सत्यमेव जयते

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

## SERIES 19
## SIKKIM

## Paper 1 of 1981

# PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

**J. K. THAPA**
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations
Sikkim

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1981

# INDIA

## STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

## 1981

BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL

BOUNDARY, STATE/UNION TERRITORY

CAPITAL OF INDIA

CAPITAL OF STATE/UNION TERRITORY

km 100 0 100 200 300 400 km

AFGHANISTAN

PAKISTAN

CHINA

NEPAL

BHUTAN

BANGLADESH

BURMA

JAMMU AND KASHMIR
Srinagar

HIMACHAL PRADESH
Simla

CHANDIGARH
Chandigarh

PUNJAB

HARYANA

DELHI
New Delhi

UTTAR PRADESH
Lucknow

RAJASTHAN
Jaipur

BIHAR
Patna

SIKKIM
Gangtok

ARUNACHAL PRADESH
Itanagar

ASSAM
Dispur

NAGALAND
Kohima

MEGHALAYA
Shillong

MANIPUR
Imphal

TRIPURA
Agartala

MIZORAM
Aizawl

WEST BENGAL
Calcutta

GUJARAT
Gandhinagar

MADHYA PRADESH
Bhopal

MAHARASHTRA
Bombay

G. D. & D.
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI
Silvassa

ORISSA
Bhubaneswar

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

ANDHRA PRADESH
Hyderabad

KARNATAKA
Bangalore

GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Panaji

TAMIL NADU
Madras

KERALA
Trivandrum

PONDICHERRY
Pondicherry

LAKSHADWEEP (INDIA)
Kavaratti I

LAKSHADWEEP SEA

SRI LANKA

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (INDIA)
Port Blair

ANDAMAN SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

The administrative headquarters of Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh U. T. are all located in Chandigarh.

G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU

P PONDICHERRY

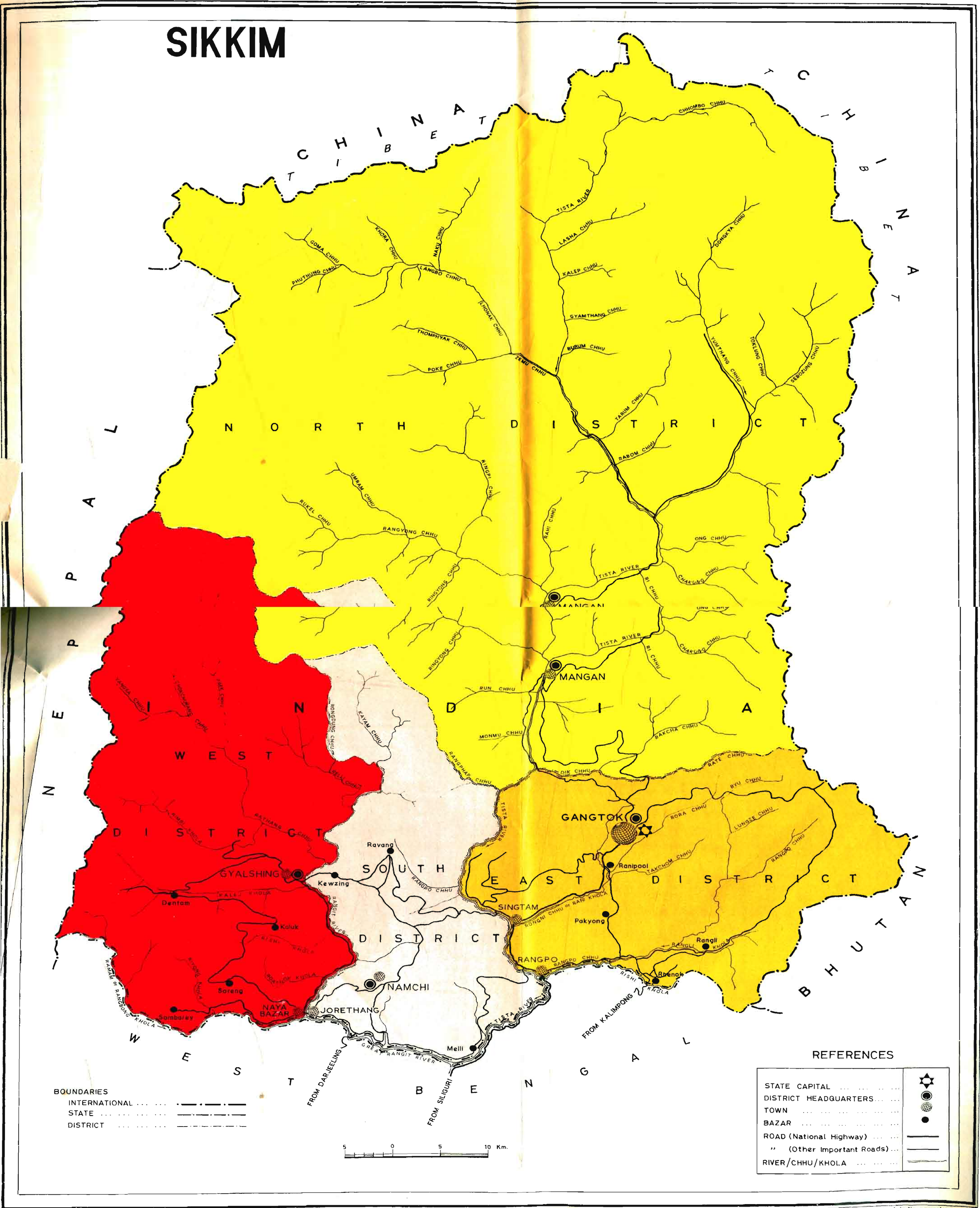
Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

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# SIKKIM




BOUNDARIES
- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- DISTRICT

## REFERENCES

- STATE CAPITAL
- DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
- TOWN
- BAZAR
- ROAD (National Highway)
- " (Other Important Roads)
- RIVER/CHHU/KHOLA

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# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

## Provisional Population Totals

## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **A. POPULATION OF SIKKIM** | **Total** | **3,15,682** |
| | **Males** | **1,71,959** |
| | **Females** | **1,43,723** |
| **B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH 1971–81** | | |
| **(1) Absolute** | | **1,05,839** |
| **(2) Percentage** | | **50.44** |
| **C. DENSITY OF POPULATION** | | **44 per sq. km.** |
| **D. SEX RATIO** | | **836 Females per 1,000 Males** |
| **E. LITERACY RATE** | **Total** | **33.83 Percent** |
| | **Males** | **43.65 Percent** |
| | **Females** | **22.07 Percent** |

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

## A COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF THE POPULATION

| Sl. No. | India/State/ Union Territory | Total Population | | Decennial Growth rate (Percentage) | | Density of Population) 1981 (per sq.km. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population in 1971 (and rank) | Population in 1981 (and rank) | 1961-71 | 1971-81 | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | **INDIA** | **548,159,652** | **683,810,051** | **+24.80** | **24.75** | **221*** |
| | **STATES** | | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 43,502,708 (5) | 53,403,619 (5) | +20.90 | +22.76 | 194 |
| 2. | Assam@ | 14,625,152 (13) | 19,902,826 (13) | +34.95 | +36.09 | 254 |
| 3. | Bihar | 56,353,369 (2) | 69,823,154 (2) | +21.33 | +23.90 | 402 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 26,697,475 (9) | 33,960,905 (10) | +29.39 | +27.21 | 173 |
| 5. | Haryana | 10,036,808 (15) | 12,850,902 (15) | +32.23 | +28.04 | 291 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 3,460,434 (18) | 4,237,569 (18) | +23.04 | +22.46 | 76 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir @ | 4,616,632 (16) | 5,981,600 (17) | +29.65 | +29.57 | NA |
| 8. | Karnataka | 29,299,014 (8) | 37,043,451 (8) | +24.22 | +26.43 | 193 |
| 9. | Kerala | 21,347,375 (12) | 25,403,217 (12) | +26.29 | +19.00 | 654 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 41,654,119 (6) | 52,131,717 (6) | +28.67 | +25.15 | 118 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 50,412,235 (3) | 62,693,898 (3) | +27.45 | +24.36 | 204 |
| 12. | Manipur | 1,072,753 (20) | 1,433,691 (20) | +37.53 | +33.65 | 64 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 1,011,699 (21) | 1,327,874 (21) | +31.50 | +31.25 | 59 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 516,449 (23) | 773,281 (23) | +39.88 | +49.73 | 47 |
| 15. | Orissa | 21,944,615 (11) | 26,272,054 (11) | +25.05 | +19.72 | 169 |
| 16. | Punjab | 13,551,060 (14) | 16,669,755 (14) | +21.70 | +23.01 | 331 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 25,765,806 (10) | 34,102,912 (9) | +27.83 | +32.36 | 100 |
| **18.** | **Sikkim** | **209,843 (28)** | **315,682 (28)** | **+29.38** | **+50.44** | **44** |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 41,199,168 (7) | 48,297,456 (7) | +22.30 | +17.23 | 371 |
| 20. | Tripura | 1,556,342 (19) | 2,060,189 (19) | +36.28 | +32.37 | 196 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 88,341,144 (1) | 110,858,019 (1) | +19.78 | +25.49 | 377 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 44,312,011 (4) | 54,485,560 (4) | +26.87 | +22.96 | 614 |
| | UNION TERRITORIES | | | | | |
| 1. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | 115,133 (29) | 188,254 (29) | +81.17 | +63.51 | 23 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 467,511 (25) | 628,050 (24) | +38.91 | +34.34 | 7 |
| 3. | Chandigarh | 257,251 (27) | 450,061 (27) | +114.59 | +74.95 | 3948 |
| 4. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 74,170 (30) | 103,677 (30) | +27.96 | +39.78 | 211 |
| 5. | Delhi | 4,065,698 (17) | 6,196,414 (16) | +52.93 | +52.41 | 4178 |
| 6. | Goa, Daman & Diu | 857,771 (22) | 1,082,117 (22) | +36.88 | +26.15 | 284 |
| 7. | Lakshadweep | 31,810 (31) | 40,237 (31) | +31.95 | +26.49 | 1257 |
| 8. | Mizoram | 332,390 (26) | 487,774 (26) | +24.93 | +46.75 | 23 |
| 9. | Podindicherry | 471,707 (24) | 604,136 (25) | +27.81 | +28.07 | 1228 |

