

CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

PART IX

CENSUS ATLAS

S.K. GANDHE
of the Indian Economic Service
DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
GOA, DAMAN & DIU AND
DADRA & NAGAR HAVEI

FOREWORD

It was in 1961 for the first time in the history of Indian census that a Census of India atlas series was brought out on various census themes as also non-census statistics for India and a number of states and union territories. These atlases received wide recognition. During 1973-74, the Indian Census Centenary Atlas was brought out by the Office of the Registrar General, India. The 1961 atlas was exhibited at the International Geographical Congress (1968) in New Delhi. A folio of the 1961 atlas comprising ten selected maps was distributed among the 1,500 delegates to the congress. The centenary atlas was exhibited at the United Nations World Population Conference (1974) in Bucharest.

Maps from the tahsil to the national level appear in most 1971 census table volumes, reports and publications. As part of the 1971 census taking, jurisdictional maps (basic census map documents) and urban land use schematic maps were prepared to enrich the district census hand-books, the town directories and other census publications. The jurisdictional maps at taluka/district levels were combined in a volume known as Administrative Atlas for each state with additional demographic information and published for six states. Others are likely to come out in course of time. These are the latest subject maps with reference to the 1971 census. This upholds the tradition of the census office of producing the largest number of latest maps in the country.

The tabulation plan of the 1971 census aimed at presenting information based on various types of census data. The 1971 census of India atlas series projects census data in thematic maps. The 1971 atlas programme has been planned in a way that helps comparability with the 1961 data in areas like growth and density of population, sex, religion and literacy. The atlas series, which forms part IX in the census publication series will provide correlation of census data with non-census statistics and help in the analysis and evaluation of socio-economic problems at different administrative levels.

Planning of census atlases began along with pre-census preparations in 1969-70. A national conference was organised in April 1970 in the Office of the Registrar General in which scholars like Prof. G. S. Gosal, Prof. V. L. S. P. Rao, Prof. Mansoor Alam, Dr. M. P. Thakore, Dr. L. S. Bhatt and Mr. H.M. Jones participated. It discussed the themes and techniques for the maps to be included in

1971 atlas. This scheme was sent to a large number of universities and institutions and valuable suggestions were received from Prof. O. H. K. Spate, Prof. John E. Brush, Prof. John W. Dickay, Prof. R. M. Prothero and Prof. B.J. Garner. The scheme was then examined at conferences of directors of census operations at Courtallam (1970) and at Pahalgam (1972).

The atlas series has been planned in such a way that a complete demographic profile for different administrative units in the country is available from the maps appearing in the atlases of states and union territories and in the national volume. Generally, atlases of states and union territories include eight maps which give the geographical personality of the region, followed by population, sex and age, urbanisation, migration, agriculture, census industrial categories, electricity, transport & communications, trade & commerce and services. There are also maps devoted to scheduled castes and tribes, religion, education, housing and health.

There has been a slight deviation in the all-India volume to reduce the bulk of the atlas by combining themes on the maps. Certain insets are added to provide more information on the subject. Diagrams, graphs, and tables based on quantitative measurements of themes help in interpretations of each plate.

In the present all-India atlas, 80 plates are included in four sections. Eleven plates show administrative boundaries and physical aspects. In the section on demographic structureand trends, 35 plates cover distribution of population, density and growth, sex and age and urbanisation. The economic aspects based on census industrial categories are shown in 13 plates. The socio-cultural aspects accounting for 20 plates relate to scheduled castes and tribes, religion and education. A plate on the physio-geographical regions of India has been included to enable the users to co-ordinate variables in terms of such regions.

This atlas programme has been executed under the direction of Dr. B.K. Roy. Assistant Registrar General (Map). When Dr. Roy went on an U.N. assignment for two years, the work was carried on by the Map division in Delhi under the supervision of Dr. R.R. Tripathi, now Map Officer. I congratulate all the members of Map Division in our Delhi office and the members of map units in the office of directors of census operations of states/union territories on their excellent team work and their dedication which contributed to the success of this venture.

New Delhi
Gandhi Jayanti
2 October 1977

R. B. CHARI
Registrar General, India
Ex-Officio Census Commissioner, India

PREFACE

It is a matter of pride for us to place before you the Census Atlas of Goa, Daman & Diu which is the first of its kind ever prepared for this union territory. This volume presents through maps the physiographic, demographic, economic, social and cultural aspects of the union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. The volume, it is hoped will be of interest to sociologists, demographers, economists, planners and others. A short historical note of this union territory alongwith a map showing the Portuguese occupations from time to time is given as introductory.

As per the publications programme of the 1971 census the Atlas Volume was expected to present district level position only. However, since this territory comprises only three districts, each a disjoint unit separated from the other by more than 500 kms., a district level comparison was not considered desirable, further the area and population of two of three districts (Daman and Diu) are also so small that comparison with the main district of Goa was rather unwarranted. Hence we decided to present taluka level comparative position in this volume. In all 76 maps are presented in 67 plates under the following five broad divisions :—(i) Orientation, (ii) Physiography, (iii) Demographic structure and trends, (iv) Economic aspects and (v) Social and cultural aspects. A note explaining briefly the purpose, method of drawing and salient features of each map is also presented to enable the reader to have a better appreciation of the maps.

In the absence of a cartography unit in my office, a request was made to the Directorate of Census Operations, Maharashtra for drawing of our maps in their cartography division. Shri D.V. Rangnekar, the then Deputy Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, promptly accepted our request and the entire work of drawings the maps was carried out in his office under his able guidance. On Shri Rangnekar's retirement the work continued non-stop under the able guidance of his successor Shri N. Rama Rao. I am very much indebted to both of them. I must also acknowledge the strenuous efforts of Shri S.Y. Pradhan, Artist and Shri R. N. Pongurekar, Investigator as well the other members of the Cartography Division of the Maharashtra Census Office who assisted in this work.

The work of collection and compilation of various census and non-census data and writing of explanatory notes was looked after by Smt. Mala D. Kamat, Statistical Assistant. The data were checked by Shri S.P. Dessai, Tabulation Officer. Shri S. Rajendran, Deputy Director, took great pains in finalising the explanatory notes for all the maps in a short time. Shri A. do Rego, Assistant Compiler, ably typed out the final copies of the notes. I am happy to record my grateful appreciation of the contribution of each of them. I am also grateful to Dr. V.T. Gune, Director of Archives, Goa, who examined the note on historical background and made a few valuable suggestions to improve it.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Shri R.B. Chari, I.A.S., the then Registrar General, India, and Shri B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map), New Delhi, who provided very valuable guidance and help in the preparation and printing of this volume.

January, 1978

S.K. GANDHE
Director of Census Operations
Goa, Daman & Diu
and
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

CONTENTS

			Page No.
Foreword			iii
Preface			v
Map No.	*Title of Map*	*Map*	*Explanatory Notes*
	I. ORIENTATION		
1.	Administrative divisions of Goa, Daman & Diu 1971	13	105
2.	Changes in administrative boundaries 1960-71	14	106
	II. PHYSIOGRAPHY		
3.	Normal monthly and annual rainfall	17	106
4.	Normal monthly and annual temperature	18	107
	III. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS		
	Distribution, Density and Growth character		
5.	Distribution of population 1971	21	109
6.	Density of population 1971	22	111
7.	Change in population 1960-71	23	111
8.	Growth of population 1960-71	24	113
	Sex and Age structure		
9.	Sex ratio 1971	25	114
10.	Change in sex ratio 1960-71	26-27	115
11.	Rural sex ratio 1971	28	116
12.	Change in rural sex ratio 1960-71	30-31	116
13.	Urban sex ratio 1971	32	118

14.	Change in urban sex ratio 1960-71	34-35	118
15.	Males in working age 15-59 (1971)	36	120
16.	Females in working age 15-59 (1971)	37	121
17.	Urban males in working age 15-59 (1971)	38	122
18.	Change in urban males in working age 15-59 (1960-71)	39	123
19.	Rural males in working age 15-59 (1971)	40	124
20.	Urban females in working age 15-59 (1971)	41	125
21.	Change in urban females in working age 15-59 (1960-71)	42	126
22.	Rural females in working age 15-59 (1971)	43	127
	Urbanisation		
23.	Urban population 1971	44	128
24.	Change in urban population (1960-71)	45	129
25.	Rural population 1971	46	130
26.	Urban concentration 1971	47	131
27.	Growth of urban population 1950-71	48	132
28.	Degree of urbanisation 1971	49	133
29.	Functions of urban centres 1971	50	133
	IV. ECONOMIC ASPECTS		
	Agriculture		
30.	Land utilisation 1971	53	134
31.	Intensity of cropping 1971	54	134
32.	Major cereals & pulses 1971 (Rice, Millets & Pulses)	55	137
33.	Commercial crops 1971	56	137
34.	Yield per hectare of rice 1967-71	57	138
35.	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household 1970-71	58	138
36.	Agricultural holding per cultivating household 1971	59	140
37.	Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas 1971	60	140
38.	Agricultural holding per male cultivator 1971	61	142

1971 Census Industrial Categories

39.	Workers and non-workers 1971	62	142
40.	Rural workers and non-workers 1971	63	144
41.	Urban workers and non-workers 1971	64	145
42.	Rural male workers in age 15-59 (1971)	65	146
43.	Urban male workers in age 15-59 (1971)	66	146
44.	Rural female workers in age 15-59 (1971)	67	147
45.	Urban female workers in age 15-59 (1971)	68	147
46.	Classification of male and female workers 1971	69	148
47.	Classification of rural male and female workers 1971	70	150
48.	Classification of urban male and female workers 1971	71	150

Population Employed in Cultivation, Agricultural Labour, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.

49.	Cultivators in total workers in age 15-59 (1971)	72	152
50.	Cultivators in rural population in age 15-59 (1971)	73	153
51.	Male cultivators in male workers in age 15-59 (1971)	74	154
52.	Female cultivators in female workers in age 15-59 (1971)	75	154
53.	Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15-59 (1971)	76	156

Population Employed in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.

54.	Factories and workshops by size of employment 1971	77	157
55.	Food processing industries 1971	78	159
56.	Beverages. tobacco and textile industries 1971	79	159
57.	Wood and metal based industries 1971	80	160
58.	Non-metallic mineral based industries 1971	81	161
59.	Transport equipment industries 1971	82	161
60.	Rubber and chemical industries 1971	83	162

Electricity

61.	Rural population in electrified villages 1971	84	162

Transport and Communications

62. Rural workers in construction, transport and communications 1971 — 85 — 164
63. Urban workers in construction, transport and communications 1971 — 86 — 164

Trade and Commerce

64. Workers in trade and commerce 1971 — 87 — 165

Services

65. Workers in services 1971 — 88 — 165

V. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

Castes and Tribes

66. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1971 — 91 — 166
67. Numerically major scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1971 — 92 — 167

Religion

68. Major religions 1971 — 93 — 168

Housing

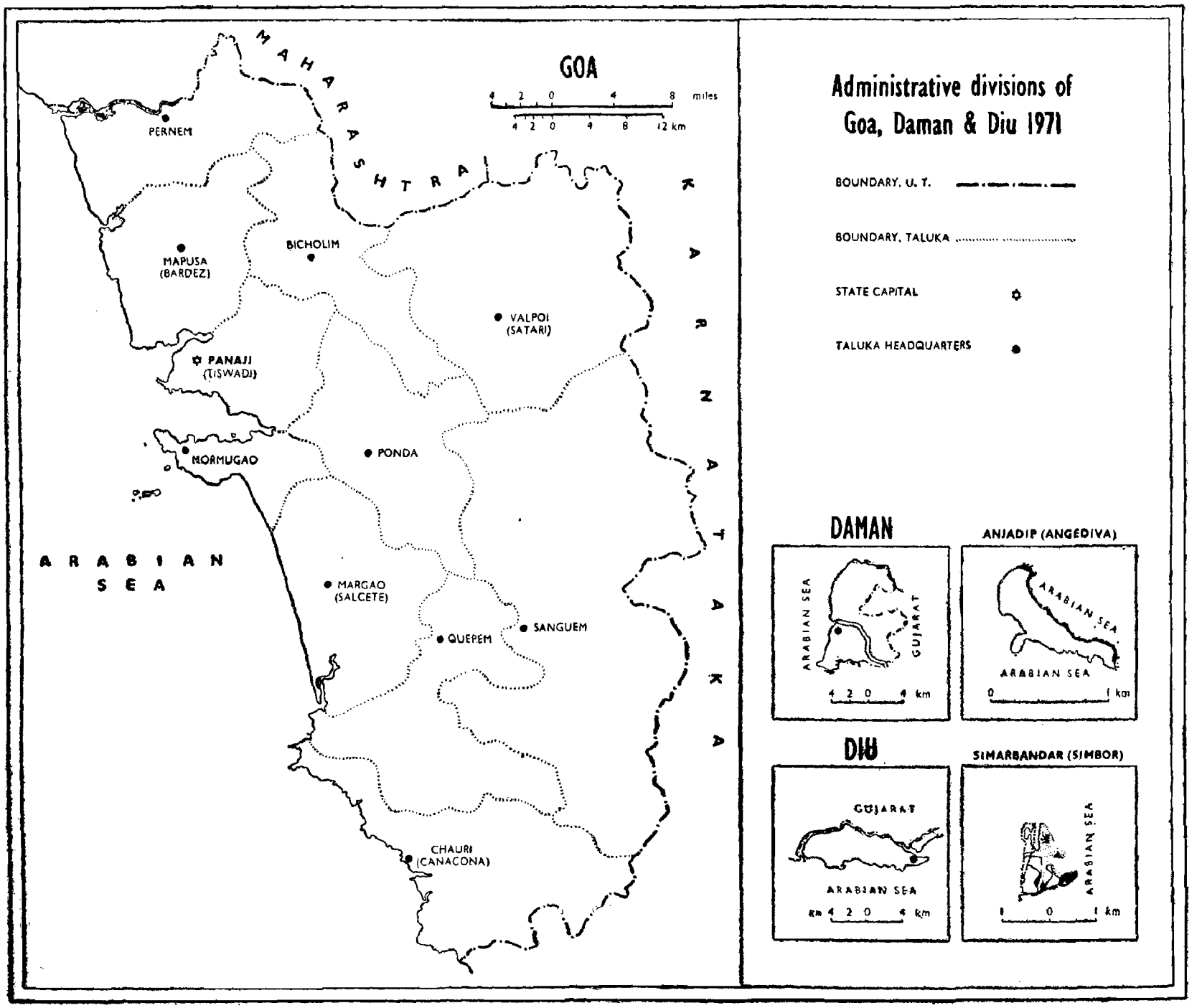
69. Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below, 26-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses 1971 — 94 — 169
70. Rural households by number of rooms occupied 1971 — 95 — 170
71. Urban households by number of rooms occupied 1971 — 96 — 170
72. Census houses according to their uses 1971 — 97 — 172
73 Urban households in rented houses 1971 — 98 — 175

Health

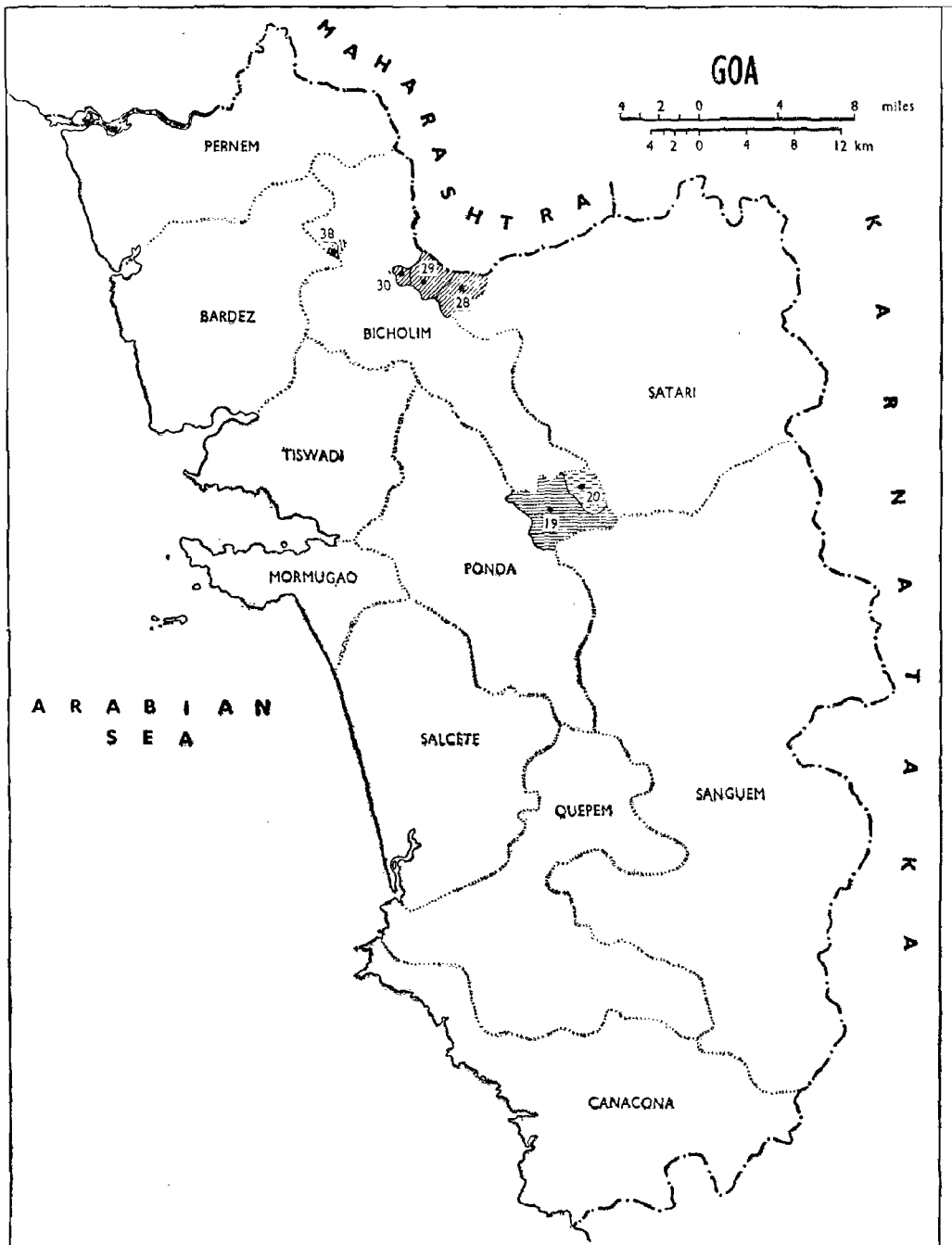
74. Medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses 1971 — 99 — 176
75. Hospital beds per 100,000 of population 1971 — 100 — 177
76. Primary health centres per 100,000 of population 1971 — 101 — 178

I. ORIENTATION

MAP I


GOA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
PERNEM
BICHOLIM
MAPUSA (BARDEZ)
VALPOI (SATARI)
PANAJI (TISWADI)
MORMUGAO
PONDA
ARABIAN SEA
MARGAO (SALCETE)
QUEPEM
SANGUEM
CHAURI (CANACONA)
Administrative divisions of Goa, Daman & Diu 1971
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
STATE CAPITAL
TALUKA HEADQUARTERS
DAMAN
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ANJADIP (ANGEDIVA)
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
DIU
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
SIMARBANDAR (SIMBOR)
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 2



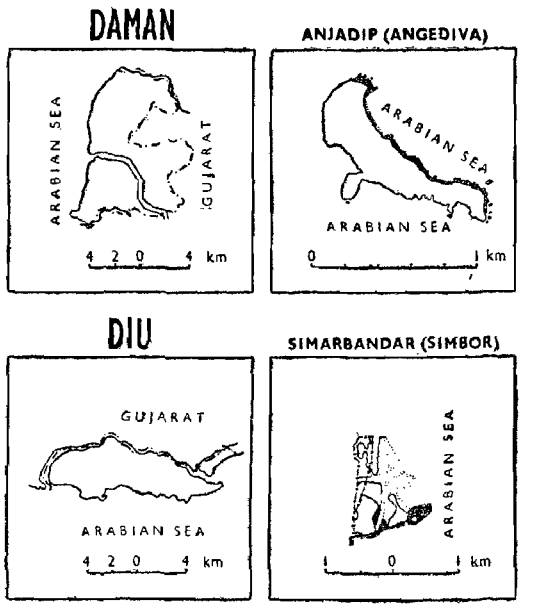
Changes in administrative boundaries 1960-71

L. C. No.	Name of village	Transferred	
		From	To
38	Moitem	Bicholim	Bardez
19	Usgao	Bicholim	Ponda
28	Curchirem	Satari	Bicholim
29	Maulinguem north	Satari	Bicholim
30	Ona	Satari	Bicholim
20	Gangem	Satari	Ponda

BOUNDARY, U. T. ——·——·——

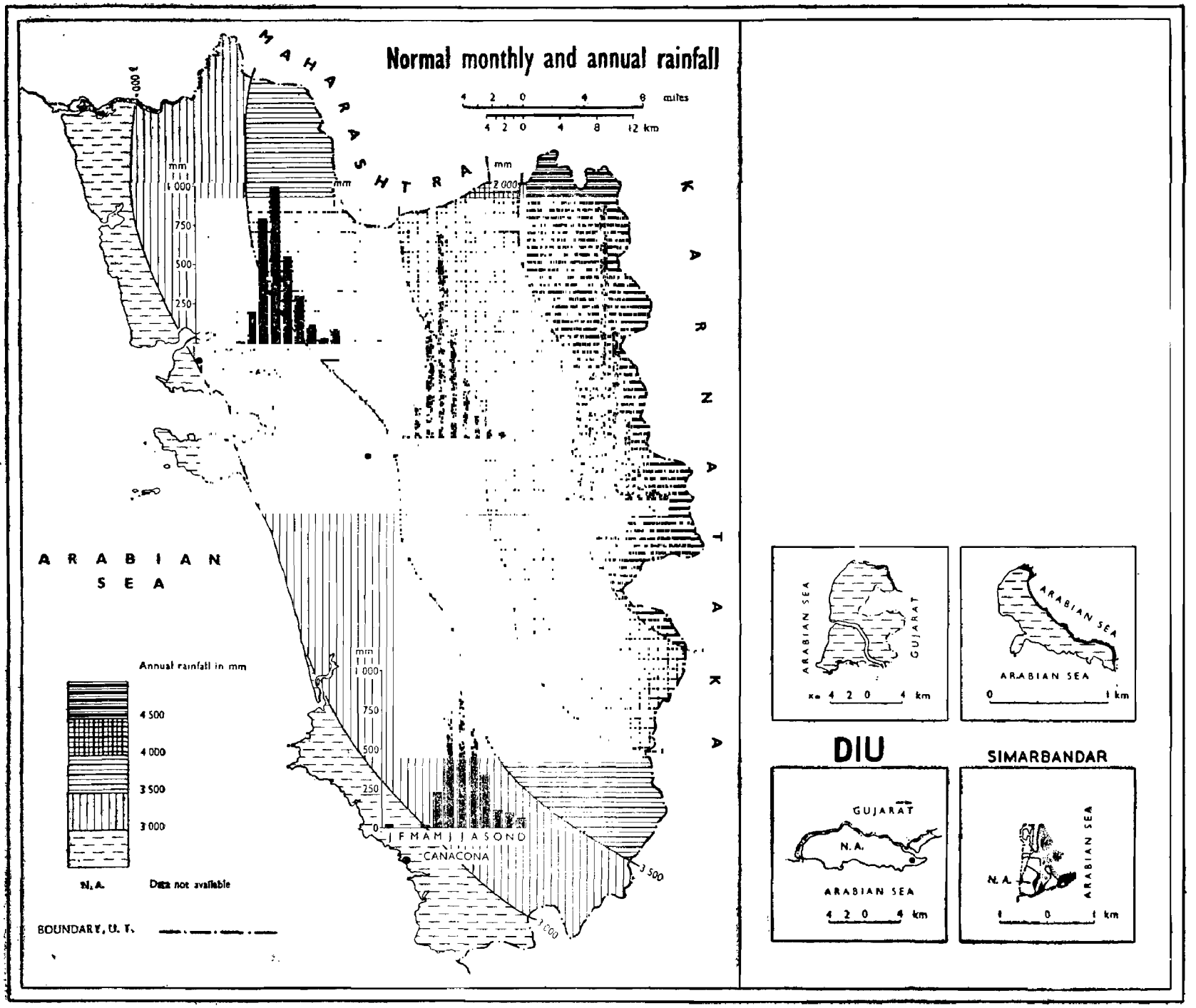
BOUNDARY, TALUKA .....

BOUNDARY, VILLAGE ——————

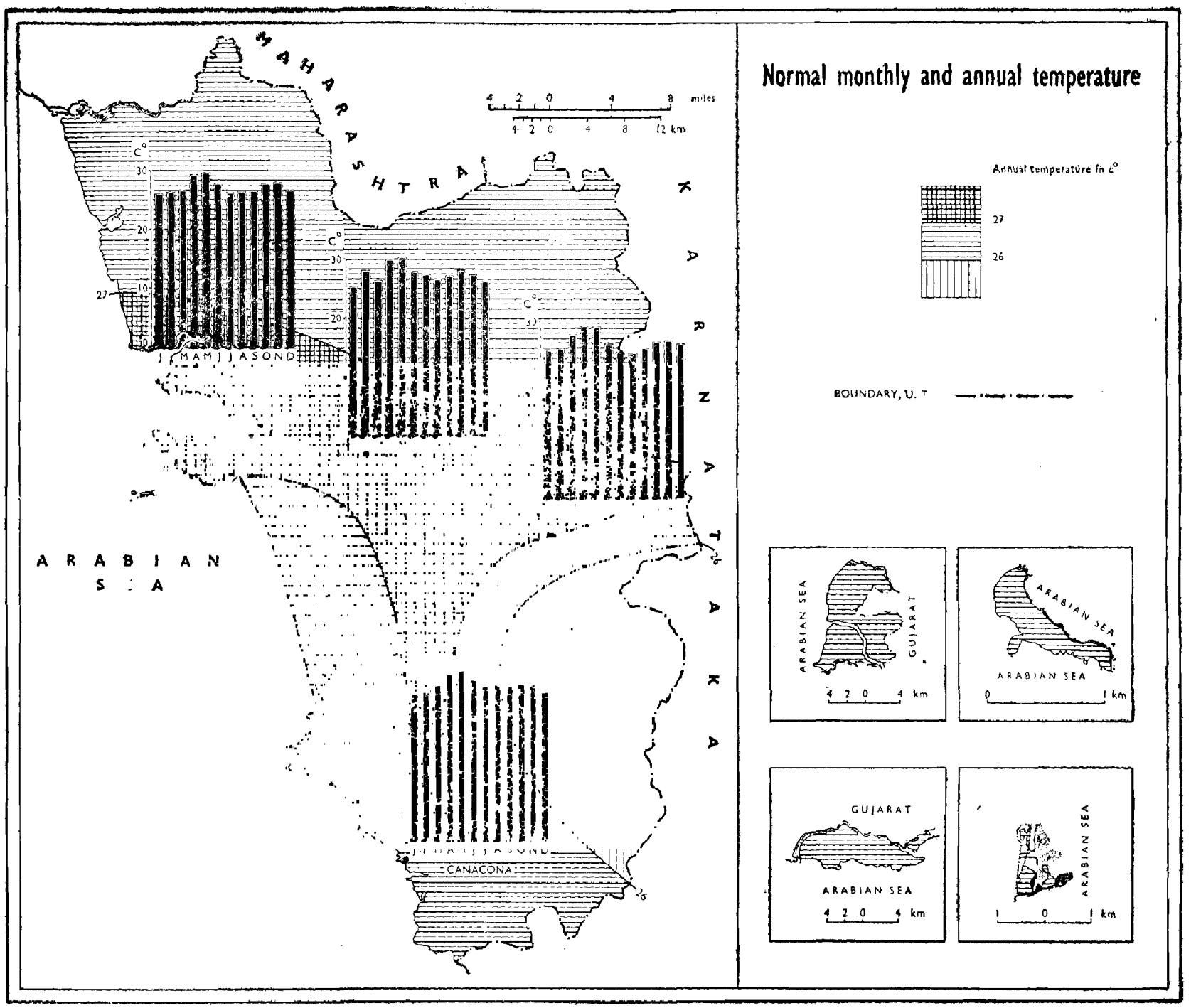


II. PHYSIOGRAPHY

MAP 3

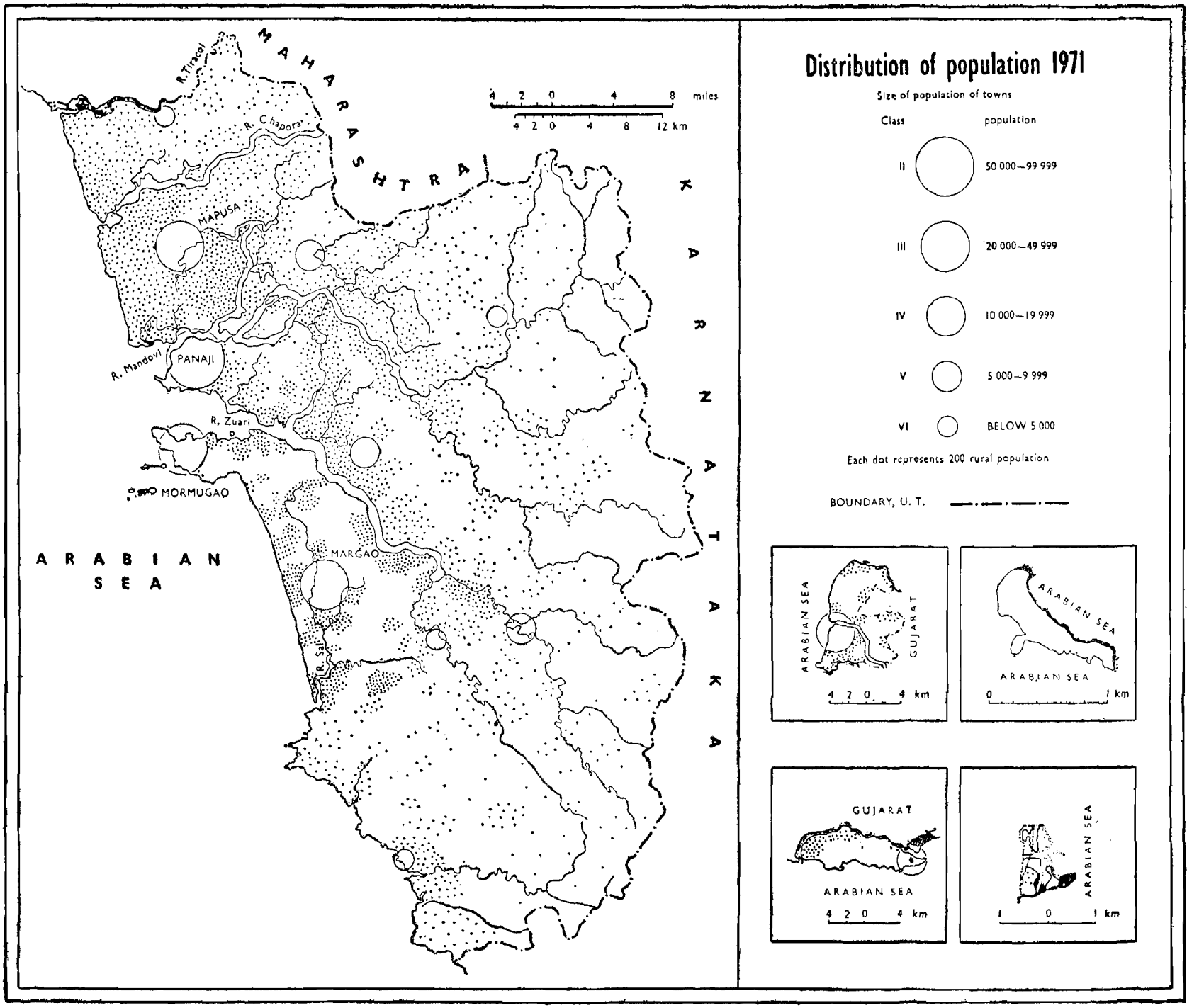

Normal monthly and annual rainfall
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
mm
1 000
750
500
250
2 000
1 500
1 000
0
J F M A M J J A S O N D
CANACONA
Annual rainfall in mm
4 500
4 000
3 500
3 000
N.A. Data not available
BOUNDARY, U. T.
DIU
SIMARBANDAR
GUJARAT
N.A.
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km

MAP 4

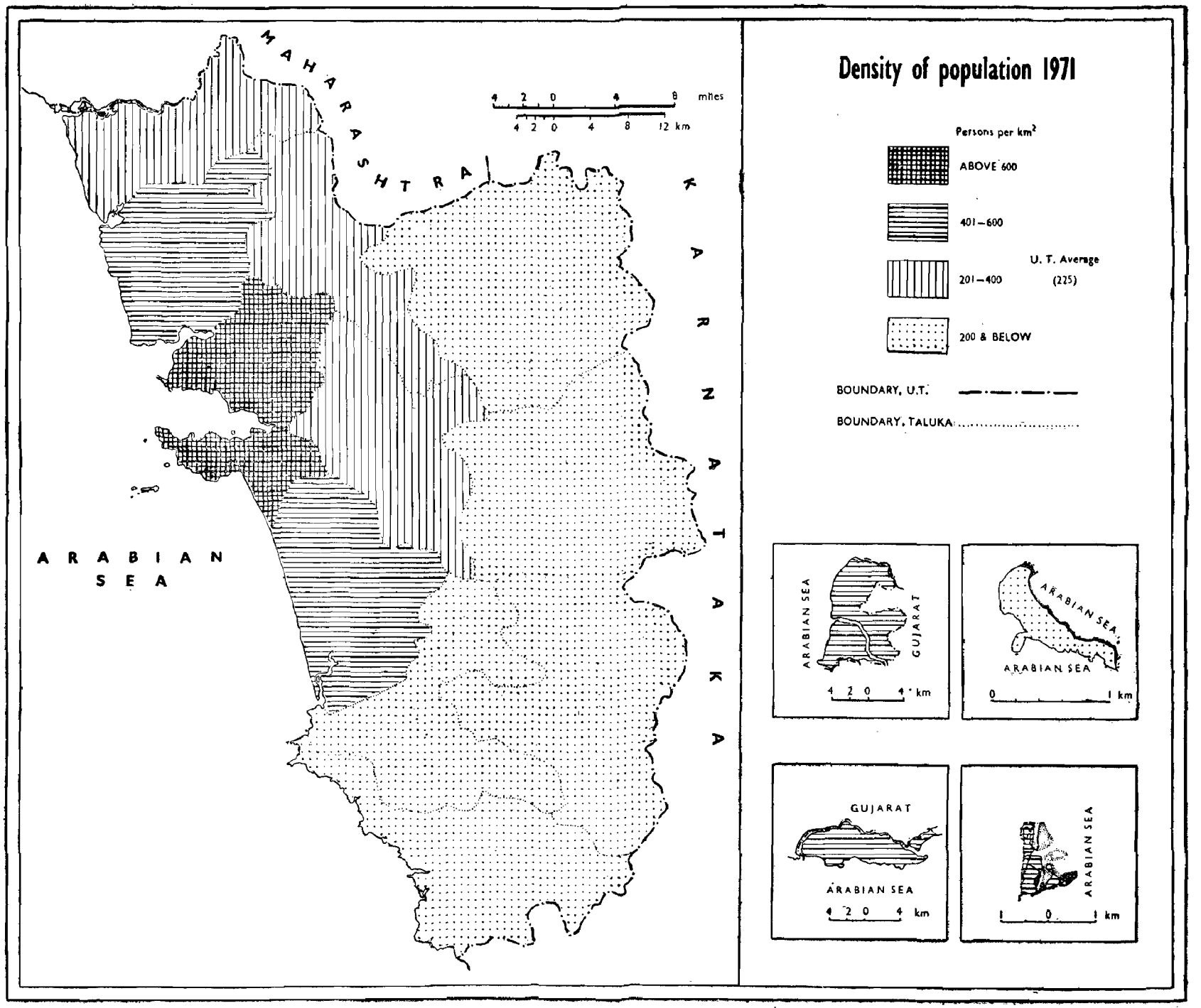

Normal monthly and annual temperature
Annual temperature in C°
27
26
BOUNDARY, U. T
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
CANACONA
J F M A M J J A S O N D
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km
1 0 1 km

III. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

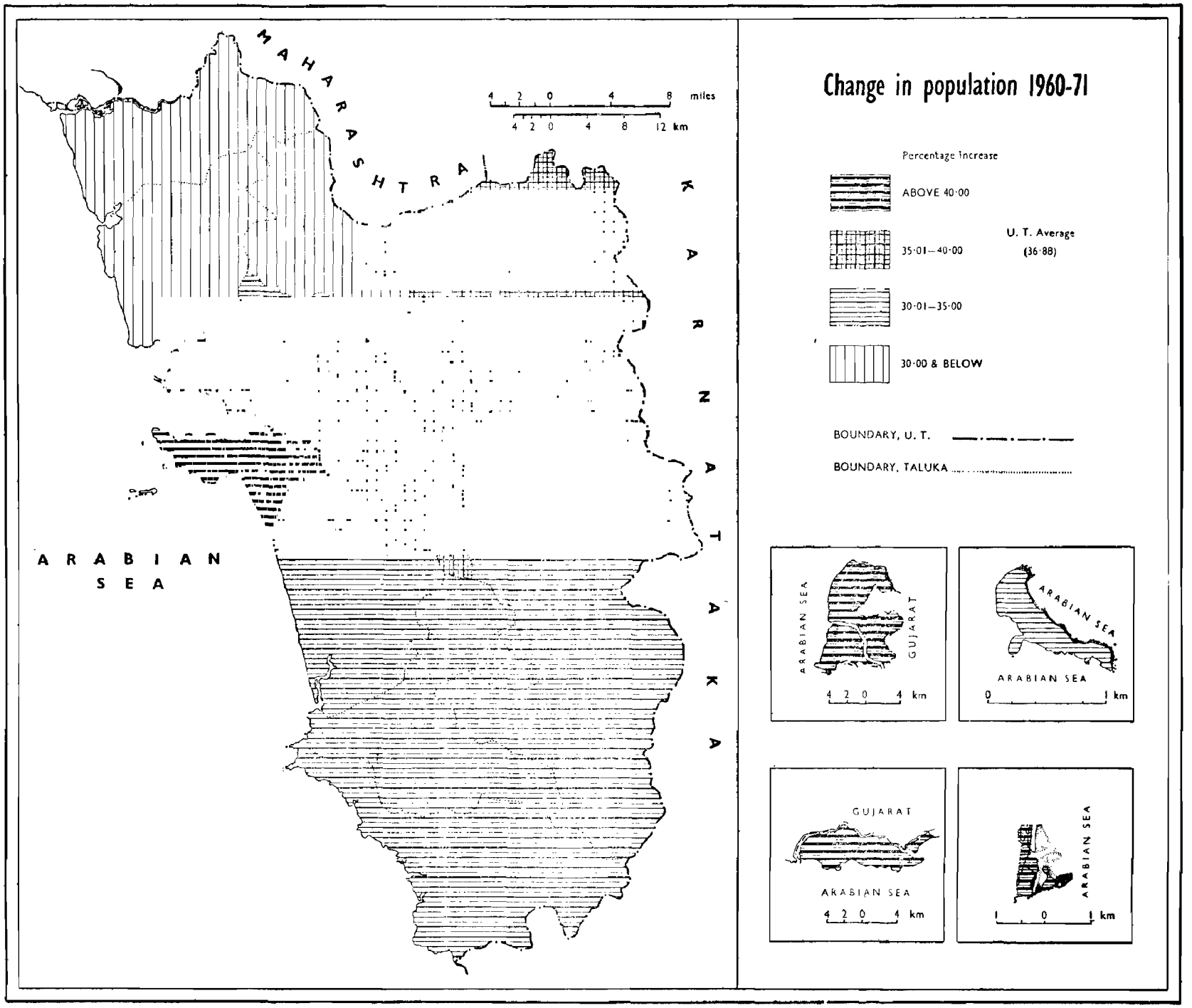
MAP 5


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
R. Tiracol
R. Chapora
MAPUSA
PANAJI
R. Mandovi
R. Zuari
MORMUGAO
MARGAO
R. Sal
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Distribution of population 1971
Size of population of towns
Class
population
II 50 000—99 999
III 20 000—49 999
IV 10 000—19 999
V 5 000—9 999
VI BELOW 5 000
Each dot represents 200 rural population
BOUNDARY, U. T.
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

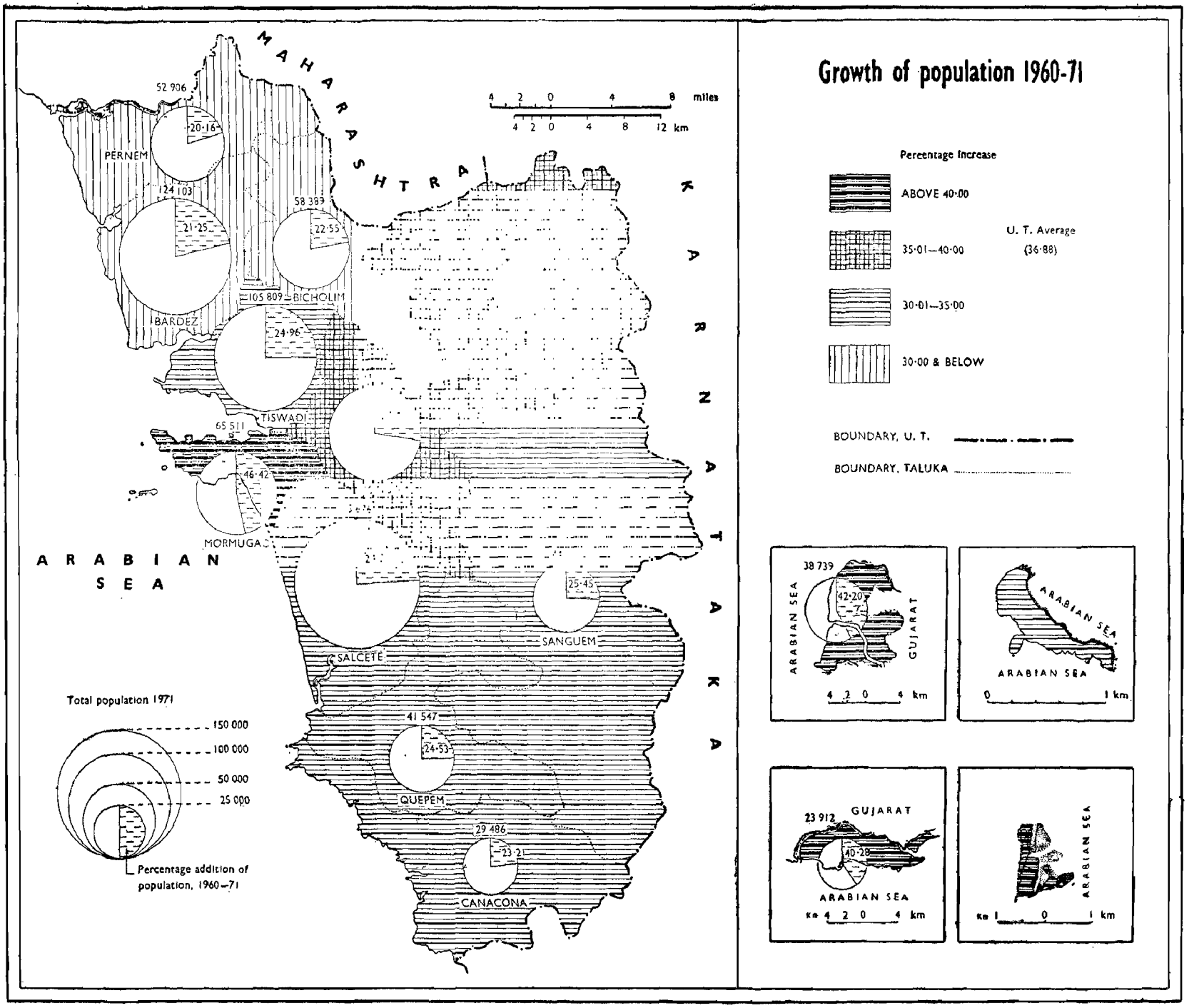
MAP 6


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Density of population 1971
Persons per km²
ABOVE 600
401–600
201–400
U. T. Average (225)
200 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U.T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

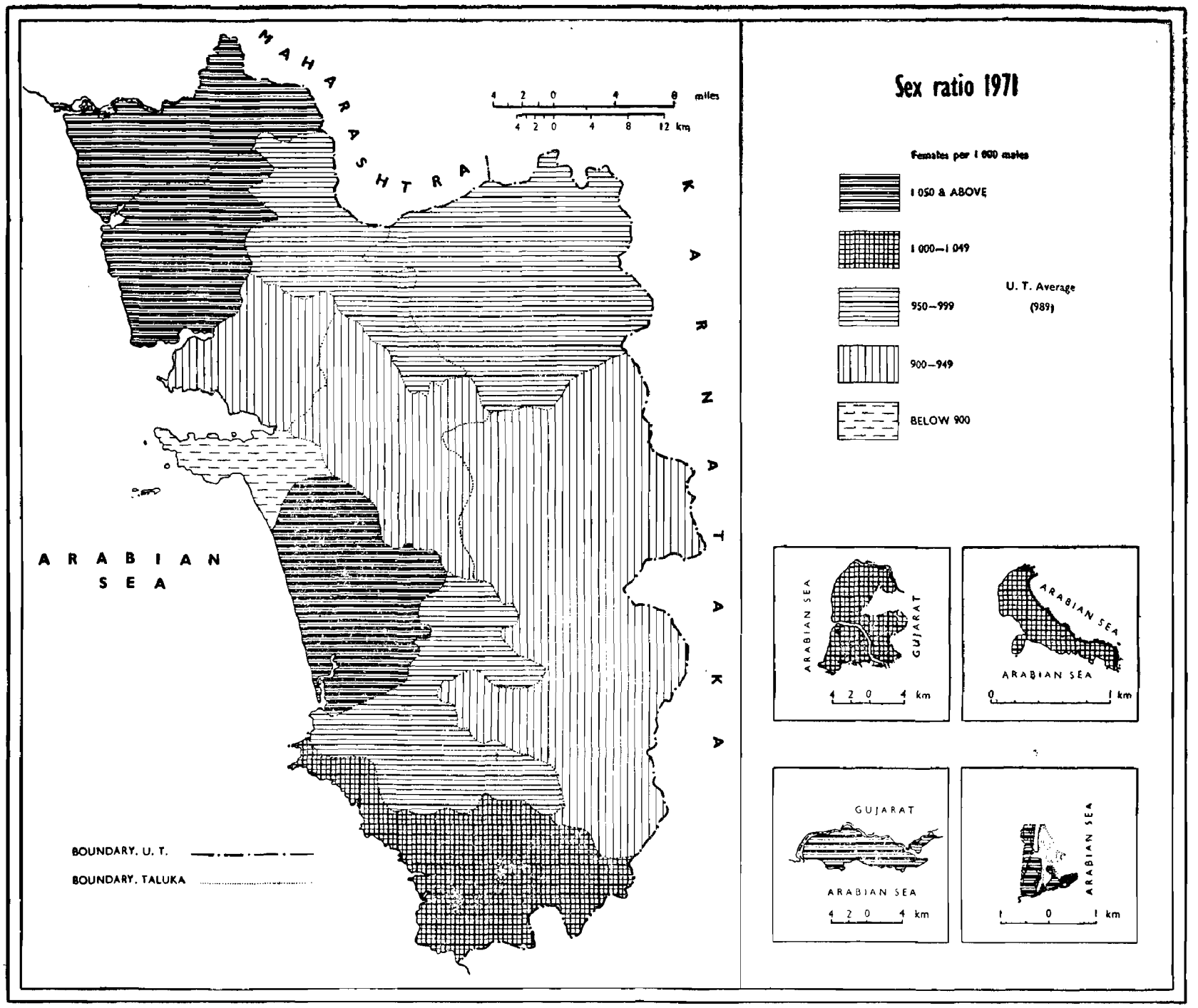
MAP 7


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Change in population 1960-71
Percentage increase
ABOVE 40·00
35·01—40·00
30·01—35·00
30·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average
(36·88)
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

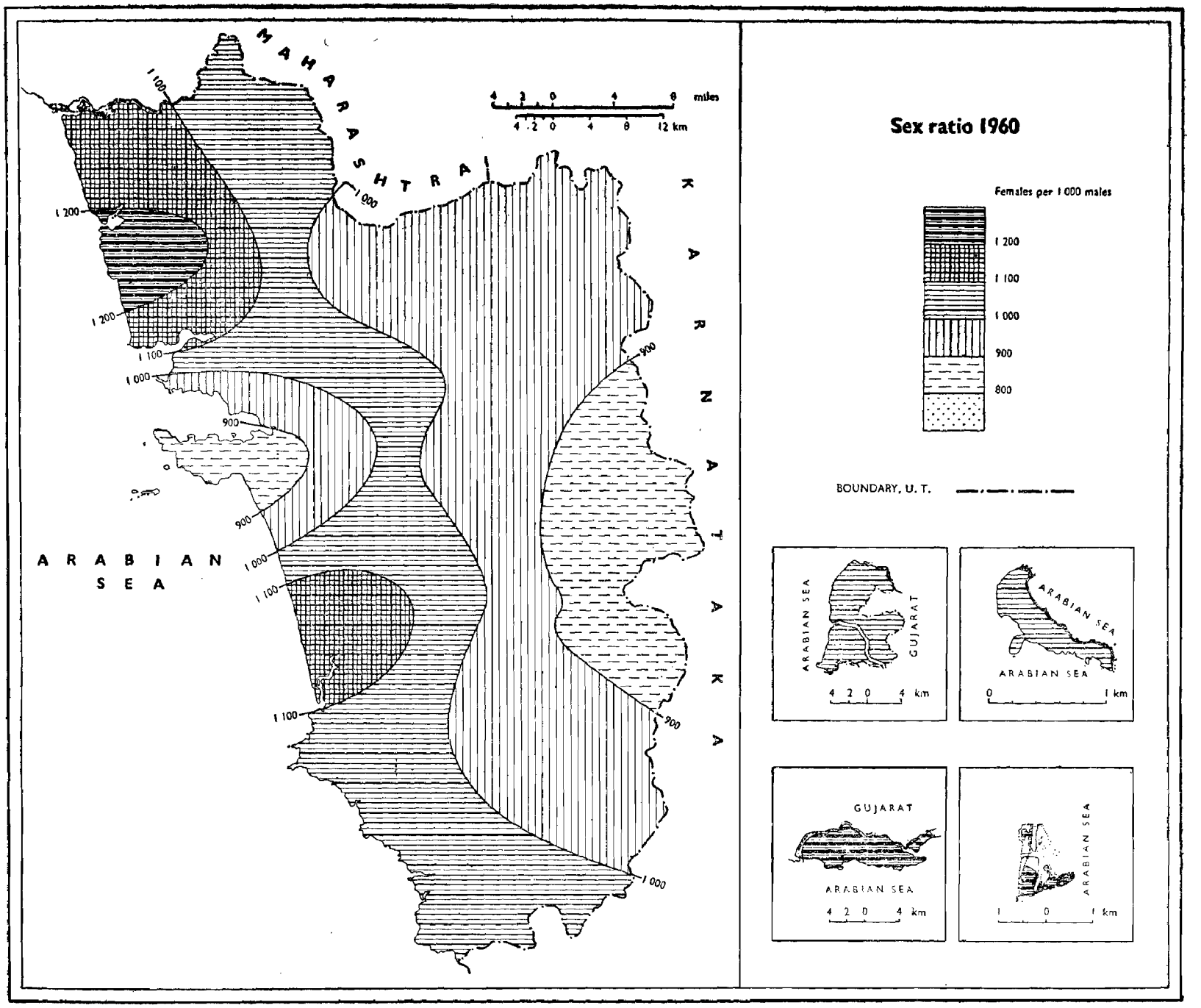
MAP 8


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
52 906
20·16
PERNEM
124 103
21·25
58 389
22·55
105 809
BICHOLIM
BARDEZ
24·96
TISWADI
65 511
46·42
MORMUGAO
25·45
SANGUEM
SALCETE
41 547
24·53
QUEPEM
29 486
23·2
CANACONA
Total population 1971
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
Percentage addition of population, 1960–71
Growth of population 1960-71
Percentage increase
ABOVE 40·00
35·01—40·00
U. T. Average (36·88)
30·01—35·00
30·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
38 739
42·20
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
23 912
GUJARAT
40·28
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

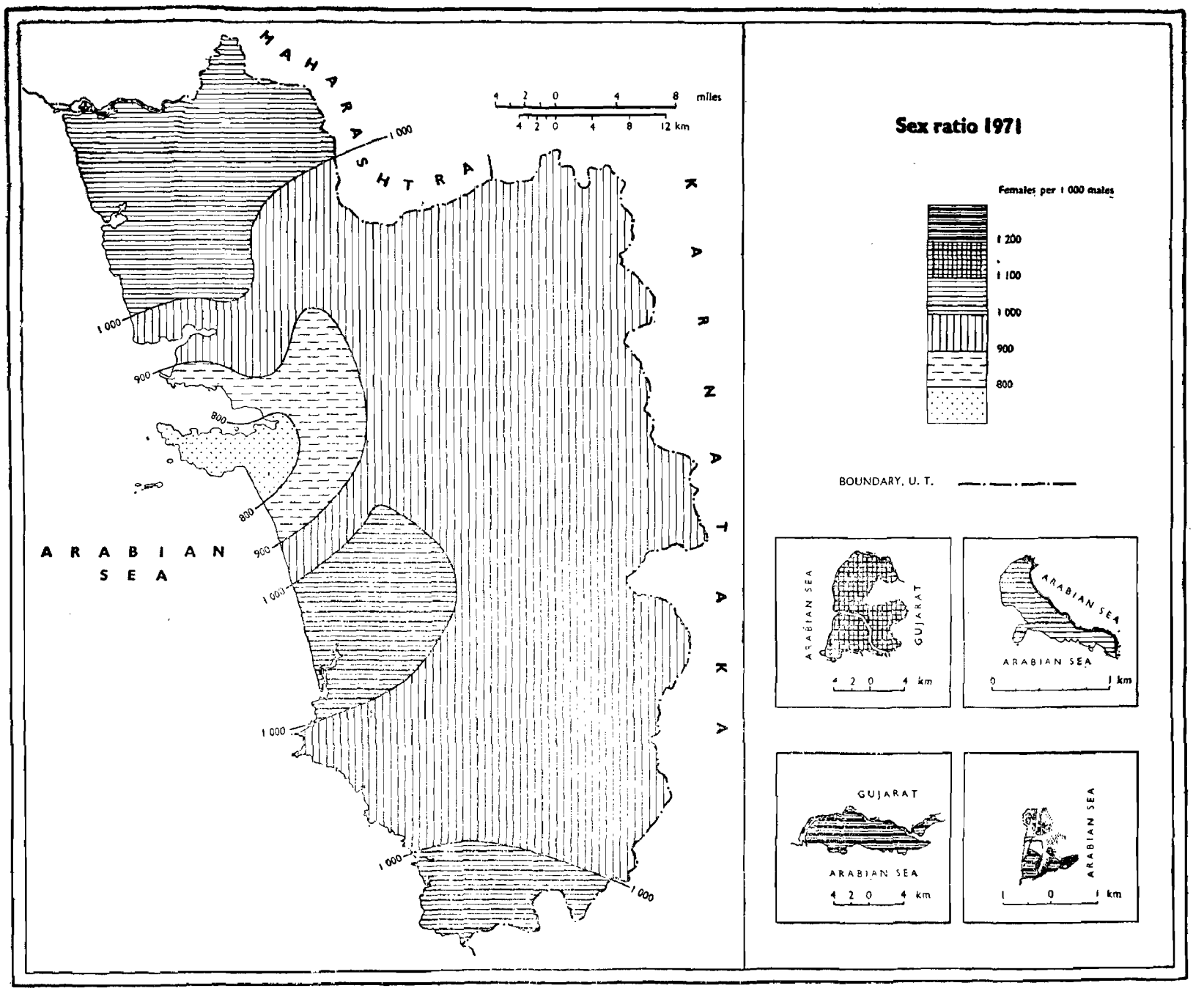
MAP 9


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Sex ratio 1971
Females per 1 000 males
1 050 & ABOVE
1 000—1 049
950—999
900—949
BELOW 900
U. T. Average
(989)
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

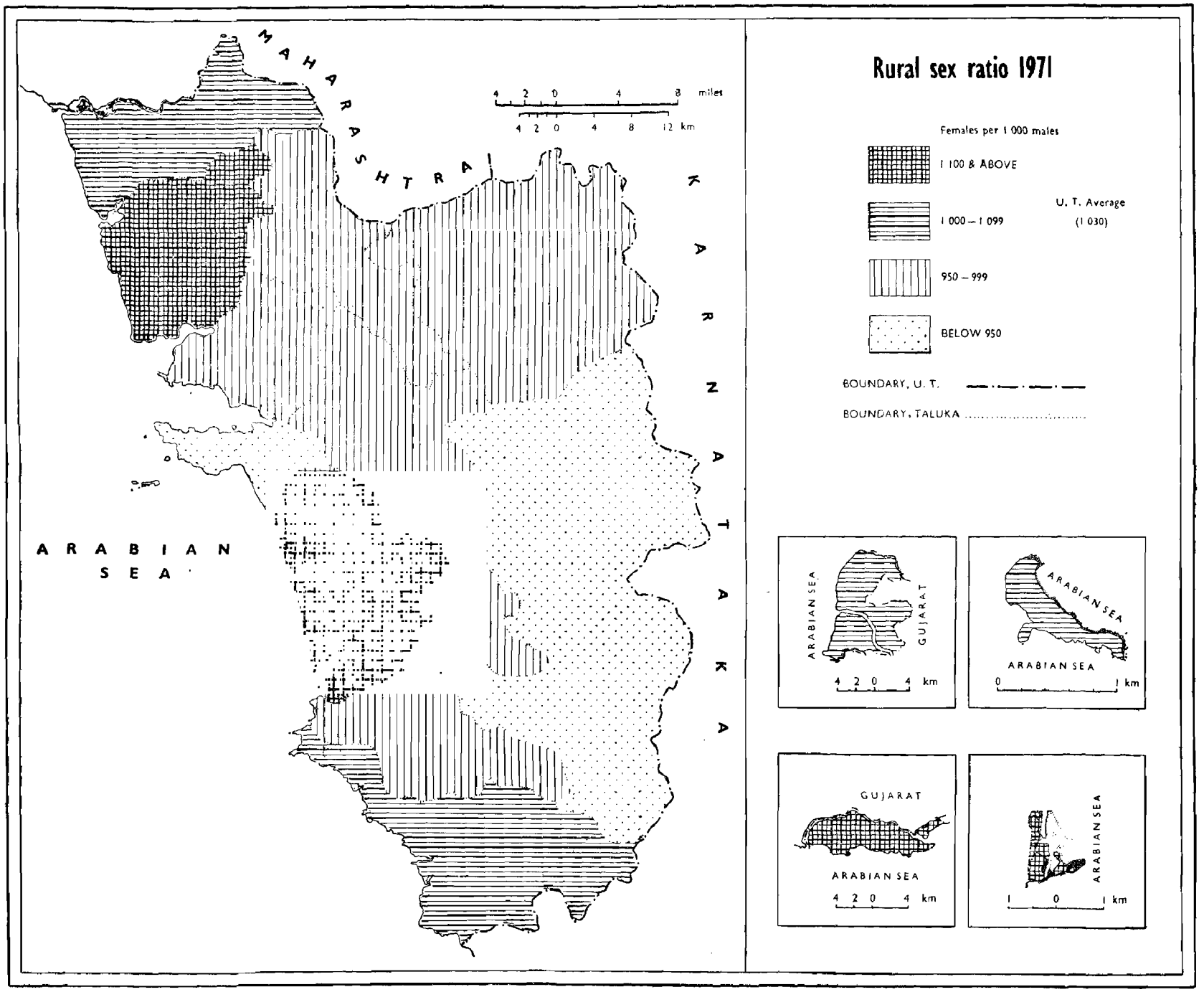
Change in sex



10
ratio 1960-71



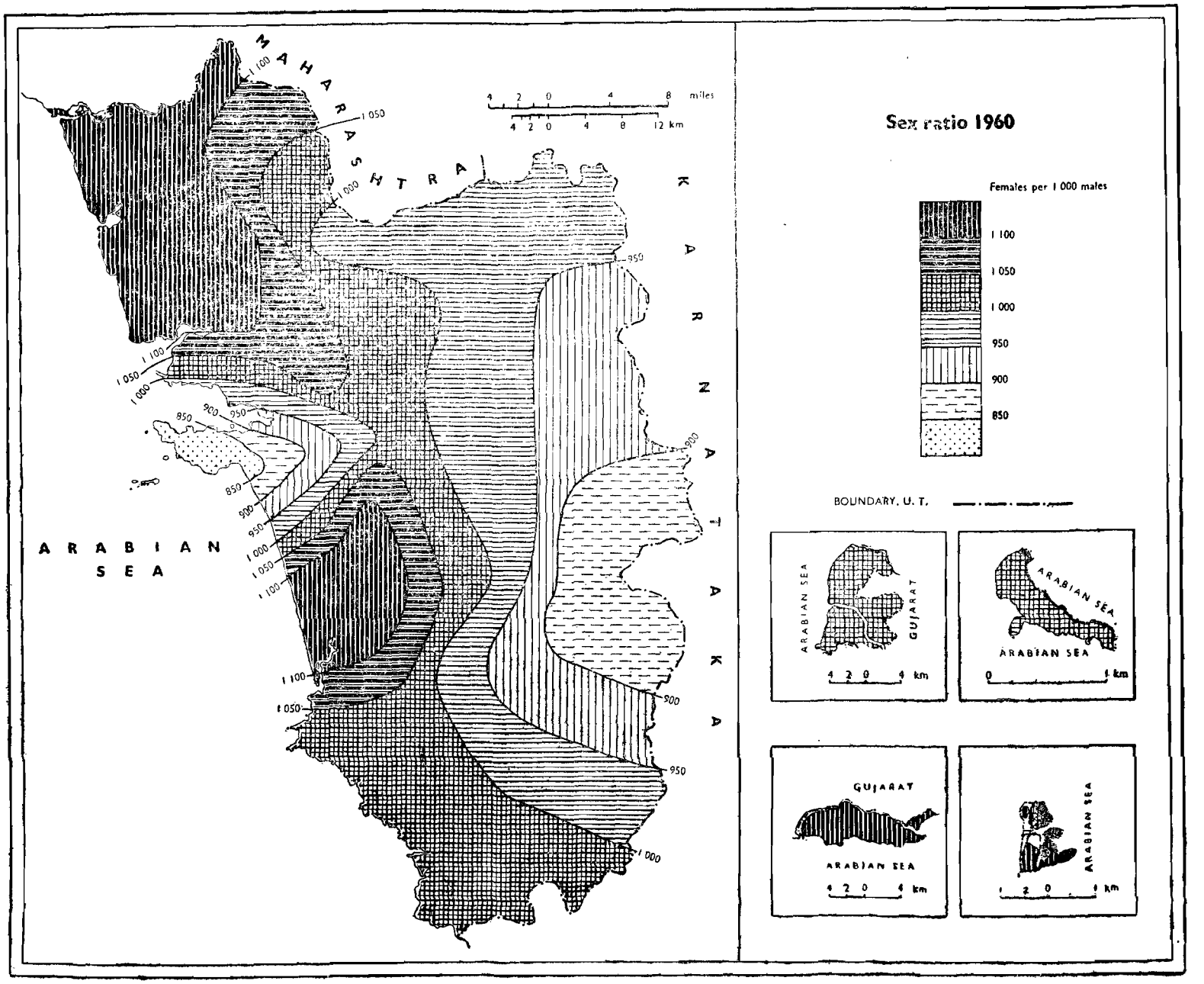
MAP II


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Rural sex ratio 1971
Females per 1 000 males
1 100 & ABOVE
1 000 – 1 099
U. T. Average (1 030)
950 – 999
BELOW 950
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

