

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME XXVII

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

PART II-A

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES

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MAPS

Goa, Daman & Diu

Goa

Ilhas Taluka

Salsete Taluka

Bardez Taluka

Mormugao Taluka

Ponda Taluka

Bicholim Taluka

Pernem Taluka

Quepem Taluka

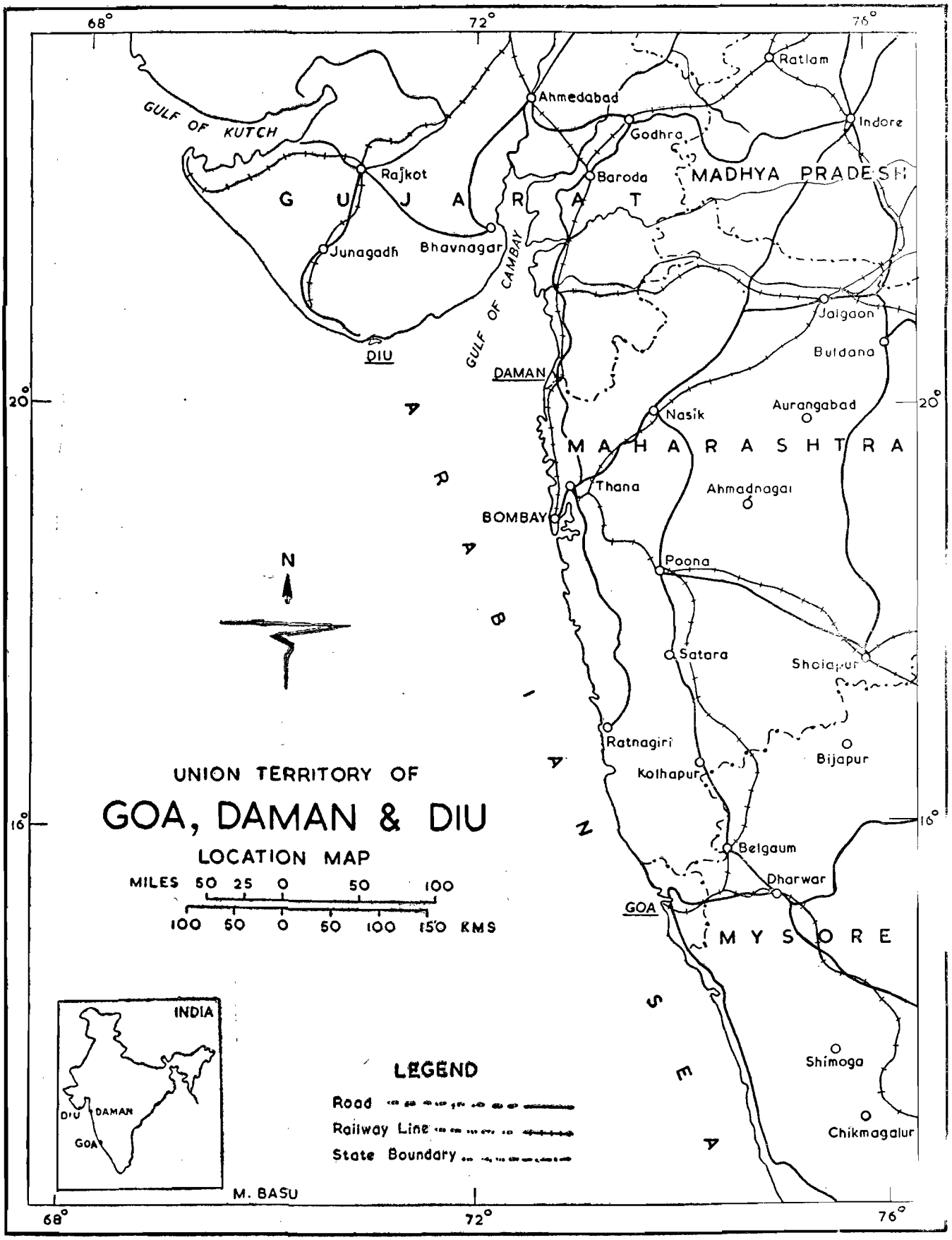
Sanguem Taluka

Canacona Taluka

Satari Taluka

Daman

Diu


68°
72°
76°
20°
16°
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
MADHYA PRADESH
MAHARASHTRA
MYSORE
Ahmedabad
Godhra
Ratlam
Indore
Rajkot
Baroda
Junagadh
Bhavnagar
DIU
DAMAN
Jalgaon
Buldana
Aurangabad
Nasik
Thana
Ahmadnagar
BOMBAY
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Ratnagiri
Bijapur
Kolhapur
Belgaum
Dharwar
GOA
Shimoga
Chikmagalur
N
UNION TERRITORY OF
GOA, DAMAN & DIU
LOCATION MAP
MILES 50 25 0 50 100
100 50 0 50 100 150 KMS
INDIA
DIU
DAMAN
GOA
LEGEND
Road
Railway Line
State Boundary
M. BASU

INTRODUCTION

Brief Historical Sketch of Population Census of Goa, Daman and Diu

1. The practice of the authorities to find the aggregate number and demographic, social and economic characteristics of the people they governed by ordering the periodic and progressive census operations of Goa, Daman and Diu dated back to the remote time.

The first volume containing the details of population census which is available to us relates to the census of Goa, Daman and Diu taken on the 17th February, 1881. It is published by the Statistics Section along with a Report by the Head of the Section, Mr. Cristovam Patrocinio de Sao Francisco Xavier Pinto.

This report reveals that, at least three previous attempts prior to that date were made to hold the Census of the population of those areas.

The first attempt to hold the population Census of Goa, Daman and Diu, was in 1850, the results of which could not be known. However, Table No. 142, appended to the volume on the Census of 1881 gives only the total legal population as 406,563 inhabitants.

It was then, that a second attempt was made to hold regular Census of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu, ordered by the then Overseas Minister, Mr. Tomas Ribeiro, by his royal Order No. 20 of the 20th February, 1878, published in the Government Gazette No 50, which enumerated the principles to be observed in the organisation of the General Census of the population. All the necessary legislative measures were taken, as also others of a technical nature, chiefly the preparation of houselists and the distribution and collection of Family Schedules, but finally all the work was nulified, the reasons for which are not known. It is, however, revealed from Table 141, appearing in the census volume of 1881, that the total population was 442,883 *.

On the 15th January, 1880, a third attempt to take a Census of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu was made, which unfortunately met with the same fate as the previous one, due to the short time fixed to proceed with the respective operations; it was impossible to put into practice the procedures outlined in the Order No. 20 of the 20th February, 1878, as is confessed in the preamble to the Order of the Government-General No. 580 of the 10th September, 1880. Otherwise, it is Mr. Cristovam Pinto himself who, in his report clarifies that having noted during the course of the finalisation of results an anomally in the partial results, a new Census was ordered by the then Governor-General of the State of India (b), Mr. Caetano Alexandre de Almeida ae Albuquerque, which was held on the 17th February, 1881; the date on which the population Census took place in former British India.

The results of this Census are embodied, as stated previously, in the well elaborated and illustrated volume of the Statistics Section, headed by Mr. Cristovam Pinto.

It was followed by the Censuses of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu in the subsequent years, that is, 1887, 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931, 1940, 1950 and 1960, the genesis of which, it is felt, is advisable to relate in the following paragraphs to help the reader to avoid possible pitfalls in the comparison of the statistical series along the course of years.

2. The foundation stone or basis for the 1881 population Census operations were the Order of the Goverment-General No. 580 of the 10th September, 1880 and the Royal Order No. 20 of the 20th February, 1878, the former orders the holding of a new Census of the population and the latter outlines the principles relating to its organisation.

Thus, by Order No. 580 of the 10th September, 1880, a District Commission was created, presided over by the Governor-General, to guide the work of Census, under whose orders the Taluk Commissions functioned at the taluk level, to superintend the work of the Parochial Committees at the Taluk level.

Although, initially, an inventory of the households was contemplated but out the same was not effected, and on the occasion of the finalisation of results it was considered that each family schedule corresponded to a household.

Footnote :(*) It is assumed that it is the legal population as Mr. Cristovam compares these figures with those of the legal population obtained for the year 1881
(†) The State of India comprised of the territories of Goa, Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu.

The family schedule comprised of the following questions :

Administration ..... Property .....

Village..... Area .....

Ward ..... House No.....

List of persons who comprise that family and who passed the night from.....to.....1880 with that family (This list had to be signed by the person who filled it).

Serial No.	Name	Sexes	Age: Years	Age: Months	Marital Status: Bachelor/ Married/ Widower	Place of birth	Education: Whether you know to read and write	Religion: Christian	Religion: Non-Christian	Occupation	Remarks

The instructions for the Census were distributed in accordance with Circular Order No. 20 and by Order No. 51, of the 18th January, 1881, and 17th February of 1881 was fixed for the general census of Goa, Daman and Diu so as to synchronize it with the date fixed by the then Viceroy (Governor-General) of British India.

Owing to the paucity of competent staff, no fixed time-limits were however fixed for the execution of work of enumerators and of the committees.

The greatest deficiency in this Census was the lack of formulation of precise definitions. This resulted in the diversity of concepts adopted for purpose of finalisation of the results, which increased even more the confusion about the numbers that were finally arrived at.

Thus, for example, nothing was clarified regarding the ambit of the questions: "Do you know to read and write?" and "Occupation"—neither the hypothesis of duplication of the registration of those absent in the State, nor the listing of those absent outside the State was foreseen.

And finally, merely to adjust these inexactitudes, at the time of calculating the final results a greater confusion was created whilst working out the compilations simultaneously in terms of "legal population", "*de facto* population", "population enumerated" and even "General Population".

As seen from the report referred to above, the "legal population" was obtained by means of the following formula :

$$P=P'-T+A-A'$$

in which P=legal population

P'=population enumerated

T=transient

A=absent from the place, but inside the State

A'=absent from the place, outside the State

The "*de facto* population" was determined by the formula :

$$P=P' - A+T$$

representing

P=*de facto* population

P'=population enumerated

A=absent, as such outside the State as from the place itself

T=Transient

The "population enumerated" was considered as the total of the population listed in the family schedules. Thus PP.R. = residents + absent (outside the State + temporary) + transient.

And still the concept of "general population" the definition of which is not sufficiently expressed, but appears to be the same as that of the "population enumerated".

The "absentees" were defined as those who did not pass the night at home and the "transients" as strangers who, perchance, passed the night there.

Thus, the following totals where obtained :

Statement showing District/Taluk wise population of resident, defacto *and legal population in* 1881

(Year 1881)

District/Taluk	Residents	Number of households	Population enumerated	*De facto* population	Legal population
1	2	3	4	5	6
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**467,166**	**99,967**	**507,169**	**475,172**	**481,467**
GOA DISTRICT	406,757	87,196	445,449	413,698	420,868
Goa	46,557	10,236	48,847	47,496	47,675
Salsete	100,494	24,565	109,620	101,330	105,570
Bardez	96,001	24,486	109,951	97,246	97,407
Pernem	29,256	5,539	33,012	29,895	30,997
Sanquelim	41,849	3,731	45,179	42,790	43,829
Ponda	38,743	7,512	39,998	39,097	39,421
Sanguem	19,580	4,208	20,592	20,180	19,899
Quepem	17,538	3,805	19,663	18,263	18,665
Canacona	16,656	3,080	18,490	17,314	17,312
Angediva Island	83	34	97	87	93
DAMAN DISTRICT	47,798	9,842	49,084	48,838	47,988
Daman	20,400	4,831	21,622	21,399	20,567
Nagar Haveli	27,398	5,011	27,462	27,439	27,421
DIU DISTRICT	12,611	2,929	12,636	12,636	12,611
Diu	12,611	2,929	12,636	12,636	12,611

Source : Volume of the 1881 Census.

The application of the formula cited above to the total population does not always adjust to the details finalised and presented in the tables.

Consequently, the results obtained may not be considered free from errors for the purpose of statistical analysis. The figures are, however, reproduced as they appear in the tables.

The legal population of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu came to 481,467 inhabitants and the total of the population enumerated reached a figure of 507,169 inhabitants, the total of the transients being 8,004 inhabitants, those absent outside the State aggregating to 17,695 inhabitants and those temporarily absent totalling to 14,301 inhabitants.

The following tables were constructed for each Taluk :

(*a*) *General Population* :

1—General Population of the villages, according to the sexes;

2—General Population of the villages, by age-groups (minors of less than 12 years of age and those above 12 years of age);

3—General Population of villages, according to their marital status;

4—General Population of villages, according to place of birth (continent);

5—General Population of villages, according to their education;

6—General Population of villages, according to religion;

7—General Population of villages, according to occupations.

(*b*) *Legal Population* :

8—Legal population of the villages, according to sex, age, marital status, place of birth, education and religion;

9—Legal population of the villages, according to occupations.

10—Legal population of the villages, under various classification, with designation of the number of the household, persons absent (outside the State and those temporarily); transients (national and foreigners); legal population and *de facto* population;

11—Legal population, according to the sexes;

12—Legal population, according to the sex and ages;

13—Legal population, according to marital status and sex;

14—Legal population, according to place of birth;

15—Legal population, according to education

16—Legal population, according to religion and sex;

17—Legal population, according to occupations

(*c*) *General population* :

18 General population according to age, year by year, and sex;

There are also certain Tables which compare the Taluk-wise results of the Census of 1881 with the results of the counting, done of the population effected for purposes of distribution of salt and with the data of the Census of 1878, as also a comparison of the totals with those of 1850 religion-wise. The results are embodied in the following Tables :

Legal Population

District/Taluk	1850 (a)	1878	1881
1	2	3	4
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU .	**406,563**	**442,883**	**481,467**
GOA DISTRICT . .		390,500	420,868
Goa		49,000	47,675
Salsete		118,870	105,570
Bardez		101,000	97,407
Pernem . . .		24,150	30,997
Sanquelim . . .		28,750	43,829
Ponda . . .		27,200	39,421
Sanguem . . .		11,540	19,899
Quepem . . .		14,750	18,665
Canacona . . .		14,870	17,312
Angediva Island .		370	93
DAMAN DISTRICT .		38,485	47,988
Daman . . .	}	38,485	20,567
Nagar Haveli . .	}		27,421
DIU DISTRICT . .		13,898	12,611
Diu		13,898	12,611

Source : Volume of the 1881 Census.

Footnote : (a) Published in the Geographical Directory of the Goverseas Provinces by J. M. De Souza Monteiro, 1850 Edition.

Another Table shows the total of the towns, "villas", parishes or villages, according to the population (of less than 200 inhabitants, from 200 to 500, from 500 to 1000, from 1000 to 2000, from 2000 to 3000, from 3000 to 5000, from 5000 to 10,000, from 10,000 to 15,000). Taluk-wise.

It may be said that the census of 1887, was almost incomplete, in that there is neither a report for that census nor a reference to the totals of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The final results are almost all partial and are grouped together in three volumes, contents of which are as follows :—

Volume I—Pernem with 6 Tables
Sanquelim with 10 Tables, without a part of Table No. 56.

Volume II—Sanquelim (continuation of Table No. 56)
Ponda with 10 tables
Sanguem with 10 tables without a part of Table No. 78.

Volume III—Sanguem (remaining part of Tables No. 78)
Quepem with 10 Tables
Canacona with 10 Tables
Angediva District with 10 Tables.

The contents of the 10 Tables relating to each Taluk are as follows :

1—Population enumerated from the villages classified according to sexes;

2—Population enumerated classified according to ages (groups under 12 years of age and over 12 years of age);

3—Population enumerated classified according to marital status (bachelor, married and widowers);

4—Population enumerated classified according to education (whether they know to read and write);

5—Population enumerated classified according to religions;

6—Population enumerated classified according to occupations;

7—Table of the population enumerated according to the religion, by villages and ages;

8—Table of population enumerated according to religion, education and sex, by villages.

9—Occupations of the population classified as per occupation and religion, by villages (village-wise)

10—Table of the population enumerated according to ages, year by year, religion, marital status, sex, by villages.

It will be observed that the results finalised refer only to six Taluks and to the Angediva District. No report exists with the results of the remaining by Taluks. The fact that no Table exists, grouping the population by Taluks leaves the impression that the finalisation of results could not be completed. But on the other hand, the fact that the first Table of the 1st Volume starts under No. 40, leaves doubts about the missing Tables to have gone astray. In any case, there does not exist any reliable information on the subject. One is inclined towards the second supposition, for, otherwise, it cannot be understood how the author of the 1900 Census, could give comparative details in relation to the 1887 Census in that which refers to Goa, Daman and Diu, by Taluks. And it is even to be supposed that, not only were the results finalised of the "population enumerated"; as seen from the 3 Volumes referred to, but also the finalisation of results

of the "*de facto* population" was effected as can be found from the comparative Tables (Table VIII) of the 1900 Census.

As no information is available about the details of the concepts followed in the 1887 Census, it is natural to presume that the same process and principles followed for the 1881 Census were pursued, not only because no legislation subsequent to that in this respect exists but also because the author of the 1887 Census was the same as that of the 1881 Census.

4. The 1900 Census is the first Census which took place in compliance with the rulings of Charter Law of the 17th August, 1899, which ordered decennial Censuses of the population which can be said, was what took place on lines more or less followed at present aving as reference date, the night of the 30th November to 1st December, 1900.

It was organised and directed by the then Head of the Statistical Section, Mr. Jose Antonio Ismael Gracias, whose report which precedes the results of the Census is lucid about the precautions taken in order to ensure a notation as complete as possible. It is for the first time that an attempt was made to investigate about the characteristics of the population, as regards nationality and physical defects. Other questions like ethnical origins, sects, etc., had been enquired about, but owing to the deficiency of the replies collected no results could be compiled.

The distribution of the household, of sailing vessel and of family schedules, was done, well in advance.

The Census was simultaneous in the whole territory of the earstwhile State of Portuguese India (Goa, Daman and Nagar Haveli and Diu) and comprised of the population existing on the night of 30th November to 1st December 1900, and that which temporarily was found to be absent, whether national or foreign.

In due time the parochial or Village Committees were installed who on a fixed date were requested to divide the respective villages into sections so that each enumerator could cover it within a day.

The inventory of the existing houses was prepared by means of the "Household Schedule" which was handed over by the enumerators to the Census-Taking Committees on the 1st November, 1900.

These Schedules were revised by the Committees and returned to the enumerators for the purpose of the Census of the population on the 25th November, 1900, together with the family Schedules.

The Tables compiled were arranged in four groups; the first group included all the synoptic Tables of Goa, Daman and Diu (Taluk-wise) as regards the following aspects:—

TABLE I—Households, area of the territory, population enumerated, *de facto* population, grouped in Districts and Taluks, density of the households of the population;

TABLE II—Distribution of *de facto* population by age (above 12 years, below 12 years, and of unknown ages), marital status (bachelors, married persons, widowers, unknown status), religion, education, nationality and place of birth;

TABLE III—*De facto* population by age groups (interval of 6 years), by sex;

TABLE IV— *De facto* population, by profession;

TABLE V—Distribution of Population by main defects and sexes;

TABLE VI—*De facto* population by judiciary and municipal divisions, differentiating the sexes, marital status, religion and education;

TABLE VII—British population classified according to sex, age, marital status, religion, education and place of birth;

TABLE VIII—Comparative Table of household and *de facto* population, in the Censuses taken on the 17th February, 1881, 31st August, 1887 and 1st December, 1900.

In the second group are included the Tables relating to the so called "Velhas Conquistas" (Old Conquests) including the Taluks of Ilhas Salsete and Bardez by villages covering the following aspects:

TABLE I—Population enumerated and *de facto* population;

TABLE II—*De facto* population by sex and age (above 12 years, below 12 years and unknown ages);

TABLE III—*De facto* population by sex and age, year by year, up to 90 years and above 90 years;

TALBE IV—*De facto* population by marital status (bachelors, married, widowers, unknown status) and sexes;

TABLE V—*De facto* population, by education, age and sex;

TABLE VI—*De facto* population according to religions and sex;

TABLE VII—Population by main defects and sexes;

TABLE VIII—*De facto* population by occupations;

TABLE IX—*De facto* population by nationality, marital status and age;

TABLE X—*De facto* population by nationality place of birth and sex;

TABLE XI—*De facto* population by nationality, religion and education.

In the third group are included the Tables relating to the so called "Novas Conquistas" (New Conquests) comprising of the Taluks of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem, Canacona and Military Command of Satari) and the Island of Angediva by villages dealing with the same aspects as in the Tables of the 2nd group. Finally, in the 4th group are included the Tables relating to Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu, by villages corresponding to those mentioned in the second group.

It will be observed from the foregoing that a uniform criterion was followed in finalising the results of the "*de facto* population" which is the population present on the day of the Census (residents plus transients). Besides, there is a table for each taluk embodying "the population enumerated" which includes 'residents', 'absentees' and 'transients'.

In order to get an idea as to how the demographic structure evolved from 1881 to 1887, it would be convenient to present a comparative Table with the details at our disposal.

District/Taluk	Households			*De facto* Population		
	1881	1887	1900	1881	1887	1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**104,697**	**120,000**	**118,956**	**475,201**	**561,384**	**531,798**
GOA DISTRICT	91,926	104,344	106,618	413,727	484,802	475,513
Goa	10,236	11,123	11,528	47,496	52,892	54,540
Salsete	24,565	28,064	27,437	101,330	120,597	113,061
Bardez	24,486	27,036	27,085	97,246	109,448	105,337
Pernem	5,539	6,797	6,999	29,895	35,683	38,014
Sanquelim	4,589	5,709	6,084	24,175	29,161	31,110
Satari	3,872	3,794	4,553	18,644	20,693	19,621
Ponda	7,512	8,610	8,516	39,097	45,887	45,452
Sanguem	4,208	5,096	5,335	20,180	27,246	26,118
Quepem	3,805	4,307	4,804	18,263	21,730	21,386
Canacona	3,080	3,787	4,262	17,314	21,391	20,825
Angediva Island	34	21	15	87	74	49
DAMAN DISTRICT	9,842	12,490	8,971	48,838	63,824	41,671
Daman	4,831	6,286	4,271	21,399	26,694	17,391
Nagar Haveli	5,011	6,204	4,700	27,439	37,130	24,280
DIU DISTRICT	2,929	3,166	3,367	12,636	12,758	14,614
Diu	2,929	3,166	3,367	12,636	12,758	14,614

NOTE—The details of the *de facto* population enumerated in the Volume of the 1881 Census which aggregate to a total of 475,172 inhabitants does not co-ordinate with the *de facto* population shown in relation to the same year of 1887, in the volume of the 1900 Census (Page 112), which certainly resulted from the fresh finalisation of results that was made in order to separate the population of the Taluk of Sanquelim aggregating to 42,790 inhabitants (Report of 1881 Census) in two Taluks,—

Sanquelim with 24,178 inhabitants and Satari with 18,644 inhabitants.—With regard to the household the position is almost identical.

5. The 1910 Census was the second which took place in compliance with the rulings of the Charter Law of 17th August, 1899, with the reference date, as the night of 30 to 31st December, 1910 (a).

The direction, collection and a part of the compilation was done by the author of the 1900 Census, Mr. Ismael Gracias, the subsequent work was done afterwards under the leadership of Mr. Teofilo Eufemiano Xavier Pinto.

Except for the following three tables the instructions and tabulation plan of the 1900 and 1910 Census were the same. The authority of 1900 Census conducted the preliminary work of 1910 Census.

TABLE IX—(Special) Difference between the birth and death rates in the years 1902 to 1912, by Taluks.

Source: Volumes on the 1881 and 1900 Census.

(a) The Provincial Order of 8th April, 1910, containing Instructions for the Population Census fixed the date of the Census as the night of 30th November to 1st December, 1900. This date was altered subsequently to the night of 30th to 31st December by virtue of the fact that the solemn Exposition of the Body of the Apostle of the Indies, St. Francis Xavier, was fixed on days which comprised of the night of 30th November to 1st December, which could have occasioned a disadvantage to the data collected, due to the great influx of piligrims even from other States for the veneration of the Body of the Apostle.

TABLE X—(Special) Comparative statement of households and the population of Panjim (1st ward of the city of Nova Goa) and the headquarters of the Districts of Daman and Diu (1900 to 1910).

TABLE XI—*De facto* population, by religion, education and sex, by villages.

All the remaining Tables included in the respective groups of Tables are to be found delineated in a way fully identical to the 1900 Census.

In a similar manner, the compilation was also made with reference to the "*de facto* population" and "the population enumerated" which includes the residents, absentees and transients.

A comparative Table of the evolution of the demographic structure from 1900 to 1910 is given below :

District/Taluk	Households		*De facto* Populatoin	
	1900	1910	1900	1910
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**118,956**	**121,352**	**531,798**	**548,242**
GOA DISTRICT	106,618	108,046	475,513	486,752
Goa	11,528	12,468	54,540	58,810
Salsete	27,437	28,323	113,061	119,038
Bardez	27,085	26,930	105,337	111,912
Pernem	6,999	7,616	38,014	38,563
Sanquelim	6,084	6,181	31,110	30,719
Satari	4,553	4,146	19,621	17,982
Ponda	8,516	8,660	45,452	48,337
Sanguem	5,335	4,676	26,118	20,399
Quepem	4,804	4,956	21,386	21,553
Canacona	4,262	4,081	20,825	19,396
Angediva Island	15	9	49	43
DAMAN DISTRICT	8,971	9,700	41,671	47,320
Daman	4,271	4,246	17,391	18,300
Nagar Haveli	4,700	5,454	24,280	29,020
DIU DISTRICT	3,367	3,606	14,614	14,170
Diu	3,367	3,606	14,614	14,170

6. Despite the rulings of the Charter Law of the 17th August, 1899, in ordering the holding of Decennial Censuses the following Census took place with reference to the night of 18th to the 19th March, 1921, because it was convenient to hold the Census on the same date on which it was taking place in the then neighbouring territory of British India.

The manner in which the Census should be directed was contained in the "Instructions approved of by Provincial Order No. 712 of the 19th August, 1921,". These were the same as issued in the earlier two Censuses. Mr. Ismael Gracious who had directed the earlier two censuses of 1900 and 1910 also did the preparatory work for 1921 Census such as formulation, publication and distribution of instructions and schedules.

It is natural, therefore, to accept the comparability of concepts adopted in those three last Population Census operations, though the same cannot be said as regards the collection of details of the 1921 Census which was done by the Directorate of the Civil Administration Services through one of its III Grade Officers.

It should be noted that knowledge of details referring to "Emigration" and "*Immigration*" being of great utility and economic value in this Census a new schedule was also distributed on that occasion

called "Economic Schedule of Emigration and Immigration" for the purpose of collecting the information relating to the migratory movement.

Unfortunately, despite incessant publicity done, all the efforts made were neutralized in view of the fact that the information collected had been unacceptable and, consequently, not useful for a consciencious and systematic study.

For a study of the population by Taluks, the new administrative division introduced by Decree No. 3337 of the 6th September, 1917, which created the "Mormugao Taluk", separating the area from the former Salsete Taluk has been taken into account.

The Tables contained in that report are almost the same as those of the previous Census operations with slight alterations.

As in the case of the 1900 and 1910 Census operations the Tables are to be found grouped together in 4 Volumes:

In the 1st Volume it is found that the population of the Districts of Goa, Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu (State of India) has been grouped according to the characteristic found in the following Tables :

TABLE I—(Synoptic)—Households, area of the territory, population enumerated, *de facto* population, grouped according to Districts and Taluks, density of households and population.

TABLE II—*De facto* population according to marital status and sex [referring to age (above 10 years, 10 to 15, 16 to 20, 21 to 30, 31 to 50, above 50, unknown ages), marital status (bachelors, married persons, widowers, divorced persons, unknown status) and the relationship between the married persons].

TABLE III—(Special)—*De facto* population according to the marital status, in the Census operations of 1900, 1910 and 1921.

TABLE IV—Distribution of *de facto* population by age (1 to 20, above 20 years and unknown ages), religion, education, nationality and place of birth.

TABLE V—(Special)—*De facto* population according to education in the Census operations of 1900, 1910 and 1921.

TABLE VI—(Synoptic)—*De facto* population by age groups intervals of 7 years, sex.

TABLE VII—(Special)—*De facto* population according to sex in the three big aggregates of ages (0 to 15, 16 to 49, above 49 and unknown ages) in the Census operations of 1900, 1910 and 1921.

TABLE VIII—(Synoptic)—*De facto* population according to occupations.

TABLE IX—(Synoptic)—Population according to main observing defects and by sex.

TABLE X—(Special)—*De facto* population according to Judiciary and Municipal Divisions and their distribution by sex, the marital status (bachelors, married persons, widowers, divorced persons, and unknown status), religion and education.

TABLE XI—(Synoptic)—British population classified according to sexes, age, marital status, religion, education and place of birth.

TABLE XII—Number of families and their composition.

TABLE XIII—(Special)—Comparative Table of the households designated in the Census operations of 17th February, 1881, 31st December, 1910 and 18th March, 1921.

TABLE XIV—(Special)—Births, marriages, deaths taluk-wise, from 1914 (date on which the Civil Registration Code came into force) to 1920.

TABLE XV—Comparative Table of households and the population of Panjim (1st ward of Nova Goa city) and the headquarters of the Districts of Daman and Diu (1900, 1910 and 1921).

There are 13 tables for each Taluk giving the following characteristics of the population :

TABLE I—Population enumerated and *de facto* population.

TABLE II—*De facto* population by sex and age.

TABLE III—*De facto* population by sex and age, year by year.

TABLE IV—*De facto* population according to marital status, sex, age and the marital status of those married and the relationship between them.

TABLE V—*De facto* population according to education, age and sex.

TABLE VI—*De facto* population according to religion and sex.

TABLE VII—Population according to main defects and sex.

TABLE VIII—*De facto* population by occupation.

TABLE IX—*De facto* population by religion, education and sex.

TABLE X—*De facto* population according to nationality, marital status and age.

TABLE XI—*De facto* population according to nationality, place of birth and sex.

TABLE XII—*De facto* population according to nationality, religion and education.

TABLE XIII—Number of families and their composition.

All the Tables relating to each of the Taluks are to be found grouped together in the remaining three Volumes. Thus, in the 1st Volume, is found the population of the Taluks of Ilhas, Salsete, Bardez and Mormugao (Velhas, Conquistas. Old Conquests), the 2nd volume gives the population of the Taluks of Pernem, Saquelim, Satari, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona (Novas Conquistas. New Conquests) as also of the Island of Angediva, and finally, the 3rd volume contains population of the Taluks of Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu.

It will be seen that the compilation was done in relation to the "*de facto* population" and the "population enumerated" was distributed, as previously, according to residents, absentees and transients.

In order to get an idea of the variations which were found in relation to the previous Census 1910, the following comparative Table is given below:

District/Taluk	Households		*De facto* Population	
	1910	1921	1910	1921
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**121,352**	**121,616**	**548,242**	**531,952**
GOA DISTRICT . .	108,046	107,965	486,752	469,494
Ilhas	12,468	12,398	58,810	57,263
Salsete . . .	28,323	24,153	119,038	100,842
Mormugao . .	..	3,983	..	20,257
Bardez . . .	26,930	27,064	111,912	99,925
Pernem . . .	7,616	7,489	38,563	36,378
Sanquelim . . .	6,181	6,001	30,719	29,765
Satari . . .	4,146	4,090	17,982	17,313
Ponda . . .	8,660	9,150	48,337	47,395
Sanguem . . .	4,676	4,539	20,399	19,696
Quepem . . .	4,956	5,007	21,553	21,209
Canaocna . . .	4,081	4,091	19,396	19,451
Angediva Island . .	9	..	43	..
DAMAN DISTRICT .	9,700	10,164	47,320	48,614
Daman . . .	4,246	4,095	18,300	17,566
Nagar Haveli . .	5,454	6,069	29,020	31,048
DIU DISTRICT . .	3,606	3,487	14,170	13,844
Diu	3,606	3,487	14,170	13,844

Source: Volume of 1921 Census.

7. The 1931 Census was, as in the previous case conducted by the Directorate of the Civil Administration Services under whose charge were established the Statistical Service entrusted to an Officer of that Directorate.

Once again, in compliance with the wishes of by the then Viceroy of British India, the Census of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu, which should have taken place in 1930, in accordance with Royal Charter of 1899, took place at zero hour of the 26th February, 1931, date on which it also took place in former British India.

That date being fixed for the Census by Order No. 1040 of the 12th December, 1930, the respective instructions to be observed, which in no way differed from the instructions adopted since 1900, with the exception of the dates, were published.

As may be observed from these instructions the criterion and the concepts adopted were appreciably the same as those of the previous Census.

With the exception of the Table II relating to the Taluks globally which did not give "the age and the relationship between the married couples" and Table IV referring to the population according to villages, which included the marital status of the married couples and the relationship between them, all the remaining Tables are identical to those of the previous Census Operations.

All the results were finalized in relation to the "*de facto* population" and the "population enumerated" classified into residents, absentees and transients.

As regards the marital status it gave the classification among the bachelors, married persons, widowers, divorced persons, legally separated and those of unknown marital status.

The population which knew to read and write was grouped according to ages; 6 to 20 years, above 21 years, and whose age was unknown.

The results finalized as far as occupations were concerned seem to be mixed for in the classification adopted exist not only occupations as that of servants, beggars, professors, etc., but also the branch of activity such as agrarian, fisheries, hunting, wood industry, etc.

Though in the report which precedes the results of the Census, it is stated that in the classification of occupations it was intended to follow a scientific criterion with the classification adopted, one is left with the impression that a greater confusion was created by mixing the branch of activities with the occupations.

The evolution of the administrative and demographic structure is apparent from the following Table :

District/Taluk	Households		*De facto* Population	
	1921	1931	1921	1931
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU.	**121,616**	**127,180**	**531,952**	**579,970**
GOA DISTRICT . .	107,965	111,864	469,494	505,281
Ilhas	12,398	13,223	57,263	62,751
Salsete . . .	24,153	25,265	100,842	107,447
Bardez . . .	27,064	25,994	99,925	105,400
Mormugao . .	3,983	4,472	20,257	22,933

Districts and Taluks—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Pernem . . .	7,489	8,597	36,378	41,766
Sanquelim . . .	6,001	6,718	29,765	34,048
Satari . . .	4,090	3,995	17,313	17,837
Ponda . . .	9,150	9,984	47,395	51,812
Sanguem . . .	4,539	4,491	19,696	19,336
Quepem . . .	5,007	4,894	21,209	22,733
Canacona . . .	4,091	4,231	19,451	19,218
DAMAN DISTRICT .	10,164	11,462	48,614	58,001
Daman . . .	4,095	4,199	17,566	19,741
Nagar Haveli . .	6,069	7,263	31,048	38,260
DIU DISTRICT . .	3,487	3,854	13,844	16,688
Diu	3,487	3,854	13,844	16,688

Source: Volume of 1931 Census.