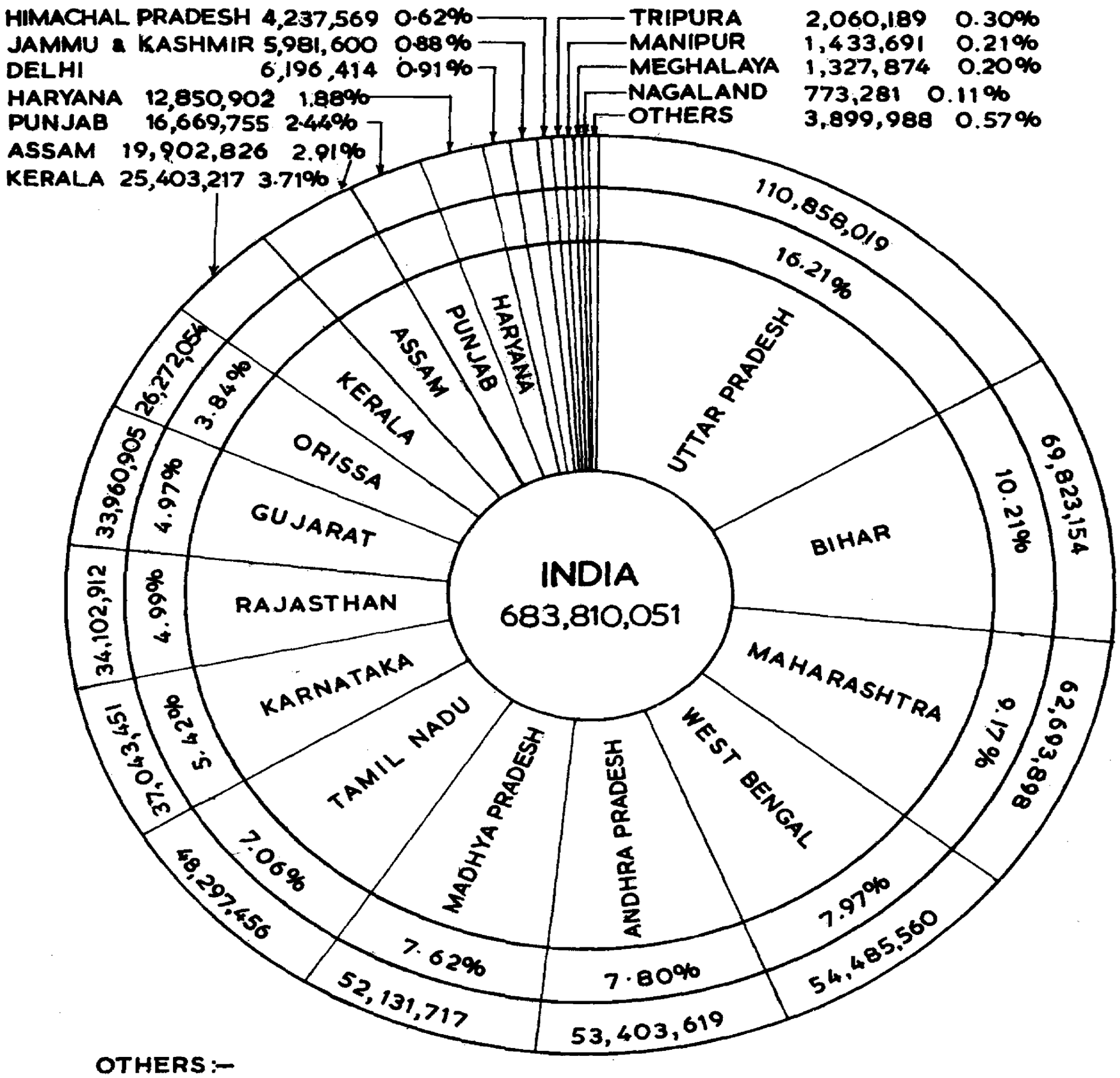
'NA' Stands for not vailable.

*While working out the density of India, Jammu and Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and pouluation are not available for that State.

@Projected figures for 1981.

# INDIA

## Comparative Size of Population
## (States / Union Territories)
## 1981




OTHERS :—

STATES :— SIKKIM 315,682 0.04%

UNION TERRITORIES :— GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1,082,117 0.16%

ARUNACHAL PRADESH 628,050 0.09%, PONDICHERRY 604,136 0.09%

MIZORAM 487,774, 0.07% , CHANDIGARH 450,061 0.06%

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS 188,254 0.03%

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI 103,677 0.02% LAKSHADWEEP 40,237 0.01%

## INTRODUCTION

The main function of the census organisation in a state is planning and preparation for conducting of population census followed by tabulation and publication of data collected. This publication entitled "Provisional Population Totals" of Sikkim is the first of the series. Paper No. 1 introduces some important information about the total population, growth, sex ratio, density and literacy figures of the state at the district level. Other matters like the figures relating to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, age-group, migration, working characteristics and fertility shall be available in subsequent series.

Historically the census in Sikkim is not a new exercise. As early as 1891, the first census operation was conducted by the than political officer in Sikkim. After 1901 onwards, regular decennial censuses were conducted in Sikkim under the guidance of West Bengal census authorities. Only after 1975, Sikkim population has been included retrospectively in the total population of the Indian Union. Sikkim census population figures were shown for two units (Gangtok and Namchi) in 1951, three units (Mangan, Gangtok and Namchi) in 1961 and in 1971 for four districts (Gangtok, Mangan, Gyalshing and Namchi—referred as East, North, West and South Districts respectively in this Paper). 1971 census results were published at panchayat level. This level has been intesnsified to the unit of revenue block in 1981 census.

1981 census is the first census in Sikkim under the total provision of Census Act, 1948. The Census Act of 1948 was enforced in Sikkim in September 1976 .

The core staff of census office was established in October 1976 under the technical leadership of Shri A. S. Dange, Deputy Director of Census Operations. Within a short period other staff members on permanent strength were selected on transfer or deputation basis from other parts of the country and planning and preparations for census operations were initiated.

The recommendations of Data Users Conferences on census questionnaries were intensively tested for the first time in Sikkim in two prestests in all the districts including urban areas. After the visit of Registrar General, India to Sikkim in November 1979, all India working pattarn was adopted with a few minor changes to suit Sikkim conditions. As stated earlier, this is the first census in Sikkim conducted under the total provision of the Census Act, 1948 and data were collected at revenue block level. Therefore detailed planning and preparatory programme was initiated in collaboration with the State Government. After series of discussions with the various State Government departments particularly departments like the Home, Land Revenue, Localself Government, Panchayat &Rural Works, Survey and Settlement and Forest, necessary steps were taken to finalise the size of enumeration blocks and their respective boundaries.

All notional and sketch maps were freshly prepared during the houselisting operation. The State Government took this opportunity to introduce permanent house-numbering in Sikkim by allotting funds to fix the permanent numbers in plates. Houselisting operation was completed successfully from 15 April to 15 May 1980. The active participation of the villagers and urban dwellers was mainly on account of special appeal on usefulness of census by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sikkim Shri N. B. Bhandari.

