

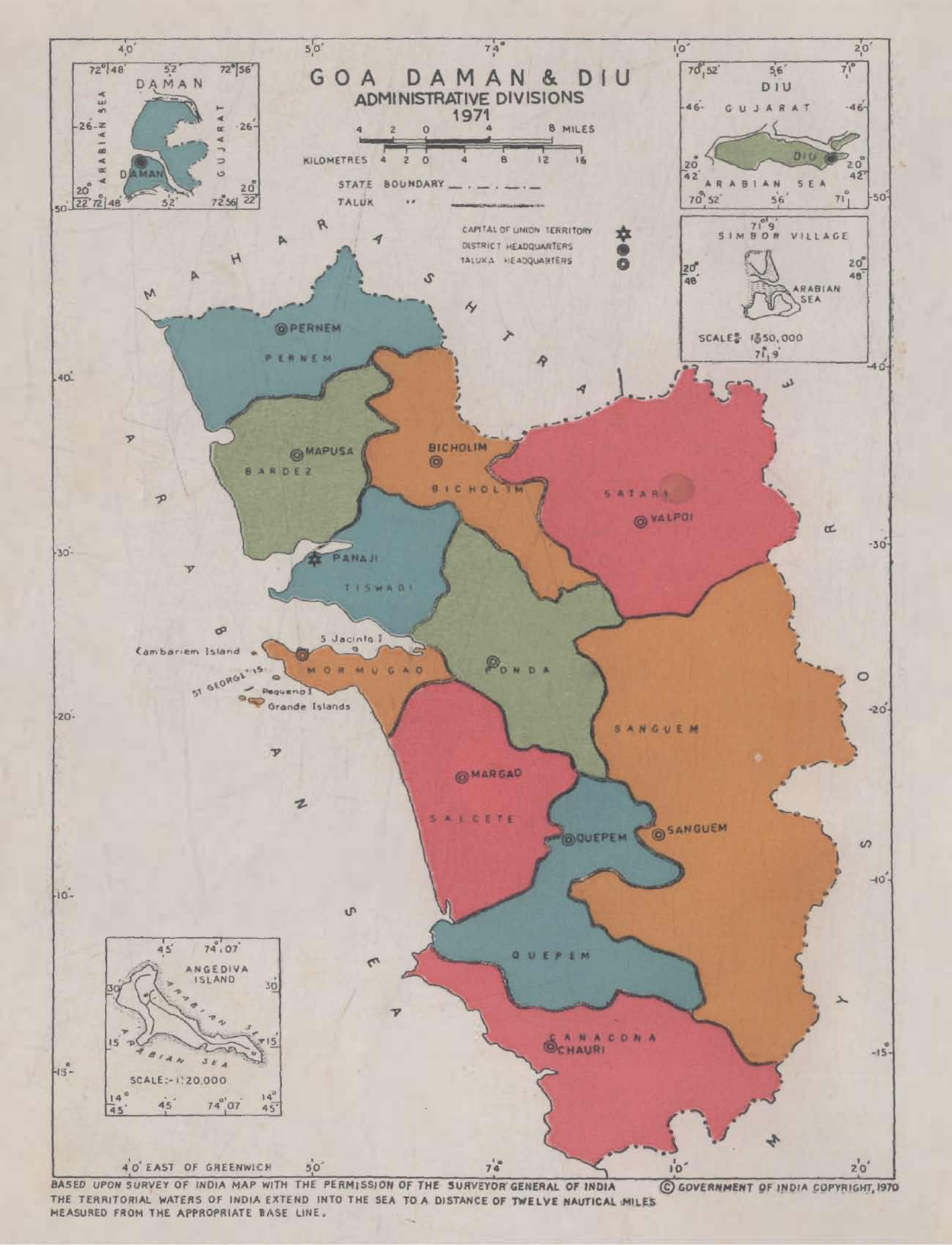
PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

S. K. GANDHE
of the Indian Economic Service
Director of Census Operations
GOA, DAMAN & DIU AND
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

GOA DAMAN & DIU
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1971



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA

© GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COPYRIGHT, 1970

THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE.

1971 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No. 28)

Central Government Publications

Part I	(1) Part I-A
Census General Report	(2) Part I-B
	(3) Part I-C (Subsidiary Tables)
Part II	(4) Part II-A—General Population Tables
Census Tables on Population	(5) Part II-B—Economic Tables Part II-C—Social and Cultural Tables Part II-D—Migration Tables
Part III	
Establishments Report and Tables	(6) Part III—Report and Tables
Part IV	Part IV—Report and Tables
Housing Report and Tables	
Part VI-B	(7) Special Survey Report on Panaji Town
Part VI-C	(8) Survey Report on village Pale, Taluka Satari District Goa.
Part VIII *Administration Report*	(9) Part VIII-A—Administration Report—Enumeration (Not for sale).
(For Official use only)	(10) Part VIII-B—Administration Report—Tabulation. (Not for sale).
Part IX	(11) Census Atlas of Goa, Daman and Diu
Census Atlas	
Miscellaneous	(12) A Portrait of Population (Popular version of the Census Report).
	(13) A Special Survey of Fairs and Festivals of Goa District.

Publications of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu

Part X	(1) Part—A : Town and Village Directory of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu Part—B : Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.
District Census Handbook	(2) Part—C : Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Note.—(i) Part V (Special Tables and Ethnographic Notes on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) is not published for Goa, Daman and Diu as a separate publication.

(ii) Part VI-A (Town Directory) is not published as a separate publication for Goa, Daman and Diu. The data are included in the District Census Hand book of Goa, Daman and Diu. (Part A.)

(iii) Part VII (Special Report on Graduates and Technical Personnel) is a publication of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi on an all-India basis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a known fact that successful completion of a population census in India largely depends upon the willing cooperation of thousands of workers who do not belong to the Census Organisation. The 1971-Census could not also be an exception to this; in fact it was particularly so this time in view of the fact that many of these persons had also to work for the mid-term elections to the Lok Sabha which just preceded the Census Operations. I must express my sincere gratitude to the sixteen hundred and odd persons who worked as Enumerators, Supervisors and Assistant Charge Superintendents at the various operational levels for the 1971-Census in this Territory.

I am also thankful to the Collectors of Goa and Daman, and the Civil Administrator of Diu, for their help and cooperation throughout the entire period of the 1971-Census Operations. My thanks are due to the Mamlatdars of all the talukas of Goa and Diu districts, the Block Development Officers of Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete and Daman Blocks, and the Secretaries of the Municipal Councils of Panaji, Mapusa and Margao, who worked as Charge Superintendents for the 1971 Census and acquitted themselves very creditably in that capacity.

I feel obliged to Shri K.N. Srivastava, I.A.S., ex-Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, and to Shri T. Kipgen, I.A.S., the then Development Commissioner Government of Goa, Daman & Diu (and at present Chief Secretary), both of whom took keen interest in the census work right from its start early in 1969. Many an operational problem was resolved without much difficulty with their guidance and timely help.

I am greatly indebted to Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, I. A. S., Registrar General, India, New Delhi, who provided very valuable guidance from time to time in practically all the aspects of the Census. Shri K. D. Ballal, I. A. S., Dy. Registrar General, India, New Delhi (Census) and Dr. Roy Burman, Dy. Registrar General, India (Social Studies) New Delhi, were extremely helpful in the administrative as well as field matters. Shri K. K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) New Delhi, greatly helped us by checking the accuracy of the 1971 Census tables incorporated in this volume. I am grateful to them all.

While all the members of my staff contributed their mite to this work, I would in particular make a mention of the following officials for their hard work:

1. Shri N. Y. Gore, Asstt. Director of Census Operations.
2. Shri D. P. Naik, Asstt. Director of Census Operations.
3. Shri S. P. Desai, Tabulation officer.
4. Shri D. V. Nagappanavar, Statistical Assistant.

Kum. Florinda Fernandes Jr.Stenographer of my office had to type out the drafts as well as the final copies of the report. She has done a nice job of the work entrusted to her.

Panaji,

April, 27, 1973.

S. K. Gandhe
of the Indian Economic Service
Director of Census Operations
Goa, Daman & Diu
and
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

CONTENTS

	PAGES
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
INTRODUCTION	1–7
A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION	9–32
Fly-leaf	10
Union Table A-I—Area, Houses and Population	25
State Table A-I—Area, Houses and Population	26
Appendix I to Table A-I—Statement showing 1960 Territorial units constituting the present set up of Goa, Daman & Diu	28
Sub-Appendix to Appendix I—Statement showing the areas for 1960 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in areas since 1960 Census showing the population of 1960 and 1971 Censuses for the transferred area	29
Appendix II to Table A-I—Number of villages with a population of 5,000 and over and towns with a population under 5,000	31
Appendix III to Table A-I—Houseless and Institutional Population	32
A-II—DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900	33–43
Fly-leaf	34
Table A-II—Decadal Variation In Population since 1900.	39
Special State Table A-II—Decadal Variation in Population since 1900	40
Appendix to Table A-II—Union Territory and Districts showing 1960 population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1960, changes in area and the population of 1960 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	43
A-III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION	45–54
Fly-leaf	46
Union Table A-III—Villages classified by Population	50
State Table A-III-Villages classified by Population	52
Appendix to Table A-III—Villages classified into four broad size groups of population	54
Special Appendix to Table A-III—Villages classified into four broad size groups of population by Union Territory/District/Taluka.	54
A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1950	55–63
Fly-leaf	56
Table A-IV—Towns and Urban Agglomerations classified by Population in 1971 with Variation since 1950	61
Appendix II to Table A-IV—Changes in area and population of towns between 1960 and 1971 and reason for change in area	63

	PAGES
A-V—STANDARD URBAN AREAS	65–71
Fly-leaf	66
Table A-V—Standard Urban Areas	70
Primary Census Abstract	73–97
Fly-leaf	75
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT	88

ANNEXURES :

ANNEXURE I— Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule	101
ANNEXURE II— Houselist Abstract and Instructions thereof	113
ANNEXURE III— Abridged Houselist	115
ANNEXURE IV—Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Individual slip	116
ANNEXURE V— Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card	141

MAPS

Map of Goa, Daman & Diu showing Administrative Units	Frontispiece
A Map of Enumerator's block	4
Standard Urban Area of Margao	Between Pages 66 and 67
Standard Urban Area of Mormugao	
Standard Urban Area of Panaji	

INTRODUCTION

The 1971 Population Census of India happens to be the eleventh decennial Census taken in the country. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu which was under the Portuguese rule till 1961 and thus had a different type of administration, the tradition of taking a population count also dates back to as early as 1850 when the then Portuguese Government made a first organised attempt to hold a population count. Regular decennial censuses were however carried out since 1900 by the former regime, the last being the one held in December 1960. The present census of 1971 was the first population census of the territory held after its liberation and also as per the all-India pattern of Census taking.

2. The reference date of 1971 Census was originally fixed as the sunrise of 1st March 1971 and the period of enumeration was from 10th February to 28th February 1971. The revisional round was fixed from 1st March to 3rd March 1971 when the enumerator was to visit each and every household so as to bring the population of his area uptodate as on the sunrise of 1st March 1971. However, this time-table had to be revised on account of the mid-term elections to Lok Sabha in February-March 1971. The revised and final dates of 1971 Census were therefore as follows :—

(i) Enumeration Period—10th March 1971 to 31st March 1971.

(ii) Enumeration of Houseless Population—Night of 31st March 1971.

(iii) Reference date—Sunrise of 1st April 1971.

(iv) Period of Revisional Round—1st April to 3rd April 1971.

3. There has not been any change in the territorial jurisdiction of the area of Goa, Daman & Diu since 1960.

4. The present report contains General Population Tables (A series) and the Primary Census Abstract. A note has been added as a fly-leaf to each table to briefly explain its layout and the definitions and concepts used in the 1971 Census. A few inset tables have also been prepared and presented in this report. The fly-leaves are not, however, intended to take the place of a critical analysis of the 1971 Census data or the interpretation of observed facts, for which Part I-A and Part I-B of the General Report of 1971 Census shall be referred.

5. The 1971 Census data has been presented in this volume in 17 units i.e. one each for the Union Territory, the three districts and the thirteen talukas. The following order of presentation based on the Location Code Numbers of the districts and of the talukas within the district, has been uniformally adopted in this report :—

(I) Goa, Daman & Diu

(II) Goa District

(a) Tiswadi taluka

(b) Bardez taluka

(c) Pernem taluka

(d) Bicholim taluka

(e) Satari taluka

(f) Ponda taluka

(g) Sanguem taluka

(h) Canacona taluka

(i) Quepem taluka

(j) Salcete taluka

(k) Mormugao taluka

(III) Daman District

(a) Daman taluka

(IV) Diu District

(a) Diu taluka

6. Each table starts with data for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu followed by the data for the district of Goa, of all the talukas of Goa district and likewise of Daman and Diu districts in that order. It may be noted that Daman and Diu districts consist of one taluka each having identical name as of the District.

7. A brief account of how the 1971 Census was undertaken in this Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu is given below.

8. The scope and the concepts of the 1971 Census Questionnaire were broadly determined in consultation with the State Governments and the Ministries of the Government of India. Two-pretests were held in different parts of the country (but not in Goa, Daman & Diu) to test the concepts of the terms used in various forms and also to gain

experience in the conduct of the actual enumeration of population. These formats were finally adopted in May 1969 at a meeting of the members of the Planning Commission, representatives of the Central Statistical Organisation etc. In all four schedules were canvassed at the time of 1971 Census. These were :—

(a) Houselist

(b) Establishment Schedule

(c) Individual Slip

(d) Population Record.

A Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Card was also canvassed along with this Census.

9. The following forms based on the Houselist and the Individual Slip were filled in by the Enumerator.

(i) Houselist Abstract.

(ii) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (Males).

(iii) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (Females).

(iv) Enumerator's Abstract.

10. Each of the graduates and post-graduates and persons having a Technical diploma or degree, was required to fill in a card (known as Degree Holder & Technical Personnel card) which was given to him and later collected by the enumerator of the block.

11. The various 1971 Census schedules and instructions thereof were printed centrally and this was a great advantage to the Directors of Census Operations though the Director of Census Operations in whose jurisdiction the Presses were located had to put in some extra effort to get the schedules printed timely and despatched to the other Directors of Census Operations.

12. The 1971 Census schedules were printed in three different languages in case of Goa, Daman & Diu. These were: English, Marathi and Gujarathi. The supply of languagewise schedules and instruction booklets for our Territories (Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli) were received from the Registrar General, India, as well as from other Directors of Census Operations.

13. The 1971 Census was taken by the canvasser method as against the householder method which had been used in all the previous censuses in this territory.

14. Appointment of District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents :—As per notification No. 5-2-69-PLG dated 21st October, 1969 from the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji, the Collectors of Goa and Daman districts and the Civil Administrator of Diu District were appointed as the District Census Officers in their respective jurisdiction for purposes of 1971 Census. The Collector of Goa district had by his notification No. MAM/CENSUS/3096 dated 20/12/1969 appointed the Mamlatdar of each taluka of Goa district as the Charge Superintendent for their respective jurisdiction. For the urban areas of Panaji, Mapusa and Margao, however, the Secretaries of the respective Municipalities were appointel as Charge Superintendents during the first phase i.e. house-numbering and house-listing. But during the second phase of 1971 Census i.e. actual enumeration of population, the charge of urban areas of Panaji, Mapusa and Margao was withdrawn from the Secretaries of the respective Municipal Councils, and was entrusted to the Block Development Officers of Panaji, Mapusa and Margao respectively. In case of Daman district, the Block Development Officer, Daman, and in case of Diu District the Mamlatdar of Diu taluka were the Charge Superintendents for the entire period of the 1971 Census Operations.

15. The training of the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents for the 1st phase of 1971 Census (i.e. housenumbering and house-listing) was held in January 1970 at Panaji.

16. Two training classes, each of two-day duration, were held at taluka headquarters/town level in the months of February-March 1970.

17. The training of the District Census Officers and Charge Superintendents for the IInd phase of 1971 Census was held at Panaji on 16-17 October, 1970. This Training Seminar was inaugurated by Shri K. N. Srivastava, I.A.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu.

18. An intensive training programme of Enumarators/Supervisors for the IInd phase of 1971 Census was drawn up well in advance and four such training classes were held for each Enumerator/Supervisor in the months of November, December 1970 and January, February 1971.

19. Each training class was of two-day duration during which theoretical and practical training was imparted.

20. Of the four training classes held for each enumerator/supervisor of Goa, Daman & Diu the first training class was devoted to the theoretical

training wherein the following 1971 Census schedules were explained in details :

(i) Individual Slip

(ii) Population Record

(iii) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (Males) and (Females).

(iv) Enumerator's Abstract

(v) Degree Holder & Technical Personnel Card.

21. No field work was assigned during the first training class. However, during the subsequent training classes, theoretical training was held on the first day, while practical training (field work) was held on the second day. The practical training consisted of :—

(a) Filling-in the Individual slip for 15 persons during the second training class, for 20 persons during the third training class and for 25 persons during the last training class.

(b) Drawing of the notional map of the area.

(c) Assigning of Census House Numbers to new buildings, houses, etc.

22. They were also required to fill in all the other forms on the basis of the Individual Slips filled in by them, i.e.

(a) Population Record

(b) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statements for Males and Females

(c) Enumerator's Abstract.

23. In order to enable an Enumerator of a block to locate his area of work exactly an exhaustive list of all houses included in the block was prepared in what is called the Abridged Houselist. It not only contained all those houses which had households in them but also vacant houses and all such houses which were used for non-residential purposes also i.e. shop, church, temple, school, office etc.

24. The Abridged Houselist contained the following data :—

(a) Census house number

(b) Purpose for which a house is used

(c) Household Number

(d) Name of head of the household

It also had provision to list new houses and households that might have come up in the block after the first phase of 1971 Census.

25. *Housenumbering and Houselisting.*—The numbering and listing of houses was carried out in the months of February, March and April, 1970, with the help of Government Primary Teachers, Talathis, Village Panchayat Secretaries, Staff of the Municipal Councils and also the Staff of the Director of Census Operations, Panaji.

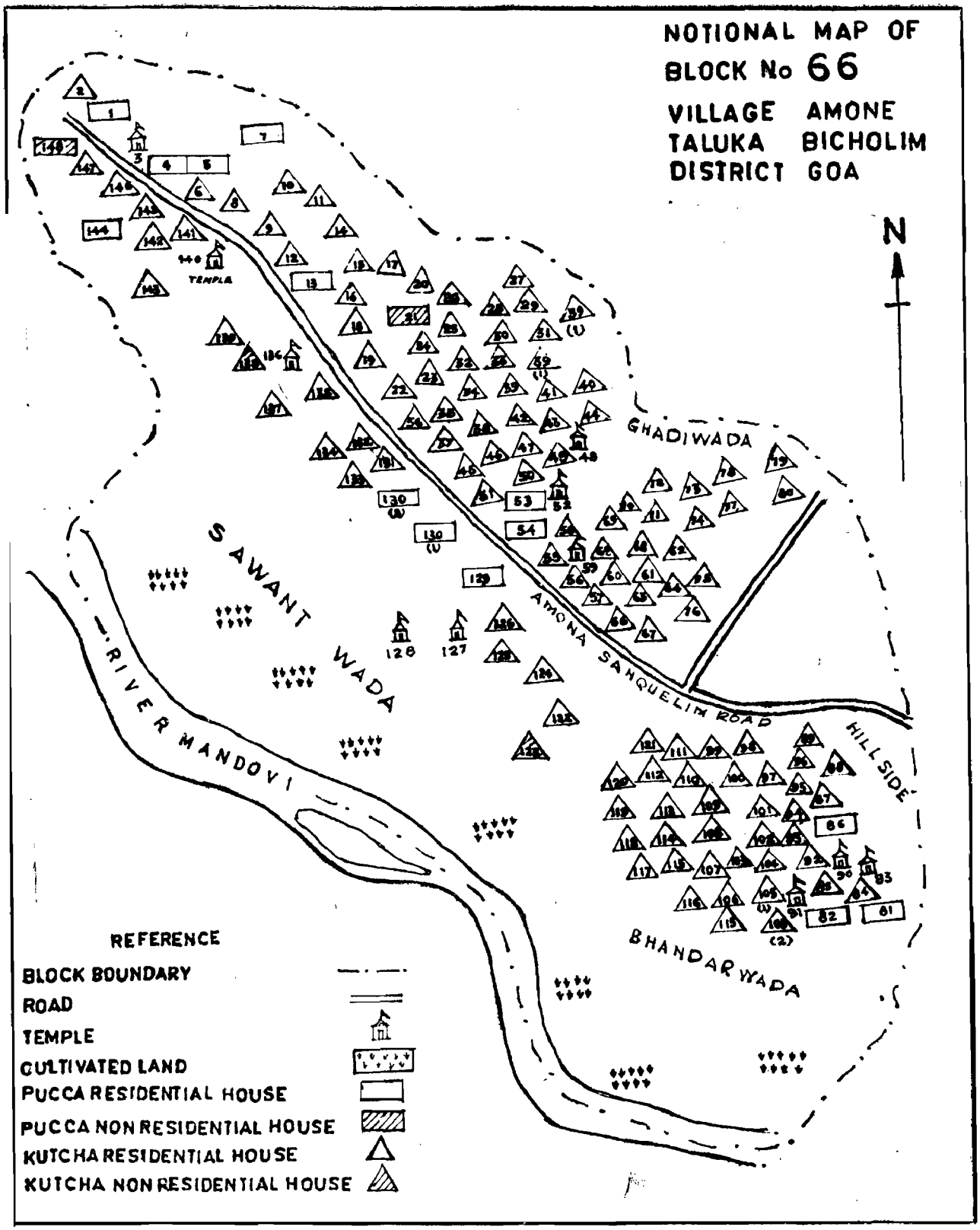
26. *Census Blocks and staff.*—For the purposes of 1971 Census, each village/town was first divided into small "blocks" in such a way that each block was a compact area having a population in the range of 750 to 850 in rural and 600 to 750 in urban areas. For the first phase of the 1971 Census we had, thus, demarcated blocks both in rural and urban areas and one block was allotted to an enumerator. Though effort was made to form the blocks of compact area and having an equitable distribution of population, it was revealed that some blocks consisted of population of more than 1,000.

27. At the time of the second phase, we had to carve out the Enumerators' blocks afresh for two main reasons given below:—

(i) In rural areas, the concept of revenue village was adopted at the time of second phase of 1971 Census for purposes of the presentation of data in the Primary Census Abstract as against the "freguesia" which was adopted in the first phase.

(ii) In case of urban areas, the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu had demarcated the boundaries of urban towns afresh in May 1970 and Municipal towns were divided into wards for the first ever Municipal elections held in October 1970. The new municipal limits of the towns of Goa, Daman & Diu were at a large variance from those existing at the time of the first phase of the 1971 Census. These changes compelled a revision in the census blocks too.

28. The statement below indicates the number of blocks in rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman


NOTIONAL MAP OF
BLOCK No 66
VILLAGE AMONE
TALUKA BICHOLIM
DISTRICT GOA
N
TEMPLE
GHADIWADA
SAWANT WADA
AMONA SANQUELIM ROAD
HILLSIDE
RIVER MANDOVI
BHANDARWADA
REFERENCE
BLOCK BOUNDARY
ROAD
TEMPLE
CULTIVATED LAND
PUCCA RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
PUCCA NON RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
KUTCHA RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
KUTCHA NON RESIDENTIAL HOUSE

& Diu during the first and second phases of the 1971 Census :—

Number of Enumerators' Blocks in Rural and Urban areas of Goa Daman & Diu during the First and Second Phase of 1971 *Census*

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	First Phase		Second Phase	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	1003	205	1115	395
Goa district . . .	916	172	1046	357
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	99	51	79	95
Bardez Taluka . . .	194	17	166	34
Pernem Taluka . . .	86	6	84	10
Bicholim Taluka . .	79	3	84	17
Satari Taluka . . .	42	9	92	11
Ponda Taluka . . .	124	11	117	13
Sanguem Taluka . .	53	8	89	10
Canacona Taluka . .	40	1	43	10
Quepem Taluka . .	69	2	77	10
Salcete Taluka . . .	110	26	181	77
Mormugao Taluka . .	20	38	34	70
Daman District . .	29	16	38	28
Daman Taluka . .	29	16	38	28
Diu District . . .	58	17	31	10
Diu Taluka . .	58	17	31	10

Note :—A specimen copy of the map of the Enumerator's Block has been reproduced on page 4

29. The staff for the second phase of 1971 Census was drawn from the State Government Offices and mostly consisted of Government Primary Teachers, Talathis, Village Panchayat Secretaries, etc. During the enumeration of population in March-April 1971 a large number of Class III employees of the State Government was requisitioned. The Office of the Mormugao Port Trust, Mormugao and of the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation, Mormugao also helped us by releasing a few of their employees to work as Enumerators/ Supervisors in Mormugao taluka. Similarly the Bureau of Economics, Statistics & Evaluation, Panaji provided additional staff at the last minute to make up the deficiency experienced in two talukas, viz. Tiswadi and Mormugao.

30. The ratio of Supervisors to Enumerators worked out to 1:5. The persons who were appointed as Supervisors were drawn generally from a higher grade of employment than those appointed as enumerators.

31. *Enumeration and Reporting of Figures.*— The enumeration of population of 1971 Census was carried out between 10th and 31st March 1971, and the enumerator took a revisional round from 1st April to 3rd April 1971 in order to bring the population of the block uptodate as on sunrise of 1st April 1971. An elaborate scheme was prepared well in advance with a view to relay back the population figures from the taluka/town Charge Superintendents to District Census Officers, to the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, and to the Director of Census Operations, Panaji. The Census clerks who were appointed for each taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu were trained for this purpose. The provisional population totals of Goa, Daman and Diu were communicated to the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi on 6th April 1971 at 1.30 p.m. The provisional population data for Goa, Daman & Diu was released in the form of "Paper 1 of 1971-Provisional Population Totals, Goa, Daman & Diu" on 20th April 1971. Another paper entitled "Paper 1 of 1971 (Supplement)—Provisional Population Totals Goa, Daman & Diu" was issued in June 1971. These two publications contained the following information.

(*A*) *Paper* 1 *of* 1971

Table I : Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts and Talukas.

Table II : Decadal variation in population since 1900.

Table III : Population by sex of cities over 100,000 population in 1971 and the growth rate of population 1960-1971.

Table IV : Literacy (including literacy ratios for the 1960 and 1971 Census).

(*B*) *Paper* 1 *of* 1971 (*Supplement*)

Table V : Rural and Urban Composition of Population.

Table VI : Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns.

Table VII : Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-Workers.

Tabel VIII : Distribution of Working population by Agricultural and other workers.

32. The Charge Superintendents of all the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu had sent the 1971 Census record as per time table chalked out by us and the records for all the charges were received in our office by 23rd April 1971.

33. At the time of 1971 Census, the following questionnaire forms were canvassed :—

(i) Houselist containing 17 columns to collect information in respect of Census houses and households.

(ii) Establishment Schedule containing 11 columns to collect information of all establishments found in Census houses.

(iii) Individual Slip having 17 questions to collect information in respect of each individual.

(iv) Population Record containing 9 columns for each household.

34. The information regarding houses and households obtained through the 1971 Census houselist included the following items :

Houses

(i) Purpose for which the census house is used, e.g. residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc.

(ii) Material of wall.

(iii) Material of roof.

Households

(i) Name of head of the household.

(ii) Is the head of the household a member of scheduled caste or scheduled tribe?

(iii) Number of living rooms in the occupation of the household.

(iv) Whether the household lives in owned or rented house.

(v) Persons living in the household

(a) Persons
(b) Males
(c) Females.

(vi) Whether the household cultivates land.

For an Establishment located in a Census House.

(i) Name of the establishment or proprietor

(ii) Whether the establishment is

(a) Government/Quasi-Government
(b) Private
(c) Cooperative Institution.

(iii) Average number of persons working daily.

(iv) Whether the establishment is

(a) household industry
(b) registered factory
(c) unregistered workshop

(v) Description of the products, processing or servicing.

(vi) Type of fuel or power used

(vii) (a) Description of goods bought/sold
(b) Whether wholesale or retail

(viii) If the establishment belongs to any type other than those mentioned in (iv) and (vii) above, its description e.g. Government office, school, hospital, railway station, cinema house, barber's saloon etc.

35. The information collected in respect of each individual through the Individual Slip included the following demographic, social and economic aspects.

(i) *For Identification*—Location Code

1. Name
2. Relationship to the head of household.

(ii) *Demographic Aspects*

3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. For currently married women only :
   (a) Age at marriage
   (b) Any child born in the last one year
7. Birth Place
   (a) Place of birth
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
8. Place of last residence
   (a) Place of last residence
   (b) Rural/Urban
   (c) District
   (d) State/Country
9. Duration of residence at the village or town of enumeration.

(iii) *Social Aspects*

10. Religion
11. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

12. Literacy

13. Educational level

14. Mother Tongue

15. Other languages.

(iv) *Economic Aspects*

16. Main Activity

(a) Broad category

(i) Worker-cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry or other worker.

(ii) Non-worker-household duties, students, rentier, dependent, begger, institution, other non-worker.

For workers other than Cultivator and Agricultural Labourer.

(b) Place of work (Name of village/town).

(c) Name of Establishment

(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or service

(e) Description of work

(f) Class of worker

17. Secondary work

(a) Broad category—cultivator, agricultural labourer, household industry, other worker.

(b) Place of work (Name of village/town).

(c) Name of establishment

(d) Nature of industry, trade, profession or service.

(e) Description of work.

(f) Class of worker.

The following questions were introduced for the first time in 1971 Census.

Question 6—For currently married women only.

Question 6(a)—Age at marriage

Question 6(b)—Any child born in the last one year.

Question 8—Place of last residence.

36. In addition, the structure of the economic questions (16 and 17) was radically changed along with the definition of the term "Worker".

37. The "Population Record" which formed a separate independent schedule in the 1971 Census was a part of "Household Schedule" of the 1961 Census. The Population Record of 1971 Census contained the following information in respect of each member of the household.

(i) Serial Number

(ii) Name of member of the household

(iii) Relation to the head of the household

(iv) Sex

(v) Age

(vi) Marital Status

(vii) Literacy

(viii) Description of Main Activity

In addition the information "Whether the head of the household belongs to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe", was also collected in the Population Record.

38. The five different schedules canvassed at the time of the 1971 Census together with instructions for filling them are reproduced for facility of reference. In addition the following statements were used by the enumerators to arrive at the Provisional Population Totals of the block as per 1971 Census.

(i) Houselist Abstract

(ii) Enumerator's Daily Posting Statement (Males) and (Females).

(iii) Enumerator's Abstract.

These are also reproduced at the end of this Report alongwith other 1971 Census schedules.

TABLE A—I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

During the decade 1960-1971, there has been no change in the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. The Territory consists of three districts, namely Goa, Daman and Diu, all of which are distinct land blocks situated respectively on the western coast south of Ratnagari district of Maharashtra, near Valsad district of Gujarat and off the Saurashtra coast, near Veraval. The districts of Daman and Diu are located at a distance of 748 and 1542 kms. respectively from Panaji the Capital of the Union Territory. The changes that have occurred in the Union Territory from the year 1881 to 1960 (when the last census was taken under the Portuguese administration) have been described in full in the Fly-Leaf of Table A-I Area Houses and Population of 1960 Census Report (Census of India 1961, Volume XXVII, Goa, Daman & Diu Part II-A General Population Tables, pages 31 and 32). These have, therefore not been reproduced here again. Similarly, the history of the Census taking in Goa, Daman & Diu under the Portuguese administration alongwith details of the various data available for the past censuses (from 1881 to 1950) have also been described in the Introduction to the volume mentioned above (Pages 1 to 25). The same have, therefore, not been reproduced here.

2. Though no change in the overall jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has occurred during the decade 1960-1971, some minor changes in the Taluka areas in the form of transfer of villages from one to another have taken place during the decade in Goa district only, details of which are given below :—

Villages transferred from one Taluka to another of Goa District during the period 1960-1971.

Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Transferred		Government Notification Number effecting the transfer.
		From Taluka	To Taluka	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ganjem	Satari	Ponda	No.GAD/B/ASQ/18/ 66 dated 28/9/1966
2	Usgao	Bicholim	Ponda	Do.
3	Curchirem	Satari	Bicholim	No. RD/LND/ 213/69-71/II/dated 15/2/1971.
4	Maulinguem	Satari	Bicholim	Do.
5	Ona	Satari	Bicholim	Do.
6	Moitem	Bicholim	Bardez	Do.

3. So far as urban areas are concerned extensive changes in the limits of the Municipal Councils of Goa district have occurred. The first ever Municipal elections were held in October 1970 and prior to that the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu vide its notification No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 31st March 1970 (published in the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu Gazette Series I No. 1 dated the 8th April 1970) demarcated afresh the boundaries of the municipal areas of the thirteen Municipal towns of Goa, Daman & Diu. The said notification was accompanied by the area maps of the Municipal Councils.

4. The data regarding area of the Union Territory and of its three constituent districts have been supplied by the Surveyor General of India, New Delhi. The total area of the Union Territory as per the Surveyor General of India, New Delhi, is 3813.0 km^2. The Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu has supplied data on areas of all the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu. It may however be noted that the area figures of talukas and towns supplied by the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji, are provisional since the cadastral survey of the Territory is still not completed.

5. The area of the Union Territory and its three districts is as follows :—

Union Territory/District	Area in sq. km
1	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	3,813·0
Goa district	3,701·0
Daman district	72·0
Diu district	40·0

Source :—Surveyor General of India, New Delhi.

6. The area of the towns of the Territory has been published in the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu Gazette (Series I No. 1) dated 8th April 1970. The area of the two Urban Agglomerations of the Territory has been worked out with the data supplied by the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji. The following statement shows the talukawise area by total/rural/urban breakup. The rural areas of the Taluka, District and the Union Territory have been obtained by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the Taluka, District and the Union Territory respectively.

STATEMENT 1

Talukawise area in km² 1971

District/Taluka	Total Area (km²)		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	3,813·0*	3,675·8	137·2
Goa District . .	3,701·0*	3,579·4	121·6
Tiswadi taluka . . .	166·1	129·1	37·0
Bardez taluka . . .	265·6	254·2	11·4
Pernem taluka . . .	242·0	239·5	2·5
Bicholim taluka . . .	227·1	214·9	12·2
Satari taluka . . .	490·3	480·9	9·4
Ponda taluka . . .	283·2	277.9	5.3
Sanguem taluka . . .	886·6	881·2	5·4
Canaconataluka . . .	347·4	345. 6	1·8
Quepem taluka . . .	347·3	346·1	1·2
Salcete taluka . . .	277·2	253·5	23·7
Mormugao taluka. . .	78·3	66·6	11·7
Daman District† . . .	72·0*	66·4	5·6
Daman taluka . . .	72·0	66·4	5·6
Diu District† . . .	40·0*	30·0	10·0
Diu taluka . . .	40·0	30·0	10·0

*This represents the provisional "geographical area" figure of the district supplied by the Surveyor General, India. The total of the area figures of all talukas of Goa District will not tally with the Goa district figure because the former represent land use and are derived from the figures supplied by the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu.

†Since Daman District and Diu District have only one taluka each, the district area is taken as the taluka area.

7. Table A-I is presented in two parts. The first is the Union Table A-I which gives details for the Union Territory and its three districts. The second portion is the State Table A-I presenting figures for each district, taluka and town of Goa, Daman & Diu.

8. Table A-I is a basic census table giving the 1971 Census population figures for each administrative unit down to taluka level and for each town separately. There is only one town in each of the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu districts.

9. Table A-I has in all 12 columns which provide information as given below :—

Column 1.—It shows the name of the unit for which the 1971 Census data are given in this table. In this table the data are presented for the Union Terriory followed by the district and within the district by taluka. After the taluka, the data for the town of the taluka are given.

10. Column 2.—The data of Table A-I are presented separately for Total, Rural and Urban areas. For purpose of 1971 Census, a town or an urban area is defined as a place which has :—

(a) a Municipality, Corporation or Cantonment or notified area or

(b) a place which satisfies the following criteria :—

(i) a minimum population of 5,000.

(ii) at least 75% of the male working population was non-agricultural.

(iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile).

11. The Director of Census Operations of each State/Union Territory was, however, given some discretion in respect of some marginal cases to include some places that had other distinct urban characteristics and to exclude the undeserving cases. He was, however, required to consult the State Government before taking a final decision in this respect.

12. So far as Goa, Daman & Diu is concerned the condition laid down in (a) above has been followed. It has not been possible to follow the other criteria in respect of non-municipal places for a variety of reasons. In the first place, the final notification regarding "revenue" villages was issued by the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu only in February 1971, by which time it was too late to apply the population test to the villages and revise the whole pattern of location code numbers etc. Secondly, exact areas of the newly notified revenue villages were not available and hence the test of density could not be applied. Then again the occupational distribution of population was also not available and hence the test mentioned in b(ii) above could also not be applied. In view of these limitations it was decided to adopt only the first test as mentioned above. The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu has also adopted an identical basis for identifying the areas as urban towns.

13. There are in all 13 towns in Goa, Daman & Diu as follows :—

STATEMENT 2

List of Towns in Goa, Daman and Diu 1971

District	Taluka	Name of town	Location Code
1	2	3	4
Goa . . .	Tiswadi	Panaji	1/I
	Bardez	Mapusa	1/II
	Pernem	Pernem	1/III
	Bicholim	Bicholim	1/IV
	Satari	Valpoi	1/V
	Ponda	Ponda	1/VI
	Sanguem	Sanguem	1/VII
	Canacona	Chauri	1/VIII
	Quepem	Quepem	1/IX
	Salcete	Margao	1/X
	Mormugao	Mormugao	1/XI
Daman . .	Daman	Daman	2/I
Diu	Diu	Diu	3/I

14. The number of towns in 1960 was also 13 and no new town has been added to the list of towns of 1960 Census nor has any town of 1960 Census been declassified as a village in 1971.

15. However with the delimitation of Municipal boundaries at the time of the first ever Municipal elections in this territory in 1970, some of the areas which were hitherto considered as part of urban towns in 1960 have been excluded from the new limits of the Municipal Councils.

16. At the time of 1961 Census the urban data was presented in terms of individual towns and cities and also in terms of "clusters" of population called "Town Groups". This was done with a view to identify functionally linked urban areas, urban spills beyond the administrative boundaries and metropolitan conurbations. In actual practice, however, the State Census Offices adopted varying definitions, procedures and criteria of delimitation of the town groups. The constituent units of the town or the town group were not confined to a contiguous area or territory. In actual reporting only towns falling within a radius of 2 to 4 (and sometimes 5) miles of the periphery of the principal central town were included but the interstitial rural areas were omitted. Thus the town group did not bring out a spatially contiguous territory of urban and rural settlements.

17. Further, the town group concept did not effectively tackle the problems involved in urban statistical reporting viz., the problem of municipal jurisdiction versus spillover growth and the accretion of population by annexation. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu, however, there were no town groups as such for the 1960 Census.

18. Because of all these limitations, the concept of "Town Group" of 1961 Census was given up in 1971 Census and a new concept of "Urban Agglomeration" was introduced.

19. An "Urban Agglomeration" is made of the main town and the adjoining areas of out-growths which should be treated as urban spread, the population covered by such spreads being categorised as urban. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory town adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban growths such as a railway colony or a University Campus. Similarly, other out-growths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right are also to be attached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent. In other words, the urban agglomeration is a continuous spread comprising of a town and its adjoining out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised out-growths, if any, of such towns.

20. In this territory, there are two Urban Agglomerations viz. Panaji Urban Agglomeration and Margao Urban Agglomeration. The constituent units of these two Urban Agglomerations are :—

Panaji Urban Agglomeration

Name	Location Code
(i) Panaji Municipal Council . . .	1/I
(ii) Panelim	1/1/16
(iii) Chimbel	1/1/17
(iv) Cujira	1/1/31
(v) Murda	1/1/32
(vi) Morambi-o-Grande (Merces) . . .	1/1/33
(vii) Morambi-o-Pequeno (Merces) . . .	1/1/35
(viii) Calapor	1/1/36
(ix) Taleigao	1/1/37

(*Note* :—While places shown at (ii) to (ix) above are now notified as revenue villages, all of them except Taleigao formed part of the Panaji town in 1960 Census. They form almost continuous outgrowth of Panaji Municipal area).

Margao Urban Agglomeration

Name	Location Code
(i) Margao Municipal Council	1/X
(ii) Aquem	1/10/42
(iii) Navelim	1/10/44

(*Note* :—Aquem and Navelim are now declared as revenue villages, but factually they form a continuous outgrowth of Margao Municipal area).

21. Yet another new concept i.e. of Standard Urban Area has been introduced in 1971 Census. The concept of Standard Urban Area which is related to the programme of town planning is different from that of Urban Agglomeration. The Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town over the next two decades i.e. as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra-municipal urban growths such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and such of the villages which are likely to be urbanized by 1991. A Standard Urban Area will be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years i.e. upto 1991. The Standard Urban Area is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses, namely, city, town, village etc. The boundaries of the Standard Urban Area are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

22. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu the demarcation of the Standard Urban Area was done by the Department of Town & Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing & Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi in consultation with the Senior Town Planner of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu.

23. Three areas have been declared as Standard Urban Area for this territory viz. (i) Margao-Standard Urban Area (ii) Mormugao Standard Urban Area, and (iii) Panaji Standard Urban Area.

24. The constituent units of these three standard urban areas are as follows :—

Margao Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Location Code No.
(1) Margao Municipal Council	1/X
(2) Aquem	1/10/42
(3) Navelim	1/10/44
Rural Component	
(1) Seraulim	1/10/4
(2) Benaulim	1/10/45

Mormugao Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Loction Code No.
Mormugao Municipal Council	1/XI
Rural Component	
(1) Chicalim	1/11/2
(2) Dabolim	1/11/3
(3) Sancoale	1/11/4
(4) Issorcim	1/11/12
(5) Chicolna	1/11/13

Panaji Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Location Code No.
(1) Panaji Municipal Council	1/I
(2) Panelim	1/1/16
(3) Chimbel	1/1/17
(4) Cujira	1/1/31
(5) Murda	1/1/32
(6) Morambi-o-Grande (Merces)	1/1/33
(7) Morambi-o-Pequeno (Merces)	1/1/35
(8) Calapor	1/1/36
(9) Taleigao	1/1/37
Rural Component	
(1) Bambolim	1/1/30
(2) Renovadi	1/1/34
(3) Durgavado	1/1/38

25. As said earlier, no new town has been added to the list of towns of 1960 nor has any town of 1960 been declassified as a village in 1971. Though there were towns in Goa, Daman & Diu even prior to 1881, in the absence of data on town population the trend in urbanisation cannot be studied for the period prior to 1950. The following table attempts a review of urbanisation from 1950 onwards.

STATEMENT 3

Total Population, Total Urban Population and Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population of Goa, Daman & Diu for the Censuses of 1950, 1960 *and* 1971

Year	Total Population as per Census	Population classified as Urban in the Census	Urban Population as Percentage of Total Population
1	2	3	4
1950	596,059	89,411	15.00
1960	626,667	100,664	16.06
1971	857,771	226,774	26.44

26. The increase in the proportion of urban population to the total population has been only marginal in the decade 1950-1960. Consistent out-migration due to the political instability and the economic blockade of the Territory has much to do with this negligible rate of growth of urban population. The decade 1960-1971 saw a sudden spurt in economic and other activities of the territory, thanks to its liberation from the Portuguese rule in December 1961. The proportion of urban population rose to 26·44% during the 1971 Census. The increase in the total population of the territory was of the order of 36·88%, but the urban population alone increased by 125·28% over the decade. A sudden expansion in the Government sector of employment, tremendous increase in the number of educational institutions and the consequent fillip to the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy contributed to a large extent to this spectacular rise in urban population.

27. The progress in the number of towns from the year 1900 is given in statement 4.

STATEMENT 4

Progress in number of Towns in Goa, Daman & Diu since 1900 *to* 1971

Year	Number of Towns	Name of Town
1	2	3
1900	2	Panaji, Daman
1910	2	Panaji, Daman
1921	4	Panaji, Daman, Diu, Vasco-de-Gama
1931	4	Panaji, Daman, Diu, Vasco-de-Gama.
1940	6	Panaji, Daman, Diu, Vasco-de-Gama, Margao, Mapusa.
1950	7	Panaji, Daman, Diu, Vasco-de-Gama, Margao, Mapusa, Ponda.
1960	13	Panaji, Daman, Diu , Vasco-de-Gama, Margao, Mapusa, Ponda, Pernem, Bicholim, Valpoi, Sanguem, Chauri, Quepem
1971	13	Panaji, Daman, Diu, Mormugao Margao, Mapusa, Ponda, Pernem, Bicholim, Valpoi, Sanguem, Chauri, Quepem.

NOTE:—The Mormugao Municipal Council which was formed in 1970 includes the area of Vasco-de-Gama.

The statement 5 given below shows the distribution of towns of Goa, Daman & Diu since 1900 to 1971 among the Districts and Talukas of the Union Territory.

STATEMENT 5

District and Talukawise Progress in Number of Towns, 1900-1971.

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Years							
	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	2	4	4	6	7	13	13
Goa District	1	1	2	2	4	5	11	11
Tiswadi Taluka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bardez Taluka	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Pernem Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bicholim Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Satari Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ponda Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Sanguem Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Canacona Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Quepem Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Salcete Taluka	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Mormugao Taluka	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Daman District	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Daman Taluka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diu District	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1
Diu Taluka	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1

Column 3 of Table A-I gives the area of the unit for which data are presented. In case of the Union Territory and its three districts, as said earlier, the area figures were supplied by the Surveyor General, India, New Delhi. Since the districts of Daman and Diu have one taluka each, the district area is taken as the taluka area. In case of Goa district, the area of the talukas has been obtained from the Directorate of Land Survey, Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu. Since the survey work is not yet over, the area of the talukas is to be taken as provisional. The urban area too is provisional. The rural area is obtained by substracting the urban area from the total area of the taluka.

Column 4 of Table A-I shows the density of population per km² for each unit for which data are presented.

Villages

28. Columns 5 and 6 of the Table A-I give the number of inhabited and uninhabited villages respectively. The concept of a village has undergone a radical change in 1971 Census when the Census Department adopted the revenue village as the lowest administrative unit for presenting the 1971 Census data in the Primary Census Abstract. Till 1960 Census a "freguesia" was the lowest unit for which Census data was presented. A "freguesia" was the jurisdiction of the lowest administrative functionary, viz. Regedor, in each "concelho" (taluka). But a freguesia was not really equivalent of a village (or Aldeia as known in Portuguese). In fact, a freguesia was equal to a part of a village, or whole of a village, or a group of villages.

29. The following statement 6 shows the number of freguesia talukawise since 1881 to 1960 and the number of villages under 1971-Census.

STATEMENT 6

Number of freguesia since 1881 *to* 1960 *and number of villages in* 1971, *Goa, Daman and Diu*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Years								1971				
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960	Inhabited	Uninhabited	Included in Two Urban Agglomerations	Included in other Urban Towns	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Goa, Daman & Diu	105	107	107	173	174	174	258	258	409	8	10	12	439
Goa District	100	102	102	165	166	166	251	251	383	8	10	7	408
Tiswadi	28	27	27	18	18	18	26	26	30	..	8	..	38
Bardez	27	27	27	26	26	26	42	42	39	..	..	2	41
Pernem	13	3	3	21	21	21	23	23	27	..	..	..	27
Bicholim	3	2	2	18	18	18	25	25	28	..	..	2	30
Satari		1	1	6	6	6	8	8	77	3	..	1	81
Ponda	3	3	3	17	17	17	29	29	30	..	..	..	30
Sanguem	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10	47	5	..	..	52
Canacona	3	5	5	6	6	6	8	8	9	..	..	..	9
Quepem	2	2	2	14	15	15	25	25	39	..	..	1	40
Salcete	20	31	31	24	24	24	43	43	45	..	2	..	47
Mormugao				5	5	5	12	12	12	..	..	1	13
Daman District	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	21	..	..	5	26
Daman Taluka	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	21	..	..	5	26
Diu District	2	2	2	6	6	6	5	5	5	..	..	..	5
Diu Taluka	2	2	2	6	6	6	5	5	5	..	..	..	5

30. Though the number of districts of Goa, Daman & Diu remained the same i.e. 3 since 1881, the number of talukas in respect of Goa and Daman districts underwent some changes.

31. Till the liberation of Dadra & Nagar Haveli in the year 1954, the district of Daman had two talukas i.e. Daman and Dadra & Nagar Hveli. With the liberation of Dadra & Nagar Haveli in

1954 and its formal accession to the Indian Union in 1961 when the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 was passed by the Parliament on 11-8-1961, the Daman district is having only one taluka of the same name. The district of Diu too has one taluka of the same name.

32. In 1881, the district of Goa had the following nine talukas: Ilhas, (now called Tiswadi), Bardez, Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem, Canacona and Salcete.

33. The district of Daman had 2 concelhos (talukas) i.e. Daman and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The latter was liberated from the Portuguese rule in 1954 and now Daman district has only one taluka of the same name.

34. The district of Diu consisted of the "concelho" (taluka) of Diu.

35. The order dated the 30th October 1897 separated the concelho (taluka) of Sanquelim into two "concelho" (talukas) i.e. (i) "Concelho" of Sanquelim with only one province (Bicholim) and (ii) "Concelho" of Satari with only one province of the same name. By Decree No. 3337 of the 6th September 1917, the concelho (taluka) of Salcete was divided into two i.e. (i) "Concelho" of Salcete and (ii) Concelho of Mormugao.

36. By the same decree the village of Vasco-de-Gama comprising also of the village of the port of Mormugao was declared as a town.

37. The Angediva island was included in the "concelho" (taluka) of Canacona.

38. By order No. 4456 dated 14th August 1947, the name of the "concelho" (taluka) of Sanquelim was changed to that of Bicholim.

39. By Notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15/2/1971 the name of Goa taluka which was formerly known as Ilhas taluka was changed to Tiswadi taluka.

40. At the time of 1971 Census, the lowest administrative unit was a revenue village for rural areas and a town for urban area. The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu had made known its intention of publishing a list of revenue villages sometime back and hence the Census Department had obtained a list of villages to be used for purposes of 1971 Census from the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji. However, the final list of revenue villages was published by the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu vide its notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15/2/1971 and the number of villages was 449 and number of towns as 13. It was then too late to adopt the new list of villages since we had already allotted the Location Code Numbers to villages/towns of Goa, Daman & Diu and the second phase blocks were also formed.

41. It was seen from the comparison of the two lists that the following revenue villages as per notification of 15/2/1971 are not treated as independent census villages. These are, however, part of the census villages mentioned against their names.

STATEMENT 7

Villages which have been treated as Revenue Villeges by Notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated, 15-2-71 but are not independent census villages and the names of Census villages in which they are included in 1971 Census of Goa district.

Taluka	Census Village 1971	Location Code Number 1971	Name of revenue villages which are included in the Census village shown in column 2
1	2	3	4
Bardez . . .	Serula (Socorro)	1/2/17	(1) Penha de Franca
			(2) Salvador do Mundo
	Pilerne	1/2/18	(3) Marra
	Nerul	1/2/19	(4) Reis Magos
Ponda . . .	Queula	1/6/30	(5) Durbhat
Quepem . . .	Sirvoi	1/9/12	(6) Deao
Salcete . . .	Raia	1/10/17	(7) Rachol
	Curtorim	1/10/18	(8) Sao Jose de Areal
Mormugao . .	Sancoale	1/11/4	(9) Sao Jacinto Island
	Chicalim	1/11/2	(10) Sao Jorge Island

42. The difference between the number of "revenue villages" (449) and Census villages (409) is accounted for as follows:—

1.	Total number of Census villages (excluding uninhabited villages)	409
2.	Number of "Revenue villages" which are included in other villages for census purposes (shown in the foregoing paragraph)	10
3.	Number of uninhabited revenue villages	8
4.	Number of revenue villages included in Urban Agglomerations or other urban towns	22
	TOTAL	449

43. The names of villages of 1971 Census which are totally or partially included in an urban agglomeration or town are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 8

Villages which are included in Urban Agglomeration/Town in 1971

Name of Urban Agglomeration/Town	District	No. of villages included in Urban Agglomeration/Town	Name of Village	Location Code No. 1971
1	2	3	4	5
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	Goa	8	Panelim	1/1/16
			Chimbel	1/1/17
			Cujira	1/1/31
			Murda	1/1/32
			Morambi-o-Grande (Merces)	1/1/33
			Morambi-o-Pequeno (Merces)	1/1/35
			Calapor	1/1/36
			Taleigao	1/1/37
Mapusa	Goa	2	Corlim	1/2/32
			Cunchelim	1/2/37
Bicholim	Goa	2	Lamgao	1/4/1
			Bordem	1/4/9
Valpoi	Goa	1	Massordem	1/5/77
Quepem	Goa	1	Cusmane	1/9/40
Margao Urban Agglomeration	Goa	2	Aquem	1/10/42
			Navelim	1/10/44
Mormugao	Goa	1	Vadem	1/11/1
Daman	Daman	5	Jumprim	2/1/22
			Daman Camp	2/1/23
			Moti Daman	2/1/24
			Khari Wadi	2/1/25
			Kathiria	2/1/26

Note:—The following villages, it is seen from the Gazette Notification No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E, dated 31/3/1970 of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu are partly included in the towns shown against them.

Name of village which is partly included in the town	Location Code No. 1971, if any.	Taluka	District	Name of town in which village of Col. No. 1 is partly included
1	2	3	4	5
Curti	1/6/17	Ponda	Goa	Ponda
Nagorcem-Palolem	1/8/3	Canacona	Goa	Canacona
Deao	Not an independent Census village.	Quepem	Goa	Quepem
Amona	1/9/1	Quepem	Goa	Quepem
Fudam	3/1/1	Diu	Diu	Diu

Number of Towns:—Column 7 of Table A-I shows the number of towns for each of the units indicated in column 1. A description of this item has been given earlier.

44. Occupied Residential Houses:—Column 8 of table A-I shows the number of occupied residential houses for the Union Territory, District and Taluka separately for total, rural and urban areas and also for each town.

45. A "House" referred to above means a "census house" which has been defined as follows in 1971 Census:—

A "Census house" is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc. used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or for both. Thatched huts are treated as structures and hence are taken as houses.