Change in Rural Sex Ratio 1960-71

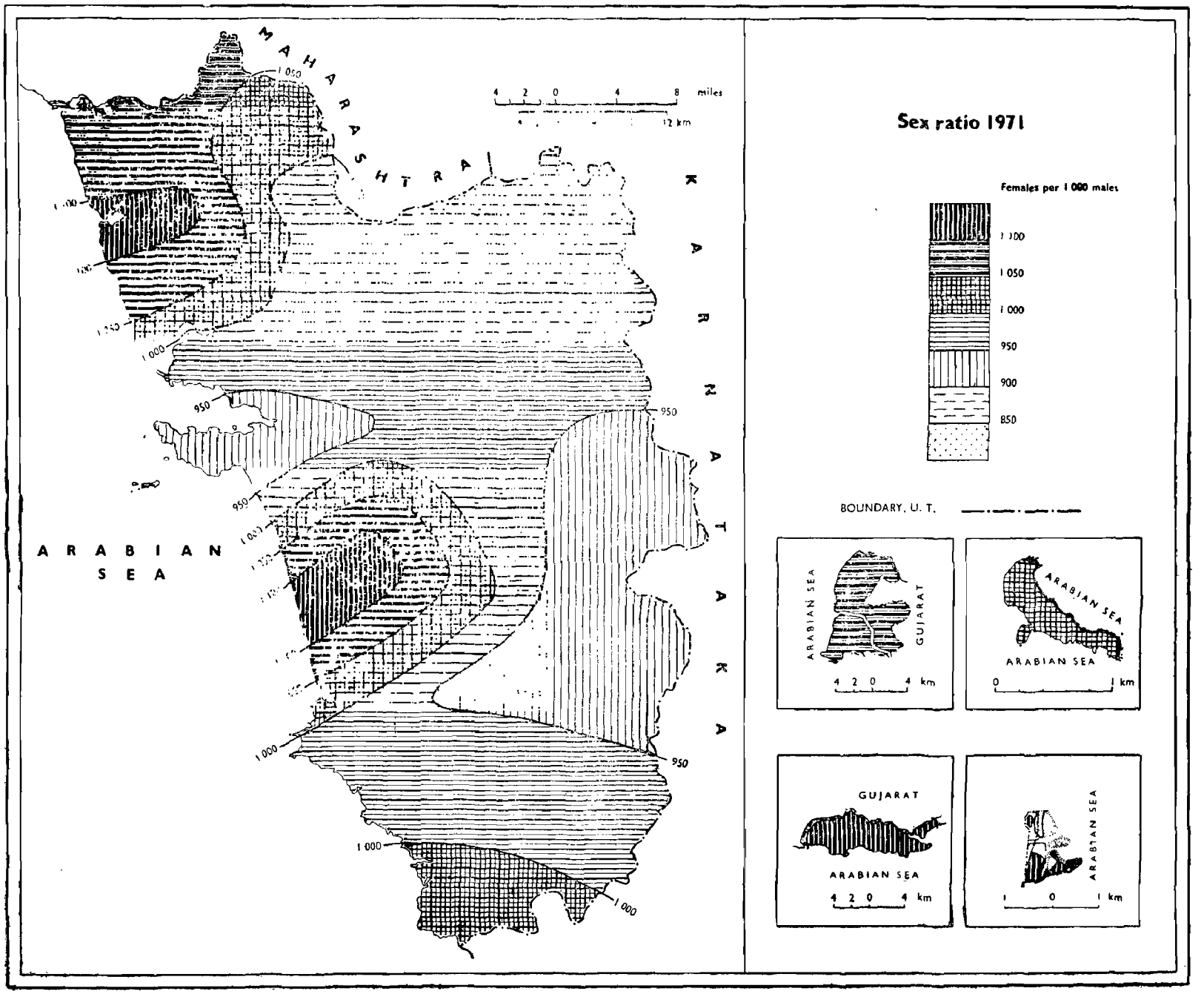
MAP

Change in rural

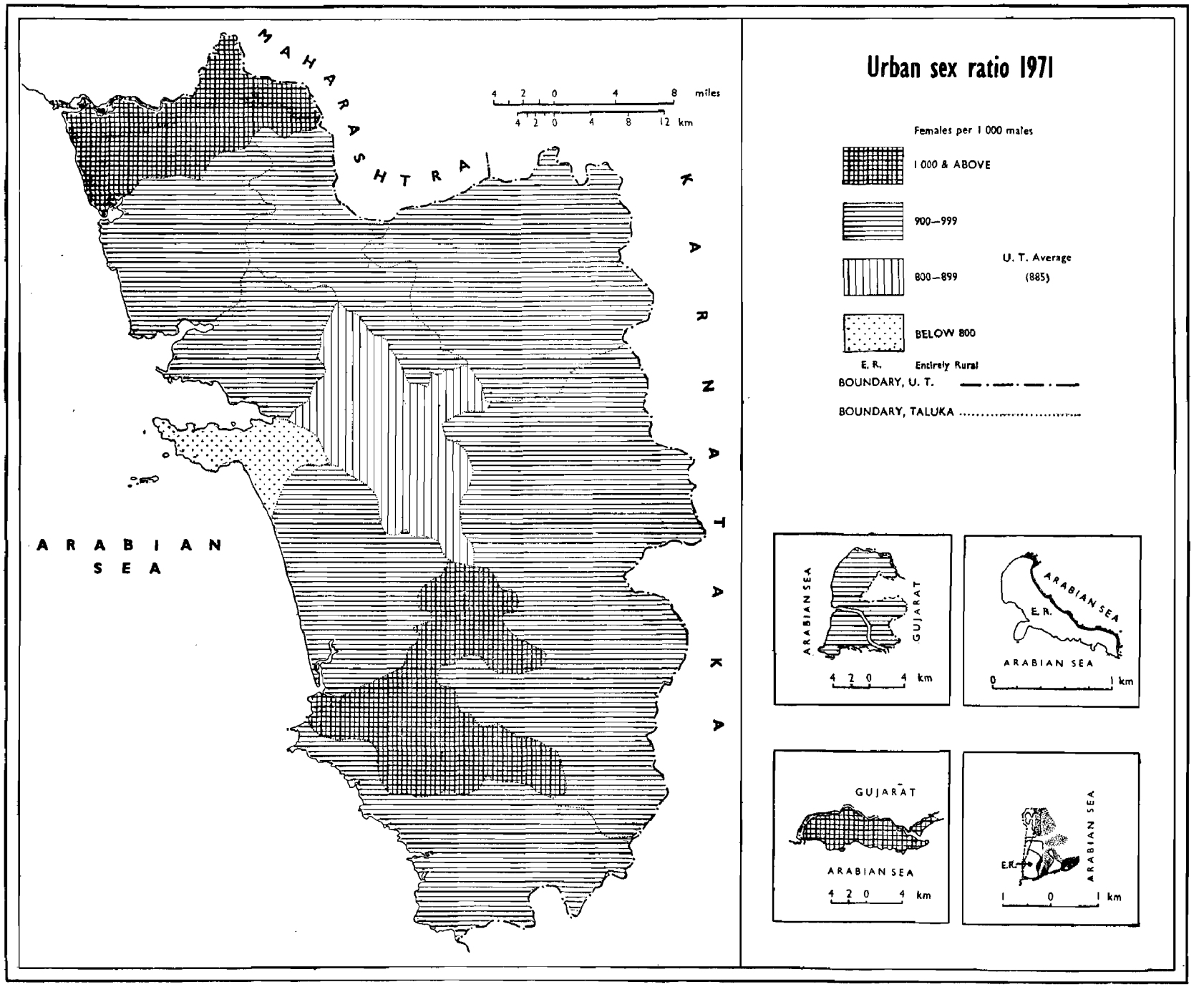


12

sex ratio 1960-71



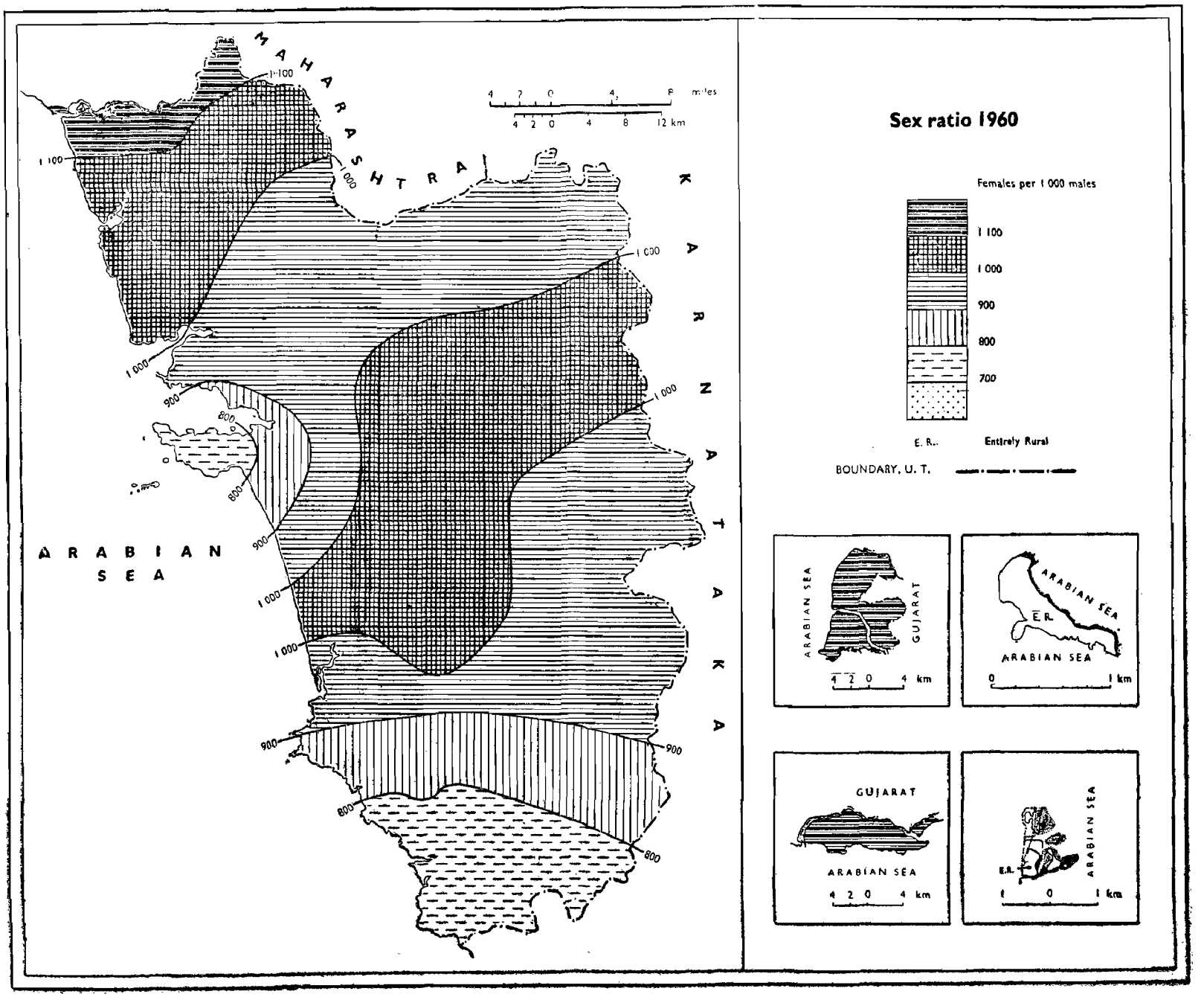
MAP 13


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Urban sex ratio 1971
Females per 1 000 males
1 000 & ABOVE
900—999
800—899
U. T. Average (885)
BELOW 800
E. R. Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

Change in Urban Sex Ratio 1960-71

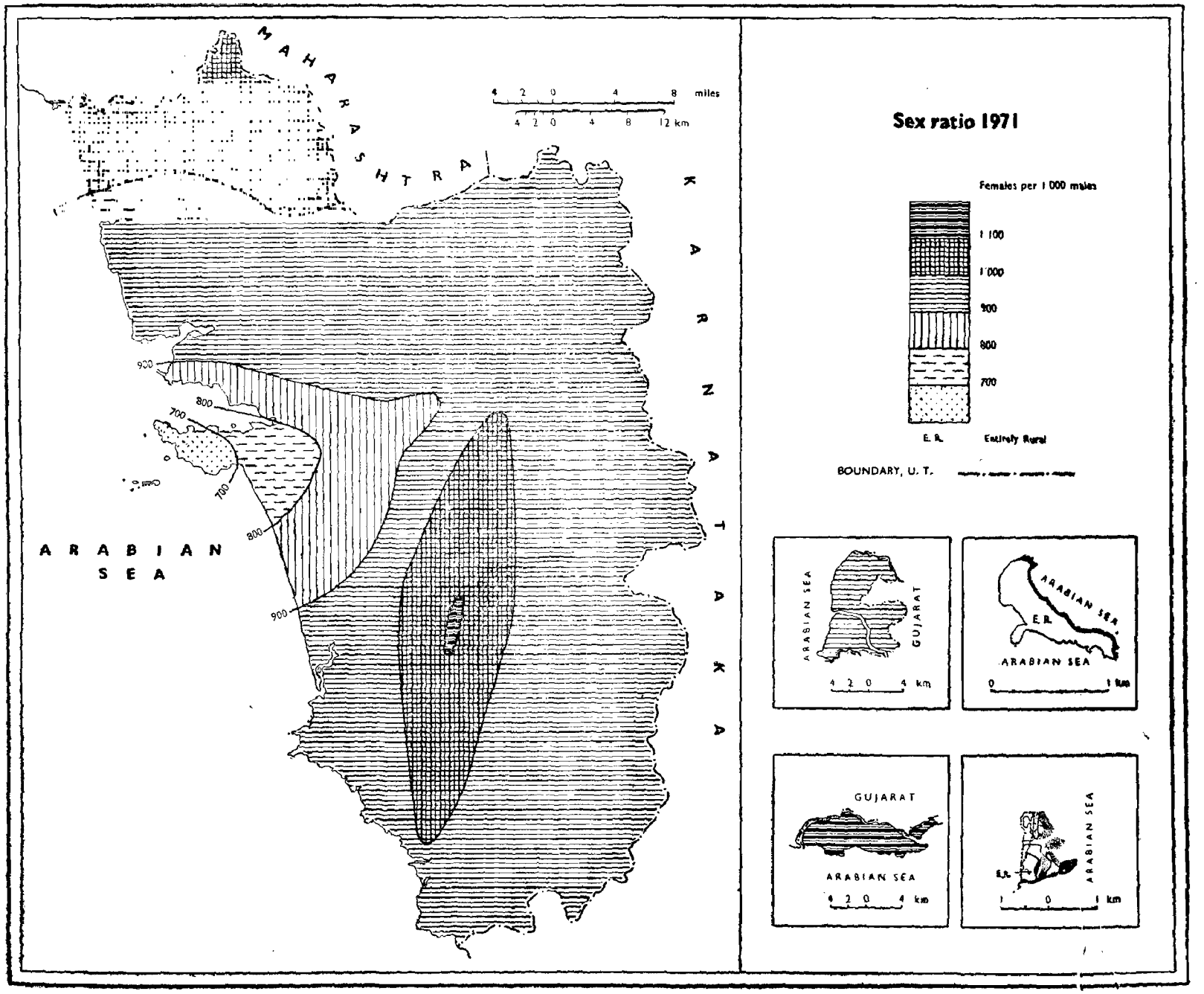
MAP

Change in urban

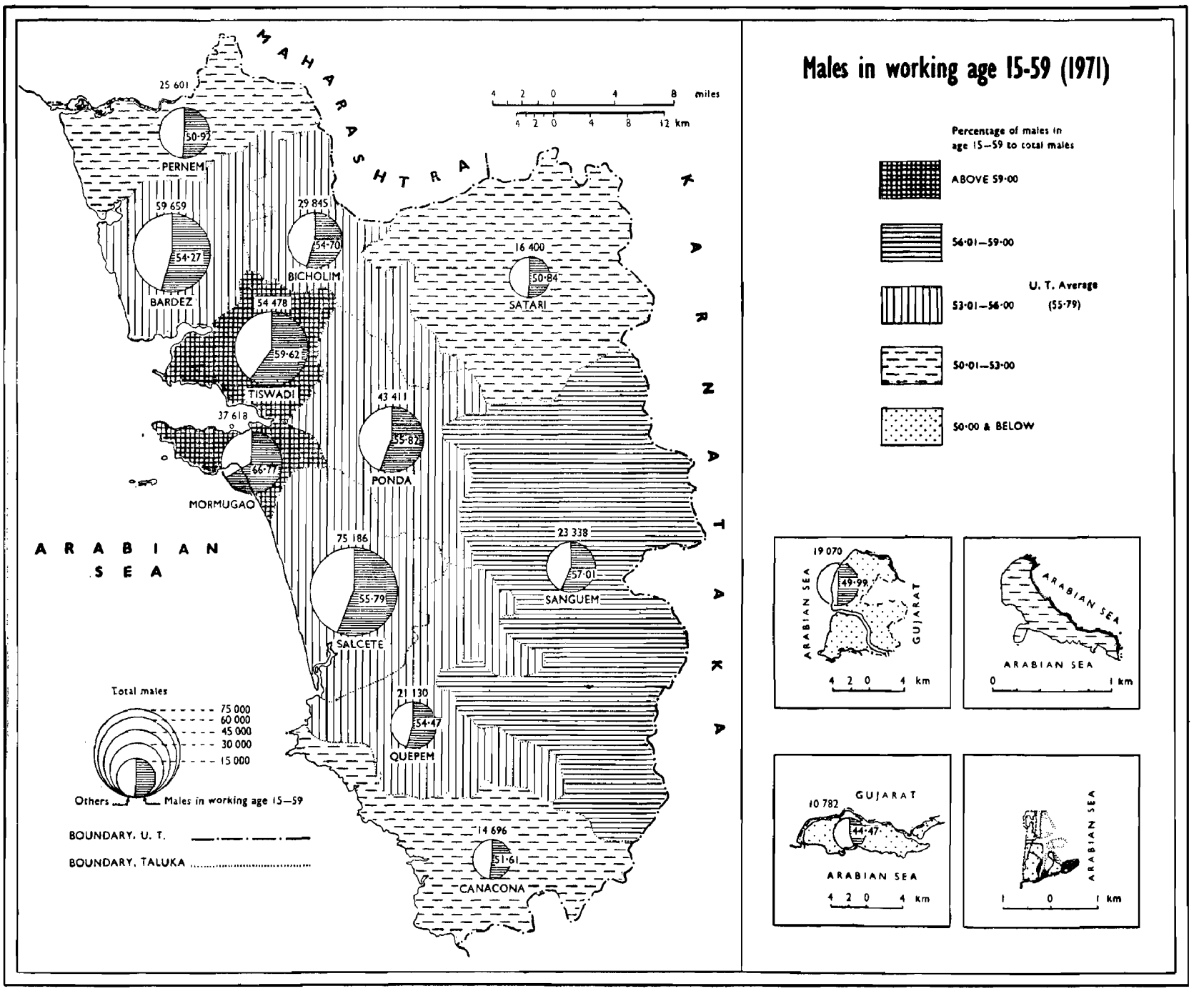


14

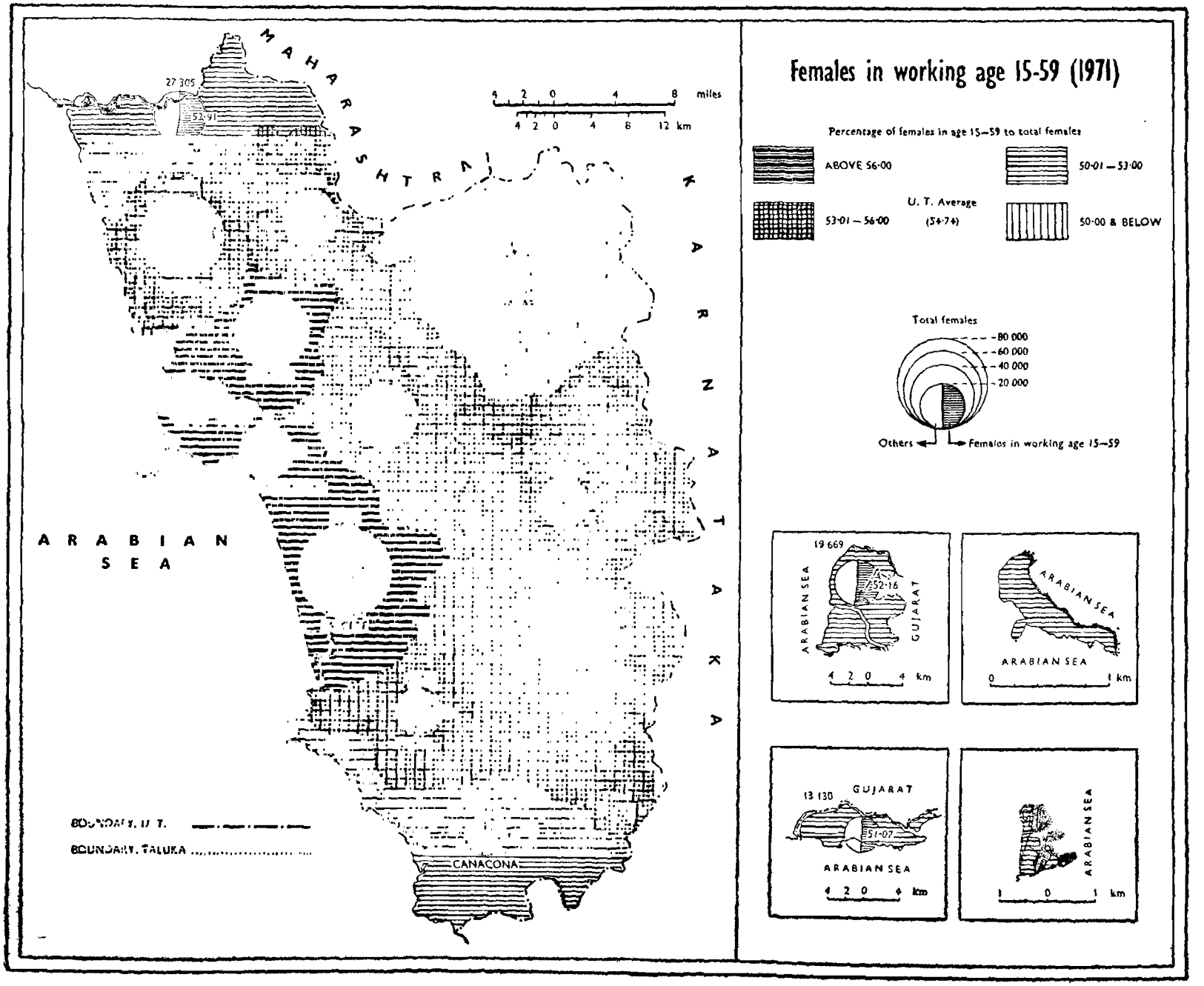
sex ratio 1960-71



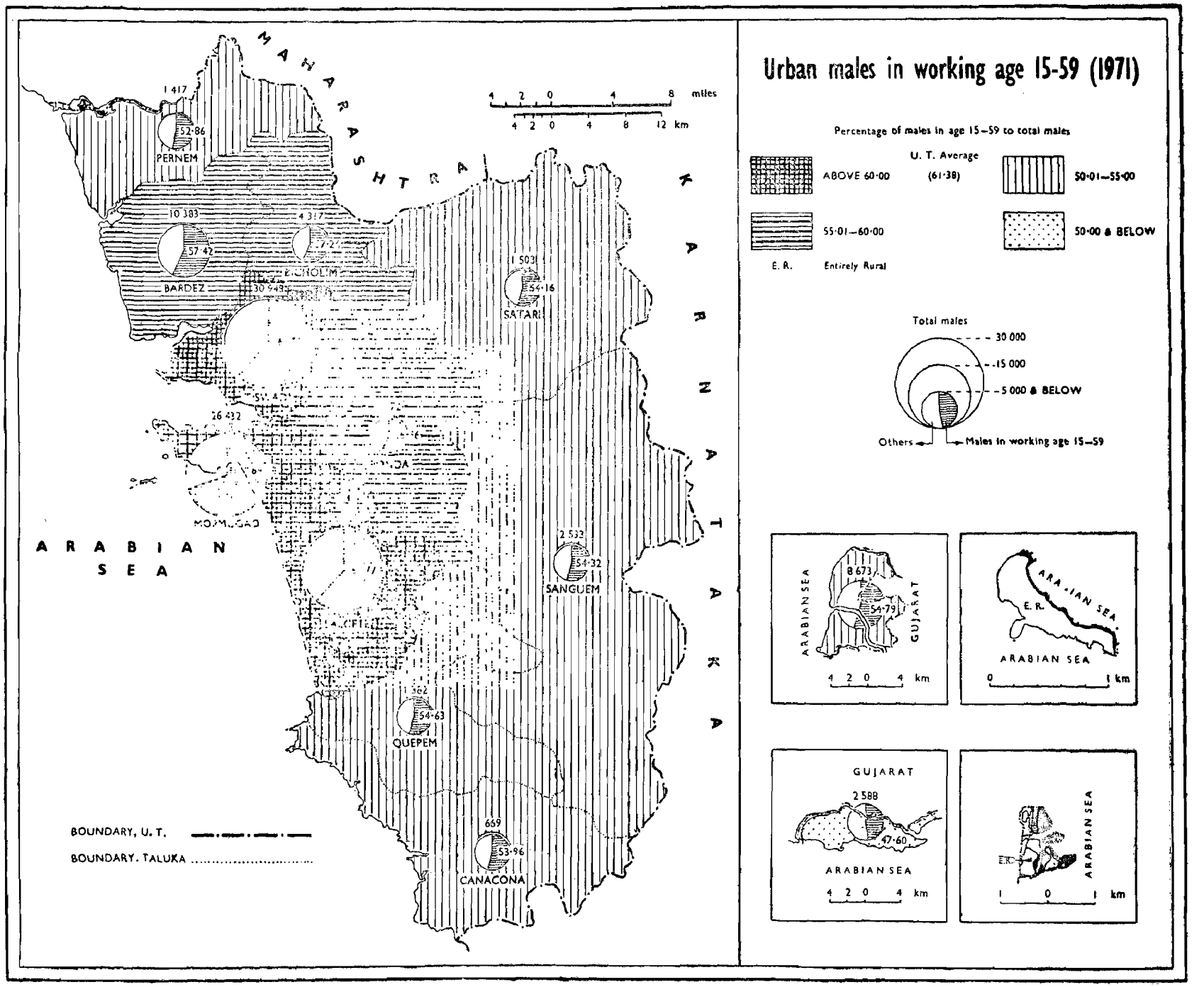
MAP 15


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
25 601
50·92
PERNEM
59 659
54·27
BARDEZ
29 845
54·70
BICHOLIM
54 478
59·62
TISWADI
37 618
66·77
MORMUGAO
43 411
55·82
PONDA
16 400
50·84
SATARI
75 186
55·79
SALCETE
23 338
57·01
SANGUEM
21 130
54·47
QUEPEM
14 696
51·61
CANACONA
Total males
75 000
60 000
45 000
30 000
15 000
Others
Males in working age 15–59
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Males in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of males in age 15–59 to total males
ABOVE 59·00
56·01–59·00
53·01–56·00
U. T. Average (55·79)
50·01–53·00
50·00 & BELOW
19 070
49·99
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
10 782
GUJARAT
44·47
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

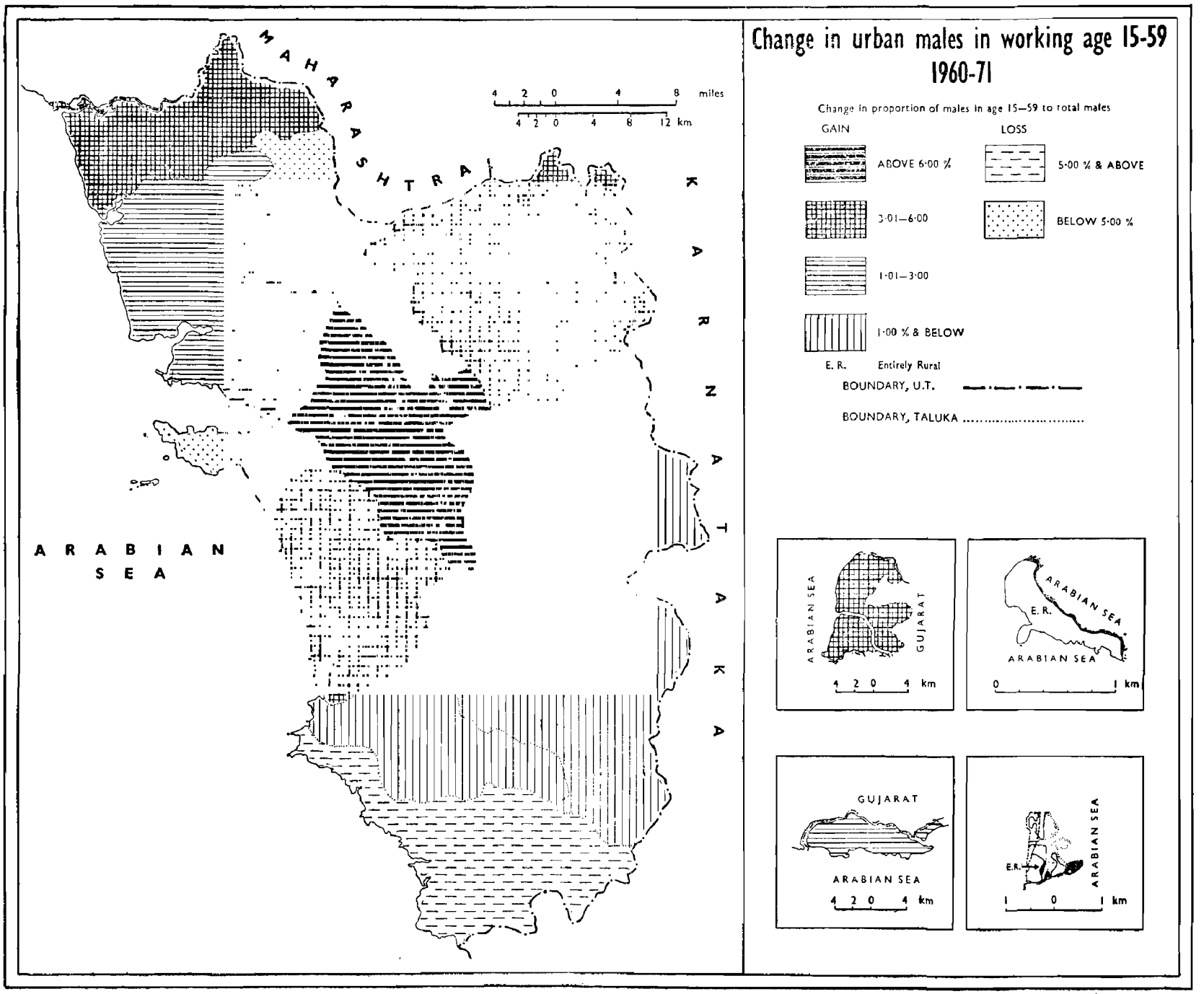
MAP 16


Females in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of females in age 15–59 to total females
ABOVE 56·00
53·01 – 56·00
50·01 – 53·00
50·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average
(54·74)
Total females
80 000
60 000
40 000
20 000
Others
Females in working age 15–59
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
27 305
52·91
miles
km
CANACONA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
19 669
52·16
GUJARAT
13 130
51·07

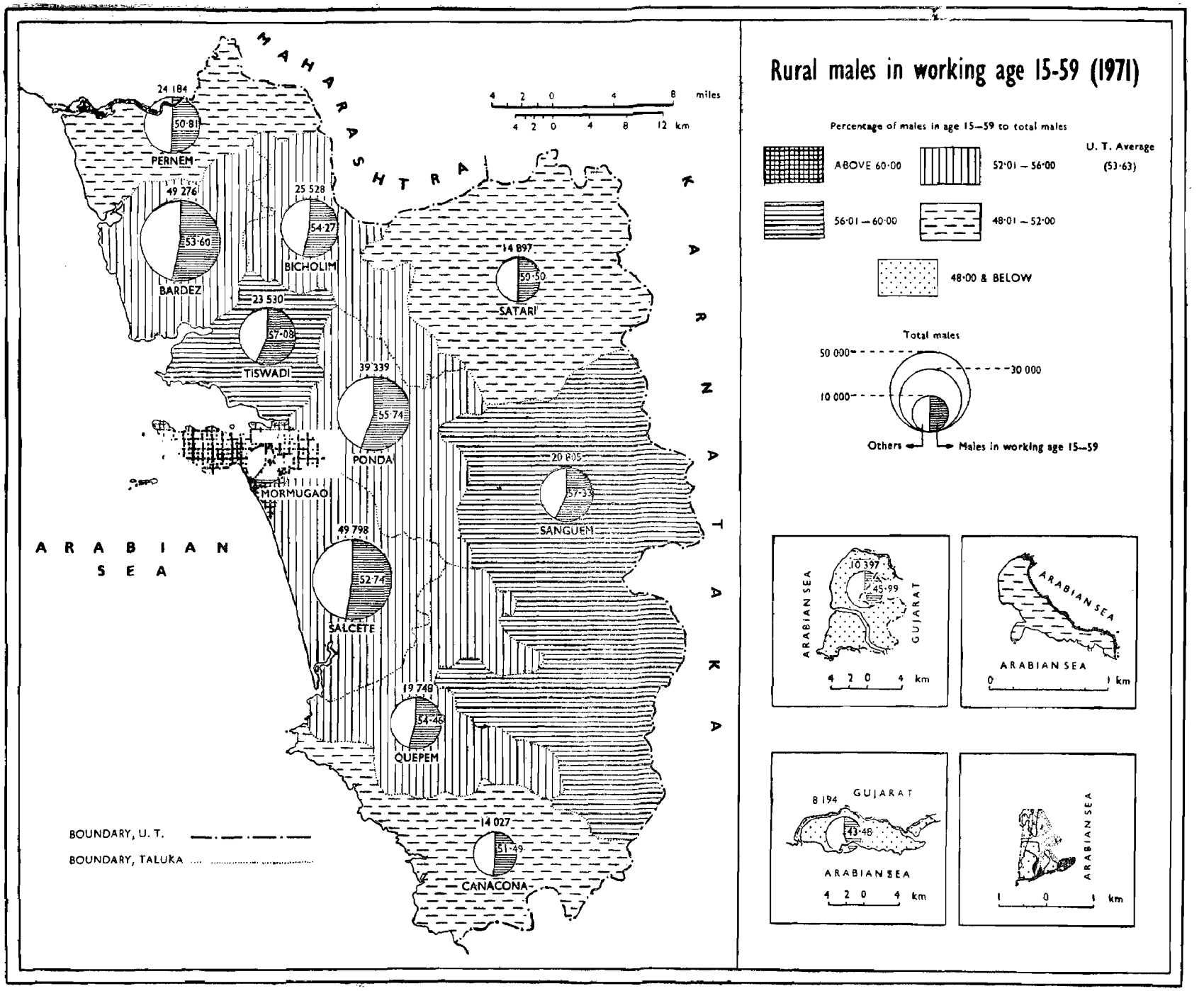
MAP 17


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
1 417
52·86
PERNEM
10 383
57·42
BARDEZ
4 317
1 503
54·16
SATARI
26 432
2 533
54·32
SANGUEM
362
54·63
QUEPEM
669
53·96
CANACONA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Urban males in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of males in age 15–59 to total males
U. T. Average
(61·38)
ABOVE 60·00
55·01–60·00
50·01–55·00
50·00 & BELOW
E. R. Entirely Rural
Total males
30 000
15 000
5 000 & BELOW
Others
Males in working age 15–59
8 673
54·79
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
E. R.
0 1 km
2 588
47·60
1 0 1 km

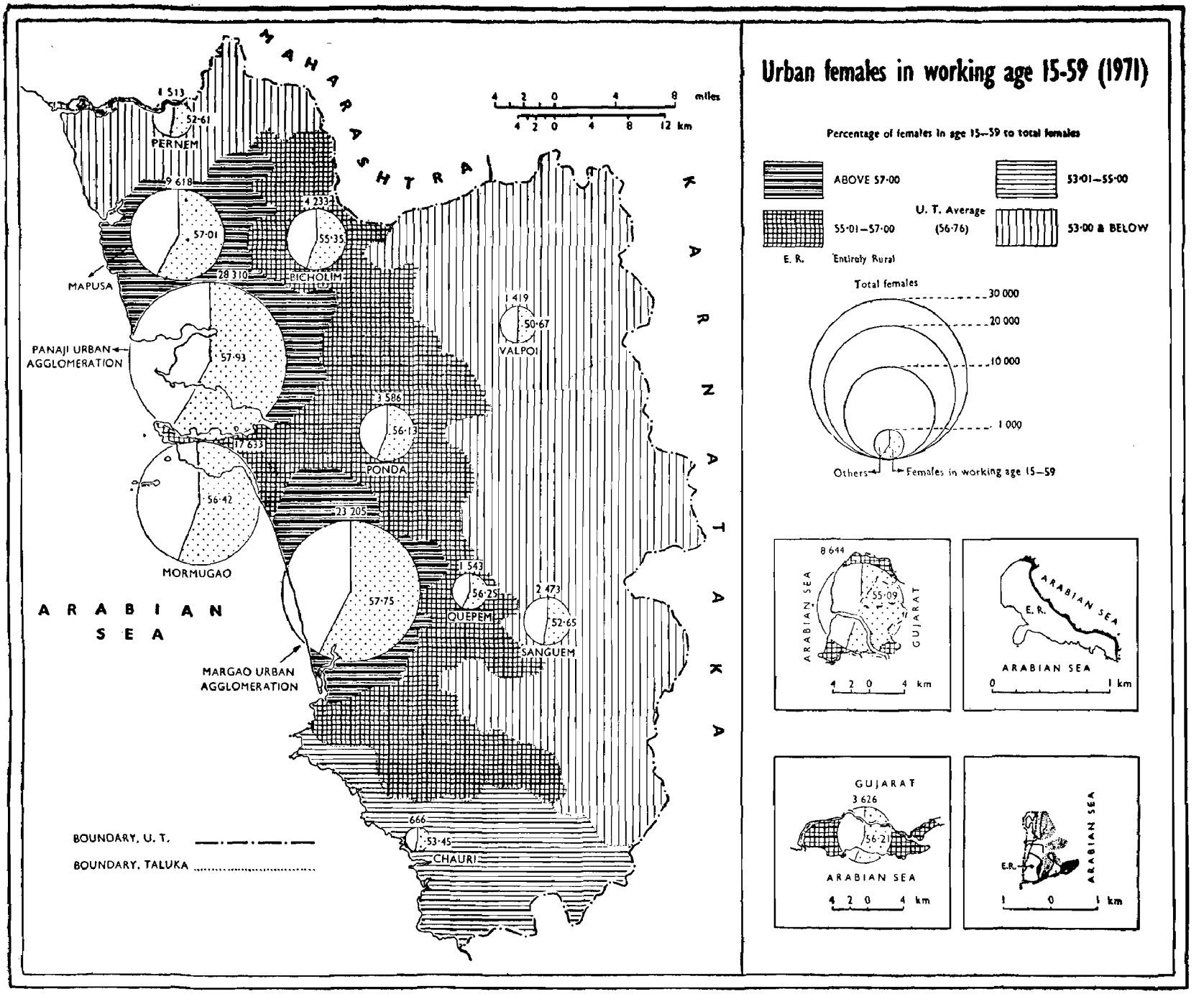
MAP 18


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Change in urban males in working age 15-59
1960-71
Change in proportion of males in age 15—59 to total males
GAIN
LOSS
ABOVE 6·00 %
5·00 % & ABOVE
3·01—6·00
BELOW 5·00 %
1·01—3·00
1·00 % & BELOW
E. R. Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, U.T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

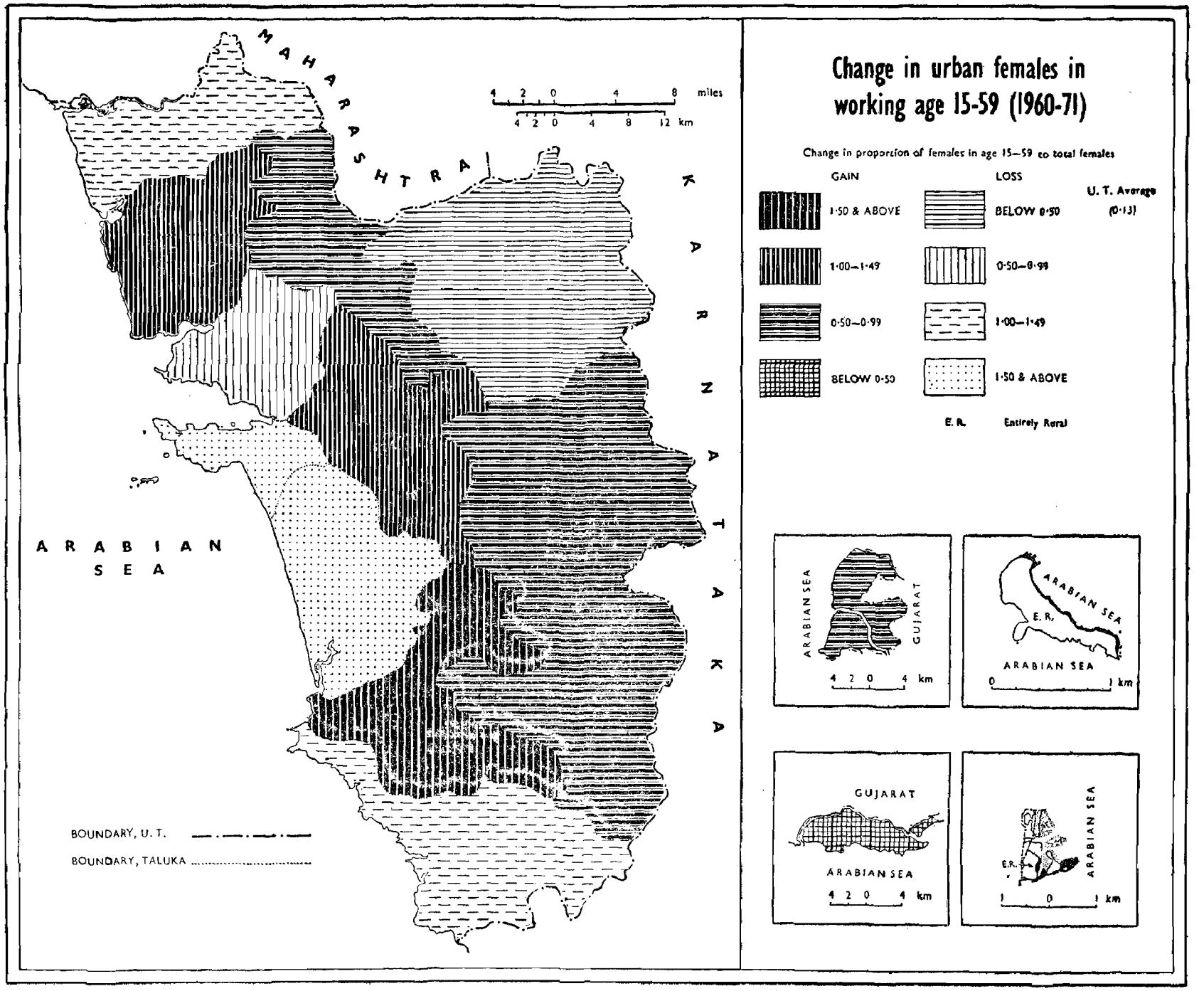
MAP 19


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
PERNEM
24 184
50·81
BARDEZ
49 276
53·60
BICHOLIM
25 528
54·27
TISWADI
23 530
57·08
PONDA
39 339
55·74
MORMUGAO
SALCETE
49 798
52·74
QUEPEM
19 748
54·46
SATARI
14 897
50·50
SANGUEM
20 805
57·33
CANACONA
14 027
51·49
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Rural males in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of males in age 15—59 to total males
U. T. Average (53·63)
ABOVE 60·00
52·01 — 56·00
56·01 — 60·00
48·01 — 52·00
48·00 & BELOW
Total males
50 000
30 000
10 000
Others
Males in working age 15—59
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
10 397
45·99
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
8 194
GUJARAT
49·48
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

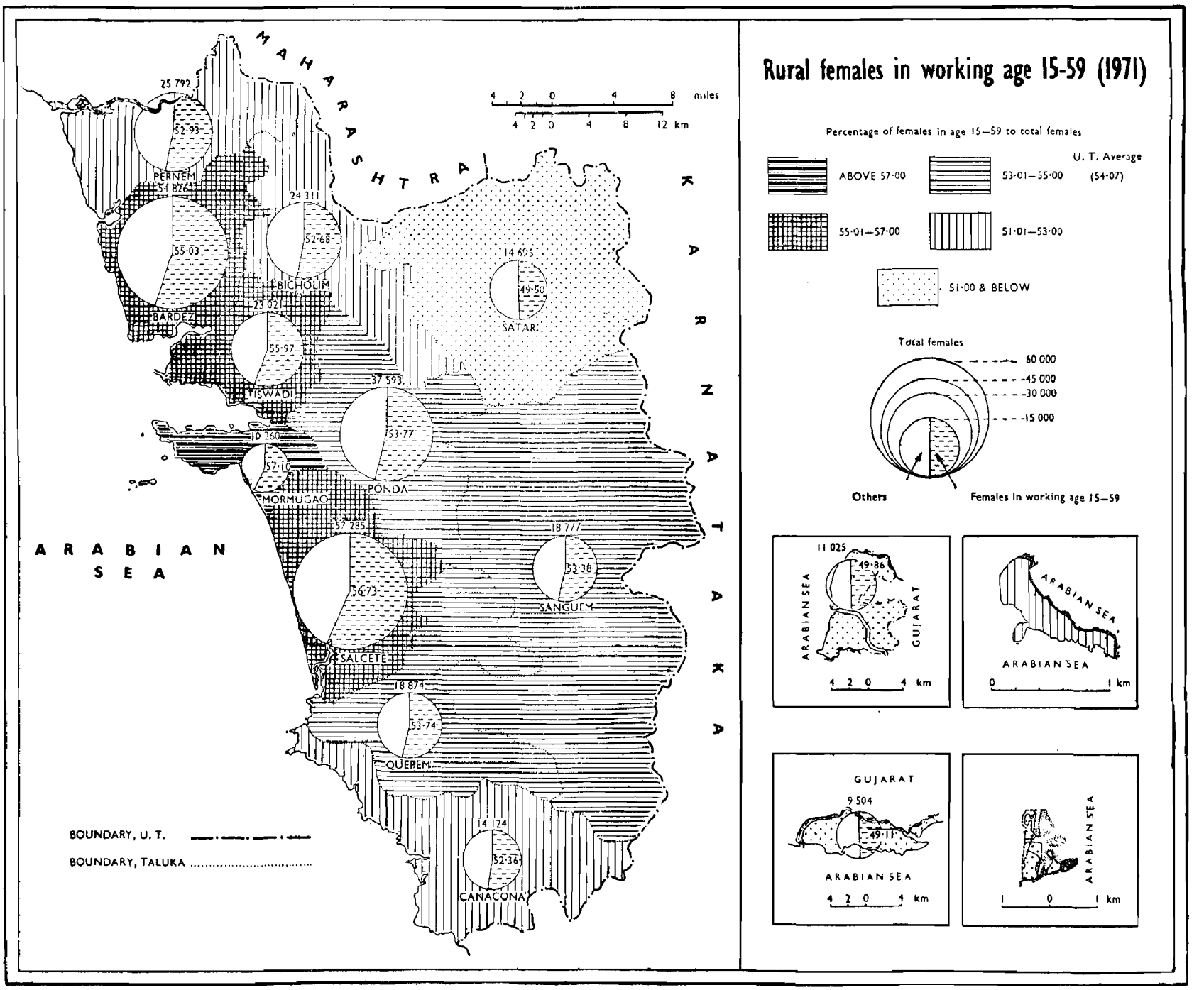
MAP 20


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
1 513
52·61
PERNEM
9 618
57·01
4 233
55·35
MAPUSA
28 310
BICHOLIM
PANAJI URBAN AGGLOMERATION
57·93
1 419
50·67
VALPOI
3 586
56·13
PONDA
17 633
56·42
23 205
MORMUGAO
57·75
1 543
56·25
2 473
52·65
QUEPEM
SANGUEM
MARGAO URBAN AGGLOMERATION
666
53·45
CHAURI
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Urban females in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of females in age 15–59 to total females
ABOVE 57·00
55·01–57·00
53·01–55·00
53·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (56·76)
E. R. Entirely Rural
Total females
30 000
20 000
10 000
1 000
Others
Females in working age 15–59
8 644
55·09
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
3 626
56·2
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

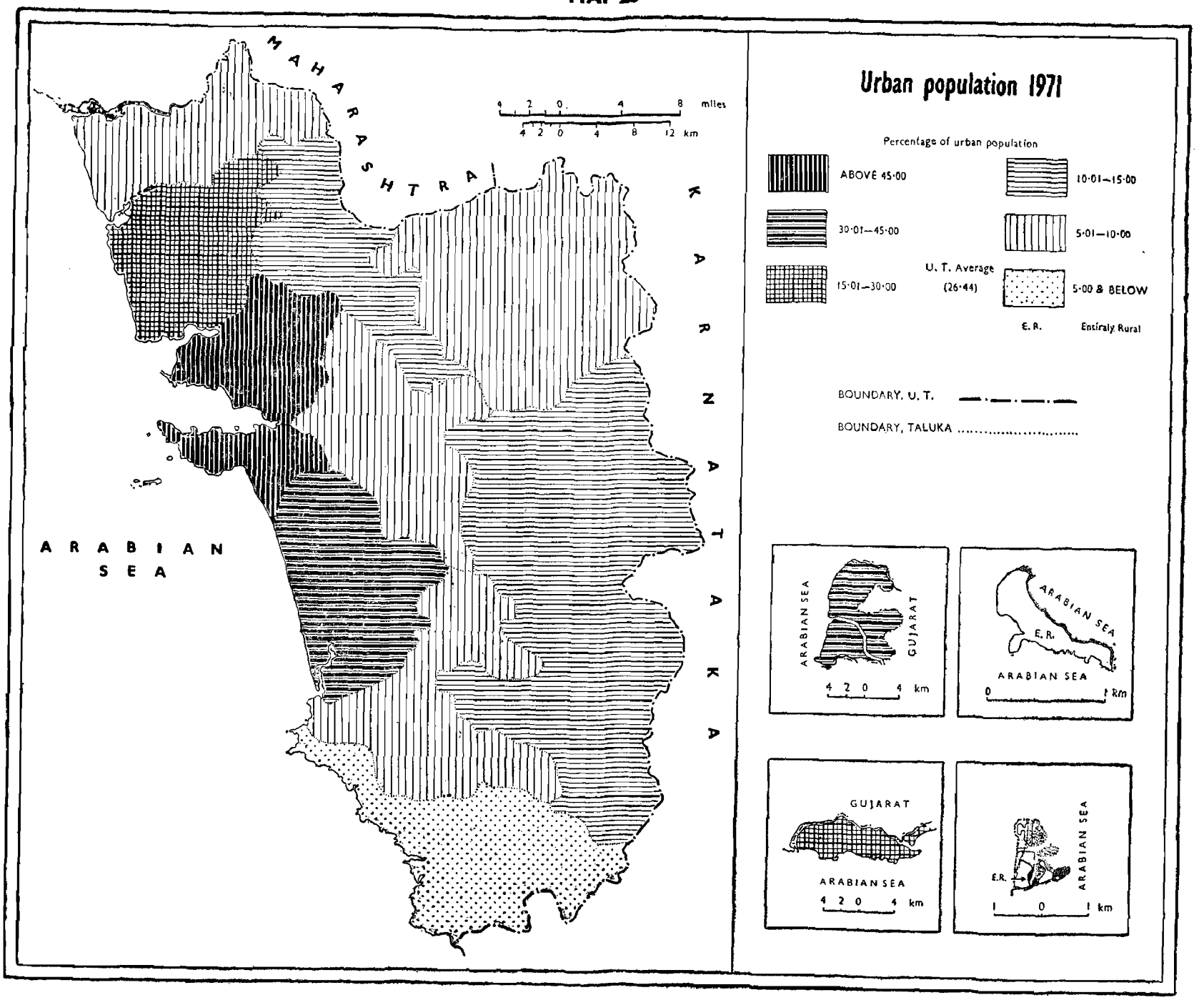
MAP 21


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Change in urban females in working age 15-59 (1960-71)
Change in proportion of females in age 15–59 to total females
GAIN
LOSS
U. T. Average (0·13)
1·50 & ABOVE
1·00–1·49
0·50–0·99
BELOW 0·50
BELOW 0·50
0·50–0·99
1·00–1·49
1·50 & ABOVE
E. R. Entirely Rural
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

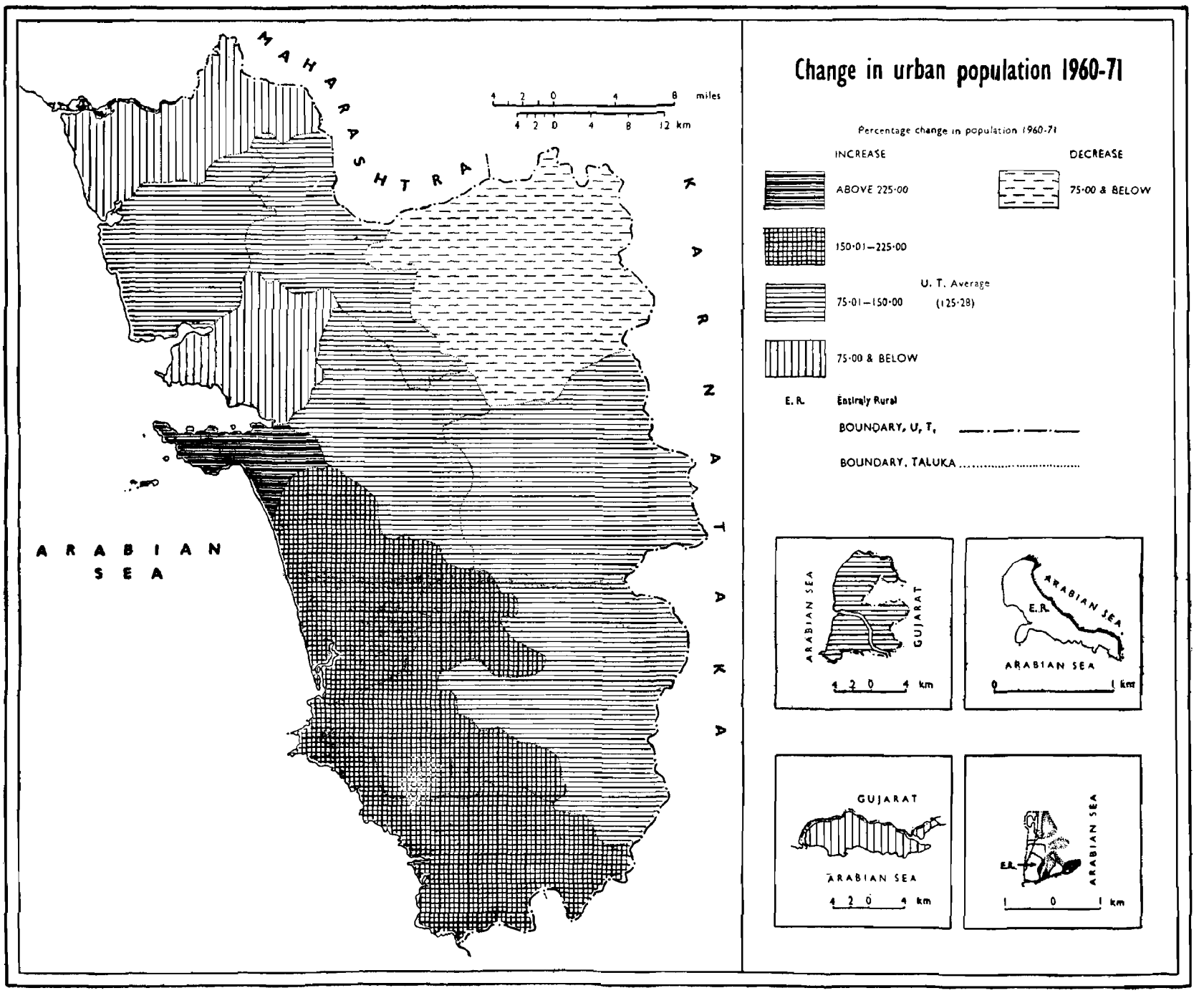
MAP 22


Rural females in working age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of females in age 15—59 to total females
U. T. Average (54·07)
ABOVE 57·00
53·01—55·00
55·01—57·00
51·01—53·00
51·00 & BELOW
Total females
60 000
45 000
30 000
15 000
Others
Females in working age 15—59
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
25 792
52·93
PERNEM
54 826
55·03
24 311
52·68
BICHOLIM
23 02
55·97
BARDEZ
TISWADI
37 593
53·77
10 260
52·10
PONDA
MORMUGAO
57 285
36·73
SALCETE
14 695
49·50
SATARI
18 777
53·38
SANGUEM
18 874
53·74
QUEPEM
14 124
52·36
CANACONA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
11 025
49·86
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
9 504
49·11
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