8. As stated earlier, the dates for the two last Census operations of 1921 and 1931 were fixed in-conformity with the wishes expressed by the Viceroys of former British India in contravention of that ordered in the Royal Charter of 1899 which, inspired by the recommendations of the International Congress of Statistics celebrated in St. Petersburg, in 1872, decided that Census operations be held every ten years during years ending in zeros.

But this did not happen in the subsequent years as His Excellency, the Overseas Minister from Portugal ruled by an Order the integral compliance of the Royal Charter of 1899.

Thus, by Order No. 3514 of 22-8-1940 was ordered the holding of the Census on the 15th December, 1940.

This Census continued to be directed and executed by the Directorate of the Civil Administration Services through its Statistics Department in charge of a III grade officer from that Directorate.

The results of the Census are not preceded by any report and so it is difficult to find out how the notation and withdrawal operations progressed.

The general Tables finalised taluk-wise which differ in certain aspects from the Tables of the previous Census, are as follow :

1 *De facto* population according to education and sex in the Districts, in the Census operations of 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931, 1940.

2 *De facto* population according to marital status by Districts in the Census operations of 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931, 1940.

3 Number of households, area of the territory, population relating to usual residence, *de facto* population grouped together by Districts and Taluks, density of households and of the population.

4 Number of families and their composition.

5 *De facto* population, according to age (minors of 1 to 20 years, those above 21 years, and those of unknown age).

6 *De facto* population, according to education (those who can read and write Portuguese, those who can read and write in Portuguese and in any other language, those who can read and write in any other language, those who are illiterate) and sex.

7 *De facto* population according to education; Relative numbers.

8 *De facto* population according to marital status and sex.

9 *De facto* population according to nationality, place of birth and sex.

10 *De facto* population according to racial classification.

11 Population according to main observing defects and sex.

12 British population according to sex, age, marital status, religion, education and place of birth.

Besides these Tables for each Taluk, the following Tables are also to be found according to wards and villages :

1 *De facto* population, by sex, and age (minors from 1 to 20 years, those above 21 years, and of unknown age).

2 *De facto* population by marital status (bachelors, married persons, widowers, divorced persons, and legally separated persons).

3 *De facto* population, by education, age (persons below 7 years and above 7 years of age) and sex.

4 *De facto* population, classified according to sex and professional group in which they perform their respective occupational activity.

5 *De facto* population according to racial classification and sex.

6 *De facto* population, by religion, education and sex.

7 *De facto* population by nationality, place of birth and sex.

8 *De facto* population by nationality, education and religion.

9 Number and composition of families.

It seems that the finalisation of results were effected in relation to "*de facto* population" and not for the "population enumerated".

In the general Tables comprising the population of all Taluks, can be found the lack of finalisation of results of the population according to religion and occupation.

There was an additional Table (Table No. 10) in relation to the other Censuses, referring to the "*de facto* population" according to racial classification (white, descendants of white race, Indians, yellow race, negroes, mixed breed).

Taluk-wise special tables of population according to activities (it was not done according to villages) followed the 'mixed classification' of the previous census which classified economic data on the basis of an amalgum of "occupations" and "other branches of activities".

The data of 1940 Census special tables was tabulated for each taluk but not published, according to the author of 1950 Census report, for want of funds. The contents of these tables are as follows :

1 *De facto* population according to ages, year by year, for each villages.

2 Female fecundity. Number of women with children, number of children born, number of surviving on the date of the Census, according to wards and villages.

3 Persons with main observing deformities, according to the nature of the deformities by wards and villages.

4 *De facto* population according to nationality marital status and age, by wards and villages.

The variation in the administrative and demographic structure is given in the following Table :

District/Taluk	Households		*De facto* Population	
	1931	1940	1931	1940
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**127,180**	**132,782**	**579,970**	**624,177**
GOA DISTRICT . .	111,864	116,636	505,281	540,925
Goa	13,223	14,536	62,751	70,218
Salsete . . .	25,265	26,788	107,447	115,508
Bardez . . .	25,994	25,875	105,400	106,418
Mormugao . .	4,472	4,927	22,932	23,516
Pernem . . .	8,597	7,913	41,766	44,745
Sanquelim . . .	6,718	6,853	34,048	37,638
Satari . . .	3,995	4,511	17,837	21,678
Ponda . . .	9,984	10,815	51,812	55,931
Sanguem . . .	4,491	4,638	19,336	20,941
Quepem . . .	4,894	5,348	22,733	24,186
Canacona . . .	4,231	4,432	19,218	20,146
DAMAN DISTRICT .	11,462	11,907	58,001	63,521
Daman . . .	4,199	4,601	19,741	23,080
Nagar Haveli . .	7,263	7,306	38,260	40,441
DIU DISTRICT . .	3,854	4,239	16,688	19,731
Diu	3,854	4,239	16,688	19,731

Districts and Taluks—*concld.*

Source: Volume of 1921 Census.

9. The 1950 Census was more elaborate and systematic and was planned on modern lines closely following the guiding principles embodied in the publications of international organizations. One could not expect anything else, having in mind that the Department had at its head a technical statistician, intelligent and dynamic, Dr. Antonio Jose Lopes, whose report which precedes the results of the Census, is witness of his faculties of investigation and work.

It was by means of Order No. 5065 of the 25th May, 1950 that the taking of the 1950 Census was ordered having as reference date the midnight from 14th to 15th, *i.e.*, zero hour of the 15th December.

It is only the 1950 Census report which reproduces the questions regarding the previous reconnaissance of the territory and in which an inventory of houses and households in the territory was prepared.

The schedules contained the following questions;

Location of the house (road, square, place, etc.)	Serial Number of the house	Material used in construction of the house	Destination	Floor	Serial No. of the Household	Name of the Head of the family	Number of occupants	Serial No. of the habitation schedule	Distribution of the Schedule of the Census			Remarks
									Number of schedule delivered	Date of		
										Delivery	Withdrawal	

Simultaneously with the inventory of houses and households, the Residential Enquiry for the purpose of finding out the living conditions of the population was held for the first time.

There was a distinction made between "family" and "institutional population" (convivência) and as such two kinds of schedules were used: The Family schedule and the Institutional population (convivência) Schedule.

The "Family schedule" was meant for collecting the information regarding each of the members of the family included in the Census, and the "Institutional population" (convivência) schedule was meant to obtain details relating to its members *i.e.*, non-family households such as hotels, hospitals, asylums, etc.

The question asked both in the case of a 'family' as also in the "Institutional household" were the same, with the exception of only one in which instead of asking the "relation with the head of the family 'it was asked' relation with the head of the institutional household".

The finalised results of the 1950 Census are found grouped together in 3 Volumes :

In the first volume, are presented in the general tables the details relating to buildings, habitations, households, families, household groups of persons and population centres, education, married women, persons with physical and mental deformities and orphans according to Taluks and villages.

In the 2nd volume, are presented details relating to the present population according to racial classification, marital status, religion, mother tongue, by sex, population with usual residence; foreign population, according to nationality, age and sex and foreign population, active and inactive, according to Taluks.

In the 3rd volume are to be found taluk-wise details relating to the population economically active, unemployed population dependent on different branches of economic activities, population economically active, invalid population of the whole State of Portuguese India (Goa, Daman, Nagar Haveli and Diu).

The general Tables with the totals of each Taluk and District are found in the 1st volume containing the following characteristics:—

A Buildings, habitations, households, families, total population, present population and habitually residing population, Taluk-wise.

B Districts, Talukas, Villages, Towns, Vilas and Wards according to the Census operations held since 1881.

1 Buildings, according to destination by Districts and Talukas.

2 Buildings mainly used for living purposes, as per the number of households by the number of occupants.

3 Habitations, according to the number of divisions as per the type of comfort with which they are endowed.

4 Occupants of the habitations, according to the number of divisions in them, taluk-wise.

5 Families according to the number of members, taluk-wise.

6 Institutional population according to their nature and number of persons, taluk-wise.

7 Populational groups (towns, villas and villages), taluk-wise.

8 Populational Centres (towns, villas and villages) as per number of inhabitants.

9 Urban population, mixed and rural, taluk-wise.

10 Habitations and households, taluk-wise.

11 Population groups (urban, mixed and rural), taluk-wise.

12 Present population, by ages (Q and D) of the literate and illiterate, of the persons who know to read and write Portuguese.

13 School attendance, present population by ages, according to the educational level.

14 Habitations, according to the financial circumstances of its residents and the monthly rents paid.

15 Persons of 10 years and above who speak Portuguese language, taluk-wise.

16 Present population (literate) according to the educational level by ages (Q and D).

17 Females of 15 and above, according to the number of children they had by marital status and religion.

18 Persons with physical and mental defects, according to their educational level means of livelihood and their sex, by types of defects.

19 Persons with physical and mental defects, according to the types of defects and their sex, as per ages.

20 Orphans, bachelors, persons below 18 year of age, according to their means of livelihood, nature of orphanage and their sex, by ages.

21 Females of 15 years and above, who had children, according to the number of children by ages,

The special Tables to be found in this Volume, according to taluk and in relation to villages are the same.

The general Tables with the totals of each taluk and district are found in the 2nd volume containing the following aspects :

1 Present population according to the racial classification and sex, by place of birth.

2 Present population according to age (D) and the sex, taluk-wise.

3 Present population, according to the marital status and sex, as per ages, year by year.

4 Present population, according to religion and sex, taluk-wise.

5 Present population, of 5 years and above according to their mother tongue, and sex, by place of birth.

6 Present population of 5 years and above according to their mother tongue, and their sex, by religion.

7 Population of habitual residence, present and absent, according to village, taluk or country in which the absentees are to be found, taluk-wise.

8 Foreigners: Foreign population, according to nationality and sex, by place of birth.

9 Foreigners: Foreign population according to nationality and sex, by ages.

10 Foreigners: Foreign population, active and inactive, according to the branches of activities on which they depend.

The special Tables to be found in this Volume, according to taluk and those pertaining to villages are identical.

The general Tables with the totals of each taluk and district, comprising the 3rd volume, contains the following aspects :

1 Population economically active, according to their designation in their profession and their sex, by branches of economic activity.

2 Population economically active, according to the branch of economic activity and sex, by their main groups of occupation, subgroups and possible unitary groups.

3 Economically active population, according to the branch of economic activity, sex and age.

4 Unemployed, according to the period of unemployment and sex, as per branches of activity, in which they were employed previously.

5 Population dependent on different branches of economic activity, active and inactive, according to sex, by branches of activity of the active population.

6 Economically inactive population, according to their situation and sex, by age group.

7 Invalid population, according to the causes and sex by age group.

The special Tables in this volume for taluk and villages, are the same.

As it is seen, the results were finalised in relation to "present population or *de facto* population" which is defined as the "aggregate of persons who at the time of the Census were to be found inside the territory of Portuguese India, with the exclusion of the Expenditionary military Force" and in relation to the "population of usual residence, or *de jure*" which consists of the persons who habitually reside in Portuguese India.

The finalised results of the economic nature were effected, in relation to the economically active population according to their characteristics of occupation, branches of activity, occupational status, based upon the classifications of the Census Commission on the Americas of 1950 (COTA), Uniform International Industrial Classification (CIU), and the classification based on the recommendations made in the 6th International Labour Statistics Conference (Congress) and the Committee of Statistical Experts of the Society of Nations respectively.

10. If we ignore the first three attempts to hold the Census of the population in view of the fact that the respective details do not exist, nor any report, the 1960 Census is the 9th General Census of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu held under the higher direction of the General Directorate of Economy, of the Overseas Ministry of Lisbon, and executed by the General Statistics Department of the State.

Legislative Measures:

10·1. The 1960 Census was ordered by Decree-Law No. 4/1962 of the 17th November, 1958 (Doc. A) in which the Government of the Portuguese Republic, stressing the compliance of the rulings of the Charter Law of 25th August, 1887, ordered to hold the general census of the population, not only on the Continent (Portugal), Adjacent Isles (Azprei Madeira Archipelago), but also in all the Overseas Provinces.

It was by this Decree that the Overseas Ministry of Lisbon was concerned with taking all measures relating to the general Census of the population in the Overseas Provinces.

The Overseas Ministry, in compliance with the mandate conferred by Decree-Law No. 4/1962 promulgated Decree No. 42,815 of the 21st January 1960 (Doc. B) laid down principles to which the various stages of the Census had to be adhered.

It is in this Decree that it was ordered that the General Census of the Population of 1960 should comprise "all nationals or foreigners present a

he time of the Census, and those who were temporarily absent". The inclusion was expressly made of :

(a) The crew passengers of sailing vessels which were inside the territory at the time of the Census;

(b) The crew of the naval vessels whose equipment Ports belonged to the respective Province, even though at the time of the Census hour they happened to be outside territorial waters;

(c) The members of the Armed Force who formed part of the garrisons of the Province.

And in order to ensure an integral preparation, direction and excertion of the various stages of the Census operation, this very Decree empowered the formation of an individualized Service in charge of the General Statistics Department.

Thus as embodied in this ruling by Legislative Diploma No. 2005 of the 7th July, 1960 (Doc. C) it was ordered by the Governor-General, General Manual Antônio Vassalo e Silva the temporary constitution of a "Census Service", allied to the General Statistics, department under whose charge were entrusted the operations of the preparation, direction and holding of the various stages of the Census, being helped jointly also by the staff of that Department itself, in the notation stage.

And, in accordance with Article 18 of the same Decree ordering the regulation wherever necessary for its adaptation to the local conditions, it was published by the said Governor-General an Order No. 7823 of the 23rd June, 1960 (Doc. D) whereby it was fixed not only the specific principles to which the various stages of the Census had to adhere to but also the timelimits which had to be observed, besides fixing also the date of the Census for the 15th December, 1960, with reference to Zero Hour (of the midnight of the 14th to 15th). The taluk of Nagar Haveli was excluded from the District of Daman as it was integrated with the Indian Union.

Forms of Notation and Other Requisites Used

10·2. The forms used for notation were :

(a) "Inventory sheet of houses and households" (Doc. E) meant to survey all the houses and households existing in Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) "Family schedule" (Doc. F) meant to collect information on each of the members of the family enumerated residing in the respective household;

(c) "Institutional population schedule" (Doc. G) meant to collect information regarding each member of the institutional population (households not meant for families, like hotels, hospitals, etc.) residing in institutional households.

This "Institutional population schedule" is practically similar to the "Family schedule", with the exception of query No. 2, wherein, instead of enquiring the "relationship of the enumerated person with the head of family" "the relationship of the enumerated person with the Head of the Institutional household was asked."

(d) "Habitation schedule" (Doc. H) meant for the collection of details relating to the living conditions in the territory where the census was being held chiefly regarding the aspects of comfort and hygienic conditions in the various homes.

Contrary to what was followed during the 1950 Census, when the Habitation Schedule was filled in, simultaneously with the house inventory, during 1960 Census the habitation schedule was distributed together with the Family and Institutional Population Schedules.

The queries contained in the family schedules and institutional population schedules as also the habitation schedules were finalised by the National Institute of Statistics of Lisbon through the General Directorate of Economy of the Overseas Ministry.

By order of the then Secretary-General of the State Goa, Daman and Diu Dr. Eudoro Pamplona Corte Real, it was ordered that the "Family Schedules" should have a distinctive border for each religious groups so, that Census data on religion could be easily finalised.

The General Statistics Department did not refrain from pointing out to that gentleman the uselessness of these variations which in no way advanced the finalisation of results, since the Government did not want to know, within the time limit of a few days, the results of the Census according to the religions. In the meantime, the order was complied with and the borders put on the schedules in the following manner; the schedule without any border was meant to be delivered to a Christian family ; schedule with a red border was meant for a Hindu Family, schedule with a green border was meant for a Mohammedan family ; and schedule with an yellow border was meant for families of any religion other than (Roman) Christian, Hindu and Mohammedan.

But an officer from the Overseas Ministry, Dr. Nuno Alves Morgado, Chief of the Department of the Directorate-General of Economy, who was deputed a month in advance to this territory, for purpose of verification of how the first stages of the Census were proceeding was also of the opinion that the borders used on the family schedules and the Institutional population Schedules (convivência) were useless, but nevertheless; as the printing work was already completed, they were used according to the distinctions made.

The "Family Schedules" were printed in Portuguese, Konkani and Marathi. Those of the "Institutional Population" were printed only in Portuguese.

With the exception of Schedules in Marathi, which were printed in a private Printing Press, the rest of schedules were printed in the Government Printing Press, in the following quantities :

Family schedules with habitation schedules :

Portuguese	155,000 Schedules
Konkani	50,000 ,,
Marathi	70,000 ,,
Total .	275,000 Schedules

Institutional Population Schedules (convivência) with habitation Schedules :

Portuguese	3,000 Schedules
Total number of schedules	278,000 Schedules

Besides these Notation forms, the following schedules were also prepared:

(a) "Declaration of identity of houselisting enumerator"

"Declaration of identity of the Census enumerator"—these are a kind of identity cards, meant for identification of the inventory and census—enumerators before each family and Institutional Population (convivência) in order to give the public the necessary confidence regarding the trustworthiness of the person who would contact them;

(b) "Report of Transgressions" was a form to be used for filling transgression proceedings against everyone who refused or in any way rendered difficult the census operations;

(c) "Declaration of Delivery" of the work of preparation of inventory list and the census to the "Regedor" (Patel) by the houselisting and census enumerators was meant to correlate the work to be handed over by the enumerator to the "Regedor" (Patel).

(d) "Files for the Inventory Sheets" were meant to preserve the inventory sheets already filled in.

(e) "File for the Inventory List of the Houses" for the whole village was meant to be filled in by the "Regedor" (Patel) of the village when delivering all the work of the inventory list of the area under his jurisdiction (village) to the Administrator of the Taluk.

(f) Note of the Conclusion of the Work (Inventory and Census) was intended to be sent to the Administrator of the Taluk, with an indication of the amounts to be paid to the houselisting and census enumerators along with the respective work.

(g) Note of the Expenditure and despatch of the work (inventory and Census) was meant to correlate the work with the respective amounts to be paid to the enumerators by the Administrator and sent to the Census Services of the General Statistics Department.

Administrative Division in force at the time of Census

10·3. In order to learn the channels which were made use of for the Census operations and in order to be able to make a comparison of the details in space and time, it would be desirable to state here the administrative organisation in force at the time of the Census.

The territory of Portuguese India was formed by three following Districts: District of Goa, District of Daman (excluding Nagar Haveli) and District of Diu, with the following geographical limits:

Districts	North	South	West	East
Goa .	15-47-59 N	14-53-57 N	73-40-54 E	74-20-11 E
Daman .	20-27-58 N	20-22-00 N	72-49-43 E	72-54-43 E
Diu .	20-44-34 N	20-42-00 N	70-52-26 E	71-00-24 E

STATEMENT 10·1

The District of Goa, comprised of 11 *"Concelhos" (Taluks) and each Taluk comprised of several villages according to the following list:—*

GOA DISTRICT

Taluks

Goa*	Salsete	Bardez	Mormugão	Ponda	Bicholim	Pernem	Quepem	Sanguem	Canacona	Satari
				Villages						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Caranzalém (a)	1 Margão(b)	1 Mapuca (c)	1 Mormugão(d)	Ponda Town (e)	Bicholim Town (f)	1 Perném (g)	Quepem Town (h)	1 Sanguém (i)	Chauri Town (j)	Valpoi Town (k)
2 Merces (a)	2 Aquém (b)	2 Corlim (c)	2 Arossim	1 Adcolna	1 Advolpale	2 Agarvado-Chopdem	1 Adnem	2 Bati	1 Canacona	1 Caranzal
3 Panjim (a)	3 Ambelim	3 Aldona	3 Cansaulim	2 Bandora	2 Amona	3 Alorna	2 Ambaulim	3 Calem	2 Cola	2 Codal
4 Ribandar (a)	4 Assolnã	4 Anjuna	4 Chicalim	3 Betora	3 Arvalem	4 Amberem-Poroscodem	3 Amona	4 Colem	3 Gaundong-rem	3 Cotorem
5 Sta Cruz (a)	5 Benaulim	5 Arporà	5 Cortalim	4 Betqui	4 Bordem	5 Arambol	4 Assolda	5 Curdi	4 Ilha de Angediva†	4 Gangem
6 Sé (a)	6 Betalbatim	6 Assagão	6 Cuelim	5 Boma	5 Carapur	6 Cansarvor-nem	5 Avedem	6 Darbandora	5 Loliem Pe-lem	5 Onda
1 Azossim	7 Calata	7 Assonora	7 S. Jacinto	6 Borim	6 Cotombi		6 Bali	7 Netorlim		6 Pissurlem
2 Bombolim	8 Camorlim	8 Bastora	8 Pale	7 Candiapar	7 Cudnem	7 Caznem-Varconda	7 Cacora	8 Quirlapale	6 Nagorcem-Palolem	7 Querim
3 Batim	9 Cana	9 Calangute	9 Quelossim	8 Candola	8 Dumacem		8 Caerem	9 Rivona	7 Poinguinim	
4 Carambolim	10 Carmona	10 Camorlim	10 Sancoale	9 Codar	9 Latembar-cem	8 Chandel-Mopa	9 Chaifi	10 Sancordem		
5 Chimbel	11 Cavelossim	11 Canca	11 Vadem	10 Conxem	10 Maem	9 Corgão	10 Chic-Xel-vona			
6 Cumbarjua	12 Cavorim	12 Candolim	12 Velcão	11 Cuncolim	11 Mencurem	10 Dargalim	11 Cotombi			
7 Corlim	13 Chandor	13 Colvale		12 Cundaim	12 Mulgão	11 Ibrampur	12 Curchorem			
8 Curca	14 Chinchinim	14 Cunchelim		13 Curti	13 Naroa	12 Mandrem	13 Deão			
9 Goltim	15 Colva	15 Guirim		14 Marcaim	14 Navelim	13 Morgim	14 Fatorpa			
10 Mandur	16 Cuncolim	16 Marna		15 Nirancal	15 Pale	14 Ozorim	15 Melcornem			

*The Goa taluk is also known as taluk of Ilhas. The headquarters of this taluk is denominated as Cidade de Goa also, sometimes, designated as "Cidade de Panjim" or "Cidade de Nova Goa".

(a) Villages that form the Goa town.
(b) The Margao town is constituted by a part of village of Margao and by a part of village of Aquem.
(c) The Mapuca town is formed by a part of Mapuca and by a part of the village of Corlim.
(d) The village of Mormugao is comprised by two parts : Vasco de Gama and Ports. The headquarters of the Mormugao taluk is called Vasco da Gama and is comprised by a part of village of Mormugao.
(e) The town of Ponda is constituted by entire village of Ponda.
(f) The Bicholim town is constituted by entire village of Bicholim.
(g) The town of Pernem is constituted by a part of the village of Pernem.
(h) The town of Quepem is constituted by entire village of Quepem.
(i) The Sanguem town is constituted by a part of the village of Sanguem.
(j) The town of Chauri is formed of entire village of Chauri.
(k) The town of Valpoi is constituted by entire village of Valpoi.
†Uninhabited.

STATEMENT 10·1—*concld.*

The District of Goa, comprised of 11 "*Concelhos*" (*Taluks*) *and each Taluk comprised of several villages according to the following list :—*

GOA DISTRICT

Taluks

Goa	Salsete	Bardez	Mormugão	Ponda	Bicholim	Pernem	Quepem	Sanguem	Canacona	Satarī
				Villages						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11 Navelim	17 Curterim	17 Marrà		16 Orgão	16 Piligão	15 Paliem	16 Naqueri			
12 Neura	18 Davorlim	18 Moirà		17 Ponchavadi	17 Salem	16 Parxem	17 Odar			
13 S. André	19 Deussua	19 Nachinola		18 Priol	18 Sanquelim	17 Querim	18 Pirla			
14 S. Bartelemeude Chorão	20 Dicarpale	20 Nadora		19 Querim	19 Sarvona	18 Tamborcem	19 Provincia de Bali			
15 Graca de Chorão	21 Dramapur	21 Nagoa		20 Queulà	20 Sirigão	19 Tiracel	20 Quedem			
16 S. Lourenco de Agacaim	22 Guirdolim	22 Nerul		21 Sirodà	21 Surla	20 Torxem	21 Quitol			
	23 Loutolim	23 Olaulim		22 Talaulim	22 Usgão	21 Tuém	22 Sirvoi			
17 S. Matias	24 Macasana	24 Oxel		23 Tiurem	23 Vainguinim	22 Uguém	23 Xeldem			
18 S. Estevam	25 Majordà	25 Paliem		24 Vadi	24 Velguem	23 Virnorā	24 Xelvona			
19 Taleigão	26 Nagoa	26 Parrā		25 Vagurbém						
				26 Velinga						
20 Telaulim de Santana	27 Navelim	27 Penha de Franca		27 Verem						
	28 Nuvem	28 Pilerna		28 Volvel						
	29 Orlim	29 Pirna								
	30 Paredā	30 Pomburpa								
	31 Rachol	31 Punola								
	32 Raia	32 Reis-Magos								
	33 Sarzorà	33 Revera								
	34 Seraulim	34 Saligão								
	35 Sernabatim	35 Salvoador do Mundo								
	36 Sirlim	36 Sangolda								
	37 S. José de Areal	37 Siolim								
	38 Telaulim	38 Sircaim								
	39 Utordà	39 Socorro								
	40 Vanelim	40 Tivim								
	41 Varca	41 Ucassaim								
	42 Velim	42 Verla								
	43 Verna									

The District of Daman comprised of only one Taluk of the same name which embraced the whole area of the district. This in turn was divided into the following 2 villages: "Nossa Senhora do Mar" and "Praea".

The District of Diu comprised of only one Taluk of the same name was divided into the following 5 villages: Gogolà, Simbor, Brancavarà, Brunxivarà and the village of Diu. The village of Diu constituted the city and embraced the village of Podamo, Malala and the town of Diu.

The villages were, in their turn, divided into wards, but these did not influence to a great extent in the general plan of the Census, in view of the fact that in accordance with the rulings of Decree No. 42,815 of the 11th February 1960, already cited, it was ruled out that the primary territorial unit of the census should be the village. Meanwhile, it cannot be left without mentioning that the "regedor" (Patel) of each village, in order to ensure a certain amount of order in the work, tried to collect the information, as far as possible, by wards or parts of wards which, gave the information of the entire village under his jurisdiction.

At the head of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu was the Governor-General who simultaneously was the Governor of the District of Goa. Each of the District of Daman and Diu had at its head a District Governor who was direct subordinate to the Governor-General.

At the headquarters of each Taluk, there was an Administrator of the taluk, who was the direct representative of the Government in the whole area of the taluk. Each village had at its head a "Regedor" (Patel) who was the representative of the Government in the area of the village and directly responsible to the Administrator of the taluk wherever the village was situated.

The headquarters of the taluk of Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Mormugão, Daman and Diu were designated as "towns" and the headquarters of the remaining taluks were treated as "villas". It should be noted in this respect that, while working out the final results, all the headquarters of the taluks were considered as towns, since they met with the conditions required for a certain place to be considered as town in accordance with the norms followed in the rest of India.

Having described the administrative organisation in force, at the time of the Census, let us now see the way in which the Census machinery was organised for the collection of the demographic details.

Organization of the Census Machinery:

10·4. In accordance with the rulings of Decree No. 42,815, read with those of Decree No. 41,203 of the 20th July, 1957, the operations of the general census of the Population of Goa, Daman and Diu were centralised in the "Census Service", established at the "General Statistics Department" directed and supervised by the Head of the General Statistics Department.

In order to assist the Head of the General Statistics Department, and to verify the details collected, committees known as "Taluk Revisory Committees", were appointed for each Taluk. These were presided over by the respective Administrator of the "Concelhos" (taluks) with the exception of the "Taluk Revisory Committee" of Goa, which was presided over by the Head of the General Statistics Department, and comprised of a Delegate of the Census Service*, of the Conservator or Adjutant of the Civil Registrar's Office, the Health Officer and a School master of Primary Education (Schools). The correspondence and office work of this Committee was handled by the Delegate of the Census Service.

In order to ensure smooth running and inspection of the Census operations in the village (the territorial basic unit), committees were appointed in each of these villages known as village "Census Committees" presided over by the "Regedor" (Patel) and comprised of a primary School Teacher and the Village Priest.

Thus the above machinery functioned in the following way:

Once all the documents of the Census and Residential Enquiry were collected by the "Regedor" (Patel) of the village, he convened the respective village Census Committee for a meeting jointly with the enumerators where all the schedules collected, were verified returning those which were not properly filled in to the enumerators, for the purpose of rectification and return to the "Regedor" (Patel) within the period of 24 hours.

The schedules which had already been seen and verified by the village census committee were sent to the respective Administrator of the "concelho" (taluk), who in his turn, convened the "Taluk Revisory Committee" for the verification of the work done by the "Regedories" (Patel's Offices).

Once this revision was done, the schedules were then sent to the Census Service of the General Statistics Department where all the information collected was centralised.

Reconnaisance of the territory:

10·5. The General Census Operation of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu was preceded by a prior reconnaisance of the territory, by means of inventory of houses, households and establishments.

*The Delegate of the Census Service, in accordance with the law, should be an employee from the General Statistics Department in the "Concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao, Pernem and Bicholim and in the remaining concelhos he should be the Secretary of the Administrative Office of the "Concelho". In practice, however, evaluating the interest devoted by persons not connected with work of this nature, in order to ensure a greater efficiency in the work of collection of details, employees of the General Statistics Department were sent not only to the "concelhos" specified above, but also to all the others.

For this purpose the Administrators of the taluks were requested to appoint "houselisting enumerators" from the locality itself up to the 30th June, 1960.

On the 16th August, 1960, all the documents and schedules necessary to prepare the inventory. which was to be done in all concelhos (Taluks) during the period from 1st to 30th September, 1960, were distributed among all the houselisting enumerators. In practice, this work lasted upto 30th October.

Before that date the employees of the General Statistics Department were duly instructed regarding the inventory operations so as to serve as liaison links upto the village.

Thus, the "regedores" (Patels) and the enumerators were duly instructed. Training Centres were set up for a group of two or more near by villages where employees of the General Statistics Department were deputed to explain the way to prepare the inventory. Instructions for the preparation of the inventory were formulated (Doc. I).

In this way, in the first place, the "regedores" (patels) of all the villages in each taluk were called in a meeting in the respective Administrative Offices of the taluk for training. For that operation Employees of the General Statistics Department were deputed to the headquarters of each taluk on the 16th August, 1960. Subsequently and upto the 1st September, 1960, in order to avoid unnecessary expenses to the "Regedores" (patels) and agents, various Training Centres were formed, joining two or more neighbouring villages where the enumerators and "regedores" (patels) of the respective villages were trained.

During the interval from the 1st September to the 30th October the work of the enumertors was inspected step by step. Thus, the staff from the General Statistics Department, besides acquainting with the inventory work on days convenient to them, during the entire period from 12th September to 11th October were entrusted only with the verification of work carried out by houselisting enumerators.

In practice this operation was found to be rather embarassing because of the difficulty in recruiting capable personnel to handle work of this nature due to the fact that the schedule adopted by the Directorate General of Economy was rather laborious and difficult to understand, for those who, normally, did not possess even primary education. In the meantime, after much persistence the stage of the survey of the territory was completed, only on the 30th October, contrary to the law which fixed the date as 30th September.

The numbering of the houses, itself, was rendered impossible due to misgiving this work created in the mind of the public, but, in the meantime, the listing of the houses was done according to a certain order giving them each a serial number.

When the inventory was finished all the Administrators were requested to proceed with the division of the respective villages into "Census sectors" in such a way that, in each sector there would not be more than 100 households. When this work was done the Administrators sent to the General Statistics Department, upto the 15th November, and in certain cases, up to the 30th October, the copies of the inventory of the houses, households and establishments existing in the villages as also the plan adopted for their division into sectors. The General Statistics Department assigned to each of the sectors a serial number within each village.

Census of the Population

10·6. On conclusion of operations of reconnaisance of the territory, the enumeration of the population commenced with reference to zero hour of the 15th December, 1960.

For that purpose the necessary instructions (*vide* Doc. J) were sent to the respective "regedories" (Patel's Offices), through the Administrative Offices of the "Concelhos" (taluks), the latter being asked to appoint the "Census enumerators" preferably those who had served as houselistiug enumerators.

As has already been stressed, at the time of the operations of the houselisting, it was quite a difficult task to recruit the "Census enumerators" capable of undertaking the responsibility that the work demanded. For, leaving aside the need of a certain educational level for the enumerators, besides being impossible to recruit staff who could at least grasp the aim that was envisaged, no one was prepared to do this sort of work of going from door to door for such a low remuneration (3 P. for each person enumerated in Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Mormugão, Daman and Diu, and 6 P. in the remaining taluks) fixed by law.

It was on acconnt of this, that it was not possible to arrive at the objective aimed at in the law to entrust to each enumerator merely one sector alone with 100 households. In Table 10.4 included in paragraph 10.12 one can get an idea, how each enumerator was overloaded with over 100 households.

As in the case of the houselisting operation the Administrators as well as the "regedores" (patels) and Census enumerators were given full instructions.

Besides the "Regedores" (Patels) undergoing training along with the Administrators, in the Administrative Office of each "Concelho" (taluk), Training Centres were formed joining two or more of neighbouring villages where the employees of the General Statistics Department went to impart instructions to the enumerators together with the "Regedores" (Patels).

Due to the difficulty in recruiting personnel, the distribution of the schedules necessary for purposes of the Census was only completed on the 30th November, 1960 instead of being ready on the 15th November, as it was stated in the law.

The distribution of the families and institutional population (convivência) schedules together with that of the Habitation, started on the 7th December, 1960, according to the following form: to each enumerator was given a copy of the sector of the inventory which it was his duty to visit for the delivery and collection of the schedules, he was compelled to fill in the same only in cases in which the Head of the family or any other member of his family was unable to write.

The enumerator was compelled to fill in advance all the details in the blanks on the first page of the family schedule (or of the institutional population) schedule in accordance with the details shown in the inventory sheet distributed. In order to ensure the delivery and collection of the family schedules (or institutional population schedule), the enumerators, in the measure he went on distributing or collecting the schedules, was obliged to register in the two columns, expressly marked for this purpose, the dates of delivery and of the collection of the schedules from the Head of the family or the Institutional Population.

Thus, the collection of the schedules with the registration of information, with reference to ZERO hour of the 15th December, 1960, was started on the 16th of the same month. This operation was delayed until the 30th December since the verification and rectification of the information by the enumerators in the measure they went on collecting the schedules was very slow.

During the time taken in the operations of delivery, registration and collection of the schedule all the "regedorias" (Patel's Offices) were visited by the employees from the General Statistics Department who had been posted on duty at each taluk in order to direct from close quarters the census operations.

Once all the family schedules and those of the Institutional Population were collected, they were reviewed by the "Village Census Committees" and by the "Taluk Revisory Committees", respectively, the complete material together with the copies of the minutes recorded by the committees were then sent to the General Statistics Department.