46. Census houses are classified by their use e.g. as dwellings, shops, workshops, temples, schools, offices, etc. Some houses are used partly for residential purposes and partly as shops, workshops, offices, etc. They are classified as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence etc. Every census house where one or more persons were found to be residing (irrespective of the house being used only as a residence or partly as residence and partly for some other purpose) is classified as an occupied residential house.

47. The number of occupied residential houses in column 8 includes garages, workshops, or shops where one or more persons (say Driver, the owner of the workshop or shop) were found to be residing at the time of Census. It does not include, on the other hand, those census houses which are normally residential houses but which at the time of Census in March-April 1971 were either vacant or where no person was found to be living.

Households:—Column 9 of table A-I gives the number of households for the Union Territory, District and Taluka separately for total, rural and urban areas and also for each town.

A household has been defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

There may be one or more households in a Census house.

48. The statement 9 gives the number of persons per occupied residential house, sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males, percentage of rural and urban population to total population and density of population per sq. km. for total, rural and urban areas for the Union Territory, district and talukas.

STATEMENT 9

Persons per occupied residential house, Number of females per 1000 males, percentage of Rural and Urban population to Total population and Density per km², 1971.

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Persons per occupied residential House			No. of females per 1000 males			Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population		Density per sq. km		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	5.6	5.5	5.7	989	1,030	885	73.56	26.44	225	172	1,654
Goa District	5.6	5.5	5.8	981	1,025	864	74.44	25.56	215	165	1,673
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	6.0	5.9	6.1	942	978	915	44.00	56.00	637	361	1,602
Bardez Taluka . . .	5.3	5.1	6.1	1,080	1,113	926	83.88	16.12	467	410	1,748
Pernem Taluka . . .	6.5	6.5	5.7	1,067	1,066	1,068	94.46	5.54	219	209	1,163
Bicholim Taluka . . .	5.7	5.6	5.8	956	952	981	85.36	14.64	257	232	703
Satari Taluka . . .	6.1	6.1	6.5	983	987	944	91.01	8.99	66	62	312
Ponda Taluka . . .	6.0	6.0	5.9	949	956	881	90.95	9.05	299	277	1,456.
Sanguem Taluka . . .	5.1	5.0	5.5	911	903	976	88.77	11.23	50	45	927

STATEMENT 9—*Contd.*

Persons per occupied residential house, Number of females per 1000 males, percentage of Rural and Urban population to Total population and Density per km² 1971

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Persons per occupied Census House			No. of females per 1000 males			Percentage of Rural and Urban Population to Total Population		Density Per sq. km		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Canacona Taluka . .	5.5	5.5	5.1	1,006	1,007	996	95.47	4.53	85	81	754
Quepem Taluka . . .	5.5	5.5	5.3	966	956	1,116	92.96	7.04	120	112	2,479
Salcete Taluka . . .	5.3	5.1	6.0	1,071	1,150	914	68.79	31.21	562	422	2,049
Mormugao Taluka . .	5.3	5.9	5.1	741	917	667	32.74	67.26	837	322	3,779
Daman District	6.1	6.0	6.2	1,031	1,060	997	55.30	44.70	538	323	3,092
Daman Taluka	6.1	6.0	6.2	1,031	1,060	997	55.30	44.70	538	323	3,092
Diu District	4.9	5.2	4.1	1,218	1,160	1,401	74.01	25.99	598	590	621
Diu Taluka . . .	4.9	5.2	4.1	1,218	1,160	1,401	74.01	25.99	598	590	621

49. The number of persons per occupied residential house (columns 2, 3 and 4 of the above statement) has no correlation with the density of population given in columns 10, 11 and 12 of the same statement. Thus, the density of population (total) is highest in Mormugao taluka (837 persons per km.²) yet the number of persons per occupied residential house is not high in this taluka. It is 5.3 (for total) though in the talukas of Tiswadi (6.0), Pernem (6.5), Bicholim (5.7), Satari (6.1), Ponda (6.0), Canacona, Quepem (5.5 each) and in Daman (6.1) the number of persons per occupied residential house is higher than that of Mormugao taluka.

50. The number of persons per occupied residential house is 5.6 for Goa, Daman & Diu (Total). The same for Goa district is 5.6, for Daman district 6.1, and for Diu district 4.9. The low figure for Diu district may be attributed to a large number of houses available for occupation. Among the talukas Pernem tops the list since it has 6.5 persons per occupied residential house as against 4.9 for Diu taluka of Diu district and 5.1 for Sanguem Taluka of Goa District.

51. In the 1960 Census, the Union Territory average was 5.1 persons per occupied residential house. The statement 10 shows the comparative figures of 1960 and 1971 Censuses for Union Territory/District/Taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu,

STATEMENT 10

Persons per Occupied Residential House in 1960 *and* 1971 *Census*

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Persons per occupied residential house	
		1960	1971
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	Total	5.1	5.6
	Rural	5.0	5.5
	Urban	6.1	5.7
Goa District . . .	Total	5.1	5.6
	Rural	5.0	5.5
	Urban	6.2	5.8
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	Total	5.5	6.0
	Rural	4.9	5.9
	Urban	6.4	6.1
Bardez Taluka . . .	Total	4.4	5.3
	Rural	4.3	5.1
	Urban	5.8	6.1
Pernem Taluka . . .	Total	5.3	6.5
	Rural	5.3	6.5
	Urban	5.2	5.7
Bicholim Taluka . . .	Total	6.5	5.7
	Rural	6.4	5.6
	Urban	6.6	5.8
Satari Taluka . . .	Total	5.6	6.1
	Rural	5.4	6.1
	Urban	6.0	6.5
Ponda Taluka . . .	Total	5.9	6.0
	Rural	5.9	6.0
	Urban	6.0	5.9

STATEMENT 10—*Concld.*

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Persons per occupied residential house	
		1960	1971
1	2	3	4
Sanguem Taluka . . .	Total	5.1	5.1
	Rural	5.0	5.0
	Urban	6.2	5.5
Canacona Taluka . .	Total	5.1	5.5
	Rural	5.1	5.5
	Urban	7.0	5.1
Quepem Taluka . . .	Total	5.4	5.5
	Rural	5.4	5.5
	Urban	4.7	5.3
Salcete Taluka . . .	Total	4.6	5.3
	Rural	4.4	5.1
	Urban	6.2	6.0
Mormugao Taluka . .	Total	5.7	5.3
	Rural	5.4	5.9
	Urban	7.0	5.1
Daman District . . .	Total	6.1	6.1
	Rural	6.3	6.0
	Urban	5.9	6.2
Daman Taluka . . .	Total	6.1	6.1
	Rural	6.3	6.0
	Urban	5.9	6.2
Diu District . . .	Total	3.9	4.9
	Rural	3.9	5.2
	Urban	3.9	4.1
Diu Taluka	Total	3.9	4.9
	Rural	3.9	5.2
	Urban	3.9	4.1

52. It may be desirable to examine the definition of the term "occupied residential house" as used in 1960 Census and that in 1971 Census. We have already given the definition of the term "Census house", and of "occupied residential census house" in para 45 and 46 above. As is said before, the 1960 Census of Goa, Daman & Diu was carried out by the Portuguese Government though the tabulation of the data was done in the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi as per the plan of tabulation of 1961 Census of India. The following extract from "Census of India 1961, Volume XXVII," Goa, Daman & Diu, Part II-A General Population Tables, page 37, gives the definition of a "house" and "occupied residential house".

For the purpose of preparing the inventories of houses, the word "predio" (house) was defined as being the whole independent building, permanent or semi-permanent, delimiting a closed and covered premises, which is meant or can be meant to be used for living purposes.

Note that in this definition the expression "that is meant or can be meant to be used for living purposes" was understood as:

(a) it was built for living purposes ;

(b) that it had been built for installation of an activity such as factories, barracks, churches, lyceum, prisons, markets, etc;

(c) not having been built for habitation purposes like churches, factories, workshops, warehouses could be utilised as such ;

(d) not having been built neither for habitation nor for installation of an activity, it contains a closed and covered premises which could come to be used as living quarters of persons, as for example, station, military installations, warehouses, etc.

But in a house thus defined only the three following suppositions as to its use could be considered :

(a) that the house was meant only for habitation purposes ; or

(b) that the house was meant only for the conduct of a certain activity ; or

(c) that the house was meant simultaneously for habitation and for the conduct of an activity.

For the purpose of working out the figures of the "occupied residential houses", all the occupied houses, totally or partially, were considered as such.

A household could be constituted as much of a family as also of institutional population or both.

The houses meant only for the conduct of an activity were not considered for the purpose of the Census. Therefore, houses classified as "Census Houses" include houses meant only for habitation and the houses meant simultaneously for habitation and conduct of an activity. Therefore those meant only for conduct of an activity are excluded. It is for this reason that we shall term this type of house as "Census House" so as to distinguish it from a "house".

53. Even though the populations of the Union Territory, its districts and talukas have recorded a very considerable increase during the decade 1960-1971, which should ordinarily have resulted in increased number of persons per occupied residential house in view of generally accepted fact that construction of new houses does not keep pace with the rate of increase in population, yet in respect of following talukas the number of persons per occupied residential house in 1971 is less than that of 1960.

STATEMENT 11

Persons per occupied residential house for selected areas of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 *and* 1971 *Censuses.*

Union Territory/ District/ Taluka	Category	Number of Persons per occupied residential house	
		1960	1971
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman and Diu	Urban	6.1	5.7
Goa District	Urban	6.2	5.8
Tiswadi Taluka	Urban	6.4	6.1
Bicholim Taluka	Total	6.5	5.7
	Rural	6.4	5.6
	Urban	6.6	5.8
Ponda Taluka	Urban	6.0	5.9
Sanguem Taluka	Urban	6.2	5.5
Canacona Taluka	Urban	7.0	5.1
Salcete Taluka	Urban	6.2	6.0
Mormugao Taluka	Total	5.7	5.3
	Urban	7.0	5.1
Daman District	Rural	6.3	6.0
Daman Taluka	Rural	6.3	6.0

54. A glance at the above statement shows that the decrease has mostly taken place in urban areas, though the rural areas of Bicholim and Daman talukas are the exceptions. The possible explanations for this phenomenon are: Firstly, the urban population has grown at a much faster rate than that of the rural population. This has been due to migration of the persons which, as is usual, is first dominated by males. These new arrivals might have set up single member households occupying a room each. Secondly, the house-owners of the urban areas might have let-out a portion of their own houses (mostly an independent room) on rent to the new migrants thereby bringing down the average number of persons per occupied residential house without in anyway adding to the existing number of buildings for residential purposes. In case of Bicholim taluka, which has a good many operating mines, the mine owners have constructed "chawl" type of houses (tin-sheds) for their labourers who, instead of crowding in one place, might have occupied separate covered sheds, since the rent of such a "room" is sometimes almost nil or very nominal. It may also be due to the fact that the 1971 Census definition of a house is not exactly the same as that of 1960 census.

55. The statement 12 given below shows the percentage increase in population and occupied residential houses for the Union Territory/District/ Taluka during the period 1960-1971 by Total/ Rural/Urban breakup.

56. It is generally noticed that in urban area, the percentage increase in number of occupied residential houses is more than the percentage increase in population. This, of course, does not necessarily mean that new residential units have come up; if at all, it renders support to the argument number two mentioned in para 54 above.

STATEMENT 12

Percentage increase in (a) population and (b) occupied residential houses during the period 1960-1971 *in Goa, Daman and Diu.*

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage Decade (1960—1971) increase in	
		Population	Number of occupied Residential houses
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	+36.88	+25.76
	Rural	+19.96	+8.10
	Urban	+125.28	+137.93
Goa District	Total	+34.77	+23.93
	Rural	+17.75	+6.23
	Urban	+132.73	+151.34
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	+33.26	+21.07
	Rural	+5.96	—12.23
	Urban	+67.07	+74.86
Bardez Taluka	Total	+26.99	+6.81
	Rural	+16.28	—1.71
	Urban	+143.97	+130.45
Pernem Taluka	Total	+25.26	+3.03
	Rural	+24.18	+1.41
	Urban	+46.94	+35.08
Bicholim Taluka	Total	+29.12	+46.63
	Rural	+20.82	+37.52
	Urban	+115.42	+144.65
Satari Taluka	Total	+37.23	+25.53
	Rural	+95.32	+72.80
	Urban	—65.79	—68.17
Ponda Taluka	Total	+37.79	+36.50
	Rural	+32.39	+30.77
	Urban	+133.55	+139.85
Sanguem Taluka	Total	+34.14	+34.33
	Rural	+28.52	+28.17
	Urban	+105.16	+130.95
Canacona Taluka	Total	+30.22	+20.83
	Rural	+26.85	+16.64
	Urban	+196.67	+306.25
Quepem Taluka	Total	+32.51	+30.29
	Rural	+27.84	+26.13
	Urban	+156.13	+125.51

STATEMENT No. 12—*Concld.*

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage Decada (1960—1971) increase in	
		Population	Number of occupied Residential houses
1	2	3	4
Salcete Taluka . . .	Total	+31.94	+13.72
	Rural	+4.34	—9.10
	Urban	+216.28	+227.13
Mormugao Taluka . .	Total	+86.64	+98.21
	Rural	—25.06	—31.26
	Urban	+579.70	+838.57
Daman District . . .	Total	+73.02	+74.97
	Rural	+62.37	+70.20
	Urban	+88.29	+81.44
Daman Taluka . . .	Total	+73.02	+74.97
	Rural	+62.37	+70.20
	Urban	+88.29	+81.44
Diu District . . .	Total	+67.45	+34.14
	Rural	+74.50	+30.25
	Urban	+50.17	+43.61
Diu Taluka . . .	Total	+67.45	+34.14
	Rural	+74.50	+30.25
	Urban	+50.17	+43.61

57. Part IV of the Series 28 of 1971 Census of Goa, Daman & Diu pertains to "Housing Report and Tables." A good variety of data on housing conditions including tenurial status, number of rooms per household etc., will be available in that publication.

58. *Sex Ratio:*—Columns 5, 6 and 7 of the Statement 9 give 1971 sex ratio i.e. number of females per 1000 males for total, rural and urban areas for the Union Territory, district and taluka. A remarkable change has eaken place in this Union Territory since its liberation in 1961. It used to be in the past a female predominated society since in all the previous censuses from the year 1900 onwards there had been an excess of females over males fo rGoa, Daman & Diu taken together, as well as for its three districts also. There were of course a few pockets in Goa district which did indicate an opposite situation but that was rather an exception. In the past only the talukas of Mormugao and Sanguem had less females than males from throughout the period 1900 to1960. So was the case for Satari from 1900 to 1940; Canacona in 1900 and again from 1921 to 1940. The other talukas, notably Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete and also Daman and Diu had an excess of females over males from 1910 to 1961 except Daman Taluka in 1931. In 1971 the sex ratio for the Union Territory as such was 989 females per 1000 males for the total population. The same figure for all India was 930 and for the two neighbouring States of Maharashtra and Mysore was 930 and 957 respectively. The sex ratio is less than unity in all the urban areas of 1971 of Goa, Daman & Diu with the exception of Pernem (1068), Quepem (1116) and Diu (1401). The low sex ratio in urban areas is due to inmigration of population amongst whom the proportion of males is usually very high. The following rural areas still continue to have an excess of females over males in 1971 Census.

STATEMENT 13

Sex Ratio i. e. number of females per 1000 males in selected rural areas of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971.

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Sex Ratio (i.e. Number of females per 1000 males).
1	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	1030
Goa District	1025
Bardez Taluka	1113
Pernem Taluka	1066
Canacona Taluka	1007
Salcete Taluka	1150
Daman district	1060
Diu district	1160

59. Columns 8 and 9 of Statement 9 show the percentage of rural and urban population respectively for the Union Territory, districts and talukas.

60. Among the States of India Tamil Nadu has the highest number of towns i.e. 439 but Maharashtra has the largest proportion of population living in urban area being 31.17%. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu with eleven towns and two urban agglomerations, the proportion of population living in urban areas is 26.44% and ranks fourth amongst the Union Territories of India as regards urbanisation. The increase in urban population over that of 1960 has been very significant being 125.28%. Amongst the three districts of the Union Territory the district of Daman has a considerable urban population as is seen from the statement 14.

STATEMENT 14

Percentage of Urban population in Goa, Daman and Diu and its districts in 1971.

Union Territory/District	Percentage of population living in urban area 1971
1	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	26.44
Goa District	25.56
Daman District	44.70
Diu District	25.99

61. Amongst the eleven talukas of Goa district, the urban population is considerable in the talukas of Mormugao (67.26%), Tiswadi (56.00%) and Salcete (31.21%). The least urbanized talukas are Canacona (4.53%) and Pernem (5.54%). Canacona Taluka presents a very peculiar position inasmuch as practically every village of that taluka has a population larger than that of its only urban area, viz. Chauri. Obviously, but for its municipal status, this town has no other characteristic of an urban area.

62. *Density of Population*:—Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Statement 9 reproduce the figures of column 4 of Table A-I. With the increase in population, the density of population (i.e. number of persons per km²) too has increased from 164 persons in 1960 to 225 in 1971. The all India density was 138 in 1961 and 182 in 1971 (excluding the figures for Jammu & Kashmir and N.E.F.A. for which full data are not available). Among the States and Union Territories of India, the rank of Goa, Daman & Diu is 12th in respect of density of population, the first being Delhi with a density of 2,738 in 1971.

63. Among the three districts of Goa, Daman & Diu, the density of population is highest in Diu (598) followed by Daman (538) and Goa (215). Among the eleven talukas of Goa district, the following three talukas have a density of population of more than 500 persons per km.²

Taluka	Density of population per km² (1971)
1	2
Tiswadi	637
Salcete	562
Mormugao	837

64. The talukas of Satari and Sanguem of Goa district have density of population of less than 50 persons per km.² in 1960 and less than 75 in 1971.

65. The statement 15 shows the density of population per km.² for the years 1960 and 1971 taking into account the comparable population of the Union Territory/District/Talukas as per 1971 Census jurisdiction and the area considered for 1971 Census.

STATEMENT 15

Density of Population per km². in 1960 and 1971 for Goa, Daman and Diu.

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Density of Population in sq. km.	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	164	225
Goa District	159	215
Tiswadi Taluka	478	637
Bardez Taluka	368	467
Pernem Taluka	175	219
Bicholim Taluka	199	257
Satari Taluka	48	66
Ponda Taluka	217	299
Sanguem Taluka	37	50
Canacona Taluka	65	85
Quepem Taluka	90	120
Salcete Taluka	426	562
Mormugao Taluka	448	837
Daman District	311	538
Daman Taluka	311	538
Diu District	357	598
Diu Taluka	357	598

Appendices

66. There are three Appendices to table A-I. Appendix I shows the 1960 territorial units constituting the present set up of the Union Territory and each of the talukas which have undergone some changes during the decade 1960-71. A sub-appendix is given to show the area for 1960 and 1971 for those towns which have undergone changes in area since 1960 showing the population of 1960 and 1971 for the transferred area.

67. Appendix II shows for the Union Territory and also for each district and taluka the number of villages with population 5,000 and over and the towns with population under 5000.

68. Out of 25 villages whose 1971 Census population is more than 5000, two villages have a population of over 10,000 each. On the other hand as many as 4 out of 13 towns of Goa, Daman & Diu have a population of les than 5,000. They have been treated as towns solely because of their municipal status.

69. It will be seen that 26.60% of total rural population of the Union Territory lives in villages with population 5000 and over, while the towns below 5000 population make only 4.46% of the total urban population of the Union Territory.

70. Appendix III to table A-I shows for the Union Territory, districts and talukas, the houseless population in columns 4, 5 and 6 and institutional population in columns 8, 9 and 10.

71. The number of households under houseless and institutional population is given in columns 3 and 7 respectively. All these details are presented separately for total/rural/urban areas.

72. *Houseless population :*—Some persons do not have any fixed place of residence. They are on the move from place to place and pass their nights on road-side corridors, footpaths, the railway platforms, open grounds or under the bridges, etc. without erecting huts or any other structures for residence. Such people are called houseless persons. They were specially enumerated all over the territory on the night of 31st March 1971. Each enumerator was asked to make a note in advance of places within his block where houseless persons were likely to be found and then to visit such places for their enumeration on the night of 31st March 1971. In towns like Panaji, Margao and Mormugao, help of the local police force was obtained to enumerate such people.

73. *Institutional population :*—As per the 1971 Census definition, a household is a group of persons living in the same house and taking their meals from the same common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any one of them from doing so. The inmates of institutions like jails, hospitals, lodging and boarding houses, hostels, etc., are thus treated as members of those household which, to distinguish them from family type households, are called institutional households. Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix III to Table A-I show the institutional population.

74. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu the houseless population is, 4,278 of whom 2,798 are males and 1,480 are females. Most of them i.e. 4,064 out of 4,278 or 95.00%, were enumerated in Goa district alone. It is rather strange that the number of houseless persons is more in rural areas than in urban areas. The proportion of houseless population to the total population of the Union Territory is 0.50%.

75. At the time of 1960 Census of Goa, Daman & Diu, the houseless population was nil. However, it is seen that some persons whose number did not exceed a hundred and who passed the nights on road-side corridors or such other places which could not be considered as any type of a residential house were included in the respective "Family or Institutional Population Schedule."

76. The institutional population of Goa, Daman & Diu as per 1971 Census is 25,436 or 2.97% of the total population. Of the institutional population 81.31% consists of males and 18.69% of females.

77. The institutional population in 1960 was 16,601 or 2.65% of the total population of the Union Territory, of which 71.32% were males and 28.68% females.

UNION TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages Inhabited	Number of Villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population Persons	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goa, Daman and Diu .	Total	3,813.0£	225	409	8	13	153,473	165,799	857,771	431,214	426,557
	Rural	3,675.8	172	409	8	..	113,965	123,595	630,997	310,909	320,088
	Urban	137.2	1,654	..	..	13	39,508	42,204	226,774	120,305	106,469
Goa . . .	Total	3,701.0£	215	383	8	11	142,191	154,048	795,120	401,362	393,758
	Rural	3,579.4	165	383	8	..	107,016	116,483	591,877	292,318	299,559
	Urban	121.6	1,673	..	..	11	35,175	37,565	203,243	109,044	94,199
Daman . . .	Total	72.0£	538	21	..	1	6,374	6,825	38,739	19,070	19,669
	Rural	66.4	323	21	..	..	3,559	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025
	Urban	5.6	3,092	..	..	1	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644
Diu . . .	Total	40.0£	598	5	..	1	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130
	Rural	30.0	590	5	..	..	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504
	Urban	10.0	621	..	..	1	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626

NOTE:—1. £These represent provisional "geographical area" figures as on 1 July 1971 supplied by the Surveyor General, India Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu. The urban area figures are provisional since the survey work is not fully finalised. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district.

2. The density figures per Km² shown under col. 4 for urban area of the Union Territory/District are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimal obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective unit and not using the area figures given in table. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures corrected upto one place of decimal.

STATE TABLE A-I—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/ District/Taluka/ Urban Agglomeration Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	Number of Villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	3,813.0£	225	409	8	13	153,473	155,799	857,771	431,214	426,557
	Rural	3,675·8	172	409	8	..	113,965	123,595	630,997	310,909	320,088
	Urban	137.2	1,654	..	..	13	39,508	42,204	226,774	120,305	106,469
Goa District	Total	3,701.0£	215	383	8	11	142,191	154,048	795,120	401,362	393,758
	Rural	3,579.4	165	383	8	..	107,016	116,483	591,877	292,318	299,559
	Urban	121.6	1,673	..	..	11	35,175	37,565	203,243	109,044	94,199
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	166.1	637	30	..	1	17,506	19,382	105,809	54,478	51,331
	Rural	129.1	361	30	..	..	7,838	8,691	46,551	23,530	23,021
	Urban	37.0	1,602	..	..	1	9,668	10,691	59,258	30,948	28,310
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	Urban	37.00	1,602	..	..	1	9,668	10,691	59,258	30,948	28,310
(i) Panaji (M)	Urban	7.56	4,623	..	..	1	5,638	6,178	34,953	18,577	16,376
(ii) Panelim (O.G.)	Urban	1.08	622	..	..	..	82	124	672	376	296
(iii) Chimbel (O.G.)	Urban	3.07	1,253	..	..	..	628	728	3,847	1,953	1,894
(iv) Cujira (O.G.)	Urban	1.68	462	..	..	..	135	144	776	396	380
(v) Murda (O.G).	Urban	1.88	1,621	..	..	..	453	529	3,048	1,529	1,519
(vi) Morambi-O-Grande (Merces) (O.G.)	Urban	5.88	202	..	..	..	210	225	1,188	601	587
(vii) Morambi-O-Pequeno (Merces) (O.G.)	Urban	1.97	637	..	..	..	212	247	1,254	664	590
(viii) Calapor (O.G.)	Urban	7.65	871	..	..	..	1,142	1,268	6,663	3,334	3,329
(ix) Taleigao (O.G.)	Urban	6.23	1,101	..	..	..	1,168	1,248	6,857	3,518	3,339
Bardez Taluka	Total	265.6	467	39	..	1	23,551	24,692	124,103	59,659	64,444
	Rural	254.2	410	39	..	..	20,274	21,216	104,102	49,276	54,826
	Urban	11.4	1,748	..	..	1	3.277	3,476	20,001	10,383	9,618
Mapusa (M)	Urban	11.44	1,748	..	..	1	3,277	3,476	20,001	10,383	9,618
Pernem Taluka	Total	242.0	219	27	..	1	8,195	10,227	52,906	25,601	27,305
	Rural	239.5	209	27	..	..	7,679	9,649	49,976	24,184	25,792
	Urban	2.5	1,163	..	..	1	516	578	2,930	1,417	1,513
*Pernem (M)	Urban	2.52	1,163	..	..	1	516	578	2,930	1,417	1,513
Bicholim Taluka	Total	227.1	257	28	..	1	10,314	11,287	58,389	29,845	28,544
	Rural	214.9	232	28	..	..	8,851	9,703	49,839	25,528	24,311
	Urban	12.2	703	..	..	1	1,463	1,584	8,550	4,317	4,233
*Bicholim (M)	Urban	12.17	703	..	..	1	1,463	1,584	8,550	4,317	4,233
Satari Taluka	Total	490.3	66	77	3	1	5,305	6,380	32,515	16,400	16,115
	Rural	480.9	62	77	3	..	4,854	5,911	29,593	14,897	14,696
	Urban	9.4	312	..	..	1	451	469	2,922	1,503	1,419
*Valpoi (M)	Urban	9.36	312	..	..	1	451	469	2,922	1,503	1,419
Ponda Taluka	Total	283.2	299	30	..	1	14,095	15,067	84,590	43,411	41,179
	Rural	277.9	277	30	..	..	12,795	13,679	76,932	39,339	37,593
	Urban	5.3	1,456	..	..	1	1,300	1,388	7,658	4,072	3,586
Ponda (M)	Urban	5.26	1,456	..	..	1	1,300	1,388	7,658	4,072	3,586
Sanguem Taluka	Total	886.6	50	47	5	1	8,769	9,388	44,588	23,338	21,250
	Rural	881.2	45	47	5	..	7,866	8,463	39,582	20,805	18,777
	Urban	5.4	927	..	..	1	903	925	5,006	2,533	2,473
*Sanguem (M)	Urban	5.40	927	..	..	1	903	925	5,006	2,533	2,473
Canacona Taluka	Total	347.4	85	9	..	1	5,349	5,564	29,486	14,696	14,790
	Rural	345.6	81	9	..	..	5,089	5,282	28,151	14,027	14,124
	Urban	1.8	754	..	..	1	260	282	1,335	669	666
*Chauri (M)	Urban	1.77	754	..	..	1	260	282	1,335	669	666

STATE TABLE A--I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka//Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	Population Per km²	Number of Villages		No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population		
				Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Quepem Taluka . . .	Total	347.3	120	39	..	1	7,566	7,893	41,547	21,130	20,417
	Rural	346.1	112	39	..	..	7,018	7,327	38,622	19,748	18,874
	Urban	1.2	2,479	..	..	1	548	566	2,925	1,382	1,543
*Quepem (M) . . .	Urban	1.18	2,479	..	..	1	548	566	2,925	1,382	1,543
Salcete Taluka . . .	Total	277.2	562	45	..	1	29,250	31,320	155,676	75,186	80,490
	Rural	253.5	422	45	..	..	21,124	22,713	107,083	49,798	57,285
	Urban	23.7	2,049	..	..	1	8,126	8,607	48,593	25,388	23,205
Margao Urban Agglomeration	Urban	23.72	2,049	..	..	1	8,126	8.607	48,593	25,388	23,205
(i) Margao (M.) . .	Urban	16.98	2,453	..	..	1	6,807	7,234	41,655	21,531	20,124
(ii) Aquem (O.G.) . .	Urban	1.92	752	..	..	..	325	336	1,443	683	760
(iii) Navelim (O.G.) . .	Urban	4.82	1,140	..	..	..	994	1,037	5,495	3,174	2,321
Mormugao Taluka . .	Total	78.3	837	12	..	1	12,291	12,848	65,511	37,618	27,893
	Rural	66.6	322	12	..	..	3,628	3,849	21,446	11,186	10,260
	Urban	11.7	3,779	..	..	1	8,663	8,999	44,065	26,432	17,633
Mormugao (M) . . .	Urban	11.66	3,779	..	..	1	8,663	8,999	44,065	26,432	17,633
Daman District . . .	Total	72.0£	538	21	..	1	6,374	6,825	38,739	19,070	19,669
	Rural	66.4	323	21	..	..	3,569	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025
	Urban	5.6	3,092	..	..	1	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644
Daman Taluka . . .	Total	72.0£	538	21	..	1	6,374	6,825	38,739	19,070	19,669
	Rural	66.42	323	21	..	..	3,569	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025
	Urban	5.6	3,092	..	..	1	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644
Daman (M) . . .	Urban	5.60	3,092	..	..	1	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644
Diu District	Total	40.0£	598	5	..	1	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130
	Rural	30.0	590	5	..	..	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504
	Urban	10.0	621	..	..	1	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626
Diu Taluka . . .	Total	40.0£	598	5	..	1	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130
	Rural	30.0	590	5	..	..	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504
	Urban	10.0	621	..	..	1	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626
Diu (M)	Urban	10.01	621	..	..	1	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626

NOTE:—(1) £These represent provisional "geographical area" figures as on 1 July 1971 supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The urban area figures are provisional since the survey work is not fully finalised. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district

The total of the area figures of the talukas of Goa District will not tally with the district figures because the former represent "Land Use" area and are derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji.

Since Daman Distict and Diu District have only one taluka each, the district area is taken as the taluka area.

2. The density figures per Km² shown under col. 4 for urban area of the Union Territory/District and Taluka are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimal obtained by adding the area of individual town in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the Table. For 'Total' and 'Rural' the density is worked out on area figures upto one place of decimal.

3. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1960 Census bear an asterisk (*) mark on their left.

4. The following abbreviations have been used:—M—Municipality. O.G.—Outgrowth.

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement Showing the 1960 *Territorial units Constituting the Present set up of Goa, Daman & Diu Union Territory*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka (1971 Census)	1960 Territorial Unit	Areas added		Name of State/ District/Taluka etc. from which area is subtracted	Area which has been subtracted		Name of State / District/Taluka to which area is added	Net gain/ Loss + (gain) — (loss) in Km²
		Name	Area in Km²		Name	Area in Km²		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa, Daman & Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa District	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bardez Taluka	Bardez Taluka	Moitem	N.A.	Bicholim Taluka	..	..	..	N.A.
Bicholim Taluka	Bicholim Taluka	*Ona	N.A.	Satari Taluka	Usgao	N.A.	Ponda Taluka	N.A.
		*Maulinguem	N.A.	do	Moitem	N.A.	Bardez Taluka	N.A.
		*Curchirem	N.A.	do		..	..	..
Satari Taluka	Satari Taluka	..	..	..	Ona	N.A.	Bicholim Taluka	N.A.
					Maulinguem	N.A.	Bicholim Taluka	N.A.
					Curchirem	N.A.	Bicholim Taluka	N.A.
					Gangem	N.A.	Ponda Taluka	N.A.
Ponda Taluka	Ponda Taluka	@Usgao	N.A.	Bicholim Taluka	..	..	..	N.A.
		@Gangem	N.A.	Satari Taluka	..	..	..	N.A.

* These 3 villages viz. Ona, Maulinguem and Curchirem were transferred from Satari Taluka to Bicholim Taluka vide Government of Goa, Daman and Diu Notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15th February, 1971. Since these villages were transferred just on the eve of enumeration of 1971 Census, we did not change the 1971 Census Location Code No. at the time of enumeration. The same were, however corrected at the Regional Tabulation Office, Panaji. The old and new Location code nos. are given below :—

Villages	Old L.C. No.	New L.C. No.
Curchirem	1/5/12	1/4/28
Maulinguem	1/5/13	1/4/29
Ona	1/5/14	1/4/30

@The village Usgao which was formerly in Bicholim Taluka and village Gangem which was formerly in Satari Taluka were transferred to Ponda Taluka of Goa District vide Notification No. GAD/B/ASQ/66, dated 28th September, 1966.

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Sub-Appendix to Appendix I

Statement Showing the areas for 1960 *and* 1971 *for those Towns which have under gone changes in area since* 1960 *Census along with population of transferred areas in* 1960 *and* 1971

Sl. No.	Name of Municipal Town	District	Taluka	Area in Km² 1960	Area in Km² 1971	Change in area due to	Name of Area Included in 1971	Name of Area Excluded in 1971	Population Name	Population 1960	Population 1971	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Panaji (M)	Goa	Tiswadi	4.20	7.56	(1) Due to revised computation. (2) Due to delimitation of Municipal Town limits	..	(1) Panelim	(1) Panelim	N.A.	672	
								(2) Cujira	(2) Cujira	N.A.	776	
								(3) Murda	(3) Murda	N.A.	3048	
								(4) Morambi-o-Grande(Merces)	(4) Morambi-o-Grande	N.A.	1,188	
								(5) Morambi-o-Pequeno (Merces)	(5) Morambi-o-Pequeno	N.A.	1,254	
								(6) Calapor	(6) Calapor	N.A.	6,663	
								(7) Renovadi	(7) Renovadi	N.A.	136	
2	Mapusa (M)	Goa	Bardez	N.A.	11.44	Do.	(1) Corlim	..	(1) Corlim	1,789	N.A	
							(2) Cunchelim	..	(2) Cunchelim	542	N.A.	
3	Pernem (M)	Goa	Pernem	N.A.	2.52	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	
4	Bicholim(M)	Goa	Bicholim	N.A.	12.17	Do.	(1) Lamgao	..	(1) Lamgao	N.A.	N.A.	
							(2) Bordem	..	(2) Bordem	2,152	N.A.	
5	Valpoi(M)	Goa	Satari	N.A.	9.36	Do.	Massordem	(1) Mauzi	(1) Mauzi	N.A.	607	The villages mentioned at serial number 1 to 24 of col No. 9 and 1 to 25 of Col. No. 10 were not treated as villages in 1960 Census. In 1971 Census, they are treated as revenue villages. In 1960 Census, they were included in Valpoi town.
								(2) Dabem	(2) Dabem	N.A.	289	
								(3) Compordem	(3) Compordem	N.A.	366	
								(4) Zormen	(4) Zormen	N.A.	370	
								(5) Pale	(5) Pale	N.A.	518	
								(6) Rivem	(6) Rivem	N.A.	138	
								(7) Dongurli	(7) Dongurli	N.A.	1,072	
								(8) Naneli	(8) Naneli	N.A.	102	
								(9) Carambolim Brama	(9) Carambolim-Brama	N.A.	175	
								(10) Davem	(10) Davem	N.A.	514	
								(11) Bombedem	(11) Bombedem	N.A.	26	
								(12) Ambedem	(12) Ambedem	N.A.	122	
								(13) Nagargao	(13) Nagargao	N.A.	421	
								(14) Edorem	(14) Edorem	N.A.	172	
								(15) Satorem	(15) Satorem	N.A.	133	
								(16) Veluz	(16) Veluz	N.A.	664	
								(17) Cudcem	(17) Cudcem	N.A.	323	
								(18) Velguem	(18) Velguem	N.A	791	
								(19) Codqui	(19) Codqui	N.A.	703	
								(20) Sanvorcem	(20) Sanvorcem	N.A.	203	
								(21) Advoi	(21) Advoi	N.A.	472	
								(22) Nanus	(22) Nanus	N.A.	644	
								(23) Cumarconda	(23) Cumarconda	N.A.	243	
								(24) Naguem	(24) Naguem	N.A.	51	
								..	(25) Massordem	N.A.	N.A.	
6	Ponda (M)	Goa	Ponda	4.40	5.26	Do.	(1) Curti (Partly)	..	(1) Curti (Part)	N.A.	N.A.	
7	Sanguem(M)	Goa	Sanguem	N.A.	5.40	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	
8	Chauri(M)	Goa	Canacona	N.A.	1.77	Do.	(1) Nagorcem-Palolem (Partly)	..	(1) Nagorcem-Palolem (Partly)	..	..	
9	Quepem(M)	Goa	Quepem	N.A.	1.18	Do.	(1) Cusmane	..	(1) Cusmane	N.A.	N.A.	The villages Cusmane and Amona (Part) are included in Quepem Municipal council. Hence the population of that part of the villages which are included in Quepem Municipal Council is not available. Deao is not an independent Census village though it is an independent revenue village. For 1971 Census, it formed a part of Sirvoi village.
							(2) Deao	..	(2) Deao	N.A.	N.A.	
							(3) Amona (Part)	..	(3) Amona (Part)	N.A.	N.A.	
					..							

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION—Concld.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipal Town	District	Taluka	Area in Km² 1960	Area in Km² 1971	Change in area due to	Name of Area Included in 1971	Name of Area Excluded in 1971	Population Name	Population 1960	Population 1971	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Margao(M)	Goa	Salcete	4.32	16.98	Do.	(1) Aquem (Partly)	..	(1) Aquem (Part)	N.A.	N.A.	These two villages are partly included in Margao Municipal Council . Hence the population of the part which is included in Municipal area is not available.
							(2) Navelim (Partly)	..	(2) Navelim (Part)	N.A.	N.A.	
11	Mormugao (M)	Goa	Mormugao	N.A.	11.66	Do.	(1) Vadem	..	(1) Vadem	827	N.A.	Chicalim Alto is part of village Chicalim. Hence the population of that part of the village which is included in Mormugao Municipal Council is not available.
							(2) Mormugao (Rural)		(2) Mormugao (Rural)	13,981	N.A.	
							(3) Chicalim Alto		(3) Chicalim Alto	N.A.	N.A.	
12	Daman(M)	Daman	Daman	5.00	5.60	Do.	(1) Jumprim	..	(1) Jumprim	N.A.	N.A.	
							(2) Daman Camp	..	(2) Daman Camp	N.A.	N.A.	
							(3) Moti Daman	..	(3) Moti Daman	N.A.	N.A.	
							(4) Khariwadi	..	(4) Khariwadi	N.A.	N.A.	
							(5) Kathiria	..	(5) Kathiria	N.A.	N.A.	
13	Diu(M)	Diu	Diu	1.40	10.01	Do.	(1) Diu Rural	..	(1) Diu Rural	1,029	N.A.	
							(2) Fudam (partly)	..	(2) Fudam (Partly)	N.A.	N.A.	

M = Municipality
N.A. = Not Available.

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

Number of Villages with a Population of 5,000 and over and Towns with a Population under 5,000

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over			Towns with a population of under 5,000		
	Number	Population	Percentage of total rural population of the Union Territory	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population of the Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman and Diu	25	167,854	26.60	4	10,112	4.46
Goa District	24	160,525	25.44	4	10,112	4.46
Tiswadi Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bardez Taluka	6	43,823	6.94	..	..	..
Pernem Taluka	2	11,456	1.82	1	2,930	1.29
Bicholim Taluka	1	5,124	0.81	..	..	..
Satari Taluka	..	..	..	1	2,922	1.29
Ponda Taluka	5	31,393	4.98	..	..	..
Sanguem Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona Taluka	1	6,663	1.06	1	1,335	0.59
Quepem Taluka	2	11,891	1.88	1	2,925	1.29
Salcete Taluka	6	44,976	7.13	..	..	..
Mormugao Taluka	1	5,199	0.82	..	..	..
Daman District	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daman Taluka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diu District	1	7,329	1.16	..	..	..
Diu Taluka	1	7,329	1.16	..	..	..

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	HOUSELESS POPULATION				INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION			
		No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females	No. of Households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	1,113	4,278	2,798	1,480	2,318	25,436	20,682	4,754
	Rural	648	2,387	1,431	956	947	11,408	8,958	2,450
	Urban	465	1,891	1,367	524	1,371	14,028	11,724	2,304
Goa District	Total	1,051	4,064	2,679	1,385	2,234	24,775	20,114	4,661
	Rural	606	2,236	1,349	887	910	11,018	8,619	2,399
	Urban	445	1,828	1,330	498	1,324	13,757	11,495	2,262
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	214	630	412	218	413	6,111	4,762	1,349
	Rural	25	58	35	23	110	2,389	2,002	387
	Urban	189	572	377	195	303	3,722	2,760	962
Bardez Taluka	Total	132	485	327	158	178	3,571	2,390	1,181
	Rural	79	333	225	108	129	2,321	1,507	814
	Urban	53	152	102	50	49	1,250	883	367
Pernem Taluka	Total	48	184	113	71	17	74	64	10
	Rural	40	148	95	53	10	37	27	10
	Urban	8	36	18	18	7	37	37	..
Bicholim Taluka	Total	42	165	102	63	137	542	458	84
	Rural	40	148	95	53	111	439	392	47
	Urban	2	17	7	10	26	103	66	37
Satari Taluka	Total	36	86	50	36	24	155	150	5
	Rural	33	76	43	33	6	32	32	..
	Urban	3	10	7	3	18	123	118	5
Ponda Taluka	Total	68	253	154	99	121	1,977	1,943	34
	Rural	55	200	118	82	62	1,751	1,738	13
	Urban	13	53	36	17	59	226	205	21
Sanguem Taluka	Total	106	387	205	182	156	976	768	208
	Rural	100	361	194	167	136	866	670	196
	Urban	6	26	11	15	20	110	98	12
Canacona Taluka	Total	65	270	156	114	12	73	65	8
	Rural	56	225	129	96	7	44	42	2
	Urban	9	45	27	18	5	29	23	6
Quepem Taluka	Total	21	121	92	29	54	594	562	32
	Rural	18	117	88	29	50	583	552	31
	Urban	3	4	4	..	4	11	10	1
Salcete Taluka	Total	213	919	612	307	329	4,733	3,404	1,329
	Rural	120	439	254	185	60	1,213	626	587
	Urban	93	480	358	122	269	3,520	2,778	742
Mormugao Taluka	Total	106	564	456	108	793	5,969	5,548	421
	Rural	40	131	73	58	229	1,343	1,031	312
	Urban	66	433	383	50	564	4,626	4,517	109
Daman District	Total	58	201	111	90	44	254	219	35
	Rural	39	139	75	64	5	12	12	..
	Urban	19	62	36	26	39	242	207	35
Daman Taluka	Total	58	201	111	90	44	254	219	35
	Rural	39	139	75	64	5	12	12	..
	Urban	19	62	36	26	39	242	207	35
Diu District	Total	4	13	8	5	40	407	349	58
	Rural	3	12	7	5	32	378	327	51
	Urban	1	1	1	..	8	29	22	7
Diu Taluka	Total	4	13	8	5	40	407	349	58
	Rural	3	12	7	5	32	378	327	51
	Urban	1	1	1	..	8	29	22	7

TABLE A-II

DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

A—II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

Fly-Leaf

This table furnishes data on population for the eight censuses from 1900 to 1971 for the Union Territory, its Districts and Talukas. Decadal variation of population is shown in actual figures in column 4 and in percentage in column 5.

2. There has been practically no change in the boundaries of the districts except that the Taluka of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which used to form a part of the Daman district till the 1950 Census, was liberated in 1954 and hence has been excluded from the jurisdiction of Daman district. The figures shown in columns 3, 6 and 7 for the earlier censuses are, however, adjusted with the present boundaries and areas of the Union Territory/Districts/Talukas. The table, therefore, contains comparable figures for a study of growth of population over the last 70 years.

3. The Appendix to this table gives details of changes of boundaries in the jurisdiction of Districts between 1960 and 1971.

4. The following is a brief district/talukawise account of changes occurring in their boundaries over a period of about 100 years.

Goa District.—There has not been any change in the jurisdiction of this district since its inception. In the year 1850 it had 9 talukas. The number increased to 10 in 1897 and 11 in 1917. Since then the number of talukas has remained constant.

(i) *Tiswadi taluka.*—The Taluka is known by a multiplicity of names like Ilhas, Goa, Tiswadi. In the Census Reports of 1900, 1910, 1921 and 1931, it is referred to as Ilhas taluka. It was changed to Goa taluka in the 1940, 1950 and 1960 Census Reports, and to Tiswadi Taluka in 1971. The present name is based on Government of Goa, Daman & Diu Notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15/2/1971. There has been no change in its jurisdiction.

(ii) *Bardez taluka.*—There has been no change in the jurisdiction of this taluka since its inception except that village Moitem which formed a part of Bicholim Taluka was transferred to Bardez Taluka after 1960 Census.

(iii) *Pernem taluka.*—There has been no change in the jurisdiction of this taluka since its inception.

(iv) *Bicholim taluka.*—This taluka was carved out of the then Sanquelim taluka in the year 1897 by order dated 30th October 1897. At that time its name was Sanquelim taluka. It was changed to Bicholim taluka in the year 1947 *vide* order No. 4456 of 14th August 1947. Village Usgao of this taluka was transferred to Ponda taluka in 1966 *vide* Notification No. GAD/B/ASQ/18/66 dated 28-9-1966.

During the decade 1960-1971, the following villages of Satari taluka were transferred to this taluka *vide* Order No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15-2-1971. Since these villages were transferred just on the eve of the Census enumeration we had to assign to them fresh Location Code Numbers.

Name	Old Location Code Number	New Location Code Number
Curchirem . . .	1/5/12	1/4/28
Maulinguem . . .	1/5/13	1/4/29
Ona	1/5/14	1/4/30

Village Moitem which formed a part of Bicholim Taluka was transferred to Badrez Taluka.

(v) *Satari taluka.*—Till 1897, it was not an independent taluka. The taluka of Sanquelim was bifurcated in 1897 into two separate talukas, *viz.* Sanquelim and Satari.

Village "Gangem" of this taluka was transferred to Ponda taluka in the year 1966 *vide* Government Notification No. GAD/B/ASQ/18/66 dated 28-9-1966. Details of the three villages of this taluka transferred to Bicholim Taluka are already mentioned earlier.

(vi) *Ponda taluka.*—This taluka underwent changes only once in 1966 when the village Usgao of Bicholim taluka and village Gangem of Satari taluka were transferred to this taluka *vide* Government Notification No. GAD/B/ASQ/18/66 dated 28-9-1966.

(vii) *Sanguem taluka.*—No change.

(viii) *Canacona taluka.*—Angediva island which used to be a separate identity was included in Canacona taluka.

(ix) *Quepem taluka.*—No change.

(x) *Salcete taluka.*—There was no change in this taluka till 1917 when by Order No. 3337 of 6th September 1917 a new separate taluka by name Mormugao taluka was created from the then existing taluka of Salcete.

(xi) *Mormugao.*—This taluka was created in 1917 by order No. 3337 of 6th September, 1917.

5. *Daman district.*—Till the 1950 Census, the area now known as "Dadra & Nagar Haveli" was a part of this district. When the area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli was liberated in 1954 and subsequently merged in the Indian Union in 1961 it was separated from Daman District which now has only one taluka of the same name.

6. *Diu district.*—There is no change in the jurisdiction of this district. It has only one taluka of the same name.

7. *Variation in Population.*—The following statement shows percentage variation in population from 1900 to 1971 for the Union Territory, districts and talukas. This variation is also shown for total, rural and urban areas separately for the periods 1950-1960; 1950-1971 and 1960-1971 only since for the earlier periods the distribution of population into rural and urban areas is not available.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage Variation of Population from 1900 *to* 1971

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Year									
		1900—71	1950—71	1960—71	1900—50	1950—60	1940—50	1931—40	1921—31	1910—21	1900—10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	+69.01	+43.91	+36.88	+23.48	+5.14	+2.11	+7.76	+8.15	—3.53	+2.31
	Rural	N.A.	+24.54	+19.96	N.A.	+3.82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	+153.63	+125.28	N.A.	+12.59	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Goa District	Total	+67.21	+45.24	+34.77	+24.08	+7.77	+1.21	+7.05	+7.62	—3.55	+2.36
	Rural	N.A.	+24.21	+17.75	N.A.	+5.49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	+185.54	+132.73	N.A.	+23.12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	+94.00	+44.70	+33.26	+45.58	+8.58	+4.14	+11.90	+9.58	—2.63	+7.83
	Rural	N.A.	+13.06	+5.95	N.A.	+5.70	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	N.A.	+85.47	+57.07	N.A.	+11.01	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bardez Taluka	Total	+17.82	+19.71	+26.99	—7.23	—5.73	—2.58	+0.97	+5.48	—10.71	+6.24
	Rural	N.A.	+16.81	+16.28	N.A.	+0.45	N.A.	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	+37.51	+143.97	N.A.	—43.64	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Pernem Taluka	Total	+39.18	+23.95	+25.26	+11.11	—1.04	—4.61	+7.13	+14.81	—5.67	+1.44
	Rural	N.A.	..	+24.18	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	..	+46.94	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicholim Taluka	Total	+95.40	+62.81	+29.12	+52.11	+26.09	—1.15	+12.35	+14.42	—3.64	—1.48
	Rural	N.A.	..	+20.82	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	....	+115.42	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satari Taluka	Total	+76.78	+76.77	+37.23	+28.82	+28.81	—5.71	+17.89	+2.66	—3.20	—8.50
	Rural	N.A.	..	+95.32	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	..	—65.79	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponda Taluka	Total	+76.01	+48.03	+37.79	+27.73	+7.43	—3.56	+8.36	+9.45	—1.89	+5.95
	Rural	N.A.	+40.47	+32.39	N.A.	+6.10	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	+222.58	+133.55	N.A.	+38.12	..	..	..	..	..
Sanguem Taluka	Total	+70.72	+94.10	+34.14	+27.26	+44.69	+9.70	+8.30	—1.83	—3.45	—21.90
	Rural	N.A.	..	+28.52	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	..	+105.16	N.A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona Taluka	Total	+41.26	+40.45	+30.22	+8.47	+7.85	+4.21	+4.83	—1.20	+0.06	—6.87
	Rural	N.A.	..	+26.85	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	..	+196.67	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quepem Taluka	Total	+94.27	+55.11	+32.51	+46.61	+17.05	+10.75	+6.39	+7.19	—1.60	+0.78
	Rural	N.A.	..	+27.84	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	..	+156.13	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salcete Taluka	Total	+57.66	+31.28	+31.94	+19.50	—0.50	+2.66	+7.50	+6.55	—0.73	+2.88
	Rural	N.A.	+5.59	+4.34	N.A.	+1.20	N.A.	..	..	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	+182.93	+216.28	N.A.	—10.54	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Mormugao Taluka	Total	+357.45	+140.52	+86.64	+145.09	+28.87	+15.82	+2.54	+13.21	+16.04	+21.90
	Rural	N.A.	—4.04	—25.06	N.A	+28.04	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	+831.68	+579.70	N.A.	+32.66	N.A.	N.A.	N,A.	..	..
Daman District	Total	+122.75	+41.01	+73.02	+28.74	—18.50	+19.03	+16.91	+12.38	—4.01	+5.23
	Rural	N.A.	+50.77	+62.37	N.A	—7.14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	N.A	+30.55	+88.29	N.A.	—30.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Daman Taluka	Total	+122.75	+41.01	+73.02	+28.74	—18.50	+19.03	+16.91	+12.38	—4.01	+5.23
	Rural	N.A.	+50.77	+62.37	N.A.	—7.14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	N.A	+30.55	+88.29	N.A.	—30.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Diu District	Total	+63.62	+13.12	+67.45	—2.29	—32.44	+7.13	+18.23	+20.54	—2.30	—3.04
	Rural	N.A.	+11.15	+74.50	N.A	—36.31	N.A.	N A	N.A.	..	..
	Urban	N.A.	+19.16	+50.17	N.A	—20.65	N.A	N.A.	N A	..	..
Diu Taluka	Total	+63.62	+13.12	+67.45	—2.29	—32.44	+7.13	+18.23	+20.54	—2.30	—3.04
	Rural	N.A.	+11.15	+74.50	N.A	— 36.31	N.A.	N.A	N.A.	..	..
	Urban	N.A	+19.16	+50.17	N.A.	—20.65	N.A	N.A	N.A.	..	..

8. It will be seen that the rate of growth of population for the entire Union Territory has been extremely low till the 1960 Census. There has been a reduction in population in the year 1921 because of the heavy toll of life taken by the great influenza epidemic of 1918. The economic blockade of the erstwhile Portuguese enclave of Goa, Daman & Diu imposed by the Government of India in 1954 made living difficult for the people with the result that many people, especially of Daman and Diu districts, left the area for work outside the district. Thus, though the district of Goa recorded an increase of population of 7.77% during the decade 1950-1960, the districts of Daman and Diu showed a decrease in population by 18.50% and 32.44% respectively.

9. Studying the taluka figures, it is noted that all the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu (with the exception of Mormugao and Canacona) showed a decrease in population in 1921 over that of 1910. The talukas of Mormugao gained by 2800 persons while Canacona increased its population by 12 in 1921 over their respective populations in 1910.

10. Besides the decade 1910-1921, a decrease in population in other decades was also noticed in a few talukas as is shown in statement 2:

STATEMENT 2

Talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu which have registered a decrease in population between two consecutive censuses during the period 1900 *to* 1960 *(excepting the decade* 1910-1921 *when the decrease was in almost all the talukas).*

Taluka	Period in which decrease in population (in percentage) is recorded				
	1900 to 1910	1921 to 1931	1931 to 1940	1940 to 1950	1950 to 1960
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bardez	..	..	..	—2.58	—5.73
Pernem	..	..	..	—4.61	—1.04
Bicholim	—1.48	..	..	—1.15	..
Satari	—8.50	..	..	—6.71	..
Ponda	..	..	..	—3.56	..
Sanguem	—21.90	—1.83	..	..	..
Canacona	—6.87	—1.20	..	..	..
Salcete	..	..	..	..	—0.50
Daman	..	..	..	..	—18.50
Diu	—3.04	..	..	..	—32.44

11. The five talukas which show a decrease in population during the decade 1940-1950 form a continuous spatial spread to the north and north east and East and South East of Tiswadi Taluka of Goa District, and the majority of population of this area consists of Hindus. It seems considerable emigration took place during this decade to Bombay and other places for employment purposes.