From the experience gained in the houselisting operation, the enumerators and supervisors were re-selected and appointed for enumeration. In this respect the State Government made necessary arrangements for the availability of school teachers, even though, the census population enumeration was scheduled during the winter school holidays. To suit Sikkim conditions, the number of trainings as well as training centres were increased. In order to facilitate de-centralised training, necessary steps were taken to select trainers from the suitable teachers. We also took this opportunity by deputing this office teachnical staff members to the field areas to assist the District Census Officers and Charge Officers on technical matters. Training was completed successfully and the enumerators and supervisors were deployed for actual operation in the field from 9 February, 1981.

With the active participation of Principal Census Officers, District Census Officers, Charge Officers and other State Government agencies, we could complete the time bound census operation with surprisingly very minimum obstracles. This was possible only with the full support of Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioner, Secretary of Education and his senior officers.

The anticipated bottleneck of communication in extremely difficult terrain in Sikkim was finally overcome by the timely assistance rendered by the Inspector General of Police and his Police Department by providing additional facilities of wireless stations in various remote areas. This helped us tremendously for the immediate communication of messages during the operation period.

All necessary steps were taken to ensure that all civilians are counted even in remote forest and sensitive areas. In this regard Forest Department deployed officials at the forest block level.

His Excellency, the Governor of Sikkim, Shri Homi J. H., Taleyarkhan in the first month of his new assignment accorded a high priority for the census operation and advised the people on the socio-economic importance of census in his Republic Day speach and in numerous meetings and gatherings he addressed from 9 January to 9 February 1981.

Various publicity campaigns were undertaken by the All India Radio from Kurseong, Information and Publicity Department of the State Government, Field Publicity Officers of Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India stationed at Gangtok and Jorethang as well as the panchayat executive members and mondals. This helped in rousing the awareness of census in rural and urban areas from houselisting to population enumeration period.

The Government of India Press located at Gangtok completed the job of printing of census schedules and instruction booklets etc. in time.

The catalytic role of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner for India and continuous help from his senior office staff members in Delhi were mainly responsible for the sucessful conduct of the census operations in Sikkim.

The programme for tabulation and publication are fully organised and the results will be published in due course. Our job satisfaction will be further increased when the census results are put to use for the development of the villages in Sikkim. In this regard the State Government has agreed to consider the proposal to constitute a committee to ensure the field application of the census results. We are confident that the State Government will make full application by co-ordinating the results of agricultural census, economic census and the population census to fulfill the pledge of establishing a vital link between the people and the planners.

## LIST OF OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM WHO PARTICIPATED IN 1981 CENSUS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Shri D. K. Manavalan, IAS | Divisional Commissioner, Sikkim |
| 2. Shri P. O. Pazo, Indian Forest Service | Chief Conservator of Forests-cum-Principal Census Officer (Forest) |
| 3. Shri M. R. Sood | Deputy Director, Bureau of Economics & Statistics. |
| 4. Shri B. K. Kharel | Dy. District Magistrate (East) |

### Principal Census Officers

*North District*
Miss. C. K. Cintury, I.A.S.
District Collector

*South District*
Shri N. T. Bhutia, S.C.S.
District Collector

*East District*
Shri Tashi Tobden, I.A.S.
District Collector

*West District*
Shri T. T. Dorjee, I.A.S.
District Collector

### Gangtok Municipal Corporation

Shri T. Dorjee
Executive Officer

### District Census Officers

*North District*
Shri T. W. Barphungpa, I.A.S.
Dy. District Officer

*South District*
Shri Alok Rawat, I.A.S.
Dy. District Officer

*East District*
Shri R. K. Uprety S.C.S.
Dy. District Officer

*West District*
Shri C. H. Thanga, I.A.S.
Dy. District Collector

### Charge Officers/Town Officers

*North District*
1. Shri D. B. Shrestha, D.F.O.
2. Shri R. L.epcha, A.E.O.
3. Shri K. B. Lama, J.L.R.O.
4. Shri T. D. Bhutia, A.R.P.O.

*South District*
1. Shri Purba Dadul, D.F.O.
2. Shri K. K. Pradhan, R.O.
3. Shri T. Wangdi, A.E.O.
4. Shri A. D. Gurung, A.E.O.
5. Shri N. H. Ansari, A.E.O.

*East District*
1. Shri P. R. Poudyal, D.F.O
2. Shri R. K. Sharma, Asstt. Director (Education)
3. Shri Sonam Wangdi, R.O.
4. Shri B.K. Chauhan, A.E.O.
5. Shri N. B. Karki, A.E.O.

*West District*
1. Shri Nari Bhutia, D.F.O.
2. Shri K. Stephan, D.E.O.
3. Shri K. N. Lepcha, D.I.O.
4. Shri C. L. Sharma, R.O.
5. Shri T. Wangdi, A.E.O.

### Gangtok Municipal Corporation

1. Shri N. K. Pradhan Asstt. Executive Officer.

## LIST OF OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS OF CENSUS DIRECTORATE SIKKIM

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Shri A. S. Dange | — | Dy. Director (Census) |
| 2. Shri M. R. Sood | — | Dy. Director (R.T.O.) |
| 3. Shri P. K. Sharma | — | Investigator |
| 4. Shri D. P. Choudhary | — | Investigator |
| 5. Shri R. P. Pant | — | Tabulation Officer |
| 6. Shri G. K. Dutta | — | Tabulation Officer |
| 7. Shri R. K. Sharma | — | Statistical Assistant |
| 8. Shri Lakpa Tamang | — | Statistical Assistant |
| 9. Shri M. K. Dorjee | — | Statistical Assistant |
| 10. Shri K. K. Mahajan | — | Artist |
| 11. Shri N. J. Joseph | — | Personal Assistant to Director |

# BRIEF ANALYSIS
# AND
# PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

## BRIEF ANALYSIS

The provisional population figures have been worked out on the basis of Enumerator's Abstract. The tables presented in this book are as follows :

1. Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts ;
2. Population of Sikkim, 1901-1981 ;
3. Percentage decadal variation in population, 1901-1981 ;
4. Population and number of literates, 1981 and literacy rate in 1971 and 1981 by sex.

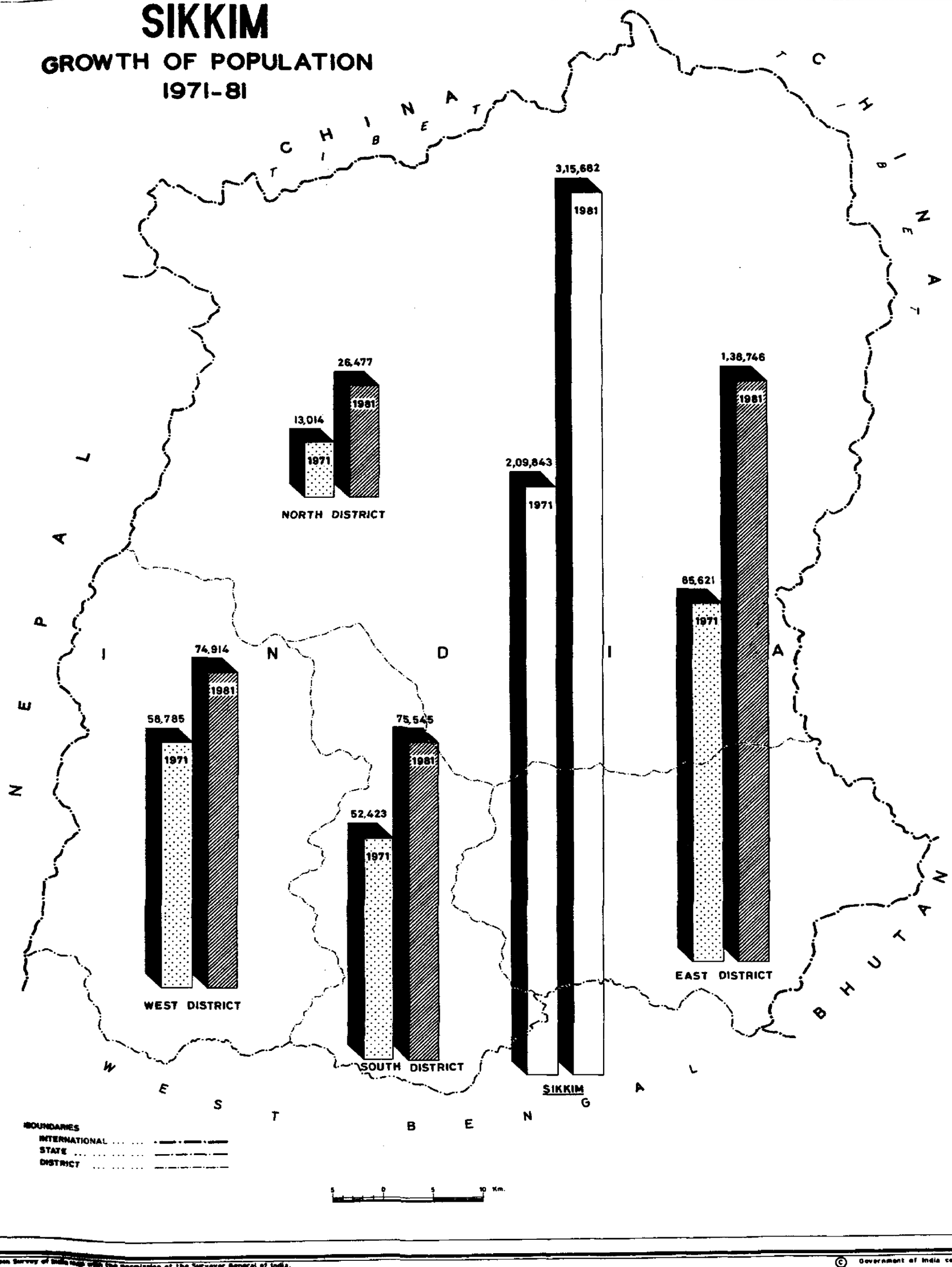
A brief analysis of the provisional results is discussed with necessary charts, maps and compared with available past census information.

### POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

Chart No. 2 indicates the population size of Sikkim by districts for 1981 and 1971. The total number of persons enumerated in Sikkim at the sunrise of 1st March 1981 was three lakh fifteen thousand six hundred eighty two (3,15,682) consisting of one lakh seventy one thousand nine hundred fifty nine (1,71,959) males and one lakh forty three thousand seven hundred twenty three (1,43,723) females, as compared to corresponding figures of two lakhs nine thousand eight hundred forty three (2,09,843) in 1971 census consisting of (1,12,662) males and (97,181) females. The 1981 census total population of Sikkim as given above is only 0.04 per cent of all India 1981 census population of 68,38,10,051. A comparative size of population of states and union territories for 1981 is given on the earlier page Nos. 2 & 3. Population of Sikkim ranks 28 both in 1971 as well as in 1981 censuses. The chart shows a clear picture of each district and compares with each district from 1971 to 1981 censuses.

# SIKKIM

## GROWTH OF POPULATION 1971-81




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Ranking of districts by population size is shown below in Statement 1.

**Statement 1**

*Ranking of districts by population size*

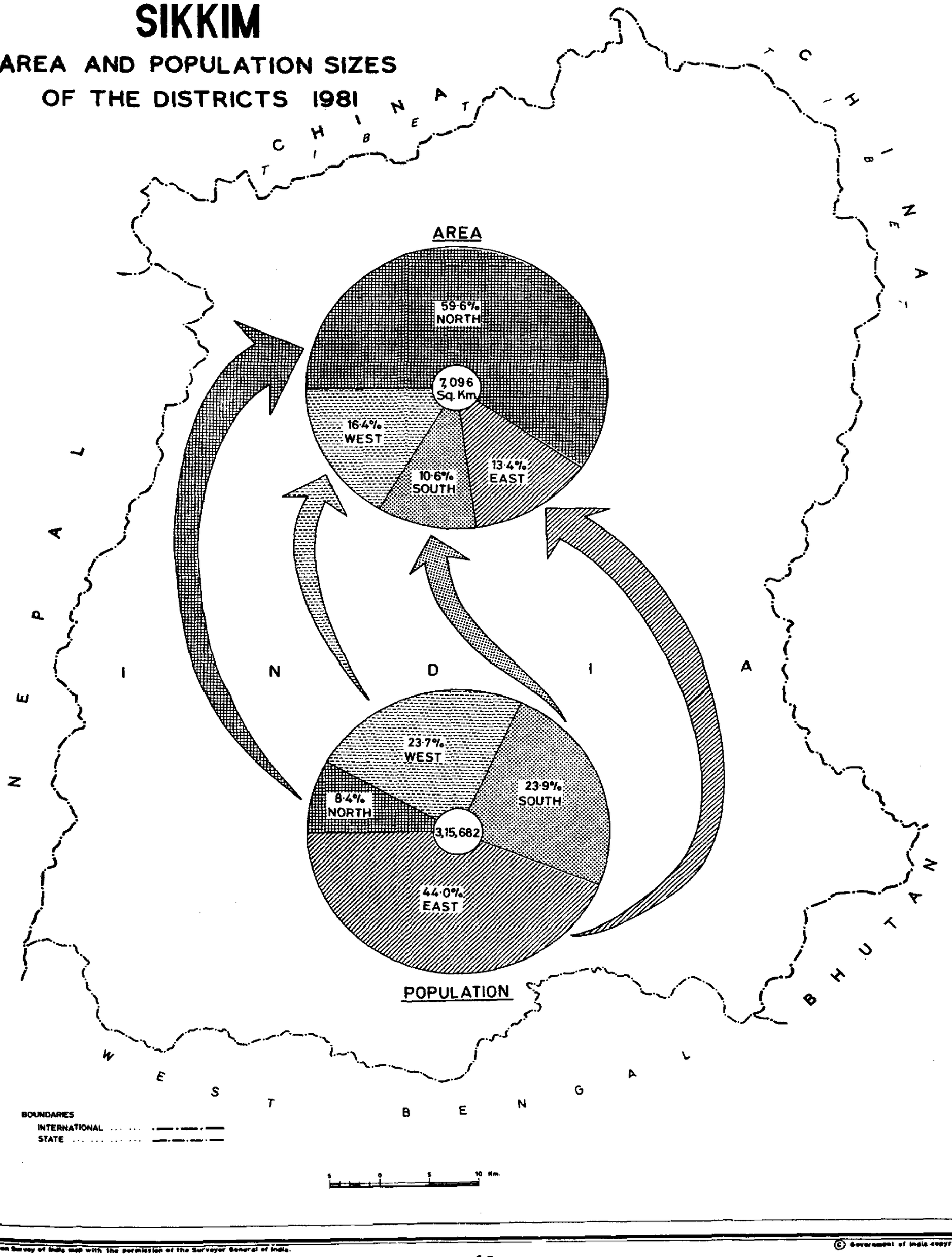
| Rank in 1981 | District in order of population size | Population 1981 | Percentage to total population of Sikkim | | Rank in 1971 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1981 | 1971 | |
| | SIKKIM | 3,15,682 | 100.00 | 100.00 | |
| 1 | East District | 1,38,746 | 43.95 | 40.80 | 1 |
| 2 | South District | 75,545 | 23.93 | 24.98 | 3 |
| 3 | West District | 74,914 | 23.73 | 28.02 | 2 |
| 4 | North District | 26,477 | 8 39 | 6.20 | 4 |

East District has the highest population both in 1981 as well as in 1971 censuses. But the ranking of South District has changed from third position in 1971 to second position in 1981. Accordingly ranking of No. 2 of West District has been lowered to third place. As expected, North District ranks fourth in both the censuses and is well below the average of other districts. The share of East District has increased from 40.80 per cent in 1971 to 43.95 per cent in 1981. This is on account of rapid expansion of urban areas like the Gangtok capital and the business centres like the Rangpo, Singtam, Pakyong and Rhenock. It is also due to the projects like the Lagyap Hydel Project and many small scale industrial units along Singtam-Rangpo highway. There is a negligible decrease in contribution of South District towards the total population of the state in 1981, which is mainly on account of large increase in the population of East District, whereas in West District there is a conspicuous decrease from 28.02 per cent in 1971 to 23.73 per cent in 1981. At the same time North District has increased from 6.20 per cent in 1971 to 8.39 per cent in 1981. The distribution of population in the four districts is not uniform with variation as low as 8 per cent in North District to nearly 44 per cent in East District and 24 per cent for both South and West Districts.

Chart No. 3 compares the area and population by districts.

# SIKKIM

## AREA AND POPULATION SIZES OF THE DISTRICTS 1981




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## POPULATION GROWTH OF THE STATE AND DISTRICTS

There is an increase of 1,05,839 persons between the 1971 population of 2,09,843 to 3,15,682 in the year 1981. This amounts to a growth rate of 50.44 per cent during 1971 to 1981. This present growth rate is the highest in any decade since 1901. The population growth rate of the state has climbed substantially from 1951 to 1981 with the decadal growth rate of 17.76 per cent, 29.38 per cent and 50.44 per cent respectively. The growth rate of Sikkim since 1961 has surpassed the national average and now in 1981 it has practically doubled the national average. But this growth rate is not the highest as compared to union territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Delhi. It was recorded that the first census of Sikkim was conducted in 1891 by the then political office. It was estimated that the total population at that time was 30,458. Only after 1975, the population of Sikkim was included in the total population of India.