It was not possible to comply with the disposition of Article 30, sub-paragraph, of order No. 7823 of the 23rd June, 1960, which determined that all the Census work should be sent to the General Statistics Department by the 31st December, 1960. As it was preferable to have a conscientious work rather than work done hastily and to give time for the Committees to verify the authenticity of the details collected, the Administrators were authorized to send all the Census material up to the 7th February, 1961. And it was thus complied with.

The Census of the crew and passengers of steamers and naval vessels was taken by the Director of the Marine Services through the enumerators appointed by the said services.

Publicity:

10·7 In good time steps were taken to carry on intensive propaganda of the operation which was going to take place. In this way, not only all the newspapers of the place and radio were made use of, but also all local publicity media, like "circulars", village priests, etc. were utilized during the whole period from the 15th September to the 30th October, 1960, and from 15th November to the 15th December, 1960, respectively, for the Inventory and the Census.

The General Statistics Department also published 2 articles in the newspapers explaining the aims of the Census and the manner in which to fill in the schedules (Doc. K and I).

Scope of the Census:

10·8 The Census was nominal and simultaneous, embracing the whole present population and that which was temporarily absent from the territory of the State of Portuguese India comprising the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Nagar-Haveli, which at that time was already under Indian administration, was not included.

The Census was NOMINAL, that is to say, it followed a personal and individual character in the collection of the details. It was SIMULTANEOUS, in that it was held simultaneously in Goa, Daman and Diu, with reference to ZERO hour of the 15th December, 1960.

Procedure of Collection of data:

10·9 The method followed for the collection of information of the population Census was the so called "enumeration method through the presented questionnaire".

According to this method the information required were furnished and written in the schedule by the Head of the Family (or by the Head of the Institution) who was called upon by the Census enumerator, only for the delivery and collection of the questionnaires (Family and Institutional Population Schedules), as also for the clarification of the questions in the schedule. The enumerator was requested to fill in the schedule only in case the Head of the Family or his representative did not know to read or to write.

Training and Inspection of the Personnel who took part in the Census work:

10·10 As already stated, the employees of the General Statistics Department as also the Administrators and "Regedores" (Patels) and houselisting and census enumerators were given intensive training,

for which purpose the respective instructions, compiled for this purpose were distributed in advance, (Doc. I and Doc. J).

The employees of the General Statistics Department were trained in the office itself, during the period from 1st to 30th July, 1960 and from 1st to 30th November, 1960, respectively, for the listing of the houses and census.

These trained employees were sent to each of the 13 "concelhos" (taluks) in order to direct, guide and inspect the census operations, through the respective Administrators and "Regedores" (Patels).

The Administrators and "Regedores" (Patels) were trained at the headquarters of the respective Administrations on the 16th August and the 19th August, 1960 and 2nd November, 1960, respectively, for the inventory and for the enumeration, by the employees posted there from the General Statistics Department and in some cases by the Head of the General Statistics Department himself.

Besides this, in order to avoid transport expenditure incurred by the "Regedores" (Patels) and enumerators, various Training Centres were formed joining one or more villages, where instructions were imparted to the "Regedores" (Patels) together with the respective enumerators during periods from 16th August, 1960 to 1st September, 1960 and 15th November to the 9th December, 1960, by the employees of the General Statistics Department posted in the " Concelhos" (Taluks) during the period of the inventory and census enumerations.

As many cars, as were necessary for the Delegates of the Census to go to villages were requisitioned.

Transgression and Penalties :

10·11 In accordance with Order No. 7823 of the 23rd July, 1960, Article 35, the following constituted statistical transgressions for the purpose of the Census of the population in 1960:

(1st) inexact or incomplete filling of the schedules and furnishing of false or incomplete information to the enumerators for the filling in of these sohedules;

(2nd) refusal to furnish the information requested by the competent authorities;

(3rd) refusal to accept the schedules when delivered, or their return when solicited;

(4th) failure to obtain schedules from the "Regedor" (Patel) when the same were not distributed

The responsibility in each family and Institutional Population (convivência) for the statistical transgressions, fell on the head of the family or the head of the Institutional population or in his absence, on the respective substitute of an age above 18 years. All transgressions cited above were punishable with a fine which varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500 and could be inflicted by the Head of the General Statistics Department.

The houselisting and census enumerators, who after being appointed, refused, without justifiable reasons, to perform their duties were liable to imprisonment up to 30 days and fine which varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

It was also stipulated that, in general, all the public and private authorities were obliged to report to the General Statistics Department any infringement discovered, they were liable, in case they did not do so, to a fine varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500, 25% of the fine applied, going to the credit of the person reporting the infringement, if he was not an employee of the General Statistics Department.

Fortunately, the General Statistics Department did not have to resort to such penalties, since the public collaborated with good will, giving their entire co-operation to the General Statistics Department.

Expenses Defrayed in the Census :

10·12 In compliance with the legal disposition (Decree-Law No. 23,229 of the 15th November, 1933—Administrative Reform), the Municipalities defrayed part of the expenses incurred to hold the Census, the remaining being borne by the State.

The expenses defrayed for the taking of the Census may be summarised in the following manner:

TABLE 10·2

Type of expenses in rupees	1960	1961	1962
Office Secretariat Staff .	7,332·50	57,404·94	78,243·13
Material . . .	23,807·35	21,987·10	136·87
Paper . . .	13,435·95	13,535·00	..
Printing . . .	9,748·83	1,527·07	..
General Expenses .	622·57	725·03	136·87
Furniture . .	..	6,200·00	..
Remuneration of the houselisting enumerators . . .	5,328·97	..	..
Remuneration of the Census enumerators	29,048·17	..	..
Stipend or Pay to the "Regedores" (Patels)	9,317·43	..	..
Stipend or Payment to the Employees of the Administrative Services . . .	2,010·00	..	..
Total .	**76,844·42**	**79,392·04**	**78,380·00**

The posting of the inventory and census enumerators as also the respective expenses effected, by Concelhos (taluk-wise), can be seen from the following table:

TABLE 10·3

Number of houselisting enumerators	Taluks	Expenses
1	2	3
		Rs. P.
72	Goa	544·00
189	Salsete	985·07
101	Bardez	955·67
42	Mormugao	259·16
29	Ponda	557·61
57	Bicholim	362·96
21	Sanguem	292·50
56	Quepem	220·03
77	Pernem	352·50
10	Satari	240·67
47	Canacona	224·27
701		4,994·44
24	Daman	191·33
11	Diu	143·20
736		5,328·97

TABLE 10·4

Number of Census enumerators	Number of the sectors	Concelhos (taluka)	Expenses
1	2	3	4
			Rs. P.
78	90	Goa	2,721·03
254	288	Salsete	4,405·03
250	282	Bardez	3,411·20
53	77	Mormugao	1,176·00
102	120	Ponda	3,739·48
85	93	Bicholim	2,446·20
52	54	Sanguem	2,295·14
59	91	Quepem	1,877·69
77	78	Pernem	2,523·00
13	54	Satari	1,330·33
42	67	Canacona	1,714·20
1,065	1,294		27,639·30
58	54	Daman	786·00
18	41	Diu	622·87
1,141	1,389		29,048·17

Data Compilation :

10·13 Soon after the collection of all the schedules manual compilation of the data collected according to the proforma established by the National Statistics Institute, through the Directorate General of Economy of the Overseas Ministry, was undertaken. Of these, six proformas were completed by 19th December, 1961 and were published as provisional data in the quarterly Bulletin of 1962.

On the 20th December, 1961 the Indian Administration came into force in Goa, Daman and Diu. The Registrar General, India decided to tabulate the data collected in the 1960 Census and to compile Census Tables according to the Tabulation Plan of 1961 Census of India. In pursuance of this decision the tabulation was done mechanically in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit (MTU) in the office of the Registrar General, India at Delhi.

For this purpose all the family schedules and institutional population schedules (convivência) were sent to Delhi, and subsequently a team comprising of the Head of the Census Services and 6 other employees of the Census Service were also sent in order to help the MTU in the codification work.

All the work of the data compilation was sent to the General Statistics Department on 4th February, 1964, after which the writing of this report was undertaken.

The entire compilation was worked out on the basis of present population or *de facto* population.

Important Concepts Adopted :

10·14 Certain important concepts used during the 1960 Census were defined as follows:

House—comprises the whole independent building, permanent or semi-permanent, delimiting a closed and covered premises, which is meant or may be utilised for living quarters (the contents of each of the expressions used, are to be found in the instructions appended hereto.)

It may be noted that when the inventory was made it was sought to know "What was the purpose of constructing the house" and "how were they used during months of September and October, 1960". These data were not compiled.

Census House—comprises merely the house meant for habitation only as well as the house meant simultaneously for habitation and for exercise of any activity. It excludes, therefore, the houses meant exclusively for exercise of activities.

Floor—comprises the whole floor of a house which is situated on top or bottom or on a level of the plot on which it is built.

Purpose or Nature of the House—is the purpose for which it was built, transformed or adopted.

Fogo (or uni-family lodging)—is the whole place whatever its nature, meant (by construction, transformation or adaptation) for the residence of a family group. In this report, then "Fogo" has been considered the same as "household" and translated into English as such.

Family—is the whole group of persons linked by union relationship legitimate or illegitimate who use habitually the same lodging unit.

Institutional Household—it is a place, whatever be its nature, meant (by construction, transformation or adaptation) for installation of an institutional population (convivência).

Institutional Population—is the group of persons, living in the same lodging quarters, or in other words, in the same institutional household, but who are not linked by union or relationship legitimate or illegitimate.

Agregado De Pessoas—For compilation purpose it has also been considered the notion of "agragado de pessoas" translation in English "household" which means a group of persons who commonly live together in the same Census house and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. The expression, therefore, embrasses the word "fogo" as well as "convivência".

Division—of a house, is the interior division of a household or of institutional household which can be destined for habitation or residential purpose of persons.

Absentees—in paragraph 10·1 it was clarified that Decree No. 42,815 determined that all the individuals who are nationals and foreigners present at the time of the Census should be enumerated as also persons who forming part of the family and residing usually in the same household, were temporarily absent.

Among the "temporarily absent" 2 cases could be seen:

(a) those temporarily absent from one residence to another, within India, and (b) those temporarily absent from Goa, Daman and Diu.

All these, who forming part of a family and residing usually in a household were neither present in it nor were returning on the 15th for reasons of health, studies, business, military service, etc. were considered *temporarily absent from one residence to another within* Goa, Daman and Diu.

All those who were temporarily absent from Goa, Daman and Diu for the same reasons indicated above were considered *temporarily absent from India.*

Rural and Urban Area :

The distinction between rural and urban area was made according to the criterion previously fixed by the Registrar General according to the definition adopted in the rest of India.

In this way, in the rest of India, for the 1961 Census, a town or urban area was defined as a place which has:

(1) A municipal corporation, a municipal area or a town Committee or a notified area Committee or Cantonment Board.

or

(2) (a) A population of 5,000 or over; and

(b) A density of not less than 1,000 per sq. mile, and

(c) At least 3/4th or more of male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.

Under these circumstances, since all the Headquarters of the "concelhos" (taluks) satisfied the first mentioned condition were considered as "towns" and their respective population as urban. The population of the remaining areas was considered as rural.

Calendar of the Census Operations:

10·15 All the phases of the Census had a time-limit within which they were held. The chief of them could be summarised in the following manner:

I—PRELIMINARY WORK

February to June:

(1) Publication of Decree No. 42,815 in which was ordered the holding of the Census.

(2) Preparation and publication of Order No. 7,823 in which were regulated the principles under which the Census was to be held.

(3) Appointment of the Inventory or house-listing enumerators.

(4) Appointments of the "Village Census Committees" and "Taluk Revisory Committees".

July:

(5) Working out estimates of the forms, documents, and schedules necessary.

(6) Creation and Assemblage of the Census Service.

(7) Imparting of instructions to the employees of the General Statistics Department.

II—INVENTORY OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

August :

(8) Distribution of schedules for the inventory.

(9) Instructions to the Administrators and "Regedores" (Patels).

(10) Instructions to houselisting enumerators and "regedores" (patels).

(11) Publicity.

September and October:

(12) Publicity.

(13) Inventory of houses.

(14) Inspection by the employees of the General Statistics Department.

November:

(15) Publicity.

(16) Division of the area of which an inventory was prepared into sectors.

(17) Despatch of its copy to the General Statistics Department for the purpose of numbering the sectors.

(18) Giving of a serial number to the sectors.

III—CENSUS OF THE POPULATION

November:

(19) Appointment of Census enumerators.

(20) Imparting of instructions to employees of the General Statistics Department.

(21) Instructions to the "regedores" (patels) and Administrators.

(22) Instructions to the Census enumerators and "regedores" (patels).

(23) Distribution of schedules to Census enumerators.

5*th December:*

(24) Publicity

(25) Instructions to Census enumerators and "regedores" (patels).

7—15*th December :*

(26) Instruction to Census enumerators and "regedores" (patels).

(27) Distribution of schedules to the households and institutional population (convivência).

(28) Publicity.

O (*ZERO*) *hour of the* 15*th December :*

(29) Census holding.

16*th to* 30*th December* :

(30) Collection of schedules.

January :

(31) Revision by the "Village Census Committees" and the "Taluk Revisory Committees"

Up to 7*th February* :

(32) Despatch of all the Census material from the Administrative Office to the General Statistics Department.

10.16 Notwithstanding the initial difficulties in securing services of capable enumerators in adequate number, the over all results of the census are very satisfactory and fairly accurate. The system of close supervision and inspection by the employees of the General Statistics Deptt. while the work was in progress enabled prompt rectification of errors and avoidance of omissions. As a result, the schedules received in the General Statistics Deptt. were found to have been filled in satisfactorily.

10.17 The 1960 Census Data of Goa, Daman and Diu were tabulated according to the Tabulation Plan of 1961 Census of India and are published as part of 1961 Census Series.

This volume is devoted to A-Series Tables which relate to Area, Houses and Population.

J. C. ALMEIDA

Superintendent of Census Operations

A-I

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

FLYLEAF

1·1—Once we know, generally how the demographic census operations progressed from the XIX Century, and, specially the 1960 Population Census, let us study the population in its more important aspects of area, density and occupied residential houses.

Data relating to these aspects will be found in Union Table A-I Area, Houses and Population and State Table A-I Area, Houses and Population. Union Table gives data in respect of the Union Territory and each of its three districts separately while State Table additionally gives data for each of the "Concelhos" (Taluks) and towns.

1·2—The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu does not possess a full record of its territorial area.

There does not exist in Goa the so-called "Village papers", and the only authority who possesses some details of the territorial area, is the Land Survey Department. The details that this department possesses are from surveys made on the basis of aerial photographs. Thus, the areas of the "concelhos" (taluks) of Goa are reckoned on the basis of these surveys made some years ago and from the natural boundaries of the said "concelhos" (taluks).

1·3—Meanwhile, the 3 "concelhos" (taluks) of Goa, Ponda and Bicholim are fully recorded in the years 1905, 1906, and 1907, respectively. The "concelhos" (taluks) of Bardez, Pernem, Sanguem and Satari are also recorded, but partially, for certain villages, relating to the periods 1937-46, 1912-39, 1927-39, 1908-61, respectively.

The Districts of Daman and Diu are fully surveyed.

1·4—The area figures shown in columns 3(a) and 3(b) of the Union portion of Table A-I against (a) and (b) are those reported by the Surveyor General of India and the State Survey Department.

1·5—The density shown in the Union Table A-I, column 4 is worked out on the area figures of the State Survey Department.

The "total" of the Union Territory and Districts, separately is worked out taking into consideration the respective total population and the respective areas, to one decimal place.

The "rural" density for the Union Territory was reckoned taking into consideration the respective rural population though in the rural area computed to one decimal place, includes the area of the towns of Mapuca, Vasco-Da-Gama, Bicholim, Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem, Chauri and Valpoi, in view of the fact that their area is not known.

The "urban" density for the Union Territory was worked out taking into consideration only the population of the towns whose areas are known of such as Panjim, Margao, Ponda, Daman and Diu, and these areas have been shown at two decimal places.

The "rural" density of the District of Goa was worked out taking into consideration the rural population and the area of the District of Goa with the exclusion of the urban area of 3 towns (Panjim, Margao and Ponda) whose area is shown as at 2 decimal places.

The "urban" density of the District of Goa was worked out taking into consideration only the population of the towns whose areas are known (Panjim, Margão, Pondā) and are shown at 2 decimal places.

The population density of the "rural" and "urban" part of the Districts of Daman and Diu was worked out taking into consideration the respective population and rural area, the urban area was shown at 2 decimal places.

1·6—A comparative idea of Goa, Daman and Diu in relation to other States and Union Territories is given in the following Statement 1:

STATEMENT 1

State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban		Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages Inhabited	No. of villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population 1961 Persons	Population 1961 Males	Population 1961 Females	Females per 1,000 males in 1961
1	2		3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA		(a)	**1,232,561***	**3,192,333**									
	T	(b)	**1,228,402**	**3,181,561**	**358**	**567,351**	**54,868**	**2,700**	**78,855,586**	**439,234,771**	**226,293,201**	**212,941,570**	**941**
	R		**1,213,535**	**3,143,057**	**297†**	**567,351**	**54,868**	..	**65,070,272**	**360,298,168**	**183,504,095**	**176,794,073**	**963**
	U		**14,867**	**38,504**	**5,395§**	..	..	**2,700**	**13,785,314**	**78,936,603**	**42,789,106**	**36,147,497**	**845**
STATES													
Andhra Pradesh	T	(a)	106,286	275,281									
		(b)	106,053	274,675	339	27,084	1,913	223	6,979,507	35,983,447	18,161,671	17,821,776	981
	R		104,607	270,931	284	27,084	1,913	..	5,829,387	29,708,939	14,945,712	14,763,227	988
	U		1,446	3,744	4,340	..	..	223	1,150,120	6,274,508	3,215,959	3,058,549	951
Assam	T	(a)	47,091	121,965									
		(b)	47,257	122,396	251	25,702	1,565	60	2,186,749	11,872,772	6,328,129	5,544,643	876
	R		47,141	122,096	232	25,702	1,565	..	2,022,423	10,959,744	5,783,675	5,176,069	895
	U		116	300	7,870	..	..	60	164,326	913,028	544,454	368,574	677
Bihar	T	(a)	67,196	174,038									
		(b)	66,936	173,364	694	67,665	10,428	155	6,885,541	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	**994**
	R		66,147	171,320	643	67,665	10,428	..	6,264,187	42,541,690	21,140,292	21,401,398	**1,012**
	U		789	2,044	4,960	..	..	155	621,354	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	**811**

STATEMENT 1—*contd.*

State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban		Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages Inhabited	No. of villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population 1961 Persons	Population 1961 Males	Population 1961 Females	Females per 1000 males in 1961
1	2		3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Gujarat	T	(a)	72,245	187,115									
	T	(b)	71,056	184,034	290	18,584	433	181	3,728,655	20,633,350	10,633,902	9,999,448	940
	R		70,323	182,135	218‡	18,584	433	..	2,765,722	15,316,726	7,830,222	7,486,504	956
	U		733	1,899	7,194§	..	..	181	962,933	5,316,624	2,803,680	2,512,944	896
Jammu and Kashmir	T	**	53,665	138,992	66	6,559	167	43	566,766	3,560,976	1,896,633	1,664,343	878
	R		53,547	138,687	55	6,559	167	..	481,749	2,967,661	1,574,946	1,392,715	884
	U		118	305	5,031	..	..	43	85,017	593,315	321,687	271,628	844
Kerala	T	(a)	15,002	38,855									
	T	(b)	15,003	38,857	1,127	1,573	2	92	2,803,533	16,903,715	8,361,927	8,541,788	1,022
	R		14,571	37,739	985	1,573	2	..	2,422,217	14,349,574	7,079,168	7,270,406	1,027
	U		432	1,118	5,919	..	..	92	381,316	2,554,141	1,282,759	1,271,382	991
Madhya Pradesh	T	(a)	171,217	443,452									
	T	(b)	169,042	437,820	192	70,414	6,429	219	6,230,854	32,372,408	16,578,204	15,794,204	953
	R		168,322	435,955	165	70,414	6,429	..	5,376,498	27,745,174	14,085,038	13,660,136	970
	U		720	1,865	6,428	..	..	219	854,356	4,627,234	2,493,166	2,134,068	856
Madras	T	(a)	50,331	130,357									
	T	(b)	50,154	129,900	672	14,124	615	339	6,365,474	33,686,953	16,910,978	16,775,975	992
	R		48,138	124,678	513	14,124	615	..	4,963,130	24,696,425	12,331,586	12,364,839	1,003
	U		2,016	5,222	4,459	..	..	339	1,402,344	8,990,528	4,579,392	4,411,136	963
Maharashtra	T	(a)	118,717	307,477									
	T	(b)	118,280	306,345	334	35,851	3,016	266	7,222,676	39,553,718	20,428,882	19,124,836	936
	R		115,736	299,757	245	35,851	3,016	..	5,108,544	28,391,157	14,230,934	14,160,223	995
	U		2,544	6,588	4,389	..	..	266	2,114,132	11,162,561	6,197,948	4,964,613	801
Mysore	T	(a)	74,210	192,204									
	T	(b)	73,846	191,262	319	26,377	2,972	231	4,250,167	23,586,772	12,040,923	11,545,849	959
	R		72,662	188,195	252	26,377	2,972	..	3,319,776	18,320,279	9,287,660	9,032,619	973
	U		1,184	3,067	4,447	..	..	231	930,391	5,266,493	2,753,263	2,513,230	913
Orissa	T	(a)	60,164	155,825									
	T	(b)	60,172	155,845	292	46,466	5,659	62	3,316,824	17,548,846	8,770,586	8,778,260	1,001
	R		59,775	154,816	275	46,466	5,659	..	3,098,851	16,439,196	8,156,598	8,282,598	1,015
	U		397	1,029	2,792	..	..	62	217,973	1,109,650	613,988	495,662	807
Punjab	T	(a)	47,106	122,005									
	T	(b)	47,305	122,518	429	21,269	1,405	189	3,464,122	20,306,812	10,891,576	9,415,236	864
	R		46,873	121,401	346	21,269	1,405	..	2,685,821	16,218,217	8,637,264	7,580,933	878
	U		432	1,117	9,476	..	..	189	778,301	4,088,595	2,254,292	1,834,303	814
Rajasthan	T	(a)	132,152	342,274									
	T	(b)	131,890	341,595	153	32,241	2,285	145	3,172,851	20,155,602	10,564,082	9,591,520	908
	R		129,771	336,106	130	32,241	2,285	..	2,673,676	16,874,124	8,820,880	8,053,244	913
	U		2,119	5,489	1,548	..	..	145	499,175	3,281,478	1,743,202	1,538,276	882
Uttar Pradesh	T	(a)	113,654	294,364									
	T	(b)	113,879	294,947	648	112,624	12,720	267	12,046,539	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	909
	R		112,922	292,468	569	112,624	12,720	..	10,539,828	64,266,506	33,401,345	30,865,161	924
	U		957	2,479	9,903	..	..	267	1,506,711	9,479,895	5,232,856	4,247,039	812
West Bengal	T	(a)	33,829	87,617									
	T	(b)	34,194	88,562	1,021	38,465	3,486	184	8,377,402	34,926,279	18,599,144	16,327,135	878
	R		33,536	86,858	787	38,465	3,486	..	6,649,427	26,385,437	13,579,044	12,806,393	943
	U		658	1,704	12,978	..	..	184	1,727,975	8,540,842	5,020,100	3,520,742	701
UNION TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS													
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	T	**	3,215	8,327	20	399	13	1	12,467	63,548	39,304	24,244	617
	R		3,212	8,319	15	399	13	..	9,378	49,473	30,358	19,115	630
	U		3	8	4,630	..	..	1	3,089	14,075	8,946	5,129	573
Delhi	T	(a)	573	1,484									
	T	(b)	573	1,484	4,640	276	24	3	359,802	2,658,612	1,489,378	1,169,234	785
	R		447	1,157	670	276	24	..	45,604	299,204	161,992	137,212	847
	U		126	327	18,714	..	..	3	314,198	2,359,408	1,327,386	1,032,022	777
Himachal Pradesh	T	(a)	10,885	28,192									
	T	(b)	10,702	27,719	126	10,438	1,316	13	248,174	1,351,144	702,697	648,447	923
	R		10,679	27,658	121	10,438	1,316	..	235,358	1,287,216	665,730	621,486	934
	U		23	61	2,727	..	..	13	12,816	63,928	36,967	26,961	729
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	T	(a)	11	29									
	T	(b)	11	29	2,241	10	9	..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
	R		11	29	2,241	10	9	..	3,795	24,108	11,935	12,173	1,020
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	T	(a)	8,628	22,347									
	T	(b)	8,628	22,347	90	1,866	42	1	141,858	780,037	387,058	392,979	1,015
	R		8,621	22,329	83	1,866	42	..	130,948	712,320	352,937	359,383	1,018
	U		7	18	10,032	..	..	1	10,910	67,717	34,121	33,596	985

STATEMENT 1—*concld.*

State/Union Territory	Total Rural Urban		Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq. mile	No. of villages Inhabited	No. of villages Uninhabited	No. of towns	No. of occupied residential houses	Population 1961 Persons	Population 1961 Males	Population 1961 Females	Females per 1000 males in 1961
1	2		3a	3b	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Tripura . .	T	(a)	4,036	10,453									
	T	(b)	4,116	10,661	277	4,932	354	6	185,051	1,142,005	591,237	550,768	932
	R		4,100	10,620	253	4,932	354	..	172,198	1,039,008	536,580	502,428	936
	U		16	41	6,585	..	..	6	12,853	102,997	54,657	48,340	884
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	T	(a)	189	489									
	T	(b)	191	496	303	72	..	..	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
	R		191	496	303	72	..	..	9,788	57,963	29,524	28,439	963
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	T	(a)	1,426	3,693									
	T	(b)	1,431	3,706	438	245	1@	13	122,035	626,667	302,534	324,133	1,071
	R		1,423	3,687	370‡	245	1	..	105,430	526,003	252,440	273,563	1,084
	U		8†	19	9,041§	..	..	13	16,605	100,664	50,094	50,570	1,010
Pondicherry .	T	(a)	185	479									
	T	(b)	181	469	2,040	388	..	5	63,623	369,079	183,347	185,732	1,013
	R		172	445	1,630	388	..	..	50,612	280,082	139,989	140,093	1,001
	U		9	24	9,823	..	..	5	13,011	88,997	43,358	45,639	1,053
North-East Frontier Agency	T	**	31,438	81,424	11	2,451	..	..	2,113	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
	R		31,438	81,424	11	2,451	..	..	2,113	336,558	177,680	158,878	894
	U		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagaland . .	T	(a)	6,366	16,488									
	T	(b)	6,366	16,488	58	814	14	9	80,224	369,200	191,027	178,173	933
	R		6,356	16,462	55	814	14	..	76,584	350,043	179,261	170,782	953
	U		10	26	1,886	..	..	9	3,640	19,157	11,766	7,391	628
Sikkim . .	T	(a)	2,744	7,107									
	T	(b)	2,818	7,299	58	462	..	1	28,996	162,189	85,193	76,996	904
	R		2,814	7,289	55	462	..	..	27,228	155,341	81,285	74,056	911
	U		4	10	1,712	..	..	1	1,768	6,848	3,908	2,940	752

NOTES : The figures for North-East Frontier Agency are provisional.

Under Col. 3(a) and 3(b), (a) represents the area figures furnished by Surveyor General of India, (b) represents the area figures furnished by the State Survey Department.

*Denotes area excluding the non-censused portion of Jammu and Kashmir. The total area of Indian Union and Jammu & Kashmir including the non-censused portion of Jammu and Kashmir is 1,264,341 Sq. miles and 86,023 Sq. miles respectively.

**Surveyor General's figures, State Survey figures are not available.

†This area, is the total of area figures of 5 towns only.

‡Rural density is worked out on the basis of rural population only, though the area figures include areas of those urban units for which separate area figures are not available.

§Population of those urban units, for which area figures are not available, is ignored for working out urban density.

@*See* note on page 40.

It will be seen that Goa, Daman and Diu ranks eighth among the 12 Union Territories in so far as area is concerned, although it is 4th rank so far as its population density is concerned.

2. *Brief account of change in Area of the State and Districts from* 1881 *to* 1960 :

2·1—There were, no alterations in so far as the Districts of Goa and Diu are concerned in each of their total areas. In the case of district Daman, the concelho (Taluk) of Nagar Haveli became a part of India Union in 1960 and was constituted as a Union Territory and was excluded from this district.

However, alterations are noted in the organisation of the "concelhos" (taluks) of the District of Goa and consequently in each of their areas.

2·2—Thus, in 1881, the District of Goa was constituted by the following 9 "concelhos" (taluks); Ilhas, Salsete, Bardez, Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Sanguem, Quepem and Canacona and each "concelho" (taluk) was divided into provinces and each province into villages and each village into wards.

Thus each of the "concelhos" (taluks) of Ilhas, Salsete, Bardez, Pernem, Ponda and Canacona constituted a province, known by the same names, while the "concelhos" (taluks) of Sanquelim, Sanguem and Quepem comprised respectively 2, 2 and 3 provinces, namely :

The "concelho" (taluk) of Sanquelim comprised the Provinces of Bicholim and Satari.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Sanguem comprised the Provinces of Embarbacem and Astragar.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Quepem comprised the Province of Bally, Chandravaddy and Cacora.

The District of Daman was formed of "concelhos" (taluks) of Daman, Nagar Haveli, and of the following provinces : the latter however became separate territory in 1960, as stated above :

The "concelho" (taluk) of Daman was constituted by 2 provinces : Pragana Naer or Daman Grande, Pragana Calana Pavory or Daman Pequeno.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Nagar Haveli constituted the Province called Pragana Nagar Haveli.

The District of Diu consisted of the "concelho" (taluk) of Diu and by the province of the same name (Diu).

The District of Goa consisted of only the two following towns: Nova Goa or Panjim, capital of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu and the town of Velha Goa (Old Goa) which was the former capital.

The District of Daman and Diu had each a town known by the same name, respectively Daman and Diu.

In order to form a better idea of the administrative division of the 3 Districts at the time of 1881 Census it seems advisable to give a brief list of this, which is as follows :

Statement showing the administrative units in 1881

District/Taluk	No. of Taluks	No. of Provinces	No. of Cities	No. of Villas	No. of Villages		Wards (a)
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**12**	**18**	**4**	**2**	**105**		**499**
GOA DISTRICT	**9**	**14**	**2**	**2**	**100**		**400**
Goa	1	1	2(b)	..	28		37
Salsete	1	1	..	1	20		58
Bardez	1	1	..	1	27		41
Pernem	1	1	..	..	13		26
Sanquelim	1	2	..	..	3	Province of Bicholim Province of Satari	115
Ponda	1	1	..	..	3		28
Sanguem	1	2	..	..	1	Province of Embarbacem Province of Astragar	37
Quepem	1	3	..	..	2	Province of Bally Province of Chandravaddy Province of Cacora	50
Canacona	1	1	..	..	2		7
Angediva Island	..	1	..	..	1		1
DAMAN DISTRICT	**2**	**3**	**1**	..	**3**		**97**
Daman	1	2	1	..	3	Province of South Province of North	12 13
Nagar Haveli	1	1	..	..	..		72
DIU DISTRICT	1	1	1	..	2		2
Diu	1	1	1	..	2		2

(a) It is according to Table No. 1 of 1881 Census. This number does not confirm the results worked out in Statement 6.

(b) Town of Panjim and Town of Velha Goa (Old Goa).

Although the total area of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu, in 1960, with the inclusion of Nagar Haveli, does not corroborate the total area of the same (Districts) considered for the 1881 Census (a), it is felt advisable to give a comparative idea of the areas considered then and now :

District/Taluk	Area in Square Kilometres considered in 1881 (a)	Area in Square Kilometres considered in 1960
1	2	3
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**3,806·5**	**4,195·6**
GOA DISTRICT	3,370·0	3,610·5
Ilhas	150·0	
Salsete	337·0	
Bardez	225·0	
Pernem	242·5	
Sanquelim	656·0	(b)
Ponda	250·0	
Sanguem	815·0	
Quepem	346·0	
Canacona	347·0	
Angediva Island	1·5	
DAMAN DISTRICT	384·0	546·7
Daman Nagar Haveli	384·0	489·6(c)
DIU DISTRICT	52·5	38·4
Diu	52·5	38·4

Source : 1881 Census Volume and Land and Survey Department.

(a) The areas for the year 1881 were taken from the map of the territory by Engineer J. F. D.'Assa Castel Branco, with the exception of Daman and Diu, which were extracted from the reports of the respective Governors dated 2nd and 6th October, 1879, published at the "Imprensa Nacional" of Lisbon (National press, Lisbon).

(b) The concelho-wise areas of the District of Goa are not given, in view of the fact, that their administrative constitution was altered during the course of years up to 1960.

(c) The area of Nagar Haveli, although it did not form part of the Union Territory in 1960 the same was added in order to set off the difference of areas in 1881 and 1960.

The difference is as 389·1 square kilometres which, probably is the result of the inexactitude with which they must have worked out the areas in 1881.

2·3—The Order dated the 30th October, 1897, separated the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanquelim into two "concelhos" (taluks), one of them was called the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanquelim with only one province (Bicholim) and the other as the "concelho" (taluk) of Satari constituting the provinces of the same name.

It is on account of the reconstitution of these two taluks that in the 1900 Census, the area of the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanquelim shown in the year of the 1881 Census as 656 square kilometres was separated into 216 square kilometres and 440 square kilometres for the "concelhos" (taluks) of Sanquelim and Satari respectively.

2·4—By Decree No. 3337 of the 6th September, 1917 the "concelho" (taluk) of Salsete was separated by creating the "concelho" (taluk) of Mormugao. By the same Decree the village of Vasco-Da-Gama comprising also of the village of the port of Mormugao was declared a town.

In this way, the area of the "concelho" (taluk) of Salsete which in 1910 was 337 square kilometres was divided between the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete and Mormugao with 265·50 square kilometres and 71·50 square kilometres respectively.

The Angediva Island was included in the "concelho" (taluk) of Canacona.

In view of the alteration and the survey made of certain areas of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu, the area of the administrative unit recorded in 1921 Census was as follows:

District/Taluk	Area in square kilometres
1	2
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**3,783·09**
GOA DISTRICT	3,399·36
Goa	151·34
Salsete	265·50
Bardez	225·00
Mormugao	71·50
Pernem	242·50
Bicholim	241·75
Satari	440·00
Ponda	252·27
Sanguem	815·00
Quepem	346·00
Canacona	348·50
DAMAN DISTRICT	347·13
Daman	57·13
Nagar Haveli	290·00
DIU DISTRICT	36·60
Diu	36·60

Source : 1921 Census volume.

2·5—By order No. 4456 of the 14th of the August, 1947, the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanquelim was designated as the "concelho" (taluk) of Bicholim.

3. *Rural and Urban Population*

3·1—The criterion adopted by the authorities in course of time to define a " town", "villa", or "village" was purely subjective based on the development of the region and its constitution was defined by a legal Diploma.

