I-B Administration Report—Tabulation.
Part II—General Population Tables	Part II—A General Population Tables—A—Series Map of S.U. As. Part II—B Primary Census Abstract.
Part III—General Economic Tables	Part III—A B—Series Tables of 1st priority. Part III—B B—Series Tables of 2nd priority.
Part IV—Social and Cultural Tables	Part IV—A C—Series Tables of 1st priority. Part IV—B C—Series Tables of 2nd priority.
Part V—Migration Tables	Part V—A D—Series Tables of 1st priority. Part V—B D—Series Tables of 2nd priority.
Part VI—Fertility Tables	Part VI—A F—Series Tables of 1st priority. Part VI—B F—Series Tables of 2nd priority.
Part VII—Tables on Houses and Disabled Population	H—Series Tables covering census houses and their uses and the disabled population by type of disability, with analytical notes.
Part VIII—Household Tables	Part VIII—A HH Series Tables covering material of constructions of houses. Part VIII—B HH Series Tables HH—17, HH—17 SC & HH—17 S.T.
Part IX—Special Tables on SC & ST	The S.C. and S.T. Series of tables for S.C. and S.T. respectively, covering industrial categories of main workers and marginal workers, type of activity of marginal workers and non-workers, seeking/available for work among marginal workers and non-workers, age, sex, marital status, composi- tion of S.C. and S.T. population and their educa- tional level (for each Caste/Tribe separately). These tables also cover for S.T., their composition by reli- gion, mother tongue and bilingualism.
Part X—Town Directory Survey Reports on Towns & Villages.	Part X—A Town Directory. Part X—B Survey reports on selected town . Part X—C Survey reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic notes and special studies on SC & ST.
Part XII—Census Atlas	Union & State/U.T. Census Atlases and Adm. Atlases
Part XIII—District Census Handbook	Part XIII—A Village & Town Directory Part XIII—B Village-wise/Urban wardwise Primary Census Abstrac