The population of the state which was 59,014 in 1901 has increased by more than five times during eighty years from 1901 to 1981. It took nearly 40 years to double the population from 59,014 in 1901 to 1,21,520 in 1941. The second doubling took only 33 years. If the present rate of growth of 5 per cent per annum is maintained, then the next doubling may take less than two decades.

There is no uniform growth rate of population since 1901. In the decade 1901 to 1911 the rate of growth was 48.98 per cent. However, in the next decade 1911 to 1921 population registered a negative growth rate of 7.05 per cent. Subsequent decade, namely, 1921-31 recorded substantial growth rate of 34.37 per cent. Lower growth rates recorded in the next three decades are close to national average.

In Sikkim the growth rate started climbing with the start of developmental plans in 1954, thus recording a rate of 17.76 per cent in 1951-61. During 1961-71 various developmental works increased rapidly and as anticipated the population growth rate has gone up to 29.38 per cent. It was further accelerated to 50.44 per cent in 1971-81 on account of tremendous increase of investment in developmental plans, particularly after 1975.

The Chart No. 4 indicates comparative growth rate of population of Sikkim and India.

### GROWTH OF POPULATION IN THE DISTRICTS

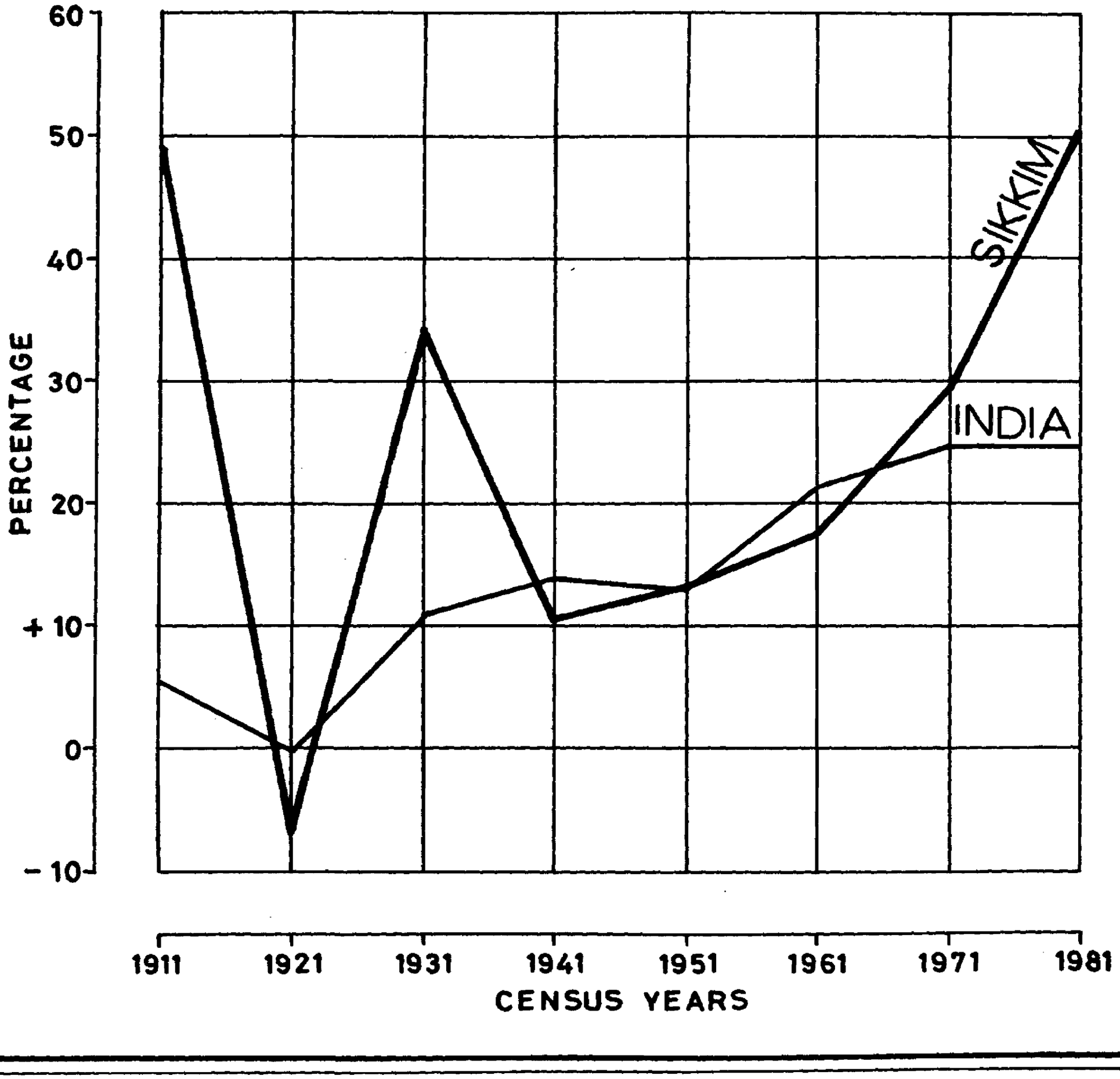
In 1963, through a notification, the Government of Sikkim divided the whole of Sikkim into four districts for administrative purposes. The growth rates among these districts varied widely from each other depending upon migration and economic development.

East District and North District in its present form were shown separately for the first time in 1961 census. In earlier censuses North and East Disiricts were covered under former Gangtok District. The growth rate of these two areas together was 17.24 per cent during 1941-51. It came down slightly to 15.76 per cent during 1951-61 showing consistency with the corresponding growth rates. After 1961 census, both the districts showed a substantial increase in growth rate The growth rate of East District increased to 51.00 per cent and that of North District went upto 33.35 per cent during the decade 1961-71. Both these districts continued to record substantial increase during the decade, 1971-81. North District touched all time high growth rate of 103.45 per cent.

Significant growth rate of East District may be mainly due to the commercial nature of Gangtok town and its being capital of the state.

South and West Districts in its present form were first shown separately in 1971 census as Namchi and Gyalshing districts. In earlier censuses, South and West Districts were covered under former Namchi district. The growth rate of both these areas together was 10.70 per cent during 1941-51 which was somewhat consistent with the state growth rate of 13.34 per cent. It increased by 19.19 per cent in the decade 1951-61 which again was consistent with the state growth rate of 17.76 per cent. But, during 1961-71 the combined growth rate of these two areas (16.17 per cent) was very much below the average of the state growth rate of 29.38 per cent. In the decade of 1971-81, the growth rate in these two districts continued to be below the state averge of 50.44 per cent by recording 44.11 per cent in South District and 27.44 per cent in West District.

# GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION
## 1911-81



## DENSITY OF POPULATION

Density of population means the number of persons per sq. km. This ratio helps to get some idea of the distribution of population with reference to area. As the population increases in a particular area, the density increases proportionately.

The density of population of Sikkim in 1981 is 44 persons per sq. km. In 1971 the density was 30 persons and in 1961 it was only 23 persons per sq. km. The density of population of Sikkim can be compared with the density of India as a whole. Comparative density can be seen in statement 2 below.

**Statement 2**

Population per sq. km. 1901—1981

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIKKIM | 8 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 30 | 44 |
| India | 77 | 82 | 81 | 90 | 103 | 117 | 142 | 177* | 221* |

* While working out the density of India, Jammu and Kashmir has been excluded as comparable figures of area and population are not available for that state.