Thus, in 1960, in accordance with the legislation in force, the headquarters of each of the "concelhos" (taluks) of Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao, Daman aud Diu were considered as "towns" and the headquarters of the remaining "concelhos" (taluks) were considered as "villas".

In order to form a comparative idea as to what is a "town" and a "villa", it may be said that a "villa" is a lesser developed region than a "town", but more developed than a "village".

3·2—The classification into rural and urban population, was made for the first time in 1950 on the basis of the criterion fixed by the International Institute of Statistics which, in its session of 1938, at Prague recommended that population groups should be classified into:

(a) *Urban Population*—when the population dependent on agriculture was less than 40% of the total population;

(b) *Rural Population*—when the population dependent on agriculture was more than 60% of the total population;

(c) *Mixed Population*—when the population dependent on agriculture varied between 40% to 60% of the total population.

It will be observed that the above classification of rural and urban areas has nothing to do with legal definition of a 'town' or a 'villa'.

After working out the result of the population in accordance with the classification alluded to, the following results were obtained :

District/Taluk	Population			Total present population
	Urban	Rural	Mixed	
1	2	3	4	5
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**87,037**	**443,916**	**106,638**	**637,591**
GOA DISTRICT	68,557	402,384	76,507	547,448
Goa	31,950	41,173	..	73,123
Salsete	17,175	101,410	..	118,585
Bardez	14,545	89,123	..	103,668
Mormugao	4,887	..	22,350	27,237
Pernem	..	42,684	..	42,684
Bicholim	..	36,728	..	36,728
Satari	..	20,514	..	20,514
Ponda	..	..	54,157	54,157
Sanguem	..	22,972	..	22,972
Quepem	..	26,786	..	26,786
Canacona	..	20,994	..	20,994
DAMAN DISTRICT	13,265	41,532	14,208	69,005
Daman	13,265	..	14,208	27,473
Nagar Haveli	..	41,532	..	41,532
DIU DISTRICT	5,215	..	15,923	21,138
Diu	5,215	..	15,923	21,138

Source : 1950 Census volume.

It may be seen that, perchance, the areas considered as "towns" (towns of Panjim, Mapuca, Margao, Vasco-Da-Gama, Daman and Diu) correspond to an urban population, the same not happening with "villas". For considering a "villa", a little lessor developed region than a "town", but more developed than a village, the headquarters of the remaining "concelhos" should have corresponded at least to a "mixed population".

On the contrary, with the exception of the headquarters and the entire "concelho" (taluk) of Ponda, which is of a mixed population, it can be seen that the population of almost all the remaining headquarters of "concelhos" (taluks) is rural. The "concelhos" (taluks) of Mormugao, Ponda, Daman and Diu do not have rural population at their head-quarters.

3·3—In the results worked out of the 1960 Census, a criterion fixed previously by the Registrar General of India was followed, according to which it was defined, in the first place, what was a town or urban area and what was not a town *i.e.* rural area.

In this way it was held that for a certain region to be considered a town it had to have:

(1) A municipal corporation, a municipal committee, a town area committee or a notified area committee or a cantonment board.

(2) (i) A population of 5,000 or more;

(ii) A density of not less than 1,000 per sq. mile; and

(iii) At least 3/4 or more of the active male population, working in non-agricultural activities.

The areas which do not conform to these conditions were considered to be rural.

The classification of the population as rural or urban conformed to the characteristics of the area in which they lived; population living in urban areas was taken as urban population and that inhabiting in rural area was called rural.

Thus since there was a mean capacity at the headquarters of the "concelhos" (taluks) of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu the same were considered as towns and their respective populations as urban population.

The remaining area of each "concelho" (taluk) was considered as rural and the respective population as rural populations.

The respective details are indicated in Table A-I.

According to this criterion the following 13 towns came into being : Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Vasco-Da-Gama, Ponda, Bicholim, Pernem, Quepem, Sanguem, Chauri, Valpoi, Daman, and Diu.

4. *Progress in the number of towns during* 1881-1960.

4·1—It has already been said that the definition of a certain region as a town or not, was made legally by means of a Government Order, taking into consideration only the aspect of general development of the respective area.

4·2—In 1881 there existed the following four towns: the town of Nova Goa created by Royal Order of 22-3-1843, "Velha Goa" (Old Goa), former capital of the State of Goa, Daman and Diu, Daman and Diu.

The administrative division was altered subsequently and the towns of "Velha Goa" (Old Goa) and Diu were disqualified and there remained only the 2 following towns : Nova Goa and Daman in the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.

4·3—Later, by Decree No. 3337 of the 6th September, 1917, the village of Vasco-Da-Gama was raised to the status of a town.

And by "Organic Charter" of the 27th June, 1917, the town of Diu was reinstated, the number of towns in the State became four.

4·4—Later on by Order No. 1911 dated 29th December, 1933, the "villas" of Margao and Mapuca were raised to the status of a town, the number of towns of Goa, Daman and Diu thus increased to six.

4·5—For the purpose of compilation of the population details of the 1960 Census the regions which conform to the definition given in paragraph 3·3 were considered as towns. Thus in the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu there were 13 towns.

STATEMENT 2

*Progress in number of towns**

District/Taluk	Years						
	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**6**	**7**	**13**
GOA DISTRICT	1	1	2	2	4	5	11
Goa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salsete	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Bardez	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Mormugao	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Ponda	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bicholim	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pernem	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Quepem	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sanguem	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canacona	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Satari	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
DAMAN DISTRICT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Daman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DIU DISTRICT	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Diu	..	..	1	1	1	1	1

*The number of towns indicated in this Statement for the period 1900—1940, which is the result of direct investigation and are the correct ones, differ from that shown in Part II-A "All-India Tables" based on information supplied earlier obtained through secondary sources.

4·6—It would also be convenient to analyse as to how the "villas" evolved in course of time. This is given in the following Statement:

STATEMENT 3

Progress in number of Villas

District/Taluk	Years							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**8**	**7**	..
GOA DISTRICT	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	..
Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salsete	1	1	1	1	1	...	..	..
Mormugao								

STATEMENT 3

Progress in number of Villas—concld.

District/Taluk	Years							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA DISTRICT—*concld.*								
Bardez	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..
Ponda	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pernem	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bicholim	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Satari	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	.
Sanguem	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Quepem	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canacona	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
Daman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagar Haveli	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..
DIU DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

In 1940 there were 8 villas according to the order No. 1911 of 29-12-1933 but in 1960 these became towns according to the definition of a town adopted for the 1961 Census.

4·7—The towns are classified on the basis of the populations in the following groups :

Class I—Population 100,000 or more
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

It can be seen that the towns listed below belong to the following classes :

Panjim—Class III
Margão—Class IV
Mapuca—Class V
Vasco-Da-Gama—Class V
Pondã—Class VI
Bicholim—Class VI
Perném—Class VI
Quepém—Class VI
Sanguém—Class VI
Chauri—Class VI
Valpoi—Class V
Daman—Class V
Diu—Class VI

The following Statement 4 gives the new towns treated as such for the first time in 1960 together with their rural population in 1950.

STATEMENT 4

List of New Towns in 1960

Taluk	Towns	Population	
		1950	1960
1	2	3	4
Satari	Valpoi	6,709	8,542
Bicholim	Bicholim	3,482	3,969
Sanguem	Sanguem(*a*)	N.A.	2,440
Pernem	Pernem (*a*)	N.A.	1,994
Quepem	Quepem	1,295	1,142
Canacona	Chauri	416	450

N.A. stands for 'Not available'.

(*a*) The 1950 population of these towns is not available due to the fact that Pernem and Sanguem towns are the parts of the villages of the same name. In 1950, population figures are available of the entire villages of Pernem and Sanguem.

5. *Definition of Village, Brief Historical Survey*

5·1—Columns 5 and 6 of Table A-I indicate the number of villages existing in the districts of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1960.

"Freguesia" (village) is defined as an administrative division in each "concelho" (taluk), a concelho (taluk) a is group of villages.

A village is further subdivided into wards; it may consist of one single ward or several wards.

5·2—In 1881 in accordance with the legislation in force it was established for the State of Goa, Daman and Diu, 105 administrative divisions known as "villages", pertaining to the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu (100, 3 and 2 respectively).

Subsequently, by Order of the 30th October, 1897, 3 more villages were added to the Districts of Goa and Daman, one in the "concelho" (taluk) of Nagar Haveli and 2 in the "concelho" (taluk) of Canacona.

Decree No. 3337 of the 6th September, 1917 in its turn added 75 more villages to the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.

By legislation which subsequently came into force one more village was added to the "concelho" (taluk) of Quepem.

By Order No. 4456 of the 14th August, 1947 (altered by Order No. 4486 of the 14th August, 1947) the number of villages was raised to 268. With the exclusion of the "concelho" (taluk) of Nagar Haveli the number of villages was 258.

The manner in which the constitution of the number of villages evolved is given by the following Statement :

STATEMENT 5

Progress in Number of villages (a)

District/Taluk	Years							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**105**	**108**	**108**	**183**	**184**	**184**	**268**	**258**(b)
GOA DISTRICT	100	102	102	165	166	166	251	251
Goa	28	27	27	18	18	18	26	26
Salsete	20	31	31	24	24	24	43	43
Mormugao				5	5	5	12	12
Bardez	27	27	27	26	26	26	42	42
Pernem	13	3	3	21	21	21	23	23
Bicholim	3	2	2	18	18	18	25	25
Satari		1	1	6	6	6	8	8
Ponda	3	3	3	17	17	17	29	29
Sanguem	1	1	1	10	10	10	10	10
Quepem	2	2	2	14	15	15	25	25
Canacona	2	4	4	6	6	6	8	8
Angediva Island	1	1	1					
DAMAN DISTRICT	3	4	4	12	12	12	12	2
Daman	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	8
Nagar Haveli	..	1	1	10	10	10	10	..
DIU DISTRICT	2	2	2	6	6	6	5	5
Diu	2	2	2	6	6	6	5	5

(a) The villages that form part of urban areas and those inhabited are included in this Statement.

(b) Ten villages of Nagar Haveli were excluded as Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a now separate territory after its cessation from Daman.

The following Statement now gives the number of wards in each Taluk from 1881 to 1960:

STATEMENT 6

Progress in Number of Wards

District/Taluk	Year							
	1881	1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**501**	**508**	**508**	**596**	**585**	**585**	**603**	**531**(a)
GOA DISTRICT	400	407	407	441	430	430	449	449
Goa	37	35	35	47	45	45	50	50
Salsete	58	60	60	50	50	50	50	50
Mormugao				16	16	16	16	16
Bardez	41	39	39	48	40	40	42	42
Pernem	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Bicholim	115	30	30	30	30	30	29	29
Satari		85	85	86	87	87	85	85
Ponda	28	28	28	28	28	28	29	29
Sanguem	37	51	51	54	54	54	69	69
Quepem	50	44	44	44	44	44	42	42
Canacona	7	7	7	11	9	9	10	10
Angediva Island	1	1	1					
DAMAN DISTRICT	99	98	98	99	99	99	98	26
Daman	27	26	26	27	27	27	26	26
Nagar Haveli	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	..
DIU DISTRICT	2	3	3	56	56	56	56	56
Diu	2	3	3	56	56	56	56	56

(a) 72 wards of Nagar Haveli were excluded as Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a now separate territory after its cessation from Daman.

5.3 The following Statement gives the number of villages borne on the jurisdiction list, the number of uninhabited villages, the number of inhabited villages and the number of towns :

STATEMENT 7

District/Taluk	Total No. of villages borne on the jurisdiction list	Uninhabited villages	No. of villages included in towns		Number of inhabited villages	Number of towns
			Fully	Partly*		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**258**	**2**	**11**	**10**	**245**	**13**
GOA DISTRICT	251	1	11	7	239	11
Goa	26	..	6	..	20	1
Salsete	43	..	..	2	43	1
Bardez	42	..	..	2	42	1
Mormugao	12	..	..	1	12	1
Ponda	29	..	1	..	28	1
Bicholim	25	..	1	..	24	1
Pernem	23	..	..	1	23	1
Quepem	25	..	1	..	24	1
Sanguem	10	..	..	1	10	1
Canacona	8	1	1	..	6	1
Satari	8	..	1	..	7	1
DAMAN DISTRICT	2	..	..	2	2	1
Daman	2	..	..	2	2	1
DIU DISTRICT	5	1	..	1	4	1
Diu	5	1	..	1	4	1

*These are included in figures shown in column 7.

It will be observed from the above statement that 2 villages are uninhabited and 11 are included in towns.

The name of villages, totally or partially included as constituting a town are shown in Statement 8 as follows :

STATEMENT 8

District/Town	Names of villages included in towns	
	Fully	Partly
1	2	3
GOA DISTRICT		
Panjim	Caranzalem	..
	Merces	..
	Panjim	..
	Ribandar	..
	Santa Cruz	..
	Se	..
Margao	..	Margao Aquem
Mapuca	..	Mapuca Corlim
Vasco-Da-Gama	..	Mormugao
Ponda	Ponda	..
Bicholim	Bicholim	..
Pernem	..	Pernem
Quepem	Quepem	..
Sanguem	..	Sanguem
Chauri	Chauri	..
Valpoi	Valpoi	..
DAMAN DISTRICT		
Daman	..	Praca Nossa Sanhora do Nar
DIU DISTRICT		
Diu	..	Diu

6. *Occupied residential houses and sex ratio*

6·1—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, stadium, military installations, warehouses, etc.

But in a house thus defined only the 3 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 exercise of a certain activity; or

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

6·2—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 exercise 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 exercise of an activity. Therefore, those meant only for exercise 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".

Column 8 of Table A-I gives the number of "occupied residential houses"; and the relation between the number of occupied residential houses and the population, taluk-wise is given in Statement 9.

STATEMENT 9

Density per square mile, persons per occupied census house, number of females per 1,000 *males, and percentage of rural and urban population to total population* 1960

District/Taluk	Persons per occupied census house			No. of females per 1,000 males			Percentage of rural and urban population to total population		Density per square mile		
	T	R	U	T	R	U	R	U	T	R	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**5·1**	**5·0**	**6·1**	**1,071**	**1,084**	**1,010**	**83·94**	**16·06**	**438**	**370**(a)	**9,041**(b)
GOA DISTRICT . .	5·1	5·0	6·2	1,066	1,081	980	85·20	14·80	423	362(a)	10,844(b)
Goa	5·5	4·9	2·4	1,035	1,086	976	55·33	44·67	1,239	703	21,894
Salsete . . .	4·6	4·4	6·4	1,183	1,201	1,068	86·98	13·02	1,003	975	9,200
Bardez . . .	4·4	4·3	5·8	1,234	1,253	1,037	91·61	8·39	956	N. A.	N. A.
Mormugao . . .	5·7	5·4	4·1	815	841	708	81·53	18·47	1,162	N. A.	N. A.
Ponda	5·9	5·9	6·0	1,023	1,021	1,046	94·30	5·70	591	567	1,929
Bicholim . . .	6·5	6·4	5·2	988	994	923	91·49	8·51	511	N. A.	N. A.
Pernem . . .	5·3	5·3	5·2	1,123	1,122	1,124	95·28	4·72	452	N. A.	N. A.
Quepem . . .	5·4	5·4	4·7	1,025	1,022	1,084	96·35	3·64	234	N. A.	N. A.
Sanguem . . .	5·1	5·0	6·2	873	864	995	92·66	7·34	97	N. A.	N. A.
Canacona . . .	5·1	5·1	7·0	1,033	1,041	718	98·01	1·99	169	N. A.	N. A.
Satari	5·6	5·5	6·0	968	950	1,006	67·32	32·68	132	N. A.	N. A.
DAMAN DISTRICT .	6·1	6·3	5·9	1,063	1,015	1,138	58·92	41·08	1,018	656	4,765
Daman . . .	6·1	6·3	5·9	1,063	1,015	1,138	58·92	41·08	1,018	656	4,765
DIU DISTRICT . .	3·9	3·9	3·9	1,357	1,326	1,438	71·02	28·98	958	706	7,663
Diu	3·9	3·9	3·9	1,357	1,326	1,438	71·02	28·98	958	706	7,663

(a) Rural density is worked out on the basis of rural population only, though the area figures include areas of those urban units for which separate figures are not available.

(b) Population of those urban units, for which area figures are not available, is ignored for working out urban density.

6·3—In this statement is given the "sex ratio", as also the percentage of rural and urban population.

There is a curious note to be added in this respect that the "sex ratio" in the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu compared with that of all the other States and Territories of the Indian Union, is the highest of all, attaining a figure of 1,071 women while in the whole of India it is 941 and in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh it is 936, 959, 940, 953 respectively. This is naturally due to the large number of emigrants, in their majority of the male sex, who go in search of their livelihood not only to foreign countries but also in the remaining States of India.

6·4—Goa, Daman and Diu has a density of population of 438 persons per square mile which places it in the 4th rank among the Union Territories of the Union the first three being: Delhi, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Pondicherry in descending order.

Among the "concelhos" (taluks) the denser in population are the "concelhos" (taluks) of Goa, Salsete, Mormugao and Daman.

7. Appendix

7·1—In all the volumes of the Census relating to the States and Territories of the Indian Union, 3 Appendices to Table A-I were annexed. Appendix I indicates "territorial units of 1951 comprising the present set-up of the respective State or Union Territory and any alterations which have been made in each district or 'concelho', (taluk) during the decade 1951-61".

Appendix II indicates for each State or Territory of the Union and each administrative unit up to the "concelho" (taluk), the number of villages with a population of 5,000 and above and towns with a population of less than 5,000.

Appendix III indicates for each State or Territory of the Union, each administrative unit up to the level of the "concelho" taluk), the houseless population and the population in institutional households.

7·2—The first Appendix has not been compiled for Goa, Daman and Diu since no alterations in their territorial units have taken place during the period 1950-60.

Only the "concelho" (taluk) of Nagar Haveli of the District of Daman with an area of 489·58 square kilometres was excluded from the district of Daman as stated earlier.

The column 'Houseless Population' of Appendix III relating to the population which does not have a fixed place for its residence, living on pavements, etc. is nil as there was no such population in 1960.

A few, whose number does not even reach a hundred and who passed the night on the *verandhas* or inside residential houses not their own, were included in the respective "Family or Institutional Population Schedule". As regards the institutional population it was found that the population living as institutional population represented about 2·6% of the total population, of which about 71·3% is represented by males and about 71% live in rural area.

Analysing, districtwise, it is in the District of Goa that such groups were formed on a greater scale.

Thus, while in the District of Goa, the population comprising the institutional population was of 16,526 inhabitants, in the Districts of Daman and Diu the same totalled to merely 62 and 13 inhabitants, respectively.

Out of these 16,526 persons that formed the institutional population in the District of Goa, the greater part is represented by males, which is natural enough owing to the fact that the majority of this institutional population consists of the working class. It is easy to elucidate this statement, once a talukwise analysis is made of the constituents of this institutional population. Thus it is the taluk of Sanguem that shows a majority as institutional population with a total of 5,063 inhabitants, due to the fact

that it is essentially a mining region where the working class live forming institutional population. This very justification is applicable to the taluks of Bicholim and Quepem.

The taluk of Mormugao shows 2,027 inhabitants living as institutional population, in the a port area.

The taluks of Goa, Salsete and Bardez show a population living as institutional population totalling to 2,915, 2,149 and 1,691 respectively, these are more developed taluks. In Goa Taluk the majority of the institutional population belongs to urban area.

Analysing from the point of view of rural and urban area, it is observed that the greater part of the institutional population from the Districts of Goa and Daman is situated in the rural area. In the District of Diu, the greater part of the institutional population inhabits the urban area.

UNION TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per square mile*	Number of villages: Inhabited	Number of villages: Uninhabited	Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential Houses	Population: Persons	Population: Males	Population: Females
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU . .	**Total**	**(a)1,426**	**3,693**								
		(b)1,430·8	**3,706·7**	**438**	**245**	**2@**	**13**	**122,035**	**626,667**	**302,534**	**324,133**
	Rural	**1,423·3**	**3,687·4**	**370†**	**245**	**2**	**..**	**105,430**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**
	Urban	**7·5§**	**19·3**	**9,041‡**	**..**	**..**	**13**	**16,605**	**100,664**	**50,094**	**50,570**
GOA DISTRICT . .		(a)1,388	3,595								
	Total	(b)1,393·9	3,610·2	423	239	1	11	114,733	589,997	285,625	304,372
	Rural	1,388·9	3,597·3	362†	239	1	..	100,738	502,668	241,530	261,138
	Urban	5·0$	12·9	10,844‡	..	..	11	13,995	87,329	44,095	43,234
DAMAN DISTRICT . .		(a)23	59								
	Total	(b)22·0	57·0	1,018	2	..	1	3,643	22,390	10,851	11,539
	Rural	20·1	52·0	656	2	..	..	2,097	13,193	6,549	6,644
	Urban	1·9	5·0	4,765	..	..	1	1,546	9,197	4,302	4,895
DIU DISTRICT . .		(a)15	39								
	Total	(b)14·9	38·5	958	4	1	1	3,659	14,280	6,058	8,222
	Rural	14·3	37·1	709	4	1	..	2,595	10,142	4,361	5,781
	Urban	0·6	1·4	7,663	..	..	1	1,064	4,138	1,697	2,441

NOTES : 1 Sq. mile=2·59 Sq. Km.

Under columns 3(a) and 3(b), (a) represents the area figures furnished by Surveyor General of India, (b) represents the area figures furnished by the State Survey Department.

*The population per Sq. mile given under column 4 is calculated on the basis of area figures furnished by the State Survey Department.

The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of District/Union Territory are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of the towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this, the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the District/Union Territory totals tally.

†Rural density is worked out on the basis of rural population only, though the area figures include areas of those urban units for which separate area figures are not available.

‡Population of those urban units, for which area figures are not available, is ignored for working out urban density.

This area is the total of area figures of Panjim (M), Margao (M) and Ponda (M) of Goa District; Daman (M) of Daman District and Diu (M) of Diu District.

$This area is the total of area figures of Panjim (M), Margao (M) and Ponda (M).

@In all-India Part II-A only one uninhabited village has been shown for Goa, Daman and Diu. But later, one more uninhabited village was located in Canacona Taluk of Goa District. Hence in this table 2 uninhabited villages have been recorded.

STATE TABLE A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per square mile*	Number of Villages		Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOA,DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	**1,430·8**	**3,705·7**	**438**	**245**	**2@**	**13**	**122,035**	**626,667**	**302,534**	**324,133**
	R	**1,423·3**	**3,686·4**	**370****	**245**	**2**	**..**	**105,430**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**
	U	**7·5‡**	**19·3**	**9,041†**	**..**	**..**	**13**	**16,605**	**100,664**	**50,094**	**50,570**
GOA DISTRICT .	T	1,393·9	3,610·2	423	239	1	11	114,733	589,997	285,625	304,372
	R	1,388·9	3,597·3	362**	239	1	..	100,738	502,668	241,530	261,134
	U	5·0$	12·9$	10,844†	..	..	11	13,995	87,329	44,095	43,238
Goa Taluk . .	T	64·1	166·0	1,239	20	..	1	14,459	79,400	39,010	40,390
	R	62·5	161·8	703	20	..	..	8,930	43,932	21,062	22,870
	U	1·6	4·2	21,894	..	..	1	5,529	35,468	17,948	17,520
Panjim (M) .	U	1·62	4·20	21,894	..	..	1	5,529	35,468	17,948	17,520
Salsete Taluk .	T	107·0	277·1	1,103	43	..	1	25,722	117,994	54,062	63,932
	R	105·3	272·8	975	43	..	..	23,238	102,630	46,631	55,999
	U	1·7	4·3	9,200	..	..	1	2,484	15,364	7,431	7,933
Margao (M) .	U	1·67	4·32	9,200	..	..	1	2,484	15,364	7,431	7,933
Bardez Taluk .	T	102·2	264·7	956	42	..	1	22,049	97,725	43,753	53,972
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	42	..	..	20,627	89,527	39,729	49,798
	U	N.A.	N·A.	N.A.	..	..	1	1,422	8,198	4,024	4,174
Mapuca (M)	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	1,422	8,198	4,024	4,174
Mormugao Taluk.	T	30·2	78·2	1,162	12	..	1	6,201	35,100	19,343	15,757
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12	..	..	5,278	28,617	15,548	13,069
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	923	6,483	3,795	2,688
Vasco-Da-Gama(M)	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	923	6,483	3,795	2,688
Ponda Taluk .	T	97·4	252·3	591	28	..	1	9,704	57,540	28,448	29,092
	R	95·7	247·9	567	28	..	..	9,162	54,261	26,845	27,416
	U	1·7	4·4	1,929	..	..	1	542	3,279	1,603	1,676
*Ponda (M) .	U	1·70	4·40	1,929	..	..	1	542	3,279	1,603	1,676
Bicholim Taluk .	T	91·2	236·2	511	24	..	1	7,218	46,628	23,458	23,170
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	..	..	6,620	42,659	21,394	21,265
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	598	3,969	2,064	1,905
Bicholim (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	598	3,969	2,064	1,905
Pernem Taluk .	T	93·4	241·9	452	23	..	1	7,954	42,238	19,900	22,338
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23	..	..	7,572	40,244	18,961	21,283
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	382	1,994	939	1,055
Pernem (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	382	1,994	939	1,055
Quepem Taluk .	T	134·1	347·3	234	24	..	1	5,807	31,354	15,484	15,870
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	24	..	..	5,564	30,212	14,936	15,276
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	243	1,142	548	594
Quepem (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	243	1,142	548	594
Sanguem Taluk .	T	342·2	886·3	97	10	..	1	6,528	33,239	17,750	15,489
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	10	..	..	6,137	30,799	16,527	14,272
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	391	2,440	1,223	1,217
Sanguem (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	391	2,440	1,223	1,217

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

Union Territory/ District/Taluk/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in		Population per square mile*	Number of Villages		Number of Towns	Number of occupied residential houses	Population		
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Inhabited	Uninhabited			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Canacona Taluk .	T	134·1	347·3	169	6	1	1	4,427	22,643	11,137	11,506
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	1	..	4,363	22,193	10,875	11,318
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	64	450	262	188
Chauri (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	64	450	262	188
Satari Taluk .	T	198·0	512·9	132	7	..	1	4,664	26,136	13,280	12,856
	R	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	7	..	..	3,247	17,594	9,022	8,572
	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	1,417	8,542	4,258	4,284
Valpoi (M) .	U	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..	1	1,417	8,542	4,258	4,284
DAMAN DISTRICT	T	22·0	57·0	1,018	2	..	1	3,643	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	52·0	656	2	..	..	2,097	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	5·0	4,765	..	..	1	1,546	9,197	4,302	4,895
Daman Taluk .	T	22·0	57·0	1,018	2	..	1	3,643	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	52·0	656	2	..	..	2,097	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	5·0	4,765	..	..	1	1,546	9,197	4,302	4,895
Daman (M) .	U	1·93	5·00	4,675	..	..	1	1,546	9,197	4,302	4,895
DIU DISTRICT .	T	14·9	38·5	958	4	1	1	3,659	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	37·1	709	4	1	..	2,595	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1·4	7,663	..	..	1	1,064	4,138	1,697	2,441
Diu Taluk . .	T	14·9	38·5	958	4	1	1	3,659	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	37·1	709	4	1	..	2,595	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1·4	7,663	..	..	1	1,064	4,138	1,697	2,441
Diu (M) . .	U	0·54	1·40	7,663	..	..	1	1,064	4,138	1,697	2,441

NOTES : 1 Sq. mile=2·59 Sq. Km.

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1950 Census which continue as towns in 1960 census are shown with asterisk (*) on their left.
Towns treated as such for the first time in 1960 are printed in italics.
The abbreviation (M) stands for Municipality.

*The Sq. Km. and density figures of urban areas of Taluk/District/State are worked out using the area figures corrected upto two places of decimal obtained by adding the areas of towns in the respective units and not using the area figures given in the table. In addition to this the area figures relating to Sq. Km. are further adjusted to make the Taluk/District/State totals tally.

**Rural density is worked out on the basis of rural population only, though the area figures include areas of those urban units for which separate area figures are not available.

†Population of those urban units, for which area figures are not available, is ignored for working out urban density.

‡This area is the total of area figures of Panjim (M), Margao (M) and Ponda (M) of Goa District; Daman (M) of Daman District and Diu (M) of Diu District.

$This area is the total of area figures of Panjim (M), Margao (M) and Ponda (M).

@In all-India Part II-A only one uninhabited village has been shown for Goa, Daman and Diu. But later, one more uninhabited village was located in Canacona taluk of Goa District. Hence in this table 2 uninhabited villages have been recorded.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX I

Statement showing 1950 *territorial units constituting the present set up of Goa, Daman and Diu*

This Union Territory was integrated with India *vide* the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962 dated 27th March, 1962.

(a) Goa lies on the west coast bounded by Ratnagiri district of Mahrashtra in the North and Belgaum and North Kanara districts of Mysore in the East and South-East and South respectively.

(b) Daman is an enclave in Surat district of Gujarat.

(c) Diu is an island South of Junagadh district of Gujarat.

District/Taluk	1950 Territorial Units	Details of gain in Territories: Brief Description	Area in: Sq. miles	Area in: Sq. Km.	Details of loss in Territories: Brief Description	Area in: Sq. miles	Area in: Sq. Km.	Net Area (Gain "+" Loss "—"): Sq. miles	Net Area (Gain "+" Loss "—"): Sq. Km.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	Not Applicable								

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

Number of Villages with a population of 5,000 *and over and Towns with a pupulation under* 5,000

District/Taluk	Villages with a population of 5,000 and over: Number of villages	Population	Percentage to Total Rural Population of the Union Territory	Towns with a population of under 5,000: Number of towns	Population	Percentage to Total Urban Population of the Union Territory
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**15**	**106,023**	**20·16**	**7**	**17,412**	**17·30**
GOA DISTRICT	**14**	**97,767**	**18·59**	**6**	**13,274**	**13·19**
Goa	2	10,556	2·01	..	..	..
Salsete	4	31,458	5·98	..	..	..
Bardez	3	19,213	3·65	..	..	..
Mormugao	1	13,981	2·66	..	..	..
Ponda	1	6,426	1·22	1	3,279	3·26
Bicholim	..	..	..	1	3,969	3·94
Pernem	..	..	..	1	1,994	1·98
Quepem	..	..	..	1	1,142	1·14
Sanguem	..	..	..	1	2,440	2·42
Canacona	1	5,538	1·05	1	450	0·45
Satari	2	10,595	2·02	..	..	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	**1**	**8,256**	**1·57**	..	..	..
Daman	1	8,256	1·57	..	..	..
DIU DISTRICT	..	..	..	**1**	**4,138**	**4·11**
Diu	..	..	..	1	4,138	4·11

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

List A ; Places with a population of under 5,000 *treated as towns for the first time in* 1960

Name of town	District	1960: Area in Sq. miles	1960: Population
1	2	3	4
Bicholim	Goa	N.A.	3,969
Pernem	Goa	N.A.	1,994
Quepem	Goa	N.A.	1,142
Sanguem	Goa	N.A.	2,440
Chauri	Goa	N.A.	450

N.A.— Stands for 'Not Available'.

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX II

List B: Places with a population of under 5,000 in 1950 which were treated as towns in 1950 but have been omitted from the list of towns in 1960

Name of town	District	1950	
		Area in Sq. miles	Population
1	2	3	4
Not Applicable			

A-I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

APPENDIX III

Houseless and Institutional Population

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Houseless Population			Institutional Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	..	..	..	**16,601**	**11,840**	**4,761**
	R	..	..	..	**11,785**	**8,495**	**3,290**
	U	..	..	..	**4,816**	**3,345**	**1,471**
GOA DISTRICT	**T**	..	..	..	**16,526**	**11,772**	**4,754**
	R	..	..	..	**11,737**	**8,449**	**3,288**
	U	..	..	..	**4,789**	**3,323**	**1,466**
Goa	T	..	..	..	2,915	2,047	868
	R	..	..	..	575	499	76
	U	..	..	..	2,340	1,548	792
Salsete	T	..	..	..	2,149	1,218	931
	R	..	..	..	1,215	766	449
	U	..	..	..	934	452	482
Bardez	T	..	..	..	1,691	1,037	654
	R	..	..	..	1,388	876	512
	U	..	..	..	303	161	142
Mormugao	T	..	..	..	2,027	1,943	84
	R	..	..	..	1,188	1,130	58
	U	..	..	..	839	813	26
Ponda	T	..	..	..	91	69	22
	R	..	..	..	81	59	22
	U	..	..	..	10	10	..
Bicholim	T	..	..	..	1,004	850	154
	R	..	..	..	872	729	143
	U	..	..	..	132	121	11
Pernem	T	..	..	..	115	111	4
	R	..	..	..	111	107	4
	U	..	..	..	4	4	..
Quepem	T	..	..	..	725	469	256
	R	..	..	..	721	465	256
	U	..	..	..	4	4	..
Sanguem	T	..	..	..	5,063	3,375	1,688
	R	..	..	..	5,057	3,369	1,688
	U	..	..	..	6	6	..
Canacona	T	..	..	..	206	189	17
	R	..	..	..	108	95	13
	U	..	..	..	98	94	4
Satari	T	..	..	..	540	464	76
	R	..	..	..	421	354	67
	U	..	..	..	119	110	9
DAMAN DISTRICT	**T**	..	..	..	**62**	**61**	**1**
	R	..	..	..	**46**	**46**	..
	U	..	..	..	**16**	**15**	**1**
Daman	T	..	..	..	62	61	1
	R	..	..	..	46	46	..
	U	..	..	..	16	15	1
DIU DISTRICT	**T**	..	..	..	**13**	**7**	**6**
	R	..	..	..	**2**	..	**2**
	U	..	..	..	**11**	**7**	**4**
Diu	T	..	..	..	13	7	6
	R	..	..	..	2	..	2
	U	..	..	..	11	7	4

A-II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

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A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

FLYLEAF

1·1—Table A-II, gives us an idea as to how the population of Goa, Daman and Diu went on varying during the 7 Census operations that were held.

1·2—From the comparison of the details of a particular Census with the details of the Census held immediately before it, a certain anomaly is noted concerning the results of the 1921 Census in which a decrease of 18,318 persons was found, distributed by 17,258, 734 and 326 among Goa, Daman and Diu, respectively.

The author of the said Census was explained that reduction is due to the increase in emigration during those years and to the epidemic of influenza of 1918, which killed many people.

As a matter of fact if we compare the average of deaths of the period 1900-1917 which is of 11,827 inhabitants with those of the year 1918, which ciphered to 25,139 inhabitants, it is revealed that there was an increase in the mortality rate of over 113%.

As stated earlier the reduction could also be attributed to the ever increasing emigration. This feature was highlighted in the results of the 1910 Census. The number of 54,333 Goans in 1891 in the then British India increased to 63,765 in 1911.

The Districts of Daman and Diu also show in the result of the 1960 Census an appreciable fall resulting from the political situation then prevailing.