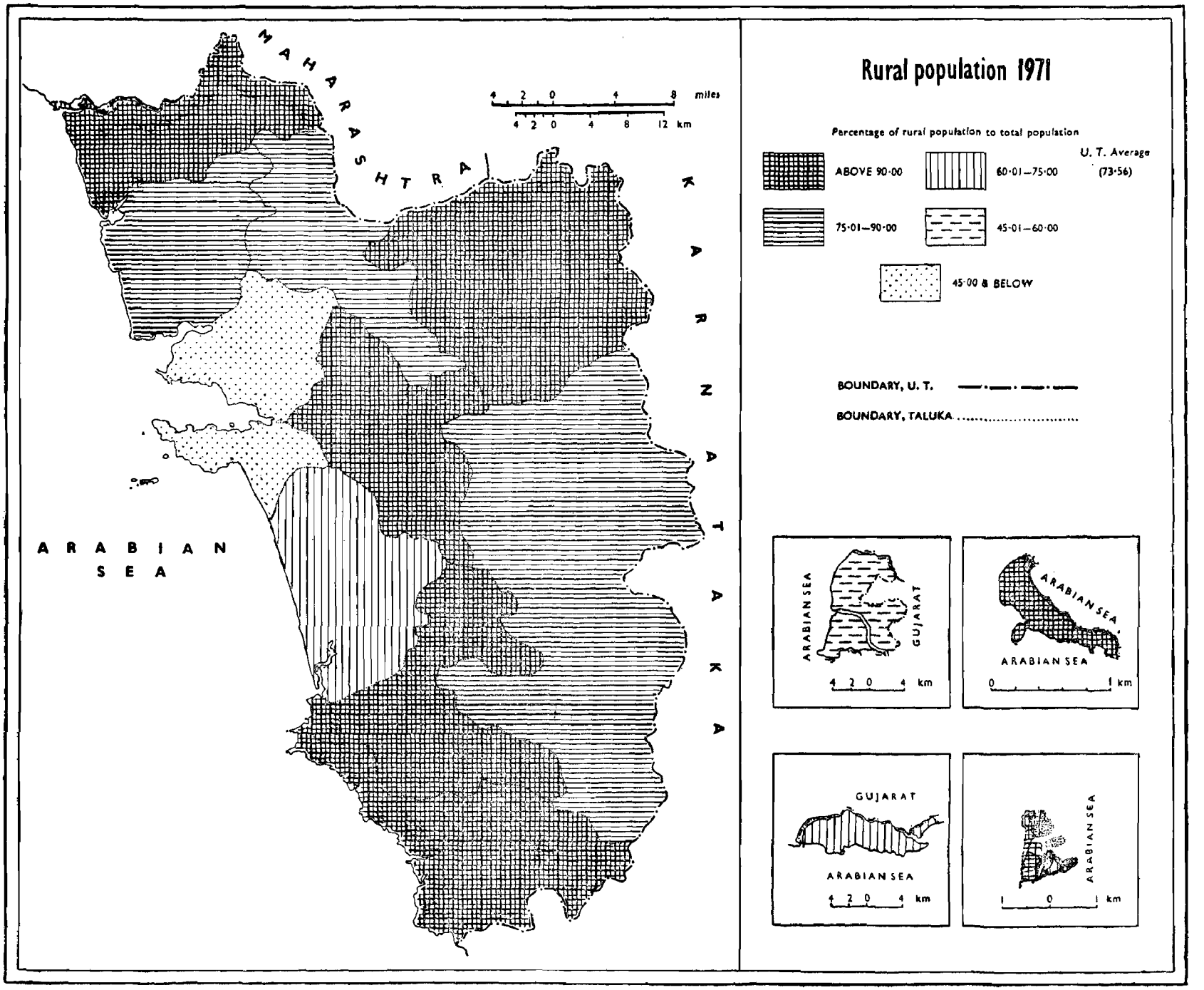
MAP 23


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Urban population 1971
Percentage of urban population
ABOVE 45·00
30·01—45·00
15·01—30·00
10·01—15·00
5·01—10·00
U. T. Average (26·44)
5·00 & BELOW
E. R. Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 Km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

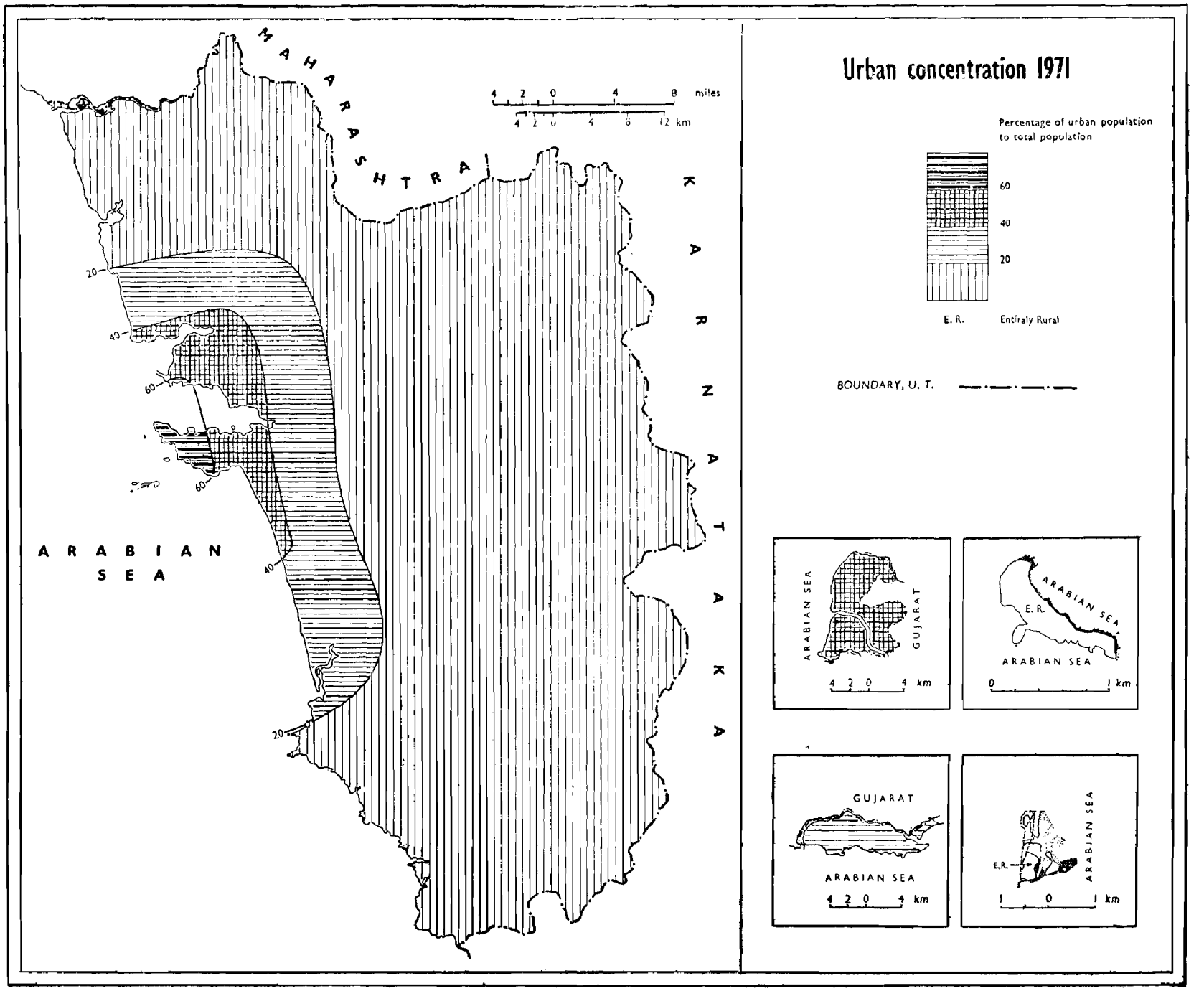
MAP 24


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Change in urban population 1960-71
Percentage change in population 1960-71
INCREASE
DECREASE
ABOVE 225·00
75·00 & BELOW
150·01—225·00
U. T. Average
75·01—150·00
(125·28)
75·00 & BELOW
E. R. Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, U, T,
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

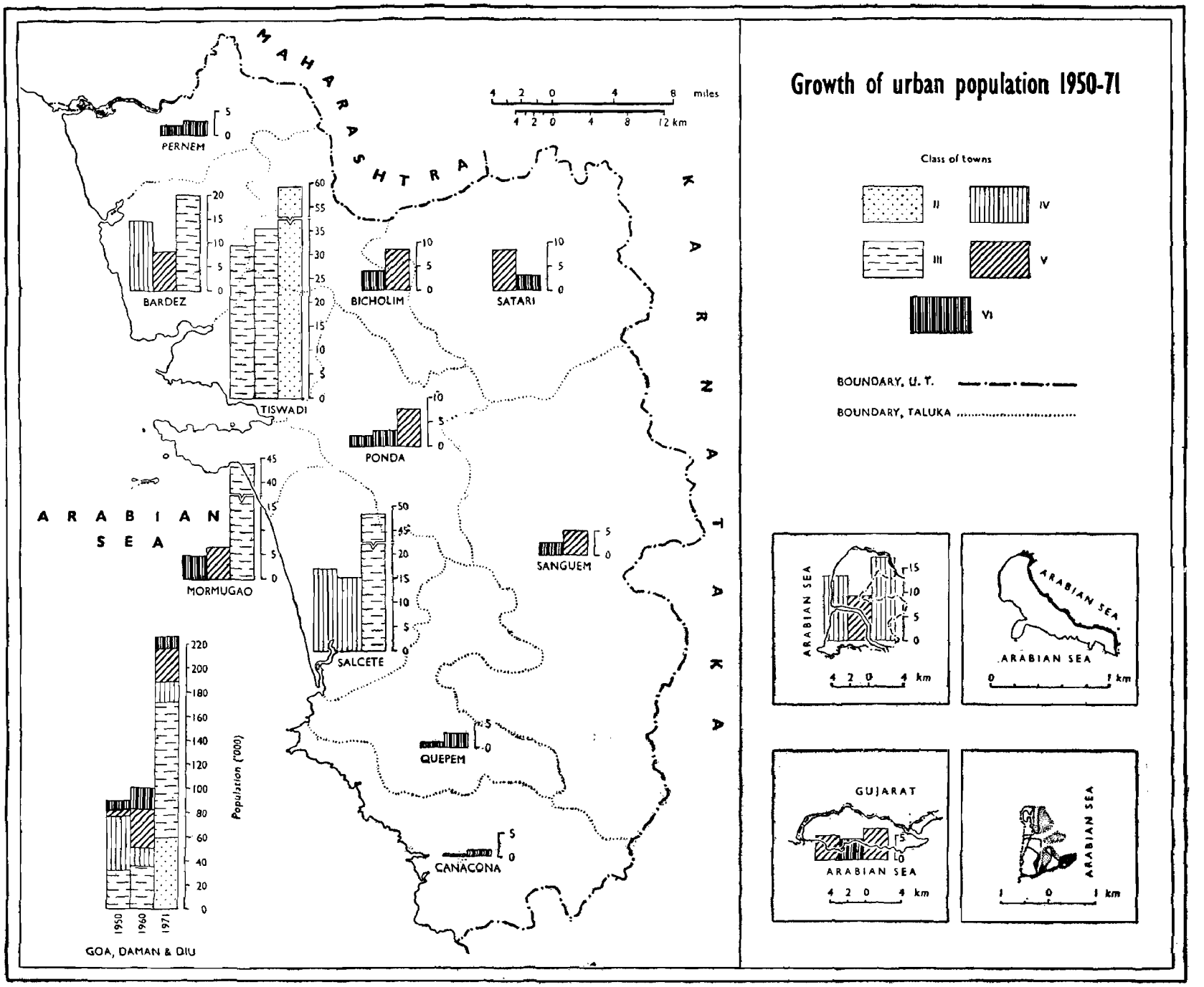
MAP 25


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Rural population 1971
Percentage of rural population to total population
ABOVE 90·00
75·01—90·00
60·01—75·00
45·01—60·00
45·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (73·56)
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

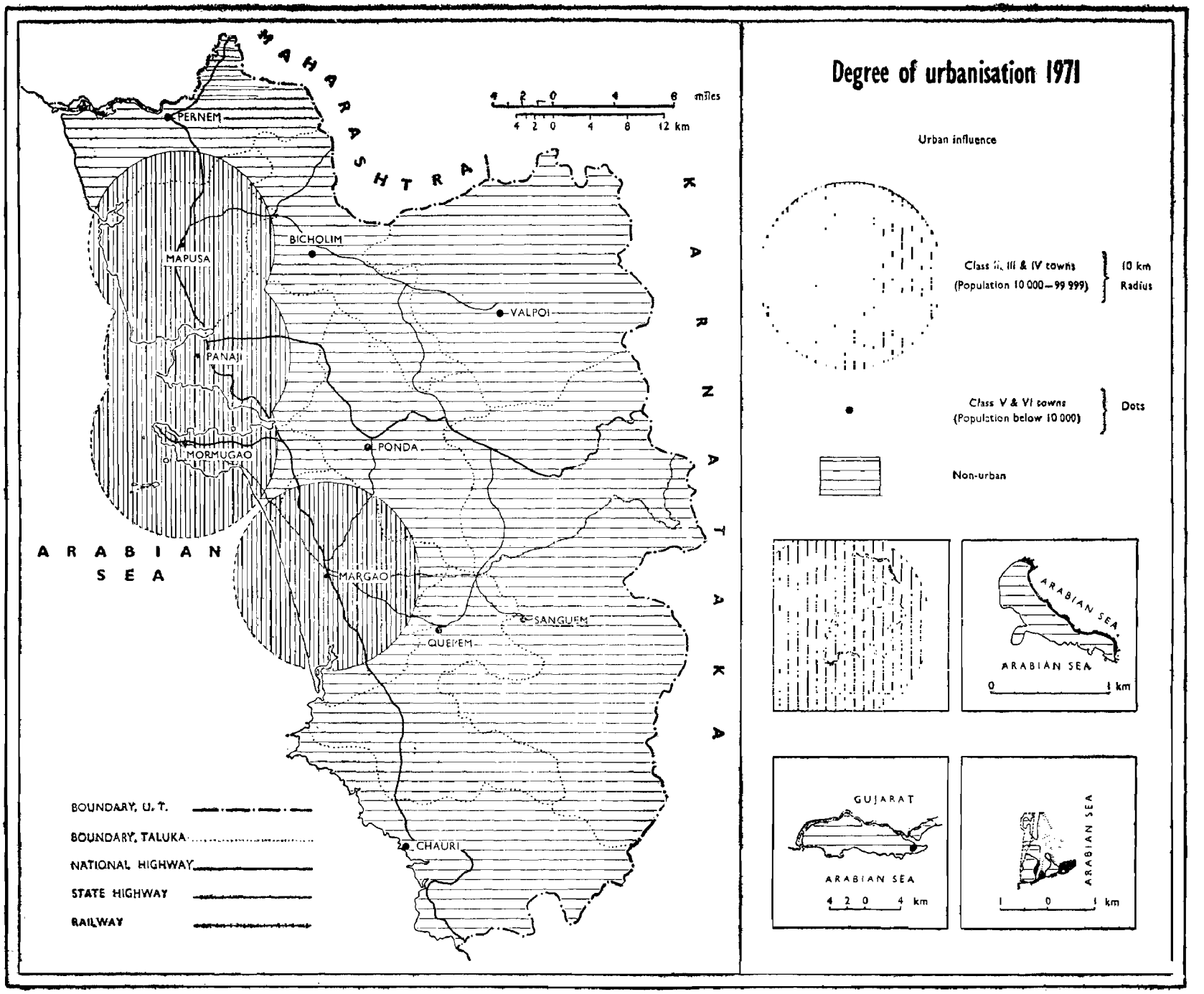
MAP 26


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
20
40
60
40
60
20
Urban concentration 1971
Percentage of urban population to total population
60
40
20
E. R. Entiraly Rural
BOUNDARY, U. T.
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

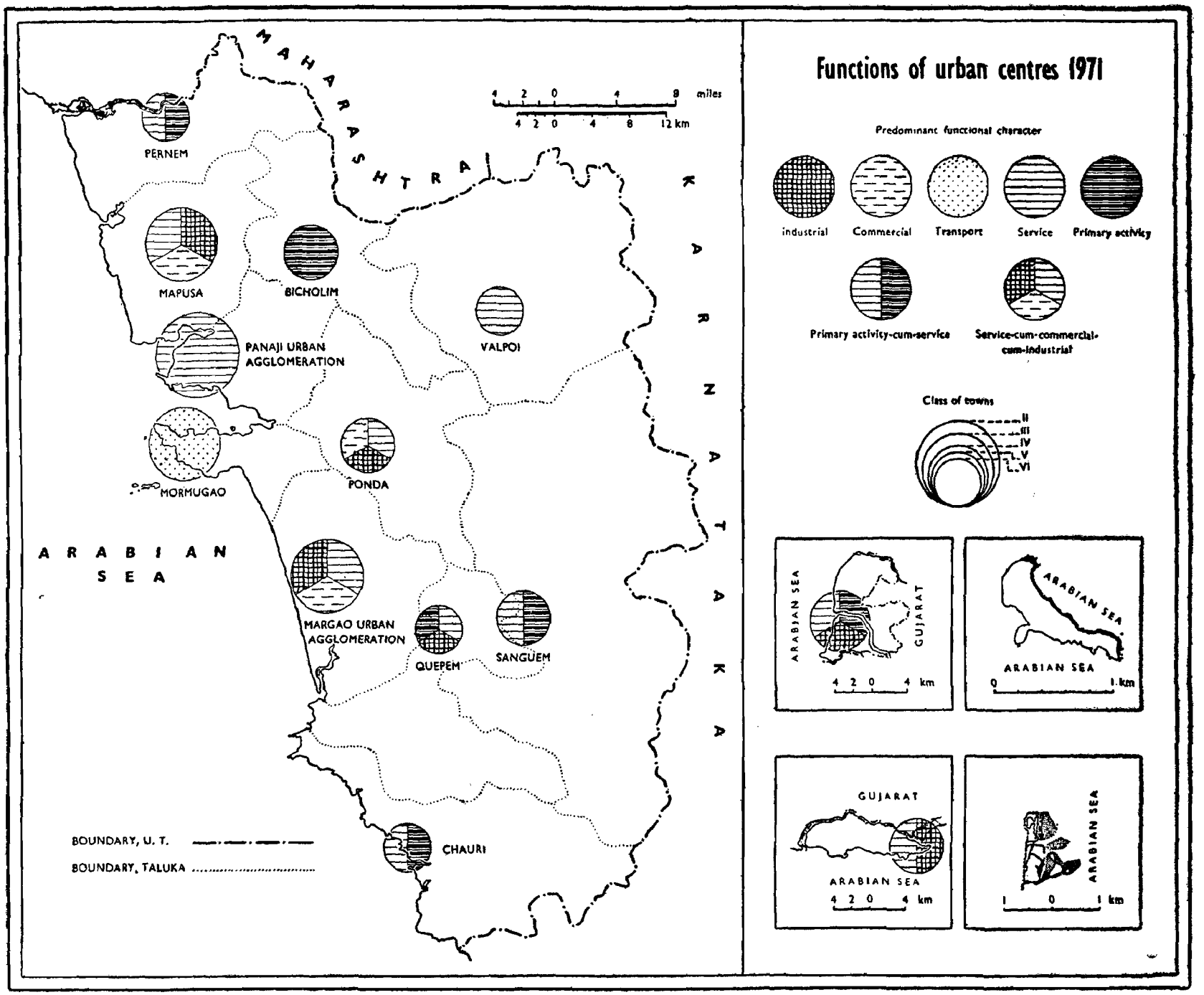
MAP 27


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
PERNEM
BARDEZ
BICHOLIM
SATARI
TISWADI
PONDA
MORMUGAO
SALCETE
SANGUEM
QUEPEM
CANACONA
Population ('000)
1950
1960
1971
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Growth of urban population 1950-71
Class of towns
II
III
IV
V
VI
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 28

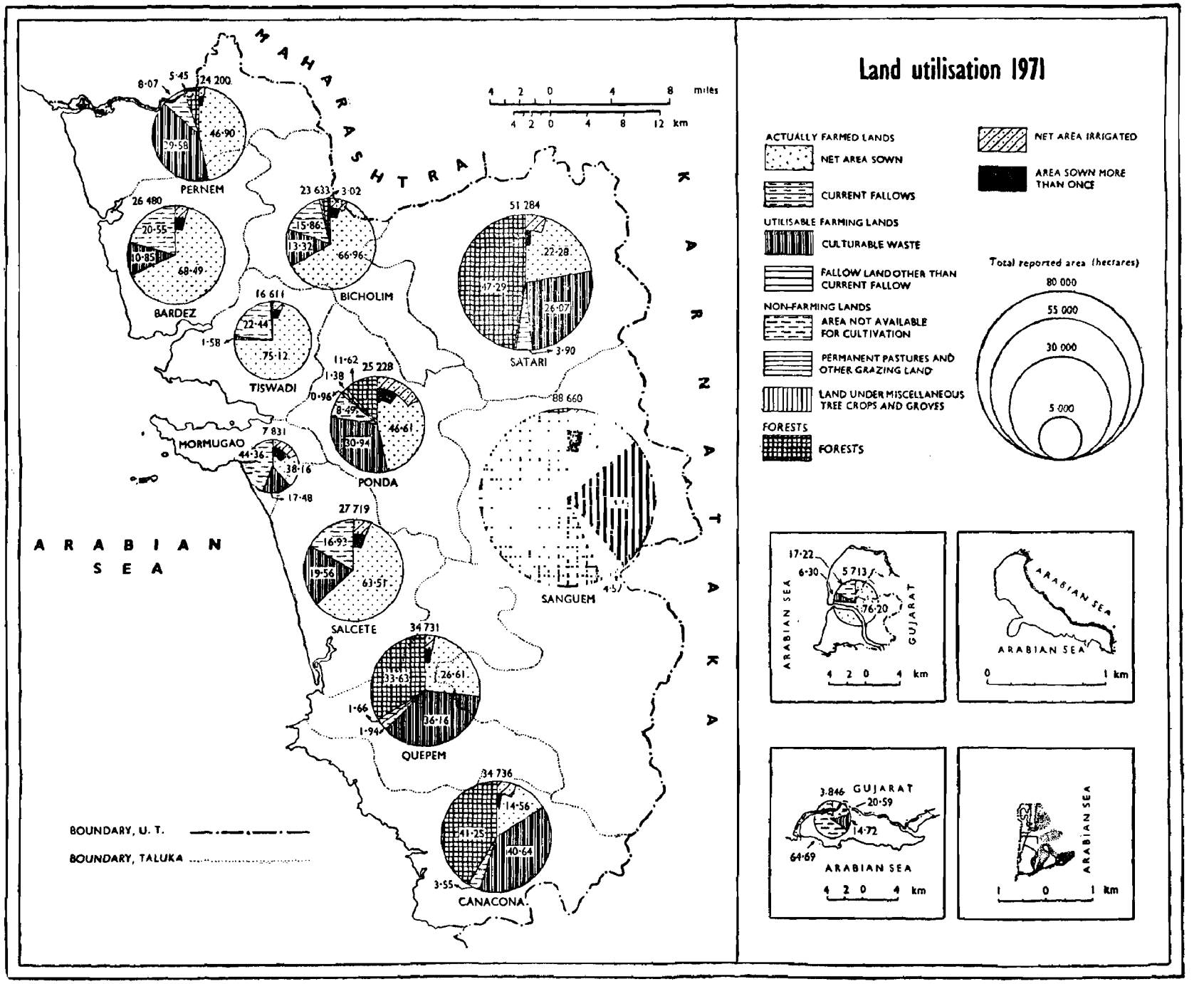

MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
BICHOLIM
MAPUSA
PANAJI
VALPOI
PONDA
MORMUGAO
MARGAO
SANGUEM
QUEPEM
CHAURI
4 2 0 4 6 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
Degree of urbanisation 1971
Urban influence
Class II, III & IV towns (Population 10 000—99 999)
10 km Radius
Class V & VI towns (Population below 10 000)
Dots
Non-urban
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 29

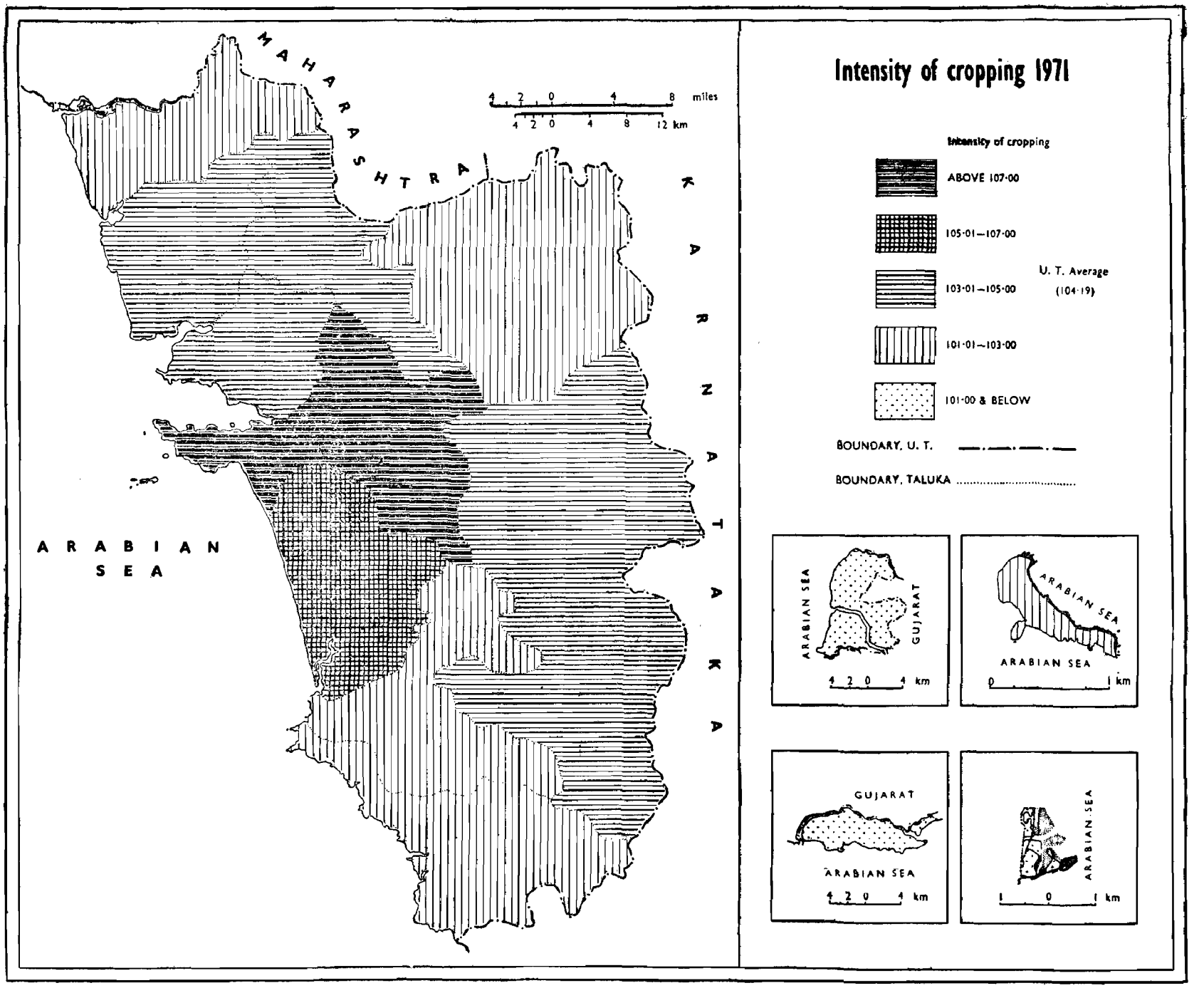

MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
MAPUSA
BICHOLIM
PANAJI URBAN AGGLOMERATION
VALPOI
MORMUGAO
PONDA
MARGAO URBAN AGGLOMERATION
QUEPEM
SANGUEM
CHAURI
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Functions of urban centres 1971
Predominant functional character
industrial
Commercial
Transport
Service
Primary activity
Primary activity-cum-service
Service-cum-commercial-cum-industrial
Class of towns
II
III
IV
V
VI
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

IV. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

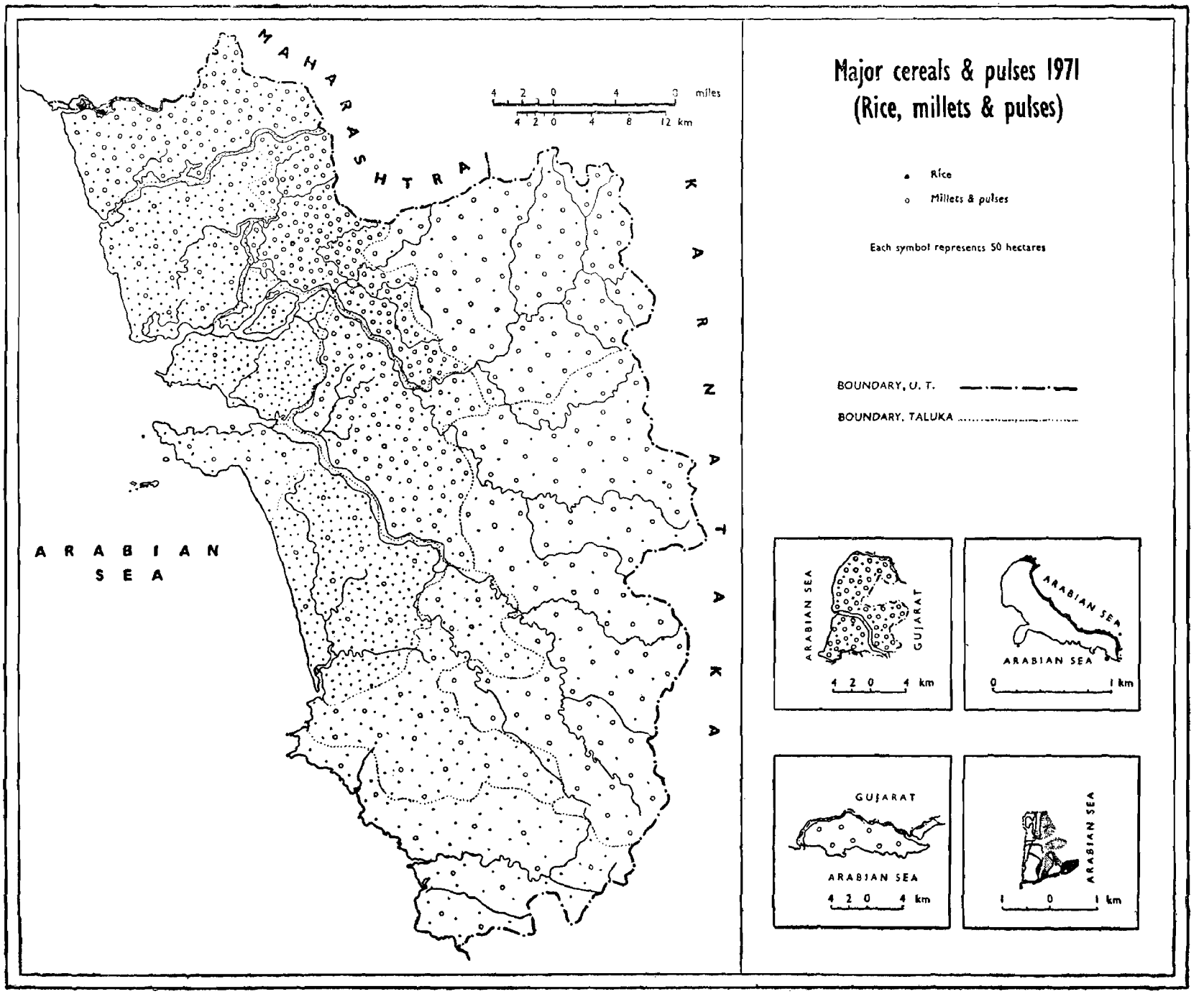
MAP 30


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
PERNEM
8·07
5·45
24 200
29·58
46·90
BARDEZ
26 480
20·55
10·85
68·49
BICHOLIM
23 633
3·02
15·86
13·32
66·96
TISWADI
16 611
22·44
1·58
75·12
SATARI
51 284
22·28
17·29
26·07
3·90
PONDA
25 228
11·62
1·38
0·96
8·49
46·61
30·94
MORMUGAO
7 831
44·36
38·16
17·48
SALCETE
27 719
16·93
19·56
63·51
SANGUEM
88 660
4·57
QUEPEM
34 731
33·63
26·61
1·66
1·94
36·16
CANACONA
34 736
14·56
41·25
40·64
3·55
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Land utilisation 1971
ACTUALLY FARMED LANDS
NET AREA SOWN
CURRENT FALLOWS
UTILISABLE FARMING LANDS
CULTURABLE WASTE
FALLOW LAND OTHER THAN CURRENT FALLOW
NON-FARMING LANDS
AREA NOT AVAILABLE FOR CULTIVATION
PERMANENT PASTURES AND OTHER GRAZING LAND
LAND UNDER MISCELLANEOUS TREE CROPS AND GROVES
FORESTS
FORESTS
NET AREA IRRIGATED
AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE
Total reported area (hectares)
80 000
55 000
30 000
5 000
17·22
6·30
5 713
76·20
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
3·846
GUJARAT
20·59
14·72
64·69
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

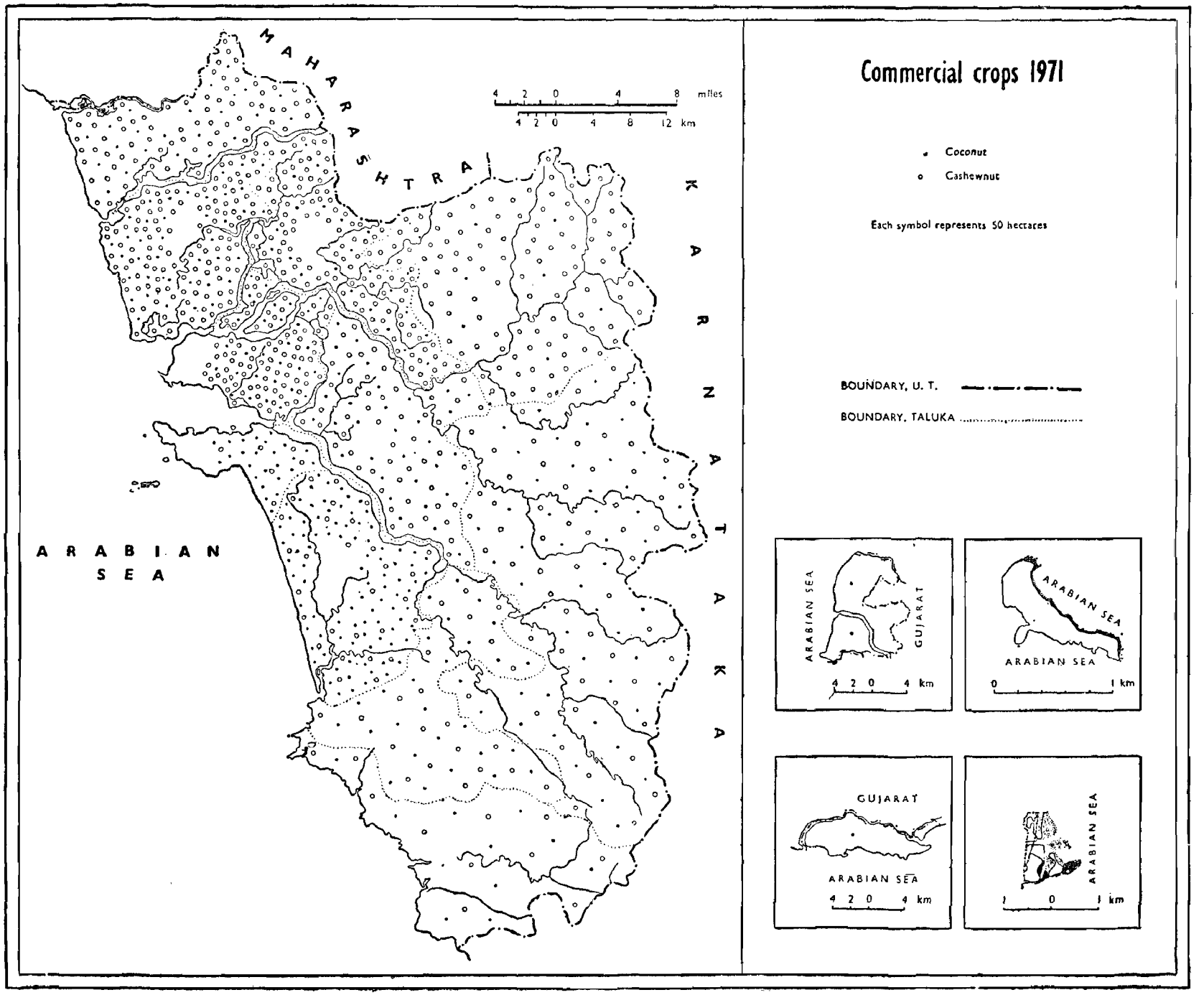
MAP 31


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Intensity of cropping 1971
Intensity of cropping
ABOVE 107·00
105·01—107·00
103·01—105·00
101·01—103·00
101·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (104·19)
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

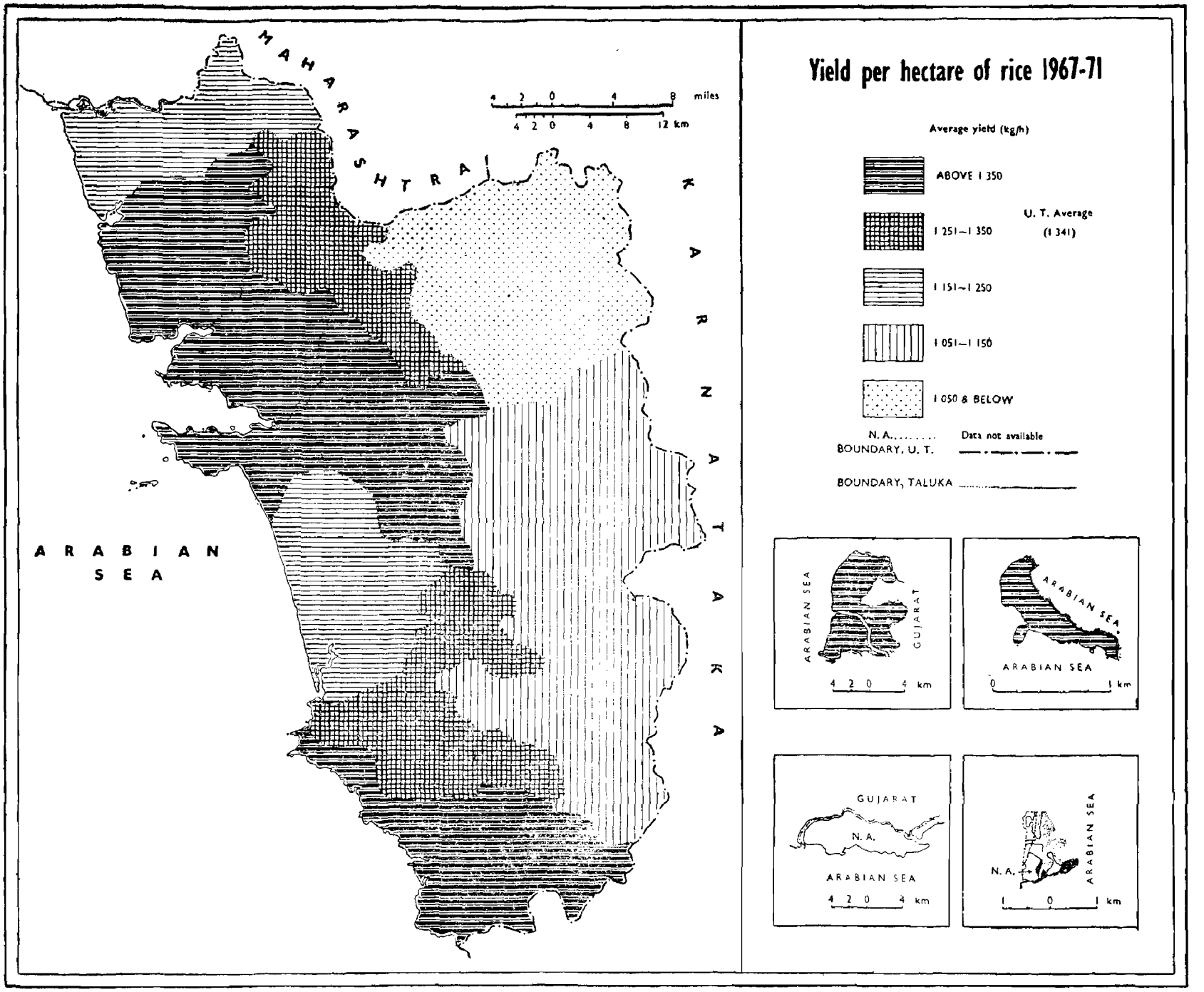
MAP 32


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Major cereals & pulses 1971
(Rice, millets & pulses)
Rice
Millets & pulses
Each symbol represents 50 hectares
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

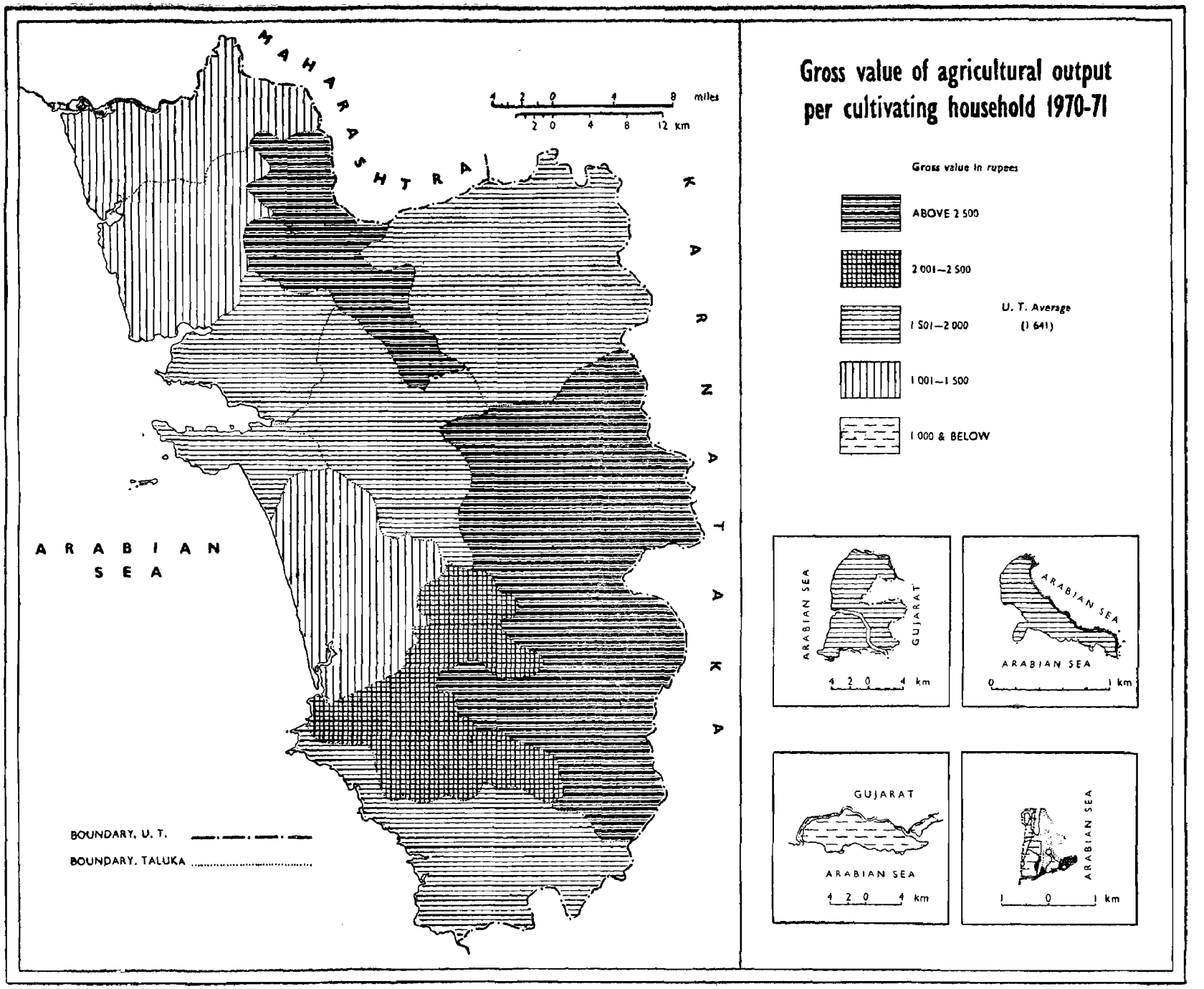
MAP 55


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Commercial crops 1971
Coconut
Cashewnut
Each symbol represents 50 hectares
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

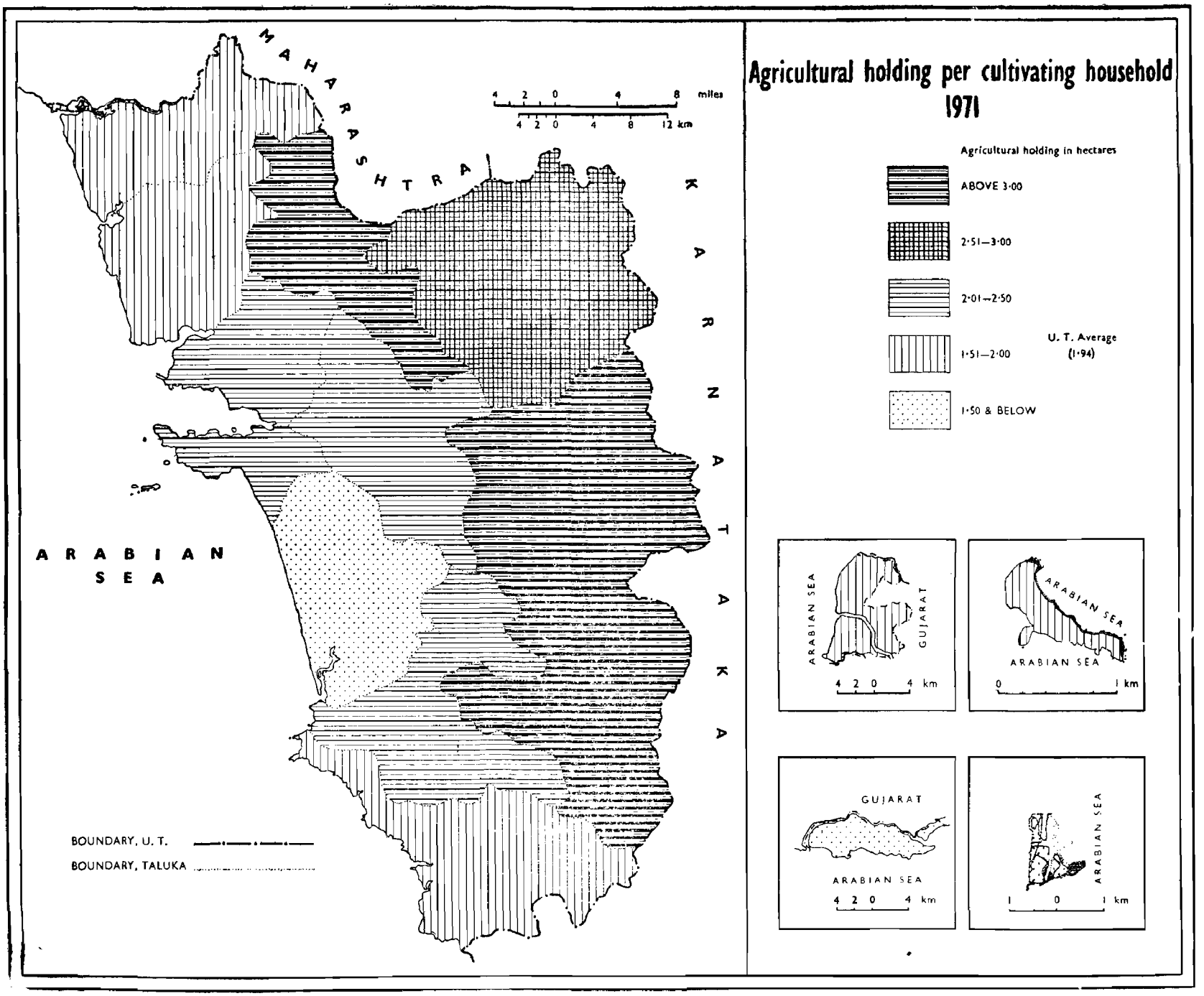
MAP 34


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Yield per hectare of rice 1967-71
Average yield (kg/h)
ABOVE 1 350
1 251–1 350
1 151–1 250
1 051–1 150
1 050 & BELOW
U. T. Average (1 341)
N. A..... Data not available
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
N. A.
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
N. A.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

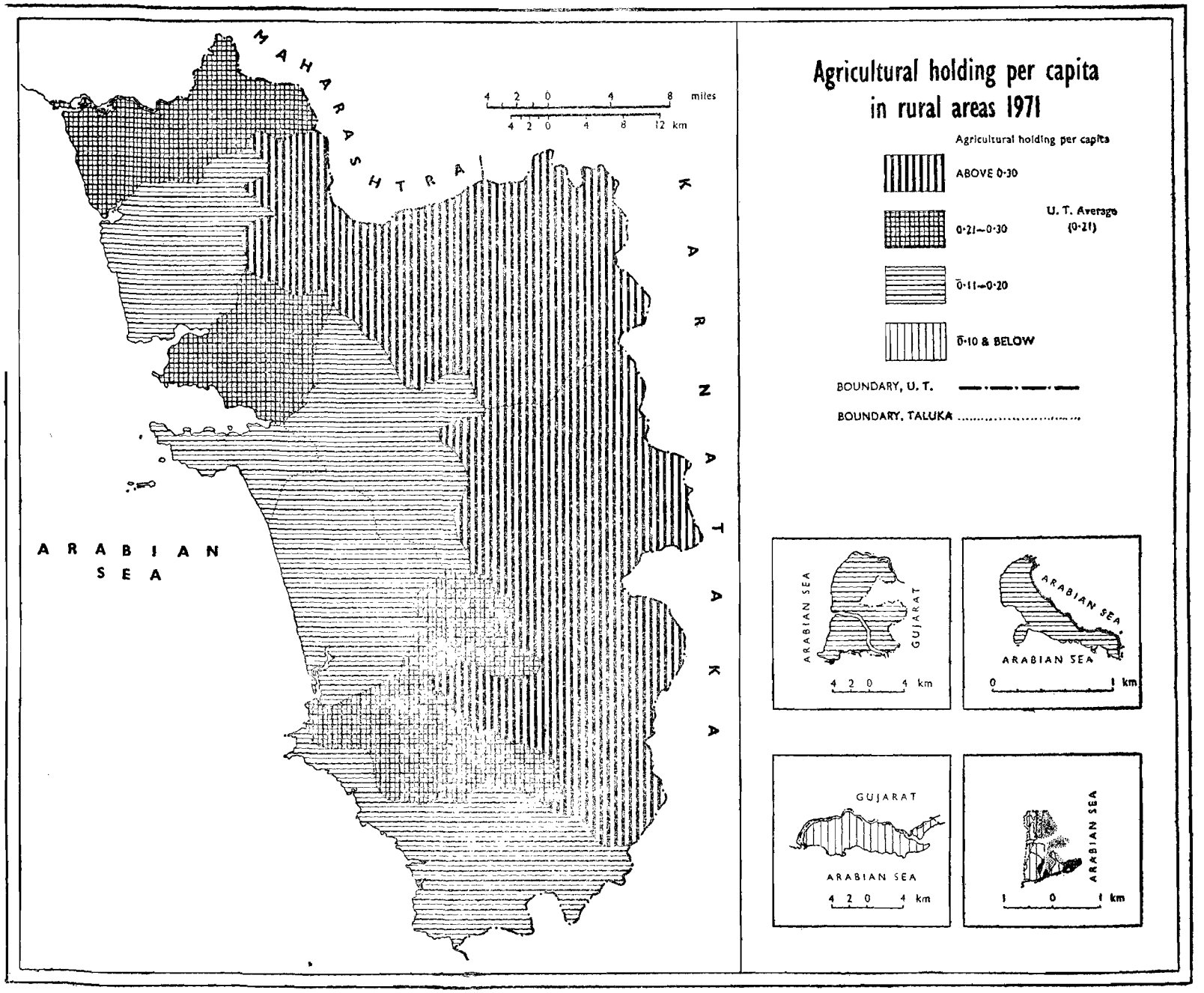
MAP 35


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
1 2 0 1 8 miles
2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household 1970-71
Gross value in rupees
ABOVE 2 500
2 001—2 500
1 501—2 000
U. T. Average (1 641)
1 001—1 500
1 000 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

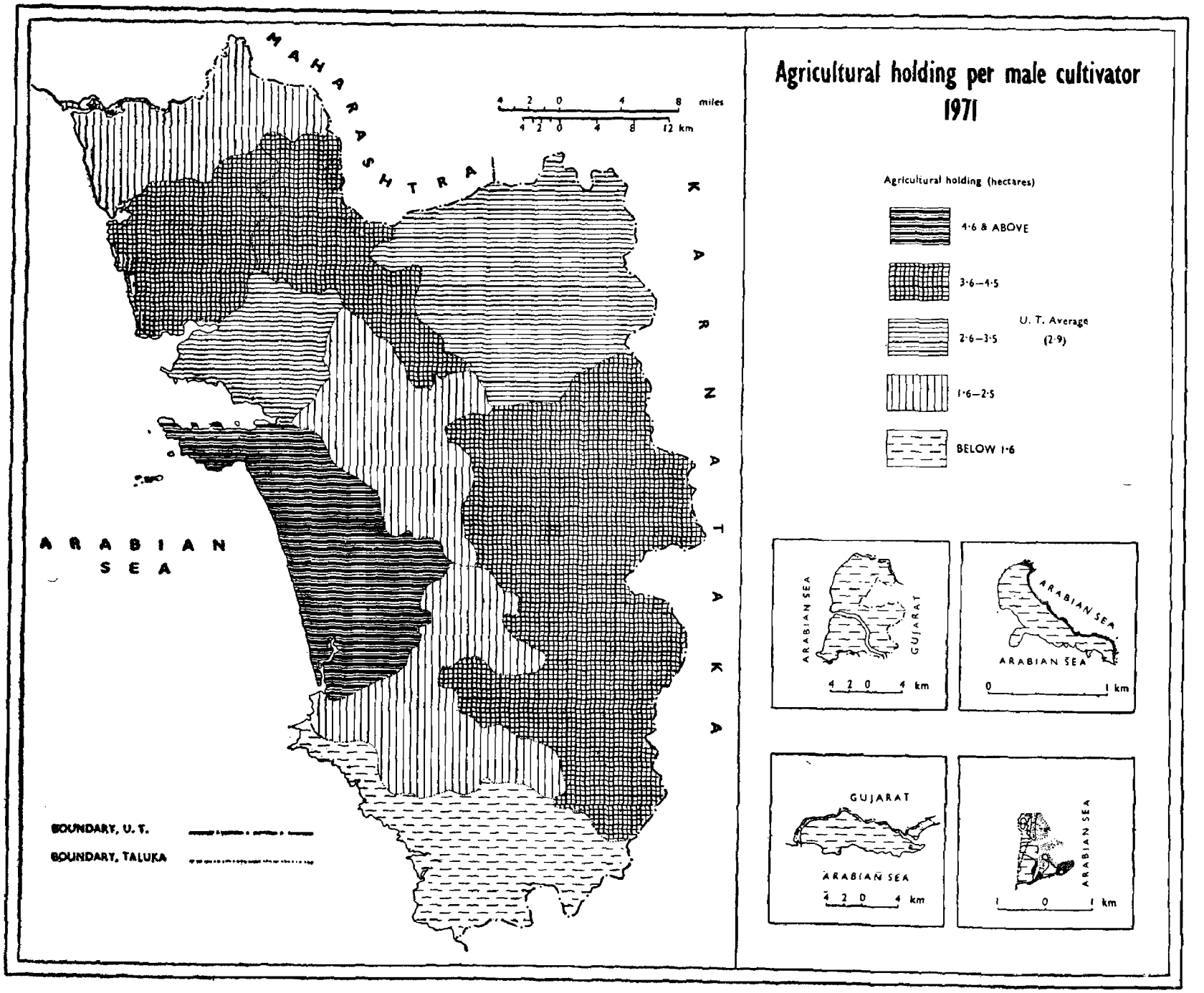
MAP 36


Agricultural holding per cultivating household 1971
Agricultural holding in hectares
ABOVE 3·00
2·51—3·00
2·01—2·50
1·51—2·00
1·50 & BELOW
U. T. Average (1·94)
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km
1 0 1 km

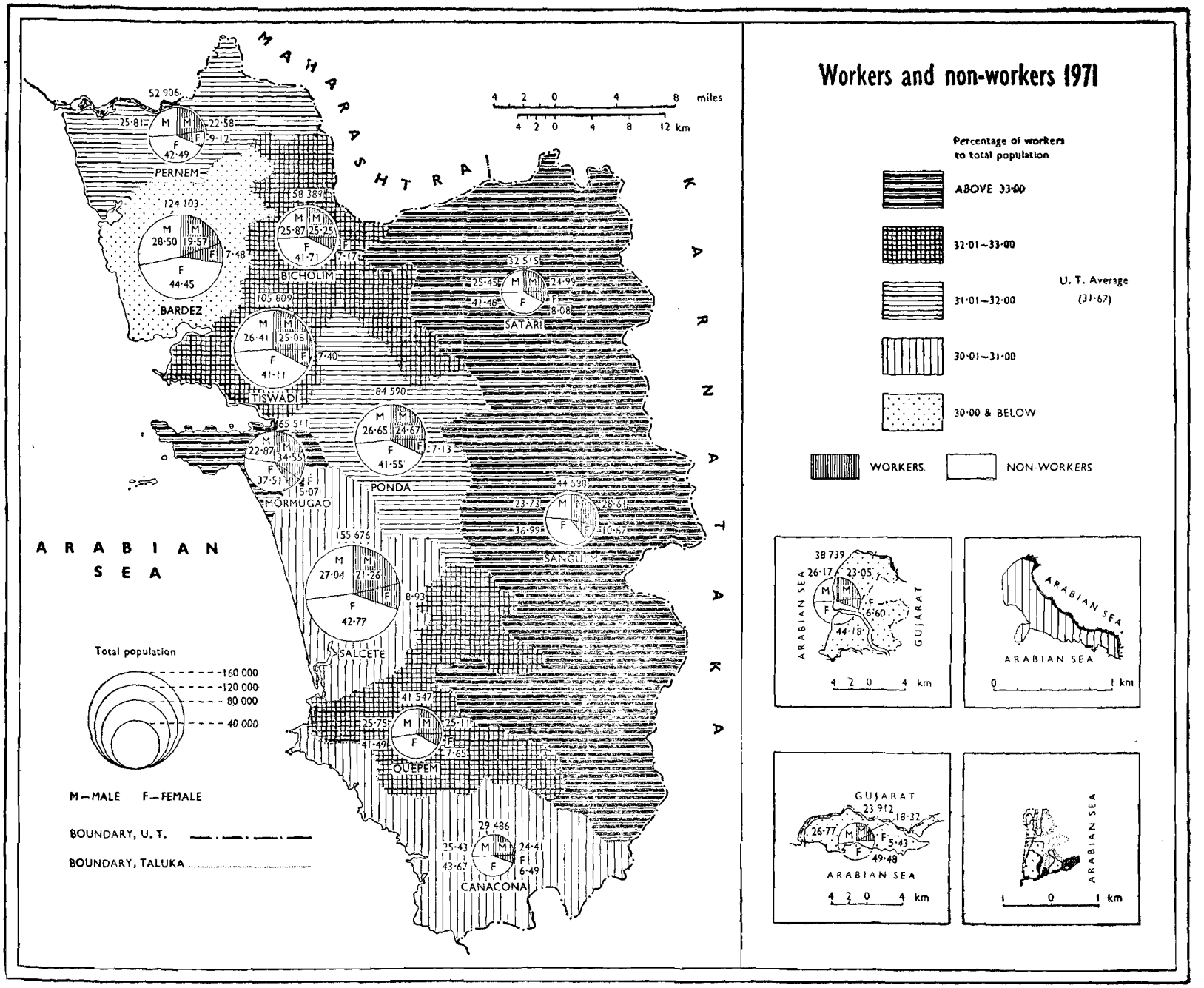
MAP 37


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Agricultural holding per capita in rural areas 1971
Agricultural holding per capita
ABOVE 0·30
0·21—0·30
U. T. Average (0·21)
0·11—0·20
0·10 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