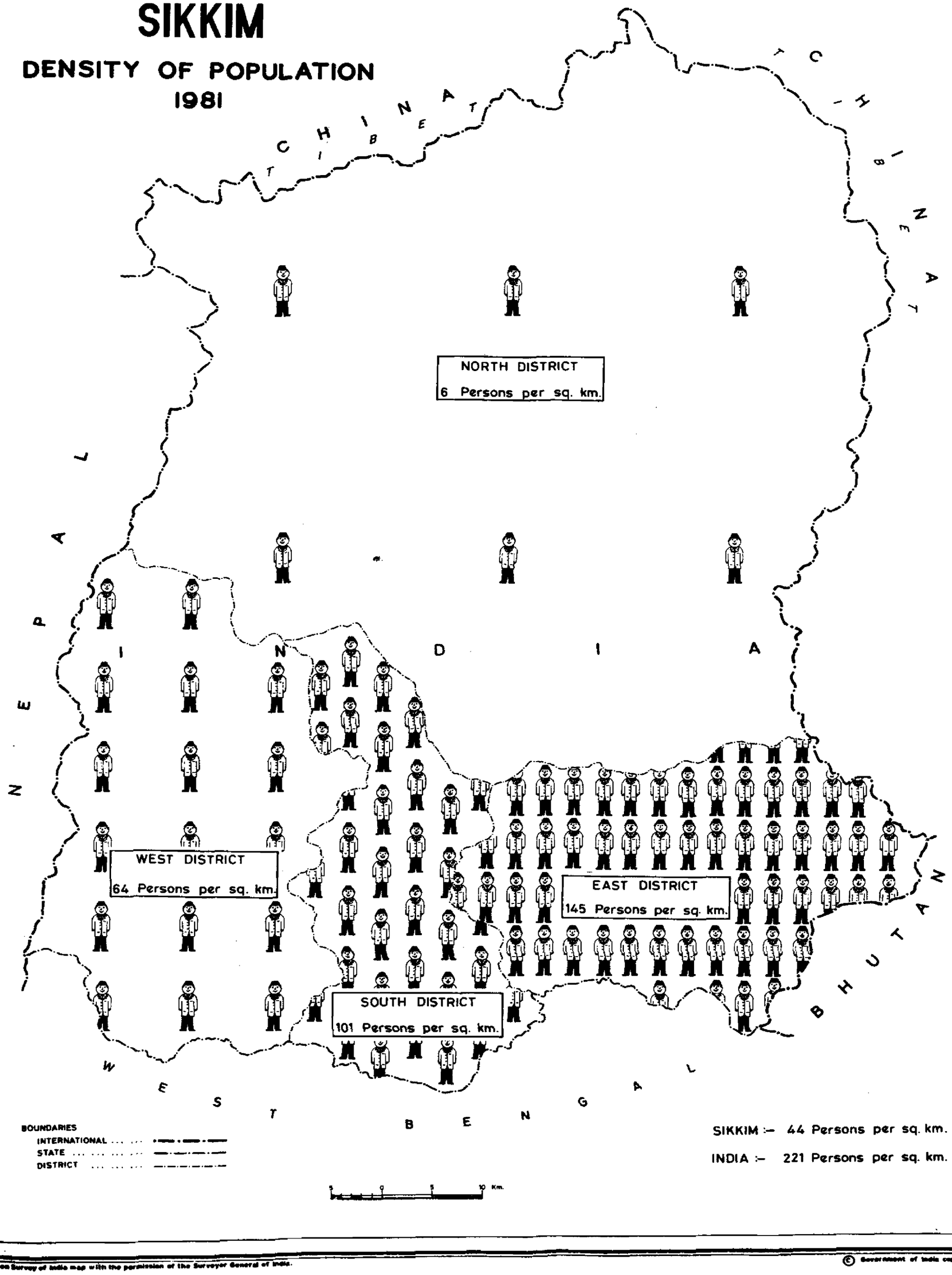
1981 census density of Sikkim is only one fifth of all-India density and one sixteenth of Kerala state.

East District is having the highest density of 145 persons per. sq. km. As against this, North District is having only 6 persons per sq.km. Density of East District has been increased from 90 persons per sq. km. in 1971 to 145 persons per sq. km. in 1981. East District is followed by South District. It's density has increased from 70 persons per sq. km. in 1971 to 101 persons per sq. km. in 1981. As regards West District, the density is 64 persons in 1981. There is smaller increase in density of West District than that of South District during the last decade, compared to 50 persons per sq. km. in 1971.

Comparative density is shown in Chart No 5.

# SIKKIM

## DENSITY OF POPULATION
## 1981




SIKKIM :– 44 Persons per sq. km.

INDIA :– 221 Persons per sq. km.

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## SEX RATIO

Sex ratio is the ratio of number of females corresponding to 1000 males in a population. It gives an idea about the proportion of females to males.

Statement 3 below gives some idea about sex ratio since 1901 for Sikkim and India.

**Statement 3**

Sex ratio variation, 1901-1981

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIKKIM | 916 | 951 | 970 | 967 | 920 | 907 | 904 | 863 | 836 |
| India | 972 | 964 | 955 | 950 | 945 | 946 | 941 | 930 | 935 |

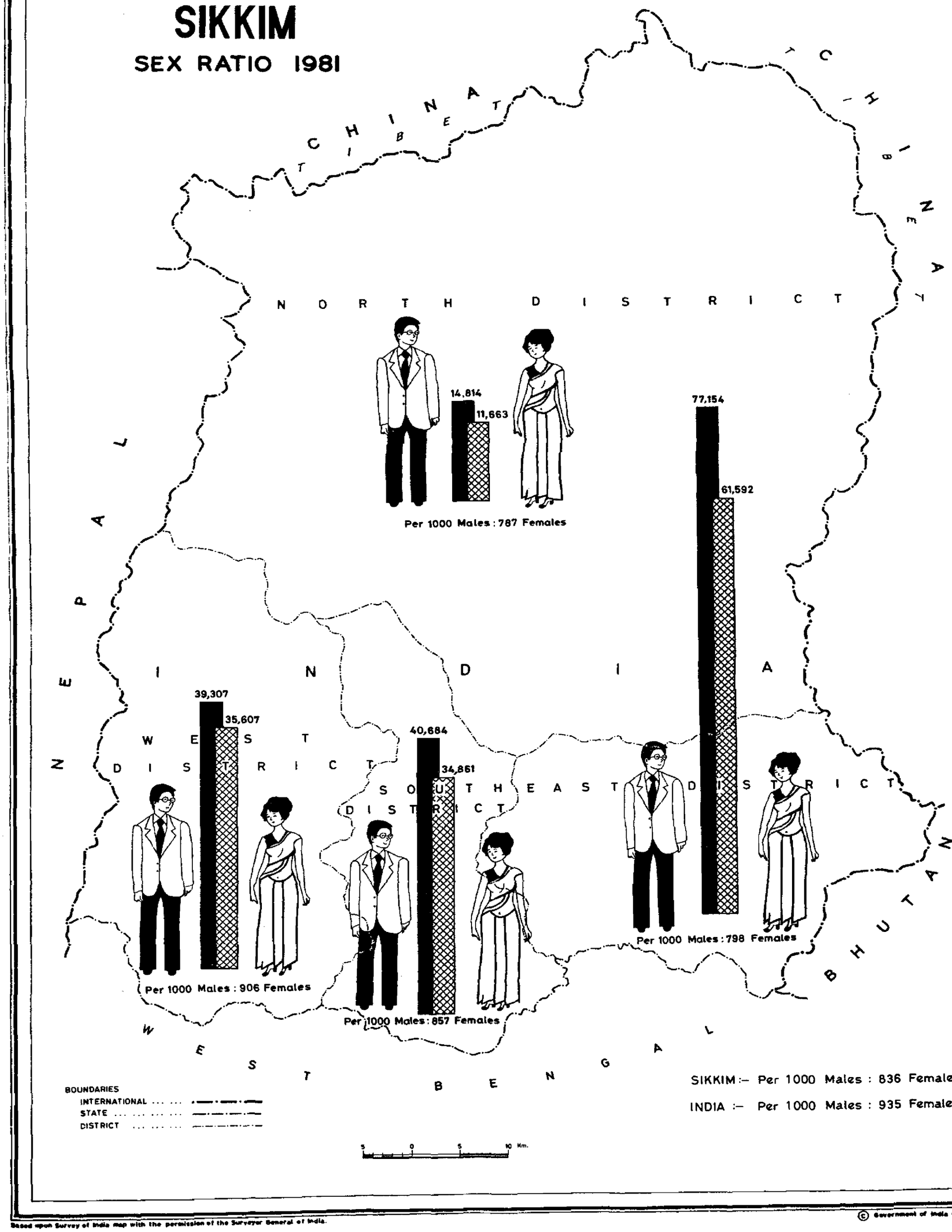
As early as in 1901, the sex-ratio of Sikkim as a whole was 916. In 1971, it was 863 and in 1981 it is 836. It may be seen that sex ratio or the proportion of the females to males in the total population of Sikkim is gradually decreasing. This phenomenon is not peculiar only to Sikkim, but it is a common phenomenon in almost all the states in India. Reasons for the decrease in sex ratio deserves priority investigation. In 80 years, the sex ratio of Sikkim has decreased by 8.73 per cent as compared to all India sex ratio decrease of 3.81 per cent.

Sex ratios of North, South and West Districts decreased substantially. Sex ratio of North District came down by 7.74 per cent, that of South District came down by 6.03 per cent and that of West District by 3.00 per cent during the period of 1971-81. An exception is only that of East District where the sex ratio has slightly been increased from 791 to 798. However, North and East Districts are having substantially low proportion of females as compared to South and West Districts.