For, with the economic blockade imposed by the Government of India in 1954 against the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu a great part of the population from the district of Daman and Diu had to emigrate to the neighbouring regions either due to the difficulties of transit to these Northern Districts or owing to the difficulties of labour conditions. This could be seen very clearly on the occasion of the 1960 Census in which a series of houses of Damao Pequeno Square were found closed.

1·3—The Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu show an annual average increment for the last 60 years of abou 1,908,202* and 131* persons, respectively, which represents about 0·40%, 1·16% and 0·90% of the present population in 1900.

Considering this increment as normal, we should have had in 1950, in the District of Goa a population of about 570,000, which compared with the data actually collected indicates a great fall.

In view of the fact that no event occurred in the decade 1940-50, leading to such reduction, it may perhaps, be due partly to under enumeration in that census.

2. *Percentage variation of population* :

2·1—Statement 1 shows the percentage variation of the population from 1900 to 1960, and from one Census to the other according to the total, rural and urban population.

STATEMENT 1

Percentage variation of population from 1900-60

District	Total Rural Urban	Years 1900-60	1950-60	1940-50	1931-40	1921-31	1910-21	1900-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU . . .	T	+23·48	+5·14	+2·11	+7·76	+8·15	—3·53	+2·31
	R	N.A.	+3·82	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	N.A.	+12·59	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GOA	T	+24·08	+7·77	+1·21	+7·05	+7·62	—3·55	+2·36
	R	N.A.	5·49	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	N.A.	23·12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DAMAN	T	+28·74	—18·50	+19·03	+16·91	+12·38	—4·01	+5·23
	R	N.A.	—7·14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	N.A.	—30·67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DIU	T	—2·29	—32·44	+7·13	+18·23	+20·54	—2·30	—3·04
	R	N.A.	—36·30	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N..A	N.A.
	U	N.A.	—20·65	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

'N.A.'—Stands for 'Not Available'.

The population figures of urban areas for the decades 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931 and 1940 are not available, though there have been towns long before 1900.

2.2 As stated previously, while in 1950 Census, in order to set apart the urban population from the rural, that starting point of the existence or non-existence of the agrarian population was taken as less than 40% and more than 60%, in the 1960 Census in the first place the urban and rural areas were defined and the respective population considered as urban and rural population respectively.

3. *Changes in proportion to sexes* :

3·1—Statement 2 shows variation of the sex, in the Union Territory, Districts and Taluks, during the last 60 years.

* Variation is based on 50 years in the case of Diu & Daman districts instead of 60 years for the reason explained in the last sub para of para 1.2 above.

STATEMENT 2

Changes in the proportion of the sexes during 1900-60 (*Females per* 1,000 *Males*)

District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Year 1960	1950	1940	1931	1921	1910	1900
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	T	**1,071**	**1,128**	**1,083**	**1,088**	**1,122**	**1,103**	**1,085**
	R	**1,084**	**1,143**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	**1,010**	**1,044**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GOA DISTRICT	T	**1,066**	**1,128**	**1,084**	**1,088**	**1,120**	**1,108**	**1,091**
	R	**1,081**	**1,145**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	**980**	**1,017**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Goa	T	1,035	1,095	1,035	1,037	1,038	1,022	982
	R	1,086	1,172	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	976	1,004	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Salsete	T	1,183	1,217	1,138	1,160	1,189	1,156†	1,143†
	R	1,201	1,251	N.A.	1,160	1,189	1,156†	1,143†
	U	1,068	1,036	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Bardez	T	1,234	1,309	1,275	1,296	1,416	1,276	1,328
	R	1,253	1,358	N.A.	1,296	1,416	1,276	1,328
	U	1,037	1,048	N.A.	..	..	..	..
Mormugao	T	815	966	960	864	878	*	*
	R	841	982	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*	*
	U	708	898	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Ponda	T	1,023	1,044	1,025	982	988	1,010	995
	R	1,021	1,040	1,025	982	988	1,010	995
	U	1,046	1,152	..	..	..	..	..
Bicholim	T	988	1,068	1,017	1,003	1,043	1,053	1,005
	R	994	1,068	1,017	1,003	1,043	1,053	1,005
	U	923	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pernem	T	1,123	1,117	1,070	1,161	1,159	1,142	1,048
	R	1,123	1,117	1,070	1,161	1,159	1,142	1,048
	U	1,124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quepem	T	1,025	1,050	1,003	981	980	1,012	971
	R	1,022	1,050	1,003	981	980	1,012	971
	U	1,084	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanguem	T	873	909	903	887	902	889	978
	R	864	909	903	887	902	889	978
	U	995	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona	T	1,033	1,024	985	998	987	1,029	956
	R	1,041	1,024	985	998	987	1,029	956
	U	718	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satari	T	968	1,000	946	906	928	924	908
	R	950	1,000	946	906	928	924	908
	U	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	T	**1,063**	**1,110**	**1,035**	**964**	**1,072**	**1,062**	**1,050**
	R	**1,015**	**1,058**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	**1,138**	**1,169**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Daman	T	1,063	1,110	1,035	964	1,072	1,062	1,050
	R	1,015	1,058	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	U	1,138	1,169	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
DIU DISTRICT	T	**1,357**	**1,145**	**1,134**	**1,257**	**1,239**	**1,011**	**933**
	R	**1,326**	**1,158**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	**1,011**	**933**
	U	**1,438**	**1,105**	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..
Diu	T	1,357	1,145	1,134	1,257	1,239	1,011	933
	R	1,326	1,158	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,011	933
	U	1,438	1,105	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	..	..

NOTE.—'N. A.' stands for 'Not Available'.

* The figures included in Salsete taluk.

† It includes the figures of Mormugao taluk.

The urban and rural population in 1950 was considered according to the definition then obtaining.

3·2—As far as it concerns the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu it has already been said on page 35 why this Union Territory showed a number of females higher than that of any other State of India.

3·3—Analysing the data by "concelhos" (talukwise), it can be seen that the "concelhos" (taluks), which show the least number of females are those of Mormugão, Bicholim, Sanguem and Satari.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Mormugão has its justification as embraces a great part of the Port area, where a great portion of the workers is concentrated.

The "concelhos" (taluks) of Bicholim, Sanguem and Satari are mining zones where a great part of the labourers of the male sex are concentrated.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Bardez and Diu which show 1,234 and 1,357 females for each 1,000 males, since they offer the largest contingents for emigration, are also outstanding.

3·4—Analysing the figures from the point of view of urban and rural population it can be seen that in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu there exists in 1960 a difference of more than 74 females to 1,000 males in the rural population.

Analysing by Districts, it can be seen that in 1960, while the District of Goa shows a difference of 101 females in the rural population, in relation to the urban population, in the Districts of Daman and Diu there exist a difference o 123 females and 112 females, respectively in the urban population in relation to the rural population.

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

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**
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
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
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	16,688	+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

A-II VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING SIXTY YEARS

APPENDIX

Union Territory and Districts showing 1950 *population according to their territorial jurisdiction in* 1950, *changes in area and population involved in those changes*

District	Area in 1960		1960 Population	Area in 1950		1950 Population according to jurisdiction prevailing in 1950	Population in 1950 adjusted to jurisdiction of 1960	Net increase or decrease between cols. 7 and 8
	Sq. miles	Sq. Km.		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Not Applicable

A-III

VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

FLYLEAF

1·1—Table A-III enables us to form an idea not only of the distribution of the villages and rural population, by districts and "concelhos" (taluks), but also their classification by the seven different populational ranges.

It is in two parts : the first part gives the classification only of the districts and is called UNION TABLE A-III, and the second indicates the classification by districts and "concelhos" (taluks) and is designated as STATE TABLE A-III.

1·2—The seven different population ranges presented are as follows :

(1) Less than 200 persons—Diminutive village
(2) From 200 to 499 persons—Very small village
(3) From 500 to 999 persons—Small village
(4) From 1,000 to 1,999 persons—Medium village
(5) From 2,000 to 4,999 persons—Large village
(6) From 5,000 to 9,999 persons—Very large village
(7) 10,000 and more persons—Special village

1·3—The definition of "town" is already given on page 33.

The village was also treated as the smallest administrative division.

Thus, the urban population was defined as the population residing in the town and the remaining, which included, therefore, the population of the villages, was considered as rural population.

2. *Percentage of population, living in villages of various population sizes, with reference to the total rural population in each district and taluk in* 1960.

2.1 From the classification of the villages in the seven population ranges mentioned above interesting results emerge to indicate the distribution of the rural population in these class ranges in each taluk and district.

The following Statement 1 gives the above statistics :

STATEMENT 1

Percentage of population living in villages classified by various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in respective district and taluk for 1960

District/Taluk	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 AND DIU	**0·12**	**1·02**	**6·50**	**21·43**	**50·77**	**15·28**	**4·88**
GOA DISTRICT	**0·13**	**1·07**	**6·80**	**22·22**	**50·33**	**14·34**	**5·11**
Goa	..	..	8·29	18·49	49·19	24·03	..
Salsete	..	0·60	4·13	26·35	38·27	19·26	11·39
Bardez	..	1·89	6·21	18·47	51·97	21·46	..
Mormugao	0·24	..	9·14	28·70	13·06	..	48·86
Ponda	0·23	1·48	8·22	22·77	55·46	11·84	..
Bicholim	0·31	0·89	10·22	23·56	65·02	..	..
Pernem	0·40	0·91	10·92	33·01	54·76	..	..
Quepem	0·58	3·75	16·17	37·48	42·02	..	..
Sanguem	..	..	..	5·13	94·87	..	..
Canacona	..	..	..	..	75·05	24·95	..
Satari	..	2·09	..	18·20	19·49	60·22	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	..	..	..	..	**37·42**	**62·58**	..
Daman	..	..	..	..	37·42	62·58	..
DIU DISTRICT	..	..	..	**10·15**	**89·85**	..	..
Diu	..	..	..	10·15	89·85	..	..

2·2—From the said Statement, it is seen that, in so far as the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is concerned about 72% of the rural population lives in villages classified as medium and large villages.

Considering the population by Districts it is seen, in the District of Goa, that a major portion of the rural population *i.e.*, about 50·3% live in villages which are classified under the category of large villages.

The concentration is even larger in the villages of the Districts of Daman and Diu in which about 62·58 and 89·85 per cent of the rural population live in villages whose population varies from 5,000—9,999 and 2,000—4,999, respectively.

It is in the District of Goa, that the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanguem is the one that shows the greater part of its rural population (94·87%) living in villages classified in group of 2,000—4,999 inhabitants.

3. *Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in* 1950 *and* 1960.

3·1—A comparative idea of how the number of villages classified in the seven groups cited above varied in the course of the two censuses of 1950 and 1960, is given in Statement 2 which follows :

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STATEMENT 2

Percentage of villages and population by class of villages in 1950 *and* 1960

District/Taluk	Year	Less than 500		500-999		1,000-1,999		2,000-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000+	
		Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number of villages	Percentage of population in this class to total population	Percentage of number of villages in this class to total number 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	**1950**	**11·69**	**1·69**	**20·16**	**7·56**	**29·84**	**20·50**	**31·86**	**48·30**	**6·05**	**19·78**	**0·40**	**2·17**
	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**
GOA DISTRICT	**1950**	**11·62**	**1·77**	**20·75**	**8·04**	**30·29**	**21·56**	**32·37**	**50·91**	**4·56**	**15·41**	**0·41**	**2·31**
	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**
Goa	1950	5·00	1·10	25·00	9·38	25·00	17·39	45·00	72·13	..	..	..	..
	1960	..	..	25·00	8·29	30·00	18·49	35·00	49·19	10·00	24·03	..	..
Salsete	1950	4·65	0·67	16·28	5·71	39·53	24·74	30·23	39·80	6·98	18·23	2·33	10·85
	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
Bardez	1950	5·13	0·84	23·08	7·19	17·95	10·33	43·59	52·16	10·25	29·48	..	..
	1960	9·52	1·89	19·05	6·21	26·19	18·47	38·10	51·97	7·14	21·46	..	..
Mormugao	1950	16·67	2·46	25·00	11·70	41·67	29·75	8·33	14·69	8·33	41·40	..	..
	1960	8·33	0·24	25·00	9·14	50·00	28·70	8·33	13·06	..	..	8·34	48·86
Ponda	1950	14·29	2·55	28·57	12·21	25·00	19·24	28·57	51·21	3·57	14·78	..	..
	1960	10·72	1·71	21·43	8·22	32·14	22·77	32·14	55·46	3·57	11·84	..	..
Bicholim	1950	16·00	3·34	20·00	9·66	32·00	29·89	32·00	57·11	..	..	..	..
	1960	8·33	1·20	25·00	10·22	29·17	23·56	37·50	65·02	..	..	..	..
Pernem	1950	13·04	2·39	21·74	8·52	30·44	21·66	34·78	67·43	..	..	..	..
	1960	8·69	1·31	26·09	10·92	39·13	33·01	26·09	54·76	..	..	..	..
Quepem	1950	28·00	6·38	20·00	14·51	44·00	56·30	8·00	22·81	..	..	..	..
	1960	25·00	4·33	25·00	16·17	33·33	37·47	16·67	42·03	..	..	..	..
Sanguem	1950	..	..	..	..	60·00	40·75	30·00	37·19	10·00	22·06	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	10·00	5·13	90·00	94·87	..	..	..	..
Canacona	1950	25·00	2·04	..	..	..	..	75·00	97·96	..	..	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	83·33	75·05	16·77	24·95	..	..
Satari	1950	12·50	1·56	..	..	37·50	10·83	37·50	54·90	12·50	32·71	..	..
	1960	14·29	2·08	..	..	42·85	18·21	14·29	19·49	28·57	60·22	..	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	**1950**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**100·00**	**100·00**	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	**50·00**	**37·42**	**50·00**	**62·58**	..	..
Daman	1950	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·00	100·00	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	50·00	37·42	50·00	62·58	..	..
DIU DISTRICT	**1850**	**20·00**	**0·61**	..	..	**20·00**	**7·15**	**20·00**	**13·44**	**40·00**	**78·80**	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	**25·00**	**10·15**	**75·00**	**89·85**	..	..	..	..
Diu	1950	20·00	0·61	..	..	20·00	7·15	20·00	13·44	40·00	78·80	..	..
	1960	..	..	..	..	25·00	10·15	75·00	89·85	..	..	..	..

3.2 It will be seen from the above statement that 60% of the villages of the Union Territory falling in the first three population ranges belong to the districts of Goa and Diu.

The villages classified as "large village" and "very large village" cover about 33·88% and 5·31% of the total of villages respectively, and are comprised of the villages of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The villages classified as "special village" constitute only 0·82% and cover only the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete and Mormugao of the District of Goa.

The population covered by the said four categories alluded to is 29·07%, 50·77%, 15·28% and 4·88% of the total rural population respectively.

3·3—The small groups of villages have not reduced so much in number as in the percentage of the population, which is very natural in view of the fact that, with the increment of the population it is logical that the villages are passing on to the more advanced classes of populations. Besides this the

concentration of the villages with population of more than 1,000 inhabitants and less than 5,000 inhabitants, went up from 61·70% in 1950 to 66·53% in 1960, thus registering an increment of about 4·83%.

In juxtaposition, the respective percentage of rural population went on from 68·80% to 72·20% showing thus an increment of 3·40%.

In the District of Goa an increment was registered in the percentage of the number of villages in each of the population groups cited above with the exception of the first two.

In the "concelho" (taluk) of Sanguem the reduction of 50% in the number of villages in the 1,000—1,999 population group contributed to a subsequent increment of 60% in the number of villages in the group following the above.

In the District of Daman in 1950, all the villages were embraced in the population group comprising between 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants. In 1960, the same went on to be distributed equally among the population groups of 2,000 to 4,999 and 5,000 to 9,999.

In the District of Diu there was an increment of 60% in the number of villages embraced in the 1,000—4,999 population group.

3·4—The percentage of rural population in the Goa District, although it had increased in the population groups of 1,000—1,999 and 10,000 and more, shows a reduction in the other groups.

It is also to be noted that in 1960 the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete and Mormugao are the only ones which have villages with a rural population in the class of 10,000 and more inhabitants.

In the "concelho" (taluk) of Goa villages belonging to the first group ceased to exist and 10% of the new villages came into existence into the 5,000—9,999 group.

In the "concelho" (taluk) of Mormugao, villages in the population group of the 5,000—9,999 inhabitants disappeared, and in 1960 there arose new population group in the class of 10,000 and more inhabitants.

Besides this "concelho" (taluk), the "concelhos" (taluks) of Bicholim, Pernem, Quepem and Sanguem, are the only ones in the District of Goa which have no villages with a population more than 5,000 inhabitants. The District of Diu is also in the same situation.

3.5—The following are the broad features of the villages and their population for the various taluks according to the population ranges.

In the group of "diminutive village" and "very small village some of the villages from the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao, Ponda, Bicholim, Pernem, Quepem and Satari in the percentage of 4·65% ; 9·52% ; 8·33% ; 10·72%; 8·31% 8·69% ; 25·00% ; 14·29% of the respective total of villages. The rural population covered is 0·60%; 1·89%; 0·24%; 1·71%; 1·20%; 1·31%; 4·33% and 2·08% respectively.

In the group of "small village" fall some villages of all the "concelhos" (taluks) of the District of Goa, with the exception of those of the "concelhos" (taluks) of Sanguem, Canacona and Satari, constituting 19·25% of the total of the villages of the District of Goa. The rural population inhabiting these villages is 6·80%.

In the group of "medium village" are found some villages of all the "concelhos" (taluks) of the District of Goa, with the exception of those of Canacona and one village of the District of Diu constituting on the whole about 33·05% of the total of the villages of the District of Goa embracing about 22·22% of the rural population.

In the group of "large village" are found some villages of all the "concelhos" (taluks) of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu representing about 33·05%; 50·00% and 75·00% of the total of each one of them. The rural population embraced is 50·33% 37·42% and 89·85% respectively.

The group of "very large village" embraces only the villages from the "concelhos" (taluks) of Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Ponda, Canacona, Satari and Daman of the District of Goa and Daman which comprise of about 5·02% of total villages of Goa District and 50·00% of the total villages of Daman District. The population covered is 14·34% and 62·58% respectively.

In the group of "special village" are found as stated previously only 2 villages of the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete and Mormugao of the District of Goa representing about 0·84% of the villages and embracing about 5·11% of their rural population.

UNION TABLE A-III VILLAGES

Union Territory/District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 200			I—Villages with 200—499		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population Males	Population Females	No.	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**245**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**	**7**	**303**	**357**	**14**	**2,519**	**2,834**
GOA DISTRICT	239	502,668	241,530	261,138	7	303	357	14	2,519	2,834
DAMAN DISTRICT	2	13,193	6,549	6,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIU DISTRICT	4	10,142	4,361	5,781	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATE TABLE A-III VILLAGES

District/Taluk	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			I—Villages with less than 200			I—Villages with 200—499		
		Persons	Males	Females	No.	Population Males	Population Females	No.	Population Males	Population Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**245**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**	**7**	**303**	**357**	**14**	**2,519**	**2,834**
GOA DISTRICT	239	502,668	241,530	261,138	7	303	357	14	2,519	2,834
Goa	20	43,932	21,062	22,870	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salsete	43	102,630	46,631	55,999	..	..	..	2	286	326
Bardez	42	89,527	39,729	49,798	..	..	..	4	703	987
Mormugao	12	28,617	15,548	13,069	1	23	46	..	..	..
Ponda	28	54,261	26,845	27,416	1	58	68	2	390	414
Bicholim	24	42,659	21,394	21,265	1	64	68	1	177	201
Pernem	23	40,244	18,961	21,283	1	77	82	1	184	184
Quepem	24	30,212	14,936	15,276	3	81	93	3	578	556
Sanguem	10	30,799	16,527	14,272	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canacona	6	22,193	10,875	11,318	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satari	7	17,594	9,022	8,572	..	..	..	1	201	166
DAMAN DISTRICT	2	13,193	6,549	6,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daman	2	13,193	6,549	6,644	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIU DISTRICT	4	10,142	4,361	5,781	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diu	4	10,142	4,361	5,781	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

than 2,000 population						II—Villages with a population of 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		
	Population			Population			Population			Population			Population	
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
46	**16,069**	**18,096**	**80**	**52,985**	**59,750**	**83**	**128,266**	**138,801**	**13**	**38,207**	**42,141**	**2**	**14,091**	**11,584**
46	16,069	18,096	79	52,636	59,070	79	121,829	131,188	12	34,083	38,009	2	14,091	11,584
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,425	2,512	1	4,124	4,132	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	349	680	3	4,012	5,101	..	..	..	..	..	..

CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

than 2,000 population						II—Villages with population of 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		
	Population			Population			Population			Population			Population	
No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females	No.	Males	Females
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
46	**16,069**	**18,096**	**80**	**52,985**	**59,750**	**83**	**128,266**	**138,801**	**13**	**38,207**	**42,141**	**2**	**14,091**	**11,584**
46	**16,069**	**18,096**	**79**	**52,636**	**59,070**	**79**	**129,829**	**131,188**	**12**	**34,083**	**38,009**	**2**	**14,091**	**11,584**
5	1,702	1,940	6	3,818	4,306	7	10,161	11,449	2	5,381	5,175	..	..	..
6	1,860	2,384	19	12,052	14,991	12	17,520	21,753	3	9,418	10,346	1	5,495	6,199
8	2,406	3,158	11	7,539	8,996	16	20,982	25,543	3	8,099	11,114	..	..	..
3	1,275	1,342	6	3,874	4,338	1	1,780	1,958	..	..	..	1	8,596	5,385
6	2,233	2,227	9	6,157	6,196	9	14,885	15,207	1	3,122	3,304	..	..	..
6	2,134	2,224	7	4,957	5,095	9	14,062	13,677	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,106	2,289	9	6,281	7,002	6	10,313	11,726	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	2,353	2,532	8	5,423	5,899	4	6,501	6,196	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	812	767	9	15,715	13,505	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8,147	8,508	1	2,728	2,810	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1,723	1,480	1	1,763	1,666	2	5,335	5,260	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,425	2,512	1	4,124	4,132	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,425	2,512	1	4,124	4,132	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	349	680	3	4,012	5,101	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	349	680	3	4,012	5,101	..	..	..	..	..	..

A-III VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

APPENDIX

Villages classified into four broad size groups of population

Union Territory/ District	Total number of inhabited villages	Total Rural Population			Less than 500			500—1,999			2,000—4,999			5,000 and above		
					No. of villages	Population		No. of villages	Population		No. of villages	Population		No. of villages	Population	
		Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**245**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**	**21**	**2,822**	**3,191**	**126**	**69,054**	**77,846**	**83**	**128,266**	**138,801**	**15**	**52,298**	**53,725**
GOA DISTRICT	239	502,668	241,530	261,138	21	2,822	3,191	125	68,705	77,166	79	121,829	131,188	14	48,174	49,593
DAMAN DISTRICT	2	13,193	6,549	6,644	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2,425	2,512	1	4,124	4,132
DIU DISTRICT	4	10,142	4,361	5,781	..	..	..	1	349	680	3	4,012	5,101	..	..	..

A-IV

TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1960 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1900

A-IV TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1960 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1900

FLYLEAF

1·1—The Table A-IV is compiled in order to show mainly the increment of the population of towns along the years as also the variation in the area embraced.

Unfortunately, these details were only collected from the year 1950, it was not however possible to show the variation from 1900 due to non-availability of details, though towns existed prior to 1881 Census.

The areas of the towns referring to the 1960 Census are indicated in square miles and in square kilometres and the variations in their population are indicated in absolute numbers as well as in percentage.

The towns which were considered for the first time as such in 1960 are printed in italics and those for the first time in 1950 which continue as towns in 1960 are marked with asterisk on the left.

1·2—As we do not wish to show in this table, how certain places have gone on from villages to towns, but to show the increment of towns as towns, the population of the region which, in a specified Census year, was not considered a town is not shown in the table in that year.

Thus, the method used is the following:

(i) If the town was raised to this status in 1960, the data of its population are only shown for the year 1960;

(ii) If the town was raised to this status before and is still existing in 1960, the respective populations of 1950 and 1960 are shown.

2 *Definition of town :*

2·1—The definition of town is given in the flyleaf to the Table A-I.

Thus in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu were considered as "town" all the places which had a Municipality and possessed characteristics of a town.

3 *Classification of towns into six groups :*

3·1—The towns were classified in the following six groups :

Classes	*Limits of Population*
I	100,000 and more
II	50,000 to 99,999
III	20,000 to 49,999
IV	10,000 to 19,999
V	5,000 to 9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

The towns corresponding to Class I are also termed as "cities".

3·2—In Table A-IV all the 13 towns of the Union Territory are grouped according to these classifications of towns and the respective details of civic status, area, population and variation of population are given.

The civic status of the city is indicated by 'M' within parenthesis and indicates the existence of a Municipality.

3·3—In the 1961 Census a new concept of urban growth called 'a towngroup' emerged and certain entities were termed as town groups in the rest of the country. There is no such town group in this Territory.

4 *Changes in classification of towns* 1950—60

4·1—As stated previously, it was in 1950 that the population of the towns in relation to the rest of the population was separated.

It is for this reason that it is not possible to give the variation of the population from 1900.

4·2—Statement 1, gives us an idea of how the classification of towns varied during the last decade 1950-60.

STATEMENT 1

Changes in classification of towns 1950—60

Name of town	Years 1960	1950
1	2	3
GOA DISTRICT		
Panjim	III	III
Margao	IV	IV
Mapuca	V	IV
Vasco-Da-Gama	V	VI
Ponda	VI	VI
Bicholim	VI	..
Pernem	VI	..
Quepem	VI	..
Sanguem	VI	..
Chauri	VI	..
Valpoi	V	..
DAMAN DISTRICT		
Daman	V	IV
DIU DISTRICT		
Diu	VI	V

4·3—From the above Statemant it can be seen that out of the 7 towns existing in 1950 corresponding to Classes, III, IV, V and VI a change in four of them took place in 1960.

The towns of Panjim, Margao and Ponda did not suffer any alteration.

The towns of Mapuca and Daman passed on from Class IV to Class V, the first one being due to the variation in the demarcation of its area and the second owing to the political situation.

This latter fact also contributed towards the town of Diu going down from Class V to VI.

On the contrary the town of Vasco-Da-Gama which advanced one Class ahead passing from Class VI to Class V, which was natural due to the development in trade it underwent during the course of the later years.

The change in classification of town can be seen from Statement 2.

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STATEMENT 2

Changes in class of towns from 1950—60

1960 class of town	Total	Change in class during ten years: Loss by one class	No change	Gained one change	Gained two changes	Gained three changes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	**13**	**3**	**9**	**1**	..	..
I	..	..	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..	..	..
III	1	..	1	..	..	..
IV	1	..	1	..	..	..
V	3	2	..	1	..	..
VI	2	1	1	..	..	..
New Towns	6	..	6	..	..	..

4.4—It will be seen that in the year 1960 there were, 1 town of class III, 1 of class IV, 4 of class V and 7 of class VI in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

5 *Number of towns of each class, during* 1950—60

5·1—The following statement will give an idea of the numerical alteration which took place in the number of towns in 1950 and 1960 :

STATEMENT 3

Number of towns of each class during 1950—60

Class	Years: 1960	1950
1	2	3
TOTAL	**13**	**7**
I	..	..
II	..	..
III	1	1
IV	1	3
V	4	1
VI	7	2

5·2—From the above statement it can be concluded that, while in 1950 there existed in the total 7 towns, 3 being of Class IV, 1 of Class V, 2 of Class VI, in 1960, there are 13 towns, 1 of being Class IV, 4 being of Class V and 7 of Class VI. In this way there was a loss of 2 towns in Class IV which are Mapuca and Daman due to the reasons already given above.

6 *Percentage of town in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population*

The following Statement 4 shows the percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population, 1950—60.

STATEMENT 4

Percentage of towns in each class to total number of towns and percentage of population in each class to total urban population 1950—60

Class	1960: Percentage of No. of towns	1960: Percentage of population	1950: Percentage of No. of towns	1950: Percentage of population
1	2	3	4	5
TOTAL	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**	**100·00**
I	..	..	..	..
II	..	..	..	..
III	7·69	35·23	14·28	35·74
IV	7·69	15·26	42·86	50·31
V	30·77	32·21	14·29	5·83
VI	53·85	17·30	28·57	8·12

6·2—In 1950, it can be seen, in relation to the number of towns (7) and the total urban population covered by them, about 42·86% of the towns and 50·31% of the population were included in Class IV. On the other hand, while about 14·28% of the towns were classified in each of the class III and V, and 28·57% in class VI the respective urban population represented about 35·74%, 5·83% and 8·12% respectively.

6·3—In 1960, the total number of towns went on to 13, about 53·85% being localized in Class VI and 30·77% in class V, the remaining being classified in Class III and IV in a percentage of 7·69 for each of them.

The population of these 13 towns classified into six classes in relation to the total urban population indicates that about 35·23% were placed in Class III and about 32·21% in class V.

6·4—It would be interesting to give a Statement comparing the areas of the towns in each class with the total urban area of the Union Territory indicating the respective density of urban population. Unfortunately, details are not available in regard to the area of the towns in so far as the 1950 as well as the 1960 Censuses are concerned.

In 1960 Census, as it has already been remarked in the flyleaf to Table A-I that it presented merely the known area of the 5 towns (Panjim, Margao, Ponda, Daman and Diu) as the areas of the remaining towns were not known.

7 *Effect of change in the definition of urban population seen by variation in population*

For the purpose of comparison of the urban population considered in 1960, as per the definition previously fixed with that of 1950, the following Statement 5 gives the estimated urban population of 1950, on the basis of the definition of 1960.

STATEMENT 5

Percentage variation in population of 1960 *from* 1950 *calculated urban population*

District/Taluk	1950 Population			1960 Population			Percentage variation
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**105,441**	**51,724**	**53,717**	**100,664**	**50,094**	**50,570**	— 4·53
GOA DISTRICT	86,961	43,131	43,830	87,329	44,095	43,234	+ 0·42
Goa	31,950	15,942	16,008	35,468	17,948	17,520	+ 11·01
Salsete	17,175	8,437	8,738	15,364	7,431	7,933	— 10·54
Bardez	14,545	7,101	7,444	8,198	4,024	4,174	— 43·64
Mormugao	4,887	2,575	2,312	6,483	3,795	2,688	+ 32·66
Ponda	2,374	1,103	1,271	3,279	1,603	1,676	+ 38·12
Bicholim	3,482	1,747	1,735	3,969	2,064	1,905	+ 13·99
Pernem	2,090	977	1,113	1,994	939	1,055	— 4·59
Quepem	1,295	637	658	1,142	548	594	— 11·81
Sanguem	1,899	960	939	2,440	1,223	1,217	+ 28·49
Canacona	416	197	219	450	262	188	+ 8·17
Satari	6,848	3,455	3,393	8,542	4,258	4,284	+ 24·74
DAMAN DISTRICT	13,265	6,116	7,149	9,197	4,302	4,895	— 30·67
Daman	13,265	6,116	7,149	9,197	4,302	4,895	— 30·67
DIU DISTRICT	5,215	2,477	2,738	4,138	1,697	2,441	— 20 65
Diu	5,215	2,477	2,738	4,138	1,697	2,441	— 20 65

7·2—It can be seen that, in the total of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu the urban population was reduced to 4·53% in relation to 1950, this negative percentage variation, being affected in a way to reduce the urban population in the Districts of Daman and Diu by 30·67% and 20·65% respectively.

In the District of Goa there was only an increment of 0·42% having contributed towards so small an increment, the decrease in the urban population of the town of Mapuca already cited before*.

The towns in which the urban population increased considerably are Vasco-Da-Gama and Ponda which show an increment of 32·66% and 38·12%.

8 *Growth of Urban Population*

8·1 The growth of the urban population and of the towns with more than 20,000 persons are given in the following Statement 6.

STATEMENT 6

Percentage of urban population to total Population of Goa, Daman and Diu

Year	Percentage of urban population	Percentage of population of towns with 20,000 and above population	Percentage of cities with 100,000 and above population	Percentage of population of largest city
1	2	3	4	5
1950	15·00	5·36	..	..
1960	16·06	5·66	..	..

8·2—Considering only the absolute figures of the population (urban and rural) and not taking into account the definitions adopted in 1950 and 1960 regarding the urban population it can be seen that, in relation to the total population an urban population increased by 1·06%, while the population of towns with 20,000 inhabitants and more increased only by 0·30%.

9 *Alphabetical List of towns*

9·1—The following Statement 7 gives a list of all the towns existing in 1960 in alphabetical order, with an indication of the district and "concelho" (taluk) where they are situated as also their population and their rank according to the population.

STATEMENT 7

Alphabetical list of towns

Name of town	District/Taluk	Rank based on population	Population	Serial No. in Table A-IV
1	2	3	4	5
Bicholim	Goa/Bicholim	8	3,969	8
Chauri	Goa/Canacona	13	450	13
Daman	Daman/Daman	8	9,197	3
Diu	Diu/Diu	7	4,138	7
Mapuca	Goa/Bardez	5	8,198	5
Margao	Goa/Salsete	2	15,364	2
Panjim	Goa/Goa	1	35,468	1
Pernem	Goa/Pernem	11	1,994	11
Ponda	Goa/Ponda	9	3,279	9
Quepem	Goa/Quepem	12	1,142	12
Sanguem	Goa/Sanguem	10	2,440	10
Valpoi	Goa/Satari	4	8,542	4
Vasco-Da-Gama	Goa/Mormugao	6	6,483	6

9·2—It can be seen, that according to the population the town of Panjim is the one which is placed in the first rank and the town of Chauri in the thirteenth rank.

In the second, third and fourth rank are placed the towns of Margao, Daman and Valpoi respectively, and the towns of Mapuca and Vasco-Da-Gama are placed only in the fifth and sixth ranks.

9·3—An Appendix to Table A-IV gives the new towns considered for the first time in the 1960 Census and their respective population not only in 1960 but also in 1950.

Cols. 7-11 are blank as no town of 1950 has been declassified in 1960.

9·4—An explanatory Note "A" was also attached to the Appendix of Table A-IV in which are indicated the villages which formed the new towns considered for the first time, in 1960, as also other pertinent particulars referring to the area and population relating to the year 1950.

*In the 1950 Census the town of Mapuca was considered as constituted by the whole villages of Mapuca, Gunchelim and Corlim, whereas in the 1960 Census it was only considered a part of the area of the villages of Mapuca and a part of the village Corlim.