12. The growth of population during the last 70 years for the Union Territory has been of the order of 69.01%, and for its three districts as follows:

Goa district (+67.21%); Daman (+122.75%) and Diu (+63.62%). However the last one decade (1950-60) alone accounts for the major part of the increase. In fact the rise of population during the first sixty years (1900-1960) was only +23.48% for the Territory, and +24.08%, +28.74% and -2.29% for the three districts of Goa, Daman and Diu respectively.

13. Among the talukas, the following have shown considerable increase in population during the 70 years period viz. Mormugao (357.45%), Daman (122.75%), Bicholim (96.40%), Quepem (94.27%) and Tiswadi (94.00%).

14. The statement 3 shows the changes in the sex ratio (*i.e.* number of females per 1000 males) for the Union Territory, district and talukas during the last 70 years.

STATEMENT 3

Changes in the proportion of sexes during 1900-1971

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Year							
		1971	1960	1950	1940	1931	1921	1910	1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	Total	989	1,071	1,128	1,083	1,088	1,122	1,103	1,085
	Rural	1,030	1,084	1,143	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	885	1,010	1,044	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Goa District	Total	981	1,056	1,128	1,084	1,088	1,120	1,108	1,091
	Rural	1,025	1,081	1,145	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	864	980	1,107	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	Total	942	1,035	1,095	1,035	1,037	1,038	1,022	982
	Rural	978	1,086	1,172	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	915	976	1,004	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Bardez Taluka . . .	Total	1,080	1,234	1,309	1,275	1,296	1,416	1,276	1,328
	Rural	1,113	1,253	1,358	N.A.	1,296	1,416	1,276	1,328
	Urban	926	1,037	1,048	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Pernem Taluka . . .	Total	1,067	1,123	1,117	1,070	1,161	1,159	1,142	1,048
	Rural	1,066	1,123	1,117	1,070	1,161	1,159	1,142	1,048
	Urban	1,068	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bicholim Taluka . . .	Total	956	983	1,050	1,017	992	1,044	1,054	1,008
	Rural	952	989	1,060	1,017	992	1,044	1,054	1,008
	Urban	981	923	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satari Taluka . . .	Total	983	972	1,006	947	913	930	923	911
	Rural	987	954	1,006	947	913	930	923	911
	Urban	944	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ponda Taluka . . .	Total	949	1,021	1,046	1,022	985	987	1,009	989
	Rural	956	1,020	1,042	1,022	985	987	1,009	989
	Urban	881	1,406	1,152	..	..	..	..	..
Sanguem Taluka . . .	Total	911	873	909	903	887	902	889	978
	Rural	903	864	909	903	887	902	889	978
	Urban	976	995	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona Taluka. . .	Total	1,006	1,033	1,024	985	998	987	1,029	956
	Rural	1,007	1,041	1,024	985	998	987	1,029	956
	Urban	996	718	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quepem Taluka . . .	Total	955	1,025	1,050	1,003	981	980	1,012	971
	Rural	956	1,022	1,050	1,003	981	980	1,012	971
	Urban	1,116	1,084	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salcete Taluka . . .	Total	1,071	1,183	1,217	1,138	1,160	1,189	1,196	1,179
	Rural	1,150	1,231	1,251	N.A.	1,160	1,189	1,196	1,179
	Urban	914	1,068	1,036	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Mormugao Taluka . .	Total	741	815	956	960	864	878	949	926
	Rural	917	841	982	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	949	926
	Urban	667	708	898	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Diman District . . .	Total	1,031	1,063	1,110	1,035	964	1,072	1,062	1,050
	Rural	1,060	1,015	1,058	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	997	1,138	1,169	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Diman Taluka . . .	Total	1,031	1,063	1,110	1,035	964	1,072	1,062	1,050
	Rural	1,060	1,015	1,058	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Urban	997	1,138	1,169	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

STATEMENT 3—*Concld.*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Year							
		1971	1960	1950	1940	1931	1921	1910	1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Diu District	Total	1,218	1,357	1,145	1,134	1,257	1,239	1,011	933
	Rural	1,160	1,326	1,158	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,011	933
	Urban	1,401	1,438	1,105	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Diu Taluka	Total	1,218	1,357	1,145	1,134	1,257	1,239	1,011	933
	Rural	1,160	1,326	1,158	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,011	933
	Urban	1,401	1,438	1,105	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..

NOTE:—1. The talukas of Bardez and Salcete of Goa district were entirely rural in 1900, 1910, 1921 and 1931.

2. The taluka of Ponda of Goa district was entirely rural in 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931 and 1940.

3. The talukas of Pernem, Bicholim, Sattari, Sanguem, Canacona and Quepem of Goa district were entirely rural in 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931, 1940 and 1950.

4. The Mormugao Taluka of Goa district which was carved out in 1917 from Salcete Taluka of Goa District, was rural in 1900 and 1910 if we were to consider the area which formed Mormugao Taluka in 1917.

5. The Diu District and Diu Taluka were entirely rural in 1900 and 1910.

15. It will be seen that for the Union Territory as a whole the sex ratio which was 1085 females per 1000 males in 1900 came down to 989 females per 1000 males in 1971. Even this figure is quite high when compared the all India figure (930) and for the two neighbouring States of Maharashtra (930) and Mysore (957).

16. Among the districts of the Union Territory, Daman and Diu still have a high sex ratio. In the year 1971 it was 1031 for Daman and 1218 for Diu. This higher ratio particularly of Diu is due to a considerable out-migration of males to other parts of India and to other countries for employment purposes. It is a known fact that the island of Diu provides a large number of sea-men for the commercial ocean-liners from all over the world. Similarly, many persons from Daman and Diu districts are settled in various African and Arabic nations for the purposes of trade and commerce.

A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900.

Union Territory/District	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage Decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman and Diu . .	1900	507,518	..	..	243,439	264,079
	1910	519,222	+11,704	+2·31	246,842	272,380
	1921	500,904	—18,318	—3 ·53	236,088	264,816
	1931	541,710	+40,806	+ 8·15	259,381	282,329
	1940	583,736	+42,026	+ 7·76	280,175	303,561
	1950	596,059	+12,323	+2·11	280,141	315,918
	1960	626,667	+30,608	+ 5·14	302,534	324,133
	1971	857,771	+231,104	+36·88	431,214	426,557
Goa	1900	475,513	..	..	227,393	248,120
	1910	486,752	+11,239	+2·36	230,923	255,829
	1921	469,494	— 17,258	—3·55	221,429	248,065
	1931	505,281	+35,787	+7·62	241,936	263,345
	1940	540,925	+35,644	+7·05	259,591	281,334
	1950	547,448	+ 6,523	+1·21	257,267	290,181
	1960	589,997	+42,549	+7·77	285,625	304,372
	1971	795,120	+205,123	+34·77	401,362	393,758
Daman	1900	17,391	..	..	8,484	8,907
	1910	18,300	+909	+5·23	8,873	9,427
	1921	17,566	—734	—4·01	8,477	9,089
	1931	19,741	+2,175	+12·38	10,051	9,690
	1940	23,080	+3,339	+16·91	11,340	11,740
	1950	27,473	+4,393	+19.03	13,020	14,453
	1960	22,390	—5,083	—18·50	10,851	11,539
	1971	38,739	+16,349	+73·02	19,070	19,669
Diu	1900	14,614	..	..	7,562	7,052
	1910	14,170	— 444	— 3·04	7,046	7,124
	1921	13,844	— 326	— 2·30	6,182	7,662
	1931	16,688	+2,844	+20·54	7,394	9,294
	1940	19,731	+3,043	+18·23	9,244	10,487
	1950	21,138	+1,407	+7·13	9,854	11,284
	1960	14,280	—6,858	—32·44	6,058	8,222
	1971	23,912	+9,632	+67.45	10,782	13,130

SPECIAL STATE TABLE A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman and Diu . . .	1900	507,518	..	..	243,439	264,079
	1910	519,222	+11,704	+2.31	246,842	272,380
	1921	500,904	—18,318	—3.53	236,088	264,816
	1931	541,710	+40,806	+8.15	259,381	282,329
	1940	583,736	+42,026	+7.76	280,175	303,561
	1950	596,059	+12,323	+2.11	280,141	315,918
	1960	626,667	+30,608	+5.14	302,534	324,133
	1971	857,771	+231,104	+36.88	431,214	426,557
Goa District	1900	475,513	..	..	227,393	248,120
	1910	486,752	+11,239	+2.36	230,923	255,829
	1921	469,494	—17,258	—3.55	221,429	248,065
	1931	505,281	+35,787	+7.62	241,936	263,345
	1940	540,925	+35,644	+7.05	259,591	281,334
	1950	547,448	+6,523	+1.21	257,267	290,181
	1960	589,997	+42,549	+7.77	285,625	304,372
	1971	795,120	+205,123	+34.77	401,362	393,758
Tiswadi Taluka	1900	54,540	..	..	27,522	27,018
	1910	58,810	+4,270	+7.83	29,091	29,719
	1921	57,263	—1,547	—2.63	28,102	29,161
	1931	62,751	+5,488	+9.58	30,799	31,952
	1940	70,218	+7,467	+11.90	34,509	35,709
	1950	73,123	+2,905	+4.14	34,898	38,225
	1960	79,400	+6,277	+8.58	39,010	40,390
	1971	105,809	+26,409	+33.26	54,478	51,331
Bardez Taluka	1900	105,337	..	..	45,247	60,090
	1910	111,912	+6,575	+6.24	49,164	62,748
	1921	99,925	—11,987	—10.71	41,367	58,558
	1931	105,400	+5,475	+5.48	45,912	59,488
	1940	106,418	+1,018	+0.97	46,776	59,642
	1950	103,668	—2,750	—2.58	44,892	58,776
	1960	97,725	—5,943	—5.73	43,753	53,972
	1971	124,103	+26,378	+26.99	59,659	64,444
Pernem Taluka	1900	38,014	..	..	18,559	19,455
	1910	38,563	+549	+1.44	18,004	20,559
	1921	36,378	—2,185	—5.67	16,849	19,529
	1931	41,766	+5,388	+14.81	19,325	22,441
	1940	44,745	+2,979	+7.13	21,618	23,127
	1950	42,684	—2,061	—4.61	20,161	22,523
	1960	42,238	—446	—1.04	19,900	22,338
	1971	52,906	+10,668	+25.26	25,601	27,305
Bicholim Taluka*	1900	29,729	..	..	14,802	14,927
	1910	29,288	—441	—1.48	14,259	15,029
	1921	28,223	—1,065	—3.64	13,808	14,415
	1931	32,292	+4,069	+14.42	16,210	16,082
	1940	36,281	+3,989	+12.35	17,989	18,292
	1950	35,863	—418	—1.15	17,413	18,450
	1960	45,221	+9,358	+26.09	22,802	22,419
	1971	58,389	+13,168	+29.12	29,845	28,544

SPECIAL STATE TABLE A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Satari Taluka	1900	18,393	..	..	9,626	8,767
	1910	15,830	−1,563	−8.50	8,753	8,077
	1921	16,292	−538	−3.20	8,443	7,849
	1931	16,725	+433	+2.66	8,744	7,981
	1940	19,717	+2,992	+17.89	10,125	9,592
	1950	18,394	−1,323	−6.71	9,169	9,225
	1960	23,693	+5,299	+28.81	12,013	11,680
	1971	32,515	+8,822	+37.23	16,400	16,115
Ponda Taluka	1900	48,061	..	..	24,158	23,903
	1910	50,920	+2,859	+5.95	25,348	25,572
	1921	49,958	−962	−1.89	25,141	24,817
	1931	54,680	+4,722	+9.45	27,549	27,131
	1940	59,249	+4,569	+8.36	29,303	29,946
	1950	57,142	−2,107	−3.56	27,926	29,216
	1960	61,390	+4,248	+7.43	30,371	31,019
	1971	84,590	+23,200	+37.79	43,411	41,179
Sanguem Taluka . . .	1900	26,118	..	..	13,203	12,915
	1910	20,399	−5,719	−21.90	10,799	9,600
	1921	19,696	−703	−3.45	10,357	9,339
	1931	19,336	−360	−1.83	10,245	9,091
	1940	20,941	+1,605	+8.30	11,005	9,936
	1950	22,972	+2,031	+9.70	12,035	10,937
	1960	33,239	+10,267	+44.69	17,750	15,489
	1971	44,588	+11,349	+34.14	23,338	21,250
Canacona Taluka . . .	1900	20,874	..	..	10,672	10,202
	1910	19,439	−1,435	−6.87	9,582	9,857
	1921	19,451	+12	+0.06	9,789	9,662
	1931	19,218	−233	−1.20	9,617	9,601
	1940	20,146	+928	+4.83	10,151	9,995
	1950	20,994	+848	+4.21	10,373	10,621
	1960	22,643	+1,649	+7.85	11,137	11,506
	1971	29,486	+6,843	+30.22	14,696	14,790
Quepem Taluka . . .	1900	21,386	..	..	10,848	10,538
	1910	21,553	+167	+0.78	10,712	10,841
	1921	21,209	−344	−1.60	10,713	10,496
	1931	22,733	+1,524	+7.19	11,477	11,256
	1940	24,186	+1,453	+6.39	12,077	12,109
	1950	26,786	+2,600	+10.75	13,067	13,719
	1960	31,354	+4,568	+17.05	15,484	15,870
	1971	41,547	+10,193	+32.51	21,130	20,417
Salcete Taluka . . .	1900	98,740	..	..	45,322	53,418
	1910	101,581	+2,841	+2.83	46,254	55,327
	1921	100,842	−739	−0.73	45,072	54,770
	1931	107,447	+6,605	+6.55	49,753	57,694
	1940	115,538	+8,091	+7.53	54,037	61,471
	1950	118,585	+3,077	+2.65	53,179	65,106
	1960	117,994	−591	−0.50	54,062	63,932
	1971	155,676	+37,682	+31.94	75,186	80,490

SPECIAL STATE TABLE A-II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Year	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mormugao Taluka . . .	1900	14,321	..	..	7,434	6,887
	1910	17,457	+3,136	+21.90	8,957	8,500
	1921	20,257	+2,800	+16.04	10,788	9,469
	1931	22,933	+2,676	+13.21	12,305	10,628
	1940	23,516	+583	+2.54	12,001	11,515
	1950	27,237	+3,721	+15.82	13,854	13,383
	1960	35,100	+7,863	+28.87	19,343	15,757
	1971	65,511	+30,411	+86.64	37,618	27,893
Daman District . . .	1900	17,391	..	..	8,484	8,907
	1910	18,300	+909	+5.23	8,873	9,427
	1921	17,566	—734	—4.01	8,477	9,089
	1931	19,741	+2,175	+12.38	10,051	9,690
	1940	23,080	+3,339	+16.91	11,340	11,740
	1950	27,473	+4,393	+19.03	13,020	14,453
	1960	22,390	—5,083	—18.50	10,851	11,539
	1971	33,739	+16,349	+73.02	19,070	19,669
Daman Taluka . . .	1900	17,391	..	..	8,484	8,907
	1910	18,300	+909	+5.23	8,873	9,427
	1921	17,566	—734	—4.01	8,477	9,089
	1931	19,741	+2,175	+12.38	10,051	9,690
	1940	23,080	+3,339	+16.91	11,340	11,740
	1950	27,473	+4,393	+19.03	13,020	14,453
	1960	22,390	—5,083	—18.50	10,851	11,539
	1971	33,739	+16,349	+73.02	19 070	19,669
Diu District	1900	14,614	..	..	7,562	7,052
	1910	14,170	—444	—3.04	7,046	7,124
	1921	13,844	—326	—2.30	6,182	7,662
	1931	16,638	+2,844	+20.54	7,394	9,294
	1940	19,731	+3,043	+18.23	9,244	10,487
	1950	21,138	+1,407	+7.13	9,854	11,284
	1960	14,280	—5,858	—32.44	6,058	8,222
	1971	23,912	+9,632	+67.45	10,782	13,130
Diu Taluka	1900	14,614	..	..	7,562	7,052
	1910	14,170	—444	—3.04	7,046	7,124
	1921	13,844	—326	—2.30	6,182	7,662
	1931	16,688	+2,844	+20.54	7,394	9,294
	1940	19,731	+3,043	+18.23	9,244	10,487
	1950	21,138	+1,407	+7.13	9,854	11,284
	1960	14,280	—6,858	—32.44	6,058	8,222
	1971	23,912	+9,632	+67.45	10,782	13,130

Note :—*The population of villages Curchirem, Maulinguem, Ona for the Census of 1960, and 1950, is not avaiable. Hence the population of the villages for the year 1950, and 1950, has been arrived at by applying the arithmetic rate of growth of population. Since no population figure for village Mpitem (now in Bardez Taluka) i avai able for any of the previous censuses no adjustment in that respect could be made in the total population of the concerned Talukas

A—II DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1900

APPENDIX

Union Territory and Districts showing 1960 Population according to their territorial jurisdiction in 1960, Changes in area and the Population of 1960 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971

Union Territory/ District	Area in 1971 (Km²)	1971 Population	Area in 1960 (Km²)	1960 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1960	Population in 1960 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1971	Net increase or decrease between cols. 5 and 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman and Diu .	3,813.0	857,771	3,693.0	626,667	626,667	..
Goa District . . .	3,701.0	795,120	3,595.0	589,997	589,997	..
Daman District . .	72.0	38,739	59.0	22,390	22,390	..
Diu District . .	40.0	23,912	39.0	14,280	14,280	..

NOTE :—There is no jurisdictional change in this Union Territory, since 1960. The difference in area figures shown under cols. 2 and 4 is due to revised computation.

TABLE A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

A III—VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLY-LEAF

This table gives figures for the number and population of villages in the following population groups; (i) less than 200, (ii) 200 to 499, (iii) 500 to 999, (iv) 1,000 to 1,999, (v) 2,000 to 4,999, (vi) 5,000 to 9,999 and (vii) 10,000 and above. The table is presented into two parts. First is the Union Table A-III which gives classification of villages for the Union Territory and its three districts. The second is the State Table which gives classification for each district followed by similar details for each taluka of the district.

2. An Appendix is added to show sub-totals upto taluka level for broader population size groups.

3. A village for the purpose of 1971 Census is taken as a revenue village and is different from the concept of a "village" adopted for 1960 Census. Hamlets or "waddos" of a village are included in the main village to which they belong. Villages having one or more hamlets have, therefore been grouped with reference to the total population of the village. Thus the classification into size groups is not in each case strictly according to the size of each individual unit (like a hamlet or a "waddo") of rural population but it is on the basis of the size of population of a revenue village which may have only one main village without any hamlets or waddos, or may have the main village as well as the surrounding hamlets or waddos attached to it.

4. The following statement gives percentage of 1971 rural population living in villages of various size groups for each district and taluka of the Union Territory.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of Population living in villages of various Population sizes with reference to total rural Population in each district/taluka of Goa, Daman and Diu, 1971.

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Population Size						
	Less than 200	200—499	500—999	1,000—1,999	2,000—4,999	5,000—9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	1.19	4.02	9.75	19.92	38.52	23.25	3.35
Goa District . . .	1.22	3.87	9.48	19.69	38.62	23.55	3.57
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	1.53	2.83	8.34	19.18	68.12	..	..
Bardez Taluka . . .	0.11	1.57	4.57	9.57	42.08	42.10	..
Pernem Taluka . . .	0.33	3.20	10.53	17.80	45.22	22.92	..
Bicholim Taluka . . .	0.37	1.56	13.38	32.09	42.32	10.28	..
Satari Taluka	12.23	29.30	33.62	16.52	8.33	..	..
Ponda Taluka	0.20	1.62	1.62	18.26	37.49	40.81	..
Sanguem Taluka . . .	2.62	6.33	28.21	31.72	31.12	..	..
Canacona Taluka . . .	0.04	..	..	6.61	69.68	23.67	..
Quepem Taluka . . .	2.06	8.93	13.69	25.05	19.48	30.79	..
Salcete Taluka . . .	0.22	0.98	6.53	21.02	29.25	22.28	19.72
Mormugao Taluka . . .	0.79	2.97	4.24	33.64	34.12	24.24	..
Daman District . . .	1.42	10.23	20.61	42.66	25.08	..	..
Daman Taluka . . .	1.42	10.23	20.61	42.66	25.08	..	..
Diu District	..	1.73	5.62	..	51.24	41 41	..
Diu Taluka	..	1.73	5.62	..	51.24	41.41	..

5. We find that though the number of villages having population 2,000 to 4,999 is 77 (or 18.83% of total inhabited villages of Goa, Daman & Diu), these villages among themselves account for 38.52% of the total rural population of the Union Territory.

6. There are only two villages in Goa, Daman & Diu (both of which are situated in Salcete taluka of Goa district) having a population of more than 10,000 as per 1971 Census. The details of these two villages are given below :

Sl. No.	Name	Location Code No.	Population	Percentage of male workers engaged in Non-agriculture to total male workers
1.	Curtorim	1/10/18	10,319	46.58
2.	Cuncolim	1/10/28	10,796	78.04

7. It would be observed that the village Cuncolim satisfies most of the conditions laid down for being treated as a non-municipal town. However, it was not considered as a town because of the reasons mentioned in para 12 of Fly-leaf to Table A-I of this volume.

8. The rural population of Goa, Daman and Diu residing in villages with less than 200 population is just 1.19% of the total rural population.

9. Since the concept of the term "village" is not the same in 1971 as it was in 1960, it is not possible to make a comparison between the size of villages of 1960 and 1971 censuses. Nevertheless, the statement 3 which shows the percentage of villages and population by class of villages for the census year 1960 and 1971 may be of some interest.

10. It is obvious that with the formation of 409 inhabited census villages in 1971 from the 245 of the 1960 Census, the bigger villages of the population groups of 1,000 to 1,999 and 2,000 to 4,999 have lost both in their number as well as the population-coverage. This loss is made good by the small size villages i.e. less than 500 and between 500 to 999.

11. The above fact is markedly seen in the talukas of Tiswadi, Satari, Sanguem of Goa district and in Daman of Daman District. All these changes are, of course, due to the new concept of the term village which we have used in 1971 Census.

12. The number of villages in population size group 5000 and above is 25 in 1971 and it was 15 in 1960. An analysis of the composition of male workers of these 25 villages shows that as per 1971 definition of a town (for a place which is not a municipal town) as many as ten villages ought to have been treated as towns. However, these were not treated as towns for the reasons mentioned in para 12 of Fly-leaf to Table A-I of this volume. The details of these twenty-five villages are given in statement 4.

13. The following statement gives at a glance the percentage of number of villages and of population residing therein amongst the different size groups for the year 1950, 1960 and 1971.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage of Villages and Population by size of Villages in 1950, 1960 *and* 1971 *in Goa, Daman & Diu.*

Item	Census Year		
	1950	1960	1971
1	2	3	4
(i) Villages less than 500			
(a) Percentage of total number of villages	11.69	8.57	34.23
(b) Percentage of total population	1.69	1.14	5.21
(ii) Villages having population 500—999			
(a) Percentage of total no. of villages	20.16	18.77	20.05
(b) Percentage of total population	7.56	6.50	9.75
(iii) Villages having population 1,000—1,999			
(a) Percentage of total no. of villages	29.84	32.65	20.78
(b) Percentage of total population	20.50	21.43	19.92
(iv) Villages having population 2,000—4,999			
(a) Percentage of total no. of villages	31.86	33.88	18.83
(b) Percentage of total population	48.30	50.77	38.52
(v) Villages having population 5,000—9,999			
(a) Percentage of total No. of villages	6.05	5.31	5.62
(b) Percentage of total population	19.78	15.28	23.25
(vi) Villages having population 1,0000 and above			
(a) Percentage of total number of villages	0.40	0.82	0.49
(b) Percentage of total population	2.17	4.88	3.35

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1960 and 1971

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Year	Less than 500		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999		5,000—9,999		10,000+	
		Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total Population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total Population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total Population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total Population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of Population in this class to total Population	Percentage of No. of villages in this class to total No. of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Goa, Daman and Diu	1960	8.57	1.14	18.77	6.50	32.65	21.43	33.88	50.77	5.31	15.28	0.82	4.88
	1971	34.23	5.21	20.05	9.75	20.78	19.92	18.83	33.52	5.62	23.25	0.49	3.35
Goa District	1960	8.79	1.20	19.25	6.80	33.05	22.22	33.05	50.33	5.02	14.34	0.84	5.11
	1971	34.20	5.09	19.84	9.48	20.63	19.69	19.06	38.62	5.75	23.55	0.52	3.57
Tiswadi	1960	..	..	25.00	8.29	30.00	18.49	35.00	49.19	10.00	24.03	..	..
	1971	30.00	4.36	20.00	8.34	20.00	19.18	30.00	68.12	..	..	..	..
Bardez	1960	9.52	1.89	19.05	6.21	26.19	18.47	38.10	51.97	7.14	21.46	..	..
	1971	12.82	1.68	15.39	4.57	17.95	9.57	38.46	42.08	15.38	42.10	..	..
Pernem	1960	8.69	1.31	26.09	10.92	39.13	33.01	26.09	54.76	..	..	..	..
	1971	18.52	3.53	25.93	10.53	22.22	17.80	25.92	45.22	7.41	22.92	..	..
Bicholim	1960	8.33	1.20	25.00	10.22	29.17	23.56	37.50	65.02	..	..	..	..
	1971	10.71	1.93	28.57	13.38	35.72	32.09	21.43	42.32	3.57	10.28	..	..
Satari	1960	14.29	2.08	..	..	42.85	18.21	14.29	19.49	28.57	60.22	..	..
	1971	75.33	41.53	18.18	33.62	5.19	16.52	1.30	8.33	..	..	..	..
Ponda	1960	10.72	1.71	21.43	8.22	32.14	22.77	32.14	55.46	3.57	11.84	..	..
	1971	13.33	1.82	6.67	1.62	33.33	18.26	30.00	37.49	16.67	40.81	..	..
Sanguem	1960	..	..	..	..	10.00	5.13	90.00	94.87	..	..	..	..
	1971	38.30	8.95	34.04	28.21	17.02	31.72	10.64	31.12	..	..	..	..
Canacona	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.33	75.05	16.77	24.95	..	..
	1971	11.11	0.04	..	..	11.11	6.61	66.67	69.68	11.11	23.67	..	..
Quepem	1960	25.00	4.33	25.00	16.17	33.33	37.47	16.67	42.03	..	..	..	..
	1971	81.28	10.99	17.95	13.69	17.95	25.05	7.69	19.48	5.13	30.79	..	..
Salcete	1960	4.65	0.60	13.95	4.13	44.19	26.35	27.91	38.27	6.98	19.26	2.32	11.39
	1971	11.11	1.20	20.00	6.53	33.33	21.02	22.22	29.25	8.89	22.28	4.45	19.72
Mormugao	1960	8.33	0.24	25.00	9.14	50.00	28.70	8.33	13.06	..	..	8.34	48.86
	1971	25.00	3.76	8.33	4.24	41.67	33.61	16.67	34.12	8.33	24.24	..	..
Daman District	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	37.42	50.00	62.58	..	..
	1971	38.10	11.65	23.31	20.61	28.57	42.66	9.52	25.08	..	..	..	..
Daman Taluka	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	37.42	50.00	62.58	..	..
	1971	38.10	11.65	23.81	20.61	28.57	42.66	9.52	25.08	..	..	..	..
Diu District	1960	..	..	..	..	25.00	10.15	75.00	89.85	..	..	..	..
	1971	20.00	1.73	20.00	5.62	..	..	40.00	51.24	20.00	41.41	..	..
Diu Taluka	1960	..	..	..	..	25.00	10.15	75.00	89.85	..	..	..	..
	1971	20.00	1.73	20.00	5.62	..	..	40.00	51.24	20.00	41.41	..	..

STATEMENT 4

Villages with population 5,000 *and above in Goa, Daman and Diu,* 1971

Sl. No.	Name	Taluka	Location Code	1971 Population	Total No. of male workers	No. of male workers engaged in Non-Agriculture i.e. categories III to IX	Column 7 as Percentage of column 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		GOA DISTRICT					
1	Aldona	Bardez	1/2/11	7,255	1,180	729	61·78
2	Serula	Bardez	1/2/17	9,599	2,116	1,598	75·52
3	Nerul	Bardez	1/2/19	6,093	1,384	1,071	77·38
4	Calangute	Bardez	1/2/21	7,600	1,425	1,078	75·65
5	Anjuna	Bardez	1/2/29	5,894	1,054	783	74·29
6	Siolim	Bardez	1/2/36	7,382	1,379	1,044	75·71
7	Morgim	Pernem	1/3/20	5,378	1,087	698	64·21
8	Mandrem	Pernem	1/3/21	6,078	1,414	584	41·30
9	Pale	Bicholim	1/4/17	5,124	1,711	1,577	92·17
10	Bandora	Ponda	1/6/1	5,991	1,471	869	59·08
11	Marcaim	Ponda	1/6/2	5,224	1,297	430	33·15
12	Priol	Ponda	1/6/4	5,159	1,231	757	61·49
13	Siroda	Ponda	1/6/26	9,322	1,908	719	37·68
14	Queula	Ponda	1/6/30	5,697	1,220	788	64·59
15	Nagorcem-Palolem	Canacona	1/8/3	6,663	1,528	1,036	67·80
16	Curchorem	Quepem	1/9/10	6,460	1,564	1,462	93·48
17	Cacora	Quepem	1/9/11	5,431	1,429	905	63·33
18	Nuvem	Salcete	1/10/8	5,151	997	554	55·57
19	Raia	Salcete	1/10/17	6,268	1,133	738	65·14
20	Curtorim	Salcete	1/10/18	10,319	2,177	1,014	46·58
21	Cuncolim	Salcete	1/10/28	10,796	1,922	1,500	78·04
22	Velim	Salcete	1/10/29	5,052	861	499	57·96
23	Benaulim	Salcete	1/10/45	7,390	1,667	1,472	88·30
24	Cortalim	Mormugao	1/11/5	5,199	1,332	1,041	78·15
		DIU DISTRICT					
25	Ghoghla	Diu	3/1/4	7,329	937	935	99·79

UNION TABLE A–III VILLAGES

Union Territory/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 population					
					Less than 200			200—499		
		Persons	Males	Females	Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa, Daman & Diu .	409	630,997	310,909	320,088	66	3,817	3,702	74	12,665	12,718
Goa . . .	383	591,877	292,318	299,559	64	3,680	3,535	67	11,474	11,412
Daman . . .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	2	137	167	6	1,031	1,160
Diu	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	..	..	..	1	160	146

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population						II—Villages with a population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a Population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
82	30,273	31,260	85	61,564	64,106	77	121,034	122,004	23	71,616	75,123	2	9,940	11,175
76	27,607	23,516	79	57,154	59,377	73	114,058	114,539	22	68,405	71,005	2	9,940	11,175
5	2,135	2,281	6	4,410	4,729	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	531	463	..	..	..	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118	..	..	..

STATE TABLE A-III VILLAGES

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 2,000 Population					
		Persons	Males	Females	Less than 200			200—499		
					Number	Population		Number	Population	
						Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Goa, Daman and Diu .	409	630,997	310,909	320,088	66	3,817	3,702	74	12,665	12,718
Goa District . .	383	591,877	292,318	299,559	64	3,680	3,535	67	11,474	11,412
Tiswadi Taluka .	30	46,551	23,530	23,021	5	350	361	4	616	702
Bardez Taluka .	39	104,102	49,276	54,826	1	51	68	4	747	891
Pernem Taluka .	27	49,976	24,184	25,792	1	75	91	4	799	799
Bicholim Taluka .	28	49,839	25,528	24,311	1	86	101	2	397	379
Satari Taluka . .	77	29,593	14,897	14,696	32	1,837	1,784	26	4,323	4,348
Ponda Taluka . .	30	76,932	39,339	37,593	1	76	82	3	617	631
Sangeum Taluka .	47	39,582	20,805	18,777	11	571	467	7	1,310	1,197
Canacona Taluka .	9	28,151	14,027	14,124	1	11	..	..	..	..
Quepem Taluka .	39	38,622	19,748	18,874	8	419	376	12	1,829	1,621
Salcete Taluka .	45	107,083	49,798	57,285	2	117	122	3	496	548
Mormugao Taluka .	12	21,446	11,186	10,260	1	87	83	2	340	296
Daman District .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	2	137	167	6	1,031	1,160
Daman Taluka .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	2	137	167	6	1,031	1,160
Diu District . .	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	..	..	..	1	160	146
Diu Taluka . .	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	..	..	..	1	160	146

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

I—Villages with less than 2,000 population						II—Villages with a population 2,000—9,999						III—Villages with a population of 10,000 and above		
500—999			1,000—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000—9,999			10,000 and above		
Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population		Number	Population	
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
82	30,273	31,260	85	61,564	64,106	77	121,034	122,004	23	71,616	75,123	2	9,940	11,175
76	27,607	28,516	79	57,154	59,377	73	114,058	114,539	22	68,405	71,005	2	9,940	11,175
6	1,880	2,001	6	4,355	4,575	9	16,329	15,382	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,147	2,613	7	4,762	5,198	15	20,839	22,963	6	20,730	23,093	..	..	..
7	2,419	2,843	6	4,291	4,603	7	11,094	11,506	2	5,506	5,950	..	..	
8	3,251	3,415	10	8,085	7,908	6	10,779	10,314	1	2,930	2,194	..	..	..
14	5,036	4,912	4	2,451	2,438	1	1,250	1,214	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	616	632	10	7,025	7,021	9	15,356	13,483	5	15,649	15,744	..	..	..
16	5,958	5,207	8	6,452	6,102	5	6,514	5,804	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	966	896	6	9,715	9,900	1	3,335	3,328	..	..	..
7	2,666	2,622	7	4,807	4,868	3	3,747	3,776	2	6,280	5,611	..	..	..
9	3,217	3,779	15	10,385	12,128	10	14,284	17,031	4	11,359	12,502	2	9,940	11,175
1	417	492	5	3,575	3,640	2	4,151	3,166	1	2,616	2,583	..	..	..
5	2,135	2,281	6	4,410	4,729	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2,135	2,281	6	4,410	4,729	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	531	463	..	..	..	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118	..	..	..
1	531	463	..	..	..	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118	..	..	..

A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

Union Territory/ District	Total number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 500 Population			Villages with Population 500 to 1,999			Villages with Population 2,000 to 4,999			Villages with Population 5,000 and above		
		Persons	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa Daman and Diu	409	630,997	310,909	320,088	140	16,482	16,420	167	91,837	95,366	77	121,034	122,004	25	81,556	86,298
Goa. . . .	383	591,877	292,318	299,559	131	15,154	14,947	155	84,761	87,893	73	114,058	114,539	24	78,345	82,180
Daman . . .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	8	1,168	1,327	11	6,545	7,010	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..
Diu . . .	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	1	160	146	1	531	463	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118

A—III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

SPECIAL APPENDIX

Union Territory / District/Taluka	Total number of inhabited Villages	Total Rural Population			Villages with less than 500 Population			Villages with Population 500 to 1,999			Villages with Population 2,000 to 4,999			Villages with population 5,000 and above		
		Persons	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females	No. of villages	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Goa, Daman and Diu	409	630,997	310,909	320,088	140	16,482	16,420	167	91,837	95,366	77	121,034	122,004	25	81,556	86,298
Goa District . .	383	591,877	292,318	299,559	131	15,154	14,947	155	84,761	87,893	73	114,058	114,539	24	78,345	82,180
Tiswadi Taluka .	39	46,551	23,530	23,021	9	966	1,063	12	6,239	6,576	9	16,329	15,382	..	..	..
Bardez Taluka .	39	104,102	49,276	54,826	5	793	959	13	6,999	7,811	15	20,839	22,963	6	20,730	23,093
Pernem Taluka .	27	49,976	24,184	25,792	5	874	899	13	6,710	7,446	7	11,094	11,506	2	5,506	5,950
Bicholim Taluka .	28	49,839	25,528	24,311	3	483	480	18	11,336	11,323	6	10,779	10,314	1	2,930	2,194
Satari Taluka .	77	29,593	14,597	14,696	53	5,160	5,132	13	7,437	7,350	1	1,250	1,214	..	..	..
Ponda Taluka .	39	76,932	39,339	37,593	4	693	713	12	7,641	7,653	9	15,356	13,483	5	15,649	15,744
Sanguem Taluka .	47	39,582	20,805	18,777	18	1,831	1,664	24	12,410	11,309	5	6,514	5,804	..	..	..
Canacona Taluka .	9	28,151	14,027	14,124	1	11	..	1	966	896	6	9,715	9,900	1	3,335	3,328
Quepem Taluka .	39	38,622	19,748	18,874	20	2,248	1,997	14	7,473	7,490	3	3,747	3,776	2	6,280	5,611
Salcete Taluka .	45	107,083	49,798	57,285	5	613	670	24	13,602	15,907	10	14,284	17,031	6	21,299	23,677
Mormugao Taluka .	12	21,415	11,186	10,260	3	427	379	6	3,992	4,132	2	4,151	3,166	1	2,616	2,583
Daman District .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	8	1,168	1,327	11	6,545	7,010	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..
Daman Taluka .	21	21,422	10,397	11,025	8	1,168	1,327	11	6,545	7,010	2	2,684	2,688	..	..	..
Diu District . .	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	1	160	146	1	531	463	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118
Diu Taluka .	5	17,698	8,194	9,504	1	160	146	1	531	463	2	4,292	4,777	1	3,211	4,118

TABLE A-IV

TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1950

A-IV—TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1950

FLY-LEAF

Table A-IV showing the variation in urban population for each town and class of towns since 1950 is an important Census table. The material is not presented in the order of the districts as followed in Tables A-I, A-II and A-III. The towns are presented in the order of their class based on population. The towns are classified in the following six classes.

Class I	population 100,000 and above
Class II	population 50,000 to 99,999
Class III	population 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV	population 10,000 to 19,999
Class V	population 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI	population less than 5,000

2. Though this table is supposed to give urban population of the Union Territory/District etc. from 1901 onwards, in case of Goa, Daman & Diu, no separate population figures of towns prior to 1950 Census are available. In the 1950 Census separate data on population of towns in Goa, Daman & Diu was presented for the first time.

3. The table starts with figures of total urban population of the Union Territory for each Census since 1950. It is followed by similar figures for Class II and towns included in Class II arranged in the order of their population size, then the total for class III followed by each town included in that class arranged in the order of population and so on. Incidentally, it may be mentioned here that there is not a single town in Goa, Daman & Diu whose population has been 100,000 or above.

4. Definition of a "town" or an urban area has been given in para 10 of the fly-leaf of Table A-I.

5. An Urban Agglomeration is made up of the main town and the adjoining areas of out-growths which should be treated as urban spread, the population covered by such spreads being categorised as urban. Each such agglomeration may be made up of more than one statutory towns i.e. adjoining cantonment and also other adjoining urban growths such as a Railway Colony or a University campus. Similarly, other out-growths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right are also to be attached to the Urban unit to which they are adjacent. In other words, the Urban Agglomeration is a continuous spread comprising of a town and its adjoining out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised out-growths, if any, of such towns.

6. Though there was no "town group" in 1960 Census of Goa, Daman & Diu, we have in 1971 two Urban Agglomerations in this territory, *viz.* Panaji Urban Agglomeration and Margao Urban Agglomeration. The constituent units of these two Urban Agglomerations are as follows:—

Panaji Urban Agglomeration

Name	Location Code Number
Panaji Municipal Council	1/1
Out-growths	
1. Panelim	1/1/16
2. Chimbel	1/1/17
3. Cujira	1/1/31
4. Murda	1/1/32
5. Morambi-o-Grande (Merces)	1/1/33
6. Morambi-o-Pequeno (Merces)	1/1/35
7. Calapor	1/1/36
8. Taleigao	1/1/37

(*Note:*—While the places shown at (1) to (8) above are now notified as revenue villages, all of them except the last one formed part of the Panaji Town in 1960 Census. They form almost a continuous out-growth to the Panaji Municipal Area)

Margao Urban Agglomeration

Name	Location Code Number
1. Margao Municipal Council.	1/x
Out-growths	
1. Aquem	1/10/42
2. Navelim	1/10/44

(*Note* :—Aquem and Navelim are now declared as revenue villages but actually they form a continuous out-growth of Margao Municipal Area and in fact, parts of these villages are already included in Margao Municipal Council.)

7. The entire population of an Urban Agglomeration is taken as urban and is treated as one single entity and hence while ranking the towns according to population size in Table A-IV the entire population of the Urban Agglomeration is taken into consideration.

8. Column 5 of Table A-IV shows the status of a town i.e. whether it is a Municipality or cantonment etc.

9. Column 6 shows the area of the town in km².

10. Column 7 shows the total population of the town for a particular Census year and the decadal variation in population in column 8. The percentage decadal variation in population is shown in column 9. Columns 10 and 11 show the population of the town for the concerned census year by male and female classification respectively.

11. New Towns and Declassified Towns: In this territory no new town has been added to the list of towns of 1960. Similarly no town of 1960 Census has been declassified as a village in 1971. In other words, the number of towns in 1960 and in 1971 remains the same.

12. *Changes in the class of towns*:—It is interesting to see how the towns have fared in the classification. The statement 1 below shows the changes in the classification of each Urban Agglomeration/town of this territory from 1950 to 1971. As mentioned earlier, the population data separately for each town for censuses prior to 1950 are not available.

STATEMENT 1

Changes in the class of Towns in Censuses of 1950, 1960 *and* 1971

Town	Population Class in		
	1971	1960	1950
1	2	3	4
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	II	III	III
Mapusa	III	V	IV
Pernem	VI	VI	..
Bicholim	V	VI	—
Valpoi	VI	V	..
Ponda	V	VI	VI
Sanguem	V	VI	..
Chauri	VI	VI	..
Quepem	VI	VI	..

STATEMENT 1—*Contd*

Town	Population Class in		
	1971	1960	1950
1	2	3	4
Margao Urban Agglomeration	III	IV	IV
Mormugao*	III	V	VI
Daman	IV	V	IV
Diu	V	VI	V

*The Mormugao Municipal Council which was formed in 1970 includes the area of Vasco-de-Gama town of previous censuses.

13. The following towns have retained the same population class in the 1971 Census which they had in 1960.

(i) Pernem.
(ii) Chauri.
(iii) Quepem.

14. All the three towns belong to Class VI. Diu town which belonged to Class V in 1950 had been downgraded to Class VI in 1960 due to unstable political situations resulting into heavy outmigration, but regained the original position in 1971. Daman town which belonged to Class IV in 1950 had been downgraded to Class V town in 1960, but in 1971, it has once again secured Class IV status.

15. The following statement shows the number of Urban agglomerations/towns in each class from 1950 to 1971.

STATEMENT 2

Number of Towns in each class during 1950 to 1971

Class	Number of towns in		
	1971	1960	1950
I	..	..	..
II	1	..	..
III	3	1	1
IV	1	1	3
V	4	4	1
VI	4	7	2
TOTAL	13	13	7

16. The statement 3 shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population from 1950 to 1971.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population, 1950, 1960 and 1971 in Goa, Daman and Diu.

Class	1971		1960		1950	
	a	b	a	b	a	b
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	7.69	26.13	..	..	..	..
III	23.08	49.68	7.69	35.23	14.29	35.74
IV	7.69	7.64	7.69	15.26	42.86	50.31
V	30.77	12.09	30.77	32.21	14.28	5.83
VI	30.77	4.46	53.85	17.30	28.57	8.12
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) refers to : Percentage of number of towns.
(b) refers to : Percentage of Population.

17. It would be noted that the ratio of population living in Class III towns was almost the same in 1950 and 1960 being a little more than one-third, which, however, has gone up to about half of the total in 1971. Another significant finding is that the class IV towns which housed half of the Urban population in 1950 now accounts for a paltry 7·6%. On the whole, the large-sized towns though comparatively less in number, have accounted for a major part of the urban population.

Effect of change in the definition on Urban Agglomeration

18. In the 1960 Census no place without a municipal status was treated as a town, so is the case in the 1971 Census too. It may be of interest to know the extent to which urban characteristics are obtained in the Municipal towns of Goa, Daman & Diu. The following statement shows the population of each town in 1960 and 1971 and also the percentage of male workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations to the total male workers for the said two censuses.

STATEMENT 4

Total Population, Total Male Workers and Percentage of Male Workers engaged in non-agricultural Sector to Total Male Workers in each town of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 and 1971.

Town	Total Population		Total No. of Male Workers		Male Workers engaged in Non-Agricultural Sector expressed as percentage of Total Male Workers	
	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	35,468*	59,258	8,637*	15,262	85.34	90.72
Mapusa	8,198	20,001	1,811	4,292	90·67	93·43
Pernem	1,994	2,930	456	640	59.87	75.94
Bicholim	3,969	8,550	1,090	2,106	85.87	86·04
Valpoi	8,542	2,922	2,266	648	18.45	90·43
Ponda	3,279	7,658	682	1,827	79.77	93.87
Sanguem	2,440	5,006	566	1,060	80·57	79.81
Chauri	450	1,335	155	322	90·97	74·84
Quepem	1,142	2,925	260	551	70.00	84.39
Margao Urban Agglomeration	15,364*	48,593	3,351*	12,947	86.60	93·61
Mormugao	6,483	44,065	2,492	16,607	97·79	99·80
Daman	9,197	17,317	1,981	4,053	85.66	95.26
Diu	4,138	6,214	672	1,015	88·39	96.06
All Towns	100,664	226,774	24,419	61,330	80.24	93.81

*The population refers to the then municipal area in 1960.

Of the 13 towns of the Union Territory, 3 towns in 1960 and only one in 1971 had the percentage of male workers engaged in non-agricultural sector to total male workers less than 75%. In case of each town (except Sanguem and Chauri towns), again, the non-agricultural character of the work participation of male workers has improved in 1971 as compared to that in 1960. The marked change in the occupational pattern of Valpoi town has to be explained on account of the revision in its jurisdiction. In 1960, this town included a number of villages which have now been separated as independent revenue villages.

19. The following statement shows the growth of urban population in the decade.

STATEMENT 5

Variation in Population of towns of Goa, Daman and Diu between 1960 *and* 1971

Name of Town	1960 Population			1971 Population			Percentage variation in Population between 1960-71
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	35,468	17,948	17,520	59,258	30,948	28,310	+ 67.07
Mapusa	8,198	4,024	4,174	20,001	10,383	9,618	+ 143.97
Pernem	1,994	939	1,055	2,930	1,417	1,513	+ 46.94
Bicholim	3,969	2,064	1,905	8,550	4,317	4,233	+ 115·42
Valpoi	8,542	4,258	4,284	2,922	1,503	1,419	— 65.79
Ponda	3,279	1,603	1,676	7,658	4,072	3,586	+ 133.55
Sanguem	2,440	1,223	1,217	5,006	2,533	2,473	+ 105·16
Chauri	450	262	188	1,335	669	666	+ 196·67
Quepem	1,142	548	594	2,925	1,382	1,543	+ 156.13
Margao Urban Agglomeration	15,364	7,431	7,933	48,593	25,388	23,205	+ 216·28
Mormugao	6,483	3,795	2,688	44,065	26,432	17,633	+ 579·70
Daman	9,197	4,302	4,895	17,317	8,673	8,644	+ 88.29
Diu	4,138	1,597	2,141	6,214	2,588	3,626	+ 50·17
All Towns	100,664	50,094	50,570	226,774	120,305	106,469	+ 125.28

20. The percentage growth of the urban population as a whole and that of the towns with more than 20,000 population, are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population of Goa, Daman and Diu, 1950 *to* 1971

Year	Percentage of Urban Population to Total population	Percentage of Population of towns with 20,000 & above Population to Total Population	Percentage of Population of cities with 100,000 and above Population to Total Population	Percentage of Population of largest city
1	2	3	4	5
1950	15.00	5.36	..	—
1960	16.06	5.66	..	..
1971	26.44	20.04	..	..

21. The alphabetical list of towns is given below showing the location of each town by district and taluka, its population rank, population in 1971 and its civic status. The serial number of the town in Table A-IV is also given.

STATEMENT 7

Alphabetical list of towns showing their location code Number, 1971 Census Population, the rank and the civic status of each town in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971

Sl. No. as per Table A-IV	Name of the Urban Agglomeration/Town	Location Code No.	District	Taluka	Population as per 1971 Census	Population Rank	Civic status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bicholim	1/IV	Goa	Bicholim	8,550	6	Municipality
4	Chauri	1/VIII	Goa	Canacona	1,335	13	Municipality
1	Daman	2/I	Daman	Daman	17,317	5	Municipality
3	Diu	3/I	Diu	Diu	6,214	8	Municipality
3	Mapusa	1/II	Goa	Bardez	20,001	4	Municipality
1	Margao Urban Agglomeration	1/X	Goa	Salcete	48,593	2	Municipality
2	Mormugao	1/XI	Goa	Mormugao	44,065	3	Municipality
1	Panaji Urban Agglomeration	1/I	Goa	Tiswadi	59,258	1	Municipality
1	Pernem	1/III	Goa	Pernem	2,930	10	Municipality
2	Ponda	1/VI	Goa	Ponda	7,658	7	Municipality
2	Quepem	1/IX	Goa	Quepem	2,925	11	Municipality
4	Sanguem	1/VII	Goa	Sanguem	5,006	9	Municipality
3	Valpoi	1/V	Goa	Satari	2,922	12	Municipality

The following appendices to Table A-IV of 1971 Census are not applicable in case of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu and hence the same have not been printed in the present volume.

Appendix I . . . . New Towns added in 1971 and Towns in 1960 declassified in 1971.

Appendix I List A . . List of places with a population of under 5,000 treated as towns for the first time in 1971.

Appendix I List B . . List of places with a population of under 5,000 in 1960 which were treated as towns in 1960 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1971.

A—IV Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population in 1971 With Variation Since 1950

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/ District	Year	Status of Town	Area in km²	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					All Classes (11 Towns and 2 Urban Agglomerations)					
		Goa, Daman and Diu.	1950		..	89,411	..	..	43,751	45,660
			1960		19·32	100,664	+11,253	+12·59	50,094	50,570
			1971		137·09	226,774	+126,110	+125·28	120,305	106,469
					Class II (50,000—99,999)—1 Urban Agglomeration					
			1971		37.00	59,258	..	..	30,948	28,310
1	Panaji Urban Agglomeration	Goa	1950		..	31,950	..	..	15,942	16,008
			1960		4.20	35,468	+3,518	+11·01	17,948	17,520
			1971		37.00	59,258	+23,790	+67.07	30,948	28,310
	(a) Panaji	Goa	1950	M	..	31,950	..	..	15,942	16,008
			1960	M	4.20	35,468	+3,518	+11.01	17,948	17,520
			1971	M	7·56	34,953	—515	—1.45	18,577	16,376
	(i) Taleigao (O.G.)	Goa	1971		6.23	6,857	..	..	3,518	3,339
	(ii) Calapor (O.G.)	Goa	1971		7.65	6,663	..	..	3,334	3,329
	(iii) Chimbel (O.G.)	Goa	1971		3.07	3,847	..	..	1,953	1,894
	(iv) Murda (O.G.)	Goa	1971		1.88	3,048	..	..	1,529	1,519
	(v) Morambi-o-Pequeno (O.G.)	Goa	1971		1.97	1,254	..	..	664	590
	(vi) Morambi-o-Grande (O.G.)	Goa	1971		5.88	1,188	..	..	601	587
	(vii) Cujira (O.G.)	Goa	1971		1.68	776	..	..	396	380
	(viii) Panelim (O.G.)	Goa	1971		1.08	672	..	..	376	296
					Class III (20,000—49,999)—2 Towns and 1 Urban Agglomeration					
			1950		..	31,950	..	..	15,942	16,008
			1960		4.20	35,468	+3,518	+11·01	17,948	17,520
			1971		46.82	112,659	+77,191	+217.64	62,203	50,456
1	Margao Urban Agglomeration	Goa	1950		..	17,175	..	..	8,437	8,738
			1960		4.32	15,364	—1,811	—10·54	7,431	7,933
			1971		23·72	48,593	+33,229	+216·28	25,388	23,205
	(a) Margao	Goa	1950	M	..	17,175	..	..	8,437	8,738
			1960	M	4·32	15,364	—1,811	—10·54	7,431	7,933
			1971	M	16.98	41,655	+26,291	+171·12	21,531	20,124
	(i) Navelim (O.G.)	Goa	1971		4·82	5,495	..	..	3,174	2,321
	(ii) Aquem (O.G.)	Goa	1971		1·92	1,443	..	..	683	760
2	Mormugao	Goa	1950	M	..	4,887	..	..	2,575	2,312
			1960	M	N.A.	6,483	+1,596	+32.66	3,795	2,688
			1971	M	11·66	44,065	+37,582	+579.70	26,432	17,633
3	Mapusa	Goa	1950	M	..	14,545	..	..	7,101	7,444
			1960	M	N.A.	8,198	—6,347	—43.64	4,024	4,174
			1971	M	11.44	20,001	+11,803	+143·97	10,383	9,618

A—IV Towns and Urban Agglomerations Classified by Population in 1971 With Variation Since 1950

Sl. No.	Name of Town/Urban Agglomeration	Union Territory/ District	Year	Status of Town	Area in Km. 2	Persons	Decade Variation	Percentage decade Variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Class IV (10,000—19,999)—1 Town							
			1950		..	44,985	..	..	21,654	23,331
			1960		4.32	15,364	—29,621	—65·85	7,431	7,933
			1971		5·60	17,317	+1,953	+12·71	8,673	8,644
1	Daman	Daman	1950	M	..	13,265	..	..	6,116	7,149
			1960	M	5·00	9,197	—4,068	—30·67	4,302	4,895
			1971	M	5·60	17,317	+8,120	+88·29	8,673	8,644
			Class V (5,000—9,999)—4 Towns							
			1950		..	5,215	..	..	2,477	2,738
			1960		5.00	32,420	+27,205	+521.67	16,379	16,041
			1971		32.84	27,428	—4,992	—15.40	13,510	13,918
1	*Bicholim	Goa	1960	M	N.A.	3,969	..	..	2,064	1,905
			1971	M	12.17	8,550	+4,581	+115.42	4,317	4,233
2	Ponda	Do.	1950	M	..	2,374	..	..	1,103	1,271
			1960	M	4.40	3,279	+905	+38.12	1,603	1,676
			1971	M	5.26	7,658	+4,379	+133.55	4,072	3,586
3	Diu	Diu	1950	M	..	5,215	..	..	2,477	2,738
			1960	M	1.40	4,138	—1,077	—20.65	1,697	2,441
			1971	M	10.01	6,214	+2,076	+50.17	2,588	3,626
4	*Sanguem	Goa	1960	M	N.A.	2,440	..	..	1,223	1,217
			1971	M	5.40	5,006	+2,566	+105.16	2,533	2,473
			Class VI (Less than 5,000)—4 Towns							
			1950		..	7,261	..	..	3,678	3,583
			1960		5.80	17,412	+10,151	+139.80	8,336	9,076
			1971		14.83	10,112	—7,300	—41.93	4,971	5,141
1	*Pernem	Goa	1960	M	N.A.	1,994	..	..	939	1,055
			1971	M	2.52	2,930	+936	+46.94	1,417	1,513
2	*Quepem	Do.	1960	M	N.A.	1,142	..	..	548	594
			1971	M	1.18	2,925	+1,783	+156.13	1,382	1,543
3	*Valpoi	Do.	1960	M	N.A.	8,542	..	..	4,258	4,284
			1971	M	9.36	2,922	—5,620	—65.79	1,503	1,419
4	*Chauri	Do.	1960	M	N.A.	450	..	..	262	188
			1971	M	1.77	1,335	+885	+196.67	669	666

NOTE : 1. The total area of All Classes comes to 137.09 Km.² in table A-IV whereas the total urban area given in table A-I Union/States is 137.2 Km.² The difference of 0.11 Km² is due to the fact that the area shown in table A-I has been derived by adding up the urban area of each town within a taluka and rounding the same upto one place of decimal.