Sex ratio differences by districts are shown in Chart No. 6.

# SIKKIM

## SEX RATIO 1981




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## LITERACY

In a simple language a literate person is the one who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. In order to get some idea about the literate population, normally it is expressed as a percentage of literate to total population.

In this developmental era, it is but natural to expect increase in literacy due to increase in educational facilities. Sikkim is also developing fast and hence literacy is also increasing. In 1981, percentage of literates to total population in this state is 33.83 per cent as against 17.74 per cent in 1971. This substantial increase in literacy is essentially due to increase in educational facilities. It may also be possible that those who have migrated to Sikkim are mostly literate particularly those who are seeking jobs in Government and private sectors.

Male literacy, however, is substantially higher, i.e., 43.65 per cent as against female literacy of 22.07 per cent in the year 1981. Social constraints might have been the reasons for low literacy amongst the females but this social constraint is also changing rapidly and there is a definite sign of substantial effort by the females to become literate. This is evident from the relatively higher increase in the literacy rate of females, i.e., from 8.90 per cent to 22.07 per cent as against the males from 25.37 per cent to 43.65 per cent during the decade 1971-81. Sikkim is also not lagging much behind the all India average literacy rate of 36.17 per cent in 1981, but it is far behind the literacy rate of Kerala, i.e., 69.17 per cent. The female literacy in Kerala is nearly equal to male literacy, viz., 64.48 per cent.

A comparative statement of literacy in Sikkim and India is given below.

**Statement 4**

Literacy, 1901-1981

| | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SIKKIM | NA | NA | 3.97 | 2.98 | NA | NA | 12.33 | 17.74 | 33.83 |
| India | 5.35 | 5.92 | 7.16 | 9.50 | 16.10 | 16.67 | 24.02 | 29.45 | 36.17 |

NA stands for not available.

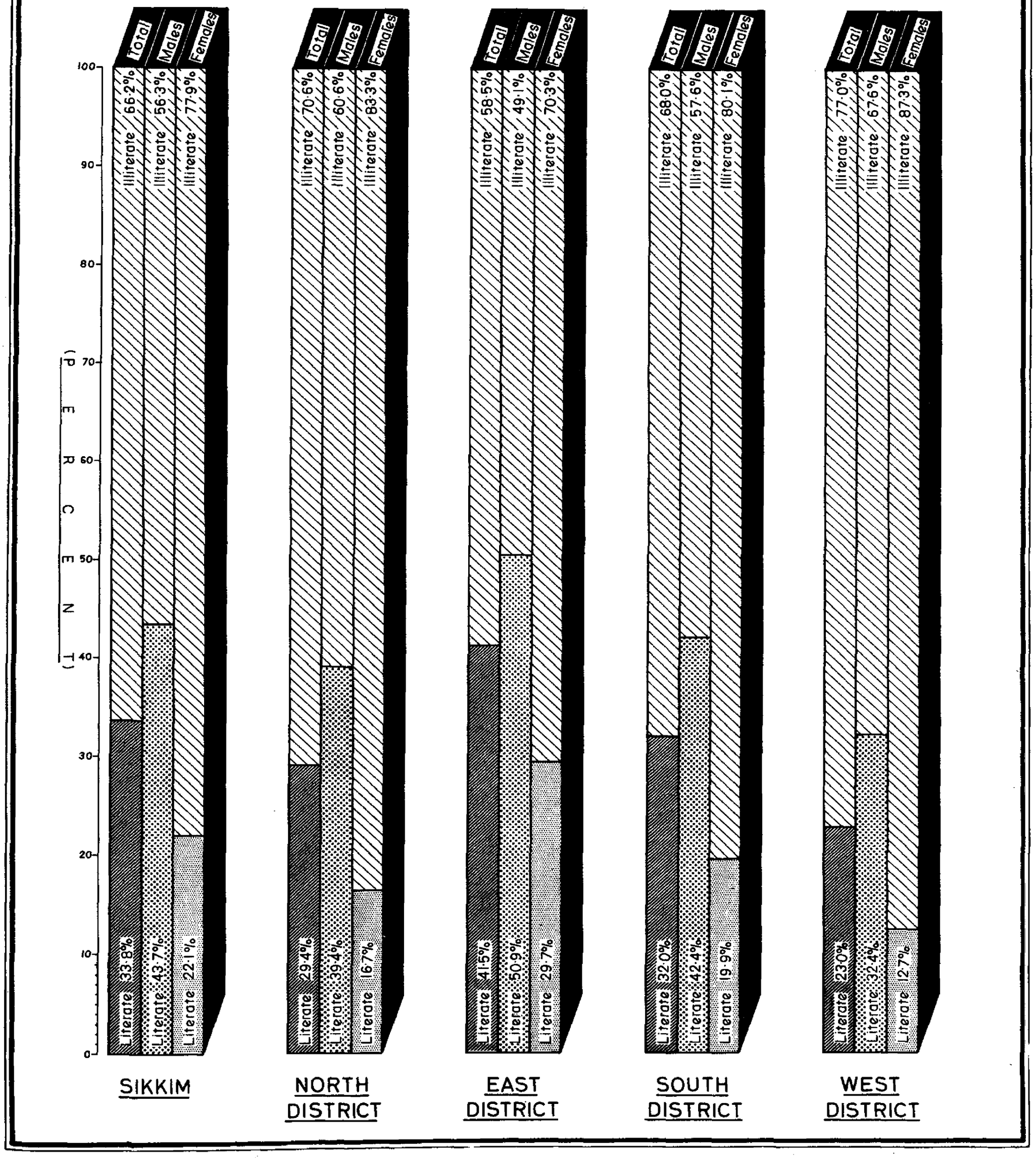
East District is having the highest percentage of literacy, i.e., 41.49 per cent in the year 1981. It is followed by South District with 32.03 per cent. West District is having the lowest literacy, i.e., 23.01 per cent in the year 1981. North District is having the literacy of 29.38 per cent. Similar pattern has also been observed for male and female literacy in all the four districts.

Increase in literacy in North and South Districts is more than double during the decade 1971-81. In West District also it is almost doubled. Similarly, the female literacy in these dirtricts as well as in East District has been more than doublcd during the same decade.

Percentage literacy by districts is shown in Chart No. 7.

CHART No. 7

# LITERACY 1981



## Provisional Population Table 1

Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts

| State/ District | Population 1981 | | | Sex-ratio (females per 1000 males) | | Density of population per sq. km. | | Decennial growth rate of population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1971 | 1981 | 1971 | 1981 | 1961-71 | 1971-81 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **SIKKIM** | **3,15,682** | **1,71,959** | **1,43,723** | **863** | **836** | **30** | **44** | **29.38** | **50.44** |
| North District | 26,477 | 14,814 | 11,663 | 853 | 787 | 3 | 6 | 33.35 | 103.45 |
| East District | 1,38,746 | 77,154 | 61,592 | 791 | 798 | 90 | 145 | 51.00 | 62 05 |
| South District | 75,545 | 40.684 | 34,861 | 912 | 857 | 70 | 101 | NA | 44.11 |
| West District | 74,914 | 39,307 | 35,607 | 934 | 906 | 50 | 64 | NA | 27.44 |

## Provisional Population Table 2

Population of Sikkim 1901—1981

| State/District | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| **SIKKIM** | **59,014** | **87,920** | **81,721** | **1,09,808** | **1,21,520** | **1,37,725** | **1,62,189** | **2,09,843** | **3,15,682** |
| North District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 9,759 | 13,014 | 26,477 |
| East District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 56,704 | 85,621 | 138,746 |
| South District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 52,423 | 75,545 |
| West District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 58,785 | 74,914 |

## Provisional Population Table 3

Percentage Decadal Variation in Population, 1901—1981

| State/District | Percentage decadal variation in population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1901-1911 | 1911-1921 | 1921-1931 | 1931-1941 | 1941-1951 | 1951-1961 | 1961-1971 | 1971-1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| **SIKKIM** | **+48.98** | **—7.05** | **+34.37** | **+10.67** | **+13.34** | **+17.76** | **+29.38** | **+ 50.44** |
| North District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +33.35 | +103.45 |
| East District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | +51.00 | + 62.05 |
| South District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 44.11 |
| West District | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 27.44 |

## Provisional Population Table 4

Population and number of literates, 1981 and literacy rate for 1971 and 1981 by sex

| State/ District | Total population 1981 | | | Literate population 1981 | | | Percentage of literates to total population | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | Persons | Males | Famales | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| **SIKKIM** | **3,15,682** | **1,71,959** | **1,43,723** | **1,06,780** | **75,066** | **31,714** | **17.74** | **25.37** | **8.90** | **33.83** | **43.65** | **22.07** |
| North District | 26,477 | 14.814 | 11.663 | 7,778 | 5,832 | 1,946 | 10.30 | 15.92 | 3.70 | 29.38 | 39.37 | 16.69 |
| East District | 1,38,746 | 77,154 | 61,592 | 57,568 | 39,255 | 18,313 | 24.42 | 32.39 | 14.35 | 41.49 | 50.88 | 29.73 |
| South District | 75,545 | 40,684 | 34,861 | 24,195 | 17,248 | 6,947 | 15.39 | 22.59 | 7.48 | 32.03 | 42.40 | 19.93 |
| West District | 74,914 | 39,307 | 35,607 | 17,239 | 12,731 | 4,508 | 11.77 | 19.01 | 4.00 | 23.01 | 32.39 | 12.66 |

NA stands for not available.

# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

## HOUSELIST

Page No.....

Name of State/Union Territory..... Code No. .....

Name of District..... Code No. .....

Name of Tehsil/Taluka/P.S./Dev. Block/Circle etc. ..... Code No. .....

Name of Village/Town..... Code No. .....

Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Hamlet..... Code No. .....

Enumerator's Block No. .....

| Line No. | Building No. (Municipal or local authority or census No.) | Census house No. | Purpose for which census house is used (if wholly or partly non-residential, fill Enterprise List). | Household No. | Name of the head of household | Is the household engaged in an enterprise outside this census house and without premises ? If yes, fill Enterprise List | Number of persons normally residing in census household | | | Is there a physically handicapped person in the household ? If so, indicate number of those who are totally | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Males | Females | Total | Blind | Crippled | Dumb | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | X X | (a) | X X X | (a) | X X X | X X | | | | | | | X X X |

Signature of Enumerator..... Date .....

Signature of office Compiler..... Date.....

Signature of field Supervisor..... Date.....

Note : (a) Count No. of entries and give total.

Strike total for each of the columns 8 to 13.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP ( Universal ) CONFIDENTIAL

Pad No.....

Slip No.....

Location Code..... ( ) Sl. No. of Household [ ]

1 Name .....

2 Relationship to head .....

3 Male (1)/Female (2) .....

4 Age .....

5 Marital status .....

6 Mother tongue .....

7 Two other languages known .....

8 Religion .....

9 Whether S.C. (1) or S.T. (2) .....

10 Name of caste/tribe .....

11 Literate (1)/Illiterate (2) .....

12 Educational attainment .....

13 Attending school/college, Yes(1)/No(2) .....

14A Worked any time at all last year ? Yes / No (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

14B If yes in 14A, did you work for major part of last year ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

15A Main activity last year ? Yes in 14B (C/AL/HHI/OW) / No in 14B (H/ST/D/R/B/I/O) .....

If HHI/OW in 15A

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

15B 14B Yes—Any other work any time last year ? Yes (C/AL/HHI/OW)/No / 14B No—Work done any time last year ? (C/AL/HHI/OW) .....

If HHI/OW in 15B

(i) Name of establishment .....

(ii) Description of work .....

(iii) Nature of industry, trade or service .....

(iv) Class of worker .....

16 If No in 14A or 14B, seeking/available for work ? Yes (1)/No (2) .....

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 INDIVIDUAL SLIP CONFIDENTIAL
(Sample)

1 Birth place

(a) Place of birth .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

2 Last residence

(a) Place of last residence .....

(b) Rural (1)/Urban (2) .....

(c) District .....

(d) State/Country .....

3 Reasons for migration from place of last residence (Code)* .....

4 Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration .....

5 For all ever-married women only

(a) Age at marriage .....

(b) Number of children surviving at present

Male Female Total

(c) Number of children ever born alive

Male Female Total

6 For currently married women only

Any child born alive during last one year .....

*Employment (1) Education (2) Family moved (3) Marriage (4) others (5)

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981** | **HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE** | Book No. _____ **CONFIDENTIAL**

**Part I : Household Particulars** | Form No. _____

Location Code _____ Serial number of household(Col. 7 of abridged houselist) _____ Type of household, whether Institutional or houseless* _____

1. Name of head of household _____
2. Religion of the head of household _____
**3. Whether head of household belongs to S.C. or S.T. If scheduled caste write (1)/If scheduled tribe write (2) _____
4. Name of caste/tribe of head of household _____
5. Language mainly spoken in the household _____
6. Does the household live in owned house ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
7. If 'No' in 6,does the household own a house or house site in the village or town of enumeration ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____
8. Predominant construction material of the house occupied by household :

(a) WALL — Grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo (1) | Mud (2) | Unburnt bricks (3) | Wood (4) | Burnt bricks (5) | G.I. sheets or other metal sheets (6) | Stone (7) | Cement concrete (8) | Ekra (9) | Others (0) _____

(b) ROOF — Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, mud, unburnt bricks or bamboo (1) | Tiles, slate or shingle (2) | Corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets (3) | Asbestos cement sheets (4) | Brick, stone and lime (5) | Stone (6) | Concrete R.B.C., R.C.C. (7) | Others (8) _____

(c) FLOOR — Mud (1) | Wood/planks (2) | Bamboo or logs (3) | Brick, stone and lime (4) | Cement (5) | Mosaic/tiles (6) | Others (7) _____

9. FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE HOUSEHOLD :

(a) Drinking water supply (i) Source : Well (1) | Tap (2) | Hand pump/tube well (3) | River/canal (4) | Tank (5) | Others (6) _____

(ii) Within premises (1)/Outside premises (2) _____

(b) Electricity : Yes (1)/No (2) _____ ; (c) Toilet (for Urban areas only) Yes (1)/No (2) _____

10. Number of living rooms in occupation of household _____
11. Number of married couples usually living in the household _____
12. Does the household cultivate land ? Yes (1)/No (2) _____ 13. If 'Yes' in 12, category — Owned (1) | Rented (2) | Owned and rented (3) _____
14. If Rented, enter local name of tenancy _____
15. Total population of the household (Total of Col. 2 of part II:Population Record) _____

*For institutional write 'I', for houseless write 'O'.

** Consult list supplied to you. If not belonging to S.C./S.T., put cross (×) in the box.

MALE

| Serial No. | Name | Relationship to head (Indicate Serial No. of mother within brackets if present in the household for children upto 10 years) | Sex | | Age | Marital status | Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any | | Literacy | | Entry in 14A | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Male | Female | | | Caste | Tribe | Literate | Illiterate | Yes | No | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | (a) | X X X | | | X | X | (a) | (a) | | | | | |

Checked with reference to individual slip

Compiler.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Record

CONFIDENTIAL

| | M A L E | | | | | | | | F E M A L E | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Entry in 14 B | | Entry in 15 A | | | | Whether seeking/ available for work | | Name of Scheduled Caste/Tribe, if any | | Literacy | | Entry in 14 A | | Entry in 14 B | | Entry in 15 A | | | | Whether seeking/ available for work | |
| | Serial No. | Yes | No | C | AL | HHI | OW | Yes | No | Caste | Tribe | Literate | Illiterate | Yes | No | Yes | No | C | AL | HHI | OW | Yes | No |
| | 1 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | (a) | (a) | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Checked and found correct

Supervisor.....

(a) Enter total after counting number of entries

Signature of Enumerator.....

# IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1 Record location code on each schedule and form, etc.

2 Do not leave any household or person uncovered in your block.

3 Do not forget to enter columns 1 to 7 of the Population Record before starting individual enumeration.

4 Do not forget to make repeated enquiries about young children, newly born babies and visitors not enumerated elsewhere.

ter serial number of mother if present in the household gainst her son and daughter aged 10 years and below

While making entries for names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, check names of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes with list supplied to you by your supervisor.

7 Write legibly.

8 Do not do overwriting.

9 Do not hesitate to ask your supervisor if you have doubt on any matter.

10 Do not allow your work of filling up of entries in the Population Record to accumulate. It should be completed for enumeration done at the end of each day's work.

11 Do not misplace or lose any of your forms or papers while performing duties as census enumerator.

12 During revisional round, fill in fresh slips for newly born babies and update the Population Record.

13 Cover households which have shifted to your block after your first visit but before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, if not enumerated already in some other block.

14 In case of any death in your block before sunrise of 1st March, 1981, cancel slip of that person if enumerated by you and make necessary corrections in the Population Record also.

15 While ticking for information in columns 8 to 35 in the Population Record, make sure that columns 8 to 21 refer to males and columns 22 to 35 to females.

16 Check totals of columns in the Population Record before posting in working sheets for enumerator's abstract.



GPRRNDRGI/81—Sec. V.Day—Date 13-4-81—500