A-IV TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1960 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1900

District	Name of Town	Status of Town	Year	Area in Sq. miles	Area in Sq. Km.	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			ALL CLASSES (13 Towns)							
			1950			**89,411**	..	..	**43,751**	**45,660**
			1960	**7·46£**	**19·32**	**100,664**	**+11,253**	**+12·59**	**50,094**	**50,570**
			CLASS III (20,000—49,999) (1 town)							
			1950			**31,950**	..	..	**15,942**	**16,008**
			1960	**1·62**	**4·20**	**35,468**	**+3,518**	**+11·01**	**17,948**	**17,520**
Goa . . .	Panjim .	M	1950			31,950	..	..	15,942	16,008
			1960	1·62	4·20	35,468	+3·518	+11·01	17,948	17,520
			CLASS IV (10,000—19,999) (1 town)							
			1950			**44,985**	..	..	**21,654**	**23,331**
			1960	**1·67**	**4·32**	**15,364**	**—29,621**	**—65·85**	**7,431**	**7,933**
Goa . . .	Margao . .	M	1950			17,175	..	..	8,437	8,738
			1960	1·67	4·32	15,364	—1,811	—10·54	7,491	7,933
			CLASS V (5,000—9,999) (4 towns)							
			1950			**5,215**	..	..	**2,477**	**2,738**
			1960	**1·93**	**5·00**	**32,420**	**+27,205**	**+521·67**	**16,379**	**16,041**
Daman . .	Daman . . .	M	1950			13,265	..	..	6,116	7,149
			1960	1·93	5·00	9,197	—4,068	—30·67	4,302	4,895
Goa . . .	*Valpoi* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	8,542	..	..	4,258	4,284
Goa . . .	Mapuca . . .	M	1950			14,545	..	..	7,101	7,444
			1960	N.A.	N.A.	8,198	—6,347	—43·64	4,024	4,174
Goa . . .	Vasco-Da-Gama . .	M	1950			4,887	..	..	2,575	2,312
			1960	N.A.	N.A.	6,483	+1,596	+32·66	3,795	2,688
			CLASS VI (Less than 5,000) (7 towns)							
			1950			**7,261**	..	..	**3,678**	**3,583**
			1960	**2·24**	**5·80**	**17,412**	**+10,151**	**+139·80**	**8,336**	**9,076**
Diu . . .	Diu	M	1950			5,215	..	..	2,477	2,738
			1960	0·54	1·40	4,138	—1,077	—20·65	1,697	2,441
Goa . . .	*Bicholim* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	3,969	..	..	2,064	1,905
Goa . . .	*Ponda	M	1950			2,374	..	..	1,103	1,271
			1960	1·70	4·40	3,279	+905	+38·12	1,603	1,676
Goa . . .	*Sanguem* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	2,440	..	..	1,223	1,217
Goa . .	*Pernem* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	1,994	..	..	939	1,055
Goa . . .	*Quepem* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	1,142	..	..	548	594
Goa . . .	*Chauri* . . .	M	1960	N.A.	N.A.	450	..	..	262	188

Notes : N.A.' stands for 'Not Available'.

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1950 Census which continue as towns in 1960 Census are shown with asterisk (*) on their left.

Towns treated as such for the first time in 1960 have been printed in italics.

£This area is the total of area figures of Panjim (M), Margao (M) and Ponda (M) of Goa District, Daman (M) of Daman District and Diu (M) of Diu District.

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

Name of Town	Census year
Panjim and Daman	1900, 1910, 1921, 1931 and 1940
Diu	1921, 1931 and 1940
Margao and Mapuca	1940
Vasco-Da-Gama	1921, 1931 and 1940

A-IV TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1960 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1900

APPENDIX

New towns added in 1960 *and towns in* 1950 *declassified in* 1960

District	New towns added in 1960					Town in 1950 which has been declassified as rural in 1960				
	Name of Town	Area in		Population		Name of town	Area 1950		Population	
		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.	1960	1950		Sq. miles	Sq. Km.	1960	1950
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
GOA	Valpoi	N.A.	N.A.	8,542	6,709					
	Bicholim	N.A.	N.A.	3,969	3,482					
	Sanguem	N.A.	N.A.	2,440	N.A.					
	Pernem	N.A.	N.A.	1,994	N.A.					
	Quepem	N.A.	N.A.	1,142	1,295					
	Chauri	N.A.	N.A.	450	416					

Note : (1) Districts which have nothing to show for this Appendix have been excluded.
(2) 'N. A.' stands for 'Not available'.

A-IV TOWNS AND TOWN GROUPS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION IN 1960 WITH VARIATION SINCE 1900

APPENDIX

Explanatory Note

A—Showing constituents of new towns in 1960 *Census*

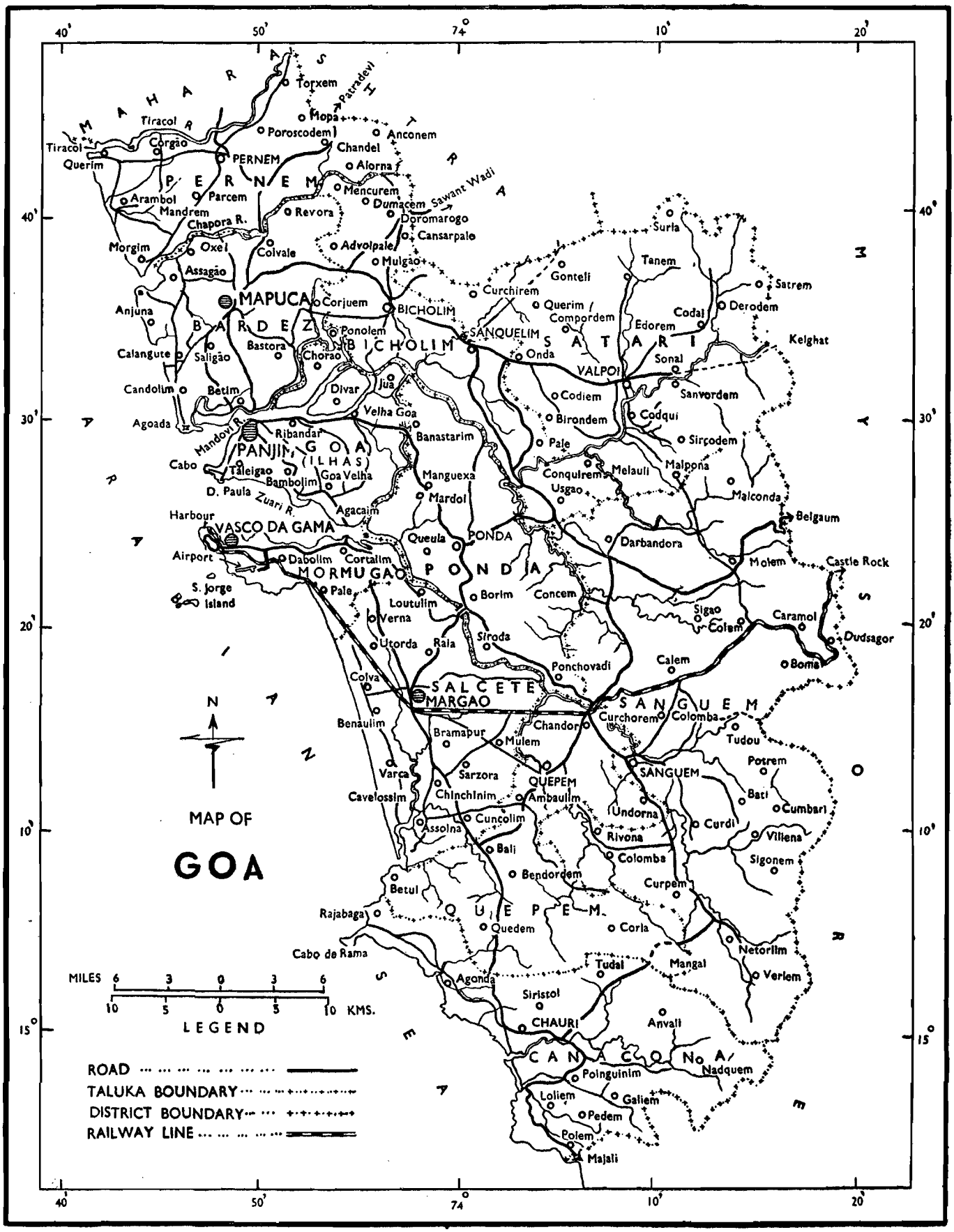
District	Name of new town	Constituent Villages		1950	
		Name	Land record No.	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
GOA	*Valpoi*	Valpoi	N.A.	N.A.	6,709
	Bicholim	Bicholim	N.A.	N.A.	3,482
	Sanguam	Sanguem (a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
	Pernem	Pernem (a)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Quepem	Quepem	N.A.	N.A.	1,295
	Chauri	Chauri	N.A.	N.A.	416

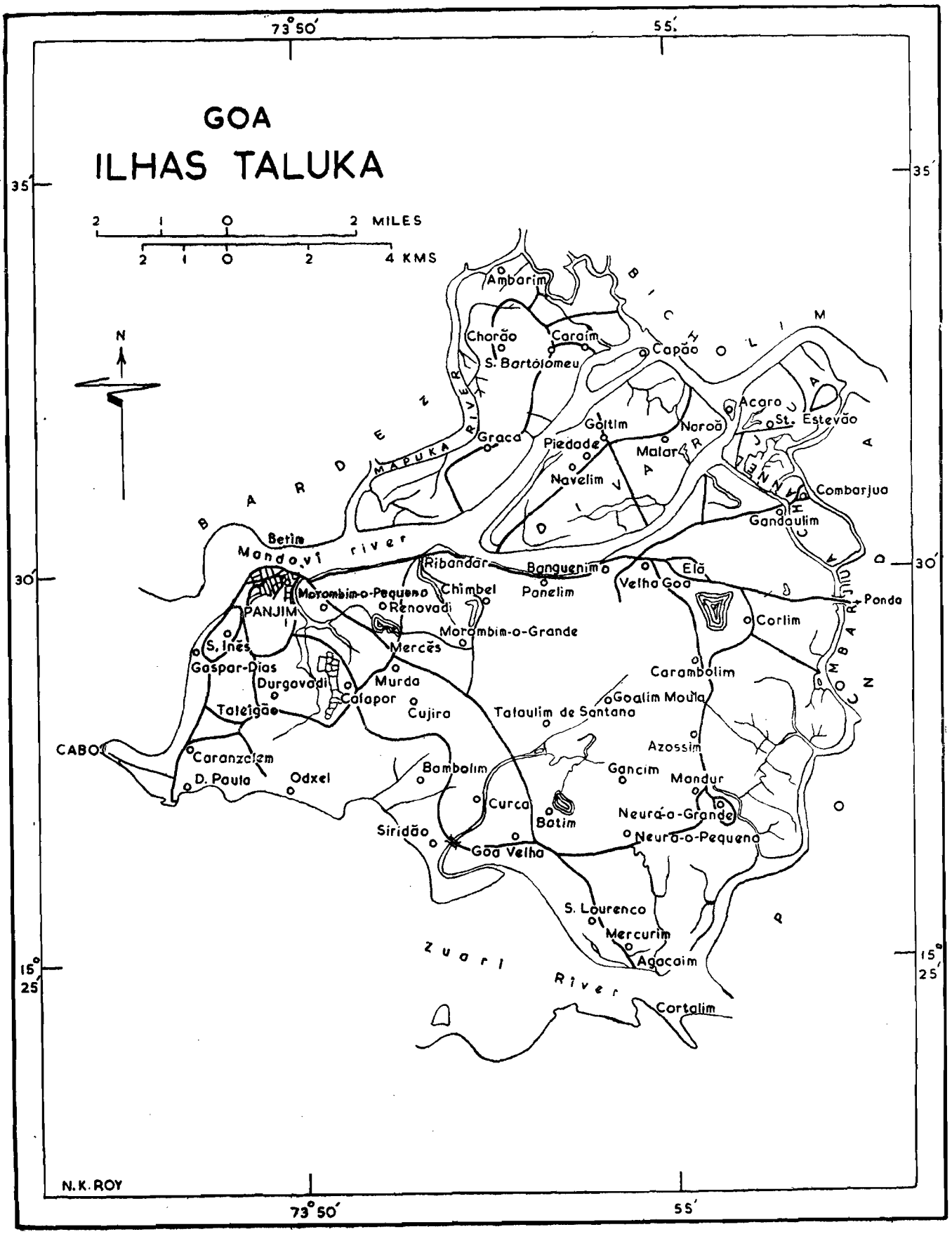
Note : All the towns printed in italics are treated as such for the first time in 1960 Census.

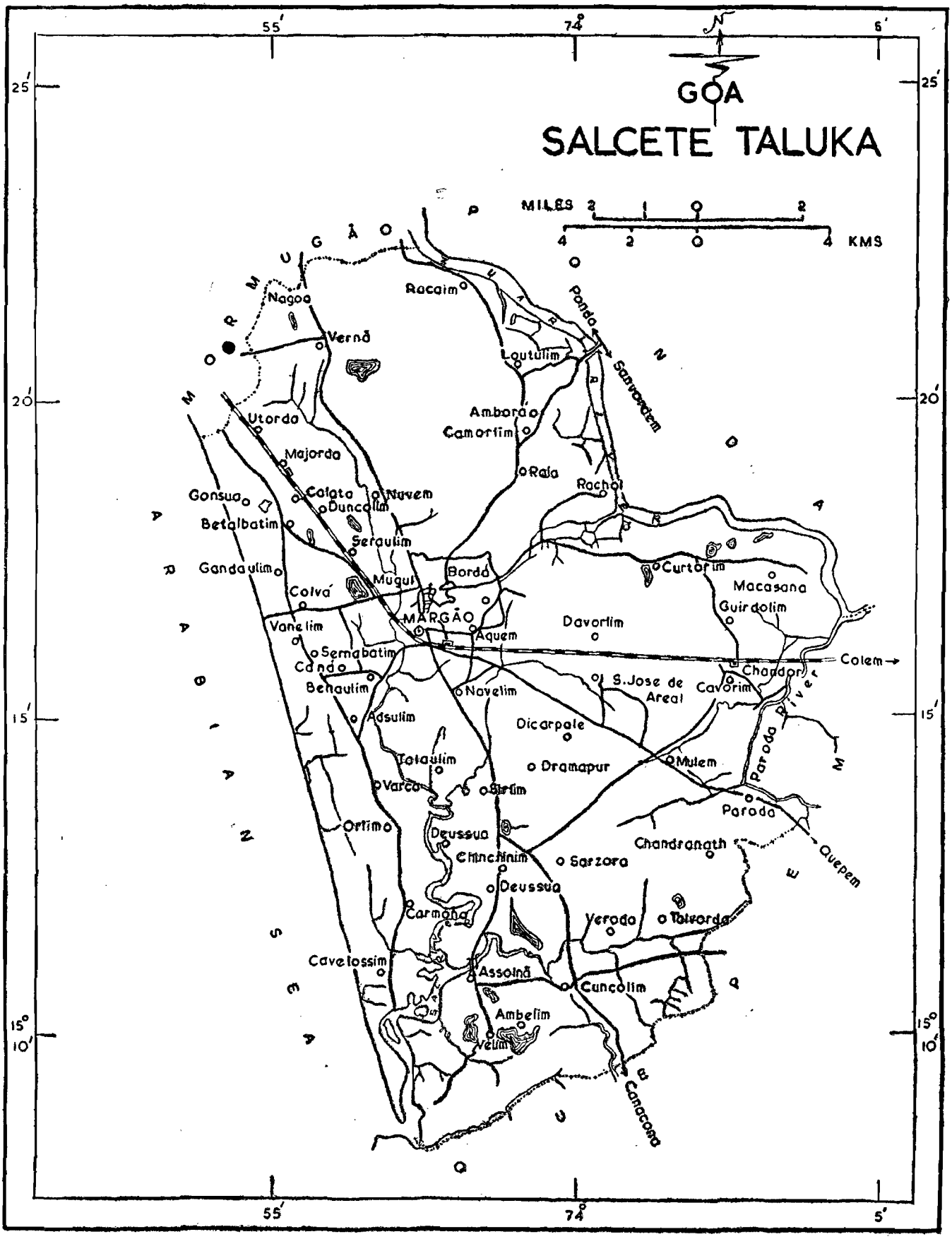
N. A. stands for 'Not available'.

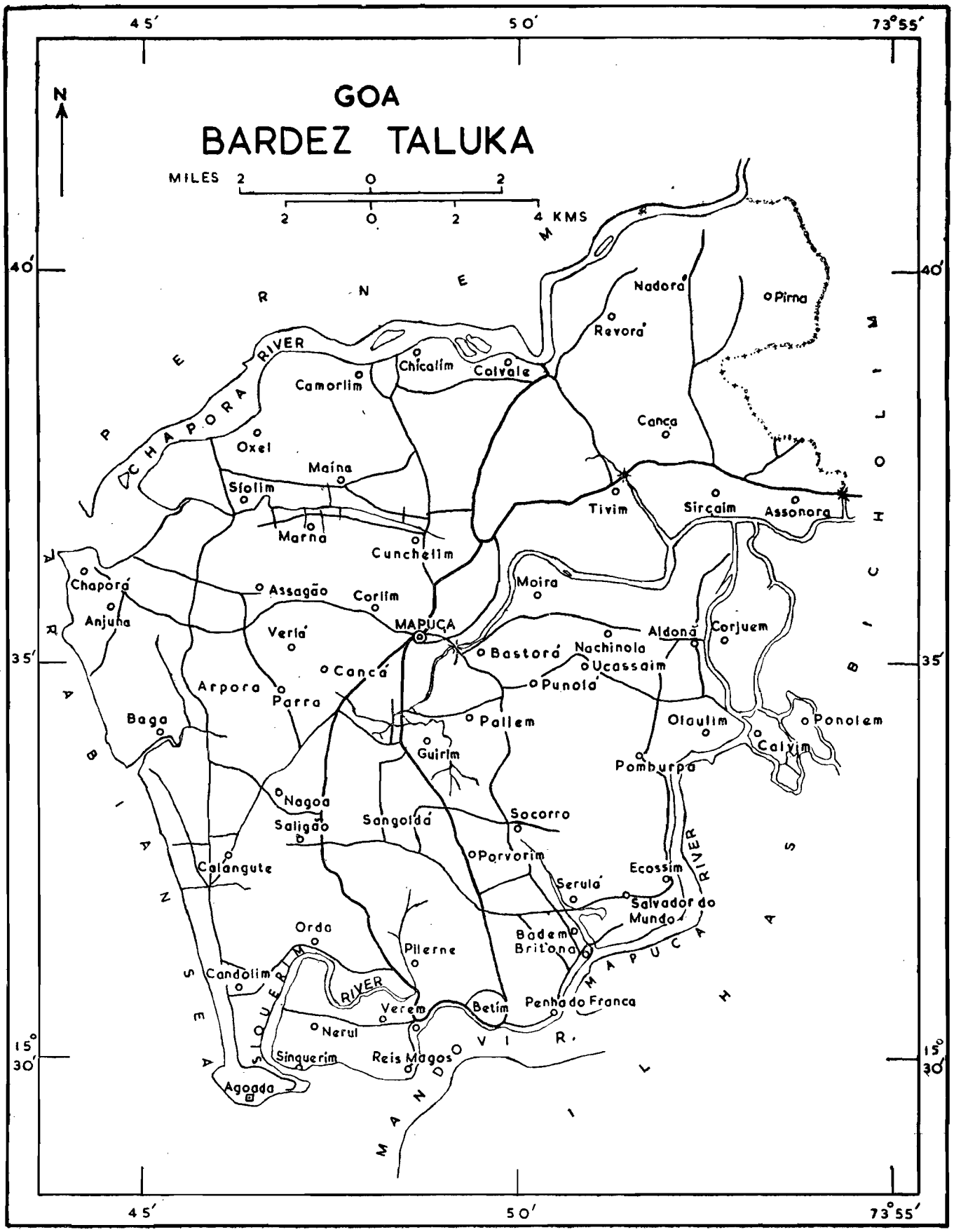
(a) The 1950 population and area figures of these villages are not available due to the fact that Pernem and Sanguem are the part of the villages of the same name. In 1950 the population figures are available of entire villages of Pernem and Sanguem.

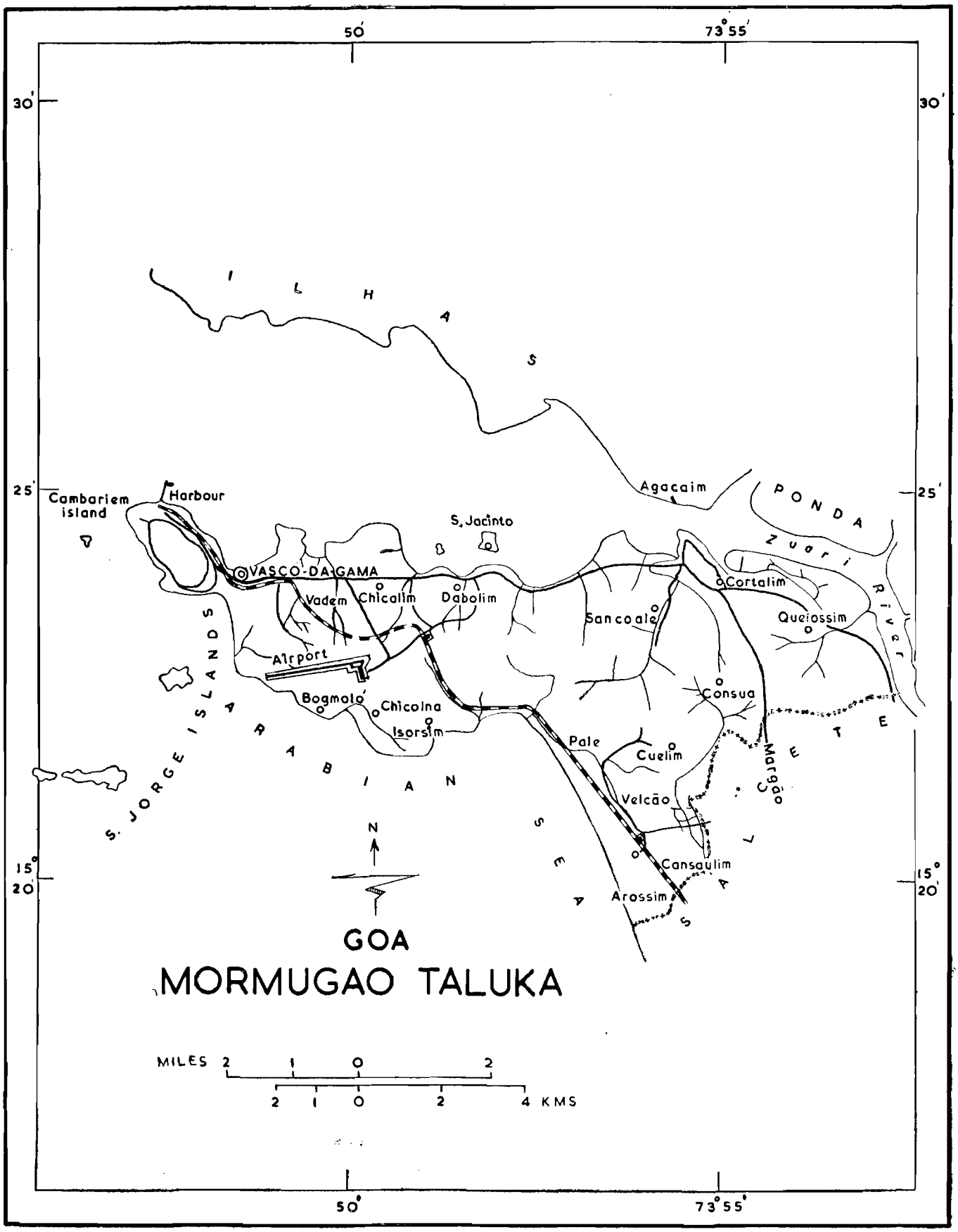
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

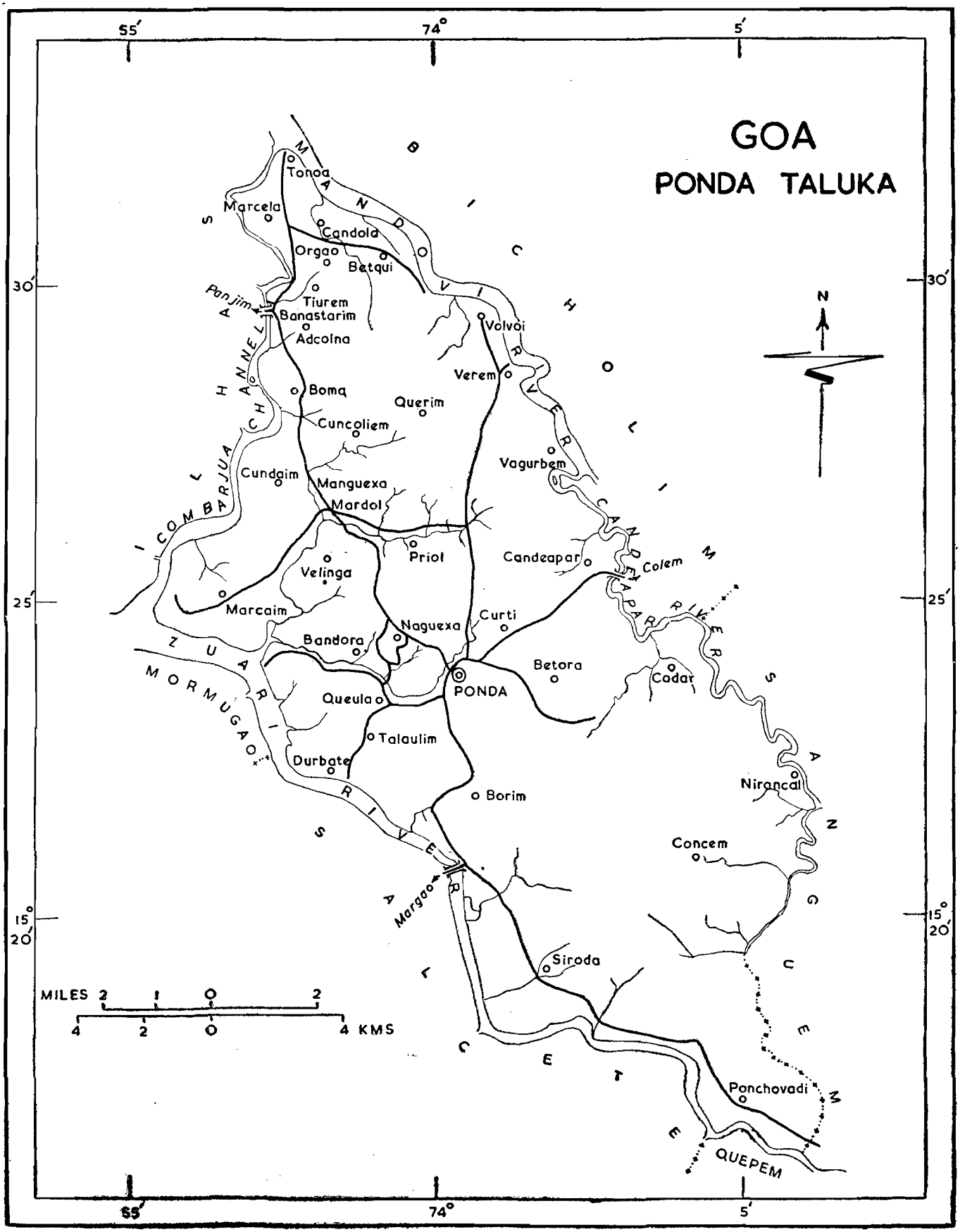

MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
ARABIAN SEA
Torxem
Patradevi
Mopa
Tiracol R.
Poroscodem
Anconem
Tiracol
Corgão
Chandel
Querim
PERNEM
Alorna
P E R N E M
Mencurem
Arambol
Parcem
Dumacem
Sawant Wadi
Mandrem
Revora
Doromarogo
Chapora R.
Cansarpale
Morgim
Oxel
Colvale
Advolpale
Mulgão
Assagão
MAPUCA
Corjuem
BICHOLIM
Anjuna
B A R D E Z
Ponolem
B I C H O L I M
Calangute
Saligão
Bastora
Chorao
Candolim
Betim
Divar
Jua
Velha Goa
Agoada
Mandovi R.
Ribandar
Banastarim
PANJIM GOA
(ILHAS)
Cabo
Táleigão
Goa Velha
Bambolim
Manguexa
D. Paula
Zuari R.
Agacaim
Mardol
Harbour
VASCO DA GAMA
Queula
PONDA
Airport
Dabolim
Cortalim
MORMUGAO
P O N D A
S. Jorge
Island
Pale
Borim
Loutulim
Verna
Siroda
Utorda
Raia
Colva
SALCETE
MARGAO
Benaulim
Bramapur
Chandor
Mulem
Varca
Sarzora
QUEPEM
Cavelossim
Chinchinim
Ambaulim
Assolna
Cuncolim
Bali
Betul
Rajabaga
Q U E P E M
Quedem
Cabo de Rama
Agonda
Tudal
Siristol
CHAURI
Anvali
C A N A C O N A
Polguinim
Nadquem
Loliem
Galiem
Pedem
Polem
Majali
Surla
Tanem
Gonteli
Satrem
Curchirem
Querim / Compordem
Derodem
Codal
Edorem
SANQUELIM
S A T A R I
Kelghat
Onda
VALPOI
Sonal
Codiem
Sanvordem
Birondem
Codqui
Pale
Sircodem
Conquirem
Melauli
Malpona
Usgao
Malconda
Darbandora
Belgaum
Molem
Castle Rock
Sigao
Colem
Caramol
Dudsagor
Boma
Calem
Ponchovadi
S A N G U E M
Curchorem
Colomba
Tudou
Potrem
SANGUEM
Bati
Cumbari
Undorna
Curdi
Rivona
Villena
Colomba
Sigonem
Bendordem
Curpem
Corla
Netorlim
Mangal
Verlem
Tudal
N
MAP OF
GOA
MILES 6 3 0 3 6
10 5 0 5 10 KMS.
LEGEND
ROAD
TALUKA BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
RAILWAY LINE
40'
50'
74°
10'
20'
30'
15°

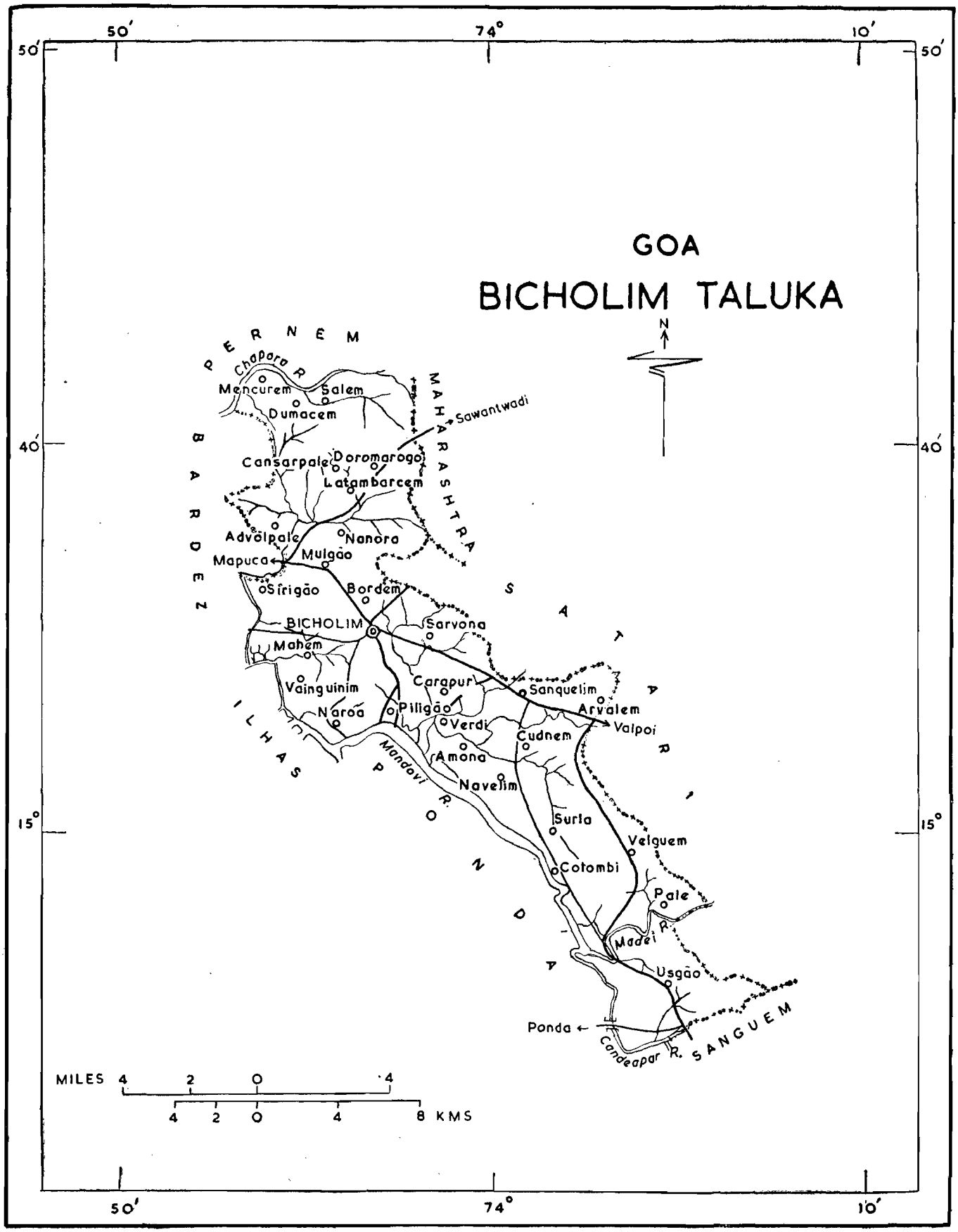

GOA
ILHAS TALUKA
73°50'
55'
35'
30'
15° 25'
2 1 0 2 MILES
2 1 0 2 4 KMS
N
BARDEZ
TISWADI
SALCETE
MAPUKA RIVER
Mandovi river
Zuari River
BICHOLIM
PONDA
CANACONA
CABO
Ambarim
Chorão
Caraim
S. Bartolomeu
Capão
Acaro
St. Estevão
Goltim
Naroá
Graca
Piedade
Malar
Navelim
Combarjua
Gandaulim
Betim
Ribandar
Banguenim
Elá
Velha Goa
Ponda
Morombim-o-Pequeno
Chimbel
Panelim
Renovadi
PANJIM
Morombim-o-Grande
Corlim
S. Inês
Mercês
Gaspar-Dias
Durgavadi
Murda
Carambolim
Calapor
Goalim Moula
Taleigão
Cujira
Talaulim de Santana
Azossim
Caranzalem
D. Paula
Odxel
Bambolim
Gancim
Mandur
Curca
Batim
Neurá-a-Grande
Siridão
Goa Velha
Neurá-o-Pequeno
S. Lourenco
Mercurim
Agacaim
Cortalim
N.K. ROY