2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1960 which continue as towns in 1971 Census are shown with asterisk* on their tef. 3. The following abbreviations have been used for the status of towns :—

M Stands for "Municipality". O.G. stands for "Out-Growth."

4. The population of the following towns is not available for earlier decades although they were in existence as towns :

Name of Town	Census Year
Panaji and Daman	1900, 1910, 1921, 1931 and 1940.
Diu	1921, 1931 and 1940.
Margao and Mapusa	1940.
Mormugao	1921, 1931 and 1940.

N.A. stands for "Not available".

A—IV TOWNS AND URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1971 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1950.

APPENDIX II

Changes in area of Towns (with population) between 1960 and 1971 and reason for change in area

Name of District/Town	Area (in Km²) 1960	Area (in Km²) 1971	Population 1960	Population 1971	Reason for change in area.
1	2	3	4	5	6
GOA DISTRICT					
Panaji (M)	4.20	7.56	35,468	34,953	(i) Due to change in jurisdiction consequent upon the delimitation of Municipal boundaries in 1970. (ii) Due to revised computation of area.
Mapusa (M)	N.A.	11.44	8,198	20,001	Do.
Pernem (M)	N.A.	2.52	1,994	2,930	Do.
Bicholim (M)	N.A.	12.17	3,969	8,550	Do.
Valpoi (M)	N.A.	9.36	8,542	2,922	Do.
Ponda (M)	4.40	5.26	3,279	7,658	Do.
Sanguem (M)	N.A.	5.40	2,440	5,006	Do.
Chauri (M)	N.A.	1.77	450	1,335	Do.
Quepem (M)	N.A.	1.18	1,142	2,925	Do.
Margao (M)	4.32	16.98	15,364	41,655	(i) Due to change in jurisdiction consequent upon the delimitation of Municipal boundaries in 1970. (ii) Due to revised computation of area.
Mormugao (M)	N.A.	11.66	6,483	44,065	Do.
DAMAN DISTRICT					
Daman (M)	5.00	5.60	9,197	17,317	Do.
DIU DISTRICT					
Diu (M)	1.40	10.01	4,138	6,214	Do.

NOTE : (1) N. A.:—Not Available

(2) M.=Municipality.

TABLE A-V

STANDARD URBAN AREAS

A-V—STANDARD URBAN AREAS

FLY-LEAF

This is a new table introduced in 1971 Census. In fact the Standard Urban Area (SUA) is in itself a new concept developed at this census. The 1961 Census presented data for Urban Areas both in terms of individual towns and cities and also in terms of "clusters" of population called "Town Groups". Various limitations of the data presented for the town-groups of the 1961-Census have already been discussed elsewhere in this report.

2. It was decided that for the 1971 Census the town group concept should be modified to enable the presentation of urban statistics on a uniform basis which at the same time would ensure comparability of the census data from one decade to another and with similar data available from other countries. For this purpose, the concept of Standard Urban Area was introduced in 1971 Census.

3. Definition of the Standard Urban Area :— The Standard Urban Area may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it may be in the year 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into it but the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra-municipal urban growths such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of the villages and towns which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The Standard Urban Area will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years. Thus it will remain a statistical reporting unit during the next two censuses, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of the local administrative units within the tract. The Standard Urban Area is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses, namely city, town or village. The boundaries of the Standard Urban Area are administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

4. The demarcation of the Standard Urban Areas was done jointly by the office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, and the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development, Government of India, New Delhi.

5. The Standard Urban Areas were delimited for town whose population was likely to be 50,000 or more by 1971. While demarcating these units, the following objective considerations were applied :—

(i) Firstly, the population growth trends of the main town were carefully analysed in order to make a proper appraisal of the magnitude of population of the town by 1991.

(ii) Secondly, note was taken of the trends in the urban spread of the principal central town. This involved the appreciation of the extent and direction of urban growth and the recognition of physical constraints such as topography, water bodies, marshes etc. to such urban expansion.

(iii) Thirdly, the growth of the villages and towns on the periphery of the present municipal limits and the prospects of the coalescence in future with the main town was assessed.

(iv) Inclusion of any other village or town in the vicinity of the main town on special considerations such as intensity of interaction, strong economic or social linkages were also considered.

(v) While including the villages the entire revenue area of the village was brought within the "Standard Urban Area" and not merely the village site.

6. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu, there was no town with population 50,000 and above in 1960 Census. However, the growth of population of the Union Territory was very fast immediately after the liberation and hence the condition of population (50,000 and above) was relaxed in case of this Union Territory which has three Standard Urban Areas i.e. Margao Standard Urban Area, the Mormugao Standard Urban Area and the Panaji Standard Urban Area. The constituent units of these three Standard Urban Areas are as follows :—

Margao Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Location Code No.
(a) Margao Municipal Council. . . .	1/X
(b) Aquem	1/10/42
(c) Navelim	1/10/44
Rural Component	
(1) Seraulim	1/10/4
(2) Benaulim	1/10/45

MARGAO

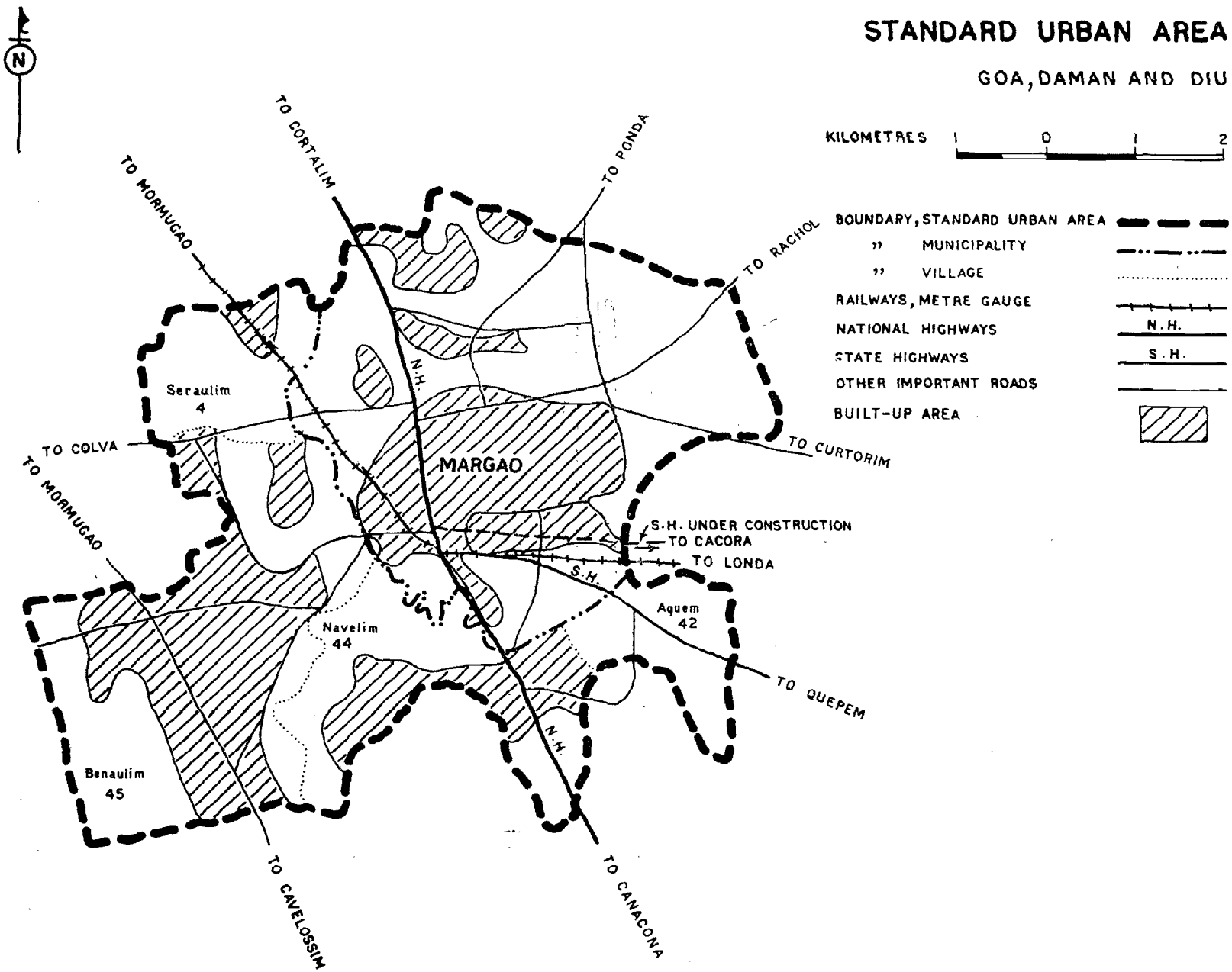
STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

MARGAO

STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU



FIGURES INSIDE THE VILLAGES SHOW 1971 LOCATION CODE NUMBER

MORMUGAO

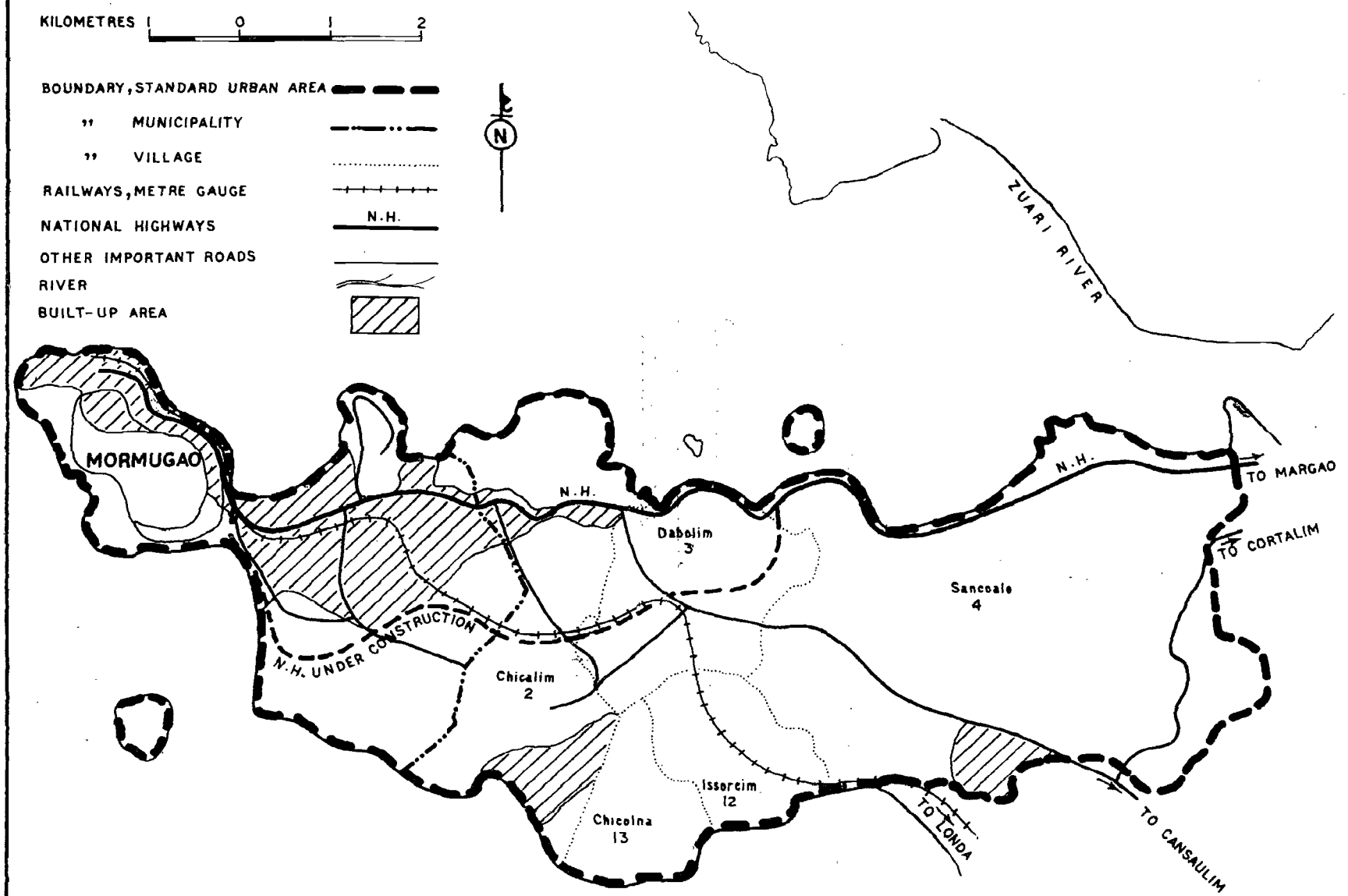
STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

MORMUGAO

STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU



FIGURES INSIDE THE VILLAGES SHOW 1971 LOCATION CODE NUMBER

PANAJI

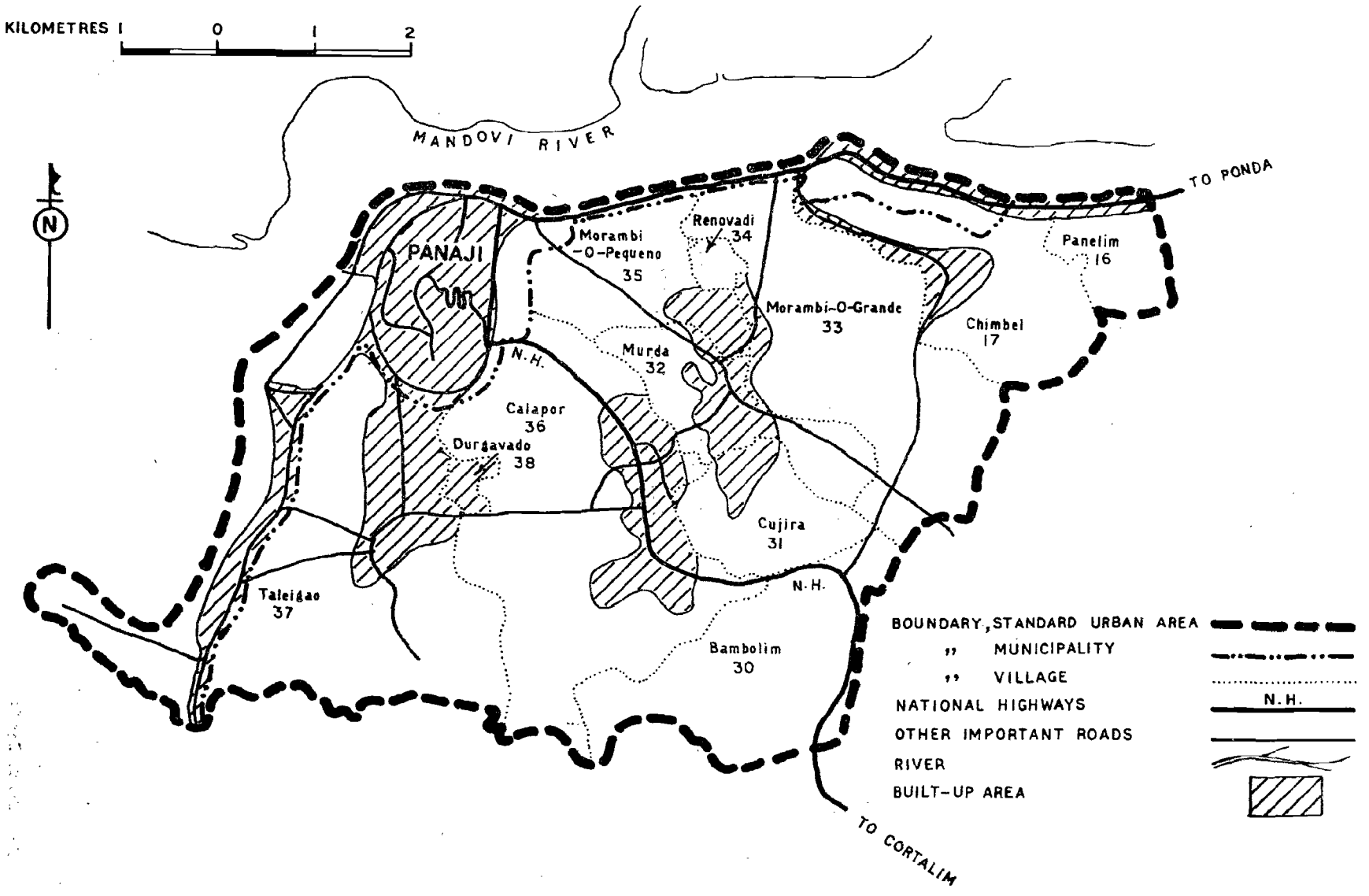
STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

PANAJI

STANDARD URBAN AREA

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU



FIGURES INSIDE THE VILLAGES SHOW 1971 LOCATION CODE NUMBER

Mormugao Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Location Code No.
Mormugao Municipal Council	1/XI
Rural Component	
(1) Chicalim	1/11/2
(2) Dabolim	1/11/3
(3) Sancoale	1/11/4
(4) Issorcim	1/11/12
(5) Chicolna	1/11/13

Panaji Standard Urban Area

Urban Component	Location Code No.
(a) Panaji Municipal Council	1/I
(b) Panelim	1/1/16
(c) Chimbel	1/1/17
(d) Cujira	1/1/31
(e) Murda	1/1/32
(f) Morambi-o-Grande	1/1/33
(g) Morambi-o-Pequeno	1/1/35
(h) Galapor	1/1/36
(i) Taleigao	1/1/37
Rural Component	
(1) Bambolim	1/1/30
(2) Renovadi	1/1/34
(3) Durgavado	1/1/38

7. Table A-V has in all 18 columns.

Column 1.—It shows the name of the Union Territory/District in which the Standard Urban Area is located.

Column 2.—It shows the component units of a Standard Urban Area. The components of the Standard Urban Area are grouped into two classes. One is the Urban portion of the Standard Urban Area and the other is the rural part of the Standard Urban Area. The definition of the term "Urban" has been explained in para 10 of fly-leaf to Table A-I of this report. In case of the three Standard Urban Areas of this territory the urban portion is the municipal area in case of Mormugao Standard Urban Area and the Agglomeration area in respect of Panaji and Margao Standard Urban Area. No other town has been included in the Standard Urban Area besides the Municipal towns of Panaji, Margao and Mormugao in the respective Standard Urban Areas. In case of Panaji Standard Urban Area, there are 8 out-growths of Panaji Town and three villages which go to make the Standard Urban Area of Panaji along with Panaji Municipal Council. In Margao Standard Urban Area, there are two villages besides the two out-growths which are already included in Margao Urban Agglomeration. In Mormugao Standard Urban Area, five villages are included. The maps facing this page show the jurisdiction of the three Standard Urban Areas.

Column 3.—This gives the civic status for each component of the Standard Urban Area as on 1st April, 1971.

Column 4.—This gives the area of the Standard Urban Area and of each of its components in km^2. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu, since the cadastral survey is in progress, the area figures are not available for all the units. The area is given in respect of the Municipal towns and for the out-growths of the Urban Agglomerations and also for a few villages where the survey is completed. The area figures furnished here are obtained from the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, Panaji and also from the Government Gazette No. 1, Series I, dated 8th April, 1970. However, the area figures should be taken as provisional.

Column 5.—This shows the density of population per km^2.

Column 6—This gives the number of occupied residential houses for the Standard Urban Area. The definition of an "occupied residential house", is given in para. 46 of fly-leaf to Table A-I of this report.

Columns 7, 8 *and* 9.—These three columns give details of houseless population. The number of houseless households are given in column 7 and the houseless population by sex in columns 8 and 9. The definition of the term "houseless population" is given in para 72 of fly-leaf to Table A-I of this report.

Columns 10, 11 *and* 12.—These furnish data on "Institutional Population". The number of institutional households are given in column 10 and the institutional population by sex in columns 11 and 12. The definition of the term "Institutional Population" is given in para 73 of fly-leaf to Table A-I of this report.

Columns 13, 14 *and* 15.—These give data on population of the Standard Urban Area and its components as per 1971 Census. The number of households is given in column 13 and the population by sex in columns 14 and 15.

Columns 16, 17 *and* 18.—These show the total population of the Standard Urban Area for the three censuses beginning from 1950. The population data of 1950 and 1960 Census for the Standard Urban Area are adjusted as per the jurisdiction of the Standard Urban Area of 1971.

8. The total population covered by the three Standard Urban Areas of Goa, Daman & Diu is 171,709 or 20.02% of the total population of the Union Territory. The distribution of the population by rural/urban component and by sex is shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT 1

Population of the Standard Urban Areas of Goa, Daman & Diu by Sex and Rural/Urban component 1971

Name of the Standard Urban Area	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Standard Urban Areas	T	171,709	93,992	77,717
	R	19,793	11,224	8,569
	U	151,916	82,768	69,148
Margao Standard Urban Area	T	56,722	29,442	27,280
	R	8,129	4,054	4,075
	U	48,593	25,388	23,205
Mormugao Standard Urban Area	T	52,188	31,010	21,178
	R	8,123	4,578	3.545
	U	44,065	26,432	17,633
Panaji Standard Urban Area	T	62,799	33,540	29,259
	R	3,541	2,592	949
	U	59,258	30,948	28,310

9. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of population of each sex of the Standard Urban Areas by Rural/Urban break-up.

STATEMENT 2

Percentage Distribution of Population of each sex of the Standard Urban Areas by Rural/Urban Component

Name of the Standard Urban Area	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Population (Percentage)		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Standard Urban Areas	T	100.00	100.00	100.00
	R	11.53	11.94	11.02
	U	88.47	88.06	88.98
Margao Standard Urban Area	T	33.04	31.32	35.10
	R	4.74	4.31	5.24
	U	28.30	27.01	29.86
Mormugao Standard Urban Area	T	30.39	32.99	27.25
	R	4.73	4.87	4.56
	U	25.66	28.12	22.69
Panaji Standard Urban Area	T	36.57	35.69	37.65
	R	2.06	2.76	1.22
	U	34.51	32.93	36.43

10. The urban population of the three Standard Urban Areas taken together is 88.47% while the rural contribution is 11.53%. If we look at the rural/urban composition of population of the individual Standard Urban Areas we find that the proportion of rural population is more in case of Mormugao Standard Urban Area than in case of Margao and Panaji Standard Urban Area as will be seen from the following statement 3.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage Distribution of Population of each Standard Urban Area of Goa, Daman & Diu by Rural/ Urban Component, 1971

Standard Urban Areas	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
AllStandard Urban Areas	100.00	11.53	88·47
Margao Standard Urban Area	100.00	14.33	85.67
Mormugao Standard Urban Area	100·00	15·56	84·44
Panaji Standard Urban Area	100·00	5·64	94·36

11. In case of Panaji Standard Urban Area, the percentage of rural population to the total Panaji Standard Urban Area population is 5.64% while the same for Margao and Mormugao is 14.33% and 15.56% respectively. This is obvious, since the Panaji Standard Urban Area includes the Panaja Urban Agglomeration while in case of Mormugao there is no Urban Agglomeration hence only the town population of Mormugao is taken as urban. Besides, the Mormugao Standard Urban Area includes Sancoale village which is a fast developing village because of the construction of a fertilizer factory in its jurisdiction. In Margao Standard Urban Area, the two villages which are included have considerable rural population.

12. *Sex Ratio.*—The sex ratio (i.e. number of females per 1000 males) among the population of the Standard Urban Areas is given in the following statement. In order to facilitate comparison, the sex ratio of the Union Territory and also of Goa district is furnished in the Statement 4.

STATEMENT 4

Sex Ratio for Standard Urban Areas of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Union Territory/Goa district/All SUAs/SUAs.	Total	Rural	Urban
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	989	1,030	885
Goa District	981	1,025	864
All Standard Urban Areas . .	827	763	835
Margao Standard Urban Area . .	927	1,005	914
Mormugao Standard Urban Area	683	774	667
Panaji Standard Urban Area . .	872	366	915

13. The sex ratio in 1971 of Goa, Daman & Diu (Total) is more favourable to females than that of Goa district and also of each of the three Standard Urban Areas. Similarly the sex ratio of Goa district (Total) is more favourable to females than that of the three Standard Urban Areas There are 989 females per 1000 males in case of Goa, Daman & Diu (Total) while the ratio is 981 for Goa district (Total) and 927, 683 and 872 in respect of Margao, Mormugao and Panaji Standard Urban areas respectively. It is rather strange that the sex ratio among the rural component of the Panaji Standard Urban Area should be as low as 366 while the corresponding figure for Goa, Daman & Diu is 1,030, Goa district is 1,025 Margao Standard Urban Area is 1,005 and for Mormugao Standard Urban Area it is 774.

14. Migration of unskilled labour from far off States like Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, etc. coupled with the paucity of accommodation and the consequent high house rents obtained in Mormugao town seem to be the principal attribute to the low sex ratio among the urban component of Mormugao Standard Urban Area as compared to that of Margao and Panaji Standard Urban Areas. Moreover, the composition of population of Mormugao town is very complex as compared to that of Margao and Panaji Standard Urban Areas.

15. Growth of population of Standard Urban Areas since 1950:—An attempt has been made to present the population of the present area coming under Standard Urban Area for the previous two censuses, viz. 1960 and 1950. The previous Census population refers to an area which is covered by the three Standard Urban Areas. The results of this exercise are as follows :—

STATEMENT 5

Growth of Population of Standard Urban Areas from 1950 *to* 1971,

Standard Urban Area	Population in			Percentage growth rate between		
	1950	1960	1971	1950-1960	1960-1971	1950-1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Standard Urban Areas	90,225	102,728	171,709	+13.86	+67.15	+90.31
Margao Standard Urban Area	34,647	33,733	56,722	—2.64	+68.15	+63.71
Mormugao Standard Urban Area	17,513	24,859	52,188	+41.95	+109.94	+198.00
Panaji Standard Urban Area	38,065	44,136	62,799	+15.95	+42.29	+64.98

16. The percentage growth of population during the period 1950-1960, 1960-1971 and 1950-1971 is also shown in the same statement for each of the three Standard Urban Areas of Goa, Daman & Diu.

17. The growth of population of the Standard Urban Areas has been much too fast in the decade 1960-1971 than in the previous one, *i.e.* 1950-1960. Similarly, the population of Mormugao Standard Urban Area increased at a much faster rate of growth than that of Panaji and Margao Standard Urban Areas. This is so because the expanding activities of the Mormugao Harbour have attracted a large number of migrants to its fold during the period immediately after the liberation of the territory which, in turn, was mainly due to a tremendous rise in the export of metalliferous ores and import of mineral oils. It may be noted that in respect of total volume of cargo handled, Mormugao Harbour ranks second in the country, next only to Bombay. The population of Mormugao Standard Urban Area has almost trebled during the twenty-year period from 1950 to 1971. It will be interesting to watch the growth of population of the three Standard Urban Areas in the next twenty-years. We cannot compare the growth of Standard Urban Area population with that of the Urban Area during the period 1950-1960, 1950-1971 or 1960-1971 because of the area adjustments carried out in case of Standard Urban Areas.

A-V—STANDARD

Union Territory/ District	Standard Urban Area and Component Units	Civic Status	Area in Km²	Population per Km²	No. of occupied residential houses
1	2	3	4	5	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	Total	..	N.A.	N.A.	29,623
	Rural Components	..	N.A.	N.A.	3,166
	Urban Components	..	72.38	2,099	26,457
Goa District	Margao Standard Urban Area Total	..	N.A.	N.A.	9,695
	Urban Components				
	1. Margao Municipal Council	M	16.98	2,453	6,807
	2. Navelim	Out-growth	4.82	1,140	994
	3. Aquem	Out-growth	1.92	752	325
	Total Urban Group		23.72	2,049	8,126
	Rural Components				
	1. Seraulim (1/10/4)	..	N.A.	N.A.	142
	2. Benaulim (1/10/45)	..	N.A.	N.A.	1,427
	Total Rural Group		N.A.	N.A.	1,569
	Mormugao Standard Urban Area Total	..	N.A.	N.A.	9,871
	Urban Components				
	1. Mormugao Municipal Council	M	11.66	3,779	8,663
	Total Urban Group		11.66	3,779	8,663
	Rural Components				
	1. Chicalim (1/11/2)	..	N.A.	N.A.	412
	2. Dabolim (1/11/3)	..	N.A.	N.A.	98
	3. Sancoale (1/11/4)	..	N.A.	N.A.	628
	4. Issorcim (1/11/12)	..	N.A.	N.A.	37
	5. Chicolna (1/11/13)	..	N.A.	N.A.	33
	Total Rural Group		N.A.	N.A.	1,208
	Panaji Standard Urban Area Total	..	41.40	1,517	10,057
	Urban Components				
	1. Panaji Municipal Council	M	7.56	4,623	5,638
	2. Taleigao	Out-growth	6.23	1,101	1,168
	3. Calapor	Out-growth	7.65	871	1,142
	4. Chimbel	Out-growth	3.07	1,253	628
	5. Murda	Out-growth	1.88	1,621	453
	6. Morambi-o-Pequeno	Out-growth	1.97	637	212
	7. Morambi-o-Grande	Out-growth	5.88	202	210
	8. Cujira	Out-growth	1.68	462	135
	9. Panelim	Out-growth	1.08	622	82
	Total Urban Group		37.00	1,602	9,668
	Rural Components				
	1. Bambolim (1/1/30)	..	3.93	711	267
	2. Renovadi (1/1/34)	..	0.24	567	27
	3. Durgavado (1/1/38)	..	0.23	2,648	95
	Total Rural Group		4.40	805	389

M—Municipality

N.A.—Not Available

The figures within brackets in column 2 indicate the location code number of the village

URBAN AREAS

Houseless Population			Institutional Population			Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population during 1950-71		
No. of House holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Males	Females	1950£	1960£	1971
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
385	1,183	425	1,393	12,436	2,104	31,686	93,992	77,717	90,225	102,728	171,709
37	65	58	257	2,381	291	3,389	11,224	8,569	10,335	10,964	19,793
348	1,118	367	1,136	10,055	1,813	28,297	82,768	69,148	79,890	91,764	151,916
93	358	122	273	2,793	756	10,260	29,442	27,280	34,647	33,733	56,722
93	358	122	200	1,561	675	7,234	21,531	20,124	17,175	15,364	41,655
..	..	..	67	1,212	66	1,037	3,174	2,321	6,638	8,203	5,495
..	..	..	2	5	1	336	683	760	3,855	3,366	1,443
93	358	122	269	2,778	742	8,607	25,388	23,205	27,668	26,933	48,593
..	..	..	..	..	..	155	358	381	885	797	739
..	..	..	4	15	14	1,498	3,696	3,694	6,094	6,003	7,390
..	..	..	4	15	14	1,653	4,054	4,075	6,979	6,800	8,129
103	448	108	757	5,311	370	10,300	31,010	21,178	17,513	24,859	52,188
66	383	50	564	4,517	109	8,999	26,432	17,633	14,609	21,291	44,065
66	383	50	564	4,517	109	8,999	26,432	17,633	14,609	21,291	44,065
..	..	..	11	90	57	439	1,255	1,103	1,445	1,709	2,358
1	1	..	..	..	..	107	219	199	Included in Chicalim	Included in Chicalim	418
36	64	58	182	704	204	680	2,896	2,063	1,339	1,742	4,959
..	..	..	..	..	..	39	121	97	120	117	218
..	..	..	..	..	..	36	87	83	Included in Chicalim	Included in Chicalim	170
37	65	58	193	794	261	1,301	4,578	3,545	2,904	3,568	8,123
189	377	195	363	4,332	978	11,126	33,540	29,259	38,065	44,136	62,799
141	257	93	263	2,569	823	6,178	18,577	16,376	22,320	24,518	34,953
1	6	7	14	45	5	1,248	3,518	3,339	3,545	5,220	6,857
..	..	..	6	14	3	1,268	3,334	3,329	5,258	6,143	6,663
..	..	..	8	79	66	728	1,953	1,894	2,118	2,852	3,847
11	31	31	6	40	63	529	1,529	1,519			3,048
15	30	29	..	..	..	247	664	590	3,762	3,987	1,254
..	..	..	..	..	..	225	601	587			1,188
..	..	..	2	3	2	144	396	380			776
21	53	35	4	10	..	124	376	296	610	820	672
189	377	195	303	2,760	962	10,691	30,948	28,310	37,613	43,540	59,258
..	..	..	59	1,570	16	303	2,213	583	452	596	2,796
..	..	..	..	..	..	27	67	69	Included in Panaji Town	Included in Panaji Town	136
..	..	..	1	2	..	105	312	297	N.A.	N.A.	609
..	..	..	60	1,572	16	435	2,592	949	452	596	3,541

£—The reference dates of 1950 and 1960 population censuses which were conducted by the erstwhile Portuguese Government were midnight of 14-15th December 1950 and 1960 respectively.

PRIMARY
CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLY-LEAF

The 1961 Census was a bold departure from the previous censuses of India in many respects. A complete revision of the classification of population adopted in 1951 Census was extended to the field of economic activity of population in 1961 more extensively. The 1971 Census has followed the same pattern as of the 1961 census in economic classification of the population. The Primary Census Abstract shows the 1971 Census summary figures for the Union Territory, districts, talukas each with rural-urban break up and also for all the towns. The Primary Census Abstract contains such information as the area in km^2, number of occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, number of literate and educated persons and number of workers and non-workers. All these items are shown separately for total, males and females. The workers are further classified under nine industrial categories.

2. The Primary Census Abstract showing identical details for each village and each town/ward/enumerator's block are published in part B of the District Census Handbook of Goa, Daman and Diu.

3. Columns 1 and 2 of the Primary Census Abstract indicate the unit for which the figures are presented. Column 1 gives the location code number of the District and taluka as the case may be and in column 2 the name of unit is given.

The figures in the Primary Census Abstract have been presented in the order of the Location Code Numbers of the districts. Within the district, the talukas had similarly been allotted separate location code numbers. The towns of a district had been given a continuous number by a Roman figure.

4. *Column* 3.—The data of the Primary Census Abstract have been presented separately for Total/Rural/Urban areas. The definition of the term Urban has been explained in para 10 of the Fly-leaf to Table A-I.

5. *Area in km^2.*—Column 4 of the Primary Census Abstract furnishes the area of the unit mentioned in column 2 for which data are presented in the subsequent columns.

The total area of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and of its three districts has been supplied by the Surveyor General of India, New Delhi. The total area figures of the 11 talukas of Goa district have been obtained from the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji. Since the districts of Daman and Diu have only one taluka each, the total district area figures have been taken as the total taluka area figures for the two talukas of Daman and Diu respectively.

The sum of the areas of all talukas of Goa district will not tally with the total area of Goa District since the former represent "land use" and are derived from the figures supplied by the Directorate of Land Survey, Panaji.

The urban areas have been obtained from the Government Gazette No. 1 Series I dated 8-4-1970 and also from the Directorate of Land Survey, Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, Panaji.

The area figures for rural areas are obtained by subtracting the urban areas from the total area of the Union Territory/ District/Taluka as the case may be.

The taluka area and the Urban area are to be considered provisional since the cadastral survey of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is not yet completed.

6. Column 5 of the Primary Census Abstract shows the number of occupied residential houses for each unit. This number includes residential houses as well as garages, depots, shops, where one or more persons (may be drivers, watchman, etc.) were found to be residing at the time of the Census. It does not include on the other hand, houses which are residential houses but which at the time of the Census were either vacant or where no person was found to be residing.

7. *Households.*—Column 6 of the Primary Census Abstract shows the number of households for each unit. The household is slightly different from a family. A "household" is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of

his employer and taking his food there is a member of the master's household. Similarly, a friend or a guest (related or unrelated) residing and eating with the host and who has been away from his own house during the entire census period (10-3-1971 to 31-3-1971) is treated as a member of the (host) household. On the other hand, a son or a daughter residing in a hostel (may be in the same town) is not treated as a member of the household

8. The statement 1 below shows the number of households for every 100 occupied residential houses separately for total, rural and urban areas for the Union Territory, its districts and Talukas.

STATEMENT 1

Number of Households to every 100 *houses*

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	108	108	107
Goa District . . .	108	109	107
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	111	111	111
Bardez Taluka . . .	105	105	106
Pernem Taluka . . .	125	126	112
Bicholim Taluka . . .	109	110	108
Satari Taluka . . .	120	122	104
Ponda Taluka . . .	107	107	107
Sanguem Taluka . . .	107	108	102
Canacona Taluka . .	104	104	108
Quepem Taluka . . .	104	104	103
Salcete Taluka . . .	107	108	106
Mormugao Taluka . .	105	106	104
Daman District . . .	107	104	111
Daman Taluka . . .	107	104	111
Diu District	100	100	100
Diu Taluka	100	100	100

9. The average number of households per 100 occupied residential houses for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu comes to 108. Thus over 8% of households are sharing houses with other households. A house is treated as common when there is no independent entrance for the portions occupied by two or more households. On the other hand, separation of kitchen divides the group of persons living in the same house into two or more households. The excess of households over the occupied residential houses is caused on account of:

(a) structural limitations do not permit separate entrance for two or more portions of the house occupied by different households, and

(b) two families share a house but not the kitchen.

10. The second factor may be due to the shortage of accommodation or prevailing high rents in the principal towns of Panaji, Margao, Mapusa, Mormugao etc. or due to the practice of closely related families sharing a house for reasons of cohension, security, etc.

11. The statement 2 below shows density of households i.e. number of households per km^2 for total, rural and urban areas for the Union Territory, district and taluka.

STATEMENT 2

Density of Households per km^2

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu . .	43	34	308
Goa District . . .	42	33	309
Tiswadi Taluka . . .	117	67	289
Bardez Taluka . . .	93	83	304
Pernem Taluka . . .	42	40	229
Bicholim Taluka . . .	50	45	130
Satari Taluka . . .	13	12	50
Ponda Taluka . . .	53	49	264
Saguem Taluka . . .	11	10	171
Canacona Taluka . .	16	15	159
Qupem Taluka . . .	23	21	48
Salcete Taluka . . .	113	90	363
Mormugo Taluka . .	164	58	772
Daman District . . .	95	56	555
Daman Taluka . . .	95	56	555
Diu District	123	113	153
Diu Taluka	123	113	153

12. *Inmates of Institution and Houseless Persons.*—By definition, a "household" is a group of persons living in the same house and eating from the same kitchen. The inmates of the institution like, jail, hospitals, lodging houses, hostels are treated as members of the institutional households which are different from the family type households.

13. Some persons do not have any fixed place of residence. They go on moving from place to place, camp at night anywhere, (say pavement, road-side corridors, railway platform, under the bridges etc. or even in the open spaces) without erecting any huts or similar structures. All such houseless persons were specially enumerated all over the country on the night of 31st March 1971. Population figures shown in columns 7, 8 and 9 of the Primary Census Abstract include the houseless population and the institutional population.

14. *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.*—Certain classes of people are declared by President's order issued under Article 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 46 of the Constitution of India, the State has to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and has to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu the population data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are presented for the first time under the 1971 Census.

15. The following castes have been declared as Scheduled Castes for Goa, Daman & Diu.

Name of Caste	*Synonym*
1. Bhangi	Hadi
2. Chambhar	..
3. Mahar	..
4. Mahyavanshi	Vankar
5. Mang	..

16. Likewise, the following tribes have been declared as scheduled tribes for Goa, Daman & Diu.

Name of Tribe	*Synonyms*
1. Dhodia	..
2. Dubla	Halpati, Talavia
3. Naikda	Nayaka
4. Siddi	..
5. Varli	..

17. It may be mentioned here that scheduled castes are to be found only among Hindus and Sikhs, while scheduled tribes can be found in any religion.

18. A specific question was asked at the 1971 Census to obtain the name of the particular caste or tribe of every person who claimed as belonging to a scheduled caste or a scheduled tribe.

19. Columns 10 to 12 and 13 to 15 of the Primary Census Abstract show population of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes respectively by total, males and females.

20. The limitation in the coverage of these two groups may be mentioned here. The groups of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes do not include all the backward castes or tribes living in Goa, Daman & Diu. They include only the castes or tribes declared as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu under the President's order. Thus, for example the tribe of "Gond" is a scheduled tribe in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra but not so in Goa, Daman & Diu though the district of Ratnagiri is very close to the district of Goa. So if a Gond is living in Goa district he is not counted as a scheduled tribe in Goa district though he would have been counted as a scheduled tribe in the Ratnagiri district had he been enumerated there.

21. The statement 3 below shows percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population of the Union Territory, districts and talukas, separately for rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population.			Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	1.93	1.93	1.92	0.89	0.89	0.90
	R	1·71	1.71	1.72	0.92	0.93	0.92
	U	2.52	2·49	2.54	0.81	0.79	0.83
Goa District	T	1.79	1.83	1.74	0.06	0.06	0.05
	R	1.55	1.60	1.50	0.03	0.04	0.02
	U	2·47	2.44	2·51	0.13	0.13	0.12

STATEMENT 3—*Contd*

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population.			Percentage of scheduled tribes population to total population.		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tiswadi Taluka	T	1.15	1·16	1.15	0.11	0.10	0.11
	R	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.01	0.01	0.01
	U	1.61	1.61	1.61	0.18	0.17	0.20
Bardez Taluka	T	2.47	2.62	2.33	0.03	0.04	0.03
	R	2.06	2.19	1.94	0.02	0.03	0.02
	U	4.59	4.65	4.53	0.09	0.10	0.08
Pernem Taluka	T	4.19	4.36	4.03	—	—	—
	R	4.04	4.22	3.88	—	—	—
	U	6.66	6.70	6·61	—	—	—
Bicholim Taluka	T	2.50	2.47	2.54	0.02	0.02	0.02
	R	2.51	2.50	2.51	0.03	0.03	0.02
	U	2.48	2.25	2.72	—	—	—
Satari Taluka	T	2.46	2.54	2.37	—	—	—
	R	2.45	2.51	2.40	—	—	—
	U	2.50	2.86	2.11	—	—	—
Ponda Taluka	T	0.99	0.96	1.03	0.01	—	0.01
	R	0.96	0.92	1.00	—	—	—
	U	1.36	1.35	1.37	0.05	0.05	0.06
Sanguem Taluka	T	1.75	1.87	1.61	0.13	0.17	0.10
	R	1.87	1.99	1.73	0.14	0.18	0.11
	U	0.82	0.91	0.73	0.06	0.08	0.04
Canacona Taluka	T	0.61	0.66	0.55	—	—	—
	R	0.58	0.63	0.53	—	—	—
	U	1.12	1.20	1.05	—	—	—
Quepem Taluka	T	0.87	0.88	0·85	0.01	0.01	0.01
	R	0.81	0·82	0.81	0.01	0.01	0.01
	U	1.61	1.88	1.36	—	—	—
Salcete Taluka	T	1·23	1.35	1.12	0.04	0.05	0.03
	R	0.64	0.68	0.61	0.02	0.03	0.02
	U	2.53	2.64	2.40	0.08	0.09	0.07
Mormugao	T	2.07	1.91	2.27	0.21	0.23	0.19
	R	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.24	0.26	0.21
	U	2.81	2.49	3.28	0.20	0.22	0.17
Daman District	T	3.65	2.78	4.49	18.50	18.64	18.35
	R	5.77	4.19	7.27	26.31	26.64	26.00
	U	1.02	1.08	0.95	8.83	9.05	8.61
Daman Taluka	T	3.65	2.78	4·49	18.50	18.64	18.35
	R	5.77	4.19	7.27	26.31	26.64	26.00
	U	1.02	1.08	0.95	8.83	9.05	8.61
Diu District	T	3.80	4.18	3.48	0.21	0.27	0.16
	R	2.28	2.48	2.11	0.06	0.12	—
	U	8.11	9.58	7.06	0.64	0.73	0.58
Diu Taluka	T	3.80	4.18	3.48	0.21	0.27	0.16
	R	2.28	2.48	2.11	0.06	0.12	—
	U	8.11	9.58	7.06	0.64	0.73	0.58

22. It will be seen that the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes taken together is a little less than 3% of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu. The percentage of scheduled caste population to total population is 1.93% while that of scheduled tribe is 0.89%. It is again seen that the scheduled castes are relatively more concentrated in urban areas than in rural areas. The following statement shows the percentage distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes among the different districts and talukas of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population among the districts and Talukas of Goa Daman and Diu.

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Percentage distribution of	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	100.00	100·00
Goa District	85.94	5·74
Tiswadi Taluka	7·40	1.49
Bardez Taluka	18.56	0·53
Pernem Taluka	13·42	..
Bicholim Taluka	8.85	0·18
Satari Taluka	4·84	..
Ponda Taluka	5.09	0.07
Sanguem Taluka	4.72	0.78
Canacona Taluka	1.08	..
Quepem Taluka	2·18	0·05
Salcete Taluka	11·61	0·84
Mormugao Taluka	8·19	1·80
Daman District	8·56	93·61
Daman Taluka	8·56	93·61
Diu District	5·50	0·65
Diu Taluka	5·50	0·65

23. The Scheduled caste population seems to have a relatively more concentration in the Bardez, Pernem, Salcete, Mormugao and Bicholim talukas of Goa district and in Daman District also. The scheduled tribes on other hand, are heavily concentrated in Daman district where 93.61% of the total scheduled tribe population of the Union Territory is found to be residing. The talukas of Pernem, Satari and Canacona of the Goa district did not return a single person belonging to any scheduled tribe.

24. *Literacy and Education.*—Columns 16, 17 and 18 of the Primary Census Abstract show the figures of literate and educated persons. A "literate" is a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not a literate person. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Persons having higher education are also included in this figure. By convention children of age group 0-4 were automatically treated as "illiterate". More detailed data on literacy and education cross-tabulated with age-groups is presented in Table C-III of Part II-C, while an analytical discussion thereon may be found in Part I-A of the General Report.

25. The statement 5 below gives percentage of literates to the total population for persons, males and females and by total, rural and urban areas for the Union Territory, districts and talukas. These rates are the crude rates of literacy since they are in relation to total population including children of 0-4 years age group.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage of Literate and Educated Persons in Goa Daman and Diu

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literate and educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	44·75	54·31	35·09
	R	40·59	50·40	31·06
	U	56·32	64·39	47·21
Goa District	T	45·31	54·65	35·79
	R	41·37	50·96	32·01
	U	56·78	64·54	47·80
Tiswadi Taluka	T	53·08	62·05	43·57
	R	46.02	56.62	35.18
	U	58.63	66.18	50.39
Bardez Taluka	T	55.84	65.77	46.65
	R	54.45	64.82	45.12
	U	63.11	70.31	55.34
Pernem Taluka	T	38.49	53.35	24.57
	R	37.98	52.94	23.96
	U	47.27	60.41	34.96
Bicholim Taluka	T	42.66	55.42	29.32
	R	40.69	53.91	26.81
	U	54.15	64.40	43.70

STATEMENT 5– *Contd*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literate and educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Satari Taluka	T	26.27	35.83	16.55
	R	22.96	32.55	13.23
	U	59.86	68.33	50.88
Ponda Taluka	T	41.95	52.20	31.15
	R	40.20	50.60	29.32
	U	59.57	67.66	50.39
Sanguem Taluka	T	30.91	39.97	20.96
	R	28.81	37.91	18.73
	U	47.52	56.89	37.93
Canacona Taluka	T	33.99	41.70	26.33
	R	32.72	40.40	25.10
	U	60.67	68.91	52.40
Quepem Taluka	T	36.02	42.51	29.30
	R	34.98	41.48	28.18
	U	49.71	57.24	42.97
Salcete Taluka	T	48.68	56.04	41.80
	R	44.60	51.40	38.69
	U	57.66	65.14	49.48
Marmugao Taluka	T	47.22	55.79	35.67
	R	36.79	45.04	27.80
	U	52.30	60.34	40.25
Daman District	T	39.88	51.86	28.26
	R	30.64	42.90	19.08
	U	51.30	62.60	39.97
Daman Taluka	T	39.88	51.86	28.26
	R	30.64	42.90	19.08
	U	51.30	62.60	39.97
Diu District	T	34.11	45.91	24.42
	R	26.65	40.16	14.99
	U	55.36	64.10	49.12
Diu Taluka	T	34.11	45.91	24·42
	R	26·65	40·16	14·99
	U	55·36	64·10	49·12

26. *Workers and Non-Workers.*—Columns 19 to 54 of the Primary Census Abstract cover economic activity of the population. The population is first divided into workers (columns 19 to 51) and non-workers (columns 52 to 54) and then the workers are further divided into nine categories according to their economic activity.

27. *Columns* 19, 20 *and* 21.—In the 1961 Census the population was divided into workers and non-workers with emphasis on work and not on income or economic dependence. The same practice was adopted under the 1971 Census also, but with a revision in the definition of the term "worker". The concept of a "worker" adopted in the 1961 Census was mainly criticised as being too liberal and permitting undue inflation of the population of workers by including such persons as housewives, students, etc. whose participation in work was generally marginal. After a deep consideration and with expert advice in this respect, the following procedure was adopted under the 1971 Census of India to decide whether a person was "worker" or not.

28. Every person was asked what his main activity was, that is, how he engaged himself mostly. For the purpose of this question all persons would have divided themselves into two broad streams of main activity, namely, (1) worker and (2) non-worker, according as the type of main activity that the person returned himself as engaged in mostly.

29. "Worker" defined: a 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

30. For the purpose of determining the working status of a person the reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in respect of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this had been returned as his main activity, the person was categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike, etc. was also considered as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work.

31. Thus all persons engaged in any type of productive work were treated as workers. These workers are further classified under nine basic categories as follows:—

1. I Working as Cultivators.
2. II Working as Agricultural Labourers.
3. III Working in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.
4. IV Working in Mining and Quarrying
5. V Working in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs :
   (a) in household industry
   (b) in other than household industry.

6. VI Working in construction.
7. VII Working in Trade and Commerce.
8. VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications.
9. IX Working in other services.

32. All others who did not do any productive work (or those who were engaged in some productive activity but that activity was not reported as main activity) irrespective of whether they derived some income such as through pension, rents, etc. or did not derive any income were classified under category X, Non-Workers. These non-workers were further sub-classified as follows:—

1. Students.
2. Persons engaged in unpaid household duties.
3. Dependents and infants.
4. Retired persons, rentiers and persons of independent means.
5. Beggars and vagrants.
6. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions.
7. Other non-workers.

33. Definitions of the various terms used under the different categories of workers and non-workers are given below:—

Worker Categories

34. Category I includes both the owner cultivators as well as tenant cultivators. Alongwith the workers personally doing work on land are also included persons who are engaged in supervision or direction of cultivation.

Definition of Cultivator.—For purposes of the Census, a cultivator is one who is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervison or direction in one's capacity as owner, or lessee of land held from Government, or as tenant of land held from private person(s) or institution(s) for consideration of payment in cash, kind or share.

35. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millets such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc. and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crops, cotton etc., and other crops such as sugar-cane, groundnut, tapioca, etc. but does not include fruit growing, vegetable-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working in plantations like tea, coffee, rubber cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

36. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, is not considered to be working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share is also not considered as cultivator.

37. Category II includes all other persons working on land as labourers on wages without holding any right in the land, and can be considered as agricultural labourers.

38. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer.*— A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is considered as agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages. The labour could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

39. Category III includes workers in Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.

40. Category IV includes workers in mining and quarrying.

41. Category V(a) includes persons engaged in any household industry involving manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.

42. This category includes that main activity which involves some production, processing, servicing or repair of articles of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, 'bidi' rolling, pottery manufacture, bicycle repairing, tailoring, etc. provided it is treated as a Household Industry.

43. *Definition of a Household Industry*:— household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself/and or mainly by the member of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

44. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household, the role of hired workers, if any, be-

ing secondary. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of the home it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

45. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include profession such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, "dhobi" astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household.

46. Category V(b) includes persons engaged in industries involving manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs but which are not falling within the category of a household industry.

47. This category includes all types of production, processing, servicing or repairing of goods, but does not include production or processing which may be classified as household industry.

48. Category VI includes workers engaged in construction and maintenance of building, roads, railways, bridges, telegraph and telephone lines, waterways, reservoirs, etc.

49. Category VII includes workers engaged in any capacity in wholesale or retail trading activity and commercial transactions relating to imports and exports, real estate and properties, stocks and shares, insurance, money-lending banking etc.

50. Category VIII includes workers engaged in transport activities by air, rail, road or water, and also in services incidental to transport such as packing, carting, loading, unloading, etc. Workers engaged in storage, warehousing and communication services such as Posts, Telegraph, Telephone, Wireless, Signalling, Information and Broadcasting are also included in this category.

51. Category IX includes (i) Public utility services like electricity or gas or water supply, sanitary services, (ii) Central, State or Municipal employees, (iii) Professional services, (iv) Trade or labour associations, Recreation services, etc. and other workers not included in categories I to VIII above.