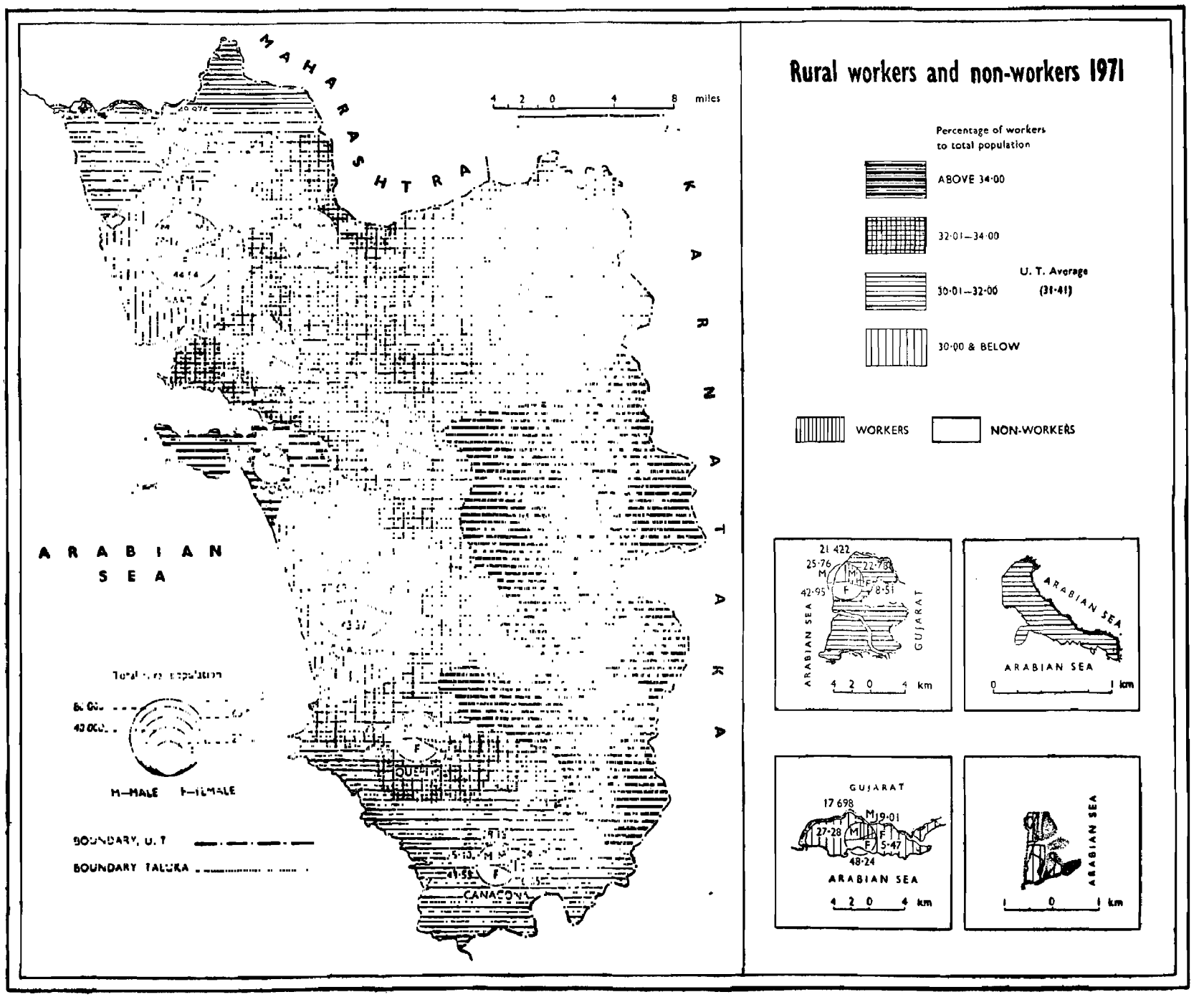
MAP 38


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Agricultural holding per male cultivator 1971
Agricultural holding (hectares)
4·6 & ABOVE
3·6—4·5
2·6—3·5
U. T. Average (2·9)
1·6—2·5
BELOW 1·6
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

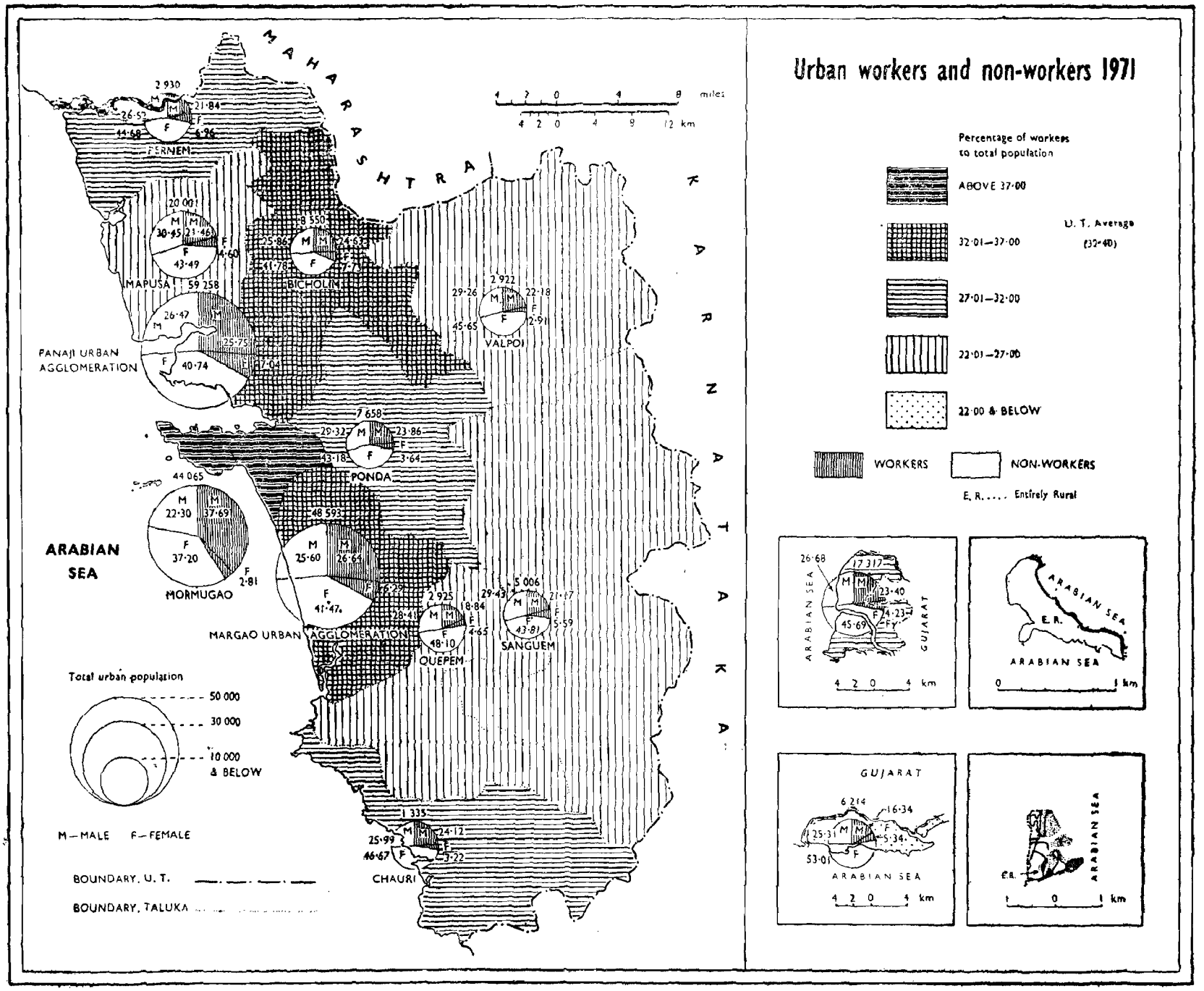
MAP 39


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
PERNEM
52 906
25·81
22·58
9·12
42·49
BICHOLIM
58 387
25·87
25·25
7·17
41·71
BARDEZ
124 103
28·50
19·57
7·48
44·45
SATARI
32 515
25·45
24·99
8·08
41·48
TISWADI
105 809
26·41
25·08
7·40
41·11
PONDA
84 590
26·65
24·67
7·13
41·55
MORMUGAO
65 511
22·87
34·55
5·07
37·51
SANGUEM
44 530
23·73
28·61
10·67
36·99
SALCETE
155 676
27·04
21·26
8·93
42·77
QUEPEM
41 547
25·75
25·11
7·65
41·49
CANACONA
29 486
25·43
24·41
6·49
43·67
Total population
160 000
120 000
80 000
40 000
M—MALE F—FEMALE
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Workers and non-workers 1971
Percentage of workers to total population
ABOVE 33·00
32·01—33·00
31·01—32·00
30·01—31·00
30·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (31·67)
WORKERS.
NON-WORKERS
38 739
26·17
23·05
6·60
44·18
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
23 912
26·77
18·32
5·43
49·48
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

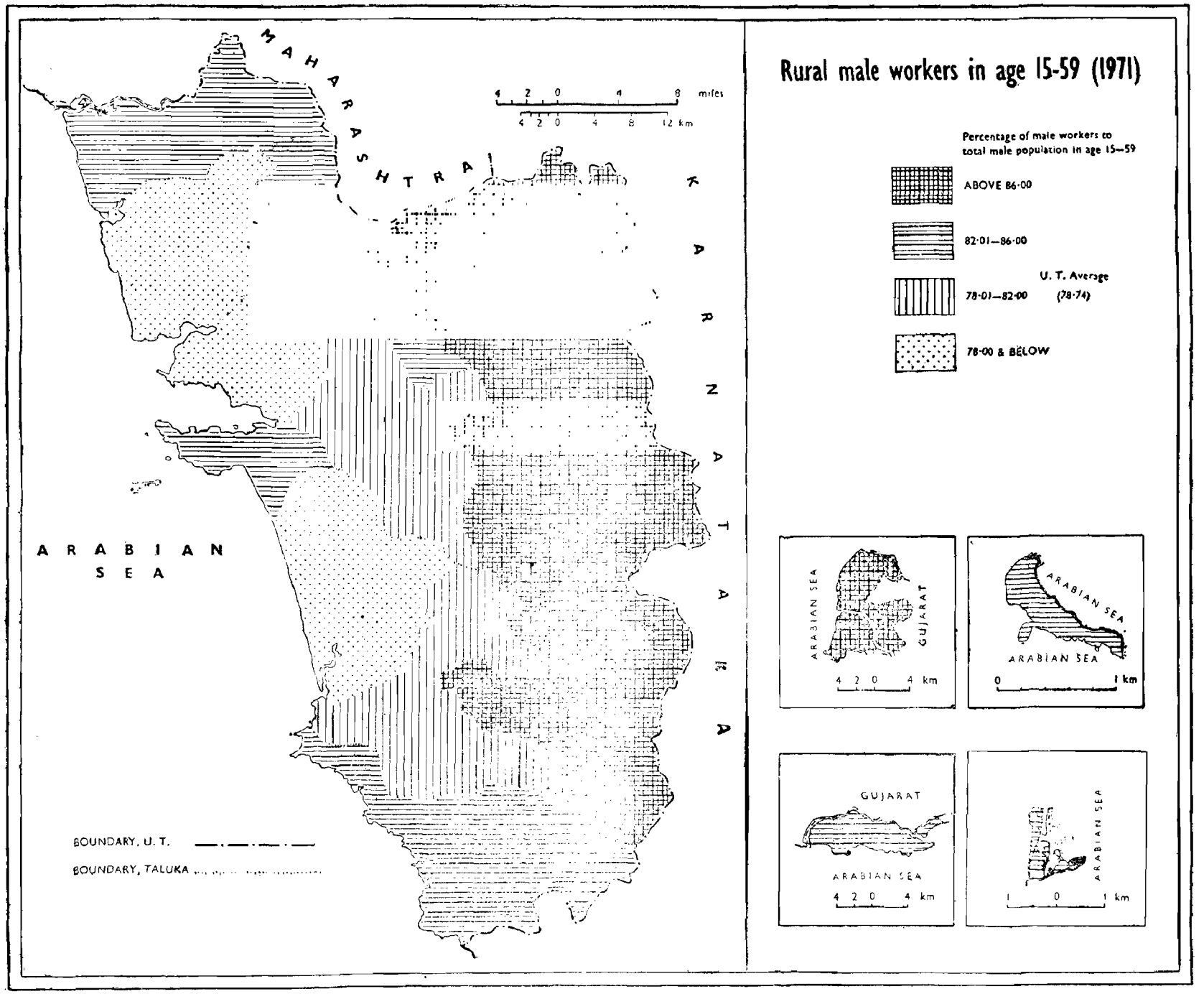
MAP 40


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
M—MALE F—FEMALE
BOUNDARY, U.T
BOUNDARY TALUKA
CANACONA
Rural workers and non-workers 1971
Percentage of workers to total population
ABOVE 34·00
32·01—34·00
30·01—32·00
U. T. Average (31·41)
30·00 & BELOW
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
21 422
25·76
42·95
22·78
8·51
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
17 698
19·01
27·28
5·47
48·24
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km

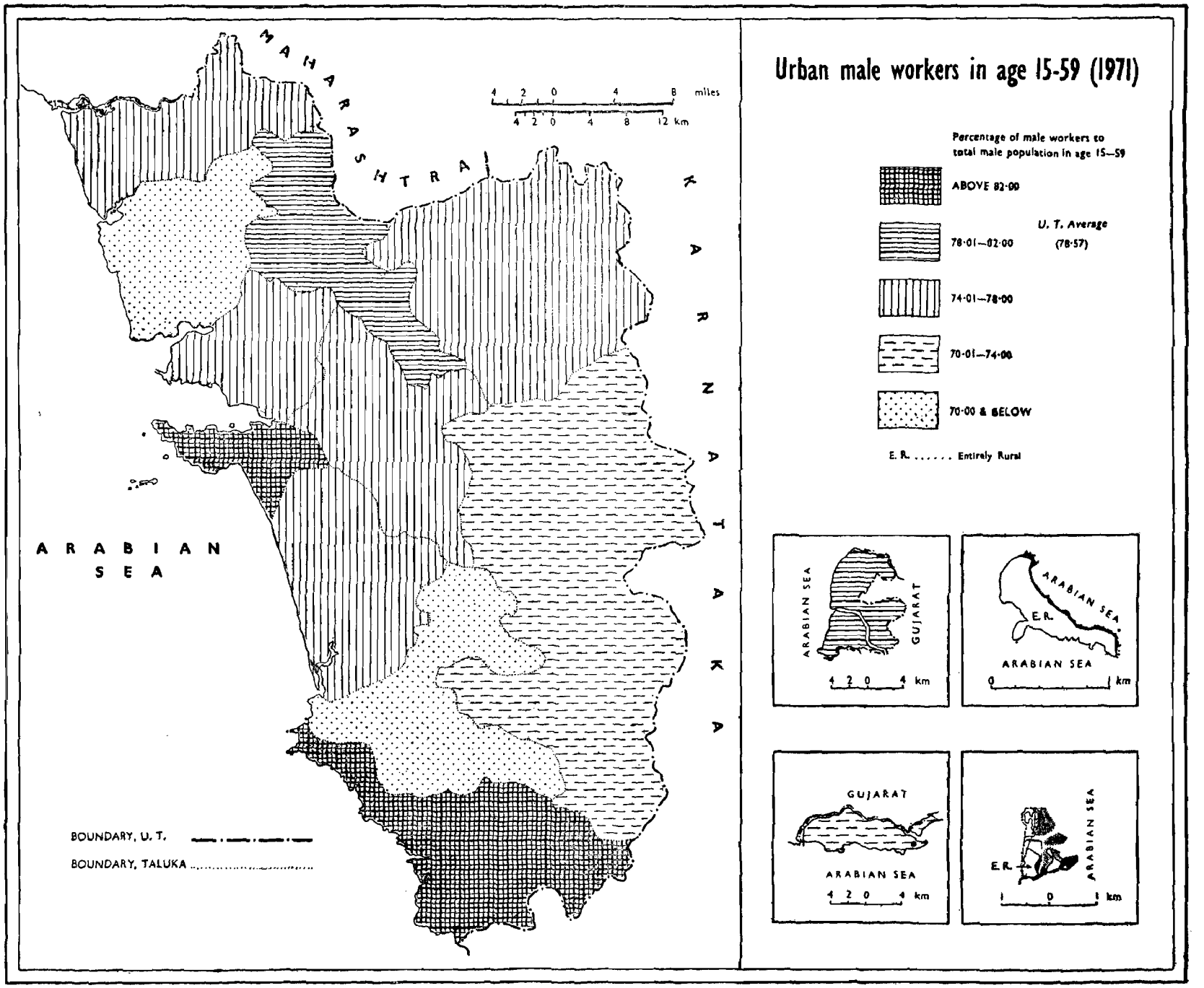
MAP 41


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
FERNEM
MAPUSA
BICHOLIM
VALPOI
PANAJI URBAN AGGLOMERATION
PONDA
MORMUGAO
MARGAO URBAN AGGLOMERATION
QUEPEM
SANGUEM
CHAURI
Total urban population
50 000
30 000
10 000 & BELOW
M—MALE F—FEMALE
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Urban workers and non-workers 1971
Percentage of workers to total population
ABOVE 37·00
32·01—37·00
27·01—32·00
22·01—27·00
22·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (32·40)
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
E. R. .... Entirely Rural
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
E.R.
miles
km

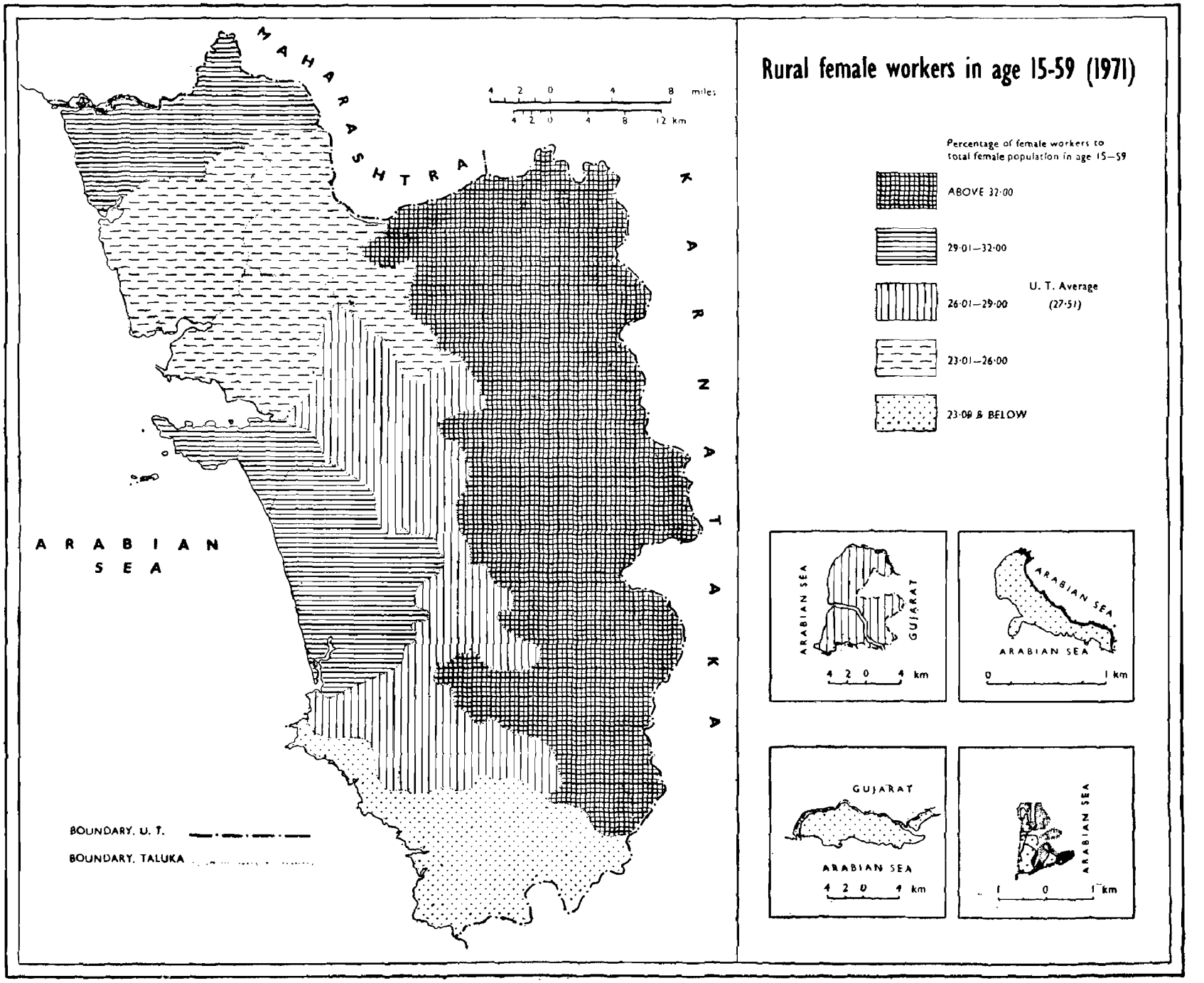
MAP 42


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Rural male workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of male workers to total male population in age 15—59
ABOVE 86·00
82·01—86·00
78·01—82·00
U. T. Average (78·74)
78·00 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

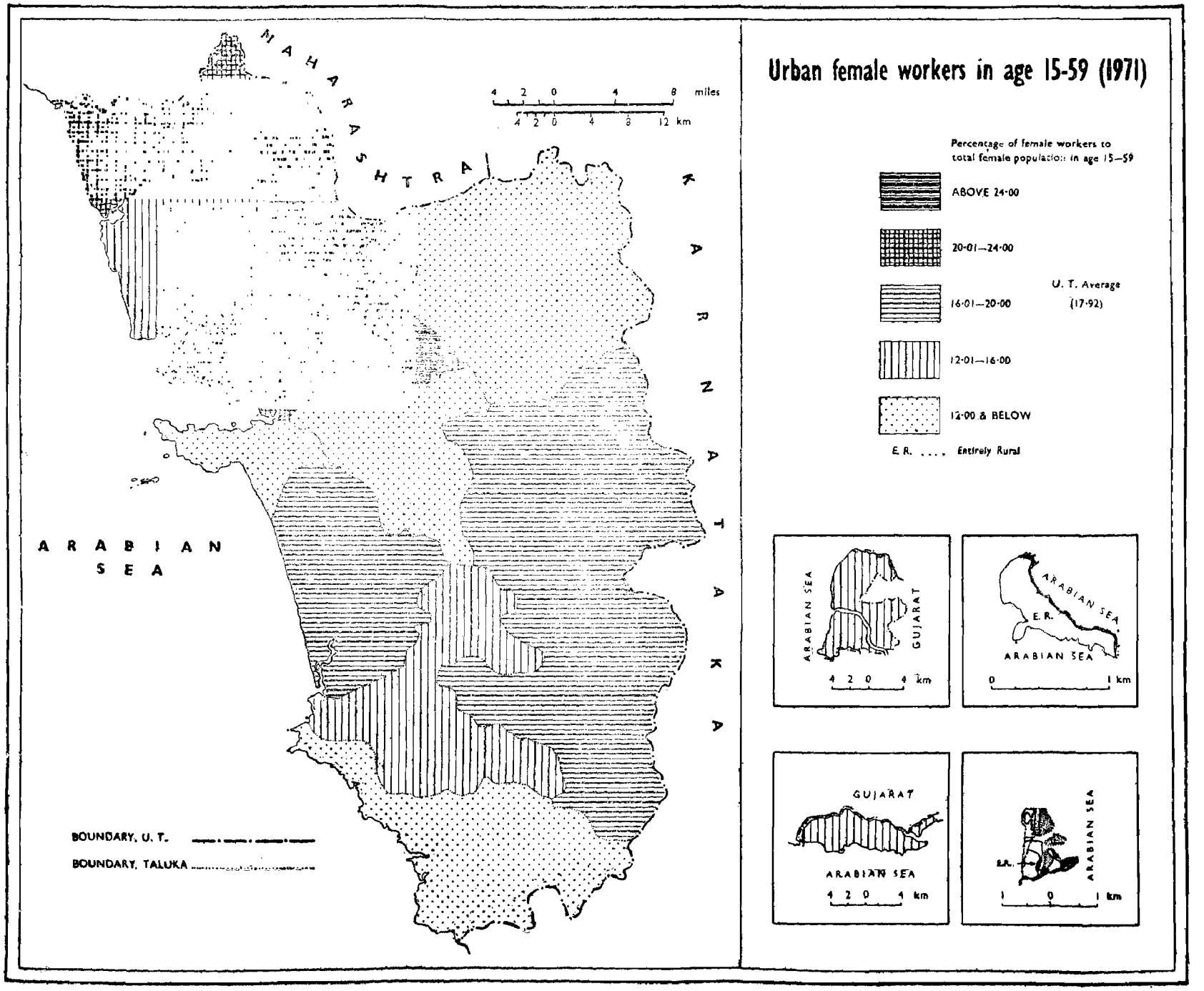
MAP 43


Urban male workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of male workers to total male population in age 15—59
ABOVE 82·00
78·01—82·00
74·01—78·00
70·01—74·00
70·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (78·57)
E. R. ..... Entirely Rural
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
GUJARAT
E.R.
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km
1 0 1 km

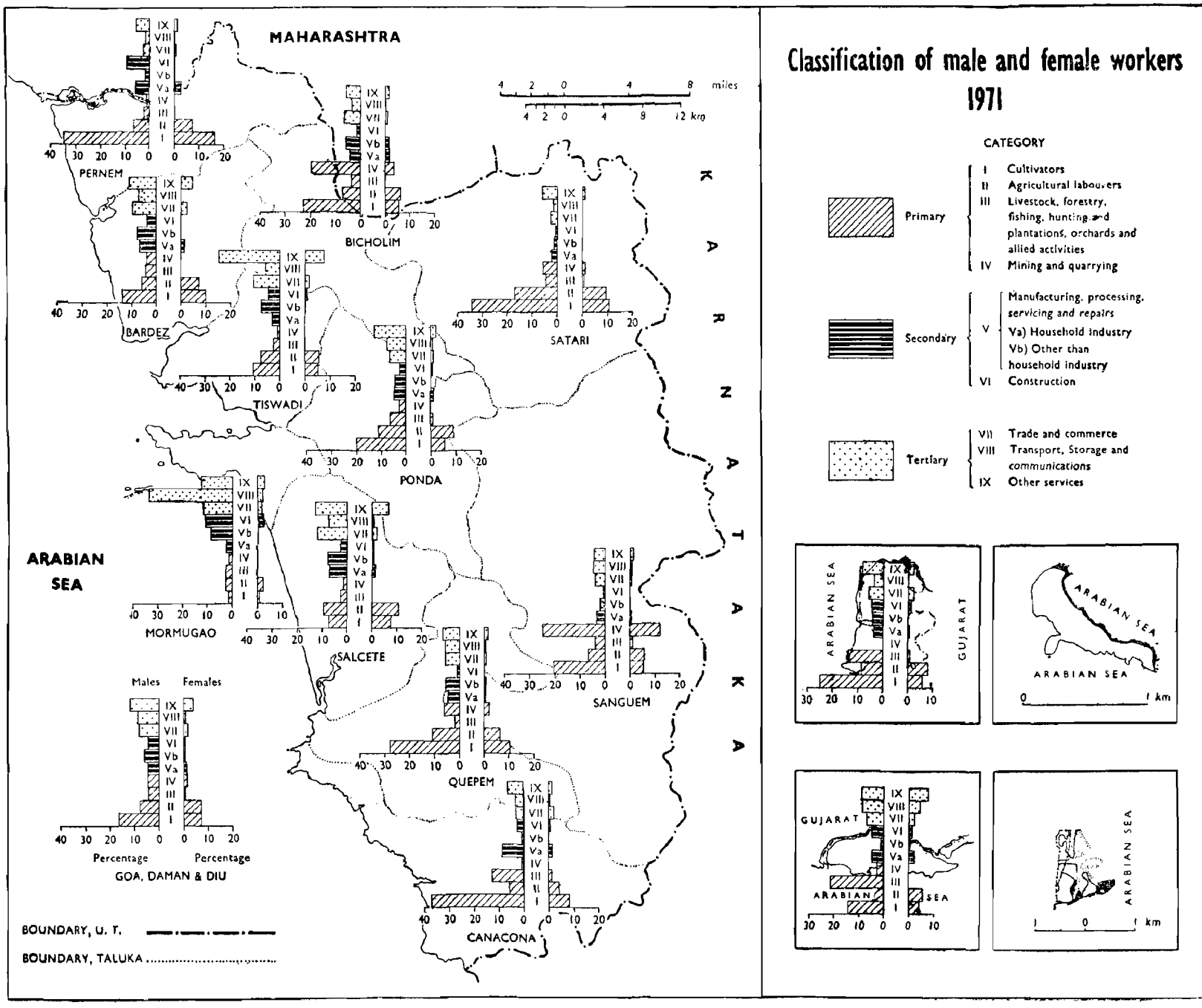
MAP 44


Rural female workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of female workers to total female population in age 15–59
ABOVE 32·00
29·01–32·00
26·01–29·00
U. T. Average (27·51)
23·01–26·00
23·00 & BELOW
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km
1 0 1 km

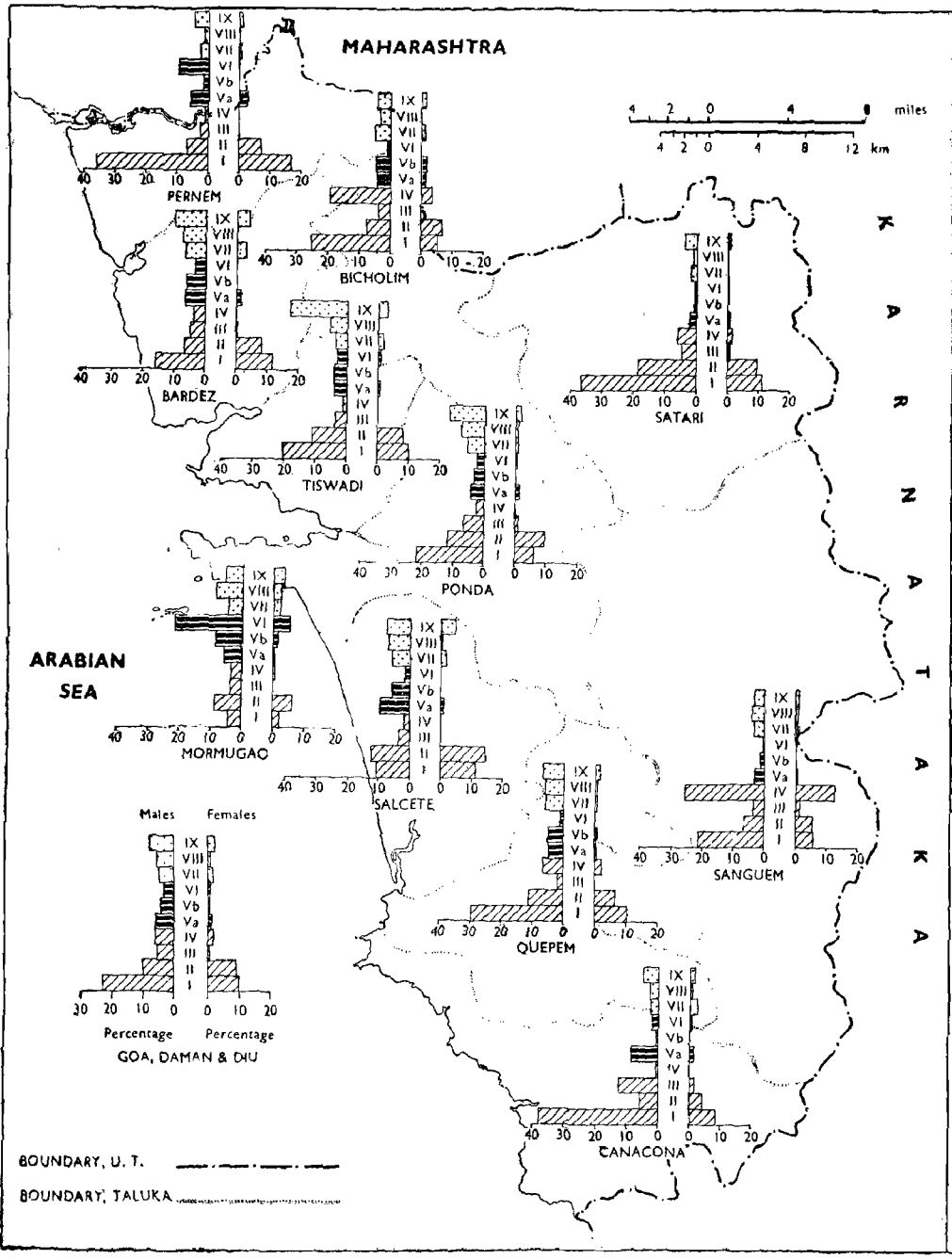
MAP 45


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Urban female workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of female workers to total female population in age 15–59
ABOVE 24·00
20·01—24·00
16·01—20·00
12·01—16·00
12·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (17·92)
E. R. .... Entirely Rural
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
E. R.
0 1 km
1 0 1 km

MAP 46


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
BICHOLIM
BARDEZ
SATARI
TISWADI
PONDA
MORMUGAO
SALCETE
SANGUEM
QUEPEM
CANACONA
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
Males
Females
Percentage
Percentage
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Classification of male and female workers 1971
CATEGORY
Primary
I Cultivators
II Agricultural labourers
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
IV Mining and quarrying
Secondary
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
Va) Household industry
Vb) Other than household industry
VI Construction
Tertiary
VII Trade and commerce
VIII Transport, Storage and communications
IX Other services
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
0 1 km

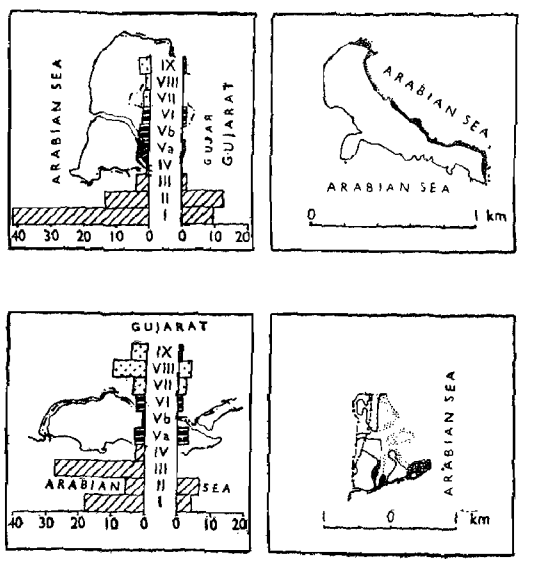
MAP 47



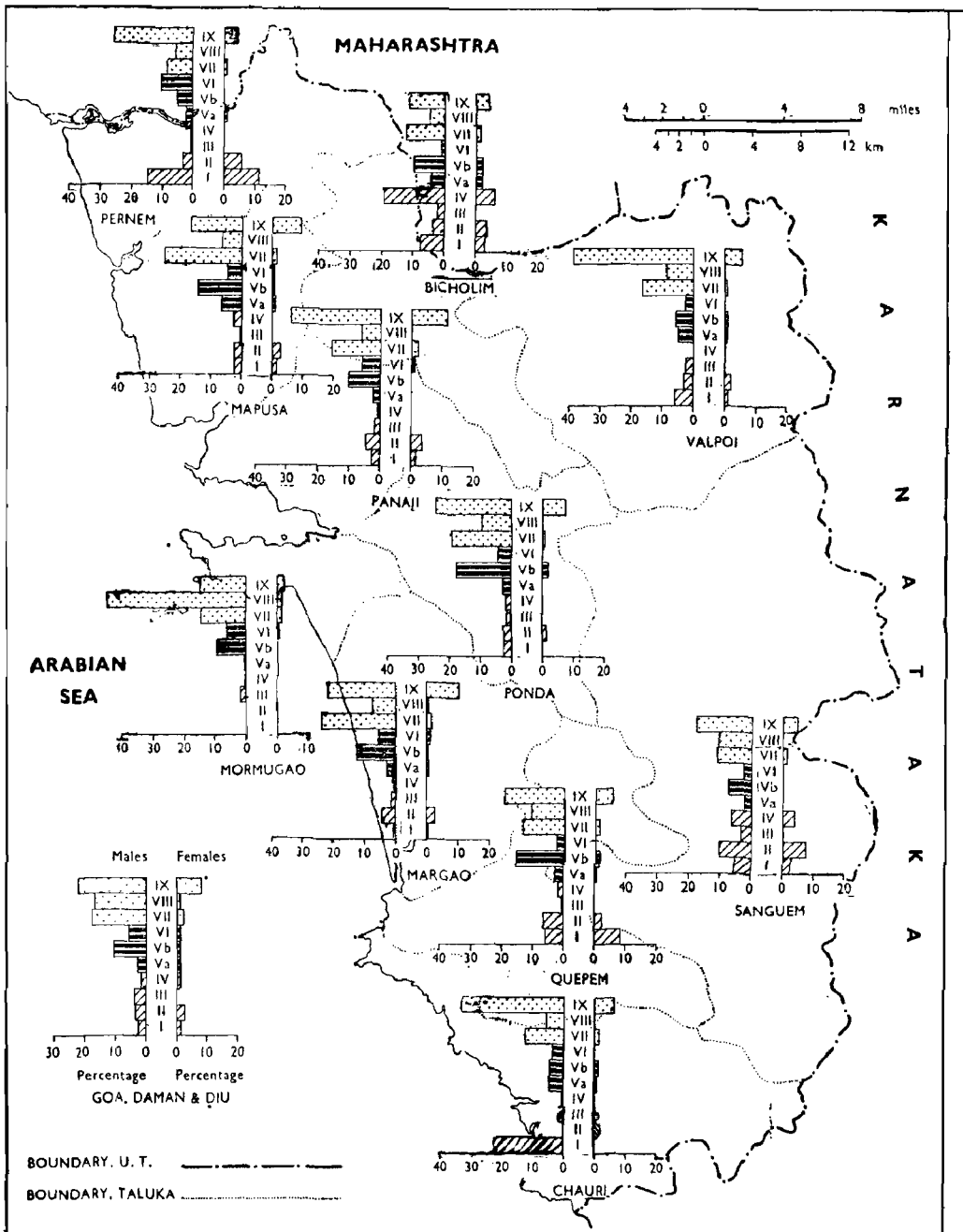
Classification of rural male and female workers 1971

CATEGORY

- Primary
  - I Cultivators
  - II Agricultural labourers
  - III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
  - IV Mining and quarrying
- Secondary
  - V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
    - Va) Household industry
    - Vb) Other than household industry
  - VI Construction
- Tertiary
  - VII Trade and commerce
  - VIII Transport, Storage and communications
  - IX Other services



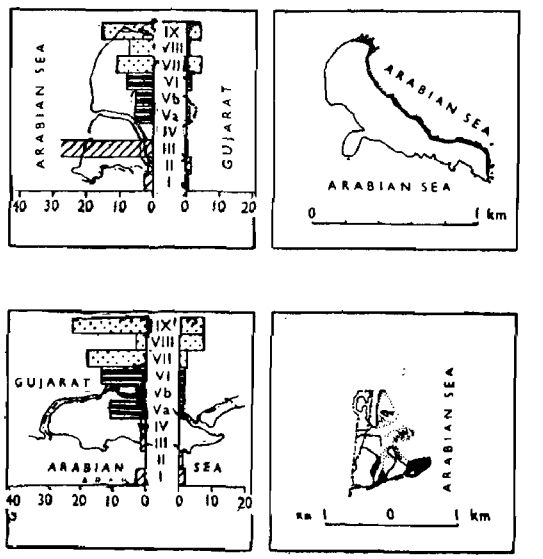
MAP 48



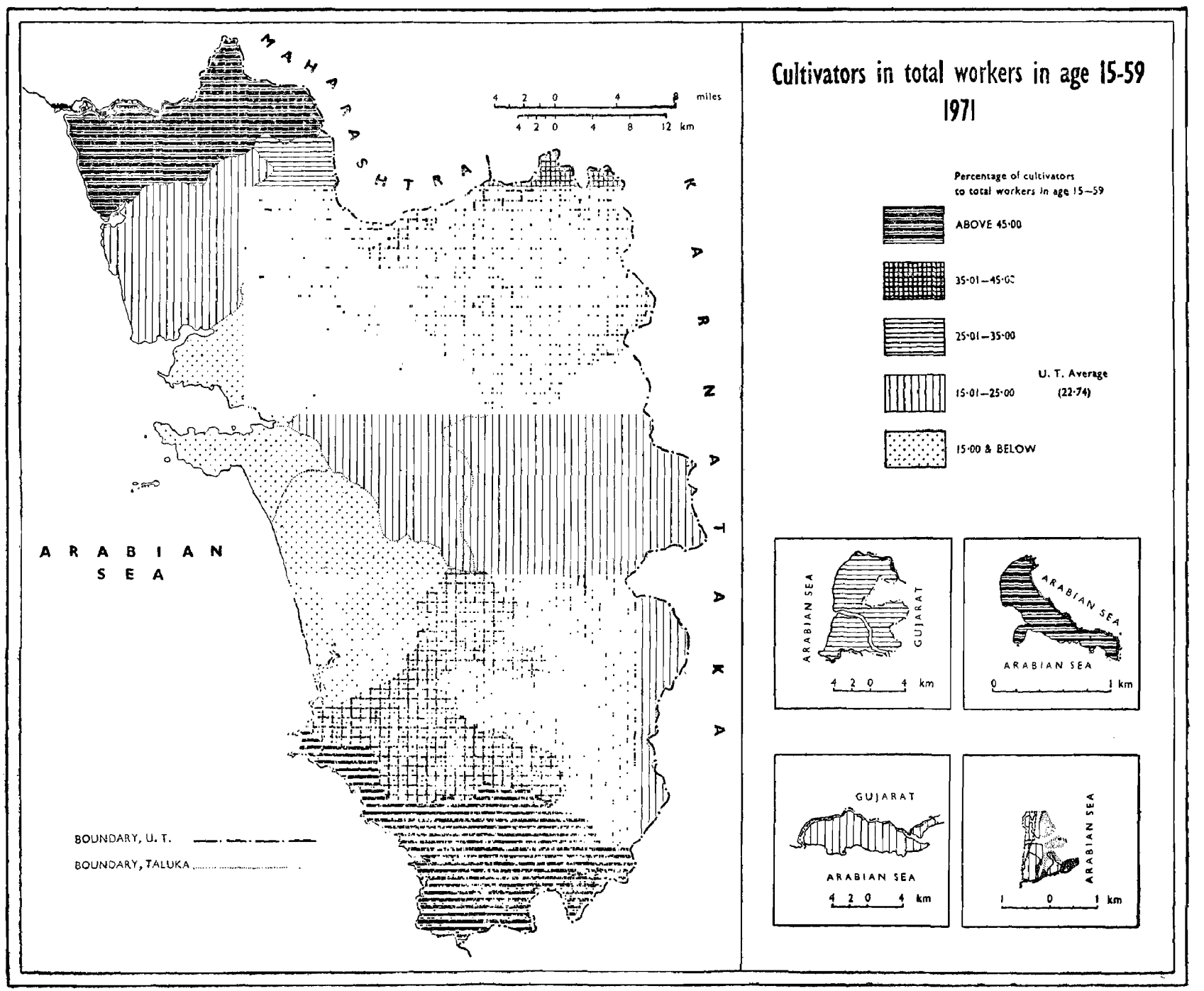
Classification of urban male and female workers 1971

CATEGORY

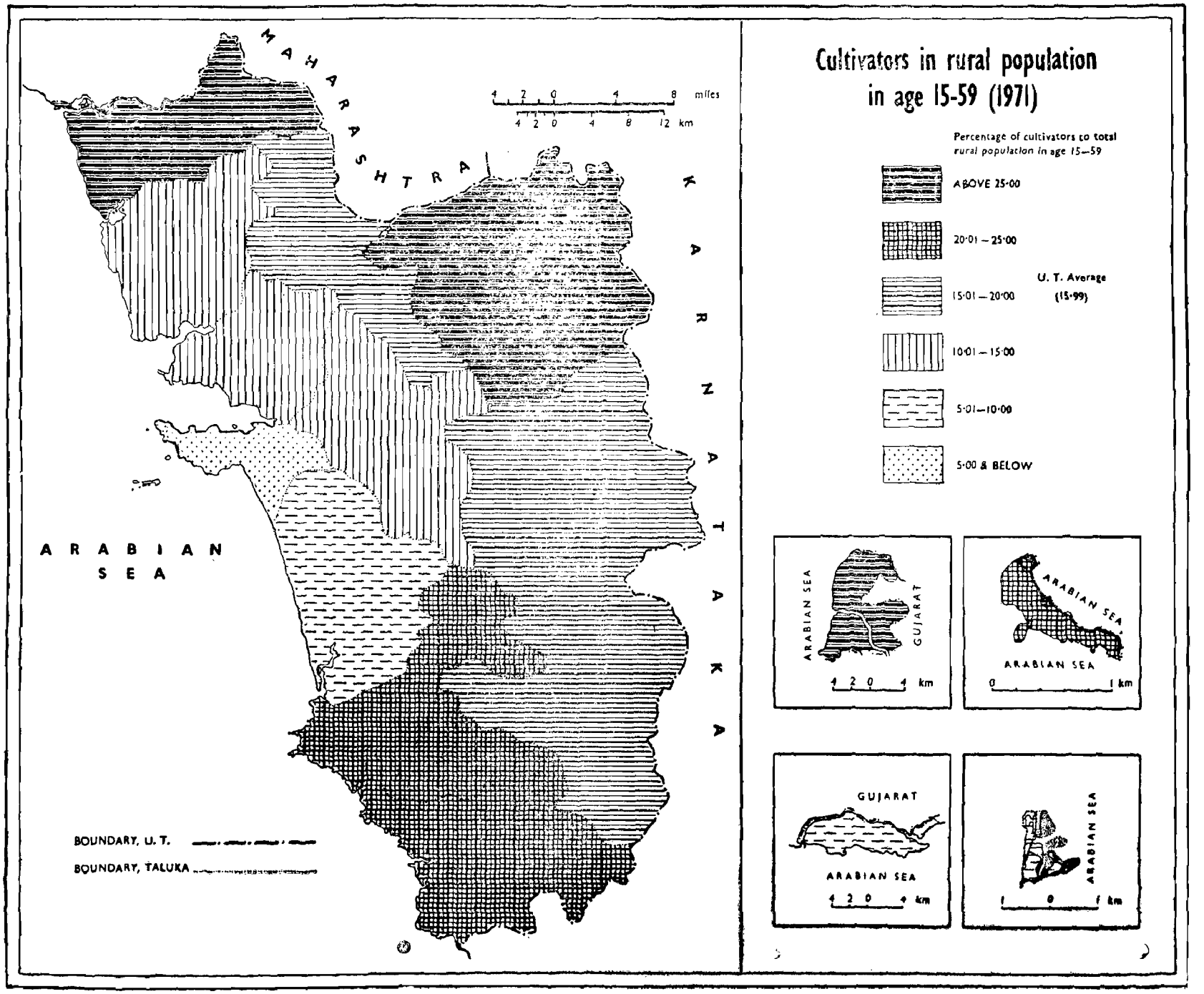
Primary	I	Cultivators
	II	Agricultural labourers
	III	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities
	IV	Mining and quarrying
Secondary	V	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs
		Va) *Household industry*
		Vb) Other than household industry
	VI	*Construction*
Tertiary	VII	*Trade and commerce*
	VIII	Transport, storage and communications
	IX	Other services



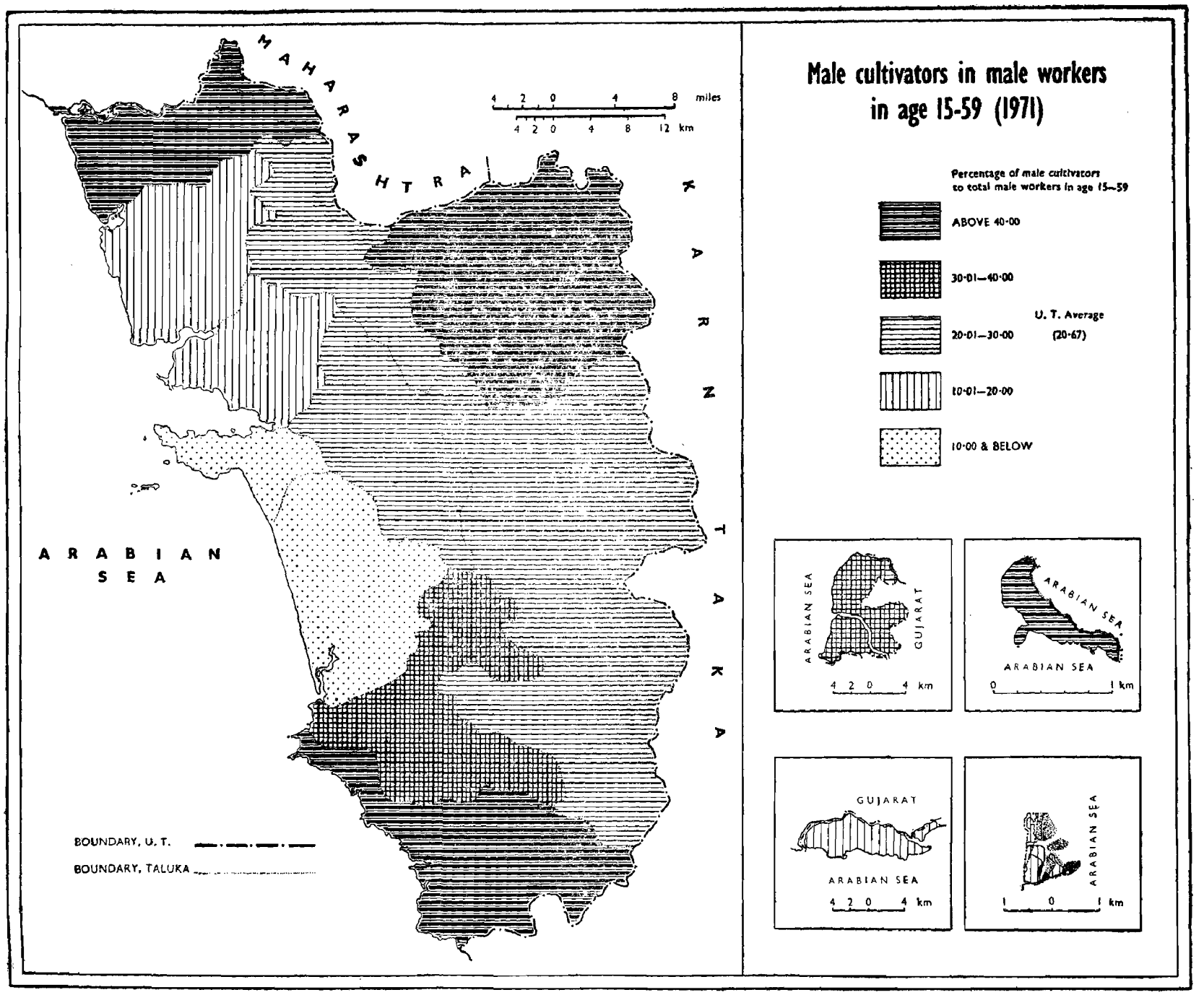
MAP 43


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Cultivators in total workers in age 15-59
1971
Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59
ABOVE 45·00
35·01—45·00
25·01—35·00
15·01—25·00
U. T. Average (22·74)
15·00 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

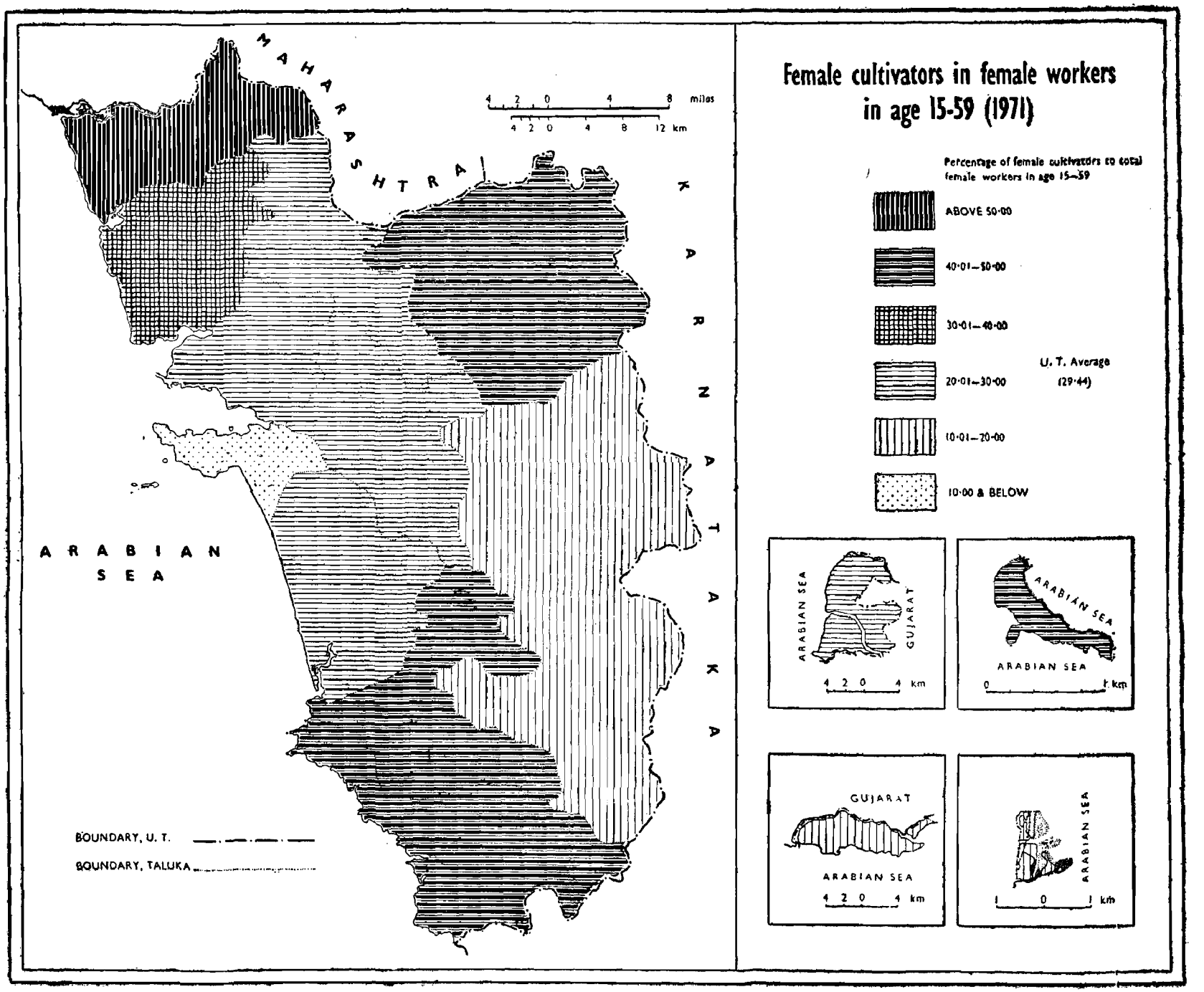
MAP 50


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Cultivators in rural population in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of cultivators to total rural population in age 15–59
ABOVE 25·00
20·01 – 25·00
15·01 – 20·00
U. T. Average (15·99)
10·01 – 15·00
5·01 – 10·00
5·00 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

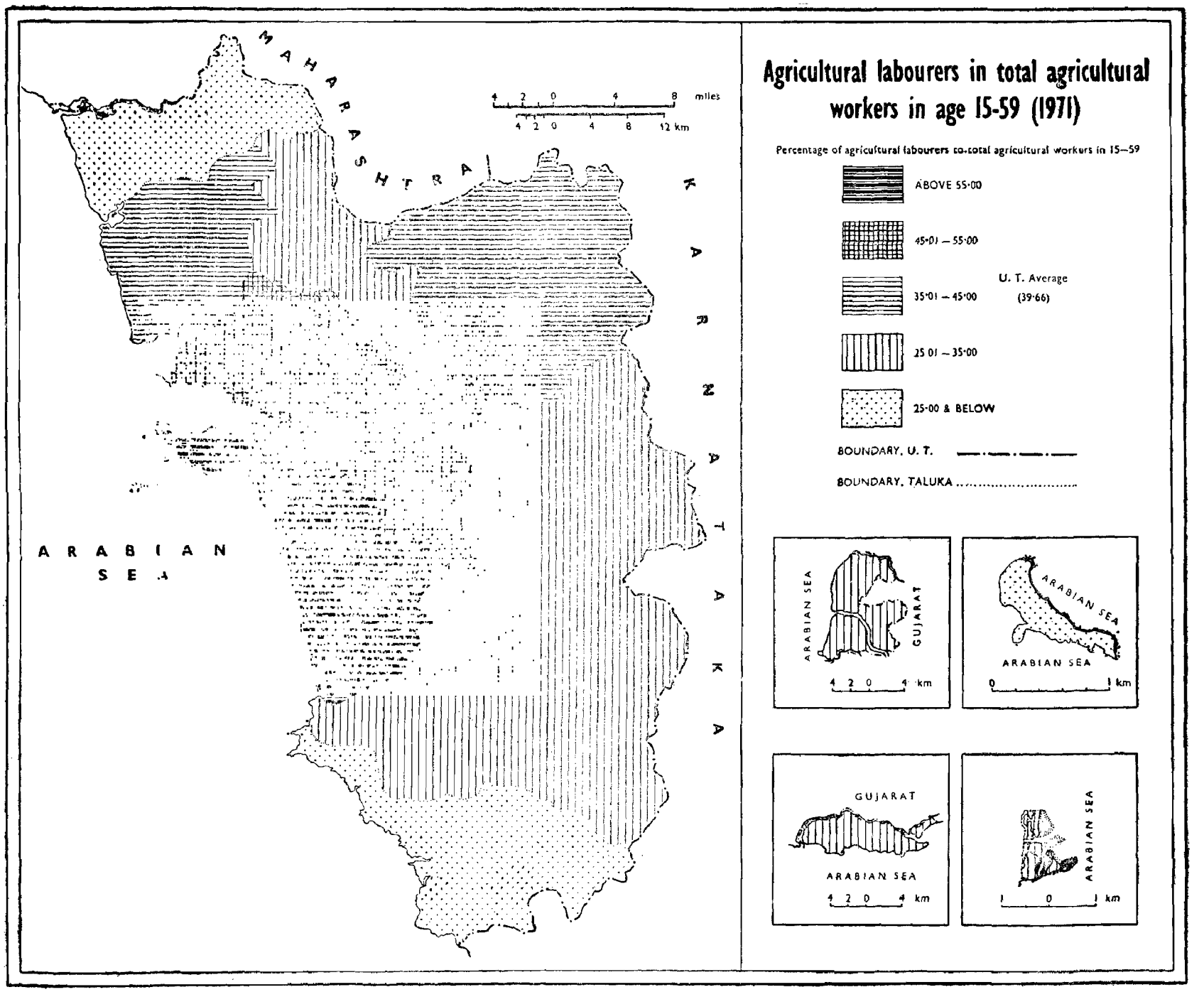
MAP 51


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Male cultivators in male workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of male cultivators to total male workers in age 15–59
ABOVE 40·00
30·01—40·00
20·01—30·00
10·01—20·00
10·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (20·67)
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