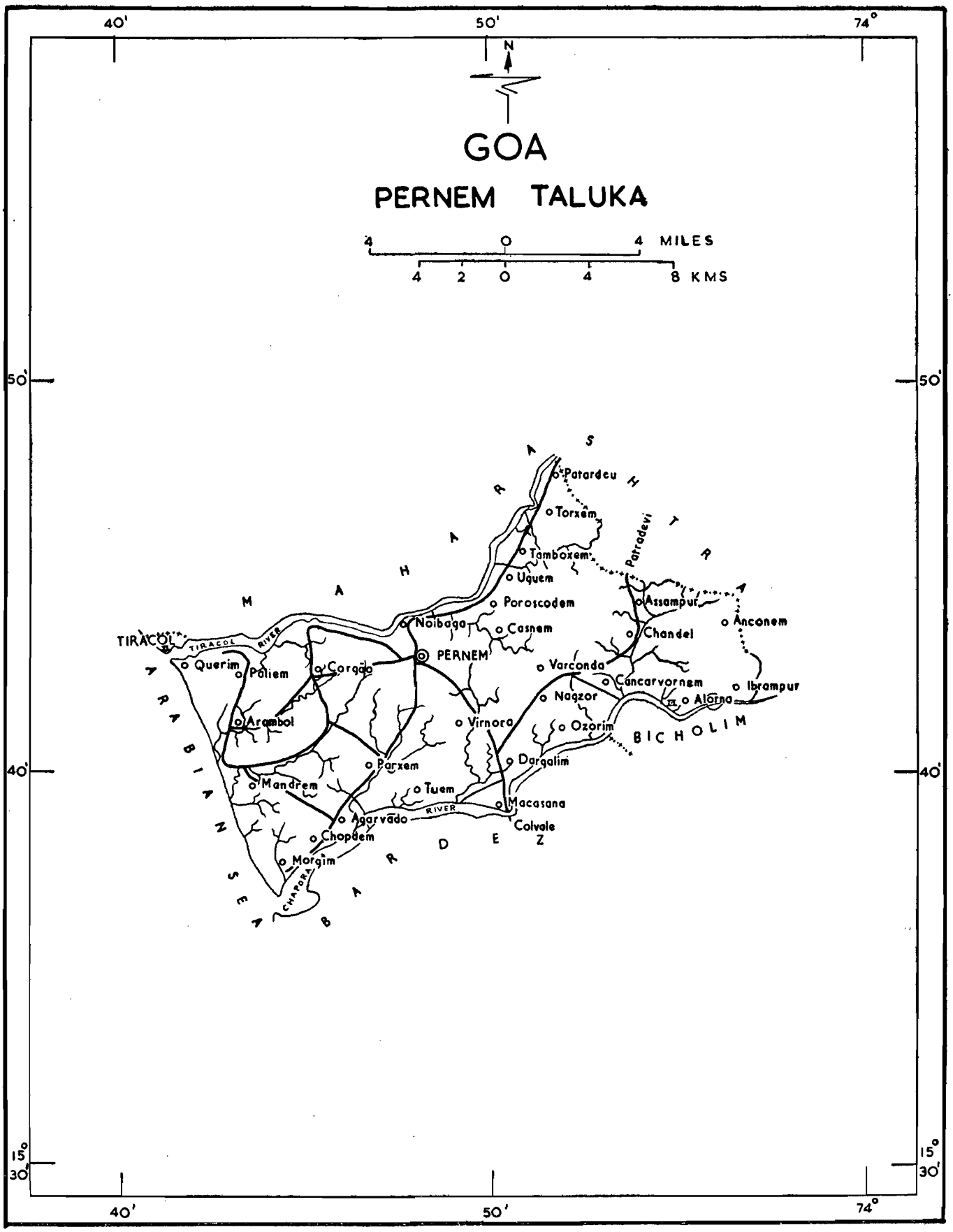

GOA
SALCETE TALUKA
MILES 2 1 0 2
4 2 0 4 KMS
55'
74°
5'
25'
20'
15'
10'
15°
ARABIAN SEA
MORMUGÃO
Nagoa
Vernã
Utorda
Majorda
Gonsua
Betalbatim
Gandaulim
Colvá
Vanelim
Sernabatim
Cando
Benaulim
Adsulim
Orlim
Cavelossim
Carmona
Racaim
Loutulim
Amboraó
Camortim
Raia
Rachol
Curtorim
Macasana
Guirdolim
Davorim
Aquem
Novelim
S. Jose de Areal
Cavorim
Chandor
Colem
Dicarpale
Dramapur
Mulem
Parodá
Chandranath
Quepem
Sarzora
Verodá
Tolverda
Cuncolim
Assolnã
Ambelim
Velim
Deussua
Chinchinim
Sirlim
Varca
Totaulim
Margão
Majorda
Calata
Duncolim
Nuvem
Seraulim
Mugul
Borda
Ponda
Sanvordem
Paroda River
Canacona

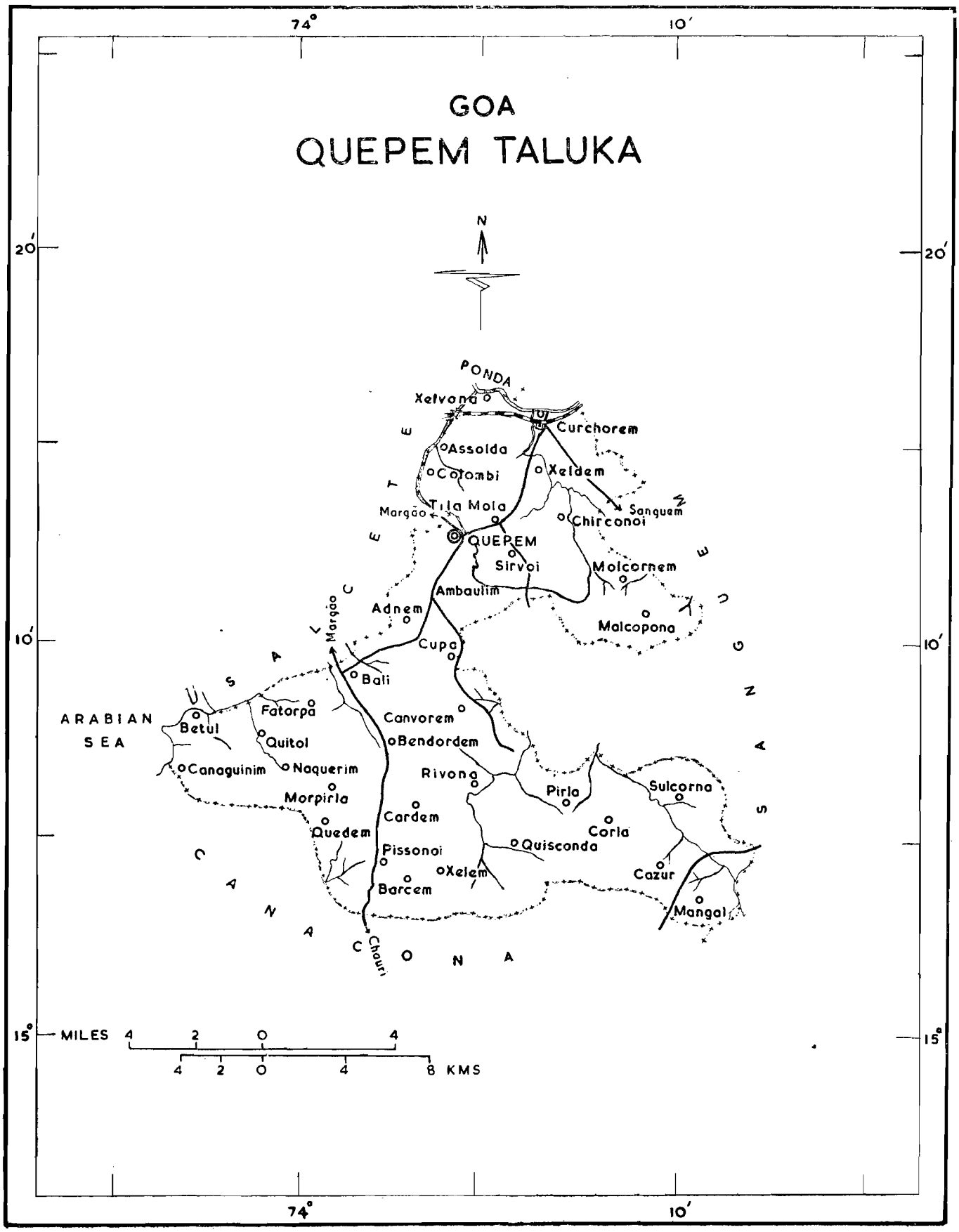

GOA
BARDEZ TALUKA
N
MILES 2 0 2
2 0 2 4 KMS
45′
50′
73°55′
40′
35′
15° 30′
MAPUCA RIVER
CHAPORA RIVER
Nadora
Pirna
Revora
Chicalim
Calvale
Camorlim
Canca
Oxel
Maina
Siolim
Tivim
Sircaim
Assonora
Marna
Cunchelim
Moira
Chapora
Assagão
Corlim
Anjuna
MAPUÇA
Aldona
Corjuem
Veria
Bastora
Nachinola
Ucassaim
Canca
Punola
Arpora
Parra
Baga
Pallem
Olaulim
Ponolem
Guirim
Calvim
Pomburpa
Nagoa
Saligão
Sangolda
Socorro
Porvorim
Calangute
Ecossim
Serula
Salvador do Mundo
Orda
Pilerne
Badem
Britona
Candolim
Verem
Betim
Penha de Franca
Nerul
Sinquerim
Reis Magos
Agoada
MANDOVI R.

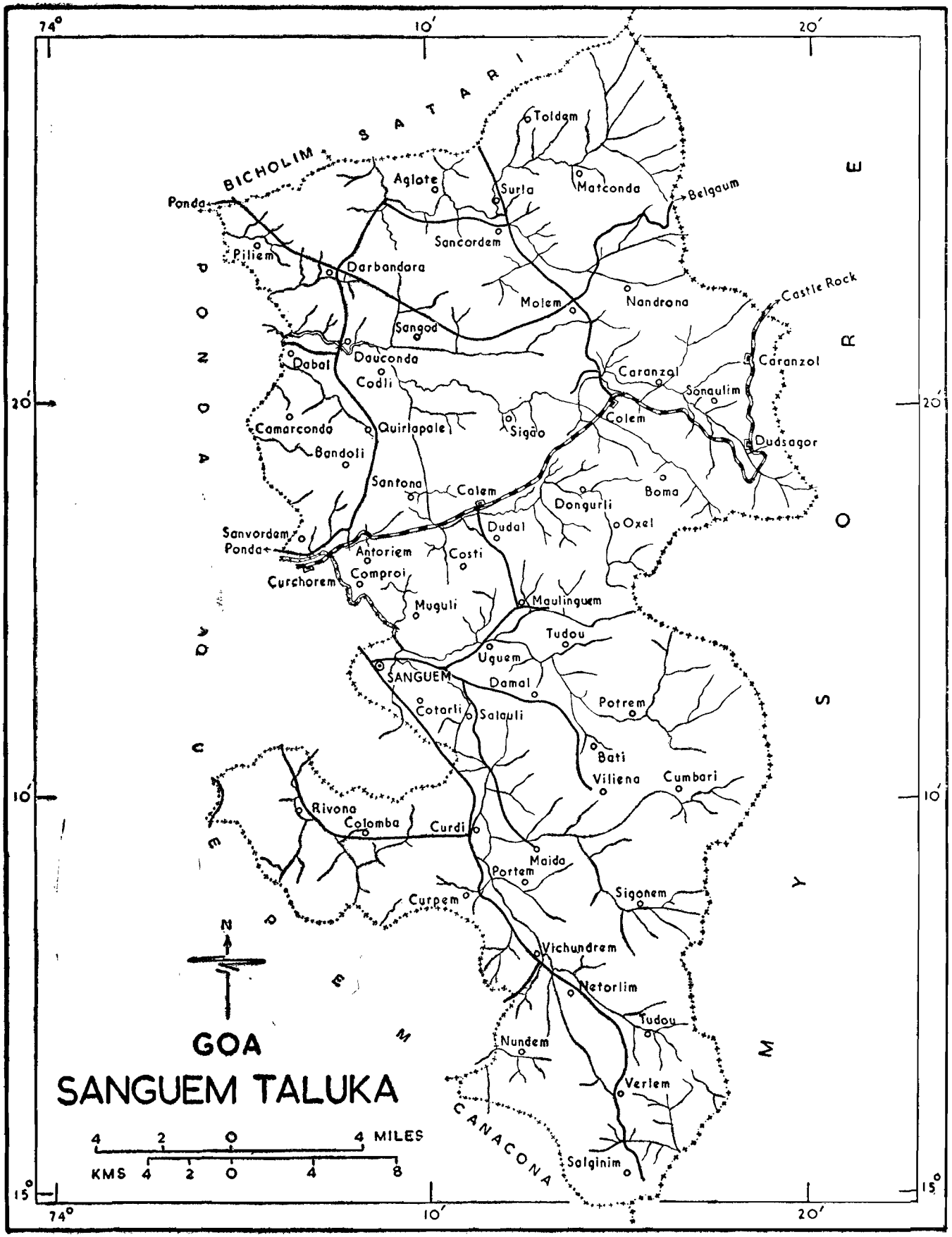

50'
73°55'
30'
25'
15°
20'
ILHAS
Agacaim
PONDA
Zuori River
Cambariem island
Harbour
S. Jacinto
VASCO-DA-GAMA
Vadem
Chicalim
Dabolim
Cortalim
Sancoale
Queiossim
Airport
Bogmolo
Chicolna
Isorsim
Consua
Pale
Cuelim
Margão
Velcão
Cansaulim
Arossim
S. JORGE ISLANDS
ARABIAN SEA
SALCETE
N
GOA
MORMUGAO TALUKA
MILES 2 1 0 2
2 1 0 2 4 KMS

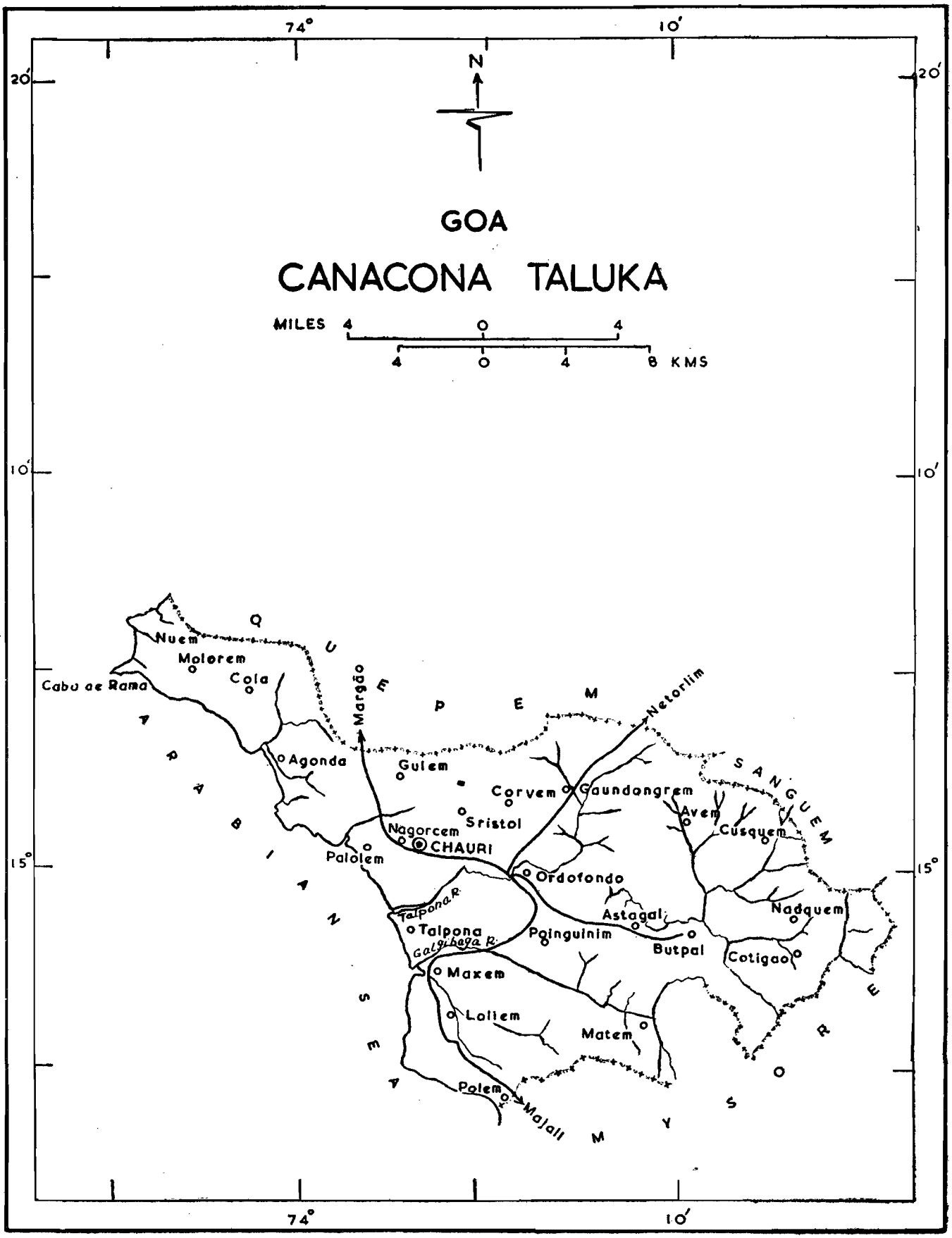

GOA
PONDA TALUKA
55'
74°
5'
30'
25'
15°
20'
N
Tonoa
Marcela
Candola
Orgao
Betqui
Panjim
Tiurem
Banastarim
Adcolna
Volvoi
Verem
Boma
Querim
Cuncoliem
Vagurbem
Cundaim
Manguexa
Mardol
Priol
Candeapar
Colem
Velinga
Marcaim
Naguexa
Curti
Bandora
Betora
Cadar
PONDA
Queula
Talaulim
Durbate
Borim
Nirancal
Concem
Margao
Siroda
Ponchovadi
QUEPEM
MILES 2 1 0 2
4 2 0 4 KMS
MANDOVI RIVER
ZUARI RIVER
SALCETE
MORMUGAO
ICOMBARJUA CHANNEL
CANACONA
SANGUEM

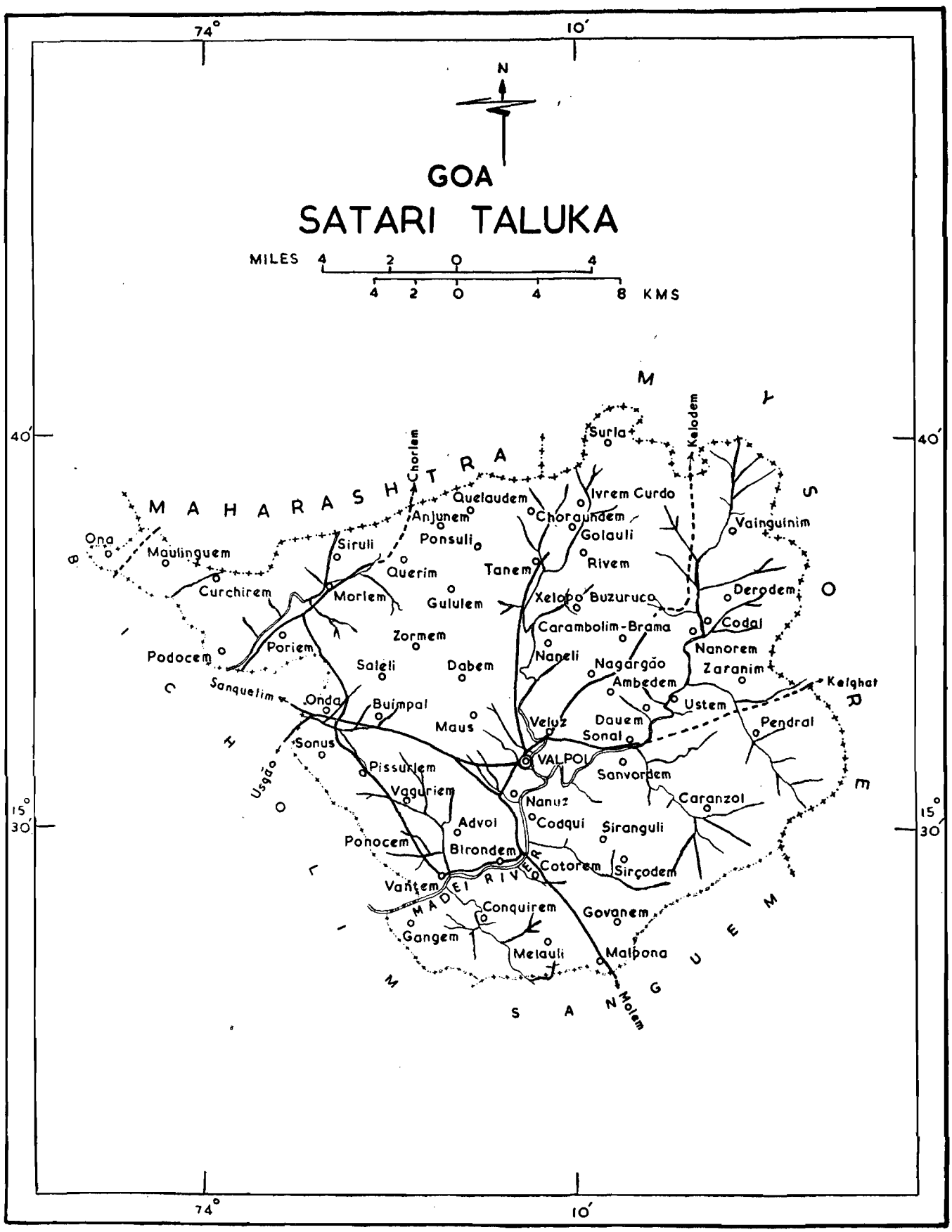

GOA
BICHOLIM TALUKA
N
50'
74°
10'
40'
15°
PERNEM
BARDEZ
MAHARASHTRA
SATTARI
PONDA
ILHAS
Chapora R.
Mencurem
Salem
Dumacem
Sawantwadi
Cansarpale
Doromarogo
Latambarcem
Advolpale
Nanora
Mapuca
Mulgão
Sirigão
Bordem
BICHOLIM
Sarvona
Mahem
Vainguinim
Naroá
Cargpur
Piligão
Verdi
Sanquelim
Arvalem
Valpoi
Cudnem
Amona
Navelim
Mandovi R.
Surla
Velguem
Cotombi
Pale
Madei R.
Usgão
Ponda
Candeapar
R. SANGUEM
MILES 4 2 0 4
4 2 0 4 8 KMS

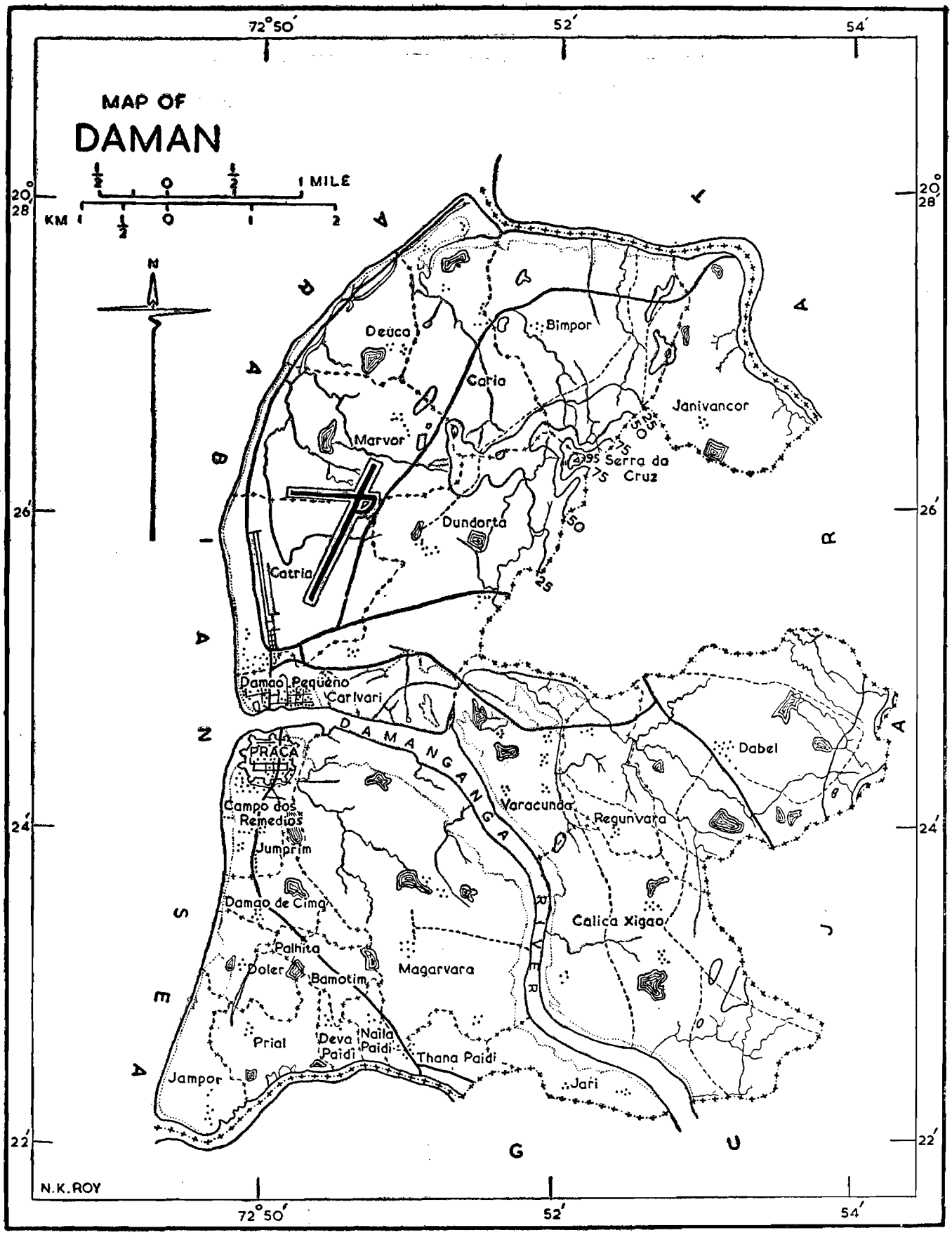

40'
50'
74°
N
GOA
PERNEM TALUKA
4 0 4 MILES
4 2 0 4 8 KMS
50'
40'
15° 30'
MAHARASHTRA
ARABIAN SEA
BARDEZ
BICHOLIM
Patardeu
Torxem
Tamboxem
Uquem
Poroscodem
Noibaga
Casnem
PERNEM
Parradevi
Assampur
Anconem
Chandel
Varconda
Cancarvornem
Ibrampur
Nagzor
Alorna
Ozorim
Virnora
Dargalim
TIRACOL
TIRACOL RIVER
Querim
Paliem
Corgão
Arambol
Parxem
Mandrem
Tuem
Macasana
Colvale
Agarvado
RIVER
Chopdem
Morgim
CHAPORA

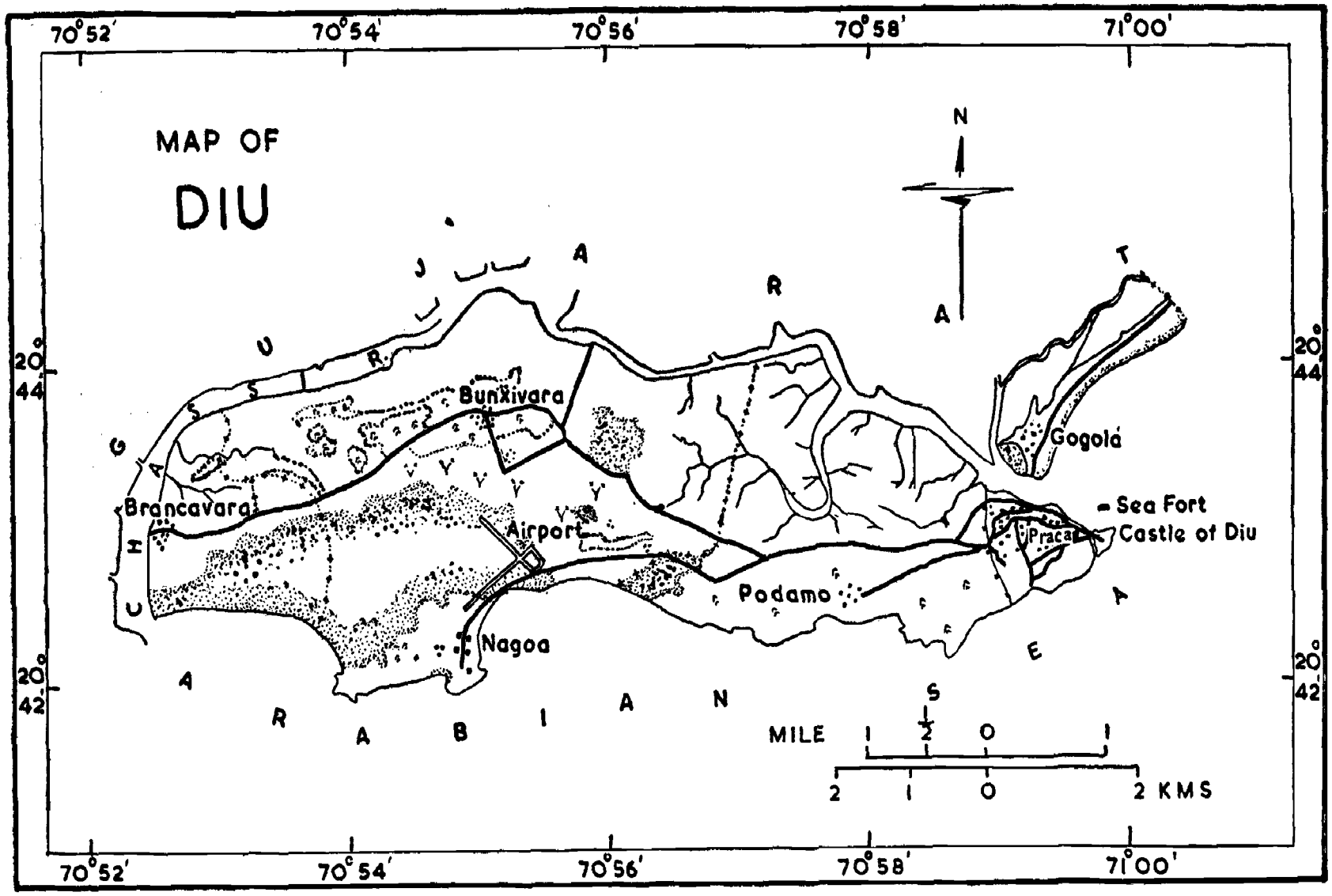

GOA
QUEPEM TALUKA
74°
10′
20′
10′
15°
N
PONDA
Xelvona
Curchorem
Assolda
Colombi
Xeldem
Tila Mola
Margão
Sanguem
Chirconoi
QUEPEM
Sirvoi
Molcornem
Ambaulim
Adnem
Malcopona
Cupa
Margão
Bali
Fatorpa
Canvorem
Betul
Quitol
Bendordem
Canaguinim
Naquerim
Rivona
Pirla
Sulcorna
Morpirla
Cardem
Corla
Quedem
Quisconda
Pissonoi
Xelem
Cazur
Barcem
Mangal
Chauri
ARABIAN SEA
MILES 4 2 0 4
4 2 0 4 8 KMS


74°
10′
20′
20′
15°
BICHOLIM
SATARI
Ponda
Aglote
Surla
Toldem
Matconda
Belgaum
Sancordem
Piliem
Darbandora
Molem
Nandrona
Castle Rock
Sangod
Dauconda
Dabal
Codli
Caranzal
Sonaulim
Camarcondo
Quirlapale
Sigao
Colem
Dudsagor
Bandoli
Santona
Calem
Boma
Dongurli
Oxel
Sanvordem
Ponda
Dudal
Antoriem
Costi
Curchorem
Comproi
Muguli
Maulinguem
Tudou
Uguem
SANGUEM
Damal
Potrem
Cotarli
Salauli
Bati
Viliena
Cumbari
Rivona
Colomba
Curdi
Maida
Portem
Curpem
Sigonem
Vichundrem
Netorlim
Tudou
Nundem
Verlem
Salginim
CANACONA
DAMAN
DIU
N
GOA
SANGUEM TALUKA
4 2 0 4 MILES
KMS 4 2 0 4 8


74°
10'
20'
N
GOA
CANACONA TALUKA
MILES 4 0 4
4 0 4 8 KMS
15°
Nuem
Molorem
Cola
Cabo de Rama
Agonda
Margão
Gulem
Corvem
Gaundongrem
Netorlim
SANGUEM
Avem
Cusquem
Nagorcem
CHAURI
Sristol
Palolem
Ordofondo
Talpona R.
Talpona
Galgibaga R.
Poinguinim
Astagal
Butpal
Nadquem
Cotigao
Maxem
Lolliem
Matem
Polem
Majali
ARABIAN SEA
KARNATAKA


74°
10′
N
GOA
SATARI TALUKA
MILES 4 2 0 4
4 2 0 4 8 KMS
40′
15° 30′
MAHARASHTRA
KARNATAKA
Surla
Kelodem
Chorlem
Quelaudem
Anjunem
Ponsuli
Ivrem Curdo
Choraundem
Golauli
Vainguinim
Ona
Maulinguem
Siruli
Querim
Tanem
Rivem
Curchirem
Morlem
Gululem
Xeloso
Buzuruco
Derodem
Carambolim-Brama
Codal
Zormem
Nanoli
Nanorem
Podocem
Poriem
Saleli
Dabem
Nagargão
Zaranim
Ambedem
Sanquelim
Onda
Buimpal
Ustem
Kelghat
Maus
Veluz
Dauem
Sonal
Pendral
Sonus
VALPOI
Pissurlem
Sanvordem
Usgão
Vaguriem
Nanuz
Caranzol
Advoi
Codqui
Siranguli
Ponocem
Birondem
Cotorem
Sirçodem
Vañtem
MADEI RIVER
Conquirem
Govanem
Gangem
Melauli
Malpona
Molem
SANGUEM


MAP OF
DAMAN
1 MILE
KM
N
72°50'
52'
54'
20° 28'
26'
24'
22'
Deuca
Bimpor
Caria
Janivancor
Marvor
Serra da Cruz
Dundorta
Catria
Damao Pequeno
Carlvari
PRACA
Campo dos Remedios
Jumprim
Damao de Cima
Palhita
Doler
Bamotim
Magarvara
Prial
Deva Paidi
Naila Paidi
Thana Paidi
Jampor
Jari
Calica Xigao
Varacunda
Regunvara
Dabel
DAMANGANGA
ARABIAN SEA
GUJARAT
N.K.ROY


MAP OF
DIU
70°52'
70°54'
70°56'
70°58'
71°00'
20° 44'
20° 42'
N
JUAR
GHARABIAN
SEA
Bunxivara
Brancavara
Airport
Nagoa
Podamo
Gogola
Praca
= Sea Fort
Castle of Diu
MILE 1 2 0 1
2 1 0 2 KMS

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FLYLEAF

Introduction :

1·1 The Primary Census Abstract gives census data in broad heads, such as, (a) area in square miles of each administrative unit (b) number of occupied residential houses, (c) number of households, (d) total population with sex-break up, (e) literate and educated persons by sex-break up and (f) the number of workers and non-workers and in the case of the former their further classification into nine industrial categories separately for males and females.