52. The above categories of workers shown in the Primary Census Abstract conform to the industry divisions of National Industrial Classification as indicated below:—

Category	National Industrial Classification-Industry Division No.
1	2
I Cultivator	000 to 006 and 007 Partly
II Agricultural Labourer	000 to 006 and 007 Partly
III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied Activities.	Div. 0 (excluding 000 to 006, and 007 Partly).
IV Mining & Quarrying	1
V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs-Household Industry	2 and 3
V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs other than household industry.	2 and 3
VI Construction	Div. 5
VII Trade & Commerce	Div. 6 and 8
VIII Transport, Storage and Communications	Div. 7
IX Other Services	Div. 4, 9 and X

53. *Columns* 52, 53 *and* 54.—These columns show the population of non-workers and include the following category of persons:

(i) Household duties

(ii) Students

(iii) Retired Persons or Rentiers

(iv) Dependents

(v) Beggars etc.

(vi) Inmates of certain Institutions like Jail, mental Hospital etc.

(vii) Other non-workers.

Non-Worker Categories

54. The definition of each of the above category of non-workers is given below:—

55. *Household Duties*.—This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties is also engaged in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is engaged in and should not be categorised under this category.

56. *Student*.—This refers to those whose main activity is returned as a student. This will cover all full-time students or children attending any school, college or any other educational institutions. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full time work, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, house hold industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity.

57. *Retired Person or a Rentier*.—A person who has retired from services and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or does not engage himself in other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category.

58. *Dependents*.—This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under household duties for her main activity rather than treated as a dependent.

59. Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have no other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either.

60. *Beggars, etc.*.—This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

61. *Institutions*.—This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing, etc., in such institutions. An undertrial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he has apprehended.

62. *Other non-workers*.—This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the categories given above but are seeking work. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'Dependent' rather than "other non-workers". A person irrespective of age, whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

63. Columns 19, 20 and 21 of the Primary Census Abstract give for each sex the total number of workers and the succeeding columns give the distribution of these workers sex-wise into the nine categories of workers. Columns 52, 53 and 54 of the Primary Census Abstract give total number of non-workers of each sex.

Proportionate distribution of population among different categories of workers and non-workers:

64. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females of total, rural and urban population of each district and taluka among the workers and non-workers and for each category of workers:

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 *Persons, Males and Females of Rural and Urban areas severally of each*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total Workers			I			II			III			IV		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	317	478	154	76	106	46	48	49	46	16	28	3	19	30	8
Goa, Daman and Diu	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	314	465	167	99	142	59	58	61	55	17	31	4	24	38	10
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	510	114	11	13	8	18	19	17	11	20	1	6	9	3
	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	320	480	157	76	104	47	48	50	46	13	23	3	21	31	9
Goa District . .	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	466	170	98	139	60	58	61	55	16	28	4	25	39	11
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	516	118	11	13	8	19	20	18	5	10	1	7	10	3
Tiswadi Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	325	487	153	50	65	35	43	47	38	9	17	2	4	6	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	321	479	159	97	129	64	62	69	54	14	24	3	3	7	0
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	493	147	13	16	11	28	30	26	6	11	1	4	5	2
Bardez Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	271	407	144	65	78	53	35	33	37	12	23	2	10	20	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	406	152	75	91	61	40	37	42	14	28	2	11	22	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	261	413	96	11	13	8	14	14	14	2	4	1	7	13	0
Pernem Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	317	467	177	163	228	102	43	41	45	7	14	1	3	6	0
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	319	467	179	168	236	104	44	42	45	8	15	1	3	6	0
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	288	452	135	76	89	64	27	20	33	2	4	..	2	4	..
Bicholim Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	494	147	91	143	36	44	45	43	11	21	1	75	122	26
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	495	145	100	159	39	48	49	47	12	23	1	74	121	23
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	488	156	34	46	22	23	22	24	7	13	1	84	127	40
Satari Taluka. .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	495	163	149	224	73	88	112	62	17	29	4	22	35	8
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	502	173	162	244	79	95	122	67	18	30	5	24	39	9
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	251	431	60	18	28	6	12	13	11	7	11	2	1	2	2
Ponda Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	318	481	146	81	124	37	65	69	60	23	39	7	9	15	2
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	322	484	153	89	135	40	70	75	65	25	42	8	9	16	3
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	449	78	8	14	2	12	13	11	4	6	1	5	10	0
Sanguem Taluka	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	393	547	224	100	151	44	48	49	46	19	27	10	143	182	99
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	409	562	238	110	166	47	48	48	47	20	28	12	157	200	109
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	418	113	22	30	14	47	55	39	10	20	1	27	34	21
Canacona Taluka	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	309	490	129	141	231	51	30	34	27	42	74	10	2	4	..
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	311	490	132	145	236	53	32	35	28	44	78	11	2	4	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	273	481	65	61	121	1	2	..	4	5	8	1	2	3	..
Quepem Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	494	156	126	183	68	57	69	44	7	11	2	26	38	14
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	335	500	161	133	194	70	60	72	47	7	12	2	28	40	15
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	399	88	34	30	37	20	33	9	1	2	..	4	9	..
Salcete Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	440	173	46	45	46	61	60	63	9	16	2	4	8	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	289	405	189	64	66	63	78	77	80	11	21	2	5	10	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	510	132	5	5	4	24	27	20	4	7	1	1	3	0
Mormugao Taluka	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	396	602	119	8	9	7	19	19	20	11	17	2	6	9	2
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	378	539	203	24	30	17	58	62	53	16	27	3	16	25	7
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	628	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	13	1	1	2	0
Daman District .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	297	468	130	92	151	34	50	50	49	44	84	6	1	2	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	469	165	160	266	60	82	84	79	16	25	8	3	4	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	467	85	8	13	2	10	9	11	79	154	3	0	0	..
Daman Taluka .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	297	468	130	92	151	34	50	50	49	44	84	6	1	2	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	313	469	165	160	266	60	82	84	79	16	25	8	3	4	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	276	467	85	8	13	2	10	9	11	79	154	3	0	0	..
Diu District . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	406	99	43	75	17	23	23	23	50	111	0	6	13	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	411	102	54	94	20	30	30	31	67	144	0	7	15	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	392	92	10	14	8	3	1	4	4	7	1	3	6	1
Diu Taluka . .	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	237	406	99	43	75	17	23	23	23	50	111	0	6	13	1
	Rural	1,000	1,000	1,000	245	411	102	54	94	20	30	30	31	67	144	0	7	15	1
	Urban	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	392	92	10	14	8	3	1	4	4	7	1	3	6	1

No. 6

District and Taluka, among the Workers and Non-Workers for each category of Workers, 1971.

V(a)			V(b)			VI			VII			VIII			IX			X			Union Territory/ District/Taluka
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
18	30	6	19	36	3	14	25	4	31	51	10	28	52	4	48	71	24	683	522	846	Goa, Daman and
21	35	7	14	25	2	12	21	3	19	29	9	19	34	4	31	49	14	686	535	833	Diu
11	18	3	35	63	3	21	35	6	62	106	13	55	98	6	94	129	54	676	490	886	
19	31	6	20	38	3	14	25	4	31	52	10	29	53	4	49	73	25	680	520	843	Goa District
21	36	7	14	26	3	12	22	3	20	30	9	19	34	3	33	51	15	684	534	830	
10	15	3	37	67	4	21	33	6	64	110	12	59	105	5	98	133	58	669	484	882	
11	19	3	25	47	2	19	30	6	40	66	12	19	36	1	105	154	53	675	513	847	Tiswadi Taluka
15	26	3	14	27	2	13	20	5	17	25	9	18	35	1	68	117	18	679	521	841	
8	14	2	34	63	2	23	38	7	58	97	14	21	38	2	133	181	80	672	507	853	
22	37	8	21	42	1	10	19	1	33	54	14	20	39	2	43	62	25	729	593	856	Bardez Taluka
22	37	8	17	36	1	9	18	0	26	38	15	20	41	1	38	58	21	728	594	848	
20	34	6	38	71	2	14	24	3	69	125	8	17	31	2	69	84	52	739	587	904	
27	37	17	6	12	1	30	62	0	10	17	4	6	12	1	22	38	6	683	533	823	Pernem Taluka
28	38	18	6	11	1	30	61	0	9	15	4	5	11	1	18	32	5	681	533	821	
9	13	6	14	30	..	29	60	..	28	49	7	16	33	..	85	150	25	712	548	865	
18	26	10	23	35	10	4	7	1	23	39	7	12	22	2	23	34	11	676	506	853	Bicholim Taluka
17	26	9	20	30	9	4	7	1	19	32	6	12	21	2	18	27	8	676	505	855	
20	27	14	40	64	15	3	6	0	46	80	12	16	31	0	51	72	28	676	512	844	
9	14	5	4	7	1	3	5	0	10	19	2	6	11	1	23	39	7	669	505	837	Satari Taluka
9	13	5	3	5	1	2	4	0	7	13	1	5	8	1	14	24	5	661	498	827	
13	24	2	17	27	5	7	14	..	43	80	4	22	43	..	111	189	28	749	569	940	
18	27	7	15	27	2	9	14	4	25	42	6	26	46	6	47	78	15	682	519	854	Ponda Taluka
19	29	8	11	20	1	9	13	4	21	36	6	26	46	6	43	72	12	678	516	847	
8	14	1	55	93	13	13	23	1	57	102	5	25	47	1	88	127	43	725	551	922	
13	23	3	8	14	1	3	5	2	17	29	4	20	34	5	22	33	10	607	453	776	Sanguem Taluka
14	24	3	6	10	1	3	4	2	15	25	3	19	32	6	17	25	8	591	438	762	
8	14	2	22	41	1	9	15	1	33	58	7	29	56	..	61	95	27	732	582	887	
31	53	8	3	6	1	9	13	5	16	18	14	11	19	3	24	38	10	691	510	871	Canacona Taluka
31	54	9	2	5	0	9	12	5	15	16	14	11	19	3	20	31	9	689	510	868	
15	25	5	16	24	9	9	18	..	38	69	8	16	31	2	109	182	35	727	519	935	
18	31	4	20	36	4	4	6	0	22	38	6	21	38	4	27	44	10	672	506	844	Quepem Taluka
18	32	4	19	33	4	3	6	0	21	35	6	21	36	5	25	40	8	665	500	839	
8	15	2	40	77	6	6	12	1	35	68	6	26	54	1	61	99	26	765	601	912	
24	44	5	25	50	2	10	18	3	41	75	10	24	46	3	58	78	38	698	560	827	Salcete Taluka
30	57	6	17	35	1	5	10	0	22	37	10	22	44	2	35	48	24	711	595	811	
12	19	4	43	79	5	21	34	8	83	149	10	29	50	6	107	137	74	671	490	868	
10	16	2	38	62	6	52	76	20	53	80	16	140	231	18	59	83	26	604	398	881	Mormugao Taluka
24	42	4	37	61	12	102	157	42	26	32	18	42	62	21	33	41	26	622	461	797	
3	5	1	38	62	2	28	41	7	66	100	15	188	302	16	71	101	26	595	372	930	
14	22	5	12	24	1	17	27	7	24	35	12	12	23	2	31	50	13	703	532	870	Daman District
9	14	4	10	19	1	10	14	6	7	13	2	4	9	0	12	21	4	687	531	835	
19	32	6	15	30	1	25	44	8	44	61	26	22	40	4	54	84	24	724	533	915	
14	22	5	12	24	1	17	27	7	24	35	12	12	23	2	31	50	13	703	532	870	Daman Taluka
9	14	4	10	19	1	10	14	6	7	13	2	4	9	0	12	21	4	687	531	835	
19	32	6	15	30	1	25	44	8	44	61	26	22	40	4	54	84	24	724	533	915	
18	25	12	3	6	2	15	26	6	22	36	10	31	45	20	26	46	8	763	594	901	Diu District
15	16	14	2	3	0	9	12	6	14	19	10	35	54	18	12	24	2	755	589	898	
27	56	5	9	16	5	32	69	6	43	90	9	22	15	27	64	118	26	783	608	908	
18	25	12	3	6	2	15	26	6	22	36	10	31	45	20	26	46	8	763	594	901	Diu Taluka
15	16	14	2	3	0	9	12	6	14	19	10	35	54	18	12	24	2	755	589	898	
27	56	5	9	16	5	32	69	6	43	90	9	22	15	27	64	118	26	783	608	908	

65. Out of the total population of the Union Territory 31.7% comprises of workers. 47.8% of the total male population and 15.4% of the total female population are working. If 1000 persons of each sex are taken, their proportionate distribution amongst the different categories is given below for the Union Territory, as per 1971 Census.

Category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
I	76	106	46
II	48	49	46
III	16	28	3
IV	19	30	8
V(a)	18	30	6
V(b)	19	36	3
VI	14	25	4
VII	31	51	10
VIII	28	52	4
IX	48	71	24
Total Workers	317	478	154
X Non-Workers	683	522	846
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000

66. It will be seen that the largest proportion of workers is that of cultivators. The next important category is Agricultural Labourers (Category II) and Other Services (Category IX).

67. The categories IV and V(a) when taken together for both the sexes, share equal proportion among the total population. The proportion of workers under the category of Trade and Commerce (VII), is slightly higher than that of Transport, Storage and Communications (VIII).

68. Considering the *rural* population of the Union Territory alone, the ratio of workers and non-workers per 1000 population of each sex is as follows:

Category	Total	Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4
Persons	1000	314	686
Males	1000	465	535
Females	1000	167	833

69. Similar information for the *urban* population is given below:

Category	Total	Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4
Persons	1000	324	676
Males	1000	510	490
Females	1000	114	886

70. When we examine the data for each sex and compare the rural and urban proportions we find that the proportion of male workers is more in urban areas than in rural areas. But in the case of females, we find that the urban proportion of working women is less than its rural counterpart.

Sex Ratio among Workers and Non-Workers:

71. The following statement gives the sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) among the total population, total workers, each category of workers and among the non-workers in rural and urban areas of each district and taluka of the Union Territory.

STATEMENT 7

Sex Ratio (No. of Females per 1000 Males) among Total Population, Total Workers, each category of workers and among Non-Workers in Rural and Urban Areas of each District and Taluka, 1971.

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Total Population	Total Workers	Workers										Non-Workers
				I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Goa, Daman & Diu	T	989	319	428	916	114	283	210	72	152	190	80	334	1,602
	R	1,030	370	425	930	131	285	215	93	153	307	110	297	1,603
	U	885	198	535	792	46	265	183	50	149	106	53	370	1,600
Goa District	T	981	321	444	908	135	285	201	72	142	182	70	338	1,590
	R	1,025	372	440	924	143	287	203	95	139	305	99	301	1,595
	U	864	197	560	770	76	267	189	48	147	91	44	375	1,575
Tiswadi Taluka	T	942	295	509	767	99	223	123	39	181	174	36	322	1,557
	R	978	325	487	760	130	25	113	61	233	383	22	148	1,579
	U	915	273	648	781	45	416	138	32	161	133	45	407	1,539
Bardez Taluka	T	1,080	382	731	1,236	96	34	225	30	42	290	44	442	1,560
	R	1,113	418	736	1,262	94	35	239	28	24	445	41	403	1,587
	U	926	214	547	909	175	22	154	33	105	62	65	565	1,428
Pernem Taluka	T	1,067	404	477	1,161	55	59	485	84	3	279	46	170	1,646
	R	1,066	409	470	1,144	56	62	484	98	3	302	54	169	1,644
	U	1,068	319	770	1,786	..	..	500	..	..	157	..	175	1,685
Bicholim Taluka	T	956	284	243	924	59	202	346	280	75	169	76	318	1,612
	R	952	279	232	912	57	183	320	298	81	177	93	287	1,612
	U	981	314	467	1,074	70	307	496	228	37	149	7	387	1,616
Satari Taluka	T	983	324	319	545	156	232	319	136	85	94	59	172	1,630
	R	987	340	320	542	158	229	363	117	115	121	92	197	1,638
	U	944	131	214	800	118	1,000	83	171	..	50	..	141	1,560
Ponda Taluka	T	949	289	280	827	175	145	254	83	273	136	114	179	1,539
	R	956	302	282	829	177	153	263	66	311	163	125	157	1,569
	U	881	153	123	691	77	24	70	119	54	46	11	302	1,473
Sanguem Taluka	T	911	373	263	861	346	495	104	73	276	116	143	280	1,559
	R	903	383	259	883	372	493	102	94	357	115	174	283	1,570
	U	976	264	447	703	40	593	143	29	103	122	..	275	1,489

STATEMENT 7—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Total Popu- lation	Tota Work- ers.	Workers I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non. Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Canacona Taluka .	T	1,006	266	222	795	140	..	161	148	353	792	160	278	1,717
	R	1,007	272	227	789	139	..	161	92	377	936	169	303	1,713
	U	996	134	12	..	200	..	176	375	..	109	48	189	1,795
Quepem Taluka .	T	966	305	356	618	159	355	111	114	68	150	110	212	1,612
	R	956	308	345	627	162	361	110	119	69	157	120	198	1,605
	U	1,116	247	1,415	333	..	..	150	84	63	96	13	292	1,693
Salcete Taluka .	T	1,071	420	1,074	1,118	119	95	129	52	151	143	78	524	1,582
	R	1,150	538	1,093	1,197	112	98	115	52	41	310	62	575	1,566
	U	914	236	613	678	160	74	213	52	218	62	105	490	1,620
Mormugao Taluka	T	741	147	530	800	79	199	102	66	193	149	58	232	1640
	R	917	345	527	791	103	233	91	181	242	528	315	572	1586
	U	667	75	588	1188	58	34	150	18	115	98	36	175	1669
Daman District .	T	1031	286	237	1005	71	341	225	39	262	371	78	267	1688
	R	1060	374	240	986	332	350	331	50	493	144	11	202	1668
	U	997	181	172	1224	20	..	170	31	174	430	95	287	1713
Daman Taluka .	T	1031	286	237	1005	71	341	225	39	262	371	78	267	1688
	R	1060	374	240	986	332	350	331	50	493	144	11	292	1668
	U	997	181	172	1224	20	..	170	31	174	430	95	287	1713
Diu District .	T	1218	297	275	1237	5	58	572	308	278	321	548	221	1848
	R	1160	287	253	1187	2	49	1079	80	545	601	375	91	1768
	U	1401	327	730	5333	235	125	131	450	129	132	2475	305	2094
Diu Taluka .	T	1218	297	275	1237	5	58	572	308	278	321	548	221	1848
	R	1160	287	253	1187	2	49	1079	80	545	601	375	91	1768
	U	1401	327	730	5333	235	125	131	450	129	132	2475	305	2094

72. The sex ratio of the general population has already been discussed in the Fly-leaf to Table A-I. Among the working population of the Union Territory the female workers form a ratio of 319 per 1000 male workers. In rural working population their proportion is higher (being 370) than in urban area (being 198). The sex ratio is comparatively high in the categories of Agricultural Labourers (916) and Cultivators (428). In all other categories of workers it is less than 350. Very few females are engaged in category V(b) Manufacturing, Servicing, etc. other than Household Industry and in category VIII Transport Storage and Communications, the figures being 72 and 80 respectively.

73. A comparison with the 1960 Census data shows a rather sharp decline in the number of female workers in comparison to the number of male workers which is believed to be mostly due to the revised definition of the term "worker". The following table shows the sex ratio among different categories of workers as per 1960 and 1971 Censuses:

Category of Workers	Sex Ratio in 1960	1971
1	2	3
I	926	428
II	2077	916
III & IV	343	201
V (a) } V (b) }	115	135
VI	23	152
VII	517	190
VIII	59	80
IX	456	334
All Workers	664	319

74. The sex ratio which was 664 for all workers in 1960 came down to 319 in 1971. It has declined in all categories of workers except in case of Manufacturing, Repairs & Servicing [categories V(a) and (b)], Construction, (Category VI), and Transport, Storage & Communication (Category VIII).

75. The increase in the above three categories has to be attributed to the over-all expansion of activity of these categories during the last one decade.

76. The following table shows the percentage increase in male and female population during the period 1960-1971 and also the percentage increase in the number of male and female workers during the same period.

Increase in Population between 1960–71		Percentage increase or decrease in the number of workers between 1960–1971.	
Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
+42.53%	+31.60%	+32.77%	—36.22%

77. We thus find that though the female population increased by 31.60% during the period 1960-1971 yet there has been a substantial reduction in the percentage of female workers to total female population from 1960 to 1971. In 1960, as many as 103,026 females were categorised as workers while in 1971 the number of female workers has been reduced to 65,705.

UNION PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses	No. of Households	Total Population (Including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						P.	M	F.	P	M.	F.	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	Total	3813.0*	153,473	165,799	857,771	431,214	426,557	16,514	8,313	8,201	7,654	3,836	3,818
		Rural	3675.8	113,965	123,595	630,997	310,909	320,088	10,809	5,314	5,495	5,824	2,885	2,939
		Urban	137.2	39,508	42,204	226,774	120,305	106,469	5,705	2,999	2,706	1,830	951	879
1	Goa District	T	3,701.0*	142,191	154,048	795,120	401,362	393,758	14,193	7,332	6,861	439	252	187
		R	3,579.4	107,016	115,483	591,877	292,318	299,559	9,168	4,675	4,493	178	105	73
		U	121.6	35,175	37,555	203,243	109,044	94,199	5,025	2,657	2,368	261	147	114
2	Daman District	T	72.0*	5,374	5,825	33,739	19,070	19,669	1,413	530	883	7,165	3,555	3,610
		R	65.4	3,569	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025	1,237	436	801	5,636	2,770	2,866
		U	5.6	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644	176	94	82	1,529	785	744
3	Diu District	T	40.0*	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130	908	451	457	50	29	21
		R	30.0	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504	404	203	201	10	10	..
		U	10.0	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626	504	248	256	40	19	21

UNION PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Trritory/ District	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS											
			III			IV			V					
			Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities			Mining and Quarrying			Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, and Repairs					
									(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	Goa, Daman and Diu	Total	13,403	12,035	1,368	16,439	12,814	3,625	15,673	12,955	2,718	16,551	15,438	1,113
		Rural	10,878	9,622	1,256	14,998	11,675	3,323	13,181	10,848	2,333	8,588	7,854	734
		Urban	2,525	2,413	112	1,441	1,139	302	2,492	2,107	385	7,963	7,584	379
1	Goa District	T	10496	9,247	1,249	16,237	12,634	3,603	14,724	12,257	2,467	15,988	14,913	1,075
		R	9,355	8187	1,168	14,815	11,512	3,303	12,726	10,577	2,149	8,350	7,628	722
		U	1,141	1060	81	1,422	1,122	300	1,998	1,680	318	7,638	7,285	353
2	Daman District	T	1,708	1,595	113	55	41	14	523	427	96	478	460	18
		R	345	259	86	54	40	14	193	145	48	211	201	10
		U	1,363	1,336	27	1	1	..	330	282	48	267	259	3
3	Diu District	T	1,199	1,193	6	147	139	8	426	271	155	85	65	20
		R	1,178	1,176	2	129	123	6	262	126	136	27	25	2
		U	21	17	4	18	16	2	164	145	19	58	40	18

NOTE— *These represent provisional "geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. The urban area figures are provisional since survey work is not fully finalised. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated Persons			WORKERS								
			Total Workers (I-IX)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
333,864	234,178	149,686	271,641	205,936	65,705	65,110	45,586	19,524	40,768	21,280	19,488
256,135	156,710	99,425	198,175	144,606	53,569	62,725	44,032	18,693	36,754	19,040	17,714
127,729	77,468	50,261	73,466	61,330	12,136	2,385	1,554	831	4,014	2,240	1,774
350,260	219,339	140,921	254,475	192,624	61,851	60,519	41,899	18,620	38,296	20,076	18,220
241,355	145,959	95,896	187,141	136,362	50,779	58,334	40,498	17,836	34,470	17,915	16,555
115,405	73,380	45,025	67,334	56,262	11,072	2,185	1,401	784	3,826	2,161	1,665
15,448	9,889	5,559	11,487	8,932	2,555	3,562	2,880	682	1,915	955	960
6,564	4,460	2,104	6,702	4,879	1,823	3,426	2,764	662	1,746	879	867
8,884	5,429	3,455	4,785	4,053	732	136	116	20	169	76	93
8,156	4,950	3,206	5,679	4,380	1,299	1,029	807	222	557	249	308
4,716	3,291	1,425	4,332	3,365	967	965	770	195	538	246	292
3,440	1,659	1,781	1,347	1,015	332	64	37	27	19	3	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT—Contd

WORKERS														
VI			VII			VIII			IX			X		
Construction			Trade and Commerce			Transport, Storage and Communication			Other Services			Non-Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
12,352	10,726	1,626	26,114	21,936	4,178	24,185	22,389	1,796	41,046	30,777	10,269	586,130	225,278	360,852
7,494	6,497	997	12,005	9,183	2,822	11,751	10,586	1,165	19,801	15,269	4,532	432,822	166,303	266,519
4,858	4,229	629	14,109	12,753	1,356	12,434	11,803	631	21,245	15,508	5,737	153,308	58,975	94,333
11,338	9,926	1,412	24,676	20,873	3,803	22,964	21,468	1,496	39,237	29,331	9,906	540,645	208,738	331,907
7,126	6,254	872	11,593	8,886	2,707	11,048	10,051	997	19,324	14,854	4,470	404,736	155,956	248,780
4,212	3,672	540	13,083	11,987	1,096	11,916	11,417	499	19,913	14,477	5,436	135,909	52,782	83,127
660	523	137	920	671	249	470	436	34	1,196	944	252	27,252	10,138	17,114
215	144	71	159	139	20	91	90	1	262	218	44	14,720	5,518	9,202
445	379	66	761	532	229	379	346	33	934	726	208	12,532	4,620	7,912
354	277	77	518	392	126	751	485	266	613	502	111	18,233	6,402	11,831
153	99	54	253	158	95	612	445	167	215	197	18	13,366	4,829	8,537
201	173	23	265	234	31	139	40	99	398	305	93	4,867	1,573	3,294

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Taluka/ Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km².	No. of occupied Residential Houses.	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and House less population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU		Total	3,813.0*	153,473	165,799	857,771	431,214	426,557	16,514	8,313	8,201	7,654	3,836	3,818
		Rural	3,675.8	113,965	123,595	530,997	310,909	320,088	10,809	5,314	5,495	5,824	2,885	2,939
		Urban	137.2	39,508	42,204	226,774	120,305	106,469	5,705	2,999	2,706	1,830	951	879
1. Goa District		T	3,701.0*	142,191	154,048	795,120	401,362	393,758	14,193	7,332	6,861	439	252	187
		R	3,579.4	107,016	116,483	591,877	292,318	299,559	9,168	4,675	4,493	178	105	73
		U	121.6	35,175	37,565	203,243	109,044	94,199	5,025	2,657	2,368	261	147	114
1. Tiswadi Taluka		T	155.1	17,595	19,382	105,809	54,478	51,331	1,222	631	591	114	56	58
		R	129.1	7,838	8,691	45,551	23,530	23,021	268	134	134	5	3	2
		U	37.0	9,668	10,691	59,258	30,948	28,310	954	497	457	109	53	56
Panaji Urban Agglomeration		U	37.00	9,668	10,691	59,258	30,948	28,310	954	497	457	109	53	56
(a) Panaji Municipal Council		U	7.56	5,638	6,178	34,953	18,577	16,376	431	223	208	107	52	55
(b) *Outgrowths*:—														
(i) Panelim (1/1/16)		U	1.08	82	124	672	376	296	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Chimbel (1/1/17)		U	3.07	628	728	3,847	1,953	1,894	9	6	3	..	..	..
(iii) Cujira (1/1/31)		U	1.68	135	144	776	396	380	7	1	6	..	..	..
(iv) Murda (1/1/32)		U	1.88	453	529	3,048	1,529	1,519	32	15	17	..	..	..
(v) Morambi-O-Grande (Merces) (1/1/33)		U	5.88	210	225	1,188	601	587	11	5	6	..	..	..
(vi) Morambi-O-Pequeno (Merces) (1/1/35)		U	1.97	212	247	1,254	664	590	29	18	11	..	..	..
(vii) Calapor (1/1/36)		U	7.65	1,142	1,268	6,663	3,334	3,329	189	106	83	..	..	..
(viii) Taleigao (1/1/37)		U	6.23	1,168	1,248	6,857	3,518	3,339	246	123	123	2	1	1
2. Bardez Taluka		T	265.6	23,551	24,692	124,103	59,659	64,444	3,065	1,564	1,501	40	23	17
		R	254.2	20,274	21,216	104,102	49,276	54,826	2,146	1,081	1,065	22	13	9
		U	11.4	3,277	3,476	20,001	10,383	9,618	919	483	436	18	10	8
Mapusa (M)		U	11.44	3,277	3,476	20,001	10,383	9,618	919	483	436	18	10	8
3. Pernem Taluka		T	242.0	8,195	10,227	52,906	25,601	27,305	2,216	1,116	1,100	..	..	..
		R	239.5	7,579	9,549	49,976	24,184	25,792	2,021	1,021	1,000	..	..	..
		U	2.5	516	578	2,930	1,417	1,513	195	95	100	..	..	..
Pernem (M)		U	2.52	516	578	2,930	1,417	1,513	195	95	100	..	..	..
4. Bicholim Taluka		T	227.1	10,314	11,287	58,389	29,845	28,544	1,461	736	725	14	7	7
		R	214.9	8,851	9,703	49,839	25,528	24,311	1,249	639	610	14	7	7
		U	12.2	1,463	1,584	8,550	4,317	4,233	212	97	115	..	..	..
Bicholim (M)		U	12.17	1,463	1,584	8,550	4,317	4,233	212	97	115	..	..	..
5. Satari Taluka		T	490.3	5,305	6,380	32,515	16,400	16,115	799	417	382	..	..	..
		R	480.9	4,854	5,911	29,593	14,897	14,696	726	374	352	..	..	..
		U	9.4	451	469	2,922	1,503	1,419	73	43	30	..	..	..
Valpoi (M)		U	9.36	451	469	2,922	1,503	1,419	73	43	30	..	..	..
6. Ponda Taluka		T	283.2	14,095	15,067	84,590	43,411	41,179	841	416	425	5	2	3
		R	277.9	12,795	13,679	76,932	39,339	37,593	737	361	376	1	..	1
		U	5.3	1,300	1,388	7,658	4,072	3,586	104	55	49	4	2	2
Ponda (M)		U	5.26	1,300	1,388	7,658	4,072	3,586	104	55	49	4	2	2

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated Persons			WORKERS								
			Total Workers (I-IX)			I Cultivators			II Agricultural Labourers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
383,864	234,178	149,686	271,641	205,936	65,705	65,110	45,586	19,524	40,768	21,280	19,488
256,135	155,710	99,425	198,175	144,606	53,569	62,725	44,032	18,693	36,754	19,040	17,714
127,729	77,468	50,261	73,466	61,330	12,136	2,385	1,554	831	4,014	2,240	1,774
360,260	219,339	140,921	254,475	192,624	61,851	60,519	41,899	18,620	38,296	20,076	18,220
244,855	148,959	95,896	187,141	136,362	50,779	58,334	40,498	17,836	34,470	17,915	16,555
115,405	70,380	45,025	67,334	56,262	11,072	2,185	1,401	784	3,826	2,161	1,665
55,167	33,803	22,364	34,368	26,534	7,834	5,319	3,525	1794	4,523	2,559	1,964
21,422	13,323	8,099	14,935	11,272	3,663	4,518	3,039	1,479	2,865	1,628	1,237
34,745	20,480	14,265	19,433	15,262	4,171	801	486	315	1,658	931	727
34,745	20,480	14,265	19,433	15,262	4,171	801	486	315	1,658	931	727
22,870	13,392	9,478	12,192	9,712	2,480	105	66	39	166	138	28
256	170	86	312	229	83	..	..	..	26	16	10
1,652	1,002	650	1,254	885	369	344	208	136	273	123	150
432	260	172	214	153	61	20	9	11	38	12	26
1,588	941	647	809	668	141	63	52	11	112	52	60
600	354	246	310	254	56	1	1	..	72	38	34
705	436	269	378	295	83	16	8	8	30	13	17
3,373	1,923	1,450	2,018	1,447	571	135	44	91	536	233	303
3,269	2,002	1,267	1,946	1,619	327	117	98	19	405	306	99
69,302	39,240	30,062	33,570	24,293	9,277	8,050	4,651	3,399	4,378	1,958	2,420
55,679	31,940	24,739	28,359	20,001	8,358	7,835	4,512	3,323	4,105	1,815	2,290
12,623	7,300	5,323	5,211	4,292	919	215	139	76	273	143	130
12,623	7,300	5,323	5,211	4,292	919	215	139	76	273	143	130
20,356	13,658	6,708	16,768	11,944	4,824	8,619	5,836	2,783	2,273	1,052	1,221
18,981	12,802	6,179	15,924	11,304	4,620	8,396	5,710	2,686	2,195	1,024	1,171
1,385	856	529	844	640	204	223	126	97	78	28	50
1,385	856	529	844	640	204	223	126	97	78	28	50
24,939	16,541	8,358	18,928	14,740	4,188	5,289	4,255	1,034	2,570	1,336	1,234
20,279	13,761	6,518	15,161	12,634	3,527	4,997	4,056	941	2,373	1,241	1,132
4,630	2,780	1,850	2,767	2,106	661	292	199	93	197	95	102
4,630	2,780	1,850	2,767	2,106	661	292	199	93	197	95	102
8,543	5,876	2,667	10,755	8,126	2,629	4,855	3,681	1,174	2,845	1,842	1,003
6,794	4,849	1,945	10,022	7,478	2,544	4,804	3,639	1,165	2,809	1,822	987
1,749	1,027	722	733	648	85	51	42	9	36	20	16
1,749	1,027	722	733	648	85	51	42	9	36	20	16
35,488	22,659	12,829	26,899	20,869	6,030	6,887	5,381	1,506	5,499	3,010	2,489
30,926	19,904	11,022	24,793	19,042	5,751	6,823	5,324	1,499	5,406	2,955	2,451
4,562	2,755	1,807	2,106	1,827	279	64	57	7	93	55	38
4,562	2,755	1,807	2,106	1,827	279	64	57	7	93	55	38

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Taluka/Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantation, Orchards and allied activities P	M	F	IV Mining and Quarrying P	M	F	V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (a) Household Industry P	M	F	(b) Other than Household Industry P	M	F
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
	GOA, DAMAN & DIU .	Total	13,403	12,035	1,368	16,439	12,814	3,625	15,673	12,955	2,718	16,551	15,438	1,113
		Rural	10,878	9,622	1,256	14,998	11,675	3,323	13,181	10,848	2,333	8,588	7,854	734
		Urban	2,525	2,413	112	1,441	1,139	302	2,492	2,107	385	7,963	7,584	379
1	Goa District . .	T	10,496	9,247	1,249	16,237	12,634	3,603	14,724	12,257	2,467	15,988	14,913	1,075
		R	9,355	8,187	1,168	14,815	11,512	3,303	12,726	10,577	2,149	8,350	7,628	722
		U	1,141	1,060	81	1,422	1,122	300	1,998	1,680	318	7,638	7,285	353
1	Tiswadi Taluka . .	T	1,003	913	90	389	318	71	1,183	1,053	130	2,670	2,570	100
		R	651	576	75	161	157	4	689	619	70	663	625	38
		U	352	337	15	228	161	67	494	434	60	2,007	1,945	62
	Panaji Urban Agglomeration . .	U	352	337	15	228	161	67	494	434	60	2,007	1,945	62
	(a) Panaji Municipal Council . . .	U	249	241	8	10	10	..	204	183	21	1,197	1,155	42
	(b) *Outgrowths* :—													
	(i) Panelim (1/1/16)	U	1	1	..	178	117	61	1	1	..	51	51	..
	(ii) Chimbel (1/1/17)	U	17	14	3	21	18	3	47	46	1	97	95	2
	(iii) Cujira (1/1/31)	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	32	32	..
	(iv) Murda (1/1/32)	U	13	12	1	..	..	..	62	57	5	110	110	..
	(v) Morambi-O-Grande (Merces) (1/1/33)	U	6	6	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	65	60	5
	(vi) Morambi-O-Pequeno (Merces) (1/1/35)	U	2	2	..	3	3	..	33	20	13	52	51	1
	(vii) Calapor (1/1/36)	U	10	10	..	12	9	3	52	43	9	205	198	7
	(viii) Taleigao (1/1/37)	U	53	51	2	4	4	..	79	74	5	198	193	5
2	Bardez Taluka .	T	1,531	1,397	134	1,264	1,223	41	2,672	2,181	491	2,567	2,493	74
		R	1,484	1,357	127	1,127	1,089	38	2,267	1,830	437	1,805	1,755	50
		U	47	40	7	137	134	3	405	351	54	762	738	24
	Mapusa (M) .	U	47	40	7	137	134	3	405	351	54	762	738	24
3	Pernem Taluka .	T	386	366	20	161	152	9	1,406	947	459	323	298	25
		R	380	360	20	155	146	9	1,379	929	450	281	256	25
		U	6	6	..	6	6	..	27	18	9	42	42	..
	Pernem (M) . .	U	6	6	..	6	6	..	27	18	9	42	42	..
4	Bicholim Taluka	T	669	632	37	4,386	3,649	737	1,047	778	269	1,344	1,050	294
		R	608	575	33	3,667	3,099	568	875	663	212	1,005	774	231
		U	61	57	4	719	550	169	172	115	57	339	276	63
	Bicholim (M) . .	U	61	57	4	719	550	169	172	115	57	339	276	63
5	Satari Taluka . .	T	540	467	73	712	578	134	302	229	73	134	118	16
		R	521	450	71	708	576	132	263	193	70	86	77	9
		U	19	17	2	4	2	2	39	36	3	48	41	7
	Valpoi (M) . .	U	19	17	2	4	2	2	39	36	3	48	41	7
6	Ponda Taluka . .	T	1,959	1,667	292	758	662	96	1,491	1,189	302	1,263	1,166	97
		R	1,931	1,641	290	716	621	95	1,430	1,132	298	841	789	52
		U	28	26	2	42	41	1	61	57	4	422	377	45
	Ponda (M) . .	U	28	26	2	42	41	1	61	57	4	422	377	45

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

WORKERS														
VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other Services			X Non -Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
12,352	10,726	1,626	26,114	21,936	4,178	24,185	22,389	1,796	41,046	30,777	10,269	586,130	225,278	360,852
7,494	6,497	997	12,005	9,183	2,822	11,751	10,586	1,165	19,801	15,269	4,532	432,822	166,303	266,519
4,858	4,229	629	14,109	12,753	1,356	12,434	11,803	631	21,245	15,508	5,737	153,308	58,975	94,333
11,338	9,926	1,412	24,676	20,873	3,803	22,964	21,468	1,496	39,237	29,331	9,906	540,645	208,738	331,907
7,126	6,254	872	11,593	8,886	2,707	11,048	10,051	997	19,324	14,854	4,470	404,736	155,956	248,780
4,212	3,672	540	13,083	11,987	1,096	11,916	11,417	499	19,913	14,477	5,436	135,909	52,782	83,127
1,961	1,660	301	4,212	3,589	623	2,051	1,980	71	11,057	8,367	2,690	71,441	27,944	43,497
583	473	110	801	579	222	832	814	18	3,172	2,762	410	31,616	12,258	19,358
1,378	1,187	191	3,411	3,010	401	1,219	1,166	53	7,885	5,605	2,280	39,825	15,686	24,139
1,378	1,187	191	3,411	3,010	401	1,219	1,166	53	7,885	5,605	2,280	39,825	15,686	24,139
1,068	892	176	2,659	2,388	271	718	673	45	5,816	3,966	1,850	22,761	8,865	13,896
9	9	..	15	12	3	15	15	..	16	7	9	360	147	213
41	40	1	77	63	14	68	67	1	269	211	58	2,593	1,068	1,525
11	11	..	16	15	1	20	20	..	72	50	22	562	243	319
34	34	..	111	92	19	77	75	2	227	184	43	2,239	861	1,378
15	15	..	27	26	1	20	20	..	92	82	10	878	347	531
13	13	..	49	39	10	24	24	..	156	122	34	876	369	507
85	85	..	222	191	31	142	140	2	619	494	125	4,645	1,887	2,758
102	88	14	235	184	51	135	132	3	618	489	129	4,911	1,899	3,012
1,175	1,128	47	4,122	3,195	926	2,454	2,350	104	5,357	3,716	1,641	90,533	35,366	55,167
902	881	21	2,742	1,897	845	2,111	2,028	83	3,981	2,837	1,144	75,743	29,275	46,468
273	247	26	1,380	1,299	81	343	322	21	1,376	879	497	14,790	6,091	8,699
273	247	26	1,380	1,299	81	343	322	21	1,376	879	497	14,790	6,091	8,699
1,579	1,574	5	559	437	122	319	305	14	1,143	977	166	36,138	13,657	22,481
1,494	1,489	5	478	367	111	272	258	14	894	765	129	34,052	12,880	21,172
85	85	..	81	70	11	47	47	..	249	212	37	2,086	777	1,309
85	85	..	81	70	11	47	47	..	249	212	37	2,086	777	1,309
215	200	15	1,357	1,161	196	720	669	51	1,331	1,010	321	39,461	15,105	24,356
187	173	14	963	818	145	585	535	50	901	700	201	33,678	12,894	20,784
28	27	1	394	343	51	135	134	1	430	310	120	5,783	2,211	3,572
28	27	1	394	343	51	135	134	1	430	310	120	5,783	2,211	3,572
89	82	7	339	310	29	196	185	11	743	634	109	21,760	8,274	13,486
68	61	7	213	190	23	131	120	11	419	350	69	19,571	7,419	12,152
21	21	..	126	120	6	65	65	..	324	284	40	2,189	855	1,334
21	21	..	126	120	6	65	65	..	324	284	40	2,189	855	1,334
792	622	170	2,067	1,819	248	2,214	1,988	226	3,969	3,365	604	57,691	22,542	35,149
695	530	165	1,633	1,404	229	2,022	1,798	224	3,296	2,848	448	52,139	20,297	31,842
97	92	5	434	415	19	192	190	2	673	517	156	5,552	2,245	3,307
97	92	5	434	415	19	192	190	2	673	517	156	5,552	2,245	3,307

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Taluka/ Urban Agglomeration/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km²	No. of occupied Residential Houses.	No. of Households	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	7. Sanguem Taluka .	T	886.6	8,769	9,388	44,588	23,338	21,250	780	437	343	60	39	21
		R	881.2	7,866	8,463	39,582	20,805	18,777	739	414	325	57	37	20
		U	5.4	903	925	5,006	2,533	2,473	41	23	18	3	2	1
	Sanguem (M) .	U	5.40	903	925	5,006	2,533	2,473	41	23	18	3	2	1
	8. Canacona Taluka .	T	347.4	5,349	5,564	29,486	14,696	14,790	179	97	82	..	..	..
		R	345.6	5,089	5,282	28,151	14,027	14,124	164	89	75	..	..	..
		U	1.8	260	282	1,335	669	666	15	8	7	..	..	..
	Chauri (M) . .	U	1.77	260	282	1,335	669	666	15	8	7	..	..	..
	9. Quepem Taluka .	T	347.3	7,566	7,893	41,547	21,130	20,417	360	187	173	4	2	2
		R	346.1	7,018	7,327	38,622	19,748	18,874	313	161	152	4	2	2
		U	1.2	548	566	2,925	1,382	1,543	47	26	21	..	..	..
	Quepem (M) . .	U	1.18	548	566	2,925	1,382	1,543	47	26	21	..	..	..
	10. Salcete Taluka .	T	277.2	29,250	31,320	155,676	75,186	80,490	1,917	1,012	905	64	37	27
		R	253.5	21,124	22,713	107,083	49,798	57,285	690	341	349	24	14	10
		U	23.7	8,126	8,607	48,593	25,388	23,205	1,227	671	556	40	23	17
	Margao Urban Agglomeration . .	U	23.72	8,126	8,607	48,593	25,388	23,205	1,227	671	556	40	23	17
	(a) Margao Municipal Council . .	U	16.98	6,807	7,234	41,655	21,531	20,124	1,108	577	531	33	19	14
	(b) *Outgrowths*:—													
	(i) Aquem (1/10/42)	U	1.92	325	336	1,443	683	760	38	19	19	..	..	..
	(ii) Navelim (1/10/44)	U	4.82	994	1,037	5,495	3,174	2,321	81	75	6	7	4	3
	11. Mormugao Taluka .	T	78.3	12,291	12,848	65,511	37,618	27,893	1,353	719	634	138	86	52
		R	66.6	3,628	3,849	21,446	11,186	10,260	115	60	55	51	29	22
		U	11.7	8,663	8,999	44,065	26,432	17,633	1,238	659	579	87	57	30
	Mormugao (M) .	U	11.66	8,663	8,999	44,065	26,432	17,633	1,238	659	579	87	57	30
2	Daman District . .	T	72.0*	6,374	6,825	38,739	19,070	19,669	1,413	530	883	7,165	3,555	3,610
		R	66.4	3,569	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025	1,237	436	801	5,636	2,770	2,866
		U	5.6	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644	176	94	82	1,529	785	744
	1 Daman Taluka . .	T	72.0	6,374	6,825	38,739	19,070	19,669	1,413	530	883	7,165	3,555	3,610
		R	66.4	3,569	3,718	21,422	10,397	11,025	1,237	436	801	5,636	2,770	2,866
		U	5.6	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644	176	94	82	1,529	785	744
	Daman (M) . .	U	5.60	2,805	3,107	17,317	8,673	8,644	176	94	82	1,529	785	744
3	Diu District . .	T	40.0*	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130	908	451	457	50	29	21
		R	30.0	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504	404	203	201	10	10	..
		U	10.0	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626	504	248	256	40	19	21
	1 Diu Taluka . .	T	40.0	4,908	4,926	23,912	10,782	13,130	908	451	457	50	29	21
		R	30.0	3,380	3,394	17,698	8,194	9,504	404	203	201	10	10	..
		U	10.0	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626	504	248	256	40	19	21
	Diu (M) . . .	U	10.01	1,528	1,532	6,214	2,588	3,626	504	248	256	40	19	21

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated Persons			Total Workers (I-IX)			WORKERS I Cultivators			WORKERS II Agricultural Labourers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
13,782	9,328	4,454	17,514	12,758	4,756	4,448	3,521	927	2,129	1,144	985
11,403	7,887	3,516	16,174	11,698	4,476	4,338	3,445	893	1,894	1,006	888
2,379	1,441	938	1,340	1,060	280	110	76	34	235	138	97
2,379	1,441	938	1,340	1,060	280	110	76	34	235	138	97
10,022	6,128	3,894	9,112	7,198	1,914	4,152	3,397	755	892	497	395
9,212	5,667	3,545	8,747	6,876	1,871	4,070	3,316	754	889	497	392
810	461	349	365	322	43	82	81	1	3	..	3
810	461	349	365	322	43	82	81	1	3	..	3
14,964	8,982	5,982	13,613	10,434	3,179	5,249	3,870	1,379	2,369	1,464	905
13,510	8,191	5,319	12,926	9,883	3,043	5,150	3,829	1,321	2,309	1,419	890
1,454	791	663	87	551	136	99	41	58	60	45	15
1,454	791	663	687	551	136	99	41	58	60	45	15
75,780	42,136	33,644	46,995	33,094	13,901	7,108	3,427	3,681	9,547	4,508	5,039
47,759	25,597	22,162	30,993	20,147	10,846	6,887	3,290	3,597	8,389	3,818	4,571
28,021	16,539	11,482	16,002	12,947	3,055	221	137	84	1,158	690	468
28,021	16,539	11,482	16,002	12,947	3,055	221	137	84	1,158	690	468
24,121	13,909	10,212	13,249	10,707	2,542	142	102	40	707	486	221
485	323	162	551	335	216	9	8	1	218	93	125
3,415	2,307	1,108	2,202	1,905	297	70	27	43	233	111	122
30,937	20,988	9,949	25,953	22,634	3,319	543	355	188	1,271	706	565
7,890	5,038	2,852	8,107	6,027	2,080	516	338	178	1,236	690	546
23,047	15,950	7,097	17,846	16,607	1,239	27	17	10	35	16	19
23,047	15,950	7,097	17,846	16,607	1,239	27	17	10	35	16	19
15,448	9,889	5,559	11,487	8,932	2,555	3,562	2,880	682	1,915	955	960
6,564	4,460	2,104	6,702	4,879	1,823	3,426	2,764	662	1,746	879	867
8,884	5,429	3,455	4,785	4,053	732	136	116	20	169	76	93
15,448	9,889	5,559	11,487	8,932	2,555	3,562	2,880	682	1,915	955	960
6,564	4,460	2,104	6,702	4,879	1,823	3,426	2,764	662	1,746	879	867
8,884	5,429	3,455	4,785	4,053	732	136	116	20	169	76	93
8,884	5,429	3,455	4,785	4,053	732	136	116	20	169	76	93
8,156	4,950	3,206	5,679	4,380	1,299	1,029	807	222	557	249	308
4,716	3,291	1,425	4,332	3,365	967	965	770	195	538	246	292
3,440	1,659	1,781	1,347	1,015	332	64	37	27	19	3	16
8,156	4,950	3,206	5,679	4,380	1,299	1,029	807	222	557	249	308
4,716	3,291	1,425	4,332	3,365	967	965	770	195	538	246	292
3,440	1,659	1,781	1,347	1,015	332	64	37	27	19	3	16
3,440	1,659	1,781	1,347	1,015	332	64	37	27	19	3	16

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/Taluka/Urban Agglomeration Town	Total Rural Urban	WORKERS											
			III Livestock. Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantaion, Orchards and allied activities			IV Mining and Quarrying			V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs					
									(a) Household Industry			(b) Other than Household Industry		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
7	Sanguem Taluka	T	856	636	220	6,357	4,252	2,105	593	537	56	340	317	23
		R	804	586	218	6,220	4,166	2,054	553	502	51	232	212	20
		U	52	50	2	137	86	51	40	35	5	108	105	3
	Sanguem (M)	U	52	50	2	137	86	51	40	35	5	108	105	3
8	Canacona Taluka	T	1,248	1,095	153	65	65	..	902	777	125	93	81	12
		R	1,242	1,090	152	63	63	..	882	760	122	71	65	6
		U	6	5	1	2	2	..	20	17	3	22	16	6
	Chauri (M)	U	6	5	1	2	2	..	20	17	3	22	16	6
9	Quepem Taluka	T	269	232	37	1,092	806	286	732	659	73	838	752	86
		R	266	229	37	1,079	793	286	709	639	70	722	645	77
		U	3	3	..	13	13	..	23	20	3	116	107	9
	Quepem (M)	U	3	3	..	13	13	..	23	20	3	116	107	9
10	Salcete Taluka	T	1,338	1,196	142	643	587	56	3,749	3,320	429	3,939	3,744	195
		R	1,135	1,021	114	570	519	51	3,162	2,836	326	1,841	1,750	91
		U	203	175	28	73	68	5	587	484	103	2,098	1,994	104
	Margao Urban Agglomeration	U	203	175	28	73	68	5	587	484	103	2,098	1,994	104
	(a) Marga o Municipal Council	U	182	154	28	65	61	4	471	400	71	1,861	1,764	97
	(b) *Outgrowths* :—													
	(i) Aquem (1/10/42)	U	..	..	..	3	2	1	60	35	25	42	37	5
	(ii) Navelim (1/10/44)	U	21	21	..	5	5	..	56	49	7	195	193	2
11	Mormugao Taluka	T	697	646	51	410	342	68	647	587	60	2,477	2324	153
		R	333	302	31	349	283	66	517	474	43	803	680	123
		U	364	344	20	61	59	2	130	113	17	1,674	1,644	30
	Mormugao (M)	U	364	344	20	61	59	2	130	113	17	1,674	1,644	30
2	Daman District	T	1,708	1,595	113	55	41	14	523	427	96	478	460	18
		R	345	259	86	54	40	14	193	145	48	211	201	10
		U	1,363	1,336	27	1	1	..	330	282	48	267	259	8
1	Daman Taluka	T	1,708	1,595	113	55	41	14	523	427	96	478	460	18
		R	345	259	86	54	40	14	193	145	48	211	201	10
		U	1,363	1,336	27	1	1	..	330	282	48	267	259	8
	Daman (M)	U	1,363	1,336	27	1	1	..	330	282	48	267	259	8
3	Diu District	T	1,199	1,193	6	147	139	8	426	271	155	85	65	20
		R	1,178	1,176	2	129	123	6	262	126	136	27	25	2
		U	21	17	4	18	16	2	164	145	19	58	40	18
1	Diu Taluka	T	1,199	1,193	6	147	139	8	426	271	155	85	65	20
		R	1,178	1,176	2	129	123	6	262	126	136	27	25	2
		U	21	17	4	18	16	2	164	145	19	58	40	18
	Diu (M)	U	21	17	4	18	16	2	164	145	19	58	40	18

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

WORKERS														
VI Construction			VII Trade and Commerce			VIII Transport, Storage and Communications			IX Other Services			X Non Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
157	123	34	740	663	77	912	798	114	982	767	215	27,074	10,580	16,494
114	84	30	574	515	59	769	655	114	676	527	149	23,408	9,107	14,301
43	39	4	166	148	18	143	143	..	306	240	66	3,666	1,473	2,193
43	39	4	166	148	18	143	143	..	306	240	66	3,666	1,473	2,193
253	187	66	473	264	209	326	281	45	708	554	154	20,374	7,498	12,876
241	175	66	422	218	204	304	260	44	563	432	131	19,404	7,151	12,253
12	12	..	51	46	5	22	21	1	145	122	23	970	347	623
12	12	..	51	46	5	22	21	1	145	122	23	970	347	623
141	132	9	914	795	119	878	791	87	1,131	933	198	27,934	10,696	17,238
124	116	8	811	701	110	802	716	86	954	796	158	25,696	9,865	15,831
17	16	1	103	94	9	76	75	1	177	137	40	2,238	831	1,407
17	16	1	103	94	9	76	75	1	177	137	40	2,238	831	1,407
1,582	1,374	208	6,439	5,634	805	3,700	3,433	267	8,950	5,871	3,079	108,681	42,092	66,589
538	517	21	2,409	1,839	570	2,311	2,176	135	3,751	2,381	1,370	76,090	29,651	46,439
1,044	857	187	4,030	3,795	235	1,389	1,257	132	5,199	3,490	1,709	32,591	12,441	20,150
1,044	857	187	4,030	3,795	235	1,389	1,257	132	5,199	3,490	1,709	32,591	12,441	20,150
988	808	180	3,811	3,609	202	1,247	1,142	105	3,775	2,181	1,594	28,406	10,824	17,582
17	15	2	66	49	17	45	32	13	91	64	27	892	348	544
39	34	5	153	137	16	97	83	14	1,333	1,245	88	3,293	1,269	2,024
3,394	2,844	550	3,454	3,005	449	9,194	8,688	506	3,866	3,137	729	39,558	14,984	24,574
2,180	1,755	425	547	358	189	909	691	218	717	456	261	13,339	5,159	8,180
1,214	1,089	125	2,907	2,647	260	8,285	7,997	288	3,149	2,681	458	26,219	9,825	16,394
1,214	1,089	125	2,907	2,647	260	8,285	7,997	288	3,149	2,681	458	26,219	9,825	16,394
660	523	137	920	671	249	470	436	34	1,196	944	252	2,7252	10,138	17,114
215	144	71	159	139	20	91	90	1	262	218	44	14,720	5,518	9,202
445	379	66	761	532	229	379	346	33	934	726	208	12,532	4,620	7,912
660	523	137	920	671	249	470	436	34	1,196	944	252	27,252	10,138	17,114
215	144	71	159	139	20	91	90	1	262	218	44	14,720	5,518	9,202
445	379	66	761	532	229	379	346	33	934	726	208	12,532	4,620	7,912
445	379	66	761	532	229	379	346	33	934	726	208	12,532	4,620	7,912
354	277	77	518	392	126	751	485	266	613	502	111	18,233	6,402	11,831
153	99	54	253	158	95	612	445	167	215	197	18	13,366	4,829	8,537
201	178	23	265	234	31	139	40	99	398	305	93	4,867	1,573	3,294
354	277	77	518	392	126	751	485	266	613	502	111	18,233	6,402	11,831
153	99	54	253	158	95	612	445	167	215	197	18	13,366	4,829	8,537
201	178	23	265	234	31	139	40	99	398	305	93	4,867	1,573	3,294
201	178	23	265	234	31	139	40	99	398	305	93	4,867	1,573	3,294

ANNEXURES

Annexure I : Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Houselist and Establishment Schedule.