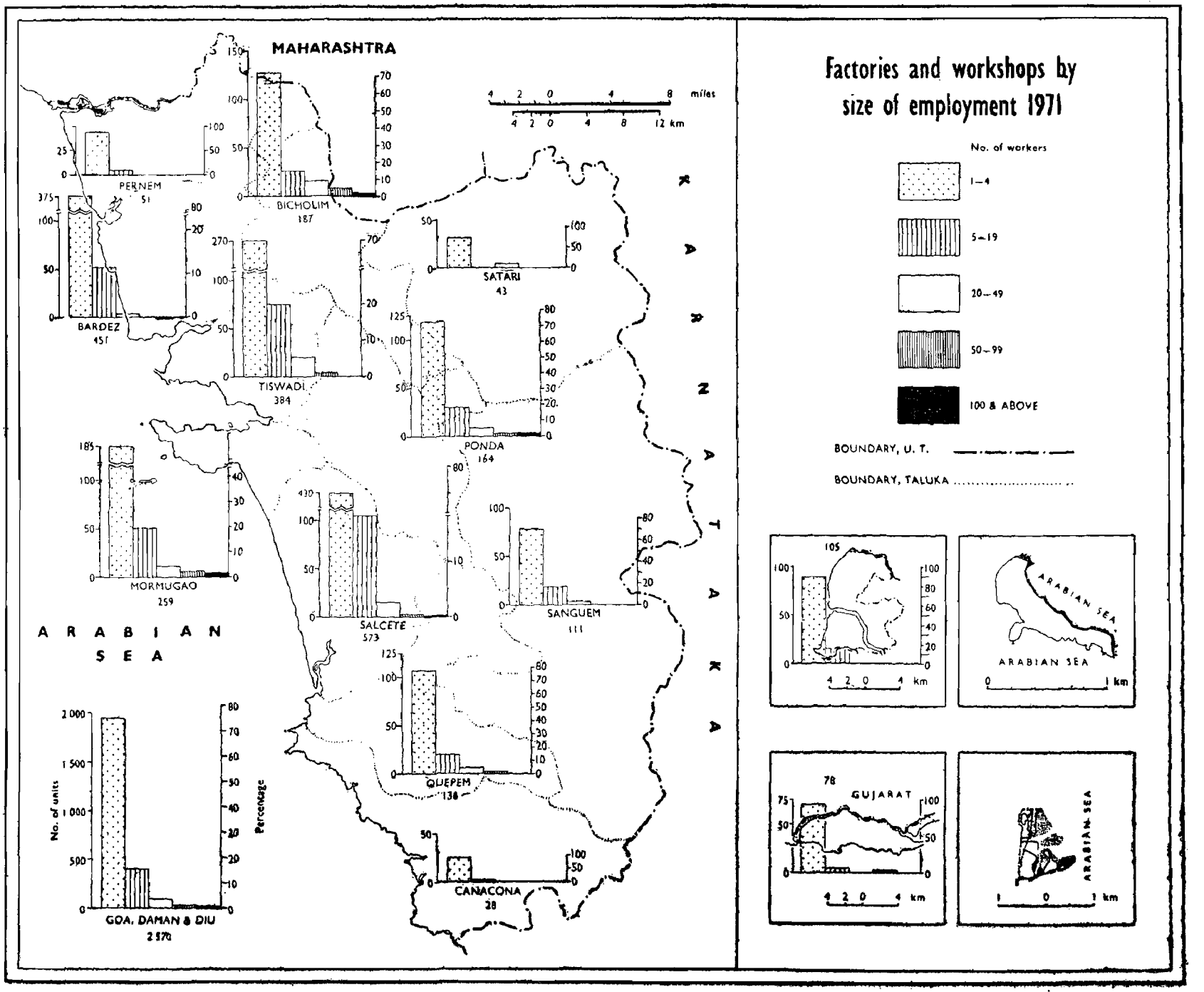
MAP 52


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Female cultivators in female workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of female cultivators to total female workers in age 15–59
ABOVE 50·00
40·01–50·00
30·01–40·00
20·01–30·00
10·01–20·00
10·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (29·44)
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

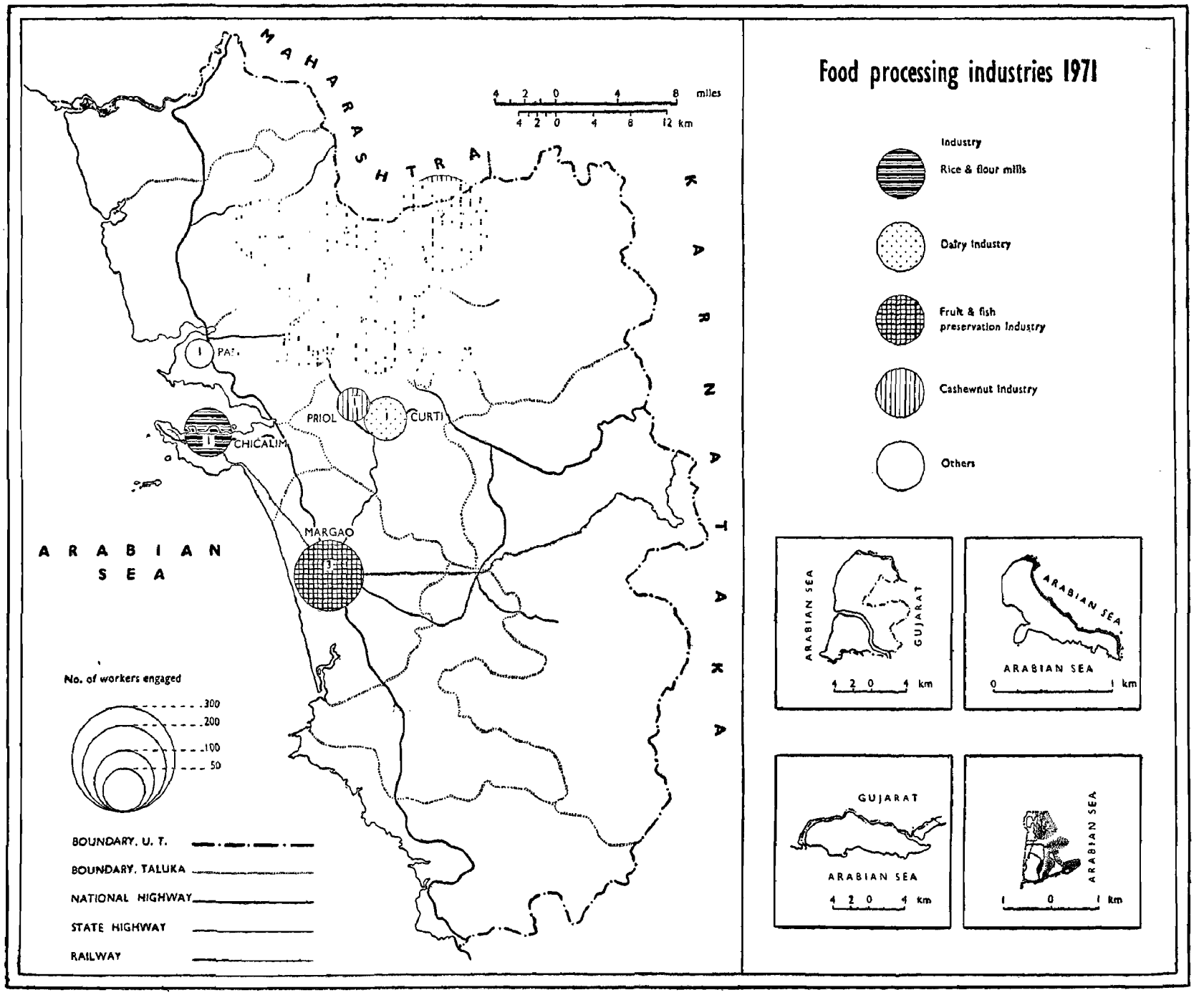
MAP 53


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Agricultural labourers in total agricultural workers in age 15-59 (1971)
Percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in 15—59
ABOVE 55·00
45·01 — 55·00
35·01 — 45·00
U. T. Average (39·66)
25·01 — 35·00
25·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

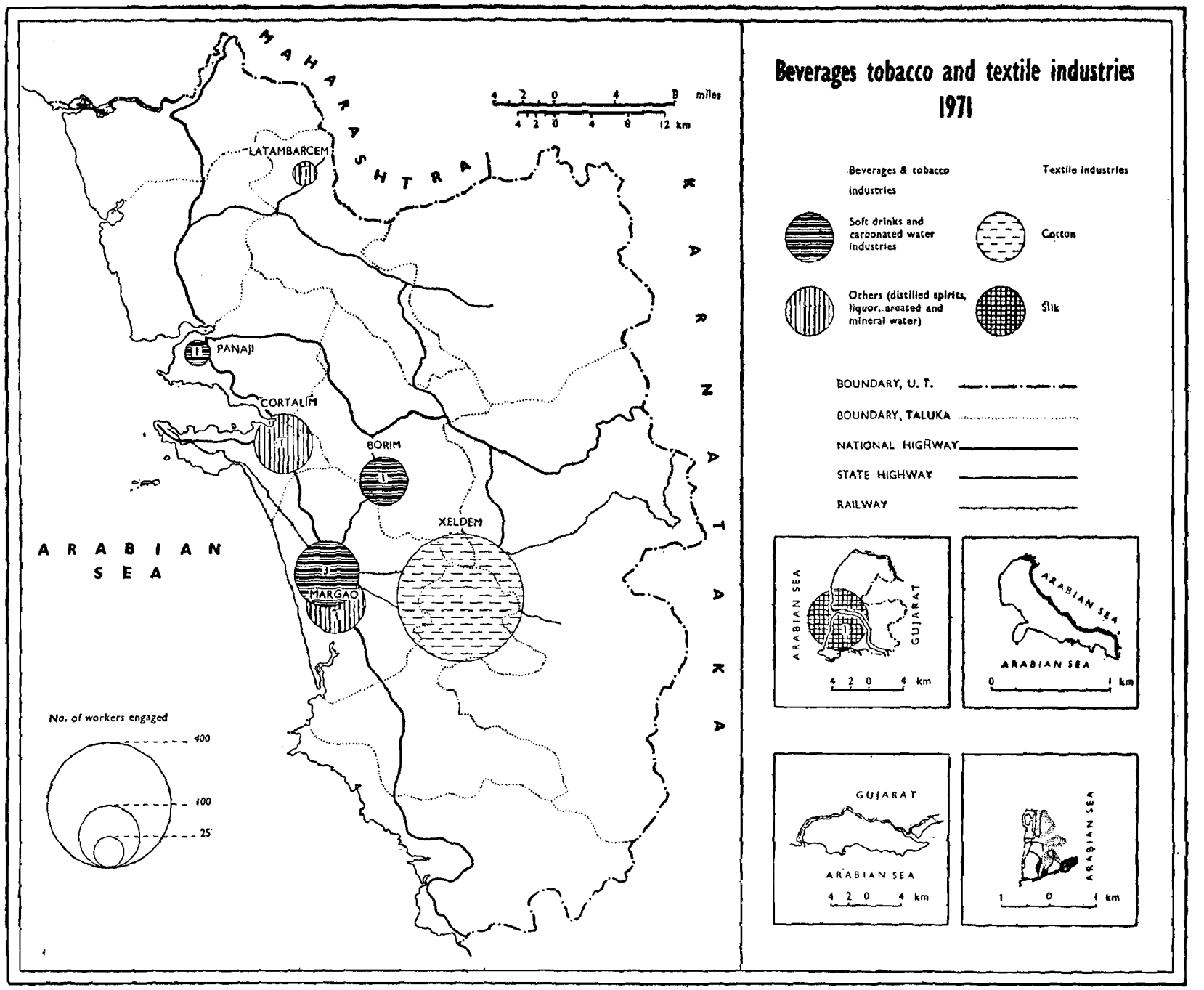
MAP 54


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
51
BICHOLIM
187
BARDEZ
451
TISWADI
384
SATARI
43
PONDA
164
MORMUGAO
259
SALCETE
573
SANGUEM
111
QUEPEM
136
CANACONA
28
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
2 570
No. of units
Percentage
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Factories and workshops by size of employment 1971
No. of workers
1–4
5–19
20–49
50–99
100 & ABOVE
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
105
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
78
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

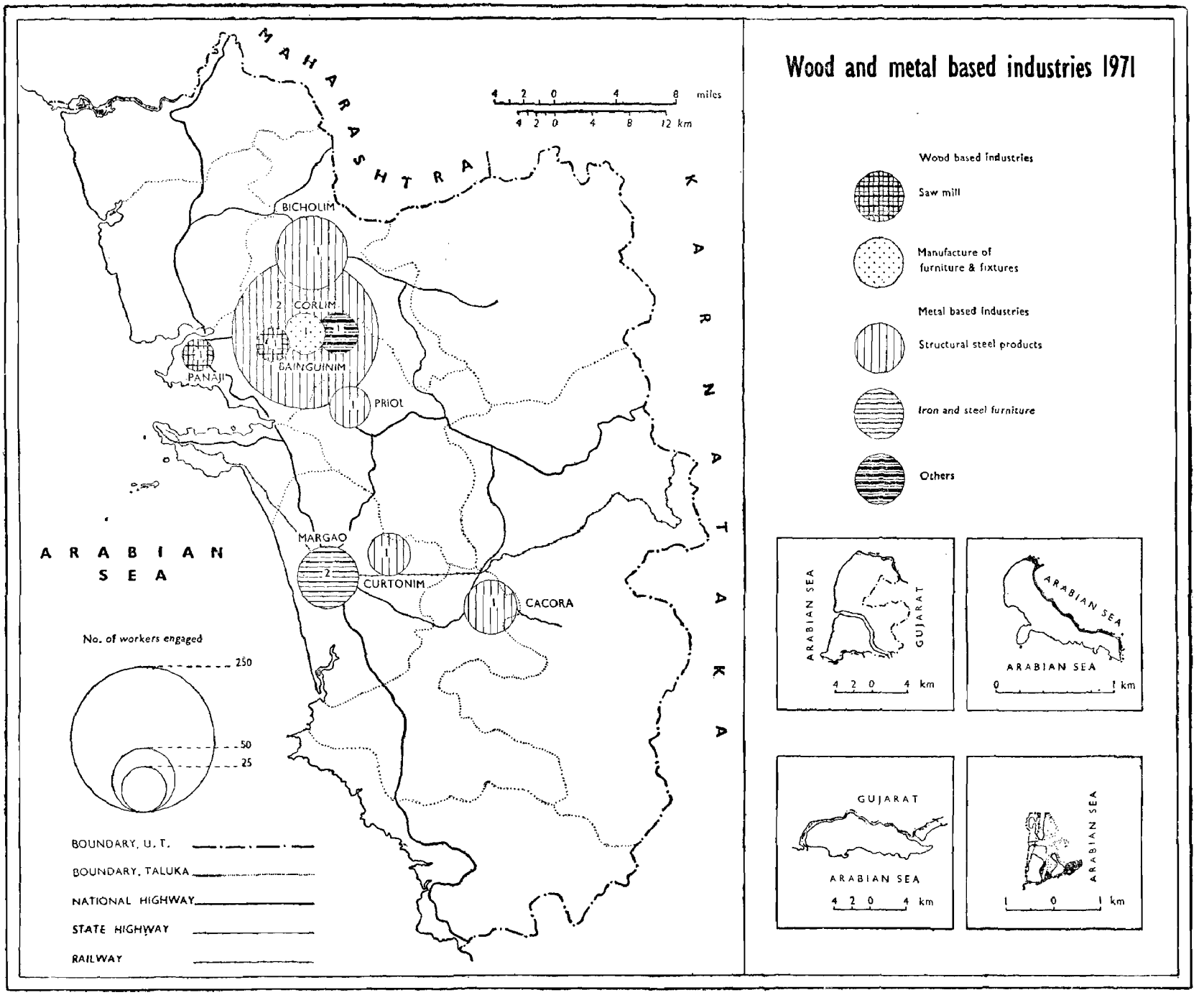
MAP 55


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PAR
PRIOL
CURTI
CHICALIM
MARGAO
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
No. of workers engaged
300
200
100
50
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
Food processing industries 1971
Industry
Rice & flour mills
Dairy industry
Fruit & fish preservation industry
Cashewnut industry
Others
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

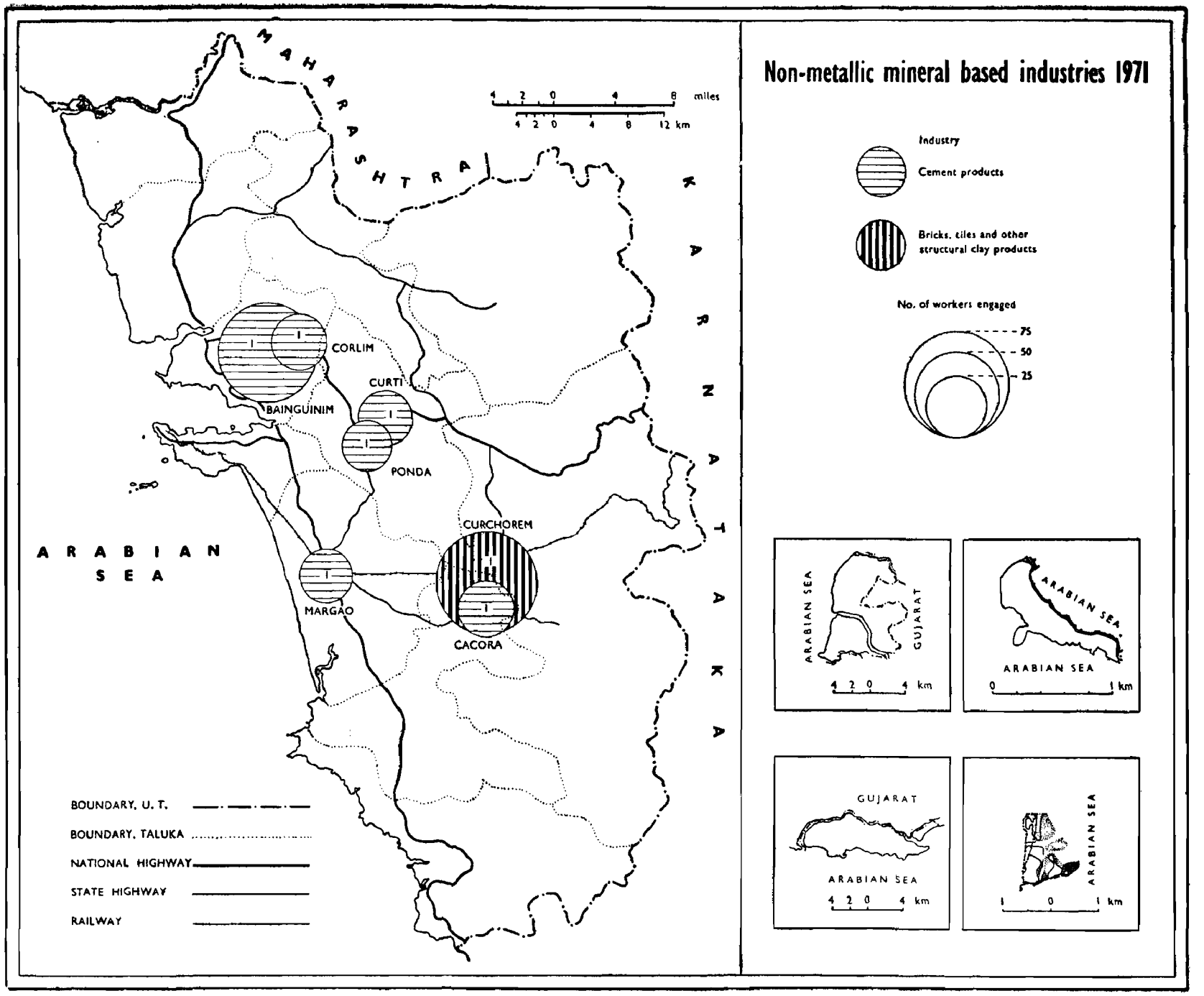
MAP 56


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
LATAMBARCEM
PANAJI
CORTALIM
BORIM
XELDEM
MARGAO
No. of workers engaged
400
100
25
Beverages tobacco and textile industries
1971
Beverages & tobacco industries
Textile industries
Soft drinks and carbonated water industries
Cotton
Others (distilled spirits, liquor, aerated and mineral water)
Silk
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

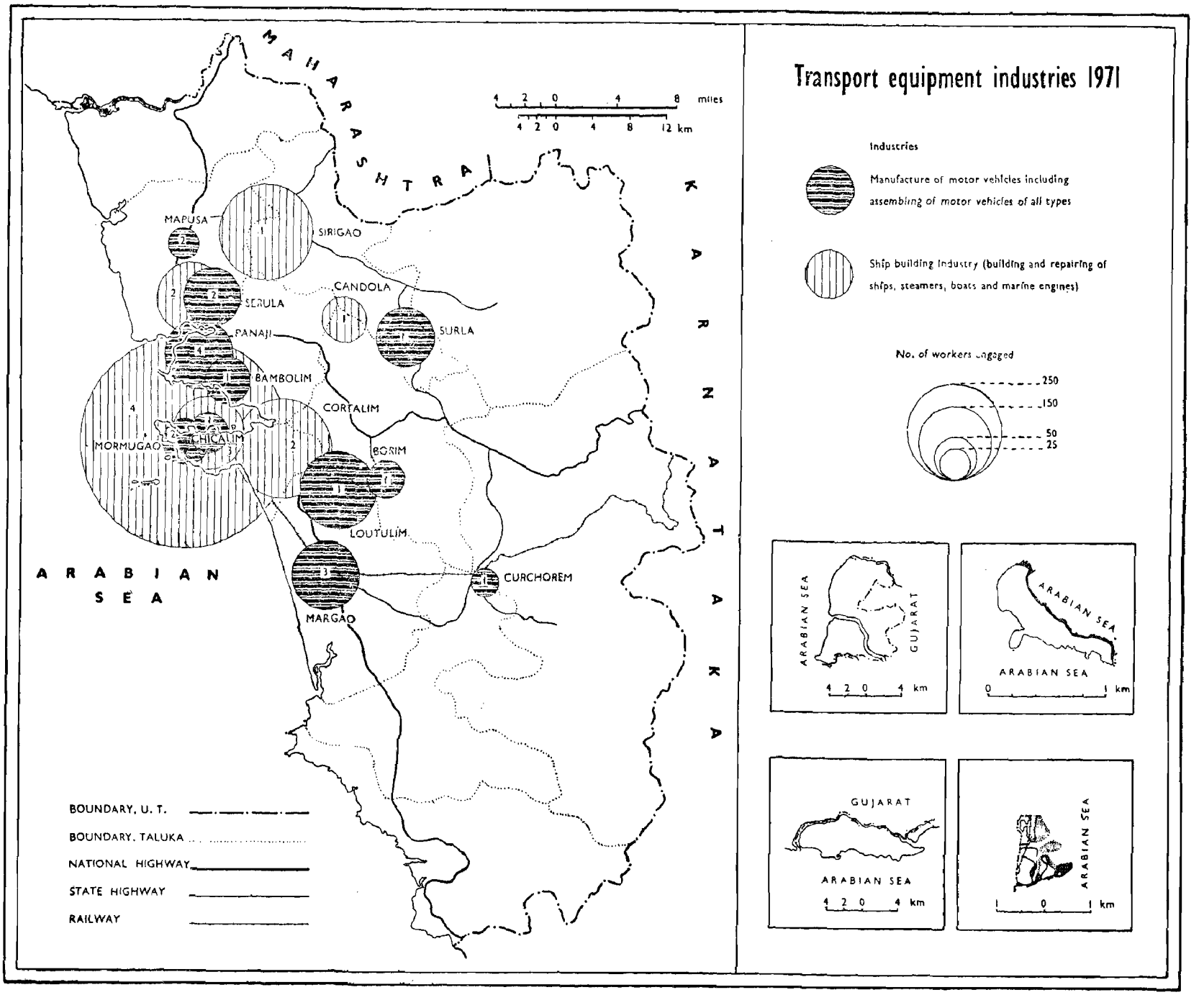
MAP 57


Wood and metal based industries 1971
Wood based industries
Saw mill
Manufacture of furniture & fixtures
Metal based industries
Structural steel products
Iron and steel furniture
Others
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
BICHOLIM
CORLIM
PANAJI
BAINGUINIM
PRIOL
MARGAO
CURTONIM
CACORA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
No. of workers engaged
250
50
25
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km

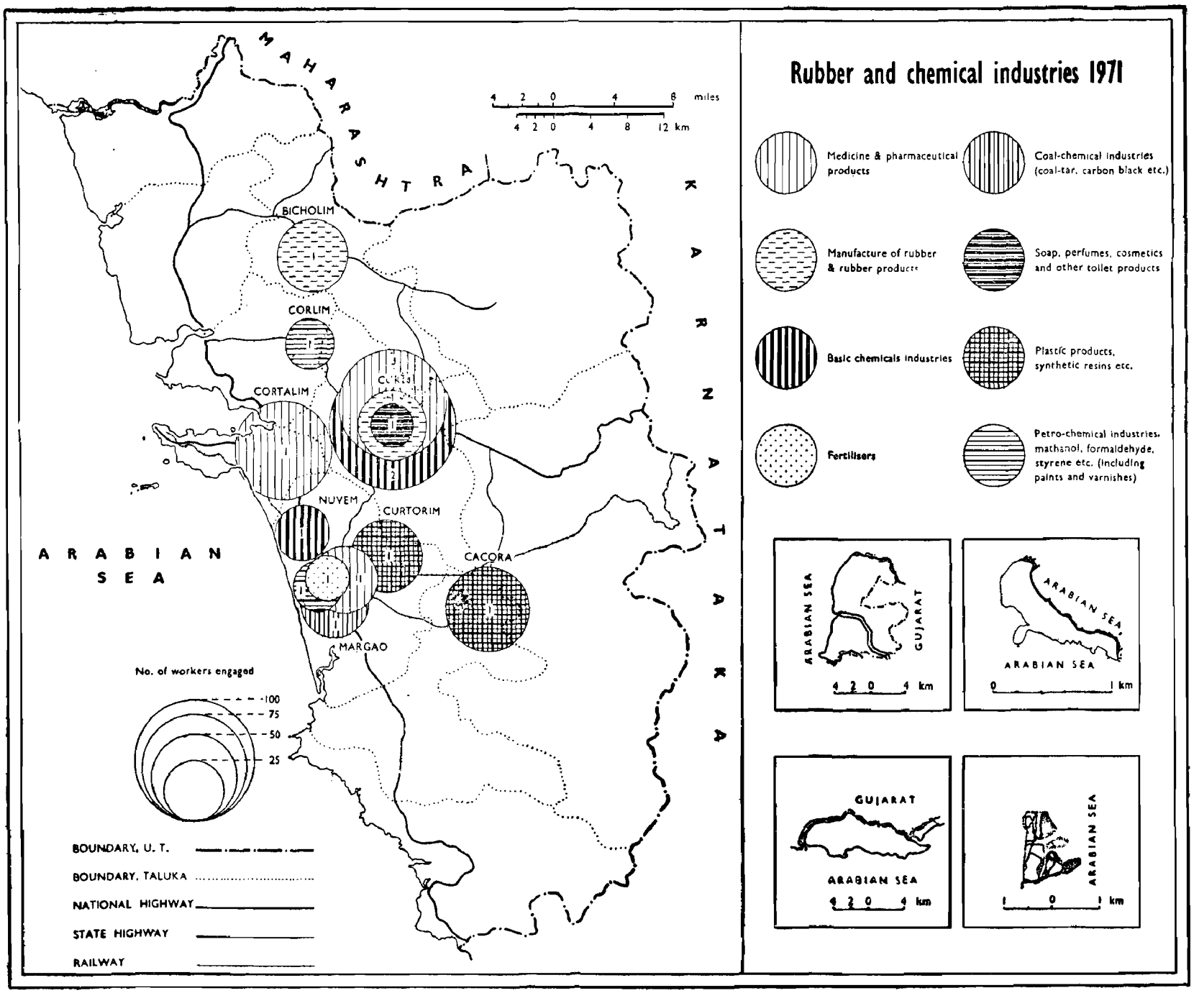
MAP 58


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
CORLIM
CURTI
BAINGUINIM
PONDA
CURCHOREM
MARGAO
CACORA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
Non-metallic mineral based industries 1971
Industry
Cement products
Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products
No. of workers engaged
75
50
25
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

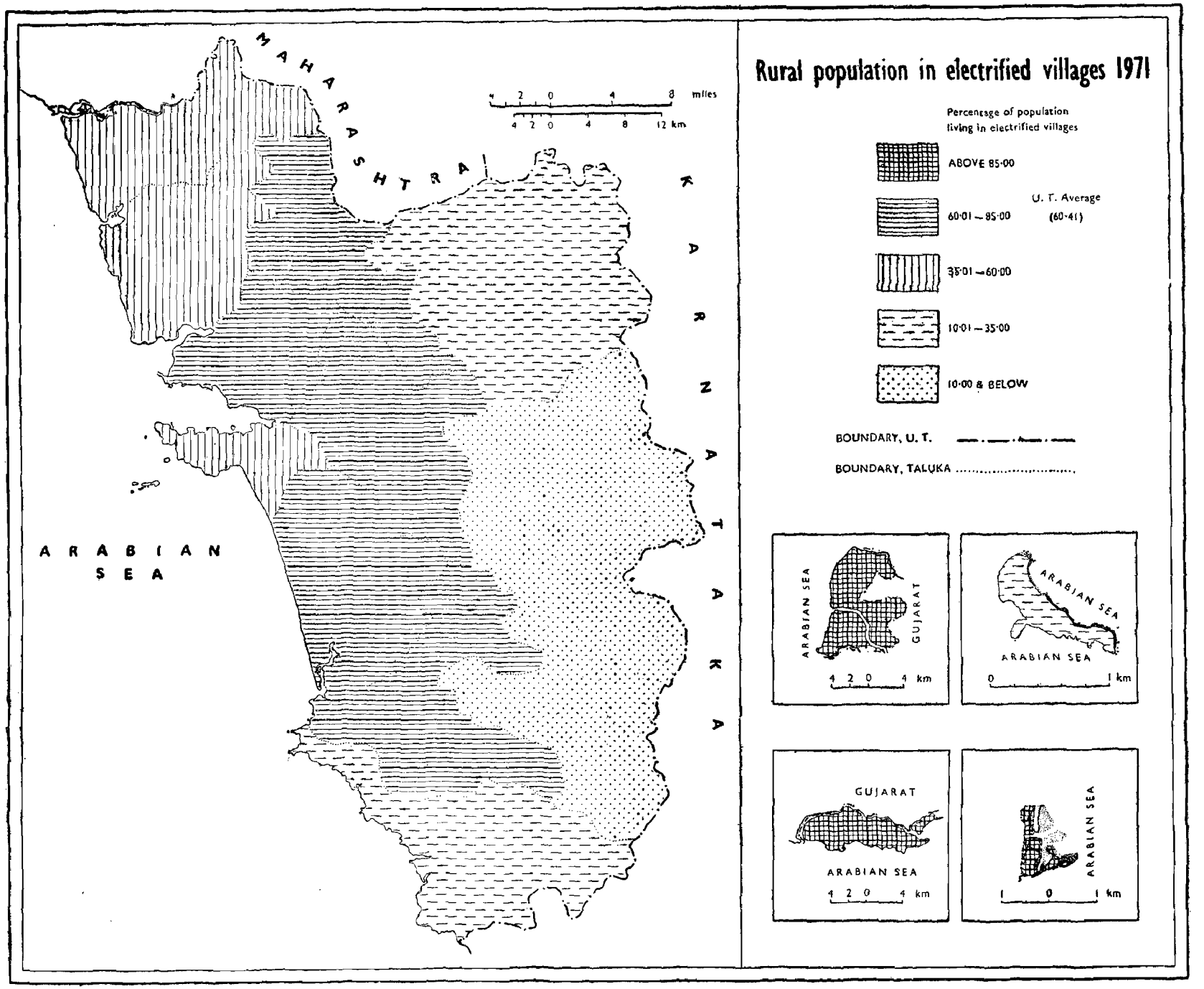
MAP 59


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
MAPUSA
SIRIGAO
CANDOLA
SERULA
PANAJI
SURLA
BAMBOLIM
CORTALIM
MORMUGAO
CHICALIM
BORIM
LOUTULIM
CURCHOREM
MARGAO
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
Transport equipment industries 1971
Industries
Manufacture of motor vehicles including assembling of motor vehicles of all types
Ship building industry (building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engines)
No. of workers engaged
250
150
50
25
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

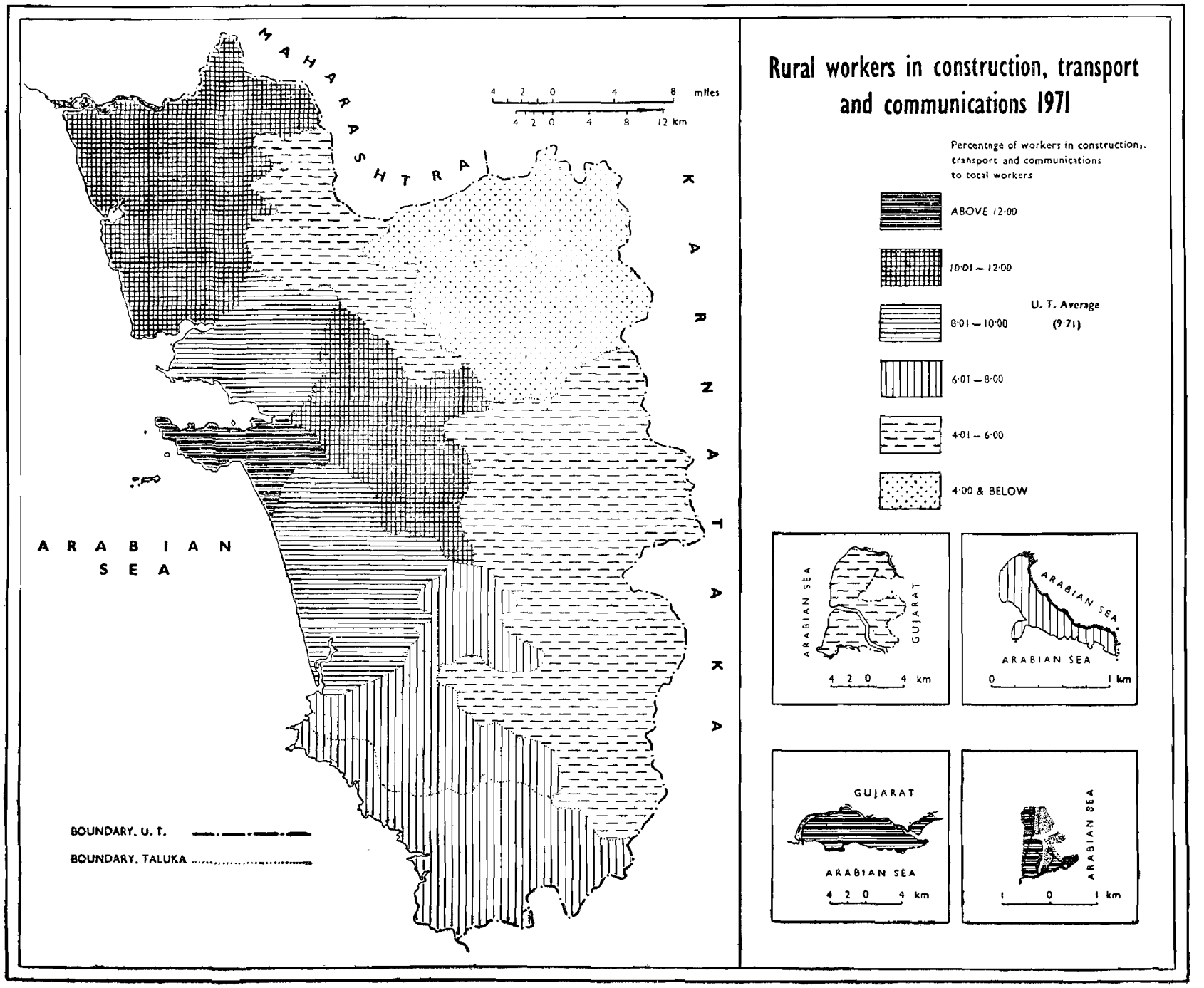
MAP 60


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BICHOLIM
CORLIM
CORTALIM
NUVEM
CURTORIM
CACORA
MARGAO
No. of workers engaged
100
75
50
25
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY
Rubber and chemical industries 1971
Medicine & pharmaceutical products
Coal-chemical industries (coal-tar, carbon black etc.)
Manufacture of rubber & rubber products
Soap, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products
Basic chemicals industries
Plastic products, synthetic resins etc.
Fertilisers
Petro-chemical industries, methanol, formaldehyde, styrene etc. (including paints and varnishes)
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

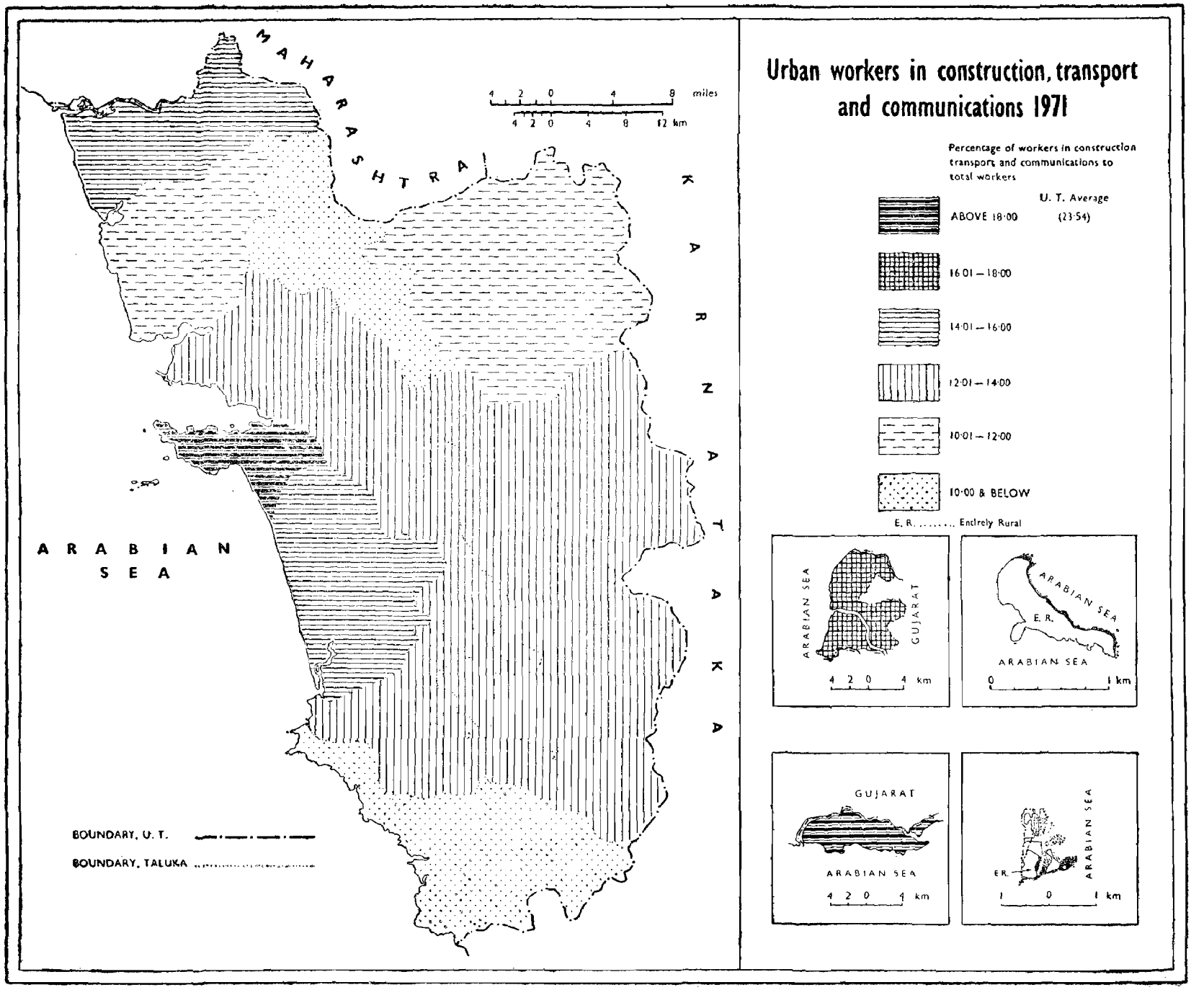
MAP 61


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Rural population in electrified villages 1971
Percentage of population living in electrified villages
ABOVE 85·00
60·01 – 85·00
U. T. Average (60·41)
35·01 – 60·00
10·01 – 35·00
10·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

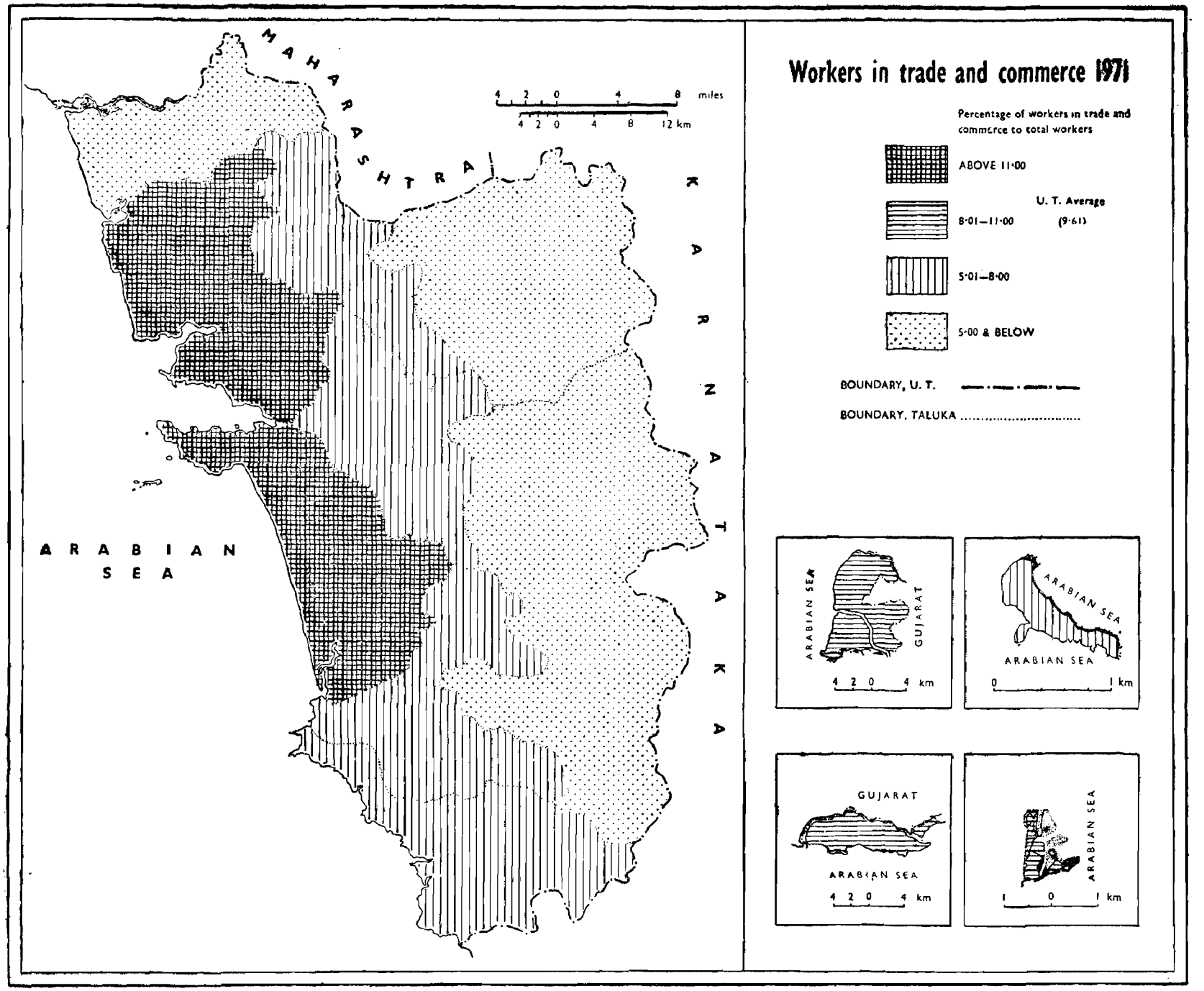
MAP 62


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Rural workers in construction, transport and communications 1971
Percentage of workers in construction, transport and communications to total workers
ABOVE 12·00
10·01 – 12·00
8·01 – 10·00
U. T. Average (9·71)
6·01 – 8·00
4·01 – 6·00
4·00 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

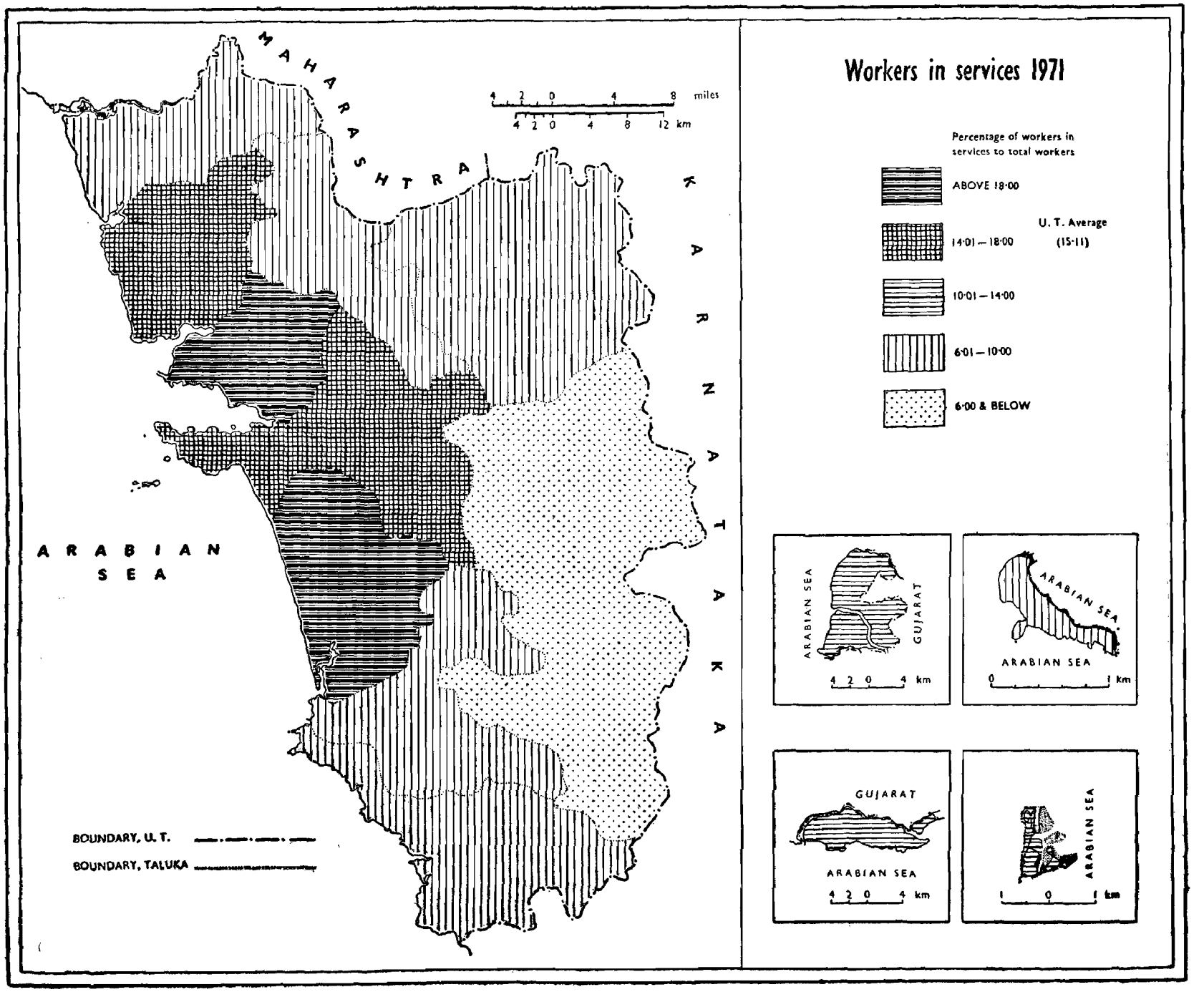
MAP 63


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Urban workers in construction, transport and communications 1971
Percentage of workers in construction transport and communications to total workers
U. T. Average (23·54)
ABOVE 18·00
16·01 — 18·00
14·01 — 16·00
12·01 — 14·00
10·01 — 12·00
10·00 & BELOW
E. R. ..... Entirely Rural
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ER.
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 64

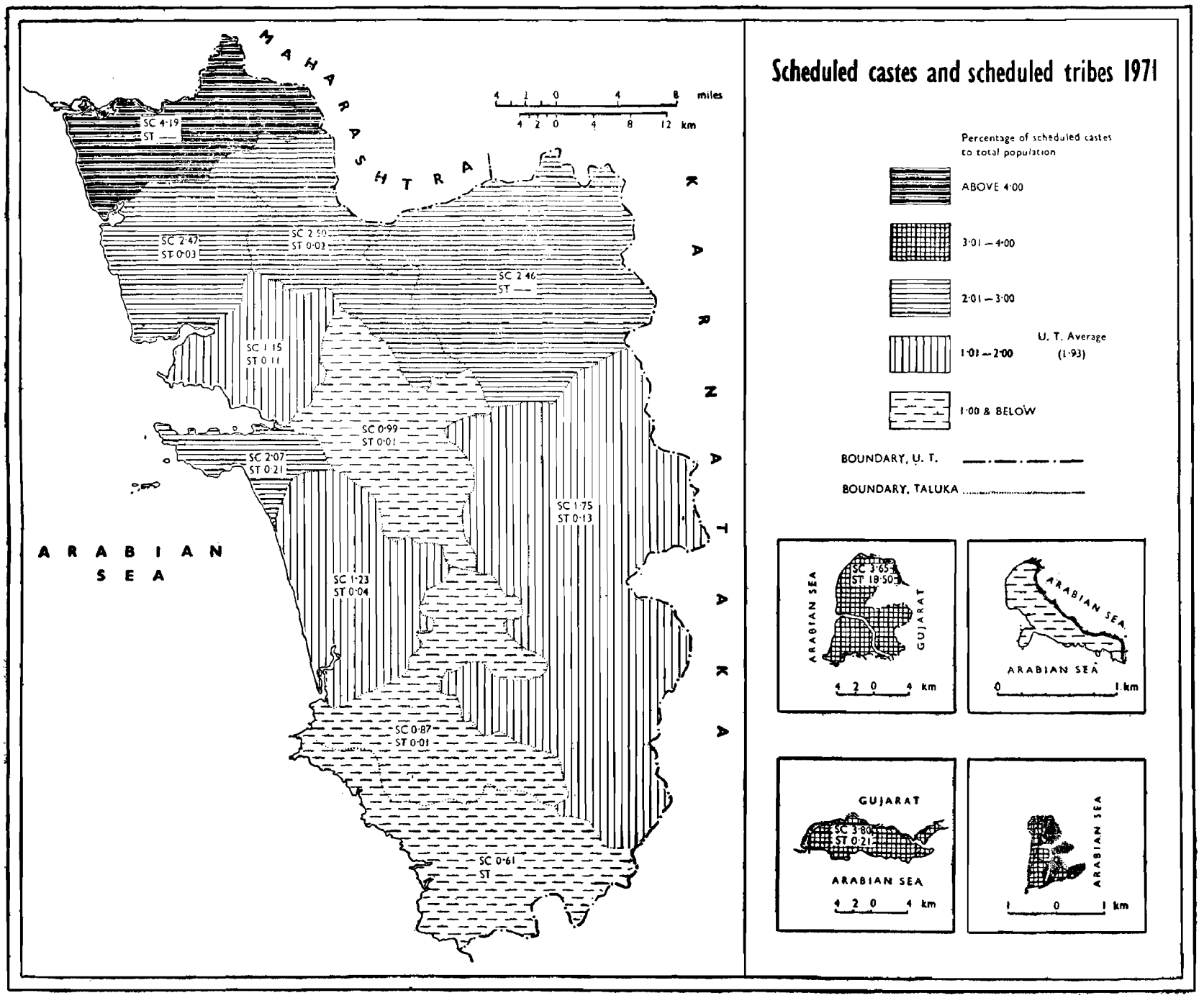

MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Workers in trade and commerce 1971
Percentage of workers in trade and commerce to total workers
ABOVE 11·00
U. T. Average
8·01—11·00 (9·61)
5·01—8·00
5·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 65

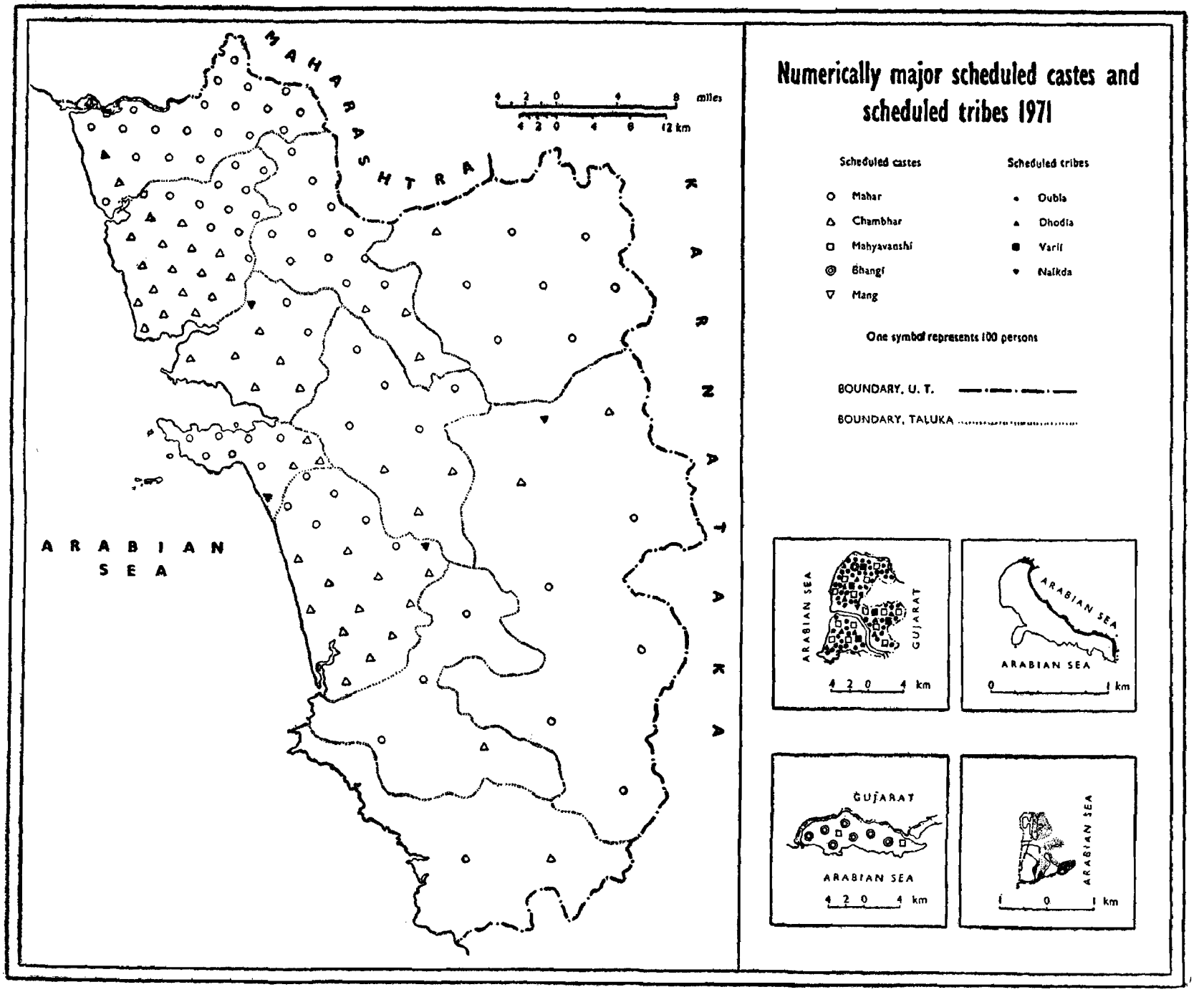

MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Workers in services 1971
Percentage of workers in services to total workers
ABOVE 18·00
14·01 — 18·00
U. T. Average (15·11)
10·01 — 14·00
6·01 — 10·00
6·00 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

V. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

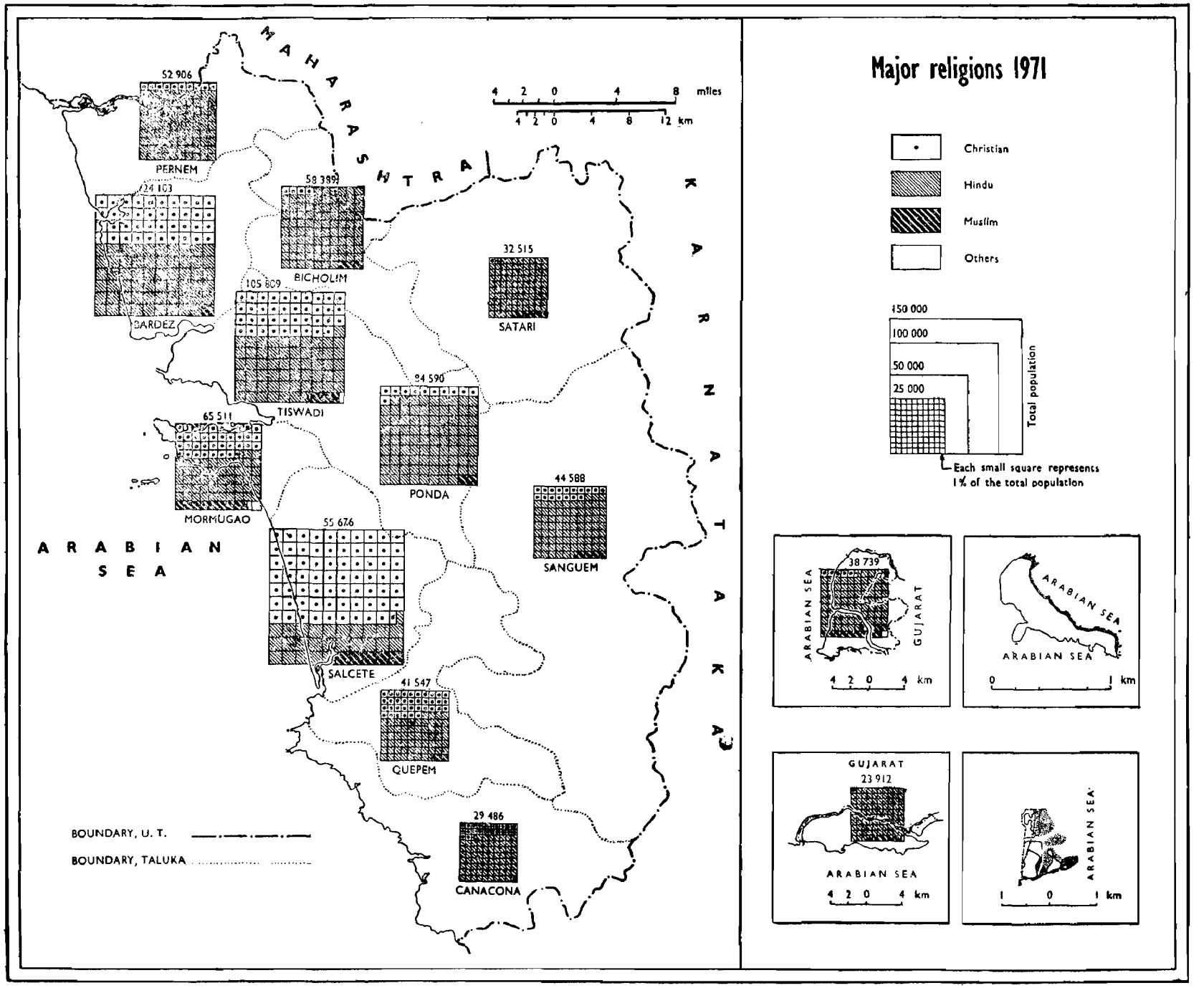
MAP 66


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
SC 4·19 ST —
SC 2·47 ST 0·03
SC 2·50 ST 0·02
SC 2·46 ST —
SC 1·15 ST 0·11
SC 0·99 ST 0·01
SC 2·07 ST 0·21
SC 1·75 ST 0·13
SC 1·23 ST 0·04
SC 0·87 ST 0·01
SC 0·61 ST —
Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1971
Percentage of scheduled castes to total population
ABOVE 4·00
3·01 — 4·00
2·01 — 3·00
1·01 — 2·00
U. T. Average (1·93)
1·00 & BELOW
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
SC 3·65 ST 18·50
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
SC 3·80 ST 0·21
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