Annexure II : Houselist Abstract and Instructions thereof.

Annexure III : Abridged Houselist

Annexure IV : Instructions to Enumerators for filling up the Individual Slip

Annexure V : Degree Holders and Technical Personnel Card

ANNEXURE I

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE HOUSE LIST AND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

INSTRUCTIONS–PART I
HOUSELIST

General

Census is a national undertaking of great importance, indispensable to intelligent and efficient public administration apart from the other multifarious ways it serves the scholar, the businessman, industrialist, the country's planners, the Electoral authorities etc. Census has become a regular feature in every progressive country, whatever be its size and political set-up and they are conducted at regular intervals to fulfil well-defined objectives.

2. The job entrusted to you, *viz.*, the housenumbering and houselisting is an essential preliminary step to the population census. Apart from mere listing of houses, you will be collecting some essential data on housing, as also separately on manufacturing, trading and service establishments which will be useful to the country's planners. You have, therefore, an important role to play. The quality and quantity of your contribution depends on how well you apply yourself to this task, understand the instructions thoroughly and carry out your responsibilities with the care that it demands.

3. You will be required to prepare lay-out sketches showing the location of houses within the area allotted to you and number all the houses, residential or otherwise and list them and fill up some essential particulars in the schedules given to you. The house-numbering sketches prepared by you may form the basis for a permanent system of house-numbering that may be introduced and maintained by the local bodies concerned in future.

House-numbering and preparation of notional maps

4. *Rural areas:* The first operation will be allotment of distinguishing numbers to each building, house and household.

5. Before the actual affixing of house numbers on doors an essential step to be taken is to prepare a rough notional map of the entire village and decide on whether the village should be sub-divided into blocks and if so, how? Normally a small village of less than 125 houses need not be sub-divided into blocks. But if a village has one or more hamlets, irrespective of the size, it is desirable to divide the area of the village into blocks so that each hamlet with the adjoining area is recognised as a separate house-numbering block of the village. It is important that the dividing lines between one block and another should be clearly demarcated. Such dividing lines, besides following some natural boundaries wherever possible should also be indicated by the survey number that fall on either side of the dividing line in cadastrally surveyed villages. In villages which are not cadastrally surveyed, the line can be indicated by the name of the owners of the fields on either side of the line or by the name of the field, if any. A notional map showing the general topographical details of a whole revenue village particularly if a survey map is already available with the village revenue officials, will greatly help. This notional map should indicate the prominent features and land marks such as the village site, roads, cart tracks, hills, rivers, *nallahs*, etc. Clear demarcation lines of blocks are important. It may be desirable to define at the foot of the map the boundaries of each block clearly.

6. Having thus prepared the village map, each block of the village as demarcated on the village map should be taken up for a detailed sketching of the layout. In this detailed sketch the emphasis is mainly on the lay-out of the houses on the village site. The sketch should show all the roads, streets and cart tracks. The names of the streets, if any, should be shown on these sketches. All topographical details, important features and public buildings should be prominently shown. Then every single building or house should be located on this sketch. It will be of advantage if the *Pucca* and *Kachha* houses are shown by some conventional signs like a square □ for a *Pucca* house and a triangle for a *Kachha* house, further depicting them as residential or non-residential as follows:

□ *Pucca* residential house; for *Pucca* non-residential house shade the square.

△ *Kachha* residential house; for *Kachha* non-residential house shade the triangle.

It is difficult to evolve a comprehensive definition of the terms '*Pucca*' and '*Kachha*' houses to cover different patterns of structure all over the country. The categorisation of the houses as *Pucca* or *Kachha* for the purpose of depicting them on the lay-out sketches is purely to facilitate identification. Also, as *Kachha* houses are not likely to be long-lasting, any one referring to the lay-out sketches a few years later can easily distinguish settlement areas which are likely to have undergone a change. For the purpose of the preparation of lay-out sketches, a *Pucca* house may be treated as one which has its walls and roof made of the following materials:

Wall material: Burnt Bricks, stone (duly packed with lime or cement), cement concrete or timber, etc.

Roof Material: Tiles, GCI* sheets, asbestos cement sheets, RBC*, RCC* and timber, etc.

Houses, the walls and or roof of which are made of materials other than those mentioned above such as unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, reeds, thatch etc., or loosely packed stone, burnt bricks etc. may be treated as *Kachha* houses.

7. When once the location of every building/house is fixed on the plan, it will be a simple matter to decide on a convenient method of numbering the buildings/houses in one series following certain principles. No hard and fast rule can be laid as to the direction in which the

*NOTE: G. C. I.— Galvanized Corrugated Iron, R. B. C.—Reinforced Brick Concrete and R. C. C. — Reinforced Cement Concrete.

house numbers should run *i.e.*, left to right or in a clockwise order or north-east to south-west and so on. Much depends on the lay-out. So long as some convenient and intelligible order is followed it should be all right. The numbers allotted to each house should be marked on the sketch and with the help of arrow marks at convenient intervals, the direction in which the house numbers run should be indicated. This is particularly important when streets cut across one another and the housenumbering series along a street get interrupted. It will be of advantage if the numbers are roughly marked in pencil on this sketch and later verified with the actual state of things on ground to see if the order of numbering indicated on the sketch would be convenient or if any slight changes are needed, for, after all the sketch is only a rough one and the actual state of buildings on ground may suggest a more intelligible order of numbering at some places.

8. Where villages are not cadastrally surveyed and the village boundaries not fixed by survey, it is essential that the limits of each village are defined by some permanent features so that it may be known that any house falling in any such areas may be reckoned along with a particular village.

9. In the forest areas, all habitations are not on settled pattern. There are forest villages which may be just like other revenue villages or *mauzas*. For such villages procedure for preparing normal lay-out plan sketches may be followed. But apart from such villages, there would be clusters of habitations spread out in the forest. It will be facilitating, if for the purpose of netting such clusters a lay-out plan is prepared of the forest area comprising the lowest administrative unit (such as, best of a Forest Guard in some States). Then the clusters should be drawn on the lay-out sketch. Name of the cluster should also be written, if there be one. If there be no name, then it would be necessary to identify it with reference to any known permanent feature such as a hill stream, a range of hills, road and so on. After drawing the boundaries of such clusters on the lay-out, the location of each of the houses should be indicated on it and number assigned to each house. Habitations (clusters) falling within the area of the smallest forest administrative unit should be taken as one village for the purpose of house-numbering and houselisting.

Since it is likely that some of the tribal habitations may change their locations now and then, it is necessary to define the location of a habitation area with reference to any known permanent feature as indicated above in regard to the clusters in forest areas.

10. *Urban Areas:* The preparation of notional maps and the house-numbering sketches in urban areas should essentially follow the same procedure as in the rural areas excepting that in most urban units the draughtsman of the Municipal Administration might have already prepared town maps perhaps even to scale and these may come extremely useful. It has been found from experience that the boundaries of towns are often times loosely defined and not properly demarcated giving rise to several doubts regarding the areas lying on the out-skirts of towns. It is important that the map should very clearly indicate the boundaries by means of definite survey numbers and also other permanent features. Sometimes one side of a road falls within the town limits and the other side excluded as it may be outside the defined boundary of the town. All these should be carefully verified on ground before the maps are certified to be correct by the supervising authorities. Cases of sub-urban growth adjoining the limits of a town and such cases as one side of a street falling outside the limits of a town should be brought to the notice of the superior officers who will have to ensure that such built up areas are properly accounted for within the administrative units in which they fall.

11. But what is essential is that very detailed plans showing the location of every building and census house along every road and street in each ward, locality or *mohalla* of a town should be clearly prepared. In view of the very number and close location of houses in urban areas it may be necessary to have a large number of sketches each covering a limited area. Each town would have already been divided into some permanent *mohallas* or localities or wards. A large map of the entire town indicating the boundaries of each of the subunits into which the town has been divided should be prepared. On this map, the main roads and other topographical details and important public buildings etc., may be shown for clear identification of the boundaries of each *mohalla*/locality/ward etc. Next, a skeleton map of each locality/ward or block should be prepared in which all the roads and streets should be clearly indicated and their names also written. Then each building and house should be located on this skeleton map. May be that even a locality/ward may be too large an area to indicate all houses on a single map. In such a case a ward map showing the segments and separate lay-out map for each one of the segments may be prepared and on these segments the buildings and houses should be clearly located and the house-numbers shown. It may be an advantage if the non-residential houses are distinguished from the residential houses as indicated in para 6 of these instructions. Here again the important permanent buildings may be indicated such as say, town-hall, large office building, court building, post office, hospital, school, church, market building etc.

12. As stated earlier most towns may already be having a satisfactory house-numbering system. This need not be disturbed and may be adopted for the purpose of preparation of the house-numbering maps referred to above. The house-numbering can be brought up-to-date with the help of these lay-out maps. If there be no proper system of house-numbering in the town, then you will have to assign numbers to the houses in the lay-out sketch(es) of your jurisdiction in the manner indicated hereafter.

Numbering of Buildings and Census Houses in rural as well as urban areas:

13. You have to give numbers to "Buildings" and "Census houses" in all areas. The instructions below will guide you to determine what a building and a census house are for the purpose of houselisting. The building is a readily distinguishable structure or group of structures which is taken as the unit for house-numbering. The entire building may be deemed one census house or sometimes parts of it, as will be explained. The objective is to ultimately number and list out all physical units of constructions which are used for different purposes, residential or otherwise.

14. *Building:* A "building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component unit, which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, stores, cattle sheds etc. or in combination with any of these such as, shop-*cum*-residence, or workshop-*cum*-residence, etc.

15. Sometimes a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units

apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate number.

16. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.*, the main house, the servant's quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structures assigned a sub-number like 1(1), 1(2), 1(3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

17. The buildings should be numbered as follows:

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial, stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any preconceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals *e.g.* (1, 2, 3, ...) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction, the roof of which has been completed should be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either *Pucca* or *Kachha* is found after the house-numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, *e.g.* 10/1 . . . .

NOTE: These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc. as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand, 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

18. *Census House:* A "Census house" is building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

19. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which *are independent of one another* having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common court-yard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will be one or more separate census houses. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

20. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2) etc., or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

21. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

22. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up of four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common court-yard, or a stair-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms alongwith the main house by the house-hold should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each rooms in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separate structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

23. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not is numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up, should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that, for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses and numbered and listed.

24. *Household:* A household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be 'one-member household, two-member household or multi-member household'. For census purpose each one of these types is regarded as a "Household". Again, there may be a household of persons related by blood or household of unrelated persons; the latter are Boarding Houses, Hostels, Residential Hotels, Orphanages, Rescue Homes, *Ashrams* etc. These are called "Institutional Households".

Each household will be listed according to the instructions that follow (*see* paras 44 & 45) and a distinguishing number allotted to each household. As each

household will be related to the physical structure of a census house, the household number as such need not be painted on the door of each census house. Only the building and census house number will be painted.

HOUSELISTING

25. After the preparation of the notional housenumbering maps and the numbering of the houses, the next step is to list them in the prescribed form (Houselist).

26. At the 1971 Census, a houselist schedule and an establishment schedule will be canvassed on universal basis. Specimen forms of the schedules to be so canvassed are given at pages 116-118.

The following instructions will guide you in filling the houselist:

27. On the top of the houselist form, provision is made to note the name of District with Code No., name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island/Code No., name of Village/Town/Code No., name or No. of Ward, *Mohalla,* Enumerator's Block Code No. The entries here are to be filled in by you very carefully. The Location Code is the method by which every village or town in any tehsil or police station in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose every district, tehsil or police station, village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your charge Superintendent or the Supervisor would have indicated to you the district, tehsil or police station and the village or town/ward/mohalla/enumerator's block code numbers pertaining to you. You shall have to enter them in the relevant spaces against the names of the various jurisdictional units. *Please note that the town number is to be given in Roman figures to distinguish it from the village number which will be indicated by Arabic numerals.*

NOTE : Please do not write anything in spaces enclosed by dotted lines in column Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for writing code numbers in the tabulation offices.

Col. 1 : Line Number

28. Every line in the Houselist is to be numbered serially. The line numbers should be continuous for your block. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *e.g.,* 1, 2, 3, 4 etc. . . . . .

Col 2 : Building No. (Municipal or local authority or Census No.)

29. Before you start houselisting, every building will bear a number. Some Municipal towns may have satisfactory system of numbering the buildings and after preparation of the lay-out sketch of your area, you would have given the same number to the building located on the sketch.

30. There would be cases where the Municipal numbers or local authority numbers are not found satisfactory and therefore you would have given numbers to various buildings by way of updating the numbering or revising it. In any case you would have assigned a number to every building in the lay-out sketch. The third contingency is that numbering did not exist earlier and you have numbered the buildings and assigned them the number on the lay out sketch and marked them on the building itself.

31. The number which has been assigned in the lay-out sketch in any of the three modes described above and marked or put on the building should be written in this column.

32. If the building has a well-known name then the name of the building should also be recorded in this column in addition to the number of the building.

The purpose of this column is to readily identify every building by the number found on it and by local name if any the building may bear.

Col. 3 : Census House Number

33. The attributes of a census house have been described earlier and in accordance with those instructions you would have allotted census house number to a building or to a part of a building.

34. If there is only one census house in the building then the number of the census house will be the same as the building number, which will be repeated in this column.

35. If there be more than one census house in a building (as mentioned in paras 19 and 20) *e.g.,* in building No. 10, there are three census houses—then against the first census house, you will record "10(1)", for the second "10(2)" and for the third "10(3)" in this column. Column 2, Building number, will be entered in the first line only against which census house No. 10(1) would have been mentioned in Col. 3. Column 2 will remain blank against census house No. 10(2) and 10(3).

NOTE: You should *not* indicate them as 10/1 or 10/2 etc. as that would be followed in the allotment of a number to a new building not previously numbered that has come up after building No. 10.

Columns 4-5: Predominant construction material of census house.

36. In these columns you will have to note the materials of wall and roof.

Col. 4 : Material of Wall

37. Under this column, the material out of which the major portion of the walls of the house are made, as for example, grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, unburnt bricks, mud, burnt bricks, stone, cement concrete, timber etc., should be written. Where a house consists of separate structures each having walls made out of different materials, the material out of which the walls of the main portion of the house mostly used for living or sleeping are made, are to be recorded.

Col. 5 : Material of Roof

38. The material out of which most of the outer roofs, exposed to the weather and *not the ceiling* is made *i.e.,* tilles, thatch, corrugated iron, zinc or asbestos cement sheets or concrete, slate, tiles, etc., should be written. In the case of a multi-storeyed building the intermediate floor or floors will be the roof of the lower floor. If the roof is mainly made of bricks, stone etc., and has a mud plaster, cement plaster or lime plaster exposed to the sky, the material of roof in such cases will *not* be "mud", "cement", or "lime" respectively but it will be "bricks", "stone" etc., which constitute the fabric of the roof.

Col. 6 : Purpose for which Census House is used, e.g., residence, shop, shop-cum-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-cum-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel, etc., or Vacant

39. The actual use to which a census house is put is to be recorded here keeping in mind the broad categorisation such as: (these are purely illustrative);

(1) Residence, shop-*cum*-residence, workshop-*cum*-residence.

(2) Factory/workshop and workshed etc. Factory should be written if it is registered under Indian Factories Act. A 'workshop' is a place where any kind of production, repair or servicing goes on or where goods and articles are made and sold but is not large enough to be a factory. It is not necessary that some machinery should exist. Even a place where some household industry (as defined in Para 78) such as say, handloom weaving, *bidi* rolling, *papad* making, toy making etc., is carried on, it should be noted as a workshop here. If it is also used as a residence it should be noted as workshop-*cum*-residence. Make searching enquiry if a house is used for the purpose of production of any goods or engaged in some processing or repairing even on a Household Industry basis as these are not likely to be apparent to a casual observer.

Shop:

(3) Shop: A shop is a place where articles are bought and/or sold for cash or for credit.

(4) Office, business house, bank, etc. Business house is that where transactions in money or other articles take place.

(5) Hospital, dispensary, Health centre, Doctor's clinic, etc.

(6) School and other educational institution.

(7) Hotel, *sarai, dharmashala,* tourist house, inspection house, etc.

(8) Restaurant, sweetmeat shop and eating place. (A sweetmeat shop where sweetmeat is being made and sold should be recorded as a Workshop).

(9) Place of entertainment such as cinema house, theatre, community-gathering (Panchayatghar) etc.

(10) Place of worship e.g., temple, church, mosque, gurudwara, etc.

(11) Institution such as orphanage, rescue home, jail, reformatory, children home, etc.

(12) Others *e.g.,* cattle-shed, garage, godown, laundry, petrol bunk, passenger shelter, etc., the exact use to be fully described.

(13) If the census house is found vacant, *i.e.* if no person is living in it at the time of enumeration and it is not being used for any of the purposes, listed above, write 'vacant' in this Col. If the census house is locked because the occupants have gone on journey or pilgrimage, then it may *not* be treated as "vacant", but the use to which it is put recorded here and the fact that the occupants have gone on a journey/pilgrimage, noted in the 'Remarks' column as "House locked, occupants on journey/pilgrimage etc."

NOTE : The reason for vacancy such as 'dilapidated', 'under repair', 'incomplete construction', 'want of tenant', etc., may be recoreded in the "Remarks" column.

Col. 7 : Is it used wholly or partly as an Establishment? Yes or No. If, yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the Serial No. of that entry here

Definition of an Establishment

40. An "Establishment" is a place where goods are produced or manufactured not solely for domestic consumption or where servicing and/or repairing is done such as factory, workshop or household industry or servicing and/or repair workshop or a place where retail or wholesale business is carried on or commercial services are rendered or an office, public or private or a place of entertainment or where educational, religious, social or entertainment services are rendered. It is necessary that in all these places one or more persons should be actually working. Thus an establishment will cover manufacturing, trade and other establishments where people work.

Examples :

A factory or a workshop or workshop-*cum*-residence or a trading or other establishment, *i.e.* where some kind of production, processing, repair or servicing is undertaken or where goods or articles are made and sold, or some business is being carried on such as a grocery shop, a *pan* shop, restaurant, bank, hotel, or an office is functioning such as Government office, commercial office, or an institution is being run such as school, college, hospital, dispensary, etc., and where one or more persons are working.

An Establishment may occupy a census house or a group of census houses or a part of a census house.

41. This column applies only in cases where the census house is used as an Establishment as defined above. Sometimes the act of production, processing or servicing may not be apparent especially if carried on as a household industry *e.g.,* when a handloom is located inside a house and is not in operation at the time of enumerator's visit or if some other type of household industry such as *papad* making or toy manufacturing or *bidi* rolling etc., is done, say in some interior portion of the house. You should make searching enquiries to see if any production, processing or servicing is done or any business is carried on or any institution is being run in any part of the house not readily seen from outside.

If 'Yes' is recorded here, go to the Establishment Schedule, and fill up further particulars in that Schedule. Please fill in the Serial No. of the entry as given in the Establishment Schedule in this column after 'Yes'.

42. It is possible that some kind of production or processing is undertaken in the house by the members of the household for *purely domestic consumption.* For example, hand pounding of rice, preparation of spices like, *haldi* (turmeric), chillies, etc., or say, knitting of woollen garments, embroidery work, loinloom weaving and so on, meant for household use only and not for sale. In such cases, the house should not be treated as an 'establishment'.

COLUMNS 8 to 16

43. These columns will relate to census houses which are used wholly or partly as a residence. If, therefore, a particular census house is not being used for residential purposes at all even partly, as will be evident from entry in Col. 6, put 'X' in each of the columns 8 to 16.

Col. 8 : Household No.

44. A 'household' is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or un-related persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. A hostel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So also a Jail.

45. There may be more than one household in a census house. Each household should be given a sepa-

rate number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., as affixes to the census house No. For example, if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(a) and 4(2)(b) respectively. If, however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household, the household No. to be entered in this column will be No. 3 only.

46. In the above cases of households Nos. 2(b), 2(c), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2)(b), there will be no entries against them in cols. 3 to 7. Cols. 3 to 7 will be filled for the entire census houses, 2, 4(1) or 4(2) as the case may be, once. There is no need to repeat Cols. 3 to 7 in each line for which entries are made for more than one household against that census house in Cols. 8 to 16.

Col. 9: Name of the head of household.

47. The name of the Head of each household should be written. The Head of the household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes, chummeries which should be regarded as households of un-related persons living together and which may be called Institutional Households, the manager or superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the Head should be recorded as the Head of the household. In the case of an absentee *dejure* 'Head', the person on whom the responsibilty of managing the affairs of the household falls at the time of enumeration, should be regarded as the Head.

Col. 10: If S. C. or S. T., write name of caste/tribe

48. You will have been furnished with a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified for your area. Ascertain if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and check whether the Caste/Tribe is scheduled as per your list. If so,

for Scheduled Caste write "S.C." and record name of caste,

for Scheduled Tribe write "S.T." and record name of tribe,

for others write "X"

For a household belonging to Scheduled Caste, check religion of the head of the household. He or she should be either a Hindu or a Sikh. There cannot be a S.C. in any other religion. Scheduled Tribes may belong to any religion.

49. In a case where the head of the household belongs to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe even if any other member of the household (except institutional households) does not belong to SC/ST then write SC/ST as the case may be and mention the Caste/Tribe to which he belongs. On the other hand if the head does not belong to SC/ST but any other member of the household does belong to SC/ST; write 'X' in this column.

50. In the case of all "Institutional Households' write 'X' in this column irrespective of whether the head belongs to a S.C./S.T. or not.

Col. 11: No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household

51. A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in *i.e.*, it should have a length of not less than 2 metres and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. An enclosed room, however, which is used in common for sleeping, sitting, dining, storing and cooking etc., should be regarded as a room. An unenclosed verandah, kitchen, store, garage, cattle-shed and latrine and rooms in which a household industry such as a handloom is located which are not normally usable for living or sleeping etc., are excluded from the definition of a room for the purpose of this column.

52. If there is only one household in a census house the counting of rooms will not be difficult. But if a census house consists of a number of households, the number of rooms occupied by each household has to be entered against the name of each Head of household. In cases where a room is occupied by more than one household or they share more than one room, the number of rooms should be given together against a bracket as common to such households.

53. One is likely to come across conical shaped hut or tent in which human-beings reside. In such improvised accommodation, there will be no four walls to a room and, therefore, the above definition would not strictly apply to such types of accommodation. In such cases, the tent or conical hut etc., may in itself be construed to be a room.

Col. 12: Does the household live in owned or rented house: (i) Owned (O) (ii) Rented (R)

54. If a household is occupying a census house owned by itself and is not paying anything to anybody in the form of rent then the household may be considered as living in own house. This should be recorded by 'O'. A household living in a flat or a house taken on 'ownership' basis on payment of instalments, should be regarded as living in its own house, notwithstanding that all instalments have not been paid.

55. If the household lives in rented house write 'R'. A housing unit is rented if rent is paid or contracted for, by the occupants in cash or in kind. Where an owner permits a household to live in a house, rent free even then the household should be treated as living in a rented house. For example, rent free accommodation provided to employees by Government, Institutions, Companies etc. In such cases, you should treat the house as rented and write 'R'.

Cols. 13 to 15: No. of persons normally residing in census household on day of the visit of the enumerator

56. Enter the number of males normally residing in the household in column 13; females in col. 14 and total number of persons in column 15 (Col. 13+Col. 14).

57. In these columns normal residents are to be recorded even though some of them may be absent on the day of enumerator's visit. Casual visitors should be excluded as they will be considered at their respective places of normal residence. But a person who has stayed with the household for a period of 3 months or more should, however, be included. Correspondingly, normal residents absent for over 3 months or

more should be excluded from the household in which they normally reside.

Total of these columns should be struck at the end of each page and after completion of houselisting grand total of the block should be struck at the bottom of the last form.

Col. 16 : Does the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)

58. If the household is cultivating any land then you have to record the answer 'Yes' otherwise 'No'. For determining whether a household is cultivating or not, it should be necessary to ascertain if one or more persons in the household are engaged in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or from private persons or Institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Enchroachers who cultivate land encroached upon will be regarded as cultivating households for the purposes of this column. If the household has a visitor who cultivates land elsewhere, it can not be deemed that the household as such is a cultivating household, unless the Head/or other members of the household are engaged in cultivation of their own, the household should not be recokned as a cultivating household. A household whose members merely work on somebody else's land for wages should not be treated as a cultivating household.

Col. 17 : Remarks

59. If there is an entry in Col. 6 as "Vacant", you have to record the reason such as "dilapidated", "under repair", "incomplete construction", "want of tenant" etc. in this column.

60. After you have completed filing up of the houselist for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the houselist, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

INSTRUCTIONS—PART II

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

61. Instead of loading the main Houselist form itself with questions pertaining to Establishments, it has been decided to have a separate schedule in which particulars of each establishment are to be recorded. (See the Establishment Schedule given at page 112).

62. The term "Establishment" has been defined in para 40 of this booklet. You are requested to study it carefully, before filling the 'Establishment Schedule'.

63. *The respondents should be fully assured that the information collected in these schedules will be treated as completely confidential and is meant for statistical purposes and will not be used as evidence against any individual or establishment for any purpose. The respondents should be encouraged to furnish truthful replies without any reservation.*

64. At the top of the schedule provision is made for noting the Location Code No. and name of the areas concerned. This should be the same as those noted on the top of the Houselist which you will be canvassing simultaneously. You should fill the Location Code Nos. etc., correctly.

65. The columns of the Establishment Schedule can be classified into four broad groups :

(i) Columns 1 to 5 are of uniform applicability and entries have to be made in respect of all the establishments;

(ii) Columns 6 to 8 pertain to manufacturing, processing, etc.—establishments;

(iii) Columns 9 to 10 relate to trading establishments; and

(iv) Column 11 refers to "other" Establishments which are not covered in columns 6 to 10.

Thus, it will be seen that the columns falling within groups (ii) to (iv) are mutually exclusive, while those in group (i) are common to all.

Col. 1 : Serial Number

66. In this column the establishments are to be entered one after another serially. Arabic numerals should be used for this purpose, *i.e.,* 1, 2, 3 etc.

Col. 2 : Census House Number

67. The Census house number to be noted is the same as that in column 3 of the Houselist and against which 'Yes' is written in column 7 of the Houselist indicating that the Census house is used as an establishment.

68. A point to be noted here is that it is likely that a single factory or workshop may be spread over more than one Census house adjoining one another. Therefore, while in Col. 2 of this schedule a number of Census houses may be noted in respect of that particular unit of production, processing or repairing, trade or business etc., the entries in Col. 3 onwards will be one only for that group of houses covered by a single unit of production or business etc. establishment. For example, if a single tea factory in Assam or business establishment in Calcutta should be spread over two or three adjacent buildings, each of the buildings should not be shown as a separate factory or establishment but the House Nos. of all these buildings shown in Col. 2 should be bracketted together and the particulars of the single tea factory or establishment entered in the subsequent columns against this group of houses. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities each of the Census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular Census house should be listed in this schedule.

Col. 3 : Name of the Establishment or of the proprietor

69. In this column write the name of the establishment in the case of factories, large manufacturing concerns, a shop or business establishment, banks, office etc. which usually bear a distinct name. Where an establishment has no separate name as in the case of small workshops and establishments like confectionaries, small tea shops, Dhobi's establishment, household industries etc. write the name of the owner as "So and so's Halwai shop" etc. This is to help easy identification.

Col. 4 : Is the Establishment—(a) Government/Quasi Government (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution

70. Enter here whether establishment enumerated belongs to public sector *i.e.,* Govt./Quasi Govt. managed, including establishments run by local authorities, or to private sector, or a co-operative enterprise. Please do not write in the column only (a) or (b) or (c) but write

(1) "Govt.—Public Sector, or Quasi Govt.—Public Sector, or Local Authority—Public Sector.

(2) Private
or
(3) Co-operative.

There may be many schools or libraries etc. which are not owned by any particular individual or group of individuals. These may be owned by people in general and managed by Managing Committees. Such establishments should be treated as "private" as distinguished from Govt./Quasi Govt. or run by local authorities or co-operative enterprises.

71. An establishment will be treated as a Govt./Quasi Govt. institution if the Central or State Govt. or a Local Authority such as the Zilla Parishad, City Corporation or Municipality etc. completely owns or has a majority of shares as to control the management of the establishment.

72. Private establishments are those owned and managed by private individuals or corporate bodies not being co-operative institution or Govt. or Quasi Govt. Institutions.

73. Establishments registered under the co-operative Societies Registration Law of the State, alone fall in the category of "Co-operative".

Col. 5 : Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers

74. In this column, the information has to be entered relating to the total number of workers including the apprentices, paid or unpaid and also including owner(s) or proprietor(s) of the establishment and any of their family members if they also work in the establishment and also the hired workers, if any. It is not necessary that an establishment should necessarily have paid workers. A small shop run in the same house where the owner lives and the business is attended to by just one person of the household is also an establishment. The average number of persons working per day in the establishment during the week preceding the day of your visit should be recorded. For computing the average number of persons working per day, if the establishment remained closed owing to holiday etc., such day(s) should be ignored and only the 'days' on which the establishment worked should be taken into account. If during the week preceding your visit, the establishment remained closed either due to strike or lock-out, the week during which the establishment worked preceding such strike or lock-out should be taken into account for reckoning the average number of persons working. The hired workers should normally be in full time employment.

75. Some establishments such as a sugar factory, rice mill etc. may be seasonal in character and may not be actually working at the time of the present listing. You should then ascertain the particulars of such establishments with reference to the last working season.

76. In case more than one product is produced, or more than one item of business is conducted or several types of services are rendered, it is not necessary to enquire the number of persons employed in the production/business/servicing of each type of product, business or service that is covered against that serial number. For example in a large textile mill there may be the weaving section, dyeing section, laboratory, repairing section, sales section etc. It is not necessary to ascertain the employment in each section. The total employment has to be ascertained. The major activity of the establishment will be described in subsequent columns.

"Columns 6, 7 and 8 :—If any manufacturing processing or servicing is done".

77. These columns relate only to such establishments in which goods are manufactured or some kind of processing or servicing is done and/or repairs are carried on.

Col. 6 : Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered workshop

78. *Household Industry : Definition.*

A 'Household Industry' is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas, and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

79. Thus, there are four ingredients of a household industry :—

(i) nature of activity
(ii) participation
(iii) location
(iv) size.

80. (i) *Nature of activity*:—A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing, or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It *does not* include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, washerman (Dhobi), astrologer etc. or merely trade or business even if such profession trade or services are conducted at home by members of household.

81. (ii) *Participation* :—The Head of the household and/or one or more members of the household must participate in such an industry. If it is run primarily by hired labourers, the 'participation' ingredient of the household members will not be satisfied and it will not be a 'Household Industry'. The industry may run with the help of hired workers but the head and/or members of the household must be mainly participating in the industry and not solely dependent on hired workers. Besides "actual work", participation also includes "supervision and direction".

82. (iii) *Location* :—The industry should be located within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas; if it is situated at a place other than at home, it will not be termed as household industry in urban areas. In rural areas, however, the industry may be either at home or anywhere within the village limits. In rural areas, even though, the industry is not situated at home, there is a greater possibility of the members of the household participating in it if it is located within the village limits.

83. (iv) *Size* :—The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. Irrespective of the location and participation by the members of the household, if the industry or workshop is registered under the Factories Act, then it will not be household industry.

84. Thus it will be clear that any industry which can be termed as "Household Industry" must satisfy all the four ingredients mentioned above.

85. (b) *Registered Factory* :—A factory which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a "Registered Factory". Any other workshop merely licenced by the Municipal or any other authority or registered for any other purpose should not be treated as a registered factory unless it is registered under the Indian Factories Act.

86. (c) *Unregistered Workshop* :—Workshop is a place where some kind of 'production' processing, servicing, repairing or making of goods for sale' is going on. A workshop which is registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as a registered factory and others as unregistered workshops. Workshops which are run as household industry should be treated as household industry and entered as such.

87. When you come across an establishment where some kind of manufacturing, processing or servicing etc., is done, you should ascertain whether it is a Household Industry or a registered factory or a workshop not registered under the Factories Act and write whatever it actually is in this column. Please note that workshops merely licenced or entered in the registers of a local authority are not to be considered as registered factories unless registered under the Indian Factories Act. All workshops other than household industries and not registered under the Indian Factories Act should be treated as unregistered workshops even if they are merely licenced as workshops by the local authorities. Please do not write (a) or (b) or (c) in the column but write "Household Industry", or "Registered Factory" or "Unregistered Workshop", as the case may be.

Col. 7 : Description of the products, processing or servicing done

88. The description of the actual work relating to product, processing and servicing which is done in the Household Industry, factory or workshop that is being listed is to be recorded here, *e.g.,* handloom weaving, lace knitting, *oil ghani* etc., manufacturing of G.I. pipes, electroplating, motor or cycle repairing, iron foundry, paper making or book binding, printing and dyeing, shoe making, sweetmeat making etc. If in any establishment more than one article is produced or more than one kind of processing or servicing or repairing is done, indicate only the major kind of products or processing or repairing or servicing etc.

Col. 8 : Type of fuel or power used

89. Enter here the description of the power or fuel used for the running of the factory, workshop (or household industry if it is run on power or fuel). The fuels can be kerosene, soft coke, petrol, diesel, gas, coal, wood, etc., Electricity and steam etc. are some of the sources of power. Some units may be run by animal power such as *oil ghani.* Some may be run by merely human energy such as carpet-making, pottery making etc. Enter the description of fuel or power used for the production, processing, servicing etc. that is carried on in the establishment. There may be instances where more than one fuel or power is used, in such cases, only the fuel or power which is used in running the primary unit of the industry will be noted in this column.

90. *Columns 9 and 10 are to be filled in respect of trading establishments or establishments which render commercial services only.*

91. Trading or business establishments are those where some trading *i.e.,* transactions involving sale and/or purchase of goods go on.

Establishments rendering commercial services are the banks, money lending firms, Pawn shops, etc.

Col. 9 : Description of goods bought/sold

92. If it is a trading establishment, you should ascertain what are the goods bought and/or sold and write the description in this column. If there are more than one type of goods bought/sold by the establishment, you should give description of the main item of goods bought/sold by the establishment.

93. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services such as in the case of Banks etc., you should write the description of the services rendered, as in the case of a bank, you should write "banking services".

Col. 10 : Whether (a) wholesale or (b) retail

94. For all trading establishments, you should ascertain in respect of the goods mentioned in column 9, whether they are sold/bought in wholesale or in retail and write as the case may be.

95. You may come across certain establishments wherein both types of trade *i.e.,* wholesale and retail go on. In such cases, you should ascertain in which category (*i.e.* wholesale or retail) the volume of trade is greater and record the category accordingly.

96. In the case of establishments rendering commercial services, *e.g.,* bank etc. please do not write any of the two categories *i.e.* 'wholesale' or 'retail' but put an 'X' in this column.

Col. 11 : If used as any other establishment, describe e.g., Government office, school, Hospital, Railway Station, Barber's Saloon, Cinema Theatre, Hotel, Tea shop, etc.

97. Two specific types of establishments have been covered in columns 6 to 10. Column 11 relates to the remaining types of establishments not covered by columns 6 to 10. You have to describe such establishments in this column, *e.g.,* Govt. Office, school, hospital. Railway Station, orphanage, Rescue Home, Barber's saloon, cinema theatre, hotel, tea shop, lawyer's office, doctor's clinic, laundry, etc.

General :

98. It is possible that in a particular establishment, more than one activity is being undertaken within the same premises. For example, say in a betel shop, bidi rolling is also being undertaken or in a grocery shop a floor mill is also located, or in the doctor's clinic medicines are sold. In such cases, the establishment should be identified having regard to the major activity and recorded as such in the relevant columns pertaining to the major activity.

99. But if different activities are undertaken in different census houses quite cut off from one another though under the same title or ownership, each such census house should be treated as a separate establishment and recorded as such against that census house in this schedule. It may, however, be noted that where processing for the production of an article is carried on, in separate adjoining census houses, all the census houses should be treated as a single establishment and recorded as such. If on the other hand the activities of a large firm or an office are carried on in buildings located far away in different localities, each of the census houses in the different localities will have to be treated as a separate establishment and the particulars of the establishment relating to that particular census house should be listed in this schedule.

100. After you have completed filling up of the Establishment Schedule for your block, you will prepare a duplicate copy of the Establishment Schedule, for which you would be given adequate number of blank forms.

CENSUS OF
HOUSE

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

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No.....

Line No.	Building No. (Municipal or Local Authority or Census No.)	Census House No.	Predominant construction material of Census House		Purpose for which Census House is used *e.g* residence shop, shop-*cum*-residence, business, factory, workshop, workshop-*cum*-residence, school, bank, commercial house, office, hospital, hotel etc. or vacant	Is it used wholly or partly as an establishment? Yes or No. If yes, enter further details in the Establishment Schedule and indicate the serial No. of that entry here
			Material of Wall	Material of Roof		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	
			.....	.....	.....	

NOTE :—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in Cols. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 12. These are meant for use in the Tabulation offices for coding.

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

INDIA 1971 **ENGLISH**

LIST

Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name or number of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No.. .....

If used wholly or partly as a residence									
Household No.	Name of the Head of Household	If S.C. or S.T. write name of Caste/Tribe	No. of living rooms in the occupation of Census Household	Does the household live in owned or rented house? (*i*)Owned (O) (*ii*) Rented(R)	No. of persons normally residing in Census Household on day of visit of the enumerator			Dose the household cultivate land? (Yes or No)	Remarks
					Males	Females	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
		.....		.....					
				Total					

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

ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULE

Name of District ..... Code No. ..... Name of Village or Town..... Code No.....

Name of Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island..... Code No. ..... Name or No. of Ward/Mohalla/Enumerator's Block..... Code No....

Serial No.	Census House No.	Name of the Establishment or of the propret or	Is the establishment (a) Govt./Quasi Govt. (b) Private (c) Co-operative Institution	Average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers	If any manufacturing, processing or sevicing is done			If used as a trading establishment		If used as any other establishment, describe *e.g.* Govt. Office, School, Hospital, Railway station, Barber's saloon, Cinema theatre, Hotel, Tea shop etc.
					Is it (a) Household Industry (b) Registered Factory (c) Unregistered Workshop	Description of the products, processing or servicing done	Type of fuel or power used	Description of goods bought/sold	Whether (a) Wholesale or (b) Retail	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Note—Please do not write in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in cols. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. These are meant for use in the Tabulation Offices for coding.

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

ANNEXURE II

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

After completing the houselists and Establishment Schedules, the Enumerator has to prepare a houselist abstract in the form enclosed. Detailed instructions for filling up the houselist abstract are given below:

Various important items of information are collected through the houselists which include details about Census houses and Census households. It is proposed to collect through the houselist abstract data regarding the number of census houses used for residential purposes, those lying vacant, those used for any other purposes, the number of census households and the number of institutional households among them, besides the total population of the area. After filling up the houselist abstract, the Enumerator has to hand them over to the Supervisor concerned who has to check the Abstract with reference to the entries in the Houselist and attest the Abstract in token of having done so. The houselist abstract has to be prepared for each block of rural and urban area. There are 12 columns in the abstract in addition to the location particulars. The page number of the houselist should be entered in the first column. Columns 2 to 12 should contain the summary of census houses, census households and the population obtained from the entries referred to in the page number given in Column 1.

Location Code

The location code particulars given on the top of this form are the same as those given in the houselist. These location code particulars should be copied on all the pages of the houselist abstracts.

Column 1 : Page number of houselist

Separate continuous page numbers in Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3) will have to be given for the houselists prepared for each block. The enumerator has to assign page number to the Houselist. The page number given in the houselist of each such area should be recorded in this column.

Columns 2—4 : Occupied residential census houses

These columns are meant for filling up the number of Census houses used for residential as well as for partially residential purpose.

Column 2 : Wholly residential

The number of occupied census houses recorded as "residence" only in column 6 of the houselist should be entered in this column. Details of census houses used as residence and for other purposes should be entered in the succeeding column.

Column 3 : Partly residential

The number of census houses used as 'residence and for other purposes' e.g. shop-cum-residence, work-shop-cum-residence, etc. should be entered in this column.

Column 4 : Total

This column relates to the total number of census houses used for residential purpose i.e. total of column 2 and 3.

Column 5 : Vacant census houses

The number of census houses recorded as 'vacant' in column 6 of the houselist has to be entered here.

Column 6 : Census houses put to other uses.

The number of census houses not covered by columns 2 to 5 and used as shop, business, workshop, industry, office, hospital, hotel, etc. should be recorded here.

Column 7 : Total (4+5+6)

The total number of census houses appearing on each page i.e. total of columns 4, 5 and 6 should be entered in column 7.

Columns 8-9 : Number of households

These columns relate to the number of census households. This has to be counted from column 9 of the houselist relating to the head of the household.

Column 8 : Total households including institutional households

The total number of households including institutional households has to be recorded in this column.

Column 9 : Institutional households

The number of entries 'INST' in brackets recorded after the name of the head of the household in column 9 of the houselist should be entered here.

Columns 10—12 : Ttotal population

The total population of each page is given in columns 13 to 15, at the end of each page of the houselist. These should be verified properly and entered in columns 10 to 12 of the houselist abstract.

Do not forget to put the name, signature and date in the space provided for at the end of the abstract.

Ensure that all the details are recorded in the abstract before it is handed over to the supervisor.

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

HOUSELIST ABSTRACT

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

Name of Taluka .....Code No.....Name or number of ward/Enumerator's Block ..... Code No.....

Page no. of House-list	Number of Census House						Number of Households		Total Population		
	Occupied residential Census Houses			Vacant Census Houses	Census House put to other uses	Total of Columns 4,5 & 6	Total Households including Institutional Households	Institutional House-holds	Males	Females	Total
	Wholly residential	Partly residential	Total								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total											

Checked and Found correct.

Signature of Supervisor..... Signature of Enumerator.....

Date..... Date.....

Page No.	

ANNEXURE III

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1971–ABRIDGED HOUSELIST FOR EACH CENSUS ENUMERATOR'S BLOCK

SECTION 1 : Identification Particulars

Location	Name and/or number	Code
District		
Taluk/Tehsil/Thana/Anchal/Island		
Village/Town		
Ward/Mohalla		
Census Enumerator's Block (CEB)		

SECTION 2 : (a)	Population of CEB acc. to 1971 Census	

SECTION 3 : Houselist (to be copied from the original Houselist)

Line No.	Enumerator's Block No. of 1st phase	Census House No.	(b) Purpose (c) (R.PR. V.I.NR.)	(b) H.H. No.	Name of head of Household (d)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

SECTION 4 : Addenda to section 3 (to record census houses/households not covered in Section 3 but found by census enumerator during enumeration)

(a) To be filled only on completion of census enumeration.

(b) If any of these characteristics have changed at the time of census enumeration the census enumerator may insert appropriate correction in cols.

(c) R : Residential, PR : Partially Residential, V : Vacant, I : Institutional & N. R. : Non-Residential.

(d) If the Head of the Household is changed from the original Houselist, the census enumerator may correct this column at the time of enumeration.

Signature of Supervisor and date..... Signature of Enumerator and date.....

16—1Census Goa/73

ANNEXURE IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS FOR FILLING UP THE INDIVIDUAL SLIP

GENERAL

As a Census enumerator, you are performing a duty which is of great national importance. The data you provide through the census form the basis for the demarcation of electoral constituencies; the national planning largely depends on the accuracy of the census data. Census data are also depended upon heavily by the public and Government Organisations. You are privileged to be a Census enumerator. At the same time, your responsibilities are also heavy. You have to fulfill them with a sense of pride and devotion to duty.

2. For your information certain provisions of the Indian Census Act which clothes you with the legal power to canvass the census questionnaire and also prescribes your responsibilities are reproduced in Appendix I.

3. Please take particular note of the provision of sections 11 (1) (a) and (b) of the Census Act which require you to perform your duty as a census officer diligently and to keep the information collected at the census confidential.

4. The Indian Census has a rich tradition and has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best in the world. It is hoped that you will help in keeping up this good name.

REFERENCE DATE AND ENUMERATION PERIOD

5. The reference date for the population Census of 1971 is the sunrise of 1st April 1971 *i.e.*, the census is expected to provide a picture of the population of the country as it exists at sunrise of 1*st* April 1971. It is obviously not possible to ascertain the particulars of every individual throughout the length and breadth of the country at this fixed point of time. Therefore, the enumerator will actually commence his work of enumeration on 10th March, 1971 and end it on 31st March, 1971. You will, therefore, have to cover your jurisdiction and enumerate every person as will be explained in the succeeding paragraphs during that period of 21 days. But in order to bring the picture up-to-date as at sunrise of 1st April 1971 *i.e.*, the reference date for the census, you will have to quickly go round your jurisdiction again on a revisit from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 and enumerate any fresh arrival in your jurisdiction who might not have already been enumerated elsewhere and also take account of any fresh births that might have taken place in any of the households after your previous visit and before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and fill in fresh census schedules to cover such cases. As a corollary you will have to also cancel the census schedules relating to persons who may have unfortunately died since your last visit to a household but prior to the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 Births or deaths and arrivals of visitors that had taken place after the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 need not be taken note of by you.

PAD NO. AND SLIP NO.

6. The census charge officer or the supervisor would have issued the required number of enumeration schedule pads of individual slips to you. Some may be in pads of 100 schedules and some of 25. On the top of the pad, the pad number would have been noted prominently by the Charge Officer. Soon after you receive your pad, you should check them and note on the right hand corner of each individual slip, within each book in the space provided for the purpose, the Pad No. as given on the top of the cover and you should also allot serial number to each schedule. The serial number of the schedules will have to be given by yourself in one sequence starting with one on the first schedule of the pad and ending with 100 in case of pads of 100 schedules and ending with 25 in case of pads of 25 schedules. In some pads the actual number of schedules may by mistake be a little more or little less. The last serial number in such pads may, therefore, vary accordingly. The ultimate idea is that every slip should be allotted the pad number as well as the distinct serial number.

LOCATION CODE AND YOUR JURISDICTION

7. On the top cover page of each book you will also find the location code number of your village or town indicating the district number, the tehsil or thana or town number and the village number. You may find that the district No. and the tehsil No. have been already stamped on each slip in the rural pads. In the case of urban areas, the town No. may also be rubber stamped along with the district No. In rural areas you will have to note in addition the village No. and the enumerator Block No. and for towns ward No., if any, and enumerator Block No. But if on any slip, location code has not been stamped through oversight, you will have to note the combined location code No. made-up of the district No., tehsil or thana or town No. and the village/ward No. and enumerator block No. on each schedule on the left hand top corner in the space provided for the purpose. Elements of each code should be separated by oblique strokes. The enumerator block number may be noted within round brackets at the end of the location code. Please also see the instructions in para 22 below. You must get yourself fully acquainted with the complete code numbers allotted to your area . This will be intimated to you by your Census Charge Officer.

8. If you have, by any chance, been put in charge of more than one village or urban block, please make sure that you have separate pads for each village or urban block. Do not enumerate the population of a second village or a second urban block in continuation of the first in a common pad. The enumeration scheduled pads of each village or urban block will have to remain separate.

9. Your appointment order would have defined your census jurisdiction. You must acquaint yourself with your jurisdiction immediately your appointment order is received. You should know the relevant house numbers of the houses which you are expected to visit for enumeration. Any new houses that might have come up within the limits of your jurisdiction for which no number had been allotted before, should be indicated by a sub-number to the adjoining house number. You should also know the dividing line between you and the adjoining enumerator. Make sure that he also knows the boundaries of your jurisdictions so that there is no ambiguity, and overlapping or omission. In case of any doubt you should immediately consult your Supervisor or the Charge Officer.

10. Immediately you are appointed a Census Enumerator please prepare a detailed sketch of the area allotted to you showing the streets, other prominent land marks and also the location of the actual houses that you enumerate. This sketch is important in order that your area may be identified by any one even at a later date. This sketch will also ensure complete coverage at the census. You will be required to give this sketch with your final abstract to your Supervisor immediately after the census enumeration is completed.

PERSONS TO BE ENUMERATED

11. While your appointment order may indicate all the houses that fall in your jurisdiction you will have to locate every household in your area. A household is defined as 'the entire group of persons who commonly live together and take their meals from a common mess unless the exigencies of work prevent them from doing so'. A household can be either a one person household *i.e.*, a person who makes provision for his own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household. It may be a multi-person household *i.e.*, a group of two or more persons who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both. Households usually occupy a whole or part of not more than one housing unit but they may also be found living in campus, in boarding houses or hotels or other institutions or they may be homeless.

12. You will have to make note of the area within your jurisdiction where there is likelihood of houseless persons such as the pavement dwellers or nomads living. Those houseless persons should all be censused on the night of 31st March, 1971. You will also have to cover that night, persons living in boats, if any, in your jurisdiction.

13. All persons normally residing at a place within your jurisdiction during the census enumeration period are eligible for enumeration. A person is considered as normally residing there if he normally stays in that place during the enumeration period *i.e.*, from 10th March till 31st March, 1971, and had in fact actually resided there during any part of the enumeration period. If a person had been away throughout the enumeration period he is not to be considered eligible for enumeration here. He will be enumerated wherever he is actually found during the enumeration period. Similarly, a person who would have normally resided at another place during the enumeration period but in fact was absent during the entire period from that place will be enumerated if he is to be found in any household in your jurisdiction as a visitor. Such persons should, however, be cautioned that they should not get themselves enumerated again in case they may move from this place.

14. Thus when you visit a household for the purpose of enumeration, you will enumerate the following persons:

(i) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e. from 10th March to 31st March, (both days inclusive).

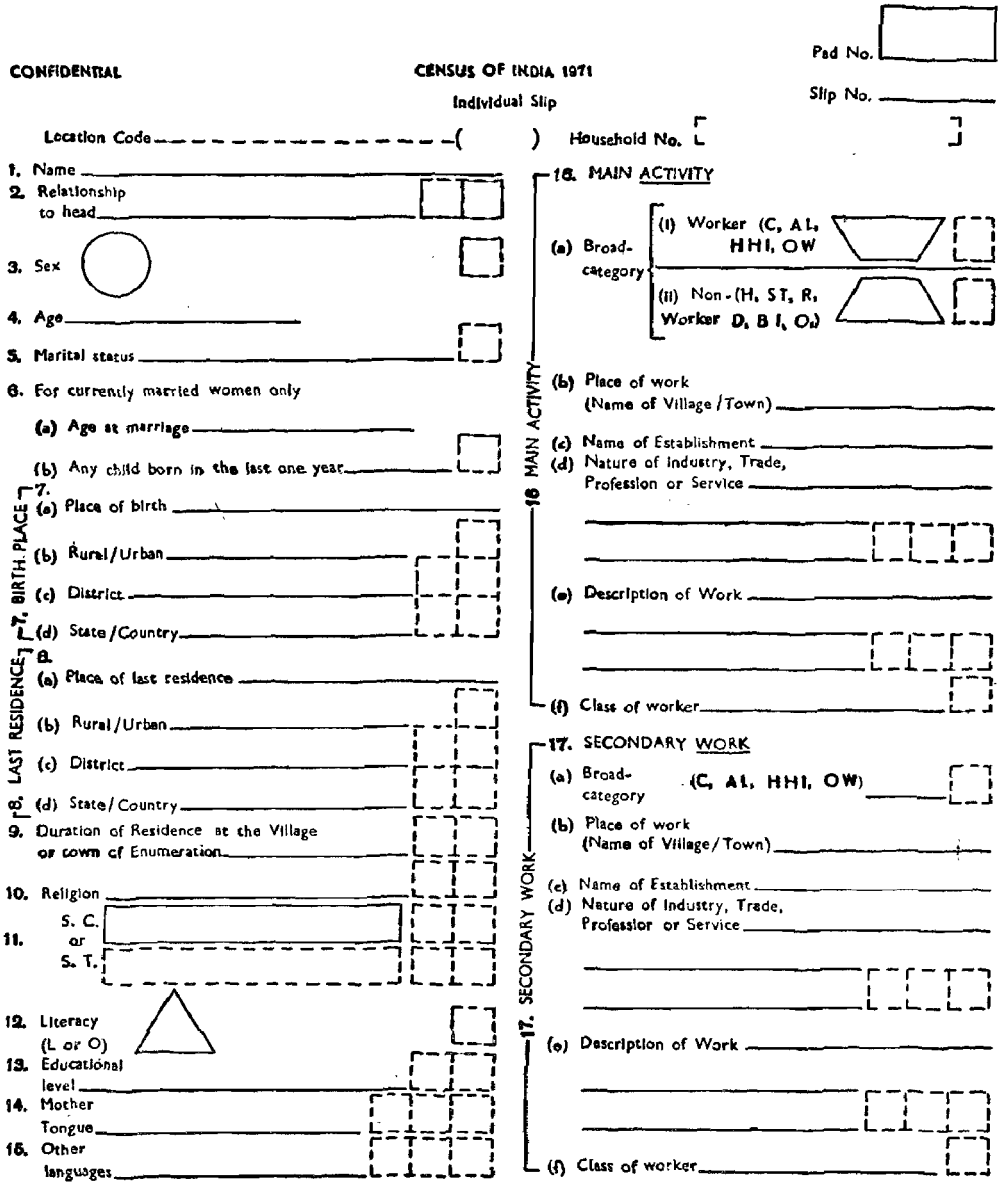
(ii) Also those who are known to be normally residing, and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (10-31st March), but are not present at the time of your visit.

(iii) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of your visit but are expected to return before 1st April, 1971; and

(iv) Visitors who are present in household censused by you but had been away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the place (household) where they were actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

15. You should plan out your work in such a way that you will be able to cover your entire jurisdiction in a systematic manner and you do not leave the work to be accumulated towards the end.

16. Your task is simple. You will be required to canvass only one simple Individual Slip containing 17 questions for each individual to be enumerated in your jurisdiction. You will have to later post some particulars on the Population Record and you have to also prepare an Abstract. You have to record the answers as laid down in the succeeding instructions briefly.


Pad No.
CONFIDENTIAL
CENSUS OF INDIA 1971
Individual Slip
Slip No.
Location Code ( ) Household No.
1. Name
2. Relationship to head
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital status
6. For currently married women only
(a) Age at marriage
(b) Any child born in the last one year
7. BIRTH PLACE
(a) Place of birth
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country
8. LAST RESIDENCE
(a) Place of last residence
(b) Rural/Urban
(c) District
(d) State/Country
9. Duration of Residence at the Village or town of Enumeration
10. Religion
11. S. C. or S. T.
12. Literacy (L or O)
13. Educational level
14. Mother Tongue
15. Other languages
16. MAIN ACTIVITY
(a) Broad-category
(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW
(ii) Non-Worker (H, ST, R, D, B I, O)
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town)
(c) Name of Establishment
(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
(e) Description of Work
(f) Class of worker
17. SECONDARY WORK
(a) Broad-category (C, AL, HHI, OW)
(b) Place of work (Name of Village/Town)
(c) Name of Establishment
(d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
(e) Description of Work
(f) Class of worker

CENSUS SCHEDULE (INDIVIDUAL SLIP)

17. The census schedule which is called the Individual Slip that you will be required to canvass is given on opposite page.

18. One slip will have to be filled for each individual in each household that you visit in your jurisdiction. You should first enumerate the Head of the household followed by the other members of the household in the most convenient order and ensure that none of the persons in the household is left out. Perhaps it is best that after enumerating the Head of the household, you cover the near relatives first such as, the wife, sons and daughters, son's wife and son's children, daughter's husband and their children forming part of the household, then distant relatives, and domestic servants or other boarders or visitors, forming part of the household and entitled to be enumerated here.

Please make repeated enquiries about infants and very young children for they are often liable to be left out of count.

19. The various items to be canvassed on the Individual Slip are explained in the following instructions:

Pad No. and Slip No.

20. Make sure that the Pad No. and the Slip No. have been noted by you on the top right hand corner of each schedule against the item provided as already indicated earlier under the general instructions. The noting of Pad No. and the Slip No. is necessary for, you will be later required to tabulate in an Abstract certain items of information of each schedule on a separate form where you will have to indicate the Slip No. concerned against which you will be posting the data. The Pad No. is the number already furnished on the top of the enumeration schedule Pad and the Slip No. is the serial number that you will be giving for each schedule in this Pad. You are also advised to use the Pads in a sequence starting with the lowest Pad number.

21. In case your jurisdiction covers more than one village or more than one urban block please ensure that you do not make use of a common pad of schedules for all the villages or urban blocks in your charge. There should be separate pads for each village or urban block even if there were a few blank schedules left over in the pad of a particular village or urban block.

Location Code

22. Though this has already been referred to generally earlier, it is worth elaborating. The location code is the method by which every village or town in a tehsil/taluk/police station/anchal/Island in every district of a State is identified by a combination of numbers. For this purpose, every district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island, village or town in your State would have been allotted code numbers. Your Charge Officer would have indicated to you the district, tehsil, taluk, police station, anchal or Island and the village or town numbers as also the ward number of the town pertaining to your jurisdiction. By a combination of these numbers one can exactly locate your village or town. Thus, a code number running as 10/3/46 would mean village No. 46 in Tehsil No. 3 of District No. 10 of a State, or a code number running as 6/II/5 would mean ward No. 5 in Town No. II of District No. 6. Note that the Town No. is given in roman figure to distinguish it from rural code No. At the end of the location code you should add within round brackets the enumeration block number that has been allotted to you by your Charge Officer thus 10/3/46(60) or 6/II/5(4). You will be identified by enumerators' block number and this has to be entered in your Daily Posting Statement. (The enumerators' block numbers will be a continuous number for the tehsil/taluk/town etc.).

23. Make sure that you know the correct location code of the area allotted to you. You should note down the location code on each blank individual slip immediately the enumeration pads are issued to you. This will save you the trouble of noting the location code number later when you actually visit each household within your block for enumeration. When you visit the household you may have to then note only the household number as indicated in the next para by the side of the location code number which you would have already indicated.

Household No.

24. The identifying household number of the household that you are covering at the Census should be noted within the square brackets provided for the purpose. As you may be aware, Houselisting and Housenumbering operation was undertaken during 1970 with a view to numbering each census house and locating all households living in census houses. In the course of this operation, each census house was given a number and households found therein would also have been allotted a number. The census house numbers would be painted on the houses at prominent place, like the pillar of the main gate, top of the main door etc. Sometimes there may be more permanent housenumbering plates affixed. In the case of thatched houses, numbers may have been written out on a tin plate or wooden board and left within the households with a request to preserve the same. You should use this number.

25. It may happen that when you visit your area for census taking you may come across some census houses which did not exist at the time of houselisting and therefore, no numbers had actually been allotted to them. You should allot a number after consulting the order of numbering prevailing in your jurisdiction (Please see Appendix II) and locate the households living therein. For example, if in between buildings 9 and 10 another building has come up; you should allot the number 9/1 to this structure and in case more than one building has come up numbers like 9/1, 9/2, 9/3 and so on should be used for the new structures then locate the census houses in accordance with the instructions in Appendix II and thereafter locate the households and allot numbers in the prescribed manner. The household number will be the same as the house number if only one household is living in a house. If there were more than one household then alphabetical sub-numbers within brackets as 19(a), 19(b), etc. will have to be added to the house number to distinguish each household. It may also happen that the number given at the time of houselisting has been obliterated. You should allot the correct number having regard to the preceding and succeeding buildings.

26. For the purpose of conveniently understanding the housenumbering system, the instructions governing the numbering of buildings, census houses and households are given in Appendix II.

27. *If the household happens to be an institutional household such as a boarding house, hostel, hotel, chummery etc., where a group of unrelated persons stay together then add 'INST' to the household number.*

28. *If you are enumerating the houseless persons, you should record 'O' boldly in the space provided for the household number.*

29. In all the individual slips pertaining to the members of the same households, the household number will be repeated. You will then start recording the particulars of each individual against questions indicated in the Individual Slip according to the instructions that follow.

Please do not write anything in the spaces enclosed by dotted lines in question Nos. 2, 3, 5, 6(b), 7(b), 7(c), 7(d), 8(b), 8(c), 8(d), 9—15, 16(a), 16(d), 16(e), 16(f), 17(a), 17(d), 17(e) and 17(f). These are meant for writing code numbers in the Tabulation Offices.

Question 1 : Name

30. Write the name of the person enumerated. If a woman's name is not given out, describe her as 'so and so's wife, mother or daughter'. By custom if a woman finds it difficult to give the name of her husband and if the man is absent at the time of enumeration but his particulars have to be recorded write 'so-and-so's husband' if you have failed to ascertain the name even from the neighbours.

For newly born infants who have not yet been given the name write "baby" and add father's or mother's name.

Question 2 : Relationship to Head

31. In the case of the Head of the household write 'Head'. The Head of the Household for census purposes is a person who is recognised as such in the household. He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for the maintenance of the household and takes decisions on behalf of the household. The Head of the household need not necessarily be the eldest male member, but may even be a female or a younger member of either sex. You need not enter into any long argument about it but record the name of the person who is recognised by the Household as its Head.

32. In the case of institutions like boarding houses, messes or friends living together in one census house, which should be regarded as households of unrelated persons living together, which may be called institutional households, the manager or Superintendent or the person who has administrative responsibility or who by common consent is regarded as the head should be recorded as the Head of the household.

33. The Manager or Superintendent who does not stay normally in the institution should be enumerated at his place of normal residence. You should make sure before filling up the slip for the Manager or Superintendent etc. of an institutional household, that he/she has not been enumerated at any other household.

34. In the case of absence of a normal 'Head', the person on whom the responsibility of managing the affairs of the household falls, should be regarded as the Head.

35. All relationships in this question should be recorded in relation to the Head of the household. Write the relationship in full. Do not use words like 'nephew', 'niece or uncle', but state whether brother's or sister's son or daughter (for nephew or niece) or father's or mother's brother (for uncle), 'Son' will include 'adopted son' or 'step son'; similarly for a daughter. In the case of visitors, boarders, or employees, write 'visitor', 'boarder', or 'employee' as the case may be. In the case of institution, the members should be recorded as 'unrelated'.

36. If on the check of revisional round between 1st and 3rd April 1971 the Head of the household as recorded previously is found to have died, the person in the household who succeeds him by common consent as head should be recorded as Head and the relationships in all other slips will have to be suitably corrected. The slip of the deceased Head of the household will, of course, be cancelled.

Question 3 : Sex

37. For males write 'M' and for females write 'F' within the circle indicated against this question. Even for eunuchs and hermaphrodites, write 'M' only. Verify with reference to the name and relationship to Head against questions 1 and 2 respectively that you have noted the sex correctly.

Question 4 : Age

38. Record the age of the person in total years completed last birthday. Very often there is a tendency on the part of the individuals to return 'years running' rather than the 'years completed'. Make sure that only the actual number of years completed is recorded.

39. In respect of infants who *might not have completed one year* by the day of enumeration their age in completed years should be invariably shown as 'O' as they have not yet completed one year of age and add 'Infant' in brackets. As was stated under general instructions make sure that infants even if a day old are invariably enumerated. *You should not enter the age in months.* The age of an infant who has not yet completed one year should invariably be noted as 'O' only.

40. Age is one of the most important items of demographic data and you should ascertain the age with greatest care. Many persons particularly in the rural areas cannot give their age correctly. They should be assisted to state the correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to any historical event etc., well known in the area. Sometimes the age can be ascertained with reference to the age of another person of a known age that may be in the same household or in the neighbouring household or that of a well known person of the village such as Headman of the village. A person can more easily say whether he was older or younger to such a person and by how many years. This will help you to record the age more accurately.

Question 5 : Marital States

41. In answering this question use the following abbreviations :

NM : Never Married

M : Currently Married

W : Widowed

S : Separated or Divorced

42. For a person who has never been married at any time before, write 'NM'. For a person currently married, whether for the first or another time and whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living, write 'M'. Write 'M' also for persons who are recognised by custom or society as married and for the persons in stable *de facto* union. Even if a marriage is disputed in the locality write 'M' if the person concerned says he or she is married or is in stable *de facto* union. For a widowed person whose husband or wife is dead, and who has not been married again, write 'W'. For a

person who has been separated from wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent intention of living together again or who has been, divorced either by a decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not remarried, write 'S'. For a prostitute return her marital status as declared by her.

Question 6: For currently married women only

43. This question has to be answered in respect of all currently married women only *i.e.*, all women whose marital status is shown as 'M' against Q. 5. For all others a cross may be put through the two sub-parts of this question.

6(a): Age at marriage

44. Age at marriage: You should ascertain the age at which the currently married woman whom you are enumerating was married and record that age in completed years. If the currently married woman had been married more than once, the age at which she got married for the first time should be recorded.

6(b): Any child born in the last one year

45. **Any child born in the last one year:** You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child in the last one year prior to the date of enumeration. Since it may be difficult for a person to reckon the exact year with reference to the English calendar dates, the period of one year may be ascertained with reference to a well known festival day which falls close to Feb-March, as determined by the Census Superintendent of the State.* You should ask if a child was born on or after this festival day last year to the date of enumeration. Only if the child was born alive, even if the child had died soon after birth, should the answer be 'Yes', to this question. *Still birth, i.e., a child which is born dead should not be taken into account for this purpose.* So while you should make sure that every case of birth of child born alive, even if it is not alive on the date of enumeration, is reported, you should not reckon it if the child was born lifeless.

46. It is common experience that the birth of the child may not be reported readily if the child is not actually surviving at the time of enumeration. Infant deaths are still high in the country. There is a chance of a number of such cases being missed unless specifically questioned about them. It is necessary to record all live births even if the child had died soon thereafter or had not survived to the day of enumeration. Therefore where the initial answer to this question is 'no', you should ask a specific question if there has been a case of child having been born alive in the last one year and later dying before the enumeration date. This is a delicate question and should be asked with tact in a manner not to offend the sensibility of the respondent. Where a currently married woman first answers that she had no child born in the last one year, you may perhaps question her as follows:

"It has been found in some houses that a child was born and had died soon after or a few days or months later and such cases had not been reported. It is my hope that there are no such cases here. Am I right ?"

This may bring in the required response. If she reports 'no' then you can be sure that no birth has been missed. You have to make sure that any live birth that has occurred to the currently married woman in the last one year is netted whether the child is surviving till the date of enumeration or not. Similarly, probe to eliminate still births may be necessary. For example, when the answer is 'yes' under question 6(b) the enumerator might ask if the child is here in this house. If the answer is 'yes', no further question is needed. If 'no', the enumerator might ask where he has gone. The answer may be 'dead' or he has gone elsewhere. If 'dead' then the enumerator might ask when did the child die and this will bring out the fact whether or not it was a still birth.

47. Write 'Yes', if the currently married woman had given birth to a live child from the prescribed festival day last year to the date of enumeration or 'no' if she had not. In case of twin or multiple births, write 2, 3, etc., as the case may be within round brackets after the entry 'Yes'.

Note:—You may find on your revisional round from 1st to 3rd April, 1971 that a child is born to a married woman in a household after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971. You will have to take this into account and correct the answer against the Q. 6 (b) accordingly. You must enquire specifically if any such birth has taken place. While ignoring still births all other births where the child was born alive even if it did not survive long should be taken into account.

Question 7: Birth Place

48. Answer to this question has to be filled with reference to the place of birth of the persons enumerated and the particulars recorded under the four sub-items of this question.

7(a): Place of Birth

49. Write 'PL' for a person born in the village or town where he is being enumerated. Where 'PL' is noted against this question put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For those born outside the village or town of enumeration write the actual name of the place against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

7(b): Rural/Urban

50. For those born outside the village or towns of enumeration ascertain if the place of birth was a village or town at the time of his birth. To enable a person to determine whether the place was a town or a village he may be required to indicate the status of the place of birth in comparison with a known town in the neighbourhood of the place of enumeration. You may mention some important urban characteristics to enable the person to make out if the place of his birth was rural or urban *e.g.* existence of a local administrative body, Industrial township declared as town etc.

For a person born in a village, write 'R'.

For a person born in a town/city, write 'U'.

For a person born in a foreign country put 'X' against this sub-item and also against sub-item (c). If all efforts to classify the place of birth as rural/urban fail, write 'not known'.

*For purposes of Question No. 6(b) of the Individual Slip, the reference day for the Union Territories of Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli will be the Holi festival which fell on 22/3/1970. You should ascertain if the currently married woman whom you are enumerating gave birth to a child on or after 22/3/1970 till the date of enumeration. In case of border line cases, a deep probe is essential."

7(c) : District

51. For a person born outside the village or town of enumeration but within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person born in another district of the State of enumeration, or other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If the person cannot name the district, write 'not known'.

7(d) : State/Country

52. For persons born within the State of enumeration write 'X' against this item. Make sure that the earlier entries made in sub-items (a), (b) and (c) are consistent with such an answer; that is 'PL' might have already been written against sub-item (a) or 'D' is written against sub-item (c) or any other district of the State of enumeration is mentioned against sub-item (c).

53. For persons born outside the State of enumeration but within the country, write the name of the State/ Union Territory where born.

54. For those born outside India, note merely the name of the country and there is no need to enter the name of the constituent State of the foreign country. Where a person cannot name the country, the name of the continent may be noted.

55. For a person born on sea, record 'born at sea', against this sub-item and put 'X' against sub-items (a), (b) and (c). If a person was born in a train, boat or bus etc., within the country, write the particulars in (a), (b) and (c) with reference to the administrative territory where the event occurred or was registered.

Question 8 : Last Residence

56. Answer to this question will have to be filled in respect of every person if he had another place of normal residence irrespective of his place of birth, before he came to the present place where he is enumerated. Even if a person were born at the place of enumeration, by the nature of his work or for studies etc., he had shifted subsequently to another village or town and had come back again to the place of enumeration, he should be deemed to have had another place of residence prior to his enumeration here.

The last previous residence is relevant only if he had been outside the village or town of enumeration and not simply in another house or locality in the same place. For example, if a person born in one part of Bombay City is found residing in another part of Bombay at the time of enumeration, the change of residence should not be treated as change of place of residence because both the areas are comprised in the same City of Bombay. Similarly, a person born in hamlet 1 of village Rampur and found in hamlet 2 of the same village at the time of enumeration, should not be deemed to have had any other place of residence than the village where he is enumerated. Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from place to place purely on tour or pilgrimage or for temporary business purposes, he should not be deemed to have had another residence different from the place where he or his family normally resides but if the person had his normal residence, *i.e.*, if his normal home had been elsewhere at any time before he is enumerated at his place of present residence, irrespective of where he was born, such place of his previous residence should be recorded here.

8(a) : Place of last residence

57. For a person who had been in the village or town of enumeration continuously since birth (except for shifting to other places outside the village or town of enumeration for a purely temporary stay) write 'PL' against sub-item (a) and put 'X' against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

For a person who had had his last previous residence at any place outside the village or town of enumeration (irrespective of his place of birth), write the actual name of the village or town where his last residence was against sub-item (a) and fill the other details against sub-items (b), (c) and (d).

8(b) : Rural/ Urban

58. For a person who had previously resided outside the place of enumeration ascertain if the place of last previous residence was rural or urban and record the answer. For a person whose last previous residence was a village write 'R'. For a person whose last previous residence was a town/city, write 'U'. For a person who last resided in a foreign country write 'X'. For a person whose last previous residence cannot be classified, write 'Not known'.

Rural or Urban status has to be determined with reference to the time of migration from the place of last previous residence to the place of enumeration.

For helping the person to determine whether a place was rural or urban, you may mention important urban characteristics as indicated in the instructions against item 7(b) in para 50.

8(c) : District

59. For a person who had previously resided in another place, *i.e.*, for whom 'PL' is not written against sub-item (a) you have to fill in this item in the manner indicated below:—

For a person who previously resided in another village or town within the district of enumeration write 'D'. For a person who previously resided in another district of the State/Union Territory of enumeration or of other State/Union Territory in the country, write the name of the district. If he cannot name the district write 'Not known'. For a person whose last previous residence was outside India write 'X' against this sub-item.

8(d) : State/Country

60. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the village or town of enumeration but within the State or Union Territory of enumeration write 'X' against this item but if it was outside the State or Union Territory of enumeration but within the country write the name of the State/Union Territory. For a person whose last previous residence was outside the country write the name of the country and if name of the country is not forthcoming write the name of the continent.

For persons who had not moved out at all from the present place of enumeration from birth (except for purely temporary stay) this sub-item need not be filled and 'X' should be put in respect of persons against this sub-item.

Question 9 : Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration

61. Note here the period of the existing continuous residence in the village or town where the person is being enumerated, in completed years. This will apply to even

a person born at the place of enumeration. If he had left this village or town and had lived elsewhere for sometime *i.e.,* in Q. 8 another place of last residence is reported and has come back again to this village or town, then the duration of residence to be noted against this question is the period of the last continuous residence. But if a person had been away on a temporary visit or tour etc., that should not be taken as a break in the period of his continuous residence here. If the person was born at the place of enumeration and also had no other place of last residence *i.e.* 'PL' has been noted in Q. 8(a) then 'X' may be put against Q. 9.

For a person whose duration of continuous residence at the place of enumeration is less than 1 year, it should be noted as 'O'.

Question 10 : Religion

62. In answering this question use the following abbreviations:

H: Hinduism

I : Islam

C: Christianity

S: Sikhism

B: Budhism

J : Jainism

For others record the actual religion as returned fully.

63. If a person says that he has no religion it may be recorded accordingly. Do not mistake religion for caste which will not be recorded here.

Question 11 : Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe

64. You have been furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for your State. Ascertain if the person enumerated belongs to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and if he does, then record the name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe which should find place in the list furnished to you. The answer should be recorded against the correct rectangle provided for the purpose against this question. For a person who is not a member of any scheduled caste or scheduled tribe write 'X' in both the rectangles.

65. If the person belonging to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe returns his caste or tribe by synonym or generic name of a caste or a tribe it should be entered only if it finds a place in the list furnished to you. Do not write the names of scheduled castes in general terms as 'Harijan' or 'Achhut'. You should ascertain the name of the caste when it is returned and write it in the rectangle provided for recording the name. Similarly, do not write the names of scheduled tribes in general term as 'Adivasi'. You should ascertain the name of the tribe when it is returned and write it in the rectangle with broken lines provided for recording the same. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achhut' or 'Adivasi' as the case may be, tell him that this description is not adequate for census purposes and persuade him to give out the actual name of the caste or tribe. You should make all efforts to ascertain the correct name of the scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as found in the notified list. If the person merely claims to be a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe but says that he does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, he will not be entered as a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

66. Scheduled castes can belong only to the Hindu or Sikh religions. If a person belongs to scheduled caste, there will be either 'H' or 'S' in the answer to question 10. Scheduled tribes may belong to any religion.

Question 12 : Literacy (L or O)

67. *Definition of a literate :* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but can not write is not a literate.

68. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

69. For a person who is literate *i.e.,* who can both read and write, record 'L' in the triangle against question 12. If there is any doubt about a person's ability to read or write, the test that may be applied for reading is his/her ability to read any portion of the printed matter in the Enumerator's Instructions and similarly for writing he/she should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. If a person claims to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator is not acquainted, the respondent's word has to be taken as correct. Other members of the household may also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated.

70. For a person who is illiterate *i.e.* who can neither read nor write or can merely read but cannot write, in any language, write 'O' in the triangle against question 12. All children of the age of 4 years or less should be treated as illiterate even if the child is going to a school and may have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

Question 13 : Educational level

71. This question will be asked of those for whom 'L' has been recorded against question 12. For a person who is illiterate and 'O' has been put against him in the answer to question 12, there is no advantage in ascertaining the educational level even if he had at some stage attended school and passed a standard and had relapsed into illiteracy. In such a case you should put 'X'. You have to ascertain and record the highest educational level attained by a person for whom 'L' is recorded in answer to question 12.

72. For a person who is still studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained by him will be one that he has actually passed and not the one in which he is studying. For example, a person studying in 1st year B.A. should be recorded as only 'PUC' or 'Higher Secondary', as the case may be. Similarly, a person studying, say, in the 4th year of 'MBBS' should not be noted as 'MBBS' but as 3rd year 'MBBS' which is the highest level he has actually attained. If you are not sure whether a person has passed Primary, Middle, Higher Secondary or other definite levels, you may record the actual standard passed such as say IIIrd standard, VIIIth standard, 1st year B. Com. etc.

The highest educational level attained by the person enumerated should be recorded. When a person holds both general and technical qualifications both of which

are of equivalent level such as say BSc. (Zoology) and M.B.B.S. or B.A. (Maths.) and B.E. (Bachelor in Engineering), the technical qualification should be given preference in recording the highest educational level attained. Where the general educational level is higher than the technical educational level or where it is not possible to decide which of the two levels is relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the person concerned should be recorded.

In reocrding the highest educational level of a graduate or a post-graduate, subject of specialisation such as (B.Sc.) Maths). M.A. (Economics), M.Sc. (Botany), B.Sc. (Agriculture), etc., should be noted. You should not use abbreviations which are not in common use. In such cases, the degree or diploma should be spelt out full.

73. Whenever you come across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree you will have to issue him a "Degree-holder and Technical Personnel Card" and ask the person concerned to fill it. You should note the location code on the card while issuing it. Put a tick (√) after noting the educational level against question 13 immediately after you issue a card. When you collect it after some time but before you complete the enumeration of your area, cross the tick and put a circle.

You will have to ensure that the card issued to all the graduates and the technical degree or doploma hodlers are collected back. The non-crossed tick, if any, against question 13 will show that the card has not been collected.

Question 14: Mother-tongue

74. *Definition.* Mother-tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother-tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes the language usually spoken by the mother shall be recorded.

75. Record mother-tongue in full whatever be the name of the language as returned and avoid use of abbreviations. You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is the dialect of another major language and so on. You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother-tongue. *You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his mother-tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him and try to record anything other than what is returned.* If you have reason to suspect that in any area due to any organised movement, mother-tongue was not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother-tongue as actually returned by the respondent and make a report to your superior Census Offi cers for verification. You are not authorised to make any correction on your own.

Question 15: Other languages

76. After recording the mother-tongue in question 14 enquire whether the person knows any other language(s), Indian or foreign and record language(s) returned by him against this question. In case he does not know any language apart from his mother-tongue put 'X' against this qestion.

77. The number of languages recorded under this question need not be more than two. These languages should be other than his mother-tongue and they should be recorded in the order in which he speaks and understands best and can use with understanding in communicating with others. He need not necessarily be able to read and write these languages. It is enough if he has a working knowledge of these subsidiary languages to enable him to converse in that language with understanding.

Question 16: Main Activity

78. Every person will be asked what his main activity is, that is, how he engages himself mostly. For the purpose of this question, all persons will get themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returns himself as engaged in mostly.

79. *'Worker' defined:* A 'worker' is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

80. *Reference periods:* The reference period is one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this has been returned as his main activity, the person will be categorised accordingly. A person who normally works but had been absent from work during this refernece period on account of illness or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike etc, the person should be treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages should be considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who has merely been offered work but has not actually joined it, is not to be treated as engaged in work.

81. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation work, some types of household industry, etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration. It is likely that even when a person is engaged in some other work during the period of one week prior to the date of enumeration, the main activity of the person may be cultivation, agricultural labour or some other work attended to normally by him in the course of the year. Care must be taken to see that the main activity is properly ascertained in such cases. For example, a person's main activity may be agricuitural labour and in the week prior to enumeration he may be engaged as a sugarcane factory labourer or as a road cooly. He should be categorised for his main activity as agricultural labourer only as returned by him as he engages himself mostly in that work and the other work should be treated as his subsidiary work.

82. A man or woman who is engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who is primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helps in the family economic activity but not as a full time worker should *not* be treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person is primarily engaged in some economic activity but

at the same time does also attend to some household chores or attends a night school etc., he or she should be treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

83. A person who merely receives an income such as a rent receiver or a pensioner who does not have to work for receiving the income, will not be treated as economically active unless the person is also engaged in some economic activity and if that activity is returned as the main activity of the individual.

Q. 16(a) Broad Category (i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O).

84. The main activity returned by the person will entitle him to be categorised either as a worker in 16 (a) (i) or as a non-worker under 16 (a) (ii).

16(a)(i) Worker (C, AL, HHI, OW)

85. Where the main activity of a person qualifies him to be treated as a worker he should be further categorised according to the type of work and one of the appropriate abbreviations indicated against this question should be entered in the box provided for the purpose. If the person is not engaged in any economic activity an 'X' should be noted in the box. The abbreviations to be used for workers are explained below :

C : CULTIVATOR

86. For a person who returns his main activity as working as a cultivator, the abbreviation 'C' should be used.

87. *Definition of Cultivator:* For purposes of the census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land held from Govt. or as a tenant of land held from private persons or institutions for payment of money, kind or share.

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

89. A person who merely owns land but has given out land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash, kind or share (Agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

AL : AGRICULTURAL LABOURER

90. A person who returns his main activity as engaged as agricultural labourer, the abbreviation 'AL' should be used in the box.

91. *Definition of an Agricultural Labourer :* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share should be regarded as an agricultural labourer. He has no risk in the cultivation but he merely works in another person's land for wages. The labourer could have no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

HHI : HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

92. For a person who returns his main activity as engaged in some production, processing, servicing or repair of goods such as, say, handloom weaving, dyeing, carpentry, *bidi* rolling, pottery manufacturer, bicycle repairing, blacksmithy, tailoring etc., it has to be ascertained if it is a household industry, and if so, it should be indicated by the abbreviation 'HHI' in the box.

93. Definition of a Household Industry.

A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory.

94. The main criterion of a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion should apply to urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the Household Industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it will not be considered a household industry. It should be located within the precincts of the house where the members live.

95. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as a pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, waterman, *dhobi,* astrologer, etc., or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of household. A list of a few typical Household Industries is appended to these instructions at Appendix III.

96. Sometimes it is likely that the person who may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a petty employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry as an employee and record as per instructions given above.

OW: OTHER WORKERS

97. If a person gives his main activity as engaged in any other work which is not cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry, this may be indicated by merely noting 'OW' in the box. The type of workers that may come under the 'Other Workers' category are factory workers, those working in trade or transport, all Government servants, municipal employees, teachers, mining workers, political or social workers, building labourers, etc. etc. In effect, all types of economic activity not covered by cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry will come under this residual category. Workers engaged in plantation or forestry should not be treated as cultivators or agricultural labourers but as 'Other workers.'

98. Further details pertaining to this 'Other' category of workers, as also those engaged in household industry, will be recorded in the subsequent sub-parts (b) to (f) of question 16.

16(a) (ii) Non-worker (H, ST, R, D, B, I, O)

99. As was stated earlier, question 16 is intended to ascertain the main activity of every individual whether he or she is economically active or not. While 16 (a) (i) helps to broadly categorise all those who have returned some work as their main activity, 16(a)(ii) will help to categorise those whose main activity is not engaged in any economically productive work, but are basically non-workers. These may be categorised under seven broad heads whose abbreviations are indicated against this question. The appropriate abbreviation will have to be entered in the box provided. The abbreviations are explained below:

H: HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

100. This covers all those persons basically engaged in unpaid home duties doing no other work, or even if such a person may also be participating in some other work, it is not to the same extent as a whole-time worker and if the person has returned his or her main activity as attending to household duties. The main activity of such a person should be entered as 'H'. If a person whose main activity is attending to household duties, also engages oneself in some other economic activity such as helping in family cultivation or preparing cowdung cakes at odd times for sale etc., that economic activity will be covered as secondary work under question 17. On the other hand, a woman who works primarily as a factory worker or a plantation labourer or an agricultural labourer or in some office or shop etc., and also attends to household duties, obviously her main activity will be the economic activity in which she is mostly engaged in and should not be categorised as 'H' for her main activity in this question. She should have been treated basically as a worker and her main economic activity should have been recodred against 16 (a) (i).

ST: STUDENT

101. This refers to those whose main activity is returned as student. This will cover all fulltime students or children attending school. Even if such persons participated in some work but not to the same extent as a full-time worker, by merely helping casually as an unpaid family worker in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business, they should be treated primarily as students, if that is their main activity. 'ST' should be entered in the box. The other economic activity, if any, that such persons attend to will be reflected under question 17 as secondary work.

R: RETIRED PERSON OR A RENTIER

102. A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work *i.e.* not employed again in some full time work or does not engage himself in some other work as cultivation, in business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work, will come under this category. 'R' should be noted in the box for a person coming under this category.

D: DEPENDENT

103. This category will include all dependents such as infants or children not attending school or a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. If a girl or an old woman attends to household duties she should be categorised under 'H' for her main activity rather than 'D'.

Dependents will include all non-workers even if able-bodied who have not other activity coming under any of the categories of non-workers and who are not seeking any work either but are purely dependent.

B: BEGGARS ETC.

104. This will cover beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence and who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

I: INSTITUTIONS

105. This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. An under-trial prisoner in a jail should not, however, be brought under this category but has to be indicated according to the main activity he was engaged in before he was apprehended. Inmates of such institutions will be noted as 'I'.

O: OTHER NON-WORKERS

106. This will include all non-workers who may not come under any of the six categories above but are seeking work. they should be noted as 'O' in the box. A boy or girl who has completed education or has stopped studying and is seeking work, will come under this category. If a person is merely spending his time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work will come under 'D' rather than 'O'. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he reports that he is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work will come under this category.

107. If the main activity of the person who is enumerated does not qualify a person to be treated as a worker and he does not fall under any of the four broad categories of workers covered by 16 (a) (i) and an 'X' has been put in the box against that question, then he must necessarily be categorised under any one of the seven broad types of non-workers and the appropriate abbreviation entered in the box opposite to question 16 (a) (ii). Conversely if a person has already been treated as a worker and his main activity has been indicated in the box against question 16 (a) (i), then question 16 (a) (ii) will not apply to the person and an 'X' should be put in the box against question 16(a) (ii). Thus 16(a) (i) and 16 (a) (ii) are mutually exclusive.

Q. 16(b) to 16(f)

108. These sub-parts of question 16 will have to be filled only to describe the details of the household industry or other work indicated against question 16 (a) (i). If the main activity has been shown as 'C' or 'AL' against 16 (a) (i), there is no need to give the details of the cultivation or agricultural labour in these sub-sections.

109. Similarly, if the main activity of an individual has been returned as a non-worker against 16 (a) (ii), sub-sections (b) to (f) will not apply and a 'X' may be put right across all these questions.

Q. 16(b): Place of work (Name of village/town)

110. Ascertain from each person who is already taken as a worker other than in cultivation or agricultural labour *i.e.* question 16(a) (i) has been answered

as HHI or OW, the village or town where he or she works. If the place of work is the same as the village or town of enumeration write 'PL'. In all other cases you should write the name of the place fully. If a person has no fixed place of work such as, say, a travelling vendor of vegetables or a pedlar or a rickshaw puller who may go from one village or town to another, note 'No fixed place of work'. If he works in one particular town or village that should be noted.

Q. 16(c): Name of Establishment

111. This question and the subsequent sub-sections of question 16 need not be answered for cultivators and agricultural labourers who are already noted as 'C' or 'AL' against question (16) (a) (i).

Record here the exact name of the factory, firm, workshop, business house, company; shop, office etc., and in respect of public offices you should clearly indicate whether they are Central or State Government or local body offices, etc. If the establishment does not have any definite name such as, say, in the case of a household industry like hand pounding of rice, gur making, bee keeping, handloom weaving, potter's house, blacksmithy etc., note 'No particular name'.

Q. 16(d): Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service

112. The answer to this question will have to be adequately precise to enable proper classification of the sector of economy in which the person is working. The sector of economy in which a person works may relate to (i) Plantation, Forestry, Fishing, Livestock etc., (ii) Mining and/or Quarrying (iii) Manufacturing (iv) Construction (v) Electricity, Gas or Water Supply (vi) Transport and Communications (vii) Trade and Commerce (viii) Professions and Services. Full details of the type of industry, trade-profession or service in which the person is engaged will have to be recorded here. To help you to appreciate the details that may have to be furnished to classify the economy activity appropriately, substantial description of various economic activities are furnished in Appendix IV, categorised under certain broad classification. The list in Appendix IV is not exhaustive. You shall have to describe the nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service whatever it is, in as precise a detail as possible.

Q. 16(e) Description of work

113. This question has to be filled up for all persons for whom the main activity is shown as 'HHI' or 'OW' in question 16 (a) (i) and for whom you should have also to answer the other sub-sections of question 16. Under this question, the description of the actual work that the person enumerated is doing is to be recorded irrespective of which type of industry, trade, profession or service he may be working and which is already recorded under question 16(d). His actual work should also be given in sufficient detail. If for example a person is merely recorded as say, clerk with no other details, it will be impossible to properly categorise him as to the type of work he does. He may be a clerk attending to correspondence or book keeping or accounting. Similarly if a person were merely to be recorded as a mechanic, it will not help to determine what type of mechanic—electrical mechanic, or a motor mechanic or a locomotive mechanic, etc., he is. The description of the actual work done by a person should be ascertained in adequate detail and recorded against this question.

114. To guide you in answering question 16 (e), the types of particulars that need to be ascertained in respect of a few typical occupations are given in Appendix V.

Appendix V is by no means exhaustive. This just illustrates the need to ascertain the full details of the pariculars of work performed by an individual for being recorded against question 16 (e).

115. It has been found in the past that substantial number of persons are recorded merely as general labourers. It is necessary to make a probe and find out in which type of work he is mostly engaged as a labourer such as, say, a road coolie, a loader or unloader at a market, a construction labourer, etc.

116. For those in Military service it is enough if it is merely noted as 'in the service of the Central Government'. Other details need not be given.

General:

117. There need be no confusion as to the scope of 16(d) and 16(e), 16(d) would represent the nature of industry, trade, profession or service i.e. the field of economic activity in which a person is engaged in work and 16 (e) represents the occupation or the actual work that the person does in the industry, trade, profession or service in which he is engaged. Thus, for example the answer to question 16 (d) may be said Cotton Textile Manufacture and the answer to question 16 (e) may be Chemical Engineer in that industry or a clerk or an accountant in that industry or a labourer in that industry or a truck driver or the managing director of that industry and so on. Similarly in question 16 (d) the nature of service may be some department of the State Government Service and in question 16 (e) the description of work may be a clerk or an accountant, a Director of the Deptt., jeep driver in the Deptt. etc., etc. Again say, against question 16 (d) the answer may be private medical practice and in 16 (e) may cover orthopaedic surgeon, or nurse or a sweeper etc., working in that private medical practitioner's nursing home. The sample answers furnished in the specimens (Appendix VI) at pages 136 to 138, the Industrial and Occupational lists in Appendices IV & V and the instructions given by your superior Census Officers may help you to clear any doubts you may have in your mind regarding the scope of questions relating to Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service covered by question 16 (d) and the description of actual work of the individual enumerated covered by question 16 (e).

Q. 16(f): Class of Worker

118. For a person who is;

(i) an Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in question 16 (e), write.. .. .. ER

(ii) an Employee, that is, who does his work described in question 16 (e) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind, write.. .. EE

(iii) a Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16 (e) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually and a participant in work as members of co-operatives, write.. .. .. .. SW

(iv) a Family Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in question 16(e) in a family enterprise alongwith other members of the family without wages or salary in cash or kind write.. .. .. FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in questions 16 (d) and 16 (e) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation :

119. An Employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in question 16 (e). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in business mentioned in question 16 (a). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

120. An Employee is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

121. A Single Worker for the purpose of question 16(f) is a person who works by himself. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else, not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producer's co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

122. A family Worker is a member who works without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an idustry, business, trade or service. For example, the working members in a family of *Dhobies* where they all participate and each does not receive wages separately will be family workers. There may be family workers in industry, trade or professions as well. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the Household or other relative.

123. Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

124. In the case of persons engaged in household industry i.e., in the case of persons for whom the answer to question 16(a)(i) is 'HHI,' there will be three classes of workers *viz.*, Family Worker, Single Worker and Employee. There will be no Employer. Household industry by its very definition is conducted by the head of the household himself or/and other members of the household, the role of hired workers being secondary. If the head alongwith the members of the household is working in a household industry employing hired workers, the head and other members who are working should be treated as 'Family workers'. If the head alone is working with the assistance of hired worker(s) whose role would be secondary as indicated above, he would be treated as a 'single worker'.

Some illustrations for filling the questions 16 or 17 are given in Appendix VI.

Q. 17: Secondary Work

125. This question should be asked of every person whether he has returned some work as his main activity against 16(a)(i) or had returned himself under any of the basically non-working categories against question 16(a)(ii). As was noted earlier, 16(a)(ii) will cover cases like persons performing household duties or students who may not be engaged in any other economically productive work at all, as also those who, though basically are performing household duties or students etc., for the purpose of their main activity, still participated in some other economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work, as in cultivation or in household industry or in looking after the cattle, in attending to family busines etc. but not to the extent as a full-time worker. Such participation will be considered as secondary work of these persons.

126. Ask of each person if, besides what he had already returned as his/her main activity against questions 16(a) (i) or 16(a)(ii), he/she participated in any secondary work. A number of unpaid family workers participating in the household enterprises, who might have returned themselves mainly as 'H' or 'ST' or 'R' under question 16 (a) (ii) for their main activity will be netted here for their economic activity which is subsidiary. Mere rendering of service for ones own home or production of goods for purely domestic consumption are not to be treated as economic activity. For example, a servant who works as a cook in his or her employer's home for wages will be considered economically active but, a housewife, even if she may work much more than a paid servant, in having to cook for the family or looking after the household will not be treated as economically active for the purpose of this classification. Similarly, women who may produce cloth on a loin loom at home for domestic consumption will not be treated as economically active unless the products are sold and the household derives an income. Participation in work that goes to augment the income of the household will only be treated as economic activity. A boy whose main activity is shown as a student under 16(a)(ii), can have the secondary work of say, cultivation if he helped the head of the household in the family cultivation during some parts of the season. But if a girl student, whose main activity is shown as 'ST' under 16(a)(ii), also helped in weaving cloth purely for domestic consumption on a loin loom at home, or helped in attending to household chores, she will not be treated as having any secondary work. Secondary work will be reckoned only if the person is engaged in some economic activity even if marginal in addition to whatever is the main activity under question 16. A person whose main activity is shown as, say, a clerk in a Government Office or a teacher under question 16, also attends to some cultivation by his direct supervision or undertakes some tuition, this will be shown as secondary work under question 17. A person's main activity may be cultivation in question 16 and his subsidiary activity money lending in question 17. Again main activity may be agricultural labourer and subsidiary work sugar factory labourer and so on and so forth.

127. The instructions for the usage of abbreviations in categorising workers under 16(a) (i) and filling in the details under 16(b) to (f) will apply *mutatis mutandis* to question 17(a) to (f), except that while question 16(a)(i) will cover the main work, Q. 17(a) is intended to cover

secondary work which may be possibly part-time. It may also be noted that the non-working categories of activity will not be reported as secondary work under question 17.

128. A few slips showing specimen entries appear as Appendix VII† and some illustrations for recording answers against Q. 16 are given in Appendix VI. You are advised to study these specimen entries and illustrations before starting actual enumeration and also consult these and the instructions whenever you are in doubt in recording any answer during field operation.

POPULATION RECORD

129. Soon after you complete the enumeration of all the persons in the household you are expected to transfer certain items of information of all the individual members of each household to the Population Record. Population Record form is reproduced as Appendix X. If you feel that the filling of the Population Record in the field is likely to take considerable time there is no objection to the details being posted by you later at home at the end of the day. However, soon atfer you complete the enumeration of all the persons in a household you must note down the Location Code No. and the Household No. on the Population Record and also copy out in Col. 2 all the names of the persons enumerated in the household. This will help you to check with the members of the household and verify if all the persons qualified to be enumerated in the household have been fully enumerated.

The Population Record forms would have been supplied to you in convenient books and each page will normally take the entries of one household. However, if in a large household there are more number of persons than what a single Population Record form can accommodate, you may continue the entries on the next form but note boldly on the top of the continued Population Record as "Continued".

The Population Record hardly calls for any detailed explanation. On the top of each form please note correctly the Location Code No. and the Household No. It is important that you note the Household No. correctly as has been explained in paragraphs 24 to 28 of these instructions. Do not fail to note boldly "INST" in respect of institutional households as explained in paragraph 27 and "O" in respect of houseless households as explained in paragraph 28.

You will be required to furnish information in the enumerator's Abstract on the total number of occupied residential houses, the census households, the institutional households and houseless households in your block with reference to the entries made in this Population Record. So please make sure that you have entered the Household No. correctly as this will guide you in posting the required particulars in the Enumerator's Abstract. At the right hand side below the Household No., you will have to record information if the household belongs to S.C./S.T. You would have already ascertained if the head of the household belongs to a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe with reference to Question 11 of the Individual Slip. If the head belongs to any S.C./S.T., write S.C./S.T. as the case may be and also the name of S.C./S.T. to which the head of the household belongs.

The columns in the main body of the Population Record are self-explanatory. You have to post them with reference to the information you have collected of each member of the household in the Individual Slip against the relevant questions. However, column 9 of the Population Record may require some explanation. For those who have returned themselves as workers for their main activity against Question 16(a)(i) of the Individual Slip, while you may note 'C', 'AL' as the case may be, as recorded in the box against Question 16(a)(i), in respect of those other than cultivators and agricultural labourers, you may please indicate briefly the description of work as recorded in Question 16(e) of the Individual Slip. For those who have returned themselves as non-workers for their main activity you may note the same abbreviation as recorded against Question 16(a)(ii).

ENUMERATION OF HOUSELESS POPULATION

130. You must complete the enumeration of all the persons in all the households in your jurisdiction between 10th March and 31st March, 1971. During this period you should also take note of the possible places where homeless population is likely to live such as on the road side, pavements or in open temple mandaps and the like. On the night of 31st March, 1971 you will have to quickly cover all such houseless population and enumerate them. If there is likely to be a very large number of houseless persons in your jurisdiction whom you may not be able to enumerate single handed in one night you should report to your supervisor so that one or more extra enumerators may be deputed to assist you in the one night enumeration of such houseless persons. You should keep particular watch on the large settlements of nomadic population who are likely to camp on the outskirts of villages. These people will have to be covered on the 31st March. You should of course make sure that they have not been enumerated elsewhere. As per instructions in para 28 you should record 'O' in bold letters for houseless persons in the space provided for household number.

REVISIONAL ROUND

131. In the next three days, i.e. from 1st April, 1971 to 3rd April, 1971, you will have to revisit all the households in your jurisdiction and enumerate any new births that had taken place after your last visit but before the sunrise of 1st April, 1971 and any visitor(s) that had moved into the household and who had been away from his/their place of normal residence throughout the enumeration period i.e., from 10th March to 1st April, 1971 or an entire household that has moved into your jurisdiction during this period and had not been enumerated anywhere before. In respect of every new birth make sure that you correct the entry in question 6(b). Please also see the note under para 47.

You will have to ascertain if any death(s) had taken place in any of the households between your last visit and the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, and cross out the individual slip of the dead person writing boldly across it as 'Died'.

If such a deceased person was recorded as 'Head of the Household' then you will have to find out who is recognised as 'Head' in that household after the deceased person. Accordingly, you will have to put 'Head' in Q. 2. in the individual slip of the person who is now recognised as 'Head' and correct the relationship of all members of the household in their respective individual slips, with reference to their relationship with 'Head' now recognised.

Consequential changes in the Population Record shall also have to be made by you. If you have exhausted the

†Not reproduced here.

entire population record for recording the particulars of any household and it becomes necessary to record a new birth or any visitor you will fill in another population record form in continuation taking care that the location code etc., are noted on the second form properly. The serial numbering in the succeeding form for the household should be in continuation of the last serial number of the earlier sheet relating to that household.

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

132. Each day you will have to carefully post the information on certain items of each Individual Slip in the prescribed posting forms which have been supplied to you. Do not allow this work to fall into arrears. You are likely to commit errors if you tried to post particulars of a large number of persons after the lapse of more than one day. You will have to total up the columns of the statements and put the information in an Abstract and hand it over along with the complete schedules to your Supervisor. The posting statements should be filled at the end of each day soon after completion of the enumeration for the day. This will make your work lighter and avoid accumulation and pressure of work at the end and consequent errors in posting. Separate posting forms have been provided for Males and Females and you should take care to post particulars of a person in the right form. This will make it easier to strike the totals of each sex and post the statements. The totals can be struck after the entries are brought up-to-date soon after you complete the enumeration of houseless persons and you have also accounted for the births and deaths since your last visit at the revisional round. You will observe that the information to be posted pertains to the items against which geometrical designs are found in the Individual Slip such as the one relating to Q. 3 Sex, Q. 11 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. Q. 12 Literacy, Q. 16 (a)(i) and 16(a)(ii) Worker or Non-worker. It is necessary that you should fill the Posting Statement with the greatest care.

133. First of all you should enter Location Code, Name of the village/town, Enumerator's Block No. (No. allotted to you) and your name (enumerator's) in all the Posting Statements. Then start making relevant entries in the Posting Statements taking care that you enter particulars for 'males' in Males Posting Statement (Form M) and for 'females' in Females Posting Statement (Form F)

134. You are advised to make entries in a sequence starting with lowest Pad No. used by you starting with Slip No. 1 in each Pad so as to avoid duplication or missing of any entries. Both the statements are similar except that one is meant for Males and the other for Females. You should not fill up Col. 1 (Final Serial No.) at the first instance. This col. will be filled after the revisional round i.e. after you have brought the count up-to-date with reference to sunrise of 1st April, 1971 (see para 131) and also after you have struck the grand total of cols. 4 to 13. In cols. 2, 3 and 4 you have to copy Pad No., Slip No. and sex as recorded by you in the slips. Even though there are separate forms of Posting Statements for males and females, yet you are required to copy the sex in col. 4 from the Individual Slip as this will help as a check in avoiding mistakes in posting. In the remaining columns a tick (√) may be put against the appropriate columns, wherever information is found against the relevant question and a dash (—) may be put where it is not applicable.

135. Cols. 5 and 6 are to be posted with reference to the entries against Q. 11 of the Individual Slip. If a person is noted as belonging to a Scheduled Caste put a tick under Col. 5 and a dash in Col. 6. If a Scheduled Tribe, put the tick in col. 6 and dash in col. 5. If the person is neither a Scheduled Caste nor Scheduled Tribe put a dash under cols. 5 and 6 of the Posting Statement.

136. Cols. 7 and 8 of the Posting Statement have to be filled with reference to the answer to Q. 12 of the Individual Slip. A person can be either 'L' or 'O'. Put the tick or dash in the corresponding column accordingly. It must be noted that there cannot be a dash in both the columns.

137. Cols. 9-13 must be posted with some care. For a person for whom 'C' has been entered in the box against Q. 16 (a)(i) a tick (√) should be put under col. 9 and dash (—) under cols. 10 to 13. Similarly for a person for whom 'AL', or 'HHI' or 'OW' or 'X' has been recorded against Q. 16 (a)(i) a tick (√) may be put under col. 10 or 11 or 12 or 13 respectively and dash (—) under remaining cols. from 9—13. You may please note that where a tick is put in col. 13 it means the person is a non-worker and there must be a dash in cols. 9 to 12. For your guidance specimen entries have been made in Enumerator's Posting Statement appearing as Appendix VIII. As you are likely to use more than one Posting Statement you are advised to strike totals by counting the number of ticks (√) in the relevant column(s) as soon as you have completed entries in one form and strike the grand totals after the Revisional Round. Now proceed to fill up col. 1 in a continuous manner starting with the first entry in the posting statement, while assigning serial number in col. 1, you should ignore scored-out lines. Thus the grand total of col. 4 will be the last serial number in col. 1.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

138. After striking the grand totals in Enumerator's daily posting statement you have to fill in another form given at Appendix IX (Form T). Specimen entries have been made in this form to give you an idea as to how an Abstract will be filled up. It is most important that this should be done with the greatest care. These Abstracts will form the basis of the publication of the first results of the census. In the past censuses the enumerators had given very accurate abstracts and there was hardly any difference between the finally tabulated figures and those furnished in the abstract. You should post these abstracts with care and pass on to your Supervisor as quickly as possible. You should hand over the enumeration pads neatly bundled along with a sketch of your Enumeration Block as prescribed in para 10 and the posting statements and the abstract the very next day after the completion of the enumeration. Your work in the posting of the abstracts will be closely checked by your Supervisor. Any carelessness on your part will be taken serious notice of.

With the completion of enumeration and the handing over of the posting statements and the abstract and the census schedule pads your burden is over. If you have done your work well you can have the satisfaction that you have made your humble but invaluable contribution to a vital national task.

APPENDIX I

PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN CENSUS ACT RELATING TO THE ENUMERATORS

(*See para* 2)

Asking of questions and obligation to answer

"8. (1) A census officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the State Government and published in the Official Gazette; he may be directed to ask.

(2) Every person of whom any question is asked under sub-section (1) shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief.

Occupier or manager to fill up schedule

10. (1) Subject to such orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, a census officer may, within the local area for which he is appointed, leave or cause to be left a schedule at any dwelling-house or with the manager or any officer of any commercial or industrial establishment, for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof or by such manager or officer with such particulars as the State Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part thereof, or the persons employed under such manager or officer, as the case may be at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When such schedule has been so left, the said occupier, manager or officer, as the case may be shall fill it up or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief so far as regards the inmates of such house or part thereof or the persons employed under him, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census officer or to such person as the census officer may direct.

Penalties

11. (1) (a) Any census officer or any person lawfully required to give assistance towards the taking of a census who refuses or neglects to use reasonable diligence in performing any duty imposed upon him or in obeying any order issued to him in accordance with this Act or any rule made thereunder or any person who hinders or obstructs another person in performing any such duty or in obeying any such order, or

(b) Any census officer who intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return or, without the previous sanction of the Central Government or the State Government discloses any information which he has received by means of or for the purpose of a census return.....

(c) any person who intentionally gives a false answer to, or refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief, any question asked of him by a census officer which he is legally bound by section 8 to answer.

x x x x x

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

(2) Whoever abets any offence under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

APPENDIX II

PRINCIPLES OF HOUSE-NUMBERING

(*See para* 25)

THE CENSUS HOUSEHOLD NUMBER WILL CONSIST OF BUILDING NUMBER, CENSUS HOUSE NUMBER AND HOUSEHOLD NUMBER

Building :

"Building" is generally a single structure but sometimes made up of more than one component units, which is used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences), or establishments such as shops, workshops, factories, etc., or as godowns, store, cattle sheds etc., or in combination with any of these such as, shop-cum-residence or workshop-cum-residence, etc.