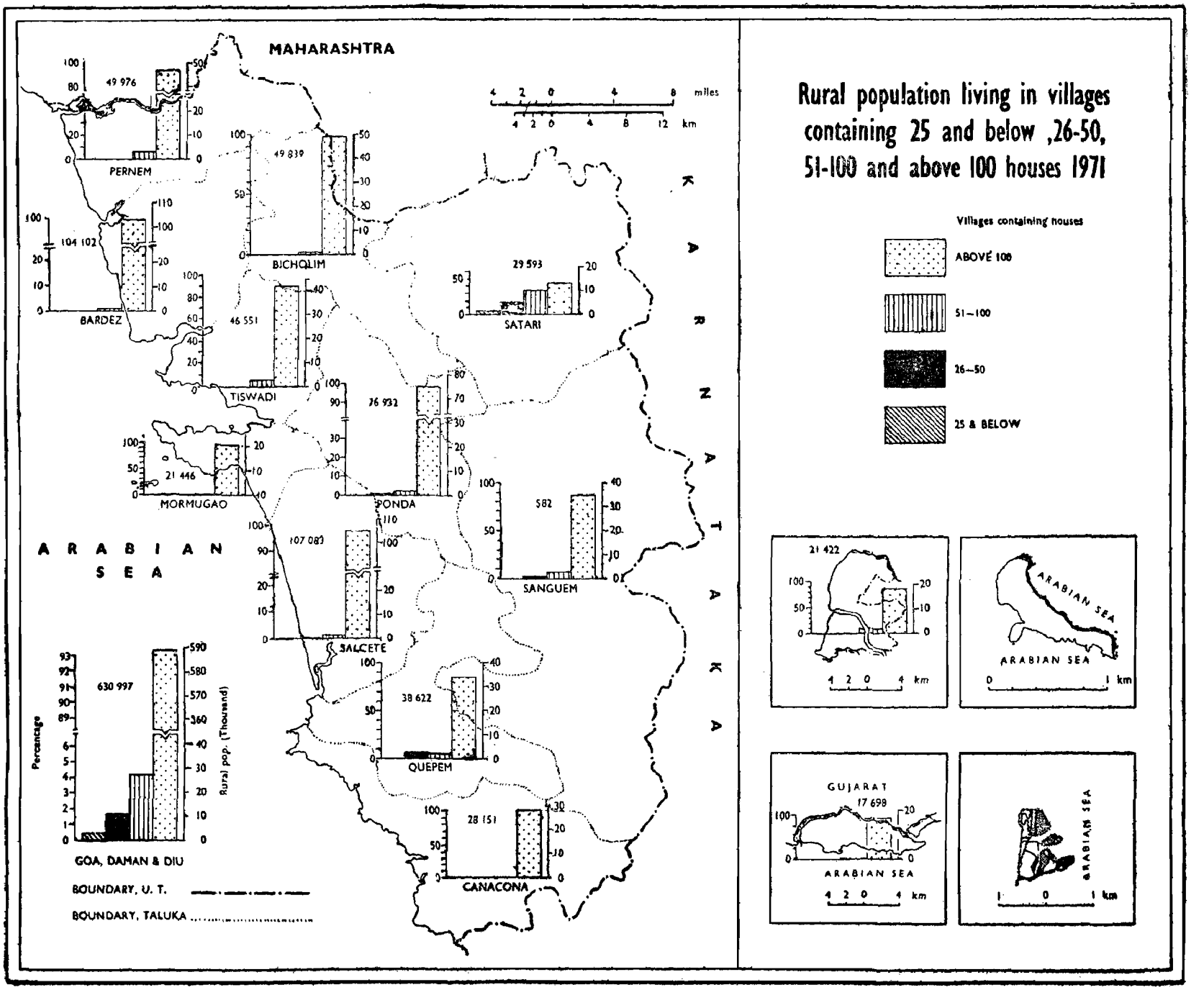
MAP 67


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Numerically major scheduled castes and scheduled tribes 1971
Scheduled castes
Mahar
Chambhar
Mahyavanshi
Bhangi
Mang
Scheduled tribes
Dubla
Dhodia
Varli
Naikda
One symbol represents 100 persons
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km

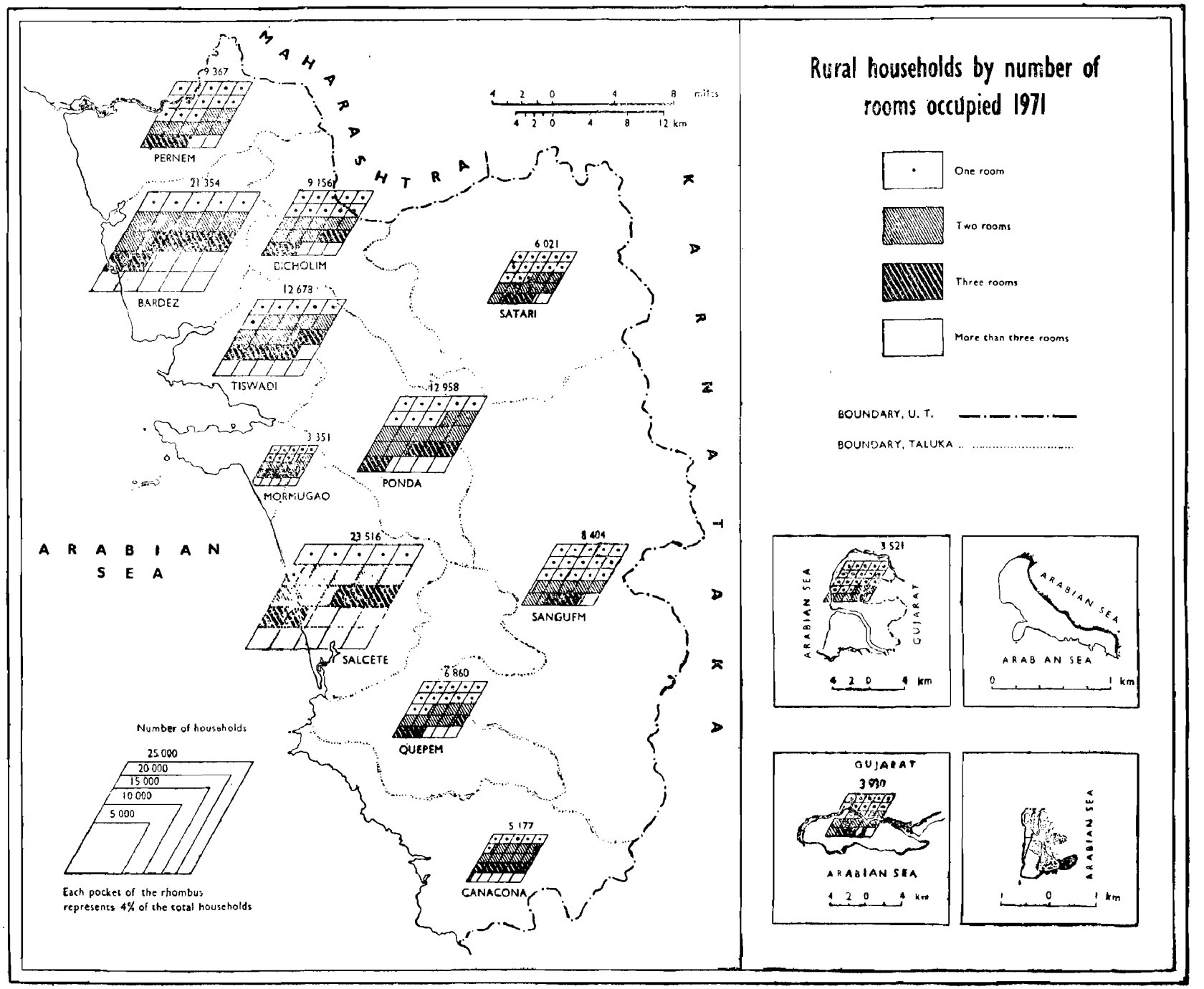
MAP 68


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
52 906
PERNEM
24 103
BARDEZ
58 389
BICHOLIM
105 809
TISWADI
32 515
SATARI
94 590
PONDA
65 511
MORMUGAO
44 588
SANGUEM
55 676
SALCETE
41 547
QUEPEM
29 486
CANACONA
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Major religions 1971
Christian
Hindu
Muslim
Others
150 000
100 000
50 000
25 000
Total population
Each small square represents 1% of the total population
38 739
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
23 912
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

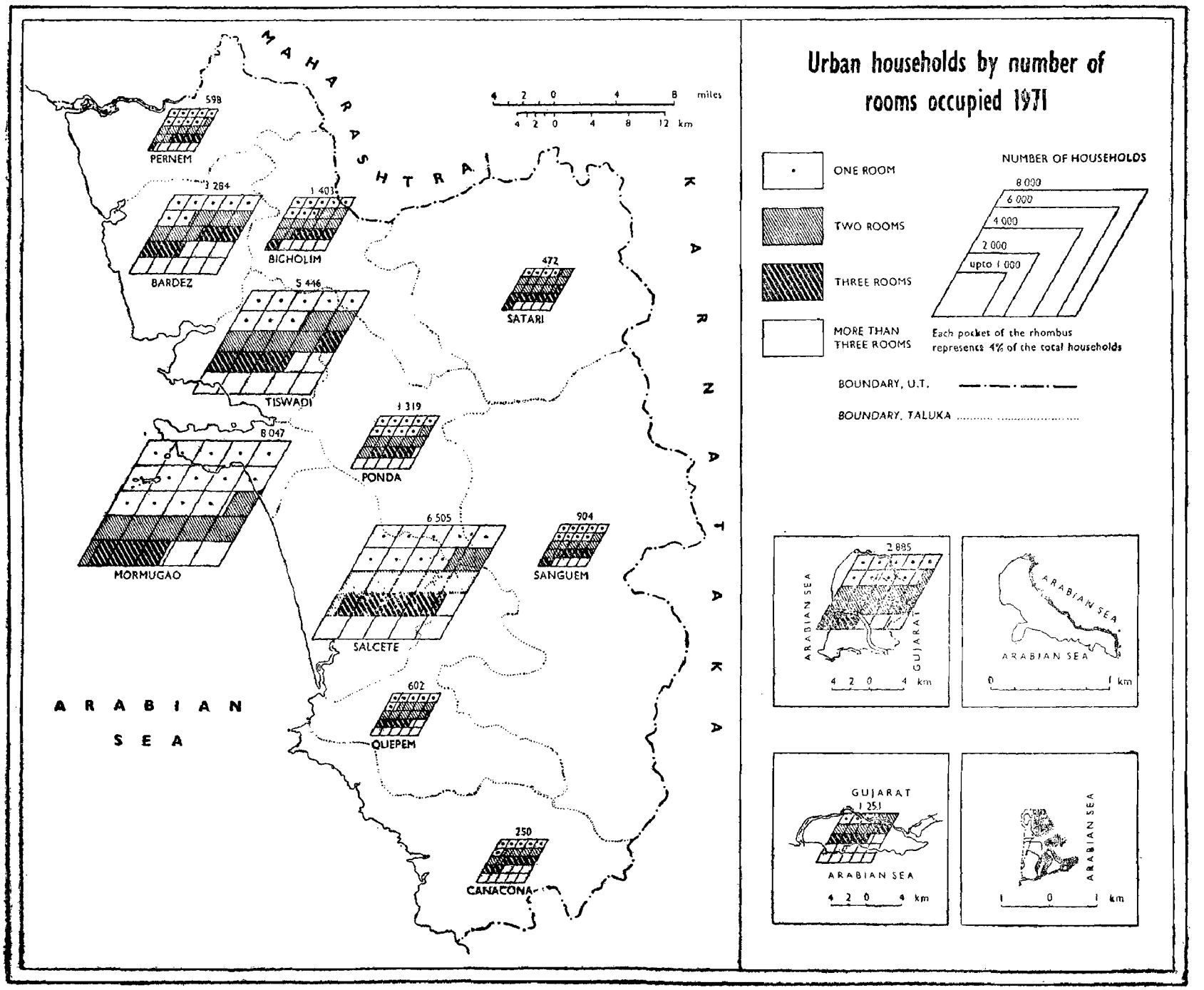
MAP 69


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
49 976
BICHOLIM
49 839
BARDEZ
104 102
TISWADI
46 551
SATARI
29 593
MORMUGAO
21 446
PONDA
76 932
SANGUEM
582
SALCETE
107 083
QUEPEM
38 622
CANACONA
28 151
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
630 997
Percentage
Rural pop. (Thousand)
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
miles
km
Rural population living in villages containing 25 and below ,26-50, 51-100 and above 100 houses 1971
Villages containing houses
ABOVE 100
51–100
26–50
25 & BELOW
21 422
GUJARAT
17 698
ARABIAN SEA

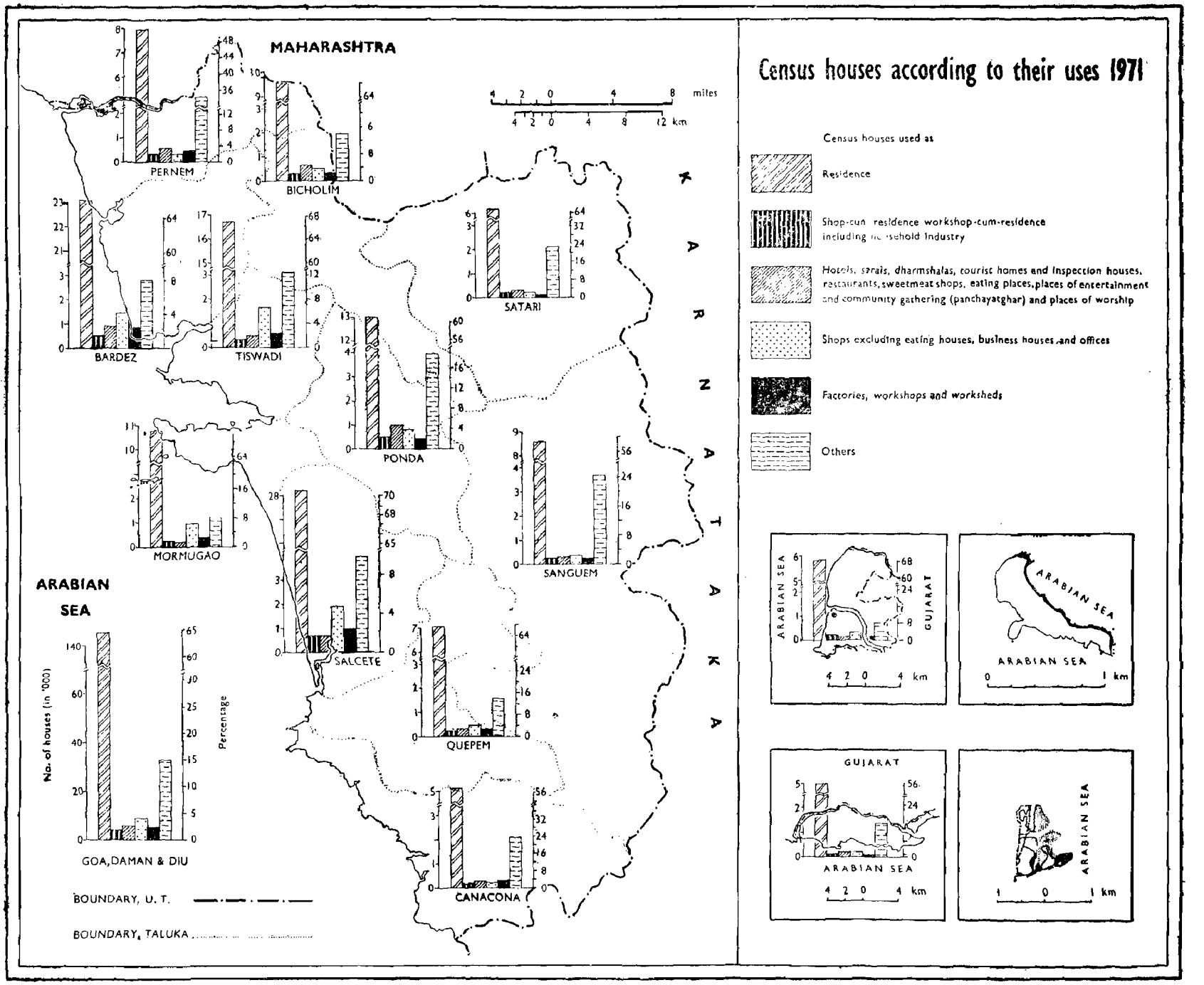
MAP 70


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
9 367
PERNEM
21 354
BARDEZ
9 156
DICHOLIM
12 678
TISWADI
6 021
SATARI
12 958
PONDA
3 351
MORMUGAO
23 516
SALCETE
8 404
SANGUEM
6 860
QUEPEM
5 177
CANACONA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Number of households
25 000
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000
Each pocket of the rhombus represents 4% of the total households
Rural households by number of rooms occupied 1971
One room
Two rooms
Three rooms
More than three rooms
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
3 521
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
ARAB AN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
3 930
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

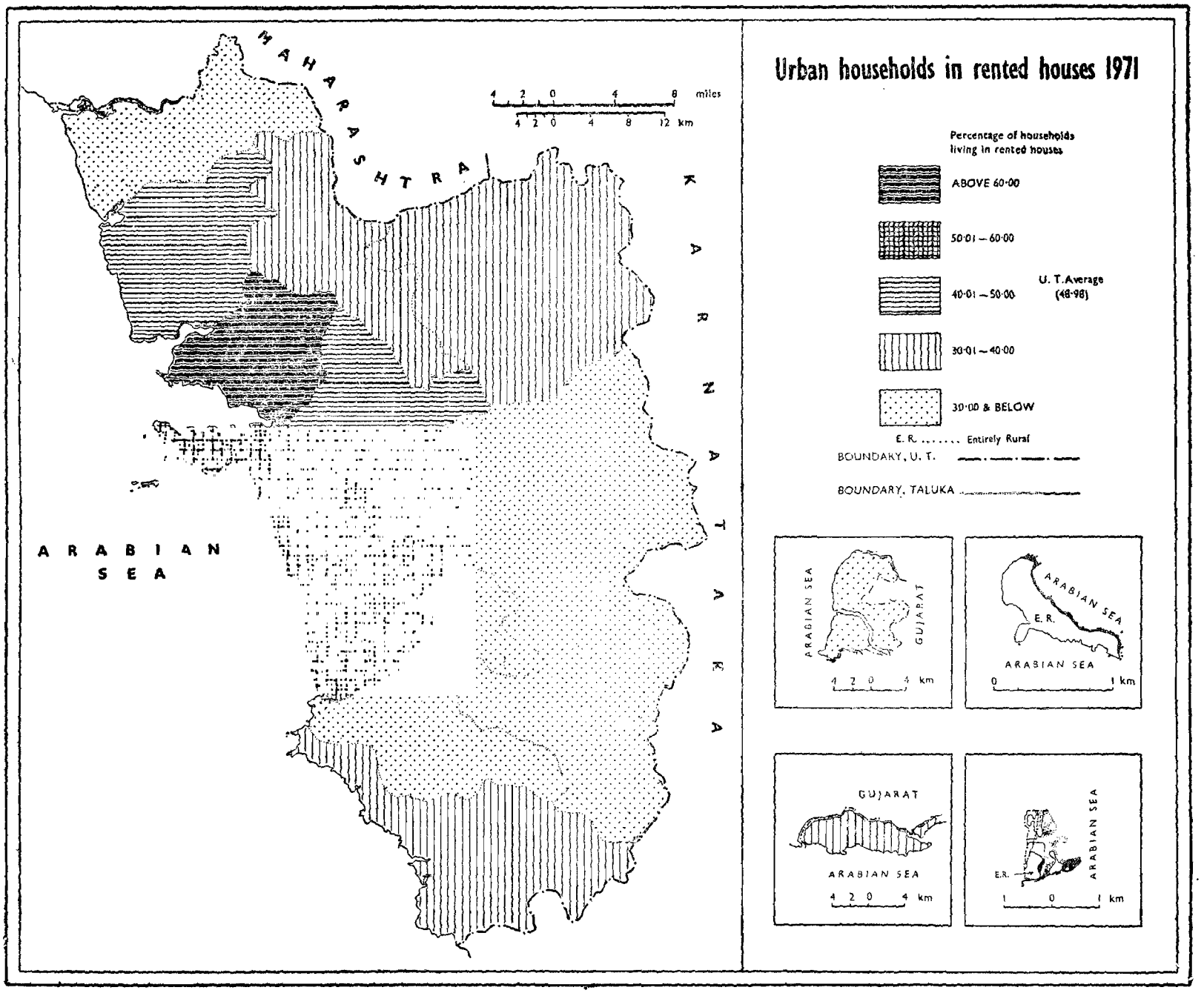
MAP 71


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
598
PERNEM
3 284
BARDEZ
1 403
BICHOLIM
5 446
TISWADI
472
SATARI
1 319
PONDA
8 047
MORMUGAO
6 505
SALCETE
904
SANGUEM
602
QUEPEM
250
CANACONA
Urban households by number of rooms occupied 1971
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
8 000
6 000
4 000
2 000
upto 1 000
Each pocket of the rhombus represents 4% of the total households
BOUNDARY, U.T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
2 885
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
1 251
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

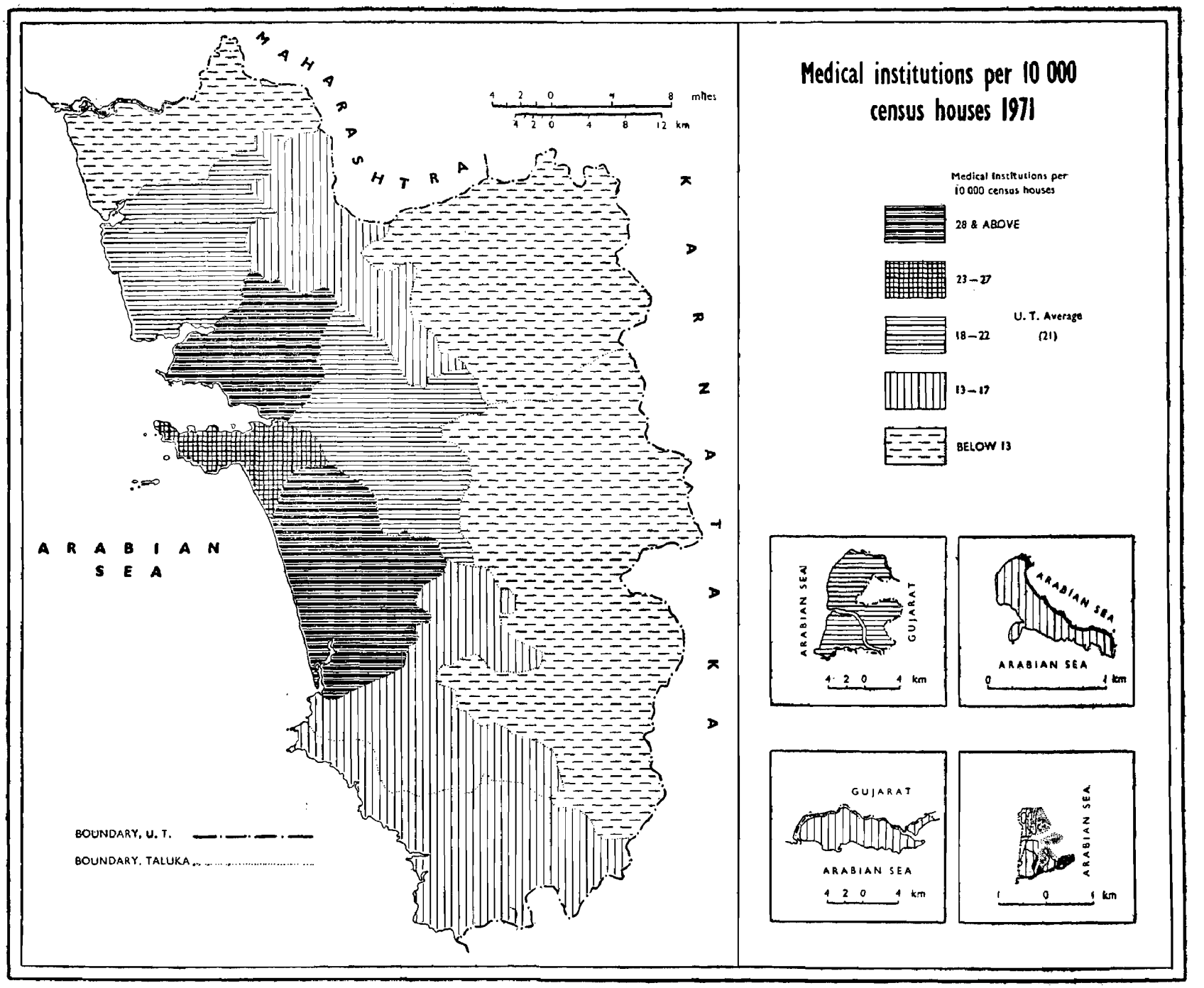
MAP 72


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
PERNEM
BICHOLIM
BARDEZ
TISWADI
SATARI
PONDA
MORMUGAO
SALCETE
SANGUEM
QUEPEM
CANACONA
GOA,DAMAN & DIU
No. of houses (in '000)
Percentage
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Census houses according to their uses 1971
Census houses used as
Residence
Shop-cum residence workshop-cum-residence including household industry
Hotels, sarais, dharmshalas, tourist homes and inspection houses, restaurants, sweetmeat shops, eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering (panchayatghar) and places of worship
Shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices
Factories, workshops and worksheds
Others
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
0 1 km

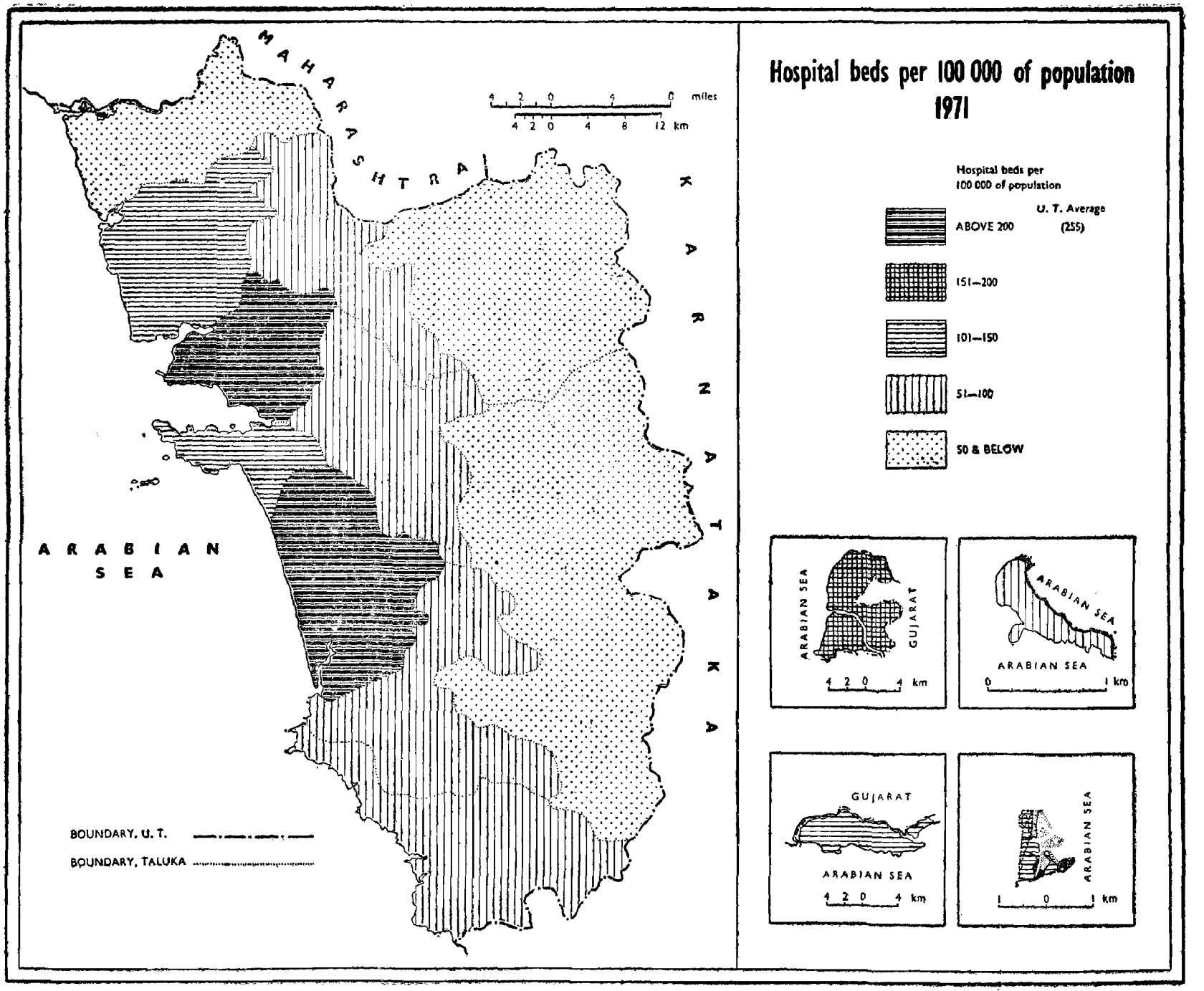
MAP 73


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
Urban households in rented houses 1971
Percentage of households living in rented houses
ABOVE 60·00
50·01 – 60·00
40·01 – 50·00
30·01 – 40·00
30·00 & BELOW
U. T. Average (48·98)
E. R. ..... Entirely Rural
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
E. R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
E.R.
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km

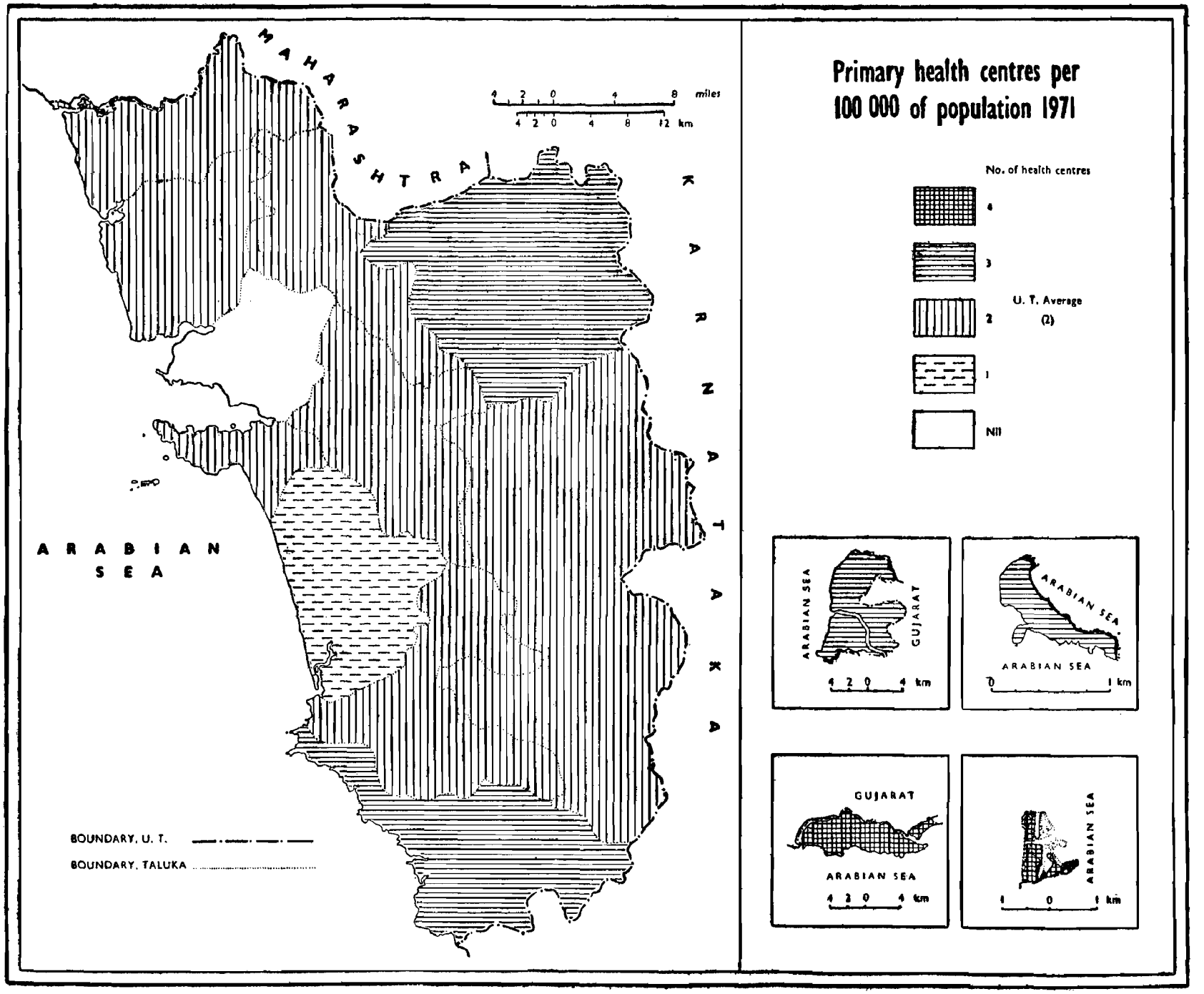
MAP 74


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Medical institutions per 10 000 census houses 1971
Medical institutions per 10 000 census houses
28 & ABOVE
23 – 27
18 – 22
U. T. Average (21)
13 – 17
BELOW 13
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km

MAP 75


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 0 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Hospital beds per 100 000 of population 1971
Hospital beds per 100 000 of population
U. T. Average (255)
ABOVE 200
151—200
101—150
51—100
50 & BELOW
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

MAP 76


MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 8 miles
4 2 0 4 8 12 km
BOUNDARY, U. T.
BOUNDARY, TALUKA
Primary health centres per 100 000 of population 1971
No. of health centres
4
3
2
U. T. Average (2)
1
Nil
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
0 1 km
GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA
4 2 0 4 km
ARABIAN SEA
1 0 1 km

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1 : ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU, 1971

The union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu came into being on 19 December, 1961 when it was liberated from Portuguese colonial rule. It has an area of 3,813 km² and a population of 8.58 lakhs according to the 1971 census. Its position among the union territories is shown below.

	Area (km^2)	*Population*
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133
Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511
Chandigarh	114	257,251
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170
Delhi	1,485	4,065,698
Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	857,771
L.M. & A. Islands	32	31,810
Pondicherry	480	471,707

The territory is divided into five distinct land blocks. Goa is situated on the westcoast of the country to the south of Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra and to the north of North Kanara district of Karnataka. Daman, also on the westcoast, is situated near Valsad district of Gujarat. Diu is a tiny island off the Saurashtra coast (Gujarat) near the port of Veraval. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow swamp. Goa, Daman and Diu form three administrative districts of the territory. Simarbandar a part of Diu district, is a village on the Gujarat coast and can be reached either by sea from Diu or by road through Gujarat. Anjadip is a small island off Karwar (North Kanara) and is a part of Goa district for administrative purposes.

Physiographical data are not readily available for Goa, Daman & Diu. Where necessary, the broad pattern indicating the course of the more important rivers of Goa district has been utilised in analysis.

This map shows the administrative divisions of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. Goa, the largest district, has eleven talukas. Diu and Daman are separate districts and have only one taluka each. Simarbandar village is attached administratively to Diu. Anjadip island forms an administrative part of Goa district.

District	Taluka	Hq.	Area (Km²)	Population (1971)	No. of villages	No. of towns
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	—	—	3701.0*	795,120	383	11
	Tiswadi	Panaji	166.1	105,809	30	1
	Bardez	Mapusa	265.6	124,103	39	1
	Pernem	Pernem	242.0	52,906	27	1
	Bicholim	Bicholim	227.1	58,389	28	1
	Satari	Valpoi	490.3	32,515	77	1
	Ponda	Ponda	283.2	84,590	30	1
	Sanguem	Sanguem	885.6	44,588	47	1
	Canacona	Chauri	347.4	29,486	9	1
	Quepem	Quepem	347.3	41,547	39	1
	Salcete	Margao	277.2	155,676	45	1
	Mormugao	Mormugao	78.3	65,511	12	1
Daman	Daman	Daman	72.0*	38,739	21	1
Diu	Diu	Diu	40.0*	23,912	5	1

*The district level area figures are supplied by the Surveyor General India. The total of the area figures of the talukas of Goa district will not tally with the district level figures because the former represent "Land use" area and are supplied by the Director of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji.

2 : CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1960-71

The map shows the changes in the administrative boundaries of the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu during the decade 1960-71. There was, however, no change in the overall jurisdiction of the union territory during this period. The shaded portion indicates the areas added to the concerned talukas during the decade 1960-1971.

The territory consists of 13 talukas. Four talukas in Goa district have undergone changes in their jurisdiction during 1960-71. These are Bardez, Bicholim, Satari and Ponda. Village Moitem was transferred to Bardez from Bicholim and three villages, Curchirem, Maulinguem and Ona, were transferred to Bicholim from Satari. Villages Usgao and Ganjem were transferred to Ponda from Bicholim and Satari respectively. While the jurisdiction of Bardez and Ponda has increased over 1960, Satari has witnessed a decrease in its jurisdiction by the loss of four villages which were added to Bicholim and Ponda. The loss of two villages for Bicholim is compensated by the addition of three villages from Satari.

3 : NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

The map shows the normal monthly and annual rainfall recorded in 13 stations of Goa, Daman & Diu. The normal annual rainfall data in mm are plotted for all the 13 stations and isohyet lines are drawn at suitable intervals as shown in the index. The various zones have been shaded to indicate high to low values. The normal monthly distribution of rainfall for four selected stations, viz., (1) Panaji (2) Ponda (3) Colem and (4) Canacona, has been shown by bar diagrams. A generalised physiography map of Goa, Daman & Diu is also presented as an inset to this map.

The south-west monsoon sets in by the end of May usually. Heavy to very heavy rainfall is received during June to August throughout the UT. The highest normal annual rainfall is recorded at Colem (4619 mm) in Sanguem taluka, closely followed by Valpoi (4435 mm) in Satari taluka and Sanguem (4141 mm). These talukas are situated in the eastern portion of the territory above an altitude of 500 m in the sub-montane region of the Sahyadri range. The rainfall is between 3500 to 4000 mm in the contiguous areas of Bicholim, Ponda and Quepem talukas situated in the foothills of the Sahyadri. Pernem, Bardez, Tiswadi and Margao on the Konkan coast, receive rainfall between 3000 and 3500 mm. Some parts of Pernem, Bardez, Tiswadi, Mormugao and Canacona talukas closest to the sea receive rainfall below 3000 mm.

The normal monthly rainfall data presented for four selected centres show that the territory receives rain in all the months except January, February and March. The intensity of rainfall is highest at Colem situated in the sub-montane region at an altitude of 500 m. Panaji and Canacona, situated on the Konkan coast, receive less rain.

The following table shows the seasonal and normal annual rainfall by rain-gauge stations 1961-1970.

Station	Seasonal rainfall (mm)		Normal annual rainfall
	During May to October	During November to April	
1	2	3	4
Panaji	2956.91	88.46	3045.37
Mapusa	3133.94	100.15	3234.09
Pernem	3161.91	54.74	3216.65
Bicholim	3827.52	28.58	3856.10
Valpoi (Satari)	4342.37	92.24	4434.61
Ponda	3304.06	61.91	3365.97
Sanguem	4063.76	77.73	4141.49
Colem (Sanguem)	4537.63	81.67	4619.30
Canacona	2839.24	68.32	2907.56
Quepem	3309.86	63.66	3373.52
Margao	3342.22	80.76	3422.98
Mormugao	2678.04	98.58	2776.62
Daman	1559.30	3.00	1562.30

4 : NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURE (C)

This map shows the normal monthly and annual temperature (C) of the UT. Mean annual temperature is plotted for 12 centres of Goa district and one each for Daman and Diu districts. The isotherm lines joining the point of similar temperature are drawn at suitable intervals. The intervening spaces between two isotherms are shaded to indicate high to low temperature as shown in the index. Monthly distribution of temperature for four selected stations (1) Panaji (2) Ponda (3) Colem and (4) Canacona is shown by bar diagrams.

The highest normal annual temperature is recorded by Mormugao (27.6°C) situated closest to the sea on the Konkan coast, the lowest is recorded in Sanguem (25.7°C), situated in the sub-montane region. Among the talukas of Goa district stations which have recorded normal annual temperature above 27°C are Panaji, Ponda, Colem, Quepem and Mormugao. Daman & Diu have recorded 26.1°C and 26.2°C respectively.

Temperature shows an upward trend from January to May and thereafter it oscillates. The highest temperature is recorded in May in all the four stations (29°C to 30°C). No significant variation in temperature is recorded between June and December in any of the four stations.

The following table shows the seasonal and annual temperature of all the centres in Goa, Daman & Diu.

Station	Seasonal monthly average temperature (C)			Normal annual temperature (C)
	Winter (November to February)	Summer (March to June)	Monsoon (July to October)	
1	2	3	4	5
Panaji	26.38	28.20	26.65	27.1
Ponda	26.13	28.13	26.90	27.1
Colem (Sanguem)	26.10	27.83	25.23	27.2
Canacona	25.43	27.75	26.35	26.6
Bicholim	25.63	28.40	26.55	26.9
Valpoi (Satari)	25.43	28.73	26.30	26.8
Mapusa	25.35	28.38	27.05	26.9
Pernem	25.83	28.65	26.90	27.0
Sanguem	25.15	27.18	24.78	25.7
Quepem	25.60	28.93	26.90	27.1
Margao	25.50	27.55	26.53	26.5
Mormugao	26.50	29.15	26.53	27.6
Daman	22.53	28.08	26.83	26.1
Diu	23.98	27.15	27.60	26.2

5 : DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION 1971

This map shows the rural/urban distribution of population in the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu according to the 1971 census. The rural population in the talukas is indicated by black dots, each dot representing 200 persons. The urban population is indicated by circles proportionate to the size-class of population of the towns. An urban area was defined in 1971 as (a) any place having a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area or (b) any other place which satisfied the following criteria : (i) a minimum population of 5,000 ; (ii) at least 75 per cent of the male working population was non-agricultural ; (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per km^2 (i.e., 1,000 per sq. mile).

Towns are grouped under six classes depending upon their population.

	Population
I	100,000 & above
II	50,000—99,999
III	20,000—49,999
IV	10,000—19,999
V	5,000— 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

In the absence of a physiographic map of Goa, Daman & Diu the map of Goa is drawn with the background of only the flow-courses of the important rivers.

The territory can be divided into two broad divisions, coastal and inland talukas. The coastal area which consists of dense coconut groves and inland navigable waterways of rivers like the Mandovi, Zuari, Chapora, Sal and Tiracol, is rich in fisheries and has large areas under paddy. The region was therefore colonised at an early date and attracted a population relatively large for its area. The talukas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete and Mormugao in Goa district and the Daman and Diu districts are included in the coastal region. The taluka of Ponda is centrally located and is a commercial and industrial centre. The talukas of Pernem and Canacona, though their western boundaries reach the sea-coast, have large areas covered by forests and therefore have sparse populations. The inland division comprising the remaining talukas is partly covered by hills, forests and barren land and as such contains a scanty population. The coastal division has less area but a higher density of population; the inland division has more area but less inhabitants.

The important towns of the UT, are Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Mormugao, all of which are in the coastal region. Panaji is the capital of the UT. Mapusa and Margao are important commercial centres. Mormugao is a port town. Apart from Daman the remaining towns are small in size.

Of the population of 857,771 according to the 1971 census in Goa, Daman & Diu, 630,997 (73.56%) were in rural areas and 226,774 (26.44%) were in urban areas. The distribution of population is shown below by talukas. Panaji UA, is the only urban area with a population of over 50,000. It falls in class II. Next comes Margao followed by Mormugao and Mapusa (class III).

The following table presents the distribution of population, 1971.

Unit	Population 1971						Number of towns and class						
	Total		Rural		Urban		Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2		3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	(100.0)	630,997	(100.0)	226,774	(100.0)	13	...	1	3	1	4	4
Goa	795,120	(92.7)	591,877	(93.8)	203,243	(89.6)	11	...	1	3	...	3	4
Tiswadi	105,809	(12.3)	46,551	(7.4)	59,258	(26.1)	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Bardez	124,103	(14.5)	104,102	(16.5)	20,001	(8.8)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pernem	52,906	(6.2)	49,976	(7.9)	2,930	(1.3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bicholim	58,389	(6.8)	49,839	(7.9)	8,550	(3.8)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Satari	32,515	(3.8)	29,593	(4.7)	2,922	(1.3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ponda	84,590	(9.9)	76,932	(12.2)	7,658	(3.4)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sanguem	44,588	(5.2)	39,582	(6.3)	5.006	(2.2)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Canacona	29,486	(3.4)	28,151	(4.4)	1,335	(0.6)	1		...	...	...	...	1
Quepem	41,547	(4.8)	38,622	(6.1)	2,925	(1.3)	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Salcete	155,676	(18.2)	107,083	(17.0)	48,593	(21.4)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mormugao	65,511	(7.6)	21,446	(3.4)	44,065	(19.4)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Daman	38,739	(4.5)	21,422	(3.4)	17,317	(7.6)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Daman	38,739	(4.5)	21,422	(3.4)	17,317	(7.6)	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diu	23,912	(2.8)	17,698	(2.8)	6,214	(2.8)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diu	23,912	(2.8)	17,698	(2.8)	6,214	(2.8)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...

Note :- The talukas have one town each. Percentages are indicated in brackets.

6 : DENSITY OF POPULATION 1971

This map indicates the taluka-wise density of population according to the 1971 census. Density has been worked out separately for the whole UT, each district and taluka by dividing the total population of each unit by area (km²). It is then grouped into four ranges. The talukas have been shaded corresponding to high and low density as shown in the index.

The density of population of Goa, Daman & Diu is 225 per km² and is found to be higher than the density for the whole country (177). Density in Goa is 215 ; in Daman 538 and in Diu 598.

There are wide variations between the different talukas of Goa district. The coastal talukas, Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete and Mormugao, have higher densities. Pernem and Canacona, though reaching the west-coast, have relatively less population owing to large forests in them. Satari, Sanguem, Canacona and Quepem lie to the interior of the territory in Goa district and are mostly covered by hills, forests and barren lands and as such have lower densities.

The following table presents the density of population in the talukas in 1971.

Unit	Area (km²)	1971 Population	Density (per km²)
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	3813.0	857,771	225
Goa	3701.0	795,120	215
Tiswadi	166.1	105,809	637
Bardez	265.6	124,103	467
Pernem	242.0	52,906	219
Bicholim	227.1	58,389	257
Satari	490.3	32,515	66
Ponda	283.2	84,590	299
Sanguem	886.6	44,588	50
Canacona	347.4	29,486	85
Quepem	347.3	41,547	120
Salcete	277.2	155,676	562
Mormugao	78.3	65,511	837
Daman	72.0	38,739	538
Daman	72.0	38,739	538
Diu	40.0	23,912	598
Diu	40.0	23,912	598

7 : CHANGE IN POPULATION 1960-1971

This map shows taluka-wise inter-censal changes in population during 1960-71. Percentage change in population is worked out for the UT and each of its districts and talukas. These percentages are grouped into four ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to grades of percentage values.

The population of Goa, Daman & Diu has increased by 36.88 per-cent from 626.667 at the 1960 census to 857,771 in 1971. Daman district shows a decadal increase of 73.02 per cent, closely followed by Diu (67.45). The increase in Goa district was 34.77 per cent only. Among the talukas of Goa, the rate of increase was very high in Mormugao (86.64). Mormugao port through which the territory's mineral ores are exported lies in this taluka.

The table below presents the inter-censal changes in population 1960-71.

Unit	Population		Absolute increase	Decadal change
	1960	1971		
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	626,667	857,771	231,104	36.88
Goa	589,997	795,120	205,123	34.77
Tiswadi	79,400	105,809	26,409	33.26
Bardez	97,725	124,103	26,378	26.99
Pernem	42,238	52,906	10,668	25.26
Bicholim	45,221	58,389	13,168	29.12
Satari	23,693	32,515	8,822	37.23
Ponda	61,390	84,590	23,200	37.79
Sanguem	33,239	44,588	11,349	34.14
Canacona	22,643	29,486	6,843	30.22
Quepem	31,354	41,547	10,193	32.51
Salcete	117,994	155,676	37,682	31.94
Mormugao	35,100	65,511	30,411	86.64
Daman	22,390	38,739	16,349	73.02
Daman	22,390	38,739	16,349	73.02
Diu	14,280	23,912	9,632	67.45
Diu	14,280	23,912	9,632	67.45

Note : - The last census was conducted in December 1960 under the erstwhile Portuguese regime in Goa, Daman & Diu.

8 : GROWTH OF POPULATION 1960-71

This map shows the growth of population during the decade 1960-71 in each district and taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu. The growth rate is indicated by two factors (i) percentage increase of population in 1971 over 1960 and (ii) percentage addition of population during the decade with reference to the 1971 population.

Data relating to percentage increase in population (i.e., growth rate) are grouped into four ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded in terms of range of rise in population.

The percentage addition of population is shown by means of pie graphs superimposed on the background of the talukas shaded as above. The size of the circle is proportionate to the total population of the taluka in 1971. The shaded portion of the circle represents the percentage addition of population in 1960-71 expressed as percentage of the taluka's population in 1971. The total population of the taluka is shown on top of the circle. The percentage addition (growth rate) is shown inside or outside the circle.

The decadal growth rate recorded in Goa, Daman & Diu is 36.88 per cent and is found to be higher than the all-India growth rate of 24.80 per cent. Heavy in-migration and fall in out-migration as a result of the socio-economic development of the UT after its merger with the Indian union is responsible for this high rate of growth of population. The rate of growth recorded in the three districts of Goa, Daman & Diu is 34.77, 73.02 and 67.45 per cent respectively.

Among talukas, Mormugao has registered the highest growth rate (86.64) followed by Daman (73.02) and Diu (67.45). Bardez and Pernem have recorded a lower growth rate among the talukas during 1960-71.

The values of percentage accretion are naturally lower than those of percentage increase, but they represent a similar trend. The table below presents the two features of growth.

Unit	Growth as percentage	Actual growth	Col. 3 as percentage of 1971 population
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	+36.88	+231,104	(26.94)
Goa	+34.77	+205,123	(25.80)
Tiswadi	+33.26	+ 26,409	(24.96)
Bardez	+26.99	+ 26,378	(21.25)
Pernem	+25.26	+ 10,668	(20.16)
Bicholim	+29.12	+ 13,168	(22.55)
Satari	+37.23	+ 8,822	(27.13)
Ponda	+37.79	+ 23,200	(27.43)
Sanguem	+34.14	+ 11,349	(25.45)
Canacona	+30.22	+ 6,843	(23.21)
Quepem	+32.51	+ 10,193	(24.53)
Salcete	+31.94	+ 37,682	(24.21)
Mormugao	+86.64	+ 30,411	(46.42)
Daman	+73.02	+ 16,349	(42.20)
Daman	+73.02	+ 16,349	(42.20)
Diu	+67.45	+ 9,632	(40.28)
Diu	+67.45	+ 9,632	(40.28)

9 : SEX RATIO 1971

This map presents the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. The sex ratios are worked out for the UT and each of its districts and talukas. They are grouped into five categories as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to descending values of ranges of sex ratio.

The 1971 population of Goa, Daman & Diu comprised 431,214 males and 426,557 females an excess of 4,657 males over females. The sex ratio for the whole territory is 989 which is higher than that of the whole country (930). The sex ratio in 1971 has for the first time during the last 100 years gone in favour of males.

The sex ratio in Goa district stands at 981, whereas in Daman and Diu districts it is 1,031 and 1,218 respectively. In other words there are more males than females in Goa, while the reverse is the case in the other two districts.

In six talukas, Bardez, Pernem, Canacona, Salcete, Daman and Diu, the ratio is found to be quite above the equality line, and is particularly high in the tiny island of Diu. These talukas (excepting Canacona) have always recorded more females than males in all the decennial censuses since 1900. The ratios in the talukas of Bicholim, Satari and Quepem are in the range of 950—999, while in Tiswadi, Ponda and Sanguem they are in the range of 900-949. The ratio in Mormugao (741) is heavily in favour of males, mainly because of heavy male-specific in-migration of labour during the sixties.

The taluka-wise sex ratios are given in the following table.

Unit	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	431,214	426,557	989
Goa	401,362	393,758	981
Tiswadi	54,478	51,331	942
Bardez	59,659	64,444	1,080
Pernem	25,601	27,305	1,067
Bicholim	29,845	28,544	956
Satari	16,400	16,115	983
Ponda	43,411	41,179	949
Sanguem	23,338	21,250	911
Canacona	14,696	14,790	1,000
Quepem	21,130	20,417	966
Salcete	75,186	80,490	1,071
Mormugao	37,618	27,893	741
Daman	19,070	19,669	1,031
Daman	19,070	19,669	1,031
Diu	10,782	13,130	1,218
Diu	10,782	13,130	1,218

10 : CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 1960-71

The variation in taluka-wise sex ratios in the last decade 1960-71 are shown by means of two separate isopleth maps for 1960 and 1971. In each map, the taluka-wise sex ratios expressed as number of females per 1,000 males are plotted. Sex ratio has been worked out for each taluka and is grouped into five categories. Five isopleth lines joining the points of similar sex ratios—three above and two below the equality line, are drawn in both the maps. The intervening spaces between two isopleths are shaded according to high and low values.

The sex ratio in Goa, Daman & Diu has dropped from 1,071 in 1960 to 989 in 1971. Thus the ratio which was favouring females for almost 100 years swung in favour of males for the first time. In the country as a whole too, the ratio has come down from 941 in 1961 to 930 in 1971. The average sex ratio of Goa, Daman & Diu is well above the national average.

While Goa has more males than females, in the districts of Daman and Diu females still outnumber males though there is a drop of 32 and 139 points in their ratios respectively over 1960. The heavy influx of population after the liberation of the UT has affected the ratio of Goa to a very large extent. In 1960 out of eleven talukas of Goa, the ratios in seven were in favour of females. The highest ratio in both the censuses is observed in Bardez and the lowest in Mormugao.

The table following shows the sex ratios in 1960 and 1971 among the districts and talukas of the UT.

Unit	Sex ratio	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,071	989
Goa	1,066	981
Tiswadi	1,035	942
Bardez	1,234	1,080
Pernem	1,123	1,067
Bicholim	983	956
Satari	972	983
Ponda	1,021	949
Sanguem	873	911
Canacona	1,033	1,006
Quepem	1,025	966
Salcete	1,183	1,071
Mormugao	815	741
Daman	1,063	1,031
Daman	1,063	1,031
Diu	1,357	1,218
Diu	1,357	1,218

11 : RURAL SEX RATIO 1971

The map depicts the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the rural areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. These proportions have been worked out separately for the UT and each district and taluka. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to high and low values.

The ratio is in favour of females in the rural areas of Goa, Daman & Diu as a whole. Excess of females over males is observed in all the three districts, the highest being in Diu followed by Daman and Goa.

The following table presents rural sex ratio in 1971.

Unit	Sex-ratio
1	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,030
Goa	1.025
Tiswadi	978
Bardez	1,113
Pernem	1,066
Bicholim	952
Satari	987
Ponda	956
Sanguem	903
Canacona	1,007
Quepem	956
Salcete	1,150
Mormugao	917
Daman	1,060
Daman	1,060
Diu	1,160
Diu	1,160

12 : CHANGE IN RURAL SEX RATIO 1960-1971

Variations in sex ratio in the rural population during the decade 1960-71, separately for each taluka, are depicted by two isopleth maps, one for 1960 and the other for 1971. Data have been grouped into seven ranges as shown in the index.

The sex ratio of the rural population for the UT was 1,084 in 1960, which fell to 1,030 in 1971. A fall in the ratio is observed in the districts of Goa and Diu, but not in Daman. The very high sex ratio in Diu district is due to the out-migration of males as seamen on ocean liners, which is a regular feature of this district.

An excess of females was observed in seven talukas of Goa district in 1960. As against this, the excess was continued to four talukas in 1971. Improvement in the ratio is observed in the talukas of Mormugao, Sanguem and Satari in 1971. With large-scale development activities many persons (particularly males) have migrated to this territory in search of jobs and have settled in the rural areas, due to the paucity of residential accommodation in urban areas. This has affected the sex ratio at the taluka level also.

The following table presents the sex ratio of the UT's rural population in 1960 and 1971.

Unit	Sex ratio	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,084	1,030
Goa	1,081	1,025
Tiswadi	1,086	978
Bardez	1,253	1,113
Pernem	1,123	1,066
Bicholim	989	952
Satari	954	987
Ponda	1,020	1,007
Sanguem	864	956
Canacona	1,041	903
Quepem	1,023	956
Salcete	1,201	1,150
Mormugao	841	917
Daman	1,015	1,060
Daman	1,015	1,060
Diu	1,326	1,160
Diu	1,326	1,160

13 : URBAN SEX RATIO 1971

The map depicts the proportion of females per 1,000 males in the urban areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. Proportions have been worked out separately for the UT and each district and town. The percentages thus obtained have been grouped into four ranges as shown in the index. The towns are shaded according to high and low values.

There are 13 urban areas in Goa, Daman & Diu one in every taluka. Except four big urban areas, Panaji UA, Margao UA, Mormugao and Mapusa, the rest are small towns. The average urban sex ratio is 885 in the UT. Among the districts, Diu has the highest sex ratio. It is well known that hundreds of males of Diu go out as seamen on commercial ocean liners, leaving their families behind. This keeps the sex ratio in favour of females. There are only two towns in Goa, Pernem and Quepem, where the sex ratio exceeds the equality line. The talukas in which these towns are located are considered to be backward talukas with less employment facilities, particularly for males. These towns are also small.

The table following presents urban sex ratio 1971.

Unit	Sex ratio
1	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	885
Goa	864
Panaji UA	915
Mapusa	926
Pernem	1,068
Bicholim	981
Valpoi	944
Ponda	881
Sanguem	976
Chauri	996
Quepem	1,116
Margao UA	914
Mormugao	667
Daman	997
Daman	997
Diu	1,401
Diu	1,401

14 : CHANGE IN URBAN SEX RATIO 1960-71

The variations in the sex ratio during the decade 1960-71 in the towns of Goa, Daman & Diu are shown by means of separate isopleth maps for 1960 and 1971. The proportion of females per 1,000 males has been worked out for each town of the UT. The data have been classified into five categories. Five isopleth lines joining points of similar sex ratios, two above and three below the equality line, are drawn in both the maps. The intervening space between two isopleths has been shaded from high to low value as shown in the index.

The average urban sex ratio which was above the equality line in 1960 has come down in 1971. Among the towns, considerable changes in sex ratios are observed. In 1971, except two towns of Goa district, Pernem and Quepem, and Diu town in Diu district, all the towns have shown an excess of males. In 1960, out of 13 towns eight had more females. Improvement in the sex ratio has occurred in the towns of Bicholim and Chauri in 1971 over 1960.

The table below indicates the sex ratio in urban population during 1960 and 1971.