2. Sometime a series of different buildings may be found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion should be treated as separate building and given separate numbers.

3. If there are more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person *e.g.* the main house, the servants' quarters, the garage etc., only one building number should be given for this group and each of the constituent separate structure assigned a sub-number like 1 (1), 1 (2), 1 (3) and so on provided these structures satisfy the definition of a 'Census House' given hereafter.

4. The buildings should be numbered as follows :

(i) If the locality consists of a number of streets in a village, the buildings in the various streets in a village, should be numbered continuously. Streets should be taken in uniform order from North-east to South-west. It has been observed that the best way of numbering the buildings is to continue with one consecutive serial on one side of the street and complete the numbering on that side before crossing over to the end of the other side of the street and continuing with the serial stopping finally opposite to where the first number began.

(ii) In a town/city, enumeration block, the numbering will have to respect the axis of the street and not any pre-conceived geographical direction like North-east etc.

(iii) Arabic numerals (*e.g.* 1, 2, 3, . . .) should be used for building numbers.

(iv) A building under construction which is likely to be completed within about a year's time should also be given a number in the serial.

(v) If a new building either pucca or kachha is found after the house numbering has been completed or in the midst of buildings already numbered, it should be given a new number

which may bear a sub-number of the adjacent building number, e.g., 10/1.....

Note: These should not be numbered as 10(1) or 10(2) etc., as such numbering would apply to census houses within the same building. On the other hand 10/1 would mean a separate building that has come up after building No. 10.

Census House No.

5. A census house is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or stair-case etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

6. If a building has a number of flats or blocks which are independent of one another having separate entrances of their own from the road or a common stair-case or a common courtyard leading to a main gate, they will be considered as separate census houses. If within a large enclosed area there are separate buildings, then each such building will also be a separate census house. If all the structures within an enclosed compound are together treated as one building then each structure with a separate entrance should be treated as a separate census house.

7. Each census house should be numbered. If a building by itself is a single census house, then the number of the census house is the same as the building number. But if different parts or constituent units of a building qualify to be treated as separate census houses, each census house should be given a sub-number within brackets to the building number as 10(1), 10(2), etc. or 11(1), 11(2), 11(3), etc.

8. The order in which census houses within a building are to be numbered, should be continuous, preferably clockwise or in any convenient manner if it is difficult to do it clockwise.

9. The definition of census house may sometimes be difficult of application in its literal sense in the context of varying patterns of structures and their usage. For example, in cities and towns, one does come across a situation when a flat in the occupation of one household as residence may be made up four rooms or so and all the rooms may have direct entrance from a common courtyard, or a stir-case. In terms of the definition of a census house each of these rooms having entrances from the common stair-case etc., may qualify to be treated as census houses. But it does not realistically reflect the situation of the number of houses. In such case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house by the household should be taken into account and the entire flat comprising four rooms should be treated as one census house only and assigned one number. If on the other hand each one of these rooms had been separately occupied by independent households and if each portion had separate main entrance then each will be justified to be treated as a separate census house. In a hostel building even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens on to a common verandah or stair-case as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel building may have to be treated as one census house only. In some parts of the country in the rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a single household occupies a group of huts within an enclosed fence which has one main entrance. Each of the apparently separated structures is an integral part of the housing unit as such. In such cases it may be more realistic to treat the group as one census house. Care should be taken to ascertain if only one household occupies such a unit or shared by more than one household. Thus the definition of a census house will have to be applied having due regard to the actual situation in such exceptional cases.

10. It is usual to find in municipal towns/cities that every site whether built upon or not are numbered by the municipal authorities on property basis. Such open sites even if they are enclosed by a compound wall should not be listed for census purposes. Only where a structure with four walls and a roof has come up should it be treated as a census house and listed. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that for example, a conical roof almost touches the ground and an entrance is also provided, and there may not be any wall as such. Such structures should of course be treated as buildings and houses numbered and listed.

Household No.

A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. It may be made up of related or unrelated persons. A cook or a servant living in the house of his employers and taking his food there is to be considered as a member of the master's household. A hotel where a number of unrelated persons live together is an institutional household. So is a jail.

11. There may be one or more households in a census house. If there are more than one household, each of them should be given a separate identifying number. This can be done by using the alphabets as (a), (b), (c), etc., affixed to the census house number. For example if building No. 2 is also a census house and has three households, the household numbers will be 2(a), 2(b) and 2(c). If building number 4 has two census houses, the houses will be numbered as 4(1) and 4(2). If within these houses there are respectively 3 and 2 households then they will be numbered as 4(1)(a), 4(1)(b), 4(1)(c) and 4(2) (a) and 4(2) (b) respectively. If however, building No. 3 is also a census house and has only one household the number to be entered will be 3.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF A FEW TYPICAL INDUSTRIES THAT CAN BE CONDUCTED ON A HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS

(*See paras* 92-95)

Foodstuffs

Production of flour by village chakkis or flour mills, milling or dehusking of paddy, grinding of chillies, turmeric, etc., production of gur, khandsari, boora, etc., production of pickles, chutney, jams, etc., processing of cashew nuts, making of dried vegetables, manufacture of sweetmeats and bakery products, production of butter, ghee, etc., slaughtering and preservation of meat and fish, fish curing, etc., oil pressing ghani.

Beverages

Manufacture of country liquor, toddy, production of soda water, ice, ice-cream, sharbats, etc. processing of coffee etc.:

Tobacco Products

Manufacture of bidi, cigars, cherroots, tobacco, snuff, etc.

Textile Cotton

Cotton ginning, carding, pressing and baling, spinning, etc., dyeing and bleaching of cloth, weaving in handlooms or powerlooms or manufacture of khadi, cloth printing, making of fishing nets, mosquito nets, cotton thread, rope, twine etc.

Textile Jute, Wool or Silk

Similar type of production or processing as mentioned under Textile Cotton but pertaining to the material concerned.

Textile Miscellaneous

Making of *durries,* carpets, hosiery, embroidery, chrochet work, lace garland making, manufacture of headgear, making of *newar,* bed covers, (curtains, pillow, pillow cases, etc., making of mattress, quilt (rezai), etc., making of namda felt, coconut fibre for upholstery, making of brushes, brooms etc., from coconut fibres, coir spinning, manufacture and repair of umbrellas, manufacture of dolls and toys (rags and cotton) etc.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products

Sawing and planning of wood, manufacture of wooden furniture, structural goods like beams, door and window frames, etc., wooden agricultural implements and their repair, wooden lacquerware, wooden toys, wood carving, sawdust and plaster figure making, inlay work, match splinters, plywood and veneers etc., making palm leaf mats, fans, umbrellas, etc. baskets and broomsticks, caning of chairs, making of chicks and khas khas tatties, making of cart wheels, wooden sandals, etc.

Paper and Paper Products

Manufacture of pulp and paper by hand, making of envelopes, paper mache articles, and card board boxes, paper flower, paper kites, toys, etc.

Printing and Publishing

Printing works, lithography, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather Products

Flaying and processing of hides and skins, making leather footwear, wearing apparel of leather and fur, repair of shoes or other leather proucts.

Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

Vulcanising tyres and tubes, manufacture of chappals from torn tyres and other rubber footwear, manufacture of rubber products from natural and synthetic rubber.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of toys, paints, colours, etc., manufacture of matches, fireworks, perfumes, cosmetics, manufacture of ayurvedic medicines, soap, plastic products, celluloid goods, manufacture of ink, candles, boot polish, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products and other than Petroleum and Coal

Making of bricks, roofing tiles, sanitary fittings, cement statues, stone or marble carvings, manufacture of stone structurals, stone dressing and stone crushing, mica splitting and manufacture of other mica products, making of earthenware and pottery, crockery, glass beads and bangles, earthen toys, manufacture of glass products, etc.

Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Manufacture of iron arms and weapons and their service and repair, iron and steel furniture, brass, bell-metal utensils, aluminium utensils, tin utensils, copper utensils, etc., nickeling and electroplating, blacksmithy, manufacture and repair of agricultural implements such as ploughshare, etc., making and repairing of locks and trunks, cutlery, manufacture of scales, weights and measures and foundry industry, etc.

Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

Manufacture of small machine tools and parts, repairing and servicing of fans, radios, domestic electrical appliances, etc.

Transport Equipment

Repairing and servicing of automobiles, manufacture of cycle parts, rickshaw parts, boats and barges, manufacture of animal-drawn and hand-drawn vehicles such as bullock carts, wheel barrow, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Repair of spectacles, photographic equipment, goldsmithy, silver filigree industry, gold covering work, bidriware, musical instruments, fountain pens, making of cowdung cakes, manufacture of sports goods, repairing of petromax lights, making of buttons and beads from conchshell and horn goods.

APPENDIX IV

CLASSIFIED LIST OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(*See para* 112)

AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, FORESTRY & FISHING

(Do not merely say plantation or fishing etc. but indicate the appropriate details as given here.)

Plantation Crops

Indicate the type of plantation such as Tea, coffee, rubber, tobacco, edible nuts, fruits, ganja, betal nuts, etc.

Livestock Production

Indicate what kind of livestock is reared such as goats, sheep, horses, pigs, ducks, bees, silk worm, etc. Production of wool, raw silk etc. are also covered in this.

Agricultural Services

Indicate what type of agricultural service, *e.g.,* Pest destroying, spraying, operation of irrigation system, animal shearing and livestock services (other than veterinary services), grading agricultural and livestock products, soil conservation, soil testing etc.

Hunting

Indicate hunting, trapping and game propagation for commercial purpose only.

Forestry and Logging

Apart from planting and conservation of forests, felling and cutting of trees, etc., this would cover production of fuel, gathering of fodder, gums, resins, lac, etc.

Fishing

Sea, coastal and inland water, fishing; pisciculture, collection of pearls, conches, shells, sponges, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

(Do not merely say mining or quarrying but indicate further details.) Indicate what is mined such as coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas, iron ore, manganese, gold, silver, copper ore, quarrying of stones, clay and sand pits, precious and semi-precious stones; mica, gypsum, etc.

MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR

(Do not merely say engaged in a factory, but indicate what the manufacturing is concerned with as detailed here.)

Manufacture of Food Products

Slaughtering, preparation and preservation of meat; dairy products; canning and preservation of fruits and vegetable; fish, grain mill products; backery products; sugar; boora; common salt; edible oils including vanaspati; processing of tea or coffee; manufacture of ice; animal feeds, starch, etc.

Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Rectifying and blending of spirits; wine industries; country liquor and toddy; carbonated water industries; bidi; cigar, cigarettes, zerda, snuff, etc.

Manufacture of Cotton Textiles

Cotton ginning, cleaning and baling; spinning weaving and finishing of cotton in textiles mills; printing; dyeing and bleaching of cotton textiles; cotton spinning other than in mills (charkha); khadi production; weaving, etc. in handlooms and powerlooms; etc.

Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthetic Fibre Textiles

Wool cleaning, baling and pressing, weaving and finishing in mills and other than in mills; dyeing and bleaching;' printing of silk, synthetic textiles; etc.

Manufacture of Jute, Hemp and Mesta Textiles

Spinning and pressing and baling of Jute and Mesta; dyeing; printing and bleaching of jute textiles and manufacture of jute bags are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Textile Products

(Including wearing apparel other than footwear) knitting mills; manufacture of all types of threads, cordage, ropes, etc; embroidery; carpets; rain coats; hats; made up textiles goods (except garments), Oil cloth, tarpaulin; coir and coir products; linoleum, padding, wadding, etc. are also covered in this.

Manufacture of Wood and Wood Products Furniture and Fixtures

Manufacture of veneer, plywood and their products; sawing and planning of wood; wooden and cane boxes, crats, drums, barrels, etc. beams, posts, doors and windows; wooden industrial goods like blocks, handles; etc.; cork products; wooden, bamboo and cane furniture and fixture, etc.

Paper and Paper Products and Printing, Publishing and allied Industries

Manufacture of pulp; paper, paper boards and newsprints; container and paper boxes; printing and publishing of newspapers; periodicals, books, etc.; engraving, block making, book binding, etc.

Leather and Leather and Fur Products

Training, currying, etc. of leather; footwear (excluding repair); coats, gloves, currying, dyeing, etc. of fur, fur and skin rugs, etc.

Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal Products

Tyre and tubes industries; footwear made of vulcanized or moulded rubber; rubber and plastic products; petroleum refineries; production of coaltar in coke ovens, etc.

Chemicals and Chemical Products

Manufacture of gases such as acids, alkalis, Oxygen, etc.; fertilisers and pesticides; paints, varnishes; drugs and medicines; perfumes, cosmetics, lotions; synthetic resins, etc., explosive and ammunition and fireworks, etc.

Non-metallic Mineral Products

Structural clay products; glass and glass products; earthen ware and earthen pottery; china ware and porcelain ware; cement, lime and plaster; asbestos, cement, etc.

Basic Metal and Alloys Industries

Iron and Steel Industries; casting foundaries; ferro-alloys; copper, brass, zinc and brass manufacturing, etc.

Metal Products and Parts except Machinery and Transport Equipment

Metal cans from tin-plate, sheets metal, barrels, drums, pails, safe, etc.; structural metal products; metal furniture and fixture; hand tools; utensils, cutlery, etc.

Machinery, Machine tools and parts except Electrical Machinery

Agricultural machinery; cranes; road rollers, boilers, diesel engine; refrigerators, air conditioners, etc.

Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and parts

Electrical motors, generators, transformers; insulated wires and cables; dry and wet batteries; radio, television, etc.; X-ray apparatus; electric computors, etc.

Transport equipments and parts

Ship building and repairing locomotives and parts; Railway wagons; coaches, etc.; rail road equipment; motor vehicles; bicycles; aircrafts; push-carts and hand carts, etc.

Other Manufacturing Industries

Do not say other manufacturing industries but write clearly what is being manufactured like manufacture of medical, surgical and scientific equipments; photographic and optical goods; watches; minting of coins; musical instruments, etc.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

Indicate if generation and transmission of electric energy or distribution is involved, *e.g.*, manufacture of gas in gas works and its distribution; water supply *i.e.*, collection, purification and distribution of water, etc.

CONSTRUCTION

(Do not merely say engaged in construction but give further particulars.) Clear details of the type of construction and maintenance such as building, road, railway, telegraph, telephone, water ways and water reservoirs, hydro electric projects, industrial plants, activities allied to construction such as plumbing, heating and air conditioning installation, setting of tiles, marble, brick, etc.; construction of electrical installations, etc. should be given.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

Food, Textiles, Live Animals, Beverages and Intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the wholesale trade is done in cereals, pulses; foodstuff; textiles and textile products; *e.g.* garments, shirtings etc.; beverages, intoxicants like wines, opium, ganja, tobacco, etc.; wholesale trade in animals, straw and fodder is also covered in this.

Fuel, Light, Chemicals, Prefumery, Ceramics, Glass

Wholesale trade in medicines, chemicals; fuel lighting products; toilets; porcelain, glass utensil, crokery, etc.

All types of Machinery, Equipment, including Transport and Electrical Equipment

Agricultural and industrial machinery *e.g.* harvestors, threshers, etc.; electrical machinery; transport equipments, etc.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Wholesale trade in furniture, rubber and rubber products; building materials; clocks, etc.; eye-glasses, etc.; medical and surgical instruments; precious metals, stones and jewellery, etc.

Retail Trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants

Indicate clearly that the retal trade is carried in grocery, vegetable, fruit selling, meat, poultry, bakery products, dairy products, pan, bidi, aerated water, etc.

Retail Trade in Textiles

Do not merely say engaged in retail trade in textile, but indicate clearly what the retail trade is concerned with Dealers in textiles (non-ready made), ready-made garments, are some examples.

Retail Trade in Others

Indicate clearly what kind of retail trade it is like, medical shops, booksellers, building material, etc.

Restaurants and Hotels

Restaurants, cafes and other eating places, hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places.

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

(Do not merely say engaged in land, water, air transport but give further particulars.) Indicate what kind of transport such as railways, tramways, motorbus, etc. It also includes bullock carts, *ekka*, tonga, etc.; ocean and coastal water, inland water transport, air transport, services rendered to transport such as packing, crating, travel agencies, etc. It also includes storage, warehousing, communication such as postal telegraph, wireless, telephone, etc.

FINANCING, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Indicate clearly whether services belong to Banking; credit institutions other than banks, *e.g.*, loan societies; agricultural credit institutions, etc.; money lenders, financiers, etc.; provident services; insurance carriers life; fire marine accident, health, etc. It also includes business services, *e.g.*, purchase and sale agents and brokers; auctioneering; accounting; data processing; engineering; advertising services, etc.; legal services rendered by advocates, barristers, pleaders, etc.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES

It should be clearly indicated whether service belongs to public administration, union government, state government, police service, quasi-government bodies, sanitary services, education, scientific and research, etc.

Personal Services

Do not merely say engaged in personal service but indicate clearly whether it is domestic service, services relating to laundries, cleaning and dyeing plants, hair dressing, photographic studios, international and other extra territorial bodies, etc.

APPENDIX V

Classified List of Occupations i.e. Description of work [Q. 16(e) and 17(e) See Paras 113-114]

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

(Do not merely say an Engineer, Doctor, Teacher etc., in describing the work of an individual but furnish more precise particulars as given below.) Indicate clearly in respect of engineers to what branch they belong such as civil, mechanical, electrical, metallurgical, mining etc. In respect of physicians, state if they are allopathic, ayurvedic, homoeopathic, etc. Physiologists and dentists etc., should be recorded. As regards teachers, state if they are university teachers, secondary school, middle school, primary school or kindergarten teachers. There are various other types of chemists, physicists, archaeologists; nurses, pharmacists, health technicians, jurists, social scientists such as economists, statisticians, geographers, historians, anthropologists, etc., as also artists, writers, painters, sculptors, actors, etc., draughtsmen, laboratory assistants, librarians, ordained religious workers, astrologers etc., who will have to be recorded with particulars of their work.

Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

(Do not merely say Govt. Officer, an officer in a private firm or concern but give further particulars.) They may be in Government service or under a local body or in a business firm manufacturing establishment or a catering establishment or a transport company and so on. Their full description should be recorded such as for example, Secretary to the Government of India, District Collector, Municipal Commissioner, Executive Officer of a Panchayat, Director of a firm, Manager of a business concern, Proprietor and Manager of a hotel, elected and legislative officials, aircrafts and ships officers, etc.

Clerical Workers

(Do not merely denote the work of a person as clerk or office worker but furnish further particulars.) State clearly the type of work done such as cashier, accountant, stenographer, typist, computing clerk, key punch operator, office assistant, guard brakesman, traffic controller, railway ticket inspector, postman, telephone/teleprinter/wireless operator, record keeper, despatcher, etc., office workers would also include peons, duptaries, etc.

Sale Workers

(Do not merely say a worker in a shop but give details.) It should be clearly recorded whether the proprietor of a business concern engages himself in wholesale or retail trade. Saleman or shop assistants, agents of insurance, brokers in share, auctioneers, commercial, travellers, hawkers and street vendors, money lenders, pawn brokers etc., will also be covered.

Service Workers

(There are all types of service workers such as those engaged as domestic servants or in personal services or in police service or watch and ward etc. Give precise particulars.) Hotel and restaurant keepers, house-keepers, matrons, and stewards (domestic and institutional), cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (domestic and institutional) maids and related house-keeping service workers, building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners, and related workers, launderers, dry cleaners and pressers, hair dressers, beauticians and related workers, protection service workers, such as watchmen, chowkidars, gatekeepers, etc., other service workers.

Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers etc. and Related Workers

Deep sea fishermen, inland or river water fishermen, shell gatherers, forest rangers, charcoal burners, forest produce gatherers, plantation managers, farm machine operators, gardeners, toddy tappers, rubber tappers, hunters, bird trappars, etc. will be covered.

Production and other Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers

(This may cover a very large variety of craftsmen and operators etc., whose work will have to be given in adequate detail.) Examples: miners, quarrymen, well drillers, cotton ginners, spinners, dyers, knitters, lace makers, carpet makers, etc., tailors, cutters, hat makers, embroiderers, shoe makers or repairers, saddle makers leather cutters etc., blacksmith, furnacemen, moulders, etc., cart builders, wheel wrights, cabinet makers, etc., stone cutters, bricklayers, masons, hut builders, thatchers, well diggers, etc., jewellers, goldsmith, watch and clock makers or repairers, welders and plate cutters, sheet metal workers, machine tool operators, electricians, elctrical and electronic wire fitters, radio mechanic, electric linesmen, cable jointers, carpenters, joiners, sawers, etc., printing type machine operators, proof readers, photo-litho operators, book binders, potters, moulders, firemen, kilnsmen, blowers and makers of glass, millers, bakers, confectioners, sweetmeat makers, food canners, coffee or tea planters, tobacco curers, graders and blenders of tobacco, bidi or cigar makers, snuff or zarda makers, tyre builders, crane or hoist operators, loaders and unloaders, etc.

APPENDIX VI

Some illustrations for filling the economic characteristics falling under Q: 16 or Q.17 are given below :

Q. 16 (a) (i) Worker	Q.16(a) (ii)Non-worker	Q. 16 (b)Place of Work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16(e) Description of Work	Q. 16 (f) Class of Worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. C	X	X	X	X	X	X
2. AL	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	Spinning yarn	FW
4. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Cotton Handloom Weaving	Dyeing and Spinning yarn	FW
5. HHI	X	PL	No Particular name	Flour making chakki	Winnowing and cleaning grains	EE
6. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Oil ghani	Running oil ghani	SW
7. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Blacksmithy (making Agricultural implements)	Tempering and polishing implements	FW
8. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making pottery on the wheel	FW
9. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Earthenware pottery	Making and firing kiln	EE
10. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Carpentry-manufacturing of wooden doors and windows	Carpenter	FW

Q. 16 (a) (i) Worker	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-Worker	Q. 16 (b) Place of work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Natue of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of work	Q. 16 (f) Class of worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. HHI	X	PL	Sarafa-di-Hatti	Goldsmithy	Filling gold ornaments with lac	FW
12. HHI	X	New Delhi	Gupta Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Operator, Hosiery machine	EE
13. OW	X	New Delhi	Verma Hosiery Works	Production of Hosiery goods	Account Clerk	EE
14. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Electroplating	Scraping and Polishing metal	FW
15. HHI	X	PL	No particular name	Production of Cart wheel rings	Putting Iron hoop on Cart wheels	EE
16. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Hair cutting	Barbar	SW
17. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Production of honey	Bee-keeping	SW
18. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Livestock raising	Tending cattle	FW
19. OW	X	Gir Forest	Govt. Forest Department	Logging in forest	Cutting trees in forest	EE
20. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Private tuition	Tutor	SW
21. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Fruit growing	Gardener in mango orchard	EE
22. OW	X	PL	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate	Coffee Plantation	Farm labourer	EE
23. OW	X	New Delhi	Northern Railway	Rail Transport	Travelling Ticket Inspector	EE
24. OW	X	PL	Indian Ceramic Institute	Research in manufacturing of ceramic products	Senior Scientific Officer (Ceramic Research)	EE
25. OW	X	PL	Office of the Registrar General, India	Central Govt. Service	Senior Research Officer (Vital Statistic)	EE
26. OW	X	PL	Gypsum Supply Co.	Supplying Gypsum on Orders	Contractor supplying Gypsum to Sindri Fertilizer Factory	ER
27. OW	X	PL	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Locomotive Factory	Accountant	EE
28. OW	X	PL	Delhi Railway Station	Railway Station Porter	Goods Shed Porter	EE
29. OW	X	Rampur village	C.P.W.D.	Road Construction	Manual Labourer (on muster roll) digging earth	EE
30. OW	X	PL	No particular name	House Construction	Labourer brick laying	SW
31. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Vegetable market labourer carrying goods	General Labourer	SW
32. OW	X	PL	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation Sub-Station	Transmission of electricity with the help of transformer	Machine Operator Electricity	EE
33. OW	X	PL	Madan Brothers	Retail shop in stationery stores	Shop Assistant	FW
34. OW	X	PL	Sahu and Co.	Wholesale Store for grains and cereals	Proprietor, wholesale trade	ER
35. OW	X	PL	Dayanand and Sons	Retail shop of readymade garments and hosiery	Salesman	FW
36. OW	X	PL	Kaka Agrico	Dealing in Hardware	Sales Manager	EE
37. OW	X	PL	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur	Manufacturer of iron and steel structurals	Boiler Room Foreman	EE
38. OW	X	New Delhi	Indian Air Lines Corporation	Air Transport	Air Pilot	EE
39. OW	X	Chandigarh	State Motor Transport Undertaking	Motor Transport Service	Bus Driver	EE
40. OW	X	PL	Prakash Transport Service	Goods Transport by Motor Truck	Working Proprietor	ER
41. OW	X	PL	Medical College, Calcutta, Radiology Deptt.	Medical and Health Service of State	Radiologist	EE
42. OW	X	PL	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi	Plant Protection Research	Plant Nutritionist	EE

Q. 16 (a) (i) Worker	Q. 16 (a) (ii) Non-workear	Q. 16 (b) Place of work	Q. 16 (c) Name of Establishment	Q. 16 (d) Nature of Industry, Trade Profession or Service	Q. 16 (e) Description of work	Q. 16 (f) Class of worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43. OW	X	PL	Bimbla Sugar Factory	Sugar Factory	Chemist	EE
44. OW	X	PL	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical factory	Manufacturer of antibiotics	Chemist	EE
45. OW	X	PL	L.I.C., Delhi	Life Insurance Business	Secretary Administration	EE
46. OW	X	PL	Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Commerce and Industry Department)	State Government service	Assistant Secretary	EE
47. OW	X	PL	ditto	ditto	U.D.C.	EE
48. OW	X	PL	Kundan Brothers, Jewellers, Jaipur	Jewellery Works	Supervisor	FW
49. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Domestic Service	Cook	EE
50. OW	X	PL	Asoka Hotel. New Delhi	Residential Hotel	Cook	EE
51. OW	X	Bangalore	XYZ Club	Recretion Club	Bearer	EE
52. OW	X	PL	No particular name	Retail trade in grocery	Working proprietor	SW
53. OW	X	PL	Bhilai Steel Plant	Steel Production	Chartered Accountant	EE
54. OW	X	Howrah	Howrah Jute Mill	Jute Mill	Accountant	EE
55. OW	X	PL	ABC Film Studio	Production of feature films	Cinema Actor	SW
56. OW	X	PL	Ruparekha Company	Commercial Sign painting	Sign painter	EE
57. OW	X	PL	Portland Cement Co.	Cement manufacturing	Canvas bag maker	EE
58. OW	X	PL	ABC Stock Exchange	Share broker	Share broker in tea and jute	SW
59. OW	X	PL	ABC Business House Ltd.	Discounting of bills of business firms	Managing Director	ER
60. OW	X	PL	Ramachandra Engineering Co.	General Engineering Works	Die Caster	EE
61. OW	X	PL	ABC Paint Factory	Manufacture of paints	Ochre Grinder	EE
62. OW	X	PL	Solan Breweries	Brewery Factory	Distillation Plant Operator	EE
63. OW	X	PL	ABC Chemical Factory	Manufacture of Hydrochloric Acid	Grinder	EE
64. OW	X	PL	ABC Rerolling Mills	Steel Rerolling Works	Cleaner	EE
65. OW	X	PL	ABC Cinema	Cinema House	Gate keeper	EE
66. OW	X	PL	ABC Engineering Works	Iron and Steel Foundry	Moulder	EE
67. OW	X	PL	ABC Oil Mill	Manufacture of mustard oil	Foreman, Packing Department	EE
68. OW	X	PL	ABC Company	Motor body building Factory	Foreman, Saw Mill	EE
69. OW	X	Shahdara	ABC Aluminium Company	Aluminium Factory	Foundry Caster	EE
70. OW	X	Tata Nagar	ABC Iron Factory	Iron Foundry Works	Furnaceman Boiler shop	EE
71. OW	X	New Delhi	Govt. Printing Press	Printing Works	Mono Operator	EE
72. OW	X	PL	ABC Small Tool Company	Small Tools Production	Brass Turner	EE
73. OW	X	PL	State Social Welfare Board	Social Welfare Organisation	Honorary Social Worker	SW
74. OW	X	New Delhi	Parliament, Delhi	Paliamentary Work	Member of Parliament	SW
75. OW	X	PL	No particular journal	Writing for newspapers and periodicals	Freelance journalist	SW
76. OW	X	PL	ABC Party	Promotion of party's Political Work	Political Worker	SW

APPENDIX VIII
ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form M)

Location Code 10/3/64(10) — Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village : Dandori — Name of Enumerator : Prithipal

MALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16 (a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non Workers
			Q. 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	1	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
2	15	22	M	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	29	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	3	M	—	√	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
5	16	7	M	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
6	16	16	M	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	—	—
7	16	25	M	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√	—
8	16	47	M	—	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
			8	2	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	2

Signature of Enumerator———————

Date———————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols.7+8 =total of cols. 9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor———————

Date———————

ENUMERATOR'S DAILY POSTING STATEMENT

(Form F)

Location Code 10/3/64(10) — Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village : Dandori — Name of Enumerator : Prithipal

FEMALES

Final Sl. No.	Pad No.	Slip No.	Sex	S.C. or S.T. Q. 11		Literacy Q. 12		Main Activity Q. 16(a) (i)				
				S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers
			Q. 3			L	O	C	AL	HHI	OW	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	15	2	F	—	—	—	√	—	√	—	—	—
2	15	23	F	√	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
3	15	39	F	√	—	—	√	√	—	—	—	—
4	16	56	F	—	—	√	—	—	—	√	—	—
5	16	62	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
6	16	14	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
7	16	16	F	—	—	—	√	—	—	—	—	√
			7	2	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	4

Signature of Enumerator ———————

Date———————

Note : Make sure that total of col. 4=total of cols.7+8 =total of cols.9+10+11+12+13.

Verified 100% with Schedules and found correct.

Signature of the Supervisor———————

Date ———————

APPENDIX IX

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACT

(Form T)

Location Code 10/3/64(10) — Enumerator's Block No. 10

Name of Village : Pandori — Name of Enumerator : Prithipal

No. of occupied residential houses 130

Total No. of Households 140 — No. of Institutional Households 1 — No. of Houseless households 1

Sex	Population	S.C.	S.T.	Literate	Illiterate	MAIN ACTIVITY					Houseless population	Institutional population
						Cultivator	Agricultural labourer	Household Industry	Other worker	Non-workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M	381	52	25	173	208	139	20	10	77	135	3	24
F	369	50	21	75	294	42	12	4	69	242	2	
Total	750	102	46	248	502	181	32	14	146	377	5	25

Signature of the Enumerator ———— Signature of the Supervisor ————

Date ———— Date ————

Note : The Information on the occupied residential houses, households, institutional households and houseless households will have to be provided with reference to entries in the Population Record. Make sure that you have counted the houses and households correctly. See paras 24-29 of the instruction for filling up the Individual Slip.

The number of households can be same as/or more than the census houses, but normally there will not be more houses than the households. The information for columns 12 & 13 will be obtained by counting the population in houseless households (household number noted 'O') and institutional households (household number with 'INST' indicated) respectively in the Population Record.

APPENDIX X

POPULATION RECORD

CONFIDENTIAL — (To be compiled from Individual Slip) — CENSUS 1971

Location Code ..... Household No. .....

Name of village or town ..... If the head belongs to S.C. or S.T. ?.....

Sl. No.	Name	Relationship to head	Sex		Age	Marital Status	Literacy (L or O)	Description of Main Activity
			M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Sigature of Enumerator ———— Signature of Supervisor ————

Date ———— Date ————

ANNEXURE V

DEGREE HOLDERS AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL CARD

(Please see instructions overleaf. Do not write inside the squares)

CENSUS OF INDIA—1971 LOCATION CODE

CONFIDENTIAL

1. Name ..... 2. Year of Birth.....

Designation & Address ..... 3. Home State .....

4. Male/Female* *5. Never married/Married/Widowed/Separated 6. Age at Marriage (first).....

7. Qualifications Deg.,Dip.	Year of Passing	Duration of course (yrs)	Divn./ Class	Main Subject	Country

8. Specialisation.....

9. If you have been abroad : i. Total stay abroad..... ii. Year of return (last)..... iii. Country of Longest stay.....

10. Number of publications : i. Books..... ii. Research papers..... iii. Technical Reports..... iv. Others.....

*11. Status : Employee/Self-emoloyed/Student/Trainee/Apprentice/Retired/Unemployed and trying for a job/Not employed, but not trying for a job

*12. If employee, state : Permanent/Quasi-Permanent/Temporary/Contract/Work charged/on Muster Roll

13. Employment	Type of organisation (See list under instructions)	Sector Private/Public	Year of joining	Nature of duties (See list under instructions)	Total Emoluments (Rs. per month)	
					At entry	Last drawn
Present						
The Previous						
First						

14*. Are you at present doing any research work ? Yes/No. 15. If unemployed, state for how many months now?.....

16. Indicate periods of unemployment if any during 1960-1970 after completion of your studies. (if more than four, give the last four periods)

I. From.....To..... II. From.....To.....

III. From.....To..... IV. From.....To.....

**Encircle ◯ appropriate alternative applicabe to you in items* 4, 5, 11, 12 *and* 14. *Signature*.....

Please read carefully the following

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THIS CARD

You should fill up this card only if you possess a degree in Arts, Science, Engineering, Technology or Medicine, or a technical diploma or a technical certificate. Otherwise, return the blank card to Census enumerator.

Please Do Not write within the coding squares shown as |__|

Encircle appropriate answers in items 4, 5, 11, 12 and 14; e.g. (Male)

Items

1. Write your name in full.
   If you are employed give your office address. If not, give present residential address.

3. Home State is the State to which you belong.

7. Indicate your Bachelors' Degree(s) or equivalent and Master's Degree(s), if any besides other qualifications.

8. In case of specialisation in more than one branch or sub-branch, indicate the best specialisation first.

9. Consider trips abroad only for study, research, training or employment.

11 & 12. Indicate position as on Feb. 1, 1971.

13. Please Note :

The different employments should relate to different organisation served, not the different jobs held in same organisation. In case of **present** and **previous** employment, indicate nature of duties performed **last**; in the case of **first-employment** indicate the duties at the beginning.

Type of organisation : (i) Inst. of Higher Educ. Univ. or Affltd. College, (ii) Polytech (giving 2-3 yr. Dip. Course), (iii) School, (iv) private Coaching Inst. (v) Other Educational Inst., (vi) Research & Development Orgn. (vii) Natural Resources Dev, Orgn. (like, NCDC, NMDC, ONGC, Surveys, etc), (viii) Social Development Orgn. (Community Dev. & Extn. Social Dev. Board, Family Planning, etc.), (ix) Public Sector Industry, (x) Other Govt. Orgn. (xi) Private Sector Industry, (xii) Other Private Sector Orgn.

Nature of duties : (i) Teaching, (ii) Research, (iii) Teaching-cum-Research, (iv) Construction, (v) Production, (vi) Administrative, (vii) Clerical, (viii) Professional Work, (ix) Farming, (x) Journalism, (xi) Sales, or (xii) Other (specify).

Total emoluments should include salary and all allowances.

14 & 15. Indicate position as on Feb. 1, 1971.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS AS ON 31-3-1970

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cate. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.	(Regs)
	2	Wedhwa & Co., 45 Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest)
AHMEDABAD	5	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
	6	Chandra Kant Chimanalal Vora, Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	7	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	8	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road.	(Reg.)
	9	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest)
	10	Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate.	(Rest.)
	11	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	12	V.T. Jorkar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Peth.	(Rest.)
AJMER	13	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
	14	Rajputana Book House Station Road.	(Reg)
ALIGARH	15	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)
	16	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	17	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
	18	Law Book Co. Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box. 4	(Reg.)
	19	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
	20	Universal Book, Co., 20 M.G. Road	(Reg)
	21	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road.	(Reg.)
	22	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
	23	Chandralok Prakashan 73, Darbhenga Colony.	(Rest)
	24	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT	25	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMBALA CITY	26	Sethi Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala City.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	27	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
	28	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
	29	The Booksellers Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg)
ANAND	30	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	31	Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 507	(Reg.)
	32	International Book House Private Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	33	Makkala Pustak Press, Balamandira, Gandhingar.	(Reg)
	34	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Roy Road Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg)
	35	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg)
	36	Vichara Sahitya p. Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
	37	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Rest)
BAREILLY	38	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
BARODA	39	New Medical Book House, 540 Madenzampa Road.	(Rest.)
	40	Sh. Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Shankar Bldg. Diwanji's Wada Dandia Bazar.	(Rest)
BHAGALPUR	41	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)
BHOPAL	42	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din Bldg. Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
	43	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Bookselers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	44	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Reg)
BHAVANAGAR	45	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
BOLAPURA	46	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	47	Sh. D. V. Deshpande Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti chowk.	(Rest.)
BELGARIA	48	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambika Mukharji Road, 24 Parganas, W.B.	(Rest)
BIKANER	49	Bhandari Bros. Goga Gate	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	50	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	51	Co-operators Book Dept, 5 32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar.	(Reg.)
	52	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	53	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	54	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C Princess St.	(Reg.)
	55	Indo Nath & Co., Office No. 8, 1st Floor, 257 Frase Road.	(Reg.)
	56	International Book House Ltd. 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	57	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
	58	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
	59	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nana Chowk	(Reg.)
	60	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	61	New Book Co. 188-190 Dr. Dadabhai Naroji Road.	(Reg.)
	62	P.P.H. Book Stall, 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
	63	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road,	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cate of Agent
1	2	3	4
Bombay—(Contd)	64	Swastik Sales Co. Scientific & Technical Booksellers.	(Rest·)
	65	M. & J. Services 2-A, Bahri Building P.B. 6007.	(Rest.)
	66	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Rd.	(Reg.)
	67	Sunderdas Gain Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	68	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row .	(Reg.)
	69	All India Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road.	(Rest.)
	70	Amalgamated Press, 41 Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
	71	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraballie, P.B. 1505	(Rest.)
	72	Secretary, Sales tax Practitioner Association Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
	73	Usha Book Depot, 585 Chira Bazar	(Reg.)
CALCUTTA . .	74	Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Becharam Chatterjee Lane.	(Reg.)
	75	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	76	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street.	(Reg·)
	77	Firma K. L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Banchharam Akrur Lane.	(Reg)
	78	Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street.	(Reg.)
	79	M.C Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., 14 Bankim Chatterji Lane.	(Reg)
	80	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park St.,	(Reg)
	81	R. Chambrary & Co. Ltd., Kant House, P.33 Mission Row Extension.	(Reg.)
	82	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., IC College.	(Reg.)
	83	S. K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplande East.	(Reg.)
	85	W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House St.	(Reg.)
	86	Indian Book Dist. Co-C-52 M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	87	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P. Box No. 10210.	(Rest.)
	88	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	89	Modern Book Depot, Chowringhee Centre.	(Rest.)
	90	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)
	91	Gyan Bharati, 171-A, M.G. Road.	(Reg)
	92	Mukherjee Library, I, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
	93	S. Bhattachar & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Res.)
	94	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhas Road.	(Rest)
	95	Smt. P.D. Upadhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Rest.)
	96	Universal Book Dist 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest·)
	97	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3 B. Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
	98	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co.P. Ltd. 72 M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH . .	99	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22 D.	(Reg.)
	100	Mehta Bros., 1933, Sector 22 B .	(Reg.)
	101	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.	(Reg.)
	102	Universal Book Store, Booth No. 25 Sector No. 22 D	(Reg.)
	103	English Book Shop 34, Sector 22 D	(Rest.)
CALICUT . . .	104	Touring Book Stall, Court Road .	(Rest.)
CUTTACK . . .	105	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack .	(Reg.)
	106	D.P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad .	(Rest.)
	107	New Students Store . . .	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN . .	108	Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg
	109	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road	(Reg·)
	110	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	111	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	112	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest)
	113	Natraj Publishers, 52 Rajpur Road	(Reg.)
DELHI . . .	114	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg·)
	115	Bahri Bros, 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	116	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency Delhi Ahata Kodara Chamalian Road·)	(Reg.)
	117	Bookwells, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-9.	(Reg.)
	118	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522 Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	119	Federal Law Depot, Kashmeri Gate	(Reg.)
	120	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, D. Ganj.	(Reg.)
	121	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, D. Ganj.	(Reg.)
	122	J.M Jaina & Bros. Mori Gate .	(Reg.)
	123	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	124	K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti nagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
	125	Metropolitan Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	126	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
	127	Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, M. Gate.	(Reg.)
	128	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
	129	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)
	130	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .	(Reg.)
	131	Adrash Publicity Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj.	(Rest)
	132	Amar Hind Book House, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	133	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest)
	134	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar).	(Rest)
	135	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	136	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1547, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	137	Law Literature House, 2646, Bailimaran.	(Res .)

Station	Serial No.	Name of the Party	Cate. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI . .	138	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publisher P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	139	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	140	Oversees Book Agency, 3810, David Street, Darya Ganj-9.	(Reg.)
	141	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak. .	(Rest.)
	142	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmeri Gate .	(Rest.)
	143	Saini Law Publishing Co., 1899, Chandni Chowk.	(Rest)
	144	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	145	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony.	(Reg.)
	146	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines .	(Rest.)
	147	University Book House U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest)
	148	Om Book Stall, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg)
DHANBAD . .	149	New Sketch Press Post Box 26. .	(Rest.)
DHARWAR . .	150	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan Subhas Road.	(Rest,)
	151	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM . .	152	South India Traders, C/o Constitutional Law Journal.	(Reg.)
	153	Pai & Co., Broadway . .	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT	154	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg.)
GAYA . . .	155	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Reg.)
GOA . . .	156	Singhbal's Book House, P.O. B.No. 70 Near the Church.	(Rest.)
GURGAON . .	157	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
GUNTUR . . .	158	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arnudelpet, Chowrasta.	(Reg.)
GWALIOR . . .	159	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar, Bazar, Lashmar	(Rest.)
	160	Tater Bros , Sarafe . . .	(Rest.)
	161	Anand Pustak Bhandar, M.L.B. Marg.	(Rest.)
	162	M. C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	163	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
	164	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road .	(Reg.)
GHAZIABAD . .	165	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
	166	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar. .	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD . .	167	The Swaraj Book Depot. Lakdikapul	(Reg.)
	168	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman.	(Rest.)
	169	Booklovers, P. Ltd., Kachiguda Chowrasta.	(Rest.)
	170	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank.	(Reg.)
	171	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar,	(Reg.)
	172	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda.	(Reg.)
HARDWAR . .	173	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Bra Hampuri.	(Rest.)
HUBLI . . .	174	Pervaje's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
INDORE . . .	175	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	176	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Anilyapura.	(Rest.)
	177	Modern Book House, Shiv VilasPalace.	(Rest.)
INDORE . . .	178	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar . .	(Reg.)
	179	Vinay Pustak Bhandar . .	(Rest.)
JAIPUR-CITY . .	180	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
	181	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .	(Reg.)
	182	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)
	183	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar.	(Rest.)
JAMSHEDPUR . .	184	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P.B. No. 78.	(Reg.)
	185	Gupta Stores, Dhatkidith . .	(Reg.)
	186	Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agents 26 Main Road	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR . .	187	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masid Road.	(Reg.)
JODHPUR . . .	188	Chopra Bros, Tripolia Bazar .	(Reg)
	189	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
	190	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate . .	(Reg.)
	191	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
JUBBALPUR . .	192	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
	193	Popular Book House, Nr. Omti P.O.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDER CITY .	194	Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala.	(Reg.)
	195	Hazoorina Bros., Mai Hiran Gate .	(Rest.)
	196	University Publishers, Railway Road	(Rest.
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ) .	197	Shahsi Kumar Sharat Chandra .	(Rest.)
KANPUR . .	198	Advani & Co., P. Box. 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	199	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	200	Universal Book Stall, The Mall .	(Reg)
KAPSAN . . .	201	ParkashanParasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KOLAPUR . .	202	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Madhwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA . . .	203	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara)	(Reg.)
LUCKNOW . .	204	Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
	205	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .	(Reg)
	206	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road	(Reg.)
	207	Ram Advani Hazratganj, P.B. 154 .	(Reg.)
	208	Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazrat ganj.	(Reg.)
	209	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad, Road.	(Rest.)
	210	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA . .	211	Lyall Book Depot Chaura Bazar .	(Reg.)
	212	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road .	(Rest.)
	213	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Rest.)
	214	The Pharmacy News, Pindi St. .	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No.	Name of Party	Cate of Agents
1	2	3	4
MADURAI	215	Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street	(Reg.)
	216	Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street.	(Reg.)
MATHURA.	217	Rath & Co., Tilohi Bldg. Bengali Ghat.	(Rest.)
MADRAS	218	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmore.	(Reg.)
	219	C. Subbiah Chetty, 62 Big Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
	220	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	221	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8 Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
	222	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road.	(Reg.)
	223	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14 Bankuram Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
	224	Madras Book Agency.	(Rest.)
	225	The Rex Trading Co. P.B. 5049, 31 & 32 James St.	(Rest.)
	226	Nav Bharat Agencies 18, Andiappa St. Sadhana Sadan.	(Rest.)
	227	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrofts, Triplicane.	(Rest.)
	228	Naresh Co, 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore.	(Rest.)
	229	Reliance Trading Co., 70/10, Shambu Das St.	(Reg.)
MANGALORE	230	U.R. Shancye Sons, Car Street, P. Box. 128.	(Reg.)
	231	K. Bhoga Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MEERUT	232	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	233	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhash Bazar.	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR	234	B.S. Jain & Co., 71 Abupura	(Reg.)
	235	Gargya & Co, 139, G. New Market	(Rest.)
MUZAFFERPUR.	236	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate	(Rest.)
MYSORE	237	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle	(Reg.)
	238	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Moha Palace	(Reg.)
	239	Geeta Book House, New State Circle	(Reg.)
	240	Indian Mercantile Corpn. Ramvilas	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR	241	Nahta Bros, Booksellers & Stationers	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	242	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	243	Western Book Depot, Residency Road	(Reg.)
	244	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NILGIRIS	245	Mary Martin Booksellers, Kotagir Tamil Nadu.	(Rest.)
NAINITAL	246	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NADIAD	247	R.S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI	248	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	249	Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar	(Reg.)
	250	Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	251	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI	252	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.B No. 328.	(Reg.)
	253	Jain Book Agency, C/9, Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	254	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. 2505, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	255	Luxmi Book Store, 72, Janpath P.O. Box 553.	(Reg.)
	256	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
	257	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
	258	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P.B. 96, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	259	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	260	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	261	Ram Krishna & Sons (Of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	262	R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	263	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
	264	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
	265	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	266	United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	267	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	268	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	269	N.C. Kaunchal & Co., 40, Model Basti, P.O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi-5	(Rest.)
	270	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Reg.)
	271	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
	272	Subnas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri.	(Rest.)
	273	The Secy. Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
	274	Glob Publications, C-33-Nizamudin East.	(Rest.)
	275	Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave.	(Rest.)
	276	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajender Nagar.	(Rest.)
	277	Shyam Pustak Bhandar, 3819, Arya Samaj Road.	(Rest.)
PATIALA	278	Jain & Co., 17 Shah Nashin Bazar	(Reg.)
PATNA	279	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	280	J.N.P. Agarwal & Co., Padrai Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	281	MotiLal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	282	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
POONA	283	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
	284	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	285	Sarswat 67, Patel Flats, 2 Bombay Poona Road.	(Rest.)

Station	Serial No	Name of the Party	Cate of Agents
1	2	3	4
POONA	286	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana.	(Reg.)
	287	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk	(Reg.)
	288	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	289	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix	(Rest.)
PUDUKOTTAI	290	Meenakshi Pathippagam, 4142, East Main St.,	(Rest.)
	291	Sh. P. Swaminathan Shivam & Co., East Main Road.	(Rest.)
RAJKOT	292	Mohan Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs & Advt. Agent.	(Reg.)
RAIPUR	293	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RANCHI	294	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar	(Reg.)
REWARI	295	Tika Ram Sing Lal	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	296	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers & Booksellers.	(Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD	297	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	298	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street	(Rest.)
SIMLA	299	Minerva Book Shop, The Mall	(Reg.)
SURAT	300	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	301	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Athwa Lines.	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	302	Shri K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAPALLY	303	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Rest.)
TRIPURA	304	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	305	International Book Depot Main Road	(Reg.)
	306	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	307	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	308	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumer, Co. Op. Society Ltd,.	(Rest.)
	309	Ashutosh & Co., Station Road Opp. University of Udaipur.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	310	Rami Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
VARANASI	311	The Manager, Banaras Hindu University Book Depot.	(Reg.)
	312	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Saries Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8.	(Reg.)
	313	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka.	(Reg.)
	314	Viswavidlvalaya Prakashan, K 40/18 Bhairo Nath Marg.	(Reg.)
	315	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindus University.	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATNAM	316	Gupta Bros., Vizia Building	(Reg.)
	317	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores.	(Rest.)
VELLORE	318	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	319	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market	(Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

Govt. of India KitabMahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi Phone No. 44561.

Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, Phone No. 23-3813

Hjgh Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.2.

S.& R AGENTS AS ON 31-3-72

1. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I. Ministry of C.&I. Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
5. The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Guj.).
7. The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhavan New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director Incharge S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabue.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-charge Assam, Govt. B.D., Shilong.
18. The O. I/C., Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
20. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
22. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. The O. I/C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33/I, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. The O. I/C., S.I.S.I., Model Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Str. P.B. 1530, Madras.
30. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg. Ahmedabad
35. The Regisrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)
36. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-837, Hyder Guda, Hyderabad.
37. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
38. The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Bldg., P.B. 334 Kanpur.
39. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Bldg. Brabourne Road, Calcutta.
40. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.
41. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
42. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
43. The Regstrar of Companies, Rajasthan, & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, (State Book Depot) Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.
48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. State, Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gulzenbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing & Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V.P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office, Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Saudha, Bangalore-1
61. Sudpt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer-Employment Exchange (near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.)
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Dept. of Supply, 10, Mount Road Madras-2.
68. The Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delh
69. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/L& E. Madras Harbour, Madras-1.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, T Ernakulam
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botwalla Chambers, Sir, P.M. Road Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B., 14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhavan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot
77. The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.
78. The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Dy. Director General (S.D.) 6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I. Ministry of I. & S Industrial Areas -B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, In charge, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Varansi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn). Office of the Director of Supplies & Disposal, Bombay
85. The Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Ministry of International Trade Madras.
86. The Dy. Collector of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta.
88. The Director, S.I.S.I. Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.

90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T.D. Road, Ernakulam
92. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery & Book Depot, Aurangabad.
93. The Asstt. Director I/C, S.I.S.I. Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment Officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Dte. G. & S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay,
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Dept. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna
102. The Officer-in-Charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.I,M-I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Org., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communication, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109, The Principal Publications Officer sending commission for Scientific & Technical, Terminology, UGC, Building, New Delhi.
110. The Officer-in-Charge, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur
111. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.
112. Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.
113. Controller of Aerodromes,, Calcutta.
114. Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.
115. Cont oller of Aerodromes, Madras.
116. The Registrar, Punjab Agrl. University, Ludhiana.
117. The Land & Development Officer, M. of Health Family Planning, W. H. & U.D., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.
118. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission,
Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi

1. Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

2. The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.

3. The Director of Census Operations, Assam, Bomfyle Road, Shillong-1.

4. The Director of Census Operations, Bihar, Boring Canal Road, Patna.

5. The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.

6. The Director of Census Operations, Haryana, Kothi, No. 1, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh.

7. The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla 5.

8. The Director of Census Operations, Jammu & Kashmir, 19 Karan Nagar, Srinagar.

9. The Director of Census Operations, Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3.

10. The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2 (M.P.)

11. The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sprott Road, Bombay-1 (BR).

12. The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal.

13. The Director of Census operations, Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.

14. The Director of Census Operations, Mysore, Basappa Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.

15. The Director of Census Operations, Nagaland, Kohima.

16. The Director of Census Operations, Orissa, Chandni Chouk, Cuttack-1.

17. The Director of Census Operations, Punjab, No. 72, Sector-5, Chandigarh

18. The Director of Census Operations, Rajastan, Rambag, Palace, Jaipur.

19. The Director of Census Operations, Tamil Nadu, 10, Poes Garden, Madras 86.

20. The Director of Census Operation, Tripura, Durga Bari West Compound Agartala.

21 The Director of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh, 6-Park Road, Lucknow.

22. The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British Indian Street Calcutta-1.

23. The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair

24. The Director of Census Operations, Arunachal Pradesh, Laithumkhrah, Shillong.

25. The Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh, Kothi No. 1012 Sector 8-C, Chandigarh.

26. The Director of Census Operations, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Panaji.

27. The Director of Census Operations, Delhi, 2, Under Hill Road, Delhi-6

28. The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, Dr. A. Borkar Road Panaji.

29. The Director of Census Operations, L.M. & A. Islands, Kavaratti.

30. The Director of Census Operations, Pondicherry, Madras.

GIPN—S2—1 Census Goa/73—29-3-74—500.

ERRATA

Page No.	Particulars	For	Read
1	2	3	4
20	Para 52 (d), 5 h line	Station	S adium
32	Appendix 3, Taluka Tiswadi, Total col. 3	211	214
48	Sta'emen' 3, Taluka Quepem, Year 1971	81·28	51·28
75	Para 3, line 4	Dis'rict and taluka	District, taluka and town
76	S'atement 2, taluka Quepem, urban	48	480
86	Sta'ement 7, taluka Ponda, Total, Non-Workers.	1539	1559
89	Union Primary Census Abstrac', District Diu, Urban col. 41	173	178
95	Union Terri'ory Primary Census Abstrac', Taluka Quepem, Urban col. 19	87	687
116	Annexure IV para 8, 6th line	Scheduled	Schedule
118	Individual slip Q. 17 (d)	Professior	Profession
120	Question 5 af er para 40	Marital States	Marital Status

Page No.	Particular	For	Read
1	2	3	4
70	Column 4 Total Goa, Daman & Diu	NA	76.78
70	Column 4 Rural Goa, Daman & Diu	NA	4.40
70	Column 4 Total Margao SUA	NA	23.72
70	Column 4 Total Mormugao SUA	NA	11.66
70	Column 5 Total Goa, Daman & Diu	NA	2236
70	Column 5 Rural Goa, Daman & Diu	NA	4498
70	Column 5 Total Margao SUA	NA	2391
70	Column 5 Total Mormugao SUA	NA	4476

The following foot note may be added for Table A—V.

"Density in column No. 5 has been worked out by taking into account the total of available area figures."