Unit	Sex ratio	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,010	885
Goa	980	864
Panaji UA	976	915
Mapusa	1,037	926
Pernem	1,124	1,068
Bicholim	923	981
Valpoi	1,006	944
Ponda	1,046	881
Sanguem	995	976
Chauri	718	996
Quepem	1,084	1,116
Margao UA	1,068	914
Mormugao	708	667
Daman	1,138	997
Daman	1,138	997
Diu	1,438	1,401
Diu	1,438	1,401

15 : MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

This map presents the proportion of males in the working age group 15-59 to the total male population in each taluka of the UT in 1971. Data relating to the proportion of males in age group 15-59 to the total male population in each taluka have been grouped into five categories. The talukas are shaded according to the grades they fall in. Pie graphs proportionate to the total male population are plotted in each taluka. The shaded portion of the circle indicates the proportion of the male population in the working age group to the total male population of the taluka. The total male population is shown at the top of the circle of each taluka and the actual percentages are shown inside the circles.

Among the three districts, Goa has a relatively high proportion of males in this age group. Owing to its large area, ample natural resources, industrial development, and mining and port activities, this district provides greater job opportunities than Daman and Diu.

Among the talukas of Goa district, Mormugao, Tiswadi and Sanguem have a higher proportion of male workers than the district average (5[illegible],37). The remaining talukas have relatively smaller proportions, though in each more than half the males are in the working age groups. Daman and Diu districts have on the other hand, less than half of the total males in the working age group.

The following table presents taluka-wise details.

Unit	Total males 1971	Males in age group 15—59	Percentage of Males in age group 15-59 to total males.
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	431,214	240,573	55.79
Goa	401,362	226,244	56.37
Tiswadi	54,478	32,481	59.62
Bardez	59,659	32,374	54.27
Pernem	25,601	13,037	50.92
Bicholim	29,845	16,326	54.70
Satari	16,400	8,337	50.84
Ponda	43,411	24,230	55.82
Sanguem	23,338	13,304	57.01
Canacona	14,696	7,584	51.61
Quepem	21,130	11,510	54.47
Salcete	75,186	41,944	55.79
Mormugao	37,618	25,117	66.77
Daman	19,070	9,534	49.99
Daman	19,070	9,534	49.99
Diu	10,782	4,795	44.47
Diu	10,782	4,795	44.47

16 : FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

This map presents the proportion of females in working age group 15-59 to the total female population in each taluka of Goa, Daman, and Diu in 1971. These proportions are worked out for each taluka and district of the UT. The percentages are then grouped into four ranges. The talukas are shaded according to high and low values. Pie graphs, proportionate to the total female population, are shown in the talukas. The shaded portion in the circle indicates the proportion of female population in the working age group. The total female population is shown at the top of the circle whereas the actual percentages are shown inside or just outside the circle.

In Goa district, 55 per cent of the females are in the working age group. Tiswadi, Salcete, Mormugao and Bardez talukas have proportions above the district average. Daman and Diu have 52.16 and 51.07 per cent of their total female population in the working age group, respectively.

The table below shows the taluka/district-wise details of females in the working age group, 1971.

Unit	Total females 1971	Females in age group 15-59	Percentage of females in age group 15-59 to total females
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	426,557	233,513	54.74
Goa	393,758	216,549	55.00
Tiswadi	51,331	29,285	57.05
Bardez	64,444	35,654	55.33
Pernem	27,305	14,447	52.91
Bicholim	28,544	15,150	53.08
Satari	16,115	7,994	49.61
Ponda	41,179	22,228	53.98
Sanguem	21,250	11,326	53.30
Canacona	14,790	7,751	52.41
Quepem	20,417	11,011	53.93
Salcete	80,490	45,897	57.02
Mormugao	27,893	15,806	56.67
Daman	19,669	10.259	52.16
Daman	19,669	10,259	52.16
Diu	13,130	6,705	51.07
Diu	13,130	6,705	51.07

17 : URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

This map depicts the proportion of males in working age group 15-59 in urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The method used for is the same as in 15 and 16. The percentages of urban males in age group 15-59 to total urban males have been grouped into four ranges. Absolute figures of urban males are shown on top of each circle and actual percentages are given inside or outside the circle.

Among the towns of Goa district, Panaji UA, Margao UA and Mormugao are the relatively large urban areas and are important centres of trade, commerce and education. The proportion of males in the working age group in these towns is pretty high, above 60 per cent.

The table below presents the proportion of male population in the working age group 15-59 in the different towns of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Unit	Total males (1971)	Males in age group 15-59	Percentage of males in age group 15-59 to total males
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	120,305	73,846	61.38
Goa	109,044	67,862	62.23
Panaji UA (Tiswadi)	30,948	19,050	61.55
Mapusa (Bardez)	10,383	5,962	57.42
Pernem	1,417	749	52.86
Bicholim	4,317	2,472	57.26
Valpoi (Satari)	1,503	814	54.16
Ponda	4,072	2,303	56.56
Sanguem	2,533	1,376	54.32
Chauri (Canacona)	669	361	53.96
Quepem	1,382	755	54.63
Margao UA (Salcete)	25,388	15,681	61.77
Mormugao	26,432	18,339	69.38
Daman	8,673	4,752	54.79
Daman	8,673	4,752	54.79
Diu	2,588	1,232	47 60
Diu	2,588	1,232	47.60

18 : CHANGE IN URBAN MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1960-71)

The map indicates the percentage variation in the proportion of males in working age group 15-59 in urban areas in 1960 and 1971. Intercensal variation of males in the working age group is worked out for each town of Goa, Daman and Diu during 1960 and 1971. The percentage figures are divided into two categories (i) gain and (ii) loss. Four ranges indicating gain and two indicating loss have been prepared as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to grades.

The increase of 4.37 per cent in the working age group in Goa, Daman and Diu may be the result of the heavy influx of working population in the UT. The percentage increase is higher in Daman compared to Goa and Diu districts.

Among the towns, Bicholim, Chauri and Mormugao have suffered some loss in the proportion of males in the working age group during 1960-71. The maximum loss was observed in Chauri. Ponda recorded the maximum gain.

The table below indicates the changing pattern of proportion of males in the working age group 15-59 in urban areas during 1960-71.

Unit	Total Males		Males in age group 15-59		Percentage of males in age group 15-59		Percentage variation 1960-71
	1960	1971	1960	1971	1971	1960	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman & Diu	50,094	120,305	28,561	73,846	61.38	57.01	+4.37
Goa	44,095	109,044	25,686	67,862	62.23	58.25	+3.98
Panaji UA	17,948	30,948	10,670	19,050	61.55	59.45	+2.10
Mapusa	4,024	10,383	2,232	5,962	57.42	55.47	+1.95
Pernem	939	1,417	441	749	52.86	46.96	+5.90
Bicholim	2,064	4,317	1,226	2,472	57.26	59.40	−2.14
Valpoi	4,258	1,503	2,167	814	54.16	50.89	+3.27
Ponda	1,603	4,072	802	2,303	56.56	50.03	+6.53
Sanguem	1,223	2,533	659	1,376	54.32	53.88	+0.44
Chauri	262	669	169	361	53.96	64.50	−10.54
Quepem	548	1,382	294	755	54.63	53.65	+0.98
Margao UA	7,431	25,388	4,318	15,681	61.77	58.11	+3.66
Mormugao	3,795	26,432	2,708	18,339	69.38	71.36	−1.98
Daman	4,302	8,673	2,114	4,752	54.79	49.14	+5.65
Daman	4,302	8,673	2,114	4,752	54.79	49.14	+5.65
Diu	1,697	2,588	761	1,232	47.60	44.84	+2.76
Diu	1,697	2,588	761	1,232	47.60	44.84	+2,76

19 : RURAL MALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

The map indicates the propotion of rural males in the working age group 15-59 to total rural population in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The procedure used in this map is the same as that of map 15 and 16. The percentage figures of males in the working age group in the talukas have been grouped into five ranges. Absolute numbers for rural males are given at the top of the circle for each taluka and actual percentages are indicated inside the circles.

For Goa district, the average proportion of males in the working age group to total male population is 54.18. There are six talukas in the district (Mormugao, Sanguem, Tiswadi, Ponda, Quepem and Bicholim) where this proportion is higher than that of the district. Daman (45.99) and Diu (43.48) have relatively a smaller proportion of males in the working age group to the total male population.

The table below gives the proportion of males in the working age group in rural areas, 1971.

Unit	Total males (1971)	Males in age group 15-59	Percentage of males in age group 15-59 to total males
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	310,909	166,727	53.63
Goa	292,318	158,382	54.18
Tiswadi	23,530	13,431	57.08
Bardez	49,276	26,412	53.60
Pernem	24,184	12,288	50.81
Bicholim	25,528	13,854	54.27
Satari	14,897	7,523	50.50
Ponda	39,339	21,927	55.74
Sanguem	20,805	11,928	57.33
Canacona	14,027	7,223	51.49
Quepem	19,748	10,755	54.46
Salcete	49,798	26,263	52.74
Mormugao	11,186	6,778	60.59
Daman	10,397	4,782	45.99
Daman	10,397	4,782	45.99
Diu	8,194	3,563	43.48
Diu	8,194	3,563	43.48

20 : URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

The map depicts the proportion of urban females in the working age group 15-59 to the total urban female population in the districts and talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This map is drawn on the same lines as 15 and 16. The percentages of female population in the working age group have been grouped into four ranges. The total female population of the taluka has been shown on the top of each circle and actual percentage is shown inside the circle.

The average proportion of females in the working age group to the total urban female population in the district of Goa is 56.93. The towns of Panaji UA, Mapusa and Margao UA have a proportion higher than the district average.

Town-wise details may be seen from the table below.

Unit	Total females (1971)	Females in age group 15-59	Percentage of females in age group 15-59 to total females
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	106,469	60,430	56.76
Goa	94,199	53,630	56.93
Panaji UA	28,310	16,400	57.93
Mapusa	9,618	5,483	57.01
Pernem	1,513	796	52.61
Bicholim	4,233	2,343	55.35
Valpoi	1,419	719	50.67
Ponda	3,586	2,013	56.13
Sanguem	2,473	1,302	52.65
Chauri	666	356	53.45
Quepem	1,543	868	56.25
Margao UA	23,205	13,402	57.75
Mormugao	17,633	9,948	56.42
Daman	8,644	4,762	55.09
Daman	8,644	4,762	55.09
Diu	3,626	2,038	56.21
Diu	3,626	2,038	56.21

21 : CHANGE IN URBAN FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1960-71)

The map indicates the percentage variation of females in the working age group 15-59 in urban areas in 1960 and 1971. The technique is the same as in map 18. Four ranges indicating gain and four indicating loss have been drawn. The talukas are shaded according to the grade of hatchings.

There is a loss of 0.13 per cent in the UT among females in the working age group between 1960 and 1971. The district of Goa has shown loss of 0.28 per cent whereas Daman and Diu have shown gains to the extent of 0.50 and 0.25 per cent respectively. Among the towns, Quepem has recorded a maximum gain and Mormugao and Margao UA have the maximum loss.

The following table shows the proportions of female population in the working age group by districts and towns.

Unit	Total females		Females in age group 15-59		Percentage of females in age group 15-59		Percentage variation 1960-1971
	1960	1971	1960	1971	1971	1960	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman & Diu	50,570	106,469	28,771	60,430	56.76	56.89	—0.13
Goa	43,234	94,199	24,733	53,630	56.93	57.21	—0.28
Panaji UA	17,520	28,310	10,302	16,400	57.93	58.80	—0.87
Mapusa	4,174	9,618	2,333	5,483	57.01	55.89	+1.12
Pernem	1,055	1,513	567	796	52.61	53.74	—1.13
Bicholim	1,905	4,233	1,042	2,343	55.35	54.70	+0.65
Valpoi	4,284	1,419	2,191	719	50.67	51.14	—0.47
Ponda	1,676	3,586	916	2,013	56.13	54.65	+1.48
Sanguem	1,217	2,473	631	1,302	52.65	51.85	+0.80
Chauri	188	666	103	356	53.45	54.79	—1.34
Quepem	594	1,543	318	868	56.25	53.54	+2.71
Margao UA	7,933	23,205	4,743	13,402	57.75	59.79	—2.04
Mormugao	2,688	17,633	1,587	9,948	56.42	59 04	—2.62
Daman	4,895	8,644	2,672	4,762	55.09	54.59	+0.50
Daman	4,895	8,644	2,672	4,762	55.09	54.59	+0.50
Diu	2,441	3,626	1,366	2,038	56.21	55.96	+0.25
Diu	2,441	3,626	1,366	2,038	56.21	55.96	+0.25

22 : RURAL FEMALES IN WORKING AGE 15-59 (1971)

This map represents the proportion of female population in the working age group 15-59 to the total female population in the rural areas of the districts and talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The map is drawn on the same lines as 15 and 16. The proportions of females in the working age group in the rural areas of the talukas have been grouped into five ranges. Absolute figures of rural female population are shown at the top of the circle and actual percentages are indicated inside the circles.

The highest proportion of females in the working age group is observed in Mormugao of Goa district. One reason for this is the existence of the country's second largest port in this taluka which provides employment to the rural population of the taluka. Next in order come the three important talukas of Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete where the proportion is higher than the district average (54.39). In Daman and Diu, the proportion is slightly less than half.

The table below brings forth the proportion of female population in the working age group 15-59 in rural areas in 1971.

Unit	Total females (1971)	Females in age group 15-59	Percentage of females in age group 15-59 to total females
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	320,088	173,083	54.07
Goa	299,559	162,919	54.39
Tiswadi	23,021	12,885	55.97
Bardez	54,826	30,171	55.03
Pernem	25,792	13,651	52.93
Bicholim	24,311	12,807	52.68
Satari	14,696	7,275	49.50
Ponda	37,593	20,215	53.77
Sanguem	18,777	10,024	53.38
Canacona	14,124	7.395	52.36
Quepem	18,874	10,143	53.74
Salcete	57,285	32,495	56.73
Mormugao	10,260	5,858	57.10
Daman	11,025	5,497	49.86
Daman	11,025	5,497	49.86
Diu	9,504	4,667	49.11
Diu	9,504	4,667	49.11

23 : URBAN POPULATION 1971

The map shows the proportion of urban to the total population in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion has been calculated for the UT and each of its districts and talukas. The percentage figures for the talukas are grouped into six ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to grades of high and low values.

Of the total population of 857,771 enumerated in GDD, 226,774 (26.44 per cent) are urban dwellers. In the order of ranking of the proportion of urban population in the three districts, Daman (44.70) comes first followed by Diu (25.99) and Goa (25.56).

There is one town each in the 13 talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu. The talukas of Mormugao (67.26) and Tiswadi (56.0) in Goa district have relatively high proportions of urban population. This is more than double the territory's average of 26.44. Mormugao, the taluka headquarter, is a major port of the country which attracts a large amount of labour not only from within the territory but also from other parts of India. Panaji, the headquarters of Tiswadi, is also the UT capital and is an important service town accommodating a large number of government and private offices, banks, etc. This is the main reason for the heavy concentration of urban population here. Salcete which is the most populous taluka of Goa district, has got an urban proportion of only 31.21 per cent. In the remaining 8 talukas of Goa district, the proportion of urban population is comparatively small. Canacona has the lowest, (less than 5 per cent). In the districts of Daman and Diu, the proportion of urban population is relatively higher.

The table below indicates the proportion of urban population, 1971.

Unit	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban to total population
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	226,774	26.44
Goa	795,120	203,243	25.56
Tiswadi	105,809	59,258	56.00
Bardez	124.103	20,001	16.12
Pernem	52,906	2,930	5.54
Bicholim	58,389	8,550	14 64
Satari	32.515	2,922	8.99
Ponda	84,590	7, 658	9.05
Sanguem	44,588	5,006	11.23
Canacona	29,486	1,335	4.53
Quepem	41,547	2,925	7.04
Salcete	155,676	48 593	31.21
Mormugao	65,511	44.065	67.26
Daman	38,739	17,317	44.70
Daman	38,739	17,317	44.70
Diu	23,912	6,214	25.99
Diu	23,912	6,214	25.99

24 : CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1960-71

The decadal variations in urban population have been calculated for the UT and each of its districts and talukas. The data obtained have been grouped into two categories indicating (i) increase and (ii) decrease over the decade. Four ranges indicating increase and one indicating decrease have been drawn and the talukas are shaded according to high and low values as shown in the index.

The urban population in Goa, Daman and Diu increased from 100,664 in the 1960 census to 226,774 in 1971, a rise of 125.28 per cent. In Goa district, the urban population increased by 132.73 per cent, in Daman by 88.29 and in Diu 50.17 per cent. The territory's average was 125.28 per cent.

A high rise in urban population is seen in most of the talukas of Goa district. In Mormugao, the rise was stupendous (580 per cent). The population of this taluka was only 6483 in 1960 but rose to 44065 in 1971, a net addition of 37,582. Heavy in-migration in the multi-functional town of Mormugao, which is the second largest port in the country from the point of view of tonnage hauled, can be considered to be the main if not the only reason for this rise in 1960-71. The town of Margao in Salcete taluka, which is a noted commercial centre of the territory, also recorded a high growth rate of 216.28 per cent, next only to Mormugao. Quepem, Canacona, Bardez and Ponda also recorded relatively high growth rates. There is only one taluka Satari, in the whole territory where a net decrease in urban population during 1960-71 was noticed. The decrease was obviously due to the reduction in the jurisdiction of the urban area, which is included in rural area in 1971 compared to that of 1960.

The table below presents the change in urban population 1960-71.

Unit	Urban population		Decadal variation	Percentage variation (1960-71).
	1960	1971		
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	100,664	226,774	+126.110	125.28
Goa	87,329	203,243	+115.914	132.73
Tiswadi	35,468	59,258	+23,790	67.07
Bardez	8,198	20,001	+11,803	143.97
Pernem	1,994	2,930	+936	46.94
Bicholim	3,969	8,550	+4.581	115.42
Satari	8,542	2,922	—5,620	65.79
Ponda	3,279	7,658	+4,379	133.55
Sanguem	2,440	5,006	+2,566	105.16
Canacona	450	1,335	+885	196.67
Quepem	1,142	2,925	+1,783	156.13
Salcete	15,364	48,593	+33,229	216.28
Mormugao	6,483	44,065	+37.582	579.70
Daman	9,197	17,317	+8,120	88.29
Daman	9,197	17,317	+8,120	88.29
Diu	4,138	6,214	+2.076	50 17
Diu	4,138	6,214	+2.076	50.17

25 : RURAL POPULATION 1971

The map shows proporation of rural population to the total population in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the UT, its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into five ranges. The talukas are shaded according to their high and low values as shown in the index.

Out of 857,771 persons enumerated in Goa, Daman and Diu, 630,997 (73.56 per cent) lived in rural areas. In Goa district, 74.44 per cent of the population was rural, 55.30 in Daman and 74.01 in Diu districts. The UT's average was 73.56.

A heavy concentration of rural population (90 per cent and above) was observed in five talukas of Goa, viz., Pernem, Satari, Ponda, Canacona and Quepem. Mormugao and Tiswadi talukas had less than half their respective population living in villages.

The table below presents the proportion of rural population, 1971.

Unit	Population		Percentage of rural population
	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	630,997	73.56
Goa	795,120	591,877	74.44
Tiswadi	105,809	46,551	44.00
Bardez	124,103	104,102	83.88
Pernem	52,906	49,976	94.46
Bicholim	58,389	49,839	85.36
Satari	32,515	29,593	91.01
Ponda	84,590	76,932	90.95
Sanguem	44,588	39,582	88.77
Canacona	29,486	28,151	95.47
Quepem	41,547	38,622	92.96
Salcete	155,676	107,083	68.79
Mormugao	65,511	21,446	32.74
Daman	38,739	21,422	55.30
Daman	38,739	21,422	55.30
Diu	23,912	17,698	74.01
Diu	23,912	17,698	74.01

26 : URBAN CONCENTRATION 1971

This isopleth map shows concentration of urban population at the taluka level in 1971. The proportion of urban to total population has been calculated for the UT and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into four ranges. The precentage figures are plotted in the centre of each taluka and isopleths are drawn at intervals of 20. The intervening spaces between two isopleths are shown by different grades according to high and low values.

There are 13 urban centres in the UT, one in each taluka. accommodating a total urban population of 226,774. The proportion of urban to total population is 26.44 per cent.

Concentration of urban population is seen to be very high in Mormugao (67.26) followed by Panaji UA (56.00) and Daman (44.70). The heavy concentration of urban population in Mormugao is because of the location of a major port. Panaji is the UT capital and an important service town. Chauri, Pernem, Quepem, Valpoi and Ponda have less than 10 per cent of urban population.

The table below gives the distribution of urban population 1971.

Unit	Population		Percentage of urban population
	Total	Urban	
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	857,771	226,774	26.44
Goa	795,120	203,243	25.56
Tiswadi	105,809	59,258	56.00
Bardez	124,103	20,001	16.02
Pernem	52,906	2,930	5.54
Bicholim	58,389	8,550	14.64
Satari	32,515	2,922	8.99
Ponda	84,590	7,658	9.05
Sanguem	44,588	5,006	11.23
Canacona	29,486	1,335	4.53
Quepem	41,547	2,925	7.04
Salcete	155,676	48,593	31.21
Mormugao	65,511	44,065	67.26
Daman	38,739	17,317	44.70
Daman	38,739	17,317	44.70
Diu	23,912	6,214	25.99
Diu	23,912	6,214	25.99

27 : GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION 1950—71

This map indicates the progress of urbanisation in the talukas from 1950 to 1971. Since separate population figures of towns prior to the 1950 census are not available, the comparative position for the earlier censuses could not be presented. Proportions of urban to total population have been calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and towns for the three censuses of 1950, 1960 and 1971. Three vertical bars proportionate to the urban population in 1950, 1960 and 1971 have been drawn for each town. Pernem, Bicholim, Valpoi, Sanguem, Chauri and Quepem were not 'towns' in 1950 and hence in their case only two bars are drawn. The bars are shaded to differentiate the size class of town. Vertical scales showing the total urban population are drawn on the right hand side of the diagrams.

Growth of population is witnessed in all the towns of Goa, Daman and Diu during the last 20 years (1950 to 1971) with the exception of Valpoi. A decrease in the population of Valpoi town has occurred in 1971 compared to 1960, mainly because of a large reduction in the town area.

In 1950, there were only seven urban areas accounting for 15 per cent of the total population. One of these was a class III town (Panaji), three were class IV towns (Mapusa, Margao and Daman), one (Diu) was a class V town and two (Ponda and Mormugao) were class VI towns.

The number of towns increased to 13 in 1960 and they accounted for 16 per cent of the total population. There was one town each in size classes III and IV; four towns in class V and seven in class VI. Panaji, Ponda and Margao retained the same status as of 1950. Mormugao town went up from class VI to class V. Mapusa and Daman were downgraded from class IV to V and Diu from class V to class VI in 1960 owing to heavy out-migration.

The number of towns remained unchanged in 1971 but a large increase in urban population from 16 per cent in 1960 to 26.44 per cent in 1971 was noticed. There was also a rise in the status of the towns of Panaji, Mapusa, Bicholim, Ponda, Sanguem, Margao, Mormugao, Daman and Diu. The towns of Pernem, Chauri and Quepem retained the same status as of 1960. Only Valpoi was downgraded from class V in 1960 to class VI in 1971.

The table below indicates the progress of urbanisation during 1950-1971.

Unit	1950		1960		1971	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman and Diu	89,411	15.00	100,664	16.06	226.774	26.44
Goa	70,931	12.96	87,329	14.80	203,243	25.56
Panaji UA	31,950	43.69	35,468	44.67	59,258	56.00
Mapusa	14,545	14.03	8,198	8.39	20,001	16.12
Pernem	...	...	1,994	4.72	2,930	5.54
Bicholim	...	...	3,969	8.78	8,550	14.64
Valpoi	...	...	8,542	36.05	2,922	8.99
Ponda	2,374	4.15	3,279	5.34	7,658	9.05
Sanguem	...	...	2,440	7.34	5,006	11.23
Chauri	...	...	450	1.99	1,335	4.53
Quepem	...	...	1,142	3.64	2,925	7.04
Margao UA	17,175	14.48	15,364	13.02	48,593	31.21
Mormugao	4,887	17.94	6,483	18.47	44,065	67.26
Daman	13,265	48.28	9,197	41.08	17,317	44.70
Daman	13,265	48.28	9,197	41.08	17,317	44.70
Diu	5,215	24.67	4,138	28,98	6,214	25.99
Diu	5,215	24.67	4,138	28.98	6,214	25,99

28 : DEGREE OF URBANISATION, 1971

The map shows the degree of urbanisation, i.e., the extent of area over which the towns exert their influence. The class II, III and IV towns of this territory are expected to extend their influence up to a distance of 10 km. The areas of their influence are shown by circles plotted around each. Where the circles overlap each other, their arcs are joined to delineate the contiguous urban areas. The areas outside the circle are shaded to defferentiate from areas of urban influence. Class V and VI towns (below 10,000 pop.) are shown by small dots as shown in the index. The important roadways and railways connecting the towns are also shown.

The map reveals that there are four towns in Goa district and one in Daman district which have urban influences up to a radius of 10 km.

The largest town Panaji has extended its influence to four contiguous talukas, namely, Bardez, Bicholim, Ponda and Mormugao. Its area of influence merges with that of Mapusa and Mormugao towns of Bardez and Mormugao talukas respectively. Mapusa town, besides influencing the continuous areas of Pernem and Bicholim talukas, has influence overlapping that of Panaji town. Mormugao town also overlap that of Panaji. Margao has considerable influence in the Salcete taluka of which it is the headquarters. It also influences the contiguosus area of Ponda taluka. Daman has influence over almost all the area of Daman taluka.

There is no such urban centre with a population over 100,000 in 1971 Census. Distribution of towns by size class of population is as under.

Class II (50,000-99,999)	Panaji UA
III & IV (10,000-49,999)	(i) Margao UA
	(ii) Mormugao
	(iii) Mapusa
	(iv) Daman
V & VI (below 10,000)	(i) Bicholim
	(ii) Ponda
	(iii) Diu
	(iv) Sanguem
	(v) Penrem
	(vi) Quepem
	(vii) Valpoi
	(viii) Chauri

29 : FUNCTIONS OF URBAN CENTRES, 1971

The map indicates the 1971 functional characteristics of towns. Towns are represented by plotting circles in the map proportionate to the population size of each class as shown in the index. The percentage of workers under each category to total workers is calculated for each town and according to their percentage values these towns are classified into (i) Primary activity, (ii) Transport, (iii) Service, (iv) Primary activity-cum-service, (v) Industry-cum-service, (vi) Primary activity-cum-service-cum-industry and (vii) Service-cum-commercial-cum-industry. Predominance of more than one occupation in the towns is shown by dividing the circles into sectors.

If workers under one of the occupations form 40 per cent or more of the total workers, the town is mono-functional *e. g.*, primary activity town or transport town. If the percentage of one occupation is less than 40, the next predominant occupation is taken into account so that the total of two types of workers comes to 60 per cent or more, such a town is classified as bi-functional, *e.g.*, primary activity-cum-service or industry-cum-service town. If the total of two occupations does not reach 60 per cent, then the third predominant occupation is taken into account and such a town is termed as muitl-functional, *e.g.*, service-cum-commercial-cum-industrial town or primary activity-cum-industrial-cum-service town.

There are four towns in the Union Territory which are mono-functional. These are Panaji and Valpoi (service), Mormugao (transport) and Bicholim (primary activity). Four towns are bi-functional. These are Pernem and Sanguem (primary activity-cum-service). Chauri (service-cum-primary activity) and Diu (industrial-cum-service). The remaining five towns are multi-functional.

30 & 31 : LAND UTILIZATION AND INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1971

The maps show utilisation of land and intensity of cropping in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The total 'reported area' in the Union Territory is grouped into (1) actually farmed lands, (2) utilisable farming lands, (3) non-farming lands and (4) forests. Circles proportionate to thetotal reported area are drawn in each taluka. These circles are divided into sectors in proportion to (i) net area sown, (ii) current fallows (actually farmed lands), (iii) culturable waste and (iv) fallow land other than current fallow (utilsable farming lands), (v) area not available for cultivation, (vi) permanent pastures and other grazing lands, (vii) land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves (non-farming lands) and (viii) forests. These sectors are differentiated in the circles by different types of hatching. Percentages are given only for the major sectors. The net area sown is further sub-divided into (a) net area irrigated and (b) area sown more than once. These two heads are indicated in the net area sown by two different symbols of hatching.

In the whole of the Union Territory, Sanguem is the biggest taluka with 88,660 hectares of land of which a major portion (56.48) per cent is covered under forests followed by cultivable waste. The net area sown is only 14.17 per cent. The second biggest taluka is Satari a major part of which is also covered under forests (47.29 per cent), while the net area sown is 22.28 per-cent. The proportion of net area sown is found to be relatively high in the three coastal talukas, *viz.* Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete of Goa district. The Bicholim taluka which is a little in the interior of Goa district and the taluka of Daman have also a high proportion of sown area.

The map on crop intensity is drawn on choropleth technique. The intensity index of cropping is calculated by employing the formula $\frac{\text{Gross area sown}}{\text{Net area sown}} \times 100$. Gross area is obtained by adding (i) net area sown and (ii) area sown more than once. The intensity indices are calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka indices are grouped into five ranges as given in the index. The talukas are shaded from high to low values according to the choropleth technique. The intensity index for Goa, Daman and Diu

works out to 104.19 per cent.

Among the districts of the Union Territory, double or multiple cropping is seen only in Goa. Among the talukas the intensity index is comparatively high in the talukas of Mormugao and Ponda, being 116.20 and 109.06 per cent respectively.

The table below presents the land utilisation and intensity of cropping, 1971.

Unit	Total reported area	Actually farmed land		Utilisable farming		Non-farming land				Area sown more than once	Net area irrigated	Gross area sown (col 3+11)	Intensity index of croppingig percentage
		Net area sown	Curent fallow	Culturable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Area not avilable for cultivation	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Forest				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Goa. Daman and Diu	370,672 (100)	133,575 (36.03)	... ...	93,293 (25.17)	... ...	36,609 (9.88)	1,305 (0.35)	595 (0.16)	105.295 (28.41)	5602	7861	139,177	104.19
Goa	361,113 (100)	128,430 (35.56)	... ...	92,367 (25.58)	... ...	33,137 (9.18)	1,305 (0.36)	580 (0.16)	105,294 (29.16)	5602	7861	134.032	104.36
Tiswadi	16.611 (100)	12,478 (75.12)	... ...	262 (1.58)	... ...	3,728 (22.44)	...	143 (0.86)	...	491	512	12,969	103.93
Bardez	26.480 (100)	18,135 (68.49)	... ...	2,873 (10.85)	... ...	5,443 (20.55)	...	29 (0.11)	...	798	803	18,933	104,40
Pernem	24,200 (100)	11,351 (46.90)	... ...	9,578 (39.58)	... ...	1,952 (8.07)	...	...	1,319 (5.45)	I97	201	11,548	101.74
Bicholim	23,633 (100)	15,823 (66.96)	... ...	3,147 (13.32)	... ...	3,748 (15.86)	153 (0.65)	45 (0.19)	715 (3.02)	658	1001	16,483	104.16
Satari	51,284 (100)	11,428 (22.28)	... ...	13.370 (26.07)	... ...	1,997 (3.90)	233 (0.45)	4 (0.01)	24,252 (47.29)	158	578	11,586	101.38
Ponda	25,228 (100)	11,759 (46.61)	... ...	7,805 (30.94)	... ...	2,141 (8.49)	243 (0,96)	349 (1.38)	2,931 (11.62)	1065	1971	12,824	109.06
Sanguem	88.660 (100)	12,564 (14.17)	... ...	21,866 (24.66)	... ...	4,051 (4.57)	99 (0.11)	10 (0.01)	50,070 (56.48)	447	712	13,011	103.56
Canacona	34,736 (100)	5,056 (14.56)	... ...	14,118 (40.64)	... ...	1,234 (3.55)	...	...	14,328 (41.25)	82	283	5,138	101.62

Unit	Total reported area	Actually farmed land		Utilisable farming		Non-forming land				Area sown more than once	Net area irrigated	Gross area sown (col 3+11)	Intensity index of cropping in percentage
		Net area sown	Current fallow	Culturable waste	Fallow land other than current fallow	Area not available for cultivation	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Forest				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Quepem	34,731	9,241	...	12,559	...	675	577	...	11,679	250	275	9,491	102.71
	(100)	(26.61)	...	(36.16)	...	(1.94)	(1.66)		(33.63)				
Salcete	27,719	17,605	...	5,420	...	4,694	...	...	...	972	978	18,577	105.52
	(100)	(63.51)	...	(19.55)	...	(16.94)							
Mormugao	7,831	2,988	...	1,369	...	3,474	...	...	...	484	547	3,472	116.20
	(100)	(38.16)	...	(17.48)	...	(44.36)							
Daman	5,713	4,353	...	360	...	984	...	15	1	...	...	4,353	100.00
	(100)	(76.20)	...	(6.30)	...	(17.22)		(0.26)	(0.02)				
Daman	5 713	4,353	...	360	...	984	...	15	1	...	...	4,353	100.00
	(100)	(76.20)	...	(6.30)	...	(17.22)		(0.26)	(0.02)				
Diu	3,846	792	...	566	...	2,488	...	...		...	...	792	100.00
	(100)	(20.59)	...	(14.72)	...	(54.69)							
Diu	3,846	792	...	566	...	2,488	...	...	...	...	...	792	100.00
	(100)	(20.59)	...	(14.72)	...	(54.69)							

32 & 33 : MAJOR CEREALS PULSES AND COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1971

The maps indicate the area of land used for cultivation of major cereals and pulses and that used for the cultivation of commercial crops in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Map 32 shows the area under major cereals and pulses. The area used for the production of these cereals and pulses in each taluka is shown by dots ; each dot represents 50 hectares.

Rice is the major cereal of the Union Territory and is grown in almost all the talukas excepting Diu. The total area under rice cultivation was 51,568 hectares in 1971. Goa covered 50,302 hectares and Daman 1,266 hectares. Area covered under millets and pulses was 26,511 hectares of which 23,781 was in Goa, 2,367 in Daman and 363 in Diu. Salcete, Bardez and Tiswadi have larger areas under rice cultivation. These are coastal talukas andt he lands are most suitable for rice cultivation. The area under rice is more than that under millets and pulses in Pernem, Ponda, Canacona and Quepem, whereas in Bicholim, Satari and Sanguem larger areas are under millets and pulses than rice. Satari and Sanguem are hilly and forests areas, where the lands are relatively inferior and millets (like ragi) grow well.

Map 33 shows areas under the two principal commercial crops of this Union Territory, *viz.*, coconut and cashewnut. The area under each of these cropsi is indicated by dots as shown in the index, each dot representing 50 hectares.

The areas under cashewnut and coconut are 32,517 and 18,679 hactares respectively. Among the talukas, Salcete has the largest area under coconut followed by Sanguem and Bardez. Bardez has the largest area under cashewnut closely followed by Bicholim and Satari.

The table below presents the area under major cereals and the important commercial crops in 1971.

Unit	Area under major cereals and pulses		Area under principal commercial crops	
	Rice	Millets and pulses	Coconut	Cashewnut
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	51,568	26,511	18,679	32,517
Goa	50,302	23,781	18,497	32,517
Tiswadi	6,889	189	1,473	3,966
Bardez	7,462	935	2,471	5,835
Pernem	3,701	3,122	1,077	3,512
Bicholim	3,258	5,876	1,140	5,445
Satari	1,768	3,586	399	4,982
Ponda	3,843	3,545	1,672	2,621
Sanguem	2,869	4,186	2.532	2,828
Canacona	2.764	533	541	534
Quepem	5,088	923	1,346	1,085
Salcete	11,157	567	4,591	1,430
Mormugao	1,503	319	1,255	279
Daman	1,266	2,367	116	...
Daman	1,266	2,367	116	...
Diu	...	363	66	...
Diu	...	363	66	...

Note :- (i) Break-up figures for Millets and Pulses are not available.
(ii) Area figures are in hectares

34 : YIELD PER HECTARE OF RICE, 1967-71

The map indicates the average yield (per heactare) of rice in Goa, Daman and Diu for the period from 1967 to 1971. The average yield of rice is given for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The talukas are shaded from high to low values by the choropleth technique as per legend of the map.

The map reveals that rice is grown in almost all the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu with the only exception of Diu. The Union Territory's average yield is 1,341 kgs. per hectare. It is noted that the average yield of rice in the talukas of Bardez, Tiswadi, Canacona, Mormugao, Ponda and Daman is higher than the Union Territory's average. Daman has infact the highest yield of 2,268 kgs. per hectare. The lowest average yield is recorded in the taluka of Satari.

The table below presents the average yield per hectare of rice in different talukas, 1967-71.

Unit	Average yield per hectare (in kgs.) 1967-71
1	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,341
Goa	1,317
Tiswadi	1,541
Bardez	1,563
Pernem	1,214
Bicholim	1,287
Satari	919
Ponda	1,384
Sanguem	1,095
Canacona	1,456
Quepem	1,297
Salcete	1,212
Mormugao	1,407
Daman	2,268
Daman	2,268
Diu	...
Diu	...

35 : GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1970-71

The map shows the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1970-71. This is calculated by dividing the gross value accruing from cultivated crops (excluding plantation crops like coconut arecanut, and cashewnut) by the total number of cultivating households for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into five ranges from high to low values as per the legend of the map.

There are 68,813 cultivating households in Goa, Daman and Diu as per 1971 census. The average gross value of agricultural output per household is Rs. 1,641 in 1970-71. In Goa district, Sanguem and Bicholim talukas had relatively larger values of agricultural output per cultivating household. The lowest value is recorded in respect of the cultivating households in Diu.

The table below indicates the gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household in 1970-71.

Unit	Total cultivating households	Gross value of agricultural output (excl. plantation crops (in lakh Rs.)	Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household 1970-71 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	68,813	1129.05	1,641
Goa	64,601	1064.10	1,647
Tiswadi	6,197	98.28	1,586
Bardez	11,294	139.07	1,231
Pernem	6,553	91.03	1,389
Bicholim	4,627	126.60	2,736
Satari	4,038	76.94	1,905
Ponda	5,575	100.21	1,797
Sanguem	3,432	98.72	2,876
Canacona	2,938	52.25	1,778
Quepem	4,179	92.11	2,204
Salcete	14,320	164.35	1,148
Mormugao	1,448	24.54	1,695
Daman	2,870	55.46	1,932
Daman	2,870	55,46	1,932
Diu	1,342	9.49	707
Diu	1,342	9.49	707

36 : AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1971

The map indicates the average size of agricultural holding per cultivating household in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This average is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas by dividing the total agricultural area by the number of cultivating households in each case. The talukas are shaded from high to low values as per the index of the map.

The average size of the agricultural holding per cultivating household is 1.94 hectare in the Union Territory. It is a little larger in Goa (1.99 hectare), but smaller in Daman (1 52 hectare) and Diu (0.59 hectare). Among the talukas of Goa district, Sanguem tops the list with the largest size (3.66 hectare) of holding per cultivating household closely followed by Bicholim (3.42). The talukas where the Union Territory's average is exceeded are Tiswadi (2.01 hectare), Satari (2.83 hectare), Ponda (2.11 hectare) Quepem (2.21 hectare) and Mormugao (2.06 hectare). The cultivating households in Salcete (1.23 hectare) and Diu (0.59 hectare) have the relatively low size of average agricultural holdings.

The table below shows the agricultural holding per cultvating household in 1971.

Unit	Total cultivating household	Total agricultural land (hac).	Agricultural holding per cultivating households (hac).
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	68,813	133,575	1.94
Goa	64,601	128,430	1.9
Tiswadi	6,197	12,478	2.01
Bardez	11,294	18,135	1.61
Pernem	6,553	11,351	1.73
Bicholim	4,627	15,825	3.42
Satari	4,038	11,428	2.83
Ponda	5,575	11,759	2.11
Sanguem	3,432	12,564	3.66
Canacona	2,938	5,056	1.72
Quepem	4,179	9,241	2.21
Salcete	14,320	17,605	1.23
Mormugao	1,448	2,988	2.06
Daman	2,870	4,353	1.52
Daman	2,870	4,353	1.52
Diu	1,342	792	0.59
Diu	1,342	792	0.59

37 : AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1971

The map shows the per capita size of agricultural holding in the rural areas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

The agricultural holding per capita is arrived at by dividing the total agricultural land in the rural areas of the taluka by its total rural population. The taluka averages thus obtained are shaded by choropleth into four ranges as shown in the index.

The total net sown area is estimated at 133,575 hactare of which 128,430 hectare is in Goa, 4,353 hectare in Daman and 792 hectare in Diu. The per capita average size of holding in the Union Territory is 0.21 hectare. It may be seen from the map that the per capita agricul-

tural holding is higher in the talukas of Satari, Bicholim and Sanguem followed by Tiswadi, Quepem and Pernem. The lowest per capita agricultural holding is observed in Diu (0.04).

The table below gives the taluka-wise, per capita agricultural holding in rural areas, 1971.

Unit	Total rural poulation	Total* Agricultural land (hac.)	Per capita in Agricultural holding-rural areas (hac.)
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	630,997	133,575	0.21
Goa	591,877	128,430	0.22
Tiswadi	46,551	12,478	0.27
Bardez	104,102	18,135	0.17
Pernem	49,976	11,351	0.23
Bicholim	49,839	15,825	0.32
Satari	29,593	11,428	0.39
Ponda	76,932	11,759	0.15
Sanguem	39,582	12,564	0.32
Canacona	28,151	5,056	0.18
Quepem	38,622	9,241	0.24
Salcete	107,083	17,605	0.16
Mormugao	21,446	2,988	0.14
Daman	21,422	4,353	0.20
Daman	21,422	4,353	0.20
Diu	17,698	792	0.04
Diu	17,698	792	0.04

*Total agricultural land is taken to be the net sown area in the territory.

38 : AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1971

The map shows the size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

The average agricultural holding per male cultivator in the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas is arrived at by dividing the tota agricultural area by the total number of male cultivators. The data representing the average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in the talukas is grouped into five ranges as indicated in the inaex. The average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator comes to 2.9 hectare for the territory. The average holding is higher in Goa district (3.1 hectare) and lower in Daman (1.5) and Diu (1.0) districts when compared to the Union Territory's average.

It may be observed from the map that the average agricultural holdings, per male cultivator are larger in Mormugao and Salcete talukas, being 8.4 hectare and 5.1 hectare respectively followed by Bardez, Bicholim and Sanguem. Very low size of holdings is observed in the talukas of Canacona, Daman and Diu.

The table below gives the average size of agricultural holding per male cultivator in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Unit	Total male cultivator	Total agricultural land (hac.)*	Agricultural holding per male cultivator
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	45,586	133,575	2.9
Goa	41,899	128,430	3.1
Tiswadi	3,525	12,478	3.5
Bardez	4,651	18,135	3.9
Pernem	5,836	11,351	1.9
Bicholim	4,255	15,825	3.7
Satari	3,681	11,428	3.1
Ponda	5,381	11,759	2.2
Sanguem	3,521	12,564	3.6
Canacona	3,397	5,056	1.5
Quepem	3,870	9,241	2.4
Salcete	3,427	17,605	5.1
Mormugao	355	2,988	8.4
Daman	2,880	4,353	1.5
Daman	2,880	4,353	1.5
Diu	807	792	1.0
Diu	807	792	1.0

*Total agricultural land is taken to be the net sown area in the territory.

39 : WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

The map represents proportion of workers and non-workers to total population by sex in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas. A circle proportionate to the total population is drawn in each taluka. Each circle is divided into two sectors indicating (i) workers and (ii) non-workers. The sectors for workers are differentiated by different shades. The two sectors are further sub-divided into males and females. Total population of the taluka is given on the top

of the circle and the percentage figures for male and female workers and non-workers are given within the respective sectors of the circle. The talukas are shaded by different symbols of hatchings according to their values from high to low order by choropleth technique in five ranges. The proportion of workers to total population stands at 31.67 per cent, consisting 24.01 per cent males and 7.66 per cent females. In case of non-workers, the corresponding proportion is 68.33 per cent of which 26.26 per cent are males and 42.07 per cent females. Among the districts the highest proportion of workers has been returned from Goa district (32.00) which slightly exceeds the Union Territory's average (31.67). The Daman and Diu districts have a proportion of workers of 29.65 and 23.75 per cent respectively.

The proportion of workers to total population is higher than the Union Territory's average in eight talukas of Goa, *viz.* Mormugao, Sanguem, Satari, Quepem, Tiswadi, Bicholim, Ponda and Pernem. The highest proportion of workers is returned from Mormugao (39.62), followed by Sanguem (39.28). A high work participation rate in Mormugao is mainly because of the important port located there, which has attracted a large number of male workers not only from within but also outside the territory. The mining activity in Sanguem keeps the work participation rate high. The lowest proportion of workers (below 30 per cent) is returned from Diu, Bardez and Daman.

Considering males alone also, Mormugao has the highest proportion (34.55) followed by Sanguem (28.61). The lowest proportion has been returned from Diu and Bardez. In respect of females the highest work participation rate is returned from Sanguem (10.67) followed by Pernem (9.12). The lowest is observed in Mormugao (5.07).

The table below presents the sex-wise work participation rate, 1971.

Unit	Total population (1971)	Percentage					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	31.67	24.01	7.66	68.33	26.26	42.07
Goa	795,120	32.00	24.22	7.78	68.00	26.26	41.74
Tiswadi	105,809	32.48	25.08	7.40	67.52	26.41	41.11
Bardez	124,103	27.05	19.57	7.48	72.95	28.50	44.45
Pernem	52,906	31.70	22.58	9.12	68.30	25.81	42.49
Bicholim	58,389	32.42	25.25	7.17	67.58	25.87	41.71
Satari	32,515	33.07	24.99	8.08	66.93	25.45	41.48
Ponda	84,590	31.80	24.67	7.13	68.20	26.65	41.55
Sanguem	44,588	39.28	28.61	10.67	60.72	23.73	36.99
Canacona	29,486	30.90	24.41	6.49	69.10	25.43	43.67
Quepem	41,547	32.76	25.11	7.65	67.24	25.75	41.49
Salcete	155,676	30.19	21.26	8.93	69.81	27.04	42.77
Mormugao	65,511	39.62	34.55	5.07	60.38	22.87	37.51
Daman	38,739	29.65	23.05	6.60	70.35	26.17	44.18
Daman	38,739	29.65	23.05	6.60	70.35	26.17	44.18
Diu	23,912	23.75	18.32	5.43	76.25	26.77	49.48
Diu	23,912	23.75	18.32	5.43	76.25	26.77	49.48

40 : RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

The map indicates proportion of workers and non-workers to total rural population by sex in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas. Circles proportionate to the total rural population are drawn in each taluka. The circles are divided into sectors indicating (*i*) rural workers and (*ii*) rural non-workers. Workers are shown by shading in the circles. Each sector is further sub-divided into males and females. Total rural population of the taluka is given at the top of the circle and the proportion of male and female workers and non-workers is shown within the respective sectors of the circle.

The percentages of rural workers to total rural population are grouped into four ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to their values from high to low order by choro-pleth technique. The proportion of rural workers to the rural population is 31.41 per cent. The corresponding proportion of non-workers is 68.59. The district average of Goa is slightly higher and that of Daman is slightly lower (31.29) than the Union Territory's average (31.41). The proportion in Diu is only 24.48.

The highest proportion of workers is recorded in Sanguem (40.86) closely followed by Mormugao (37.80). The lowest proportion is returned from Diu, Bardez and Salcete.

Among males again Sanguem and Mormugao have the highest proportion of workers, being 29.55 and 28.10 per cent respectively, closely followed by Quepem, Bicholim and Satari. Salcete, Diu and Bardez have the lowest proportion of male workers in the Union Territory. Among females Sanguem (11.31) ranks first closely followed by Salcete (10.13), Mormugao (9.70) and Pernem (9.24). Canacona (6.65) and Diu (5.47) have the lowest proportion of female workers in the Union Territory.

The table below presents the proportion of rural workers and non-workers to total rural population 1971.

Unit	Total rural population (1971)	Percentage					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	630,997	31.41	22.92	8.49	68.59	26.35	42.24
Goa	591,877	31.62	23.04	8.58	68.38	26.35	42.03
Tiswadi	46,551	32.09	24.22	7.87	67.91	26.33	41.58
Bardez	104,102	27.24	19.21	8.03	72.76	28.12	44.64
Pernem	49,976	31.86	22.62	9.24	68.14	25.77	42.37
Bicholim	49,839	32.43	25.35	7.08	67.57	25.87	41.70
Satari	29,593	33.87	25.27	8.60	66.13	25.07	41.06
Ponda	76,932	32.23	24.75	7.48	67.77	26.38	41.39
Sanguem	39,582	40.86	29.55	11.31	59.14	23.01	36.13
Canacona	28,151	31.07	24.42	6.65	68.93	25.40	43.53
Quepem	38,622	33.47	25.59	7.88	66.53	25.54	40.99
Salcete	107,083	28.94	18.81	10.13	71.06	27.69	43.37
Mormugao	21,446	37.80	28.10	9.70	62.20	24.06	38.14
Daman	21,422	31.29	22.78	8.51	68.71	25.76	42.95
Daman	21,422	31.29	22.78	8.51	68.71	25.76	42.95
Diu	17,698	24.48	19.01	5.47	75.52	27.28	48.24
Diu	17,698	24.48	19.01	5.47	75.52	27.28	48.24

41 : URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS, 1971

The map indicates the proportion of male and female workers and non-workers to total population in the urban areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The percentage of workers and non-workers to total urban population by sex is worked out for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas. Circles proportionate to total population are drawn in each taluka. Each circle is divided into two sectors (i) workers and (ii) non-workers. The sector for workers is shown by shade. Each sector of the circles is further sub-divided into males and females. Total population of the taluka is given on the top of the circle and the percentages for male and female workers and non-workers are shown within the respective sectors of the circle. The talukas are shaded according to their values from high to low order by choropleth technique.

The urban population of the Union Territory consists of 32.40 per cent workers and 67.60 per cent non-workers. Amongst males, the proportion of workers stands at 27.05 per cent while amongst females, it is only 5.35 per cent. Out of 67.60 per cent non-workers, 26.00 per cent are males and 41.60 per cent are females. The proportion of urban workers in Goa district is 33.13 per cent which is slightly higher than the Union Territory's average (32.40) whereas the corresponding proportions in Daman (27.63) and Diu (21.68) are lower than the territory's average.

The town of Mormugao has the highest proportion of workers due to the obvious reason of the location of the port. Higher proportions are observed in the towns of Panaji, Margao and Bicholim. On the other hand, Mapusa, Valpoi, Sanguem, Quepem and Diu towns have relatively lower proportion of workers.

The table below presents the proportion of urban workers and non-workers to total urban population 1971 and also provides the sex-wise break-up.

Unit	Total urban population (1971)	Percentage					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	226,774	32.40	27.05	5.35	67.60	26.00	41.60
Goa	203,243	33.13	27.68	5.45	66.87	25.97	40.90
Panaji UA	59,258	32.79	25.75	7.04	67.21	26.47	40.74
Mapusa	20,001	26.06	21.46	4.60	73.94	30.45	43.49
Pernem	2,930	28.80	21.84	6.96	71.20	26.52	44.68
Bicholim	8,550	32.36	24.63	7.73	67.64	25.86	41.78
Valpoi	2,922	25.09	22.18	2.91	74.91	29.26	45.65
Ponda	7,658	27.50	23.86	3.64	72.50	29.32	43.18
Sanguem	5,006	26.76	21.17	5.59	73.24	29.43	43.81
Chauri	1,335	27.34	24.12	3.22	72.66	25.99	46.67
Quepem	2,925	23.49	18.84	4.65	76.51	28.41	48.10
Margao UA	48,593	32.93	26.64	6.29	67.07	25.60	41.47
Mormugao	44,065	40.50	37.69	2.81	59.50	22.30	37.20
Daman	17,317	27.63	23.40	4.23	72.37	26.68	45.69
Daman	17,317	27.63	23.40	4.23	72.37	26.68	45.69
Diu	6,214	21.68	16.34	5.34	78.32	25.31	53.01
Diu	6,214	21.68	16.34	5.34	78.32	25.31	53.01

42 & 43 : RURAL AND URBAN MALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

The maps indicate the proportion of male workers to total male population in the working age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas of the talukas Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into four ranges for Map 42 and five ranges for Map 43. The talukas are shaded according to the grades of hatchings from dark to light shades in high to low orders of value. A male population of 166,727 is recorded in age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of Goa, Daman and Diu of whom 78.74 per cent is comprised of workers. The corresponding proportions of the three districts of Goa, Daman and Diu are 78.37, 88.12 and 82.60 per cent respectively. The highest proportion of rural male workers is recorded in three talukas (Satari, Sanguem and Daman) followed by Bicholim, Mormugao, Canacona, Diu and Pernem. Relatively lower proportions of workers are returned from Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete.

The urban male population recorded in age-group 15-59 is 73,846 of whom 58,019 or 78.57 per cent are workers. The district averages in Goa (78.67) and Daman (78.51) are nearer to the Union Territory's average, while in Diu (73.21) it is slightly lesser than that. Among the towns the highest proportion of male workers in the age-group 15-59 is returned from Mormugao followed by Bicholim, Daman and Chauri. Panaji Pernem, Valpoi, Ponda and Margao have a relatively lower proportion each. The lowest proportion of workers in the age-group 15-59 is returned from Mapusa and Quepem.

The table below presents the proportion of male workers to total male population in age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas 1971.

Unit	Percentage of rural male workers to total rural male population in age-group 15—59	Percentage of urban male workers to total urban male population in age-group 15—59
1	2	3
Goa, Daman and Diu	78.74	78.57
Goa	78.37	78.67
Tiswadi	77.27	75.33
Bardez	68.26	66.15
Pernem	82.52	76.90
Bicholim	84.38	79.45
Satari	89.68	75.68
Ponda	80.61	74.90
Sanguem	89.92	72.75
Canacona	83.05	78.12
Quepem	81.73	66.62
Salcete	69.63	77.86
Mormugao	83.61	88.42
Daman	88.12	78.51
Daman	88.12	78.51
Diu	82.60	73.21
Diu	82.60	73.21

44 & 45 : RURAL AND URBAN FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE 15—59, 1971

The maps show the proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

The maps are drawn on the same technique as used for Map 42 and 43 relating to male workers. Proportion of female workers to total female population is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its Districts and talukas. The talukas are shaded according to grades of hatchings from high to low values in five ranges as per the legend.

Out of a total rural female population of 173,083 in the age-group 15-59 as many as 47,608 are workers. The Union Territory's ratio stands at 27.51 per cent. The average ratio is slightly exceeded in Daman (28.85) and Goa (27.75) whereas in Diu it is far below (17.42). The rural areas of the talukas of Sanguem and Satari have the highest proportion of female workers followed by Mormugao, Pernem and Salcete. Relatively low proportions of female workers are returned from Canacona, Diu, Bardez, Bicholim and Tiswadi.

There are 60,430 females in the age-group 15-59 in the urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu of whom only 17.92 per cent are workers. The Union Territory's average ratio is slightly exceeded in Goa (18.38), but is below it in Daman (14.01) and Diu (14.77). The urban area of Bicholim has the highest proportion of workers followed by Tiswadi and Pernem. The four talukas, *viz.*, Satari, Ponda, Canacona and Mormugao have a very low proportion of urban female workers.

The table below indicates the proportion of female workers to total female population in the age-group 15-59 in rural and urban areas. 1971.

Unit	Percentage of rural female workers to total rural female population in age-group 15—59	Percentage of urban female workers to total urban female population in age-group 15—59.
1	2	3
Goa, Daman and Diu	27.51	17.92
Goa	27.75	18.38
Tiswadi	25.31	22.65
Bardez	23.62	14.86
Pernem	30.79	21.98
Bicholim	24.99	26.29
Satari	32.07	11.13
Ponda	26.33	11.62
Sanguem	39.86	19.35
Canacona	21·66	10.39
Quepem	26.36	13.48
Salcete	29.60	19.98
Mormugao	31.99	11.47
Daman	28.85	14.01
Daman	28.85	14.01
Diu	17.42	14.77
Diu	17.42	14.77

46 : CLASSIFICATION OF MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

The map indicates the percentage of male and female workers to total workers of each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971 by nine census industrial categories. This proportion is worked out for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. Nine horizontal bars proportionate to total workers in each industrial category are drawn at the centre of each taluka separately for males and females. The nine census industrial categories are grouped under three sectors : (i) primary (categories I, II, III and IV), (ii) secondary (categories V(a), V(b) and VI) and (iii) tertiary (categories VII, VIII and IX). These three sectors are indicated by three different hatchings.

It may be seen from the map that there are striking differences in the proportions of male and female workers in almost all the talukas. The sex differences by industrial categories too are quite marked. The proportion of cultivators is larger in Canacona, Pernem and Satari closely followed by Daman and Quepem. The proportion of workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., is largest in Diu followed by Daman. Mining and quarrying have attracted a larger proportion of workers in Sanguem and Bicholim. The proportion of workers engaged in household industry is relatively large in Canacona, Salcete, Bardez and Pernem. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in non-household industry is higher in Mormugao, Salcete, Tiswadi and Bardez. Mormugao and Pernem engage a larger number of workers in construction activities. Trade and commerce have flourished more in Salcete, Mormugao and Tiswadi. Transport, communications, storage and other services also seem to have a much better employment potential in Mormugao and Tiswadi. The proportion of female workers under other services is significant in Diu, Tiswadi and Salcete.

When these industrial categories are grouped under the three sectors *viz.* primary, secondary and tertiary, the primary sector is found to be predominant in the talukas of Satari, Sanguem, Canacona, Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem and Daman where 60 per cent or more of the workers are engaged in this sector. The tertiary sector is found to be predominant in Mormugao, Tiswadi and Salcete. The secondary sector is also important in Mormugao, Salcete, Pernem and Bardez.

The table below presents the sex-wise distribution of rural and urban workers, 1971 under the three sectors.

Unit	Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman and Diu	49.96	33.76	16.20	16.41	14.40	2.01	33.63	27.65	5.98
Goa	49.34	32.95	16.39	16.52	14.58	1.94	34.14	28.17	5.97
Tiswad	32.69	21.29	11.40	16.92	15.37	1.55	50.39	40.54	9.85
Bardez	45.34	27.48	17.86	19.11	17.29	1.82	35.55	27.59	7.96
Pernem	68.21	44.16	24.05	19.74	16.82	2.92	12.05	10.25	1.80
Bicholim	68.22	52.16	16.06	13.77	10.72	3.05	18.01	15.00	3.01
Satari	83.25	61.07	22.18	4.88	3.99	0.89	11.87	10.49	1.38
Ponda	56.15	39.85	16.30	13.18	11.07	2.11	30.67	26.66	4.01
Sanguem	78.73	54.54	24.19	6.22	5.58	0.64	15.05	12.73	2.32
Canacona	69.78	55.47	14.31	13.69	11.47	2.22	16.53	12.06	4.47
Quepem	65.96	46.81	19.15	12.57	11.33	1.24	21.47	18.50	2.97
Salcete	39.65	20.68	18.97	19.73	17.96	1.77	40.62	31.79	8.83
Mormugao	11.26	7.90	3.36	25.11	22.17	2.94	63.63	57.14	6.49
Daman	63.02	47.62	15.40	14.46	12.27	2.19	22.52	17.86	4.66
Daman	63.02	47.62	15.40	14.46	12.27	2.17	22.52	17.86	4.66
Diu	51.64	42.06	9.58	15.23	10.79	4.44	33.13	24.28	8.85
Diu	51.64	42.06	9.58	15.23	10.79	4.44	33.13	24.28	8.85

47 & 48 : CLASSIFICATION OF RURAL AND URBAN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS, 1971

The maps show the percentage distribution of male and female workers by nine census industrial categories in the rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. These maps are drawn in the same manner as of map 46.

It may be seen from the map for rural areas that there are significant variations in the proportions of male and female workers in all the talukas almost in all the categories. The talukas of Daman, Satari, Pernem, Quepem, Tiswadi, Ponda and Salcete show a higher proportion of male and female workers (to the extent of 50 to 80 per cent) under the categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers. Diu, Canacona and Ponda have a larger proportion of male workers engaged in livestock, forestry and fishing. Mining and quarrying employ the largest proportion in Sanguem closely followed by Bicholim. Mormugao has the largest proportion of male workers engaged in construction. The proportion engaged in other services is larger in Tiswadi followed by Ponda.

The sector-wise distribution of the workers, however, shows that the rural economy of the Union Territory is mainly dependent upon the primary sector in that the proportion of male and female workers engaged in this sector is as high as about 63 per cent of the total workers. On the other hand, the urban economy is mainly dependent upon the tertiary sector with about 65 per cent of male and female workers engaged in that sector. Among the towns, Valpoi, Panaji and Chauri show a larger proportion of male and female workers engaged in other services. The proportion employed in transport, storage and communications is the largest in Mormugao. Trade and commerce have flourished more in Mapusa and Margao. The proportion of workers engaged in construction activity is found to be relatively higher in Diu and Pernem. Household industry has a better representation in Diu whereas the non-household industry has a better employment in Ponda, Quepem and Mapusa. The urban areas of Bicholim, Sanguem, Pernem and Daman however show a relatively larger proportion of workers engaged in the primary sector.

The table below presents classification of sex-wise rural-urban workers, 1971.

Unit		Primary Sector			Secondary Sector			Tertiary Sector		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa Daman and Diu	R	63.26	42.58	20.68	14.76	12.71	2.05	21.98	17.68	4.30
	U	14.09	9.99	4.10	20.85	18.95	1.90	65.06	54.54	10.52
Goa	R	62.50	41.73	20.77	15.08	13.07	2.01	22.42	18.06	4.36
	U	12.74	8.53	4.21	20.56	18.77	1.79	66.70	56.26	10.44
Tiswadi	R	54.87	36.16	18.71	12.95	11.49	1.46	32.18	27.82	4.36
	U	15.65	9.86	5.79	19.96	18.35	1.61	64.39	50.33	14.06
Bardez	R	51.32	30.94	20.38	17.54	15.75	1.79	31.14	23.84	7.30
	U	12.89	8.75	4.14	27.64	25.64	2.00	59.47	47.98	11.49
Pernem	R	69.87	45.47	24.40	19.81	16.79	3.02	10.32	8.72	1.60
	U	37.09	19.67	17.42	18.25	17.18	1.07	44.66	38.98	5.68
Bicholim	R	72.06	55.52	16.54	12.79	9.96	2.83	15.15	12.70	2.45
	U	45.86	32.56	13.30	19.48	15.10	4.38	34.66	28.44	6.22
Satari	R	88.23	64.73	23.50	4.16	3.30	0.86	7.61	6.58	1.03
	U	15.00	11.05	3.95	14.74	13.37	1.37	70.26	63.98	6.28
Ponda	R	60.00	42.51	17.49	11.97	9.89	2.08	28.03	24.40	3.63
	U	10.77	8.50	2.27	27.55	24.98	2.57	61.68	53.28	8.40
Sanguem	R	81.96	56.90	25.06	5.56	4.93	0.63	12.48	10.49	1.99
	U	39.86	26.12	13.74	14.25	13.36	0.89	45.89	39.62	6.27
Canacona	R	71.61	56.77	14.84	13.66	11.43	2.23	14.73	10.40	4.33
	U	25.49	24.11	1.38	14.79	12.33	2.46	59.72	51.78	7.94
Quepem	R	68.11	48.50	19.61	12.03	10.83	1.20	19.86	17.12	2.74
	U	25.47	14.85	10.62	22.71	20.81	1.90	51.82	44.54	7.28
Salcete	R	54.79	27.90	26.89	17.88	16.47	1.41	27.33	20.63	6.70
	U	10.34	6.69	3.65	23.30	20.84	2.46	66.36	53.39	12.97
Morumgao	R	30.02	19.90	10.12	43.18	35.89	7.29	26.80	18.56	8.24
	U	2.74	2.45	0.29	16.91	15.94	0.97	80.35	74.66	5.69
Daman	R	83.13	58.82	24.31	9.24	7.31	1.93	7.63	6.66	0.97
	U	34.88	31.96	2.92	21.77	19.22	2.88	43.35	33.52	9.83
Daman	R	83.13	58.82	24.31	9.24	7.31	1.93	7.13	6.66	0.97
	U	34.88	31.96	2.92	21.77	19.22	2.55	43.35	33.52	9.83
Diu	R	64.87	53.44	11.43	10.21	5.77	4.44	24.92	18.47	6.45
	U	9.06	5.42	3.64	31.41	26.95	4.46	59.53	42.98	16.55
Diu	R	64.87	53.44	11.43	10.21	5.77	4.44	24.92	18.47	6.45
	U	9.06	5.42	3.64	31.41	26.95	4.46	59.53	42.98	16.55

49 : CULTIVATORS IN TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE GROUP 15–59, 1971

The map indicates the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59 in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The percentages are calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into five ranges as shown in the index. The talukas are shaded according to various grades of hatchings from deep to light corresponding with the high to low order of values.

In Goa, Daman and Diu the total number of workers recorded in the age-group 15-59 is 247,741 of which 56,335 or 22.74 per cent are cultivators. Among the districts, Daman has the largest proportion of cultivators to the total workers (30.57) followed by Goa (22.53) and Diu (16.37). Among the talukas of Goa district, Pernem (50.29) and Canacona (45.34) have a higher proportion of cultivators in either case, it is more than double the Union Territory's average. Satari and Quepem have also a relatively high proportion of cultivators. Mormugao, Tiswadi and Salcete each have a proportion of cultivators lower than the district average, Mormugao having the lowest (1.94).

The table below presents the proportion of cultivators to total workers in the age-group 15-59, 1971.

Unit	Total workers in age 15—59	Total Cultivators in age 15—59	Percentage of cultivators to total workers in age 15—59.
1	2	3	4
Goa Daman and Diu	247,741	56,335	22.74
Goa	232.584	52,405	22.53
Tiswadi	31,704	4,469	14.10
Bardez	29,914	6,445	21.55
Pernem	15,094	7,591	50.29
Bicholim	17,471	4,702	26.91
Satari	9,776	4,398	44.99
Ponda	24,956	6,223	24.94
Sanguem	15.975	3,971	24.86
Canacona	7,920	3,591	45.34
Quepem	12,084	4,496	37.21
Salcete	42,793	6,037	14.11
Mormugao	24,897	482	1.94
Daman	10,198	3,118	30.57
Daman	10,198	3,118	30.57
Diu	4,959	812	16.37
Diu	4,959	812	16.37

50 : CULTIVATORS IN RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1971

The map indicates the proportion of cultivators to total population in the age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The talukas are shaded according to high and low values of hatching in six ranges as per the legend of the map.

According to 1971 census, the rural population in the age-group 15-59 stands at 339,810 of whom 54,343 or 15-99 per cent are cultivators. The corresponding proportion for the Daman district is 29.22 per cent which is considerably higher than the Union Territory's average. Goa (15.74) is slightly less than that of the Union Territory while Diu stands at the bottom with only 9.26 per cent. Among the talukas, Pernem, Satari and Daman have the high proportions of cultivators, followed by Canacona and Quepem. Very low proportion of cultivators is obtained in Mormugao followed by Salcete and Diu.

The table below presents the proportion of cultivators to total rural population in age-group 15-59.

Unit	Rural population in age-group 15—59	Rural cultivators inage 15—59	Percentage of cultivators to rural population in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	339,810	54,343	15.99
Goa	321,301	50,577	15.74
Tiswadi	26,316	3,802	14.45
Bardez	56,583	6,271	11.08
Pernem	25,939	7,408	28.56
Bicholim	26,661	4,445	16.67
Satari	14,798	4,354	29.42
Ponda	42,142	6,167	14.63
Sanguem	21,952	3,874	17.65
Canacona	14,618	3,522	24,09
Quepem	20,898	4,413	21.12
Salcete	58,758	5,862	9.98
Mormugao	12,636	459	3.63
Daman	10,279	3,004	29.22
Daman	10,279	3,004	29.22
Diu	8,230	762	9.26
Diu	8,230	762	9.26

51 & 52 : MALE AND FEMALE CULTIVATORS IN MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15—59, 1971

The maps show the proportion of male and female cultivators to total male and female workers in the age-group 15-59 in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into five ranges in respect of males and six in respect of females as indicated in the index. The talukas are shaded according to grades of hatchings from deep to light corresponding with high to low values.

According to 1971 census the number of male workers in the age-group 15-59 is 189,306. Of these 39,130 or 20.67 per cent consist of male cultivators. The district average is higher in Daman (31.50) and lower in Goa and Diu (20.27 and 16.54 per cent respectively) than the Union T'erritory's average. Among the talukas, higher proportion of male cultivators to total male workers in the age-group 15-59 is returned from Pernem, Satari and Canacona followed by Quepem and Daman. Relatively low proportions are observed in the talukas of Mormugao and Salcete.

The number of female workers in the age-group 15-59 in the Union Territory stands at 58,435 and the female cultivators number 17,205, i.e., 29.44 per cent of the total female workers. Among the districts, Goa is slightly above (29.81), Daman slightly below (27.30) and Diu far below (15.80) the average of the Union Territory. Among the talukas, Pernem has the highest proportion of female cultivators followed by Satari, Quepem and Canacona. The lowest proportion may be observed in Mormugao with Diu and Sanguem slightly higher.

The table below presents the proportion of male and female cultivators to total male and female workers (1971) in the age-group 15-59.

Unit	Total male workers in age 15—59	Male cultivators in age-group 15 – 59 and their proportion to male workers in age-group 15—59	Total female workers in age-group 15—59	Female cultivators in age-group 15—59 and their proportion to female workers in age-group 15—59
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	189,306	39,130 (20.67)	58,435	17,205 (29.44)
Goa	177,516	35,991 (20.27)	55,068	16,414 (29.81)
Tiswadi	24,729	2,929 (11.84)	6,975	1,540 (22.08)
Bardez	21,974	3.775 (27.81)	7,940	2,670 (33.63)
Pernem	10,716	5,027 (46.91)	4,378	2,564 (58.57)
Bicholim	13,654	3,742 (27.41)	3,817	960 (25.15)
Satari	7,363	3,283 (44.59)	2,413	1,115 (46.21)
Ponda	19,400	4,803 (24.76)	5,556	1,420 (25.56)
Sanguem	11,727	3,123 (26.63)	4,248	848 (19.96)
Canacona	6,281	2,917 (46.44)	1,639	674 (41.12)
Quepem	9,293	3,252 (34.99)	2,791	1,244 (44.57)
Salcete	30,497	2,825 (9.26)	12,296	3,212 (26.12)
Mormugao	21,882	315 (1.44)	3,015	167 (5.54)
Daman	7,945	2,503 (31.50)	2,253	615 (27.30)
Daman	7,945	2,503 (31.50)	2,253	615 (27.30)
Diu	3,845	636 (16.54)	1,114	176 (15.80)
Diu	3,845	636 (16.54)	1,114	176 (15.80)

53 : AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS IN AGE 15-59, 1971

The map represents the proportion of agricultural labourers to the total agricultural workers (category I+II) in the age group 15-59 in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The talukas are shaded according to high to low values in five ranges as shown in the index.

According to 1971 Census 93,364 agricultural workers in the age group 15-59 are recorded in Goa, Daman and Diu. Of these 37,029 are agricultural labourers i.e., persons whose main activity is employment as wage-labour in farms of other cultivators. The proportion of such labourers to total agricultural workers comes to 39.66. It is slightly higher in Goa (40.06) and lower in Daman (33.93) and Diu (33.17) than the Union Territory's average. Among the talukas, high proportions are recorded in Mormugao and Salcete followed by Tiswadi and Ponda. Pernem and Canacona have relatively low percentages of agricultural labourers.

The table below presents the proportion of agricultural labourers to 1971 total agricultural workers in age group 15-59.

Unit	Agricultural workers (Cultivators+ Agricultural labourers) in age 15-59.	Agricultural labourers in age 15-59.	Percentage of agricultural labourers to agricultural workers in age 15-59
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	93,364	37,029	39.66
Goa	87,430	35,025	40.06
Tiswadi	8,631	4,162	48.22
Bardez	10,393	3,948	37.99
Pernem	9,647	2,056	21.31
Bicholim	7,068	2,366	33.47
Satari	6,994	2,596	37.12
Ponda	11,375	5,152	45.29
Sanguem	5,870	1,899	32.35
Canacona	4,382	791	18.05
Quepem	6,578	2,082	31.65
Salcete	14,811	8,774	59.24
Mormugao	1,681	1,199	71.33
Daman	4,719	1,601	33.93
Daman	4,719	1,601	33.93
Diu	1,215	403	33.17
Diu	1,215	403	33.17

54 : FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1971

The map shows distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. All the factories and workshops are grouped into five categories according to their employment size-class as per the legend of the maps. The proportion of the number of factories under each of these categories to total number of factories and workshops of all sizes of employment is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. Vertical bars proportionate to the number of factories and workshops in the above categories have been drawn in each taluka and are shaded by different hatchings as shown in the index. Absolute number of factories and workshops in each taluka are shown on the top of the bars.

There are 2,570 factories and workshops in the Union Territory according to the 1971 Census. Of these, as many as 1,954 factories (or 76.03 per cent) employ only 1 to 4 persons. These are mostly small workshops like bakeries, sugar confectionaries, rice and flour mills, cashewnut factories, units producing country liquor, aerated drinks, bidi, repair service like maintenance of heavy motor vehicle, repairs of footwear, etc. The proportion of factories and workshops employing 5-19 persons is 15.68. Similarly, 3.39 per cent factories employ 20-49 persons and 1.17 per cent employ 50-99 persons. The factories which employ 100 persons and above are less than 1 per cent.

Distribution of factories and workshops by taluka shows that the largest number of factories and workshops is concentrated in Salcete (573) followed by Bardez (451) and Tiswadi (384). The least number of factories and workshops is in Canacona (28) followed by Satari (43) and Pernem (51).

The factories and workshops employing 1-4 persons are more in number Salcete (429), Bardez (376) and Tiswadi (271) where as it is least in number in Canacona (26) and Satari (31). In the case of factories employ 5-19 persons also, Salcete tops with 106 units followed by Tiswadi (74), Bardez (52) and Mormugao (51). Larger units employing 20-49 and 50-99 persons are found to be more in talukas of Tiswadi, Bicholim, Salcete and Mormugao. Bicholim and Mormugao have four units each employing 100 or more persons.

The table below shows distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment, 1971.

Unit	Total number of factories & workshops	Distribution of factories and workshops by size of employment					
		1—4	5—19	20—49	50—99	100+	Units with persons unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	2570	1954 (76.03)	403 (15.68)	87 (3.39)	30 (1.17)	16 (0.62)	80 (3.11)
Goa	2387	1795 (75.20)	384 (16.09)	86 (3.60)	28 (1.17)	15 (0.63)	79 (3.31)
Tiswadi	384	271 (70.57)	74 (19.27)	19 (4.95)	4 (1.04)	1 (0.26)	15 (3.91)
Bardez	451	376 (83.37)	52 (11.53)	3 (0.67)	1 (0.22)	1 (0.22)	18 (3.99)
Pernem	51	43 (84.31)	5 (9.81)	...	...	...	3 (5.88)
Bicholim	187	129 (68.98)	27 (14.44)	16 (8.56)	8 (4.28)	4 (2.14)	3 (1.60)
Satari	43	31 (72.09)	1 (2.33)	4 (9.30)	...	...	7 (16.28)
Ponda	164	120 (73.17)	30 (18.29)	8 (4.88)	2 (1.22)	2 (1.22)	2 (1.22)
Sanguem	111	79 (71.17)	18 (16.22)	3 (2.70)	1 (0.90)	...	10 (9.01)
Canacona	28	26 (92.86)	2 (7.14)	...	...	...	...
Quepem	136	106 (77.94)	18 (13.23)	5 (3.68)	2 (1.47)	1 (0.74)	4 (2.94)
Salcete	573	429 (74.87)	106 (18.50)	16 (2.79)	3 (0.52)	2 (0.35)	17 (2.97)
Mormugao	259	185 (71.43)	51 (19.69)	12 (4.63)	7 (2.70)	4 (1.55)	...
Daman	105	89 (84.76)	15 (14.29)	...	...	...	1 (0.95)
Daman	105	89 (84.76)	15 (14.29)	...	...	...	1 (0.95)
Diu	78	70 (89.74)	4 (5.13)	1 (1.28)	2 (2.57)	1 (1.28)	...
Diu	78	70 (89.74)	4 (5.13)	1 (1.28)	2 (2.57)	1 (1.28)	...

Note :—Percentages are indicated in brackets.

55 : FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1971

The Map shows distribution of food-processing industries and their location in the different centres of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu of 1971. The units covered are only the registered factories. The following are the food processing industries in Goa, Daman and Diu (1) rice and flour mills (2) fruit and fish preservation units (3) dairy (4) cashewnut factories and (5) others. Although a number of units like bakeries and confectionaries and oil extracting industries etc., exists in Goa, they are all small scale units not covered under the factories Act.

The different food-processing industries are represented by circles proportionate to the number of workers engaged in each type of factory as shown in the index. In a centre where there are more than two or three units of a particular type of factory, the workers are combined and the circles are drawn accordingly. In case of the factories located at centres close to one another the circles overlap. Similarly, wherever there are two or three types of factories at a centre or at the next adjacent centre again circles overlap. The number of units of a particular type of factory are shown within the circle. The circles are hatched to differentiate the types. Important roads and railways connecting the industrial centres are shown in the map.

The map reveals that the predominant food processing factories are of cashewnut processing and a majority of them are located at Bicholim. There are five fruit and fish preservation factories in the Union Territory, two located at the Industrial Estate of Corlim in Tiswadi taluka and three at Margao in Salcete. There is one dairy industry, one rice and flour mill and one industry classified under 'others' (ice manufacturing) located at Curti of Ponda, Chicalim of Mormugao and Panaji of Tiswadi respectively. The dairy industry at Curti and the ice manufacturing unit at Panaji are owned by Government.

The largest employment in the food processing industries is in cashew factories. The smallest number of workers is engaged in the industry classified under 'others' (ice manufacturing unit) at Panaji.

56 : BEVERAGES, TOBACCO AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1971

The map shows distribution of beverages, tobacco and textile industries and their location at different centres of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The industries covered in the map are only the registered factories. The beverages and tobacco industries are classified as follows :—(i) wine industries, (ii) soft drinks and carbonated water industries, (iii) bidi and other tobacco industries, (iv) cigar and cigarette and (v) others (distilled spirit, liquor, a erated and mineral water). The textile industries are divided into (i) cotton, (ii) wool, (iii) silk, (iv) knitting mills, (v) lace twine industries, (vi) jute, (vii) coir, (viii) cordage, rope and mills and carpet weaving, (ix) others.

Under beverages and tobacco are the following industries in Goa, Daman and Diu *viz.* (i) soft drinks and carbonated water and (ii) others (distilled spirit, liquor, aerated and mineral water). Similarly under textile are the following industries in the Union Territory *viz.* (i) cotton and (ii) silk. The map is drawn on the same technique as used for map 55.

In the Union Territory as a whole there are 5 industries manufacturing soft drinks and carbonated water. Of these, 3 are located at Margao in Salcete taluka employing 117 persons and one each is located at Borim in Ponda taluka and Panaji in Tiswadi taluka employing 62 and 17 persons respectively. There are three units classified under others (distilled spirit, liquor, aerated and mineral water) located at 3 different centres, *viz.* Margao in Salcete, Cortalim in Mormugao and Latambarcem in Bicholim talukas, employing 98, 97 and 15 persons respectively.

Under textiles, a cotton textile factory is located at village Xeldem in Quepem taluka, whereas the silk industry (producing art silk only) is located at Daman. The cotton textile unit provides employment to 451 persons whereas the silk factory at Daman employs 100 persons.

57 : WOOD AND METAL BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

The map shows distribution of wood and metal based industries and their location in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. There is no leather based industry in this Union Territory.

In Goa, Daman and Diu there are two types of wood based industry, namely (i) saw mill and (ii) manufacture of furniture and fixtures. The metal based units are : (i) structural steel product, (ii) iron and steel furniture and (iii) others. These industries are represented in the map by circles proportionate to the number of workers engaged in each type of industry. The method used to locate a number of units of a particular industry at a centre, or the location of different types of industry in the same centre is the same as explained for Map 55.

There are three units of wood based industries in Tiswadi taluka of which two (both saw mills) are located at Panaji and Bainguinim, where as the one (manufacture of furniture & fixtures) is located at the Industrial Estate of Corlim.

There are nine units of metal based industry, six of which are engaged in manufacture of structural steel products, two in manufacture of iron and steel furniture and one is classified under 'others'.

58 : NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1971

The map shows distribution and location of non-metallic mineral based industries in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The following industries are covered under the non-metallic mineral based industries in this territory (i) cement products (manufacture of flooring tiles and pipes, etc.) and (ii) manufacture of bricks, tiles and other structural clay products. Only the registered factories are shown in the map.

There are seven units in Goa, Daman and Diu classified under the non-metallic mineral based industries, six of them manufacturing cement products (flooring tiles, pipes etc.). Two such units are located in Tiswadi taluka (Corlim and Bainguinim), two in Ponda taluka (Ponda town and Curti) and one each in Quepem and Salcete talukas.

There is only one unit manufacturing bricks, tiles and other structural clay products located at Curchorem in Quepem taluka.

The units manufacturing bricks, tiles etc., at Curchorem, and the one manufacturing cement flooring tiles, pipes etc., at Bainguinim employ more than 50 persons each. The remaining five units employ less than 25 persons each.

59 : TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1971

The map shows distribution of establishments coming under transport equipment industry and their location in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The types of establishment covered under the transport equipment industry are (1) manufacturing, assembling and repairing of locomotives, (2) manufacturing of coaches, wagons, tramway and other rail equipments, (3) manufacturing of motor vehicles of all types, (4) bicycles manufacturing, (5) ship building industry (building and repairing of ships, steamers, boats and marine engine), (6) aircraft industry and (7) manufacturing of transport equipment not elsewhere classified. The map is drawn on the same technique as used for Map 55.

The following are the types of transport equipment establishments in Goa, Daman and Diu (1) manufacturing of motor vehicles including assembling of motor vehicles of all types and (2) ship building industry (building and repairing).

In all there are 32 transport equipment units in the Union Territory. Of these 19 units are engaged in manufacturing and assembling of motor vehicles and 13 in the ship building. Of the first 19 units five are located in Tiswadi taluka, four in Bardez, one each in Bicholim, Ponda and Quepem four in Salcete and three in Mormugao. Under ship building industry, two units are located in Bardez, one each in Bicholim and Ponda and a maximum of nine in Mormugao.

The largest employment in the manufacturing and assembling of motor vehicles is in Loutolim of Salcete and that of ship building in Mormugao town.

60 : RUBBER AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1971

The map shows distribution of rubber and chemical industries in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The units covered are only the registered factories. Under this industry the following types of industrial units exist in Goa, Daman and Diu : (i) manufacture of rubber and rubber products, (ii) basic chemicals such as acids, alkalies and their salts not elsewhere classified, (iii) fertilisers, (iv) medicine and pharmaceutical products, (v) soap, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet products, (vi) plastic products, synthetic resins etc., (vii) petro-chemicals, mathanol, formaldehyde, sytrene etc., (including paints & varnishes,) and (viii) coal and chemicals (coal-tar carbon black etc.). The method used to represent these industries on the map is the same as used in map 55.

There are 17 units covered under rubber and chemical industries in this Union Territory. They are located at various centres in Goa. Of the 5 units manufacturing medicines and pharmaceutical products, 3 are located at Curti of Ponda and one each at Margao and Cortalim of Salcete and Mormugao talukas respectively. There are 3 units of basic chemicals, 2 of which are located at Curti in Ponda and 1 at Nuvem in Salcete. There are 2 rubber industrial units (i.e. tyre remoulding and re-treading) located at Bicholim and Curti; 2 plastic product units (manufacturing spectacle frames etc,) located at Cacora in Quepem and Curtorim in Salcete taluka and 2 Petro-chemicals units (especially manufacture paints & varnishes, wax candles) located at Corlim and Margao of Tiswadi and Salcete respectively. There is one unit manufacturing soap, perfumes, cosmetics etc., located at Curti in Ponda, one fertilizer factory located at Margao and one unit classified under coal and chemical located at Margao. The basic chemicals unit at Curti employs the largest number of persons. The industry manufacturing soap, perfumes, cosmetics etc., at Curti, the fertilizer factory and the petro-chemical industry at Margao employ relatively less number of persons.

61 : RURAL POPULATION IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1971

The map shows the proportion of rural population living in electrified villages in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The proportion is calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The proportions taluka-wise are grouped into five ranges and plotted by choropleth as shown in the index.

Goa, Daman and Diu has a total rural population of 630,997 persons. Of these 381,187 persons lived in 149 villages which had electric supply in 1971. In other words 36.47 per cent of the villages were electrified in the Union Territory in 1971. All the villages of Daman and 80 per cent villages of Diu were electrified. In Goa district, however, only 32 per cent of villages were connected with electricity supply in 1971. Obviously, Daman and Diu have a larger proportion of their population living in electrified villages. Among the talukas of Goa district, Tiswadi, Bicholim, Ponda, Quepem and Salcete have relatively higher proportion of population living in electrified villages. The talukas of Sanguem and Satari have a very low proportion of population living in electrified villages. These are considered to be backward talukas of Goa located in the hilly ranges on the eastern boundary of Goa and having large areas under forests.

The table below shows the proportion of population living in electrified villages in 1971.

Unit	Total rural population 1971	Population living in electrified villages	Percentage of rural population living in electrified villages to total rural population 1971
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	630,997	381,187	60.41
Goa	591,877	343,061	57.96
Tiswadi	46,551	29,910	64.25
Bardez	104,102	52,588	50.52
Pernem	49,976	29,189	58.41
Bicholim	49,839	30,404	61.00
Satari	29,593	3,169	10.71
Ponda	76,932	60,917	79.18
Sanguem	39,582	2,157	5.45
Canacona	28,151	8,985	31.92
Quepem	38,622	24,149	62,53
Salcete	107,083	89,680	83.75
Mormugao	21,446	11,913	55.55
Daman	21,422	21,422	100.00
Daman	21,422	21,422	100.00
Diu	17,698	16,704	94.38
Diu	17,698	16,704	94.38

62 & 63 : RURAL AND URBAN WORKERS IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS, 1971

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communication activities to total workers in rural and urban areas in 1971. These proportions are calculated for the rural and urban areas of the Union Territory's and its districts and talukas. The proportions taluka-wise are grouped into six ranges, from high to low values by choropleth method as shown in the index.

The total number of workers recorded in rural areas of Goa, Daman and Diu is 198,175. Of these 19,245 or 9.71 per cent are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications activities. The percentage in Goa district is equal to the Union Territory's average whereas in Diu the proportion is more or less double the average of the Union Territory (17.66). The lowest percentage is recorded in Daman (4.57). Among the talukas of Goa, Mormugao (38.10) has the highest proportion of workers in construction, transport, storage and communications. Three talukas *viz.*, Bardez (10.62), Pernem (11.09) and Ponda (10.96) have recorded proportions just above Union Territory's average. The lowest percentage is returned from Satari (1.99).

The total working population in urban areas stands at 73,466. Of these 17,292 or 23.54 per cent persons are engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications activities. This average is exceeded in Diu (25.24) and Goa (23.95) whereas Daman (17.22) is below the Union Territory's average. Among the urban areas, the highest proportion of workers is returned from Mormugao (53.23), which is understandable because of the existence of the Mormugao Harbour, one of the important ports of the country. The least proportion may be observed in Bicholim followed by Chauri.

The table below presents the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport, storage and communications activities in rural and urban areas, in 1971.

Unit	Total Rural Workers 1971	Rural workers in construction, transport, storage and communications 1971	Percentage	Total Urban Workers 1971	Urban workers in construction, transport, storage and communications 1971	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa Daman and Diu	198,175	19,245	9.71	73,466	17,292	23.54
Goa	187,141	18,174	9.71	67,334	16,128	23.95
Tiswadi	14,935	1,415	9.47	19,433	2,597	13.36
Bardez	28,359	3,013	10.62	5,211	616	11.82
Pernem	15,924	1,766	11.09	844	132	15.64
Bicholim	16,161	772	4.78	2,767	163	5.89
Satari	10,022	199	1.99	733	86	11.73
Ponda	24,793	2,717	10.96	2,106	289	13.72
Sanguem	16,174	883	5.46	1,340	186	13.88
Canacona	8,747	545	6.23	365	34	9.32
Quepem	12,926	926	7.16	687	93	13.54
Salcete	30,993	2,849	9.19	16,002	2,433	15.20
Mormugao	8,107	3,089	38.10	17,846	9,499	53.23
Daman	6,702	306	4.57	4,785	824	17.22
Daman	6,702	306	4.57	4,785	824	17.22
Diu	4,332	765	17.66	1,347	340	25.24
Diu	4,332	765	17.66	1,347	340	25.24

64 & 65 : WORKERS IN TRADE, COMMERCE AND SERVICES, 1971

The map shows the proportion of workers engaged in (i) trade and commerce (category VII) and (ii) other services (category IX) to the total working population in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. These proportions have been calculated for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas. The taluka percentages are grouped into 4 ranges for map 64 and 5 ranges for map 65 as shown in the respective index. The talukas are shaded by grades of hatchings according to the ranges from high to low by choropleth method.

The total number of workers recorded in Goa, Daman and Diu is 271,641. Of these 26,114 or 9.61 per cent are engaged in trade & commerce. This average is exceeded in Goa (9.70) and Diu (9.12) districts, but in Daman (8.01) the proportion is a little less than the average of the Union Territory. In Salcete taluka the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce is the highest closely followed by Mormugao, Tiswadi and Bardez. A number of trading institutions, shopping centres, banking and financial institutions are located in the urban areas of the above talukas. Very low proportions of workers engaged in trade and commerce are observed in Satari, Pernem and Sanguem talukas.

The workers in 'services' included employees of the Central, State and local governments, persons offering personnel services like medical practitioners, pleaders, barbers and trade or labour association, recreation services, etc. Out of the total number of workers, only 15.11 per cent are engaged in the service sector in this Union Territory. For the Goa district this proportion is 15.42 per cent and for Daman and Diu it is 10.41 and 10.79 respectively. Among the talukas, higher proportion has been returned from Tiswadi and Salcete. Panaji in Tiswadi taluka is the capital of the Union Territory and hence a large number of government offices are located here. Margao is the headquarters of South Goa Division and hence there is a concentration of government and private offices and educational institutions here also. It is in Sanguem taluka that the percentage of workers in service is the lowest.

The table below presents the percentage of workers engaged in trade and commerce and services to total working population in 1971.

Unit	Total workers 1971	Workers in Trade and Commerce 1971	Percentage	Workers in Services 1971	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa, Daman and Diu	271,641	26,114	9.61	41,046	15.11
Goa	254,475	24,676	9.70	39,237	15.42
Tiswadi	34,368	4,212	12.26	11,057	32.17
Bardez	33,570	4,122	12.28	5,357	15.96
Pernem	16,768	559	3.33	1,143	6.82
Bicholim	18,928	1,357	7.17	1,331	7.03
Satari	10,755	339	3.15	743	6.91
Ponda	26,899	2,067	7.68	3,969	14.76
Sanguem	17,514	740	4.23	982	5.61
Canacona	9,112	473	5.19	708	7.77
Quepem	13,613	914	6.71	1,131	8.31
Salcete	46,995	6,439	13.70	8,950	19.04
Mormugao	25,953	3,454	13.31	3,866	14.90
Daman	11,487	920	8.01	1,196	10.41
Daman	11,487	920	8.01	1,196	10.41
Diu	5,679	518	9.12	613	10.79
Diu	5,679	518	9.12	613	10.79

66 : SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

The map represents the distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. Ordinarily two separate maps are required to depict the proportion of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes population, but since the strength of scheduled tribes in most of the talukas of this territory is very low, a separate map for the tribes was not considered necessary. The proportions of scheduled castes are calculated for the Union Territory, its districts and talukas. The taluka proportions are grouped into five ranges. The talukas are shaded according to the values of these ranges. The percentages of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given in a square.

The scheduled castes numbered 16,514 (1.93 per cent) at the 1971 census. Among the talukas, the territory's average is exceeded in Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim, Satari and Mormugao. Ponda, Canacona and Quepem talukas have less than one per cent of population belonging to the scheduled castes.

The scheduled tribe population in Goa, Daman and Diu is 0.89 per cent only. A majority of the scheduled tribe population is found in Daman district. In Goa district, Pernem, Satari and Canacona talukas do not have any scheduled tribe population, while the remaining talukas have less than 1.00 per cent.

The table below presents the percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe to total population in 1971.

Unit	Total population, 1971	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
		Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	16,514	1.93	7,654	0.89
Goa	795,120	14,193	1.79	439	0.06
Tiswadi	105,809	1,222	1.15	114	0.11
Bardez	124,103	3,065	2.47	40	0.03
Pernem	52,906	2,216	4.19	...	...
Bicholim	58,389	1,461	2.50	14	0.02
Satari	32,515	799	2.46	...	...
Ponda	84,590	841	0.99	5	0.01
Sanguem	44,588	780	1.75	60	0.13
Canacona	29,486	179	0.61	...	...
Quepem	41,547	360	0.87	4	0.01
Salcete	155,676	1,917	1.23	64	0.04
Mormugao	65,511	1,353	2.07	138	0.21
Daman	38,739	1,413	3.65	7,165	18.50
Daman	38,739	1,413	3.65	7,165	18.50
Diu	23,912	908	3.80	50	0.21
Diu	23,912	908	3.80	50	0.21

67 : NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES, 1971

There are five major scheduled castes and four major scheduled tribes in this territory. The tribes are concentrated in Daman only. Different symbols are used to indicate the five scheduled castes and the four scheduled tribes in the talukas, each symbol representing 100 persons.

By President's order under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India, (i) Bhangi or Hadi, (ii) Chambhar, (iii) Mahar, (iv) Mahyavanshi or Vankar, and (v) Mang are declared as scheduled castes; and (i) Dhodia, (ii) Dubla or Halpati or Talavia, (iii) Naikda or Nayaka, (iv) Siddi and (v) Varli are declared as scheduled tribes for Goa, Daman and Diu.

Among the scheduled castes, Mahars, Chambhars and Mangs are predominant in the talukas of Goa, whereas Mahyavanshi and Bhangi are predominant in Daman and Diu respectively. Mahars and Chambars are seen in almost all the talukas of Goa. Among tribes Dubla, Dhodia and Varli are very predominant in Daman. The population of Naikda is scattered over Tiswadi, Sanguem, Salcete and Mormugao of Goa district and in Daman.

The table below shows the major scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Unit	Total scheduled caste population, 1971	Distribution of numerically major scheduled castes					Total scheduled tribe population, 1971	Distribution of numerically major scheduled tribes			
		Mahar	Chambhar	Mahyavanshi	Bhangi	Mang		Dubla	Dhodia	Varii	Naikda
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goa, Daman and Diu	16,514	7,856	4,924	1,561	890	326	7,654	5,719	916	491	446
Goa	14,193	7,856	4,922	41	92	325	439	12	11	21	354
Tiswadi	1,222	197	645	7	49	1	114	9	11	...	92
Bardez	3,065	1,247	1,701	...	13	32	40	...	...	...	40
Pernem	2,216	2,017	199	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.
Bicholim	1,461	1,159	289	...	...	10	14	...	...	3	11
Satari	799	668	123	...	3	...	..	...	...	..	..
Ponda	841	466	327	...	...	20	5	..	...	...	5
Sanguem	780	476	238	17	1	12	60	3	...	...	57
Canacona	179	64	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quepem	360	252	107	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
Salcete	1,917	616	997	6	24	157	64	...	...	..	57
Mormugao	1,353	694	192	11	2	93	138	...	...	18	88
Daman	1,413	...	...	1,361	51	1	7,165	5,707	903	463	92
Daman	1,413	...	..	1,361	51	1	7,165	5,707	903	463	92
Diu	908		2	159	747	...	50	...	2	7	...
Diu	908	...	2	159	747	...	50	...	2	7	.

Note :—Population of 'unspecified and other' SC/ST is included in 'Table'.

68 : MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1971

The map shows the percentage distribution of population belonging to the major religions in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971; three major religions being Hinduism, Christianity and Islam. All the remaining religions are clubbed together under 'Others'. The religionwise proportions of population are calculated for the Union Territory and for each of its districts and talukas. A square proportionate to total population is drawn in each taluka. The square is further divided into 100 small squares, each smalls quare representing 1 per cent of the total taluka population. The major religions are represented by three different hatchings as shown according to the percentage share of each religion in the index. The squares representing other religions are left unhatched.

In Goa, Daman and Diu, followers of the three major religions (Hindus, Christians and Muslims) constitute almost the entire population. About 64.18 per cent of the total population are Hindus. Christians account for about 31.77 per cent of the total, while Muslims are 3.76 per cent. Hindus are predominant in all the three districts the proportion being highest in Diu (92.47), followed by Daman (82.55) and Goa (62.43). The followers of Christianity are concentrated in Goa (33.97) while Muslims have a relatively more concentration in Daman 11.24.

Among the talukas of Goa, Bicholim and Satari have the highest proportions of Hindus, being above 90 per cent. It is only in Salcete taluka that Christians outnumber Hindus, the respective proportions of the two being 69.52 and 25.55. Muslims accounting for 3.76 per cent of the total population come next to Christians in numerical strength. Mormugao has the largest proportion of Muslims amongst the talukas of Goa district, followed by Satari, Sanguem and Salcete. But in each case the proportion of Muslims to the total population is less than 10%.

The table below presents the distribution of major religions in 1971.

Unit	Total Population 1971	Distribution of major religions			
		Christians	Hindus	Muslims	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	272,509	550,482	32,250	2,530
	(100.00)	(31.77)	(64.18)	(3.76)	(0.29)
Goa	795,120	270,126	496,389	26.480	2,125
	(100.00)	(33.97)	(62.43)	(3.33)	(0.27)
Tiswadi	105,809	41,360	60,701	3,397	351
	(100.00)	(39.09)	(57.37)	(3.21)	(0.33)
Bardez	124,103	49,163	73,496	1,278	166
	(100.00)	(39.61)	(59.22)	(1.03)	(0.14)
Pernem	52,906	5,631	47,059	181	35
	(100.00)	(10.64)	(88.95)	(0.34)	(0.07)
Bicholim	58,389	2,255	54,266	1,776	92
	(100.00)	(3.86)	(92.94)	(3.04)	(0.16)
Satari	32,515	528	30,030	1,952	5
	(100.00)	(1.62)	(92.36)	(6.00)	(0.02)
Ponda	84,590	9,198	73,561	1,659	172
	(100.00)	(10.88)	(86.96)	(1.96)	(0.20)
Sanguem	44,588	7,600	34,907	2,008	73
	(100.00)	(17.04)	(78.29)	(4.50)	(0.17)
Canacona	29,486	6,669	22,637	180	...
	(100.00)	(22.62)	(76.77)	0.61)	
Quepem	41,547	14,931	25,532	(1,030	54
	(100.00)	(35.94)	(61.45)	(2.48)	(0.13)
Salcete	155,676	108,225	39,773	7,368	310
	(100.00)	(69.52)	(25.55)	(4.73)	(0.20)
Mormugao	65,511	24,566	34,427	5,651	867
	(100.00)	(37.50)	(52.55)	(8.63)	(1.32)
Daman	38,739	2,094	31,981	4,353	311
	(100.00)	(5.41)	(82.55)	(11.24)	(0.80)
Daman	38,739	2,094	31,981	4,353	311
	(100.00)	(5.41)	(82.55)	(11.24)	(0.80)
Diu	23,912	289	22,112	1,417	94
	(100.00)	(1.21)	(92.47)	(5.93)	(0.39)
Diu	23,912	289	22,112	1.417	94
	(100.00)	(1.21)	(92.47)	(5.93)	(0.39)

Note :—Percentages are indicated in brackets.

69 : RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1971

The map indicates the proportion of population living in four categories of villages containing houses (i) 25 and below; (ii) 26-50, (iii) 51-100 and (iv) above 100 in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. The total rural population is distributed among these four categories of villages, and the percentages to the total rural population are worked out for the Union Territory, and its districts and talukas. Bars proportionate to the total rural population living in the villages in different categories of census houses are drawn in each taluka. To the left and the right sides of the bars respectively absolute and percentage scales are drawn. The bars are hatched by four different shades applicable to the category of census houses, as shown in the index. The total rural population of each taluka is shown at the top of the bars.

The total rural population of Goa, Daman and Diu is 630,997. A large majority (93.43 per cent) of this is concentrated in the villages consisting more than 100 houses. A negligible proportion of rural population lives in villages with less than 26 houses. Diu ranks first with 98.27 per cent of rural population living in villages with more than 100 houses followed by Goa (93.47) and Daman (88.35). It may be seen from the map that all the talukas in Goa excepting Satari have more than 87 per cent of the population living in villages consisting of more than 100 houses. Two talukas *viz.*, Ponda and Mormugao do not have any village with less than 26 houses. Bardez and Bicholim have no village in the range of 26-50 houses. Canacona has no village in the ranges 26-50 and 51-100 houses. In Diu the minimum number of houses in any village is more than 50.

The table below shows the distribution of population in villages by size class of houses, 1971.

Unit	Total rural population, 1971.	Percentage of rural population living in villages containing houses of			
		25 and below	26—50	51—100	above 100
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa, Daman and Diu	630997	3580	10308	27547	589562
	(100.00)	(0.57)	(1.63)	(4.37)	(93.43)
Goa	591877	3439	10145	25050	553243
	(100.00)	(0.58)	(1.72)	(4.23)	(93.47)
Tiswadi	46551	270	462	3453	42366
	(100.00)	(0.58)	(0.99)	(7.42)	(91.01)
Bardez	104102	119	...	679	103304
	(100.00)	(0.12)	...	(0.65)	(99.23)
Pernem	49976	213	166	2583	47014
	(100.00)	(0.43)	(0.33)	(5.17)	(94.07)
Bicholim	49839	187	...	776	48876
	(100.00)	(0.37)	...	(1.56)	(98.07)
Satari	29593	1834	5004	9509	13246
	(100.00)	(6.20)	(16.91)	(32.13)	(44.76)
Ponda	76932	...	505	1437	74990
	(100.00)		(0.66)	(1.87)	(97.47)
Sanguem	39582	459	818	2789	35516
	(100.00)	(1.16)	(2.07)	(7.04)	(89.73)
Canacona	28151	11	...	...	28,140
	(100.00)	(0.04)			(99.96)
Quepem	38622	287	2622	1862	33851
	(100.00)	(0.74)	(6.79)	(4.82)	(87.65)
Salcete	107083	59	180	1544	105300
	(100.00)	(0.06)	(0.17)	(1.44)	(98.33)
Mormugao	21446	...	388	418	20640
	(100.00)	...	(1.81)	(1.95)	(96.24)
Daman	21422	141	163	2191	18927
	(100.00)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(10.23)	(88.35)
Daman	21422	141	163	2191	18927
	(100.00)	(0.66)	(0.76)	(10.23)	(88.35)
Diu	17698	...	...	306	17392
	(100.00)	...	...	(1.73)	(98.27)
Diu	17698	...	...	306	17392
	(100.00)	...	...	(1.73)	(98.27)

70 & 71 : RURAL AND URBAN HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED, 1971

The map indicates the proportion of households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms in the rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 971. These proportions are calculated for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas Rhombuses proportionate to the rural and urban households are drawn in each taluka. Each rhombus is divided into 25 squares, one square representing 4 per cent of households. These squares are shaded by different hatchings according to the percentage of rural and urban households occupying one, two, three and more than three rooms. Absolute figures of rural households and urban households are shown on the top of each rhombus.

There are 126,293 households recorded in the rural areas of Goa, Daman and Diu. Of these 34.51 per cent live in one room only. The proportion of households occupying two-roomed houses comes to 29.65 per cent. There are 16.09 and 19.75 per cent households living in three-roomed and more than three-roomed houses respectively. In Goa district, the proportion of households occupying one room is less than the Union Territory's average, but is much higher in Daman and Diu. Goa and Diu districts have a relatively larger proportion of households living in two-roomed houses. In the case of bigger houses, Goa district has a larger number of them compared to Daman and Diu.

Among the talukas of Goa district, Sanguem, Satari and Pernem have more than half of their households occupying accommodation of one room only. On the other hand, Tiswadi, Canacona and Salcete talukas have less than 25 per cent of their households living in one-roomed houses. Proportion of families occupying large houses of more than three rooms is relatively high in Bardez and Salcete talukas of Goa. These two talukas are the native places of many Goans settled abroad who occasionaly come to Goa and build big houses in the native villages.

There are 32,966 households in the urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu. Of these 37.88 per cent occupy one-roomed and 27.16 per cent occupy two-roomed houses. More than one-third of the households occupy houses having three or more rooms. The proportion of households occupying one room accommodation is the highest in Mormugao (56.79 per cent) followed by Pernem, Daman, Ponda, Sanguem and Salcete. The househholds occupying two-roomed accommodation range from 25 to 35 per cent in most of the talukas. Similarly, 40 to 55 per cent of the households in the talukas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Satari, Canacona, and Quepem occupy houses having three or more rooms. In Diu this proportion is about 65 per cent.

The table below presents the number and proportion of rural and urban households by number of rooms and occupied, 1971.

Unit	Total number of rural households	Percentage of households occupying				Total number of urban households.	Percentage of households occupying			
		1-room	2-rooms	3-rooms	More than 3 rooms		1 room	2-rooms	3-rooms	More than 3 rooms
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa, Daman and Diu	126,293	43,578 (34.51)	37,445 (29.65)	20,323 (16.09)	24,946 (19.75)	32,966	12,486 (37.88)	8,954 (27.16)	4,896 (14.85)	6,630 (20.11)
Goa	118,842	38,960 (32.78)	35,415 (29.80)	19,971 (16.81)	24,495 (20.61)	28,830	11,220 (38.92)	7,598 (26.36)	4,291 (14.88)	5,721 (19.84)
Tiswadi	12,678	3,066 (24.18)	3,781 (29.83)	2,807 (22.14)	3,024 (23.85)	5,446	1,728 (31.73)	1,337 (24.55)	923 (16.95)	1,458 (26.77)
Bardez	21,354	4,217 (19.75)	5,544 (25.96)	4,559 (21.35)	7,034 (32.94)	3,284	898 (27.35)	779 (23.72)	586 (17.84)	1,021 (31.09)
Pernem	9,367	4,900 (52.31)	2,631 (28.09)	1,087 (11.60)	749 (8.00)	598	229 (38.29)	175 (29.27)	87 (14.55)	107 (17.89)
Bicholim	9,156	3,639 (39.75)	2,994 (32.70)	1,490 (16.27)	1,033 (11.28)	1,403	424 (30.22)	504 (35.92)	247 (17.61)	228 (16.25)
Satari	6,021	2,984 (49.56)	2,119 (35.19)	611 (10.15)	307 (5.10)	472	72 (15.26)	199 (42.16)	126 (26.69)	75 (15.89)
Ponda	12,958	4,282 (33.05)	4,720 (36.43)	2,197 (16.95)	1,758 (13.57)	1,319	487 (36.92)	360 (27.29)	191 (14.48)	281 (21.31)
Sanguem	8,404	5,125 (60.98)	2,114 (25.16)	723 (8.60)	442 (5.26)	904	327 (36.17)	266 (29.43)	180 (19.91)	131 (14.49)
Canacona	5,177	1,192 (23.02)	1,896 (36.62)	1,120 (21.64)	969 (18.72)	250	64 (25.60)	50 (20.00)	55 (22.00)	81 (32.40)
Quepem	6,860	3,201 (46.66)	2,039 (29.72)	839 (12.23)	781 (11.39)	602	154 (25.58)	203 (33.72)	89 (14.79)	156 (25.91)
Salcete	23,516	5,205 (22.13)	6,629 (28.19)	4,018 (17.09)	7,664 (32.59)	6,505	2,267 (34.85)	1,748 (26.87)	996 (15.31)	1,494 (22.97)
Mormugao	3,351	1,149 (34.29)	948 (28.29)	520 (15.52)	734 (21.90)	8,047	4,570 (56.79)	1,977 (24.57)	811 (10.08)	689 (8.56)
Daman	3,521	2,487 (70.63)	849 (24.11)	126 (3.58)	59 (3.68)	2,885	1,095 (37.96)	1,086 (37.64)	367 (12.72)	337 (11.68)
Daman	3,521	2,487 (70.63)	849 (24.11)	126 (3.58)	59 (1.68)	2,885	1,095 (37.96)	1,086 (37.64)	367 (12.72)	337 (11.68)
Diu	3,930	2,131 (54.22)	1,181 (30.05)	226 (5.75)	392 (9.98)	1,251	171 (13.67)	270 (21.58)	238 (19.03)	572 (45.72)
Diu	3,930	2,131 (54.22)	1,181 (30.05)	226 (5.75)	392 (9.98)	1,251	171 (13.67)	270 (21.58)	238 (19.03)	572 (45.72)

Note :—Households with 'unspecified no. of rooms' are included in the total.

72 : CENSUS HOUSES ACCORDING TO THEIR USES, 1971

The map shows the proportion of houses used as (i) residence, (ii) shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum residence, (iii) hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, tourist home, and inspection houses, restaurants, sweet-meat shops and eating places, places of entertainment and community gathering and places of worship, (iv) shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, (v) factories, worksheds and (vi) others. Category 'others' includes schools, colleges and other teaching institutions, hospitals, nursing homes etc., laundry, saloons, photostudios etc., cattle sheds, garages, pump-houses, cemeteries etc. Their percentages are calculated for the Union Territory and its districts and talukas. Six bars proportionate to the absolute number of census houses in the above categories are drawn in each taluka. The bars are shaded by different hatchings indicating different uses. Absolute and percentage scales are drawn on the left and right sides of the bars respectively.

According to the 1971 census the total number of census houses in Goa, Daman and Diu is 226,544 of which 64.85 per cent are exclusively used as residence, 14.86 per cent are put to other uses, 4.09 per cent are used as shops excluding eating houses, business houses and offices, 2.60 per cent are used as hotels, sarais, dharamshalas, etc., Houses used as factories, workshops and worksheds constituted 2.17 per cent. About 1.64 per cent are used as residence-cum-other uses. The proportion of houses used exclusively for residential purposes in the districts of Goa, Daman and Diu are 65.06, 69.17 and 56.00 per cent respectively.

Among the talukas of Goa district, more than 70 per cent of the houses in Salcete and Mormugao are used as residence. This proportion in Tiswadi, Bardez, Bicholim, Satari, Ponda, and Quepem talukas lies between 61 and 67 per cent. The proportion of houses classified in remaining categories excluding others is very low, being less than 7 per cent in almost all the talukas.

The table below shows the details of the uses of the census houses in 1971.

Unit	Total number of census houses	Percentage of occupied census houses used as					
		Residence	Shop-cum-residence, workshop cum-residence, including household industry	Hotels, Sarais, Dharamshalas, Tourist house & Inspection houses, Restaurants, Sweet-meat shops and eating places. Plaees of entertainment & community gathering (panchayat ghar) and places of worship	Shops excluding eating houses, business houses & offices	Factories, workshops and work-sheds	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	226,544	146,924	3,705	5,891	9,276	4,918	33,670
		(64.85)	(1.64)	(2.60)	(4.09)	(2.17)	(14.86)
Goa	209,228	136,126	3,420	5,537	8,796	4,707	31,629
		(65.06)	(1.63)	(2.65)	(4.20)	(2.25)	(15.12)
Tiswadi	25,101	16,710	273	470	1,648	552	3,119
		(66.57)	(1.09)	(1.87)	(6.57)	(2.20)	(12.43)
Bardez	34,985	23,042	438	878	1,472	815	2,779
		(65.86)	(1.25)	(2.51)	(4.21)	(2.33)	(7.94)
Pernem	15,752	8,034	289	589	279	431	5,187
		(51.00)	(1.83)	(3.74)	(1.77)	(2.74)	(32.93)
Bicholim	13,845	9,480	265	607	523	258	1,889
		(68.47)	(1.91)	(4.38)	(3.78)	(1.86)	(13.64)
Satari	9,302	6,134	159	246	184	82	2,108
		(65.94)	(1.71)	(2.64)	(1.98)	(0.88)	(22.66)
Ponda	21,172	12,980	486	1,004	839	405	3,967
		(61.31)	(2.30)	(4.74)	(3.96)	(1.91)	(18.74)
Sanguem	14,532	8,583	236	280	356	230	3,689
		(59.06)	(1.62)	(1.93)	(2.45)	(1.58)	(25.39)
Canacona	8,796	5,120	165	268	211	278	2,112
		(58,21)	(1.88)	(3.05)	(2.40)	(3.16)	(24.01)

Contd.

Concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quepem	10,572	7,060	194	288	427	312	1,561
		(66.78)	(1.84)	(2.72)	(4.04)	(2.95)	(14.77)
Salcete	40,053	28,200	691	719	1,916	959	3,925
		(70.41)	(1.73)	(1.80)	(4.78)	(2.39)	(9.80)
Mormugao	15,118	10,783	224	188	941	385	1,293
		(71.33)	(1.48)	(1.24)	(6.22)	(2.55)	(8.55)
Daman	8,359	5,782	181	133	278	104	678
		(69.17)	(2.17)	(1.59)	(3.33)	(1.24)	(8.11)
Daman	8,359	5,782	181	133	278	104	678
		(60.17)	(2.17)	(1.59)	(3.33)	(1.24)	(8.11)
Diu	8,957	5,016	104	221	202	107	1,363
		(56.00)	(1.16)	(2.47)	(2.26)	(1.19)	(15.22)
Diu	8,957	5,016	104	221	202	107	1,363
		(56.00)	(1.16)	(2.47)	(2.26)	(1.19)	(15.22)

Note :— 'Vacant' census houses are included in the 'Total'.

73 : URBAN HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTED HOUSES, 1971

The map shows the proportion of households living in rented houses in urban areas of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. These proportion are worked out for the urban areas of the Union Territory and each of its districts and towns. Since there is only one town in each of the talukas the town-wise urban population corresponds to the taluka-wise urban population. The taluka figures are grouped into five ranges and the talukas are shaded according to these ranges from high to low order.

The 1971 census recorded 32,966 households in the urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu, of which 16,147 or 48.98 per cent lived in rented houses. Among the districts, Daman and Diu had very small proportions of households living in rented houses, while in Goa, more than 50 per cent lived in rented houses The map reveals that Panaji (61.35) has the highest proportion of households living in rented houses, followed by Mormugao (57.69) and Margao (56.26). Panaji is the capital of the Union Territory and therefore it is an important service town. A large number of government offices as well as private organisations are located in Panaji town. Besides, a number of banks, business houses and educational institutions have come up during the last decade. The government have also constructed a number of residential quarters for their employees. Margao is the headquarters of South Goa and an important commercial town of the Union Territory and as such a number of government and private offices are located here. The high proportion of households living in rented houses in Mormugao is obviously due to its port. The proportion of households living in rented houses in Mapusa (49.12) and Ponda (49.43) is higher than the Union Territory's average. These are important industrial, commercial and trading centres of the Union Territory. Quepem (18.11) has the lowest proportion of households living in rented houses.

The table below presents proportions of households living in rented houses in the urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Unit	Number of Census households	Census households living in rented houses	
		Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	32,966	16.147	48.98
Goa	28,830	15,072	52.28
Tiswadi	5,446	3,341	61.35
Bardez	3,284	1,613	49.12
Pernem	598	156	26.09
Bicholim	1,403	446	31.79
Satari	472	158	33.47
Ponda	1,319	652	49.43
Sanguem	904	207	22.90
Canacona	250	88	35.20
Quepem	602	109	18.11
Salcete	6,505	3,660	56.26
Mormugao	8,047	4,642	57.69
Daman	2,885	659	22.84
Daman	2,885	659	22.84
Diu	1,251	416	33.25
Diu	1,251	416	33.25

74 : MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1971

The map shows the number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses in each taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. Medical institutions include hospitals, health centres, clinics, dispensaries etc. The proportions of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses have been worked out for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. The taluka proportions are grouped into five ranges and the talukas are shaded according to these ranges from high to low order of values.

In the Union Territory the proportion of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses stands at 21. Numerically, there are 473 medical institutions. Among the districts, the proportion in Goa and Daman is almost equal to that of the Union Territory's average. Diu district has a relatively low proportion of medical institutions. The talukas of Tiswadi and Salcete have 30 and 31 medical institutions respectively per 10,000 houses, closely followed by Mormugao (26).

The table below gives the taluka-wise number of medical institutions per 10,000 census houses in 1971.

Unit	Total number of census houses	Number of medical institutions	Number of medical institutions per 10,000 of census houses
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	226,544	473	21
Goa	209,228	443	21
Tiswadi	25,101	76	30
Bardez	34,985	67	19
Pernem	15,752	18	11
Bicholim	13,845	19	14
Satari	9,302	10	11
Ponda	21,172	44	21
Sanguem	14,532	17	12
Canacona	8,796	13	15
Quepem	10,572	14	13
Salcete	40,053	125	31
Mormugao	15,118	40	26
Daman	8,359	18	22
Daman	8,359	18	22
Diu	8,957	12	13
Diu	8,957	12	13

75 : HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

The map shows the availability of hospital beds per 100,000 population in the different talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. This number is calculated for each taluka. The taluka proportions are grouped into five ranges and the talukas are shaded according to these ranges from high to low order.

In the Union Territory as a whole, the number of beds per 100,000 of population comes to 255. The district of Goa has a higher rate (264) but in Daman and Diu the rates are lower than the average of the Union Territory, being 155 and 105 respectively. Among the talukas. Tiswadi has the highest proportion of 1,000 beds per 100,000 of population, followed by Salcete (388). Daman comes next with 155. Mormugao, Bardez and Diu come within the range of 100-150 beds. Except Mormugao all the other five talukas have full-fledged government hospitals, the biggest being in Panaji attached to the Goa Medical College. Mormugao has a wellequipped hospital run by the Port Trust.

The table below shows the number of hospital beds per 100,000 of population, 1971.

Unit	Total Population 1971	No. of hospital beds*	No. of hospital beds per 100,000 of population
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	2187	255
Goa	795,120	2102	264
Tiswadi	105,809	1058	1000
Bardez	124,103	134	108
Pernem	52,906	20	38
Bicholim	58,389	42	72
Satari	32 515	12	37
Ponda	84,590	60	71
Sanguem	44,588	20	45
Canacona	29,486	20	68
Quepem	41,547	40	96
Salcete	155,676	604	388
Mormugao	65,511	92	140
Daman	38,739	60	155
Daman	38,739	60	155
Diu	23,912	25	105
Diu	23,912	25	105

*Includes only the beds in Government Hospitals.

76 : PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1971

The map shows the number of primary health centres serving a population of 100,000 in Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971. These proportions are calculated for the Union Territory and each of its districts and talukas. They are grouped into five ranges and the talukas are shaded according to these ranges from high to low order.

There are 15 primary health centres serving a total population of 857,771 in the Union Territory. Their proportions per 100,000 of population come to 2. Among the districts Diu (4), has returned a higher proportion than Daman (3) and Goa (2). Among the talukas of Goa, the proportion is more or less equal to the Union Territory's average of 2, except in the case of Satari and Canacona where it is higher. The most populous taluka of Salcete has only 1 primary health centre per 100,000 of population, while in Tiswadi there is no primary health centre. Administratively one primary health centre is located in each taluka, except in the case of Tiswadi where the main hospital of the Union Territory (attached to the medical college) is located. The map reveals that lower the population of the talukas higher the proportions of primary health centres, and vice-versa.

The table below shows the number of primary health centres per 100,000 of population in the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971.

Unit	Total Population 1971	No. of Primary Health Centres	No. of Primary Health Centres per 100,000 of Population
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	857,771	15	2
Goa	795,120	13	2
Tiswadi	105,809	Nil	Nil
Bardez	124,103	2	2
Pernem	52,906	1	2
Bicholim	58,389	1	2
Satari	32,515	1	3
Ponda	84,590	2	2
Sanguem	44,588	1	2
Canacona	29,486	1	3
Quepem	41,547	1	2
Salcete	155,676	2	1
Mormugao	65,511	1	2
Daman	38,739	1	3
Daman	38,739	1	3
Diu	23,912	1	4
Diu	23,912	1	4