All these statistics are presented for urban and rural areas separately.

1·2 These data are presented in two tables *viz.*, (i) Union Primary Census Abstract, in which are given the data relating to the Union Territory as a whole and each of its districts and 'concelhos' (taluks) separately ; and (ii) Village-wise Primary Census Abstract giving information for each village separately in addition to the above mentioned units.

1·3 The Census was nominal and simultaneous, comprising of the whole present population and that which was temporarily absent from the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu formed by the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu (including the territorial waters) and referred to ZERO HOUR of the 15th December, 1960.

Thus, in the Family or Institutional population schedule, were registered:

(1) All persons, who forming part of the family (or institutional population) spent the night of 14th to 15th December in the respective household (or institutional household);

(2) All persons, who forming part of the family (or institutional population) were not present at midnight of 14th to 15th December, but who returned to that household (or institutional household) on the 15th;

(3) All persons, who forming part of the family (or institutional population) and residing usually in that household were temporarily absent;

(4) Persons who not forming part of the family (or institutional population), spent the night of 14th to 15th December in that household, except thsoe who returned to their residences on the 15th;

(5) Persons not forming part of the family (or institutional population) nor were present in that household at midnight of 14th to 15th, December but to which they returned on the 15th, except those who had already been included in the Census as present in other Family or Institutional population schedule;

(6) The crew or passengers of vessels who at the time of taking the Census were in the territorial waters of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The persons who died before or were born after the time of taking the Census were not included in the Family or Institutional population schedules.

1·4 Column 1 of the "Primary Census Abstract" gives the unit to which the figures in the succeeding columns pertain; col. 2 indicates Rural-Urban classification.

Thus, in Column 1, is given the location Code Number of the District, "concelho" (taluk), village, town.

Within each District the Taluk had similarly been allotted separate location code numbers, the taluk in which the District Headquarters lies being allotted location Code Number 1 and the other taluks being numbered of in a clockwise order.

The towns within each taluk had been allotted a district Code Number which is indicated by a roman figure.

2 Area

The 3rd column of the "Primary Census Abstract" gives the area of each unit.

The details of the areas of the "Concelhos" (taluks) were furnished by the State Survey Department and the urban areas of the towns of Panjim, Margao, Ponda, Daman and Diu were obtained from the respective Municipalities.

The respective rural areas were derived by deducting the urban area from the total area.

2·2 The total area of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and of each of the Districts of Goa, Daman and Diu, marked by the letter (a) indicates that the data of the area provided by the Surveyor General of India.

2·3 The data of the areas furnished by the State Survey Department were in square kilometers.

This area was converted into square miles, the co-efficient of equivalence of 1 square kilometer being equivalent to 0.386 square miles.

3 Occupied Residential Houses

3·1 Columns 4 and 5 of the Primary Census Abstract give the total members of "Residential Houses Occupied" and the number of Households (families and institutional population) respectively.

The definition of "Census House" is given in the flyleaf appended to Table A-1 and the definition of "household" is to be found in the introduction on page 24.

3·2 In a general manner, we can say that while a "Census House" represents a structure, a household represents a human group.

3·3 Recapitulating the broad characteristics of "Residential Occupied House and Household", it may be stated.

An "Occupied Residential House", for purpose of the Primary Census Abstract, is a structure used wholly or partially for the purpose of living by one or more groups of persons called "Households".

Under these conditions, an "Occupied Residential House" could be used fully for living purposes or partially for living purposes and other purposes.

Even these latter ones, *i.e.*, those used simultaneously for habitation and other purposes, were considered as "Occupied Residential Houses". These types of houses were classified in the remaining States and Territories of the Indian Union in two categories:"Shop-*cum*-dwelling", which means a Census House which is used simultaneously as a shop, (that is a place where all sorts of articles are sold on cash basis or on credit) and for purposes of human habitation. The second category is "Workshop-*cum*-dwelling", that is a Census House used simultaneously as work-shop where some sort of production, repairs or servicing is done or certain articles are manufactured and sold, as also utilised for human habitation.

A household means a group of persons who usually live in common in the same Census House and have their meals from a common mess unless the requirements of life do not deprive them from doing so. In certain Census Houses where lived more than one-household each one comprising a separate common mess, each group with its respective common mess, was considered as a separate household.

10—5 R G India/64

4 Percentage of Households to Census Houses

4·1 Statement No. 1 gives for the rural, urban and total area, the percentage of the number of households for each unit of 100 Census Houses in respect of the Union Territory, Districts and "Concelhos" (taluks).

STATEMENT 1

Number of households to every 100 *houses*

Union Territory/District/Taluk	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**110·18**	**110·07**	**110·92**
GOA DISTRICT	110·11	110·09	110·30
Goa	103·36	100·93	107·29
Salsete	106·32	106·11	108·25
Bardez	109·09	109·03	109·99
Mormugao	110·10	109·17	115·38
Ponda	117·46	117·62	114·76
Bicholim	125·09	126·31	111·54
Pernem	119·46	120·03	108·12
Quepem	105·98	106·11	102·88
Sanguem	103·34	102·64	114·32
Canacona	110·98	111·07	104·69
Satari	116·23	113·98	121·38
DAMAN DISTRICT	122·23	120·74	124·26
Daman	122·23	120·74	124·26
DIU DISTRICT	100·44	100·69	99·81
Diu	100·44	100·69	99·81

4·2 It may be observed that for the Union Territory as a whole as also for the district of Goa there are 100 houses for 110, households in rural and urban areas.

In Daman district, the figures are 100 houses for 122 households in the district as a whole but in urban area of the district there are 100 houses for 124 households.

In Diu district the number of 'houses' and 'households' is more or less equal in 'Total' and 'Rural' areas but in urban area the number of households is slightly less than the number of houses.

4·3 So far as the Taluks of Goa district are concerned, the Taluk of Bicholim indicates that there are 125 households for every 100 houses, but compared to urban area (100 houses for every 112 households) the number of households is still greater 126 for every 100 houses in the rural area. In the majority of the Taluks of Goa district, the excess of the households over the houses is greater in the urban area than in the rural.

5 Density of Households per Square Mile

5·1 The following Statement 2 gives the density of households per square mile for total, rural and urban areas for the Union Terriory, Districts and Taluks.

STATEMENT 2

Density of households per Square Mile

Union Territory/District/Taluk	Number of households per square mile		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**94**	**82***	**1,639 †*NC**
GOA DISTRICT	91	80*	1,852 † *NC
Goa	233	144	5,708
Salsete	256	234	1,582

STATEMENT 2—*concld.*

1	2	3	4
Bardez	235	N.A.	N.A
Mormugao	226	N.A.	N.A.
Ponda	117	113	366
Bicholim	99	N.A.	N.A.
Pernem	102	N.A.	N.A.
Quepem	46	N.A.	N.A.
Sanguem	20	N.A.	N.A.
Canacona	37	N.A.	N.A.
Satari	27	N.A.	N.A.
DAMAN DISTRICT	202	126	995NC
Daman	202	126	995NC
DIU DISTRICT	247	183	*1,967NC
Diu	247	183	1,967NC

*Number of households per square mile is worked out on the basis of rural households only, though the area figure include areas of those urban units for which separate area figures are not available.

†Households of those urban units for which area figures are not available are ignored for working out the urban number of households per Sq. mile.

NC indicates not checked.

It will thus be seen that in the Union Territory as a whole the density of households is 94 per square mile.

Analysing this by Districts, it can be seen that the Districts of Daman and Diu have a density of households almost triple of that of the District of Goa which is natural considering the small area occupied by the urban units in these districts.

The "concelho" (taluk) of Salsete, which is the most thickly populated, shows larger figure than the Districts of Daman and Diu.

The "concellbhos" (taluks), which show the least density of household are those of Sanguem, Satari, Canacona, which are less developed areas.

Considering only the urban density by "concelhos" (taluks) whose areas are known, it can be seen that the town of Panjim, shows a density of 3,662 households per square mile.

6 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

6·1 The Portuguese Constitution in its Article 5 states the following:

The Portuguese State is an unitary and corporative Republic based upon equality of citizens before the law, in the free access of all classes to the benefits of civilization and in the interference of all the structural elements of the Nation in the administrative activity and in the making of laws.

Equality before law involves in the right of being provided with public employment, according to the capacity or the services rendered, and the rejection of any privilege of birth, mobility, nobiliary title, sex, or social position, excepting in case of woman, the differences resulting from her nature and of her family welfare, and, with regards to the responsibilities and citizens advantages, those imposed by dissimititude of circumstances or by nature of causes.

6·2 In accordance with these terms all citizens were equal before the Government and where the law is concerned no distinctions of any kind were admitted.

On the other hand, certain backward social classes themselves felt degraded and even revolted when it was said that they belonged to a lower caste or tribal group.

6·3 In view of these conditions in force at the time of the Census being held no special data were collected as regards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

7 Houseless and Institutional Population

There was no houseless population in the 1960 Census. A few persons not exceeding one hundred or so who spent the night in the verandahs or inside the living quarters of others were included in the respective family or institution Schedules. Persons living in institutional households were called institutional population.

The persons found on naval vessels and other steamers were listed in the institutional population schedules and considered as such.

The total institutional population was recorded as 16,601 of which 11,840 were males and 11,785 belonged to the rural areas. The details could be seen in Appendix III to Table A-I.

8 Literacy and Education

8·1 Columns 13 and 14 of the Village Primary Census Abstract give the number of literate and educated Persons according to sex.

The following questions were asked to collect data on literacy and education :

(1) Do you know to read?

(2) Do you know to read and write?

(3) Do you know to read and write in Portuguese?

(4) Do you know to read and write in other languages. If so, indicate them.

(5) If you attend any educational establishment indicate the study or course you attend.

(6) If you are not attending any educational establishment but possess any degree or course, indicate what you possess.

The one who could read and write any language was considered as "literate".

A person who could only read, but could not write, was not considered as literate. The test of reading and writing was the ability to read and write any simple letter.

An "educated" person was anyone who had passed a recognized examination, as a proof of the level of education attained.

The highest degree or examination passed was considered as level of education.

8·3 In the "Family and Institutional population schedule" there was an annotation informing that the quarries about "literacy" and "education", were merely to be replied by persons over 10 years of age.

But, the enumerators were instructed not to take into consideration this remark or annotation, and to make enquiries about "literacy" and "education" from each and every person irrespective of their age. And thus all the heads of families and instutitional population followed this procedure.

8·4 The percentage of literate and educated persons in relation to the total population is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT 3

Percentage of literate and educated persons to total population, males and females by rural and urban areas of each district and taluk

Union Territory/District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of literate and educated Persons		
		Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	**30·75**	**39·04**	**23·01**
	R	**27·51**	**35·61**	**20·04**
	U	**47·66**	**56·32**	**39·08**
GOA DISTRICT	T	31·23	39·38	23·58
	R	28·17	36·15	20·78
	U	48·85	57·02	40·52
Goa	T	41·43	49·56	33·59
	R	32·11	39·83	24·99
	U	52·98	60·94	44·82
Salsete	T	37·58	44·39	31·81
	R	34·73	41·21	29·33
	U	56·61	64·39	49·32
Bardez	T	42·49	32·96	33·99
	R	40·87	51·22	32·82
	U	60·10	70·15	50·40
Mormugao	T	38·50	47·27	27·73
	R	36·47	45·42	25·82
	U	47·47	54·88	37·01
Ponda	T	22·45	30·19	14·88
	R	21·03	28·86	13·36
	U	45·98	52·40	39·85
Bicholim	T	22·18	32·78	11·45
	R	20·23	30·70	9·69
	U	43·15	54·31	31·07
Pernem	T	22·15	36·78	9·11
	R	21·31	36·01	8·21
	U	39·11	52·39	27·29
Quepem	T	21·57	28·50	14·81
	R	20·60	27·43	13·92
	U	47·28	57·66	37·71
Sanguem	T	15·68	21·72	8·76
	R	13·50	19·29	6·79
	U	43·23	54·53	31·88
Canacona	T	20·84	27·04	14·85
	R	20·06	25·89	14·46
	U	59·55	74·80	38·29
Satari	T	10·20	14·65	5·61
	R	7·74	11·80	3·47
	U	15·27	20·60	9·89

STATEMENT 3—*concld.*

1		2	3	4
DAMAN DISTRICT . .	T	21·70	32·27	11·76
	R	12·11	21·65	2·74
	U	35·45	48·44	34·00
Daman	T	21·70	32·27	11·76
	R	12·11	21·65	2·70
	U	35·45	48·44	24·04
DIU DISTRICT . .	T	25·11	35·14	17·72
	R	15·10	26·18	6·74
	U	49·63	58·16	43·71
Diu	T	25·11	35·14	17·72
	R	15·10	26·18	6·74
	U	49·63	58·16	43·71

It can be seen that the percentage of literate and educated population in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is 30·75%, it being larger in the male population (39·04%).

Considering the rural and urban area, it may be seen, as is natural, that the percentage of literates and educated persons is 27·51 and 47·66%, respectively.

It may be noted that this percentage is arrived at taking into consideration the total population. For, normally, a specific analysis, excludes the population of an age less than 10 years and the net percentage of literacy is computed, in relation only with the balance of the population.

Analysing the problem from the point of view of Districts, it can be seen that the District of Goa is the only one which has the largest percentage of literate and educated persons, *viz.*, 31·23%, compared with that of Daman and Diu which is 21·70 and 52.11 per cent respectively.

Among the "concelhos" (taluks) of the Union Territory, it may be seen that the "concelhos" (taluks) of Salsete, Bardez and Mormugao are those which show the largest percentage in comparison to the other "concelhos" (taluks).

The "Concelho" (Taluk) of Satari is the one which shows the lowest percentage of literate and educated persons amounting to 10·20%, it being only 5·61 % among the female population.

8·5 It would be interesting to compare the percentage of literacy of the Union Territory with the other States and Territories of the India Unionn. This is given in Statement 4 which follows, where all the States and Union Territories are placed according to their descending order of their rate.

STATEMENT 4

Rank in 1961	Name of the State	Literates per 1,000 population
1	2	3
1	Delhi	527
2	Kerala	488
3	Pondicherry	374
4	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336
5	Madras	314
6	Goa, Daman and Diu	308
7	Gujarat	305
8	Manipur	304
9	Maharashtra	298

STATEMENT 4—*concld.*

1	2	3
10	West Bengal	293
11	Assam	274
12	Mysore	254
13	Punjab	242
14	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands . . .	233
15	Orissa	217
16	Andhra Pradesh	212
17	Tripura	202
18	Bihar	184
19	Nagaland	179
20	Uttar Pradesh	176
21	Himachal Pradesh	171
22	Madhya Pradesh	171
23	Rajasthan	152
24	Sikkim	123
25	Jammu and Kashmir	110
26	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	95
27	North-East Frontier Agency	71

The territory of Goa, Daman and Diu stands in the sixth rank, as regards the percentage of literates compared with the 27 States and Union Territories of India.

The neighbouring territories of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Mysore are in the seventh, ninth and twelfth rank.

9 Workers and Non-workers :

9·1 The following questions were asked in the census relating to 'occupation' and 'economic activity.'

Q. 36—What was the individual occupation in the employment of each person ?

Q. 37—What was the status of employment of each person ?

Q. 38—Branch of activity.

Q. 39—Related to "unemployment".A 'unemployed' was defined as a person who was in a fit condition to work but was not employed and was in search of employment.

The explanation of each of these questions was appended to each schedule itself in order to facilitate its filling in by the Head of the Family or of the Institutional population.

9·2 Thus, for question 36, "Individual occupation" was defined as the duty or work done direct or personally by the persons enumerated.

In case the person enumerated carried on simultaneously more than one occupation it was directed that they should indicate the main occupation in which the person enumerated earned the highest salary, pay or profit.

In case the person enumerated did not follow any occupation it was requested that he should indicate "None".

In order to facilitate spelling out "individual occupation" of the person enumerated, these were grouped together as follows :

(a) Occupations of an agricultural nature:—These included all occupations of an agricultural nature followed individually by the person enumerated, for example, coconut plucker, toddy-tapper, shepherd, etc. if the person enumerated did not follow only these agricultural occupations but also simultaneously or indifferently various agricultural occupations it was requested that he should indicate "rural".

In case the person enumerated managed in his own name any agricultural enterprise, it was requested that he should indicate "cultivator,"

(b) Occupation of a commercial character:—included the occupation followed in the commercial sphere, as for example, salesman, book-keeper, messenger boy manager, typist, clerk, etc.

In case the person enumerated did not follow any commercial occupation in particular but was the owner or Managing partner of any office or commercial establishment, he was requested to indicate as "merchant".

It was also requested, expressly, that the persons should not register themselves as "commercial employees".

(c) Occupation of an industrial character:—included all the occupations which were normally followed in the industrial sphere, as for example, carpenter, electrician, mason, tailor, seamstress, etc.

In case the person enumerated did not follow any industrial occupation in particular, but was the owner or managing Partner of any establishment or enterprise of an industrial character, he was requested to write as "Industrialist"

It was expressly requested, also, not to indicate "worker" "artist", or any other similar term.

(d) Profession relating to Transport Services:—included all the occupations which comprised of the Transport Services as for example, Station Master, Ticket Inspector, Brakeman, motorist, cartman, driver, ticket seller and collector, unloader, stevedore, mercantile mariner, telegraphist, telephone operator, etc.

(e) Liberal occupations:—included all the occupations followed freely as for example, advocate, pleader, doctor, engineer, midwife, dentist, architect, Music Master, Schoolmaster, etc.

In case the person enumerated possessed a diploma or any other conditions for pursuing a liberal occupation but, who in practice, did not exercise it, was also requested that he should not indicate that liberal occupation, as an individual one.

(f) Occupation of a domestic character:—included all the occupations of domestic life, as for example, porter, cook, butler, servant, laundryman, kitchen assistant, etc. When dealing with women, who were only "housewives" it was requested that it should be written as housewives (donas de casa).

When dealing with women who, without being "housewives" (donas de casa) also did domestic work, they were requested to write "Domesticas" (Housewives).

In case of women doing domestic work, who also had some other occupation more profitable, it was the latter that had to be indicated.

(g) State Service, Administrative Bodies, Banks, Companies etc.:—included all the occupations of this nature of service, according to the work, function or category in which they were effectively employed, for example; Inspector, Judge, clerk, scrivener, head of section, head of a department, judicial consultant, barrister, treasurer, managing director, representative, assistant, professor, grade I officer, grade II officer, probationer, etc.

For persons who were rendering compulsory military service or who were under going prison sentences, they were requested to indicate the occupation that they were following previously.

(h) Occupations of a religious character:—included occupations relating to religious service, as for example, priest, parishpriest, cannon, brother, nun, sister, bishop, protestant pastor, Hindu prelate, etc.

(i) In case, person enumerated was a priest and belonged to any religious order or congregation, they were requested to write as "Regular Priest".

9·3 As regards question 37, the following "employment status" were laid down:

(a) Government employee	(g) Family worker
(b) Employee	(h) Family person
(c) Salaried worker (daily wages)	(i) Single worker
(d) Employer	(j) Sole-proprietor
(e) Employer-proprietor	(k) Sole-Rentier
(f) Employer-rentier	(l) Sole-partner

and it was requested that these employment status should be indicated only by those persons to whom they apply. For others a 'horizontal dash" was to be marked.

And whenever a person enumerated was discharging more than one occupation, he was asked to indicate the chief one, which was the one that was most profitable to him.

The employment status elucidated below :

(a) Government employee : A person who was working in any civil or military capacity in Government service or Administrative Bodies (Municipal Corporations and Village Boards) receiving who remuneration on monthly basis;

(b) Employee : A person who was working in the service of another person or private authority and was receiving his pay on a monthly or yearly or on commission basis;

(c) Daily wages : A person who was working for another public or private individual and received his remuneration on a weekly or daily basis;

(d) Employer : A person who was a merchant or industrialist having usually employees or daily wages in his service, or in cases where he was following a liberal occupation he had employees on daily wages in his employ.

(e) Employer-proprietor : When the person enumerated was owner of any enterprise of an agricultural nature and usually had in his service employees or daily wage earners.

(f) Employer-rentier : A person who was a rentier or partner in any enterprise of an agricultural nature and usually had employees or daily wage earners in his service.

(g) Family worker : A person who did a certain amount of work, without pay, in enterprises of an economic nature being managed by members of his family.

(h) Family person : A person who did only domestic service at home, without pay.

(i) Single worker : A person who was a merchant or industrialist and usually had no Employees or daily wages working for him, or in cases when the person enumerated was following a liberal occupation and had no employees or daily wage earners in his service;

(j) Sole proprietor : A person who was proprietor of any agricultural enterprise and usually had no employees or daily wage earners working in his employ.

(k) Sole Rentier : A person who was a rentier in any agricultural enterprise and had no employees or daily wage earners usually working under him;

(l) Sole partner : A person who was a partner of any agricultural enterprise and did not have any employees or daily wage earners in his service.

9·4 In regard to question 38, the intstructions provided that the person enumerated should indicate the 'branch of activity' in which he carried on his "individual occupation". The 'branches of activities' were spelt out as follows :

(i) If the person enumerated worked in the Government service, he was requested to indicate the department in which he was working and in case of military personnel the batallion or the service to which he belonged.

(ii) If the person enumerated worked for any administrative body or economic co-ordination he was requested to write name of body etc., for example; Municipal Corporation, Village Board, Board of External Trade, etc.

(iii) If the person enumerated was working on his own account or on account of any private individual:

(a) in firms or enterprises of an agricultural nature he was requested to write, for example: agriculture, forestry, livestock, etc.

(b) in firms or enterprises of a commercial character he was requested to write, for example: bank, cloth shop, provision stores, pharmacy, restaurant, coffee house, confectionery, etc.

(c) in firms or enterprises of an industrial character, he was asked to write, for example: Iron Ore Mines, rice mills, textiles mills, soap factory, cashew kernel roasting and packing factory, fruit canning factory, coconut oil mills, cereal mills, salt industry, jagry factory, etc.

(d) in transport services and communications or in concessionaries of other public services, he was asked to write, as for example: railways, bus service, water supply services, electric supply services, etc.

(e) in liberal occupations he was asked to write, for example: medicine, private teaching, advocates attorney, etc.

(f) in welfare and public assistance institutions, insurance companies, he was asked to write: public assistance institutions, insurance companies, sports associations, recreative associations, etc.

(g) in institutions of a religious scientific or educational character, he was asked to write, for example: seminary, convent, college, private school, private college, etc.

(h) in private houses (for residential purposes), he was asked to write "private house".

(i) if the person enumerated followed an occupation or function of a religious character (priest, cannon, etc. but did not belong to any institution or establishment of a religious nature, he was asked to write, for example: Catholic cult, Protestant cult, Hindu cult, Mohammadan cult, etc.

9·5 For the compilation of economic data of 1960 Census, the entire population has been classified into two broad groups from the point of view of economic activity, *viz.* (i) workers *i.e.*, those who are enganged in productive work (here 'work' included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of woork) and (ii) non-workers, *i.e.*, rest of the population.

As under-trial prsioner although a person was in prison at the time of the census is considered as an active worker if he, before this, was engaged in any productive activity. But a convict in prison or long term inmates of hospitals, or mental institutions are not considered as workers.

Family workers, *i.e.*, those who do not directly derive any income but attend to work along with other members of their family are considered as workers.

An adult woman who is engaged merely in household duties and does no other productive work is not considered as a worker.

A public or social service worker who is actually engaged in public service activity or political activity is taken as a worker.

Thus according to the All-India classification the workers were classified in nine broad industrial categories as follows :

I As cultivator

II As agricultural labourer

III In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities

IV At household industry*

V In manufacturing other than household industry

VI In construction

VII In trade and commerce

VIII In transport, storage and communications

IX In other services

Category IV-V together embraces data relating to manufacturing (includes household industry) as, statistics for household industry were not separately collected in Goa, Daman and Diu.

*All these industries which perhaps exist in Goa, even on a small scale, were classified as manufacturing industries.

Household industry was defined as an industry not only the scale of a registered factory conducted by the Head of the Household himself and or mainly by the members of the Household at home, or with in the villages in rural areas and only at home in the urban areas.

Thus, the chief criterion to distinguish a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a family and it should be confined to the house.

The remaining population was classified as non-workers.

Thus in the non-working population were included :

(1) Full-time students

(2) A person engaged in unpaid home duties (housewife)

(3) A dependent, *i.e.*, an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from working due to illness or old age

(4) A retired person not employed again, a rentier or royalty receiver, or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.

(5) A beggar, a vagrant or an independent woman without indication of her source of income.

(6) A convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution

(7) An unemployed person seeking employment for the first time

(8) A person employed before but now out of employment.

10. *Distribution of workers :*

10·1 It is interesting to study the distribution of the active and inactive population, per thousand persons, according to their sex, as also the distribution of the workers according to the nine categories.

This is given in statement 5 for the Union Territory, Districts, concelhos (*taluks*) and towns.

STATE

Distribution of 1,000 *persons, males and females, among the*

Union Territory/District/ Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Population			Workers											
					Total Workers			I			II			III		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**412**	**513**	**318**	**177**	**191**	**165**	**63**	**42**	**82**	**50**	**77**	**24**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**425**	**518**	**340**	**199**	**215**	**185**	**68**	**45**	**89**	**55**	**84**	**28**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**343**	**487**	**200**	**64**	**71**	**58**	**36**	**26**	**46**	**21**	**38**	**4**
GOA DISTRICT	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	416	515	319	177	190	164	64	43	84	51	77	26
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	425	519	338	195	210	181	69	46	90	57	86	29
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	351	494	205	69	75	63	38	26	50	18	32	4
Goa	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	375	487	266	122	128	115	60	46	73	18	33	4
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	492	316	191	204	179	72	59	85	24	43	6
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	343	481	201	35	39	31	45	31	59	12	22	1
Salsete	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	364	467	277	89	96	83	100	68	127	26	44	11
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	373	470	293	97	105	91	111	75	141	29	48	12
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	303	451	165	31	35	27	30	25	34	10	19	3
Bardez	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	348	446	269	131	138	126	60	35	81	28	54	6
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	353	445	280	141	149	135	63	37	84	29	59	6
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	292	450	140	25	26	24	28	16	40	6	11	1
Mormugao	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	447	615	240	49	43	56	76	57	100	33	54	7
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	444	605	254	58	52	66	91	69	117	30	50	7
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	455	657	172	6	7	5	11	8	15	45	72	7
Ponda	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	424	520	330	241	281	201	53	35	71	48	65	31
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	434	526	343	253	295	212	54	35	73	50	67	33
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	266	425	113	37	55	20	32	31	33	18	31	5
Bicholim	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	471	565	376	233	242	224	37	16	58	125	182	67
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	481	569	392	248	258	237	39	17	61	130	189	71
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	372	528	203	78	69	87	17	6	28	72	114	26
Pernem	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	472	530	420	334	333	335	44	24	61	16	30	2
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	478	532	429	343	341	345	44	24	61	16	31	3
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	361	486	250	149	163	137	48	32	62	7	13	1
Quepem	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	452	525	380	261	281	240	57	44	71	67	82	53
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	456	527	386	267	288	247	56	43	69	69	84	55
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	346	474	227	74	82	65	90	60	118	25	40	12
Sanguem	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	545	636	441	206	210	201	37	27	47	250	308	183
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	563	649	464	216	220	211	37	28	48	264	323	196
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	316	463	168	75	75	75	27	15	38	67	108	26
Canacona	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	441	518	366	265	306	226	70	46	93	38	65	12
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	441	516	369	269	312	228	71	47	93	39	65	13
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	413	592	165	51	46	59	24	8	48	11	19	..
Satari	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	506	571	440	369	404	333	60	43	78	41	65	17
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	523	589	453	377	410	342	59	43	76	56	87	24
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	473	532	414	353	391	316	62	43	82	11	19	3
DAMAN DISTRICT	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	508	350	240	255	226	37	40	35	38	72	7
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	495	539	451	382	395	371	48	51	45	24	41	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	460	212	35	43	29	22	23	20	59	120	5
Daman	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	508	350	240	255	226	37	40	35	38	72	7
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	495	539	451	382	395	371	48	51	45	24	41	8
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	328	460	212	35	43	29	22	23	20	59	120	5
DIU DISTRICT	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	424	215	119	134	108	38	19	52	17	37	2
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	435	266	156	174	143	42	20	58	23	51	2
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	396	93	29	31	27	29	15	39	2	4	1
Diu	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	304	424	215	119	134	108	38	19	52	17	37	2
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	339	435	266	156	174	143	42	20	58	23	51	2
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	217	396	93	29	31	27	29	15	39	2	4	1
TOWNS																
1 Panjim		1,000	1,000	1,000	343	481	201	35	39	31	45	31	59	12	22	1
2 Margao		1,000	1,000	1,000	303	451	165	31	35	27	30	25	34	10	19	3
3 Mapuca		1,000	1,000	1,000	292	450	140	25	26	24	28	16	40	6	11	1
4 Vasco da Gama		1,000	1,000	1,000	455	657	172	6	7	5	11	8	15	45	72	7
5 Ponda		1,000	1,000	1,000	266	425	113	37	55	20	32	31	33	18	31	5
6 Bicholim		1,000	1,000	1,000	372	528	203	78	69	87	17	6	28	72	114	26
7 Pernem		1,000	1,000	1,000	361	486	250	149	163	137	48	32	62	7	13	1
8 Quepem		1,000	1,000	1,000	346	474	227	74	82	65	90	60	118	25	40	12
9 Sanguem		1,000	1,000	1,000	316	463	168	75	75	75	27	15	38	67	108	26
10 Chauri		1,000	1,000	1,000	413	592	165	51	46	59	24	8	48	11	19	..
11 Valpoi		1,000	1,000	1,000	473	532	414	353	391	316	62	43	82	11	19	3
12 Daman		1,000	1,000	1,000	328	460	212	35	43	29	22	23	20	59	120	5
13 Diu		1,000	1,000	1,000	217	396	93	29	31	27	29	15	39	2	4	1

MENT 5

workers and non-workers, and for each category of workers

Workers																	
IV—V			VI			VII			VIII			IX			Non-Workers		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
30	**56**	**6**	**6**	**13**	**0**	**22**	**29**	**14**	**26**	**50**	**3**	**38**	**55**	**23**	**588**	**487**	**682**
28	**53**	**6**	**6**	**12**	**0**	**17**	**21**	**13**	**25**	**48**	**3**	**27**	**40**	**16**	**575**	**482**	**660**
38	**70**	**6**	**9**	**19**	**0**	**48**	**74**	**21**	**31**	**59**	**3**	**96**	**130**	**61**	**657**	**513**	**800**
31	57	6	6	13	0	21	30	12	26	51	3	38	54	24	586	485	681
29	55	6	6	12	0	17	21	12	25	49	3	28	40	16	575	481	662
40	73	6	10	18	1	44	78	10	33	62	4	99	130	68	649	506	795
31	60	4	10	20	0	29	41	17	31	57	5	74	102	48	625	513	734
24	46	3	7	15	0	20	20	20	29	56	6	33	49	18	600	508	684
40	75	5	13	26	0	40	65	14	32	59	4	126	164	87	657	519	799
43	87	7	5	10	0	28	44	15	28	59	2	45	59	32	636	533	723
44	89	7	5	11	0	23	31	16	29	62	2	35	49	24	627	530	707
38	74	4	4	9	0	63	126	4	19	96	3	108	127	90	697	549	835
37	73	8	7	16	0	27	36	19	15	32	1	43	62	28	652	554	731
35	68	8	7	16	0	23	26	20	16	34	2	39	56	25	647	555	720
63	119	10	7	13	..	67	132	4	8	17	0	88	116	61	708	550	860
51	86	8	9	17	1	35	45	22	138	241	11	56	72	36	553	385	760
49	84	8	8	15	0	27	36	16	134	239	10	47	60	30	556	395	746
59	96	8	13	21	2	69	80	53	153	252	15	99	121	67	545	343	828
22	39	6	1	3	0	13	22	4	20	36	4	26	39	13	576	480	670
21	37	6	1	3	0	12	19	4	20	36	4	23	34	11	566	474	657
36	68	6	4	7	..	35	67	4	19	38	1	85	128	44	734	575	887
25	37	14	3	5	..	13	23	3	14	27	0	21	33	10	529	435	624
22	32	13	2	4	..	10	17	3	13	25	0	17	27	8	519	431	608
60	86	33	9	17	..	45	85	2	27	52	1	64	99	26	628	472	797
24	48	3	19	40	1	8	10	6	9	15	4	18	30	8	528	470	580
25	49	3	20	41	1	7	8	6	8	13	4	15	25	6	522	468	571
16	33	..	19	40	..	18	37	1	21	40	5	83	128	44	639	514	750
22	41	4	3	5	0	10	18	3	13	24	1	19	30	8	548	575	620
22	40	4	3	5	0	10	17	3	12	22	1	17	28	7	544	473	614
28	55	3	7	14	..	23	46	2	36	73	2	63	104	25	654	526	773
12	21	3	4	8	0	7	13	0	13	24	1	16	25	6	455	364	559
11	19	3	4	7	0	6	11	1	11	20	1	14	21	4	437	351	536
27	52	2	7	14	..	22	43	1	44	84	3	47	72	23	684	537	832
19	37	2	2	4	..	17	10	23	6	11	1	24	39	9	560	482	634
20	38	2	2	4	..	17	10	24	5	11	1	18	29	8	559	484	631
16	23	5	2	4	..	9	11	5	9	15	..	291	466	48	587	408	835
10	16	4	2	4	..	5	10	0	6	9	2	13	20	6	494	429	559
10	15	6	1	2	..	4	7	0	6	10	1	10	15	5	477	411	547
11	19	2	3	6	..	8	16	..	6	8	3	19	30	8	527	468	586
12	23	1	2	4	0	42	16	66	13	26	0	42	72	15	574	492	650
4	7	0	1	1	0	13	5	20	5	10	..	18	29	7	505	461	549
23	47	2	4	9	..	84	32	130	23	49	0	78	137	26	672	540	788
12	23	1	2	4	0	42	16	66	13	26	0	42	72	15	574	492	650
4	7	0	1	1	0	13	5	20	5	10	..	18	29	7	505	461	549
23	47	2	4	9	..	84	32	130	23	49	0	78	137	26	672	540	788
12	27	1	17	35	4	30	40	22	36	72	9	35	60	17	696	576	785
8	16	1	13	26	4	26	19	30	46	92	12	25	37	16	661	565	734
23	54	1	26	61	3	40	93	3	10	21	2	58	117	17	783	604	907
12	27	1	17	35	4	30	40	22	36	72	9	35	60	17	696	576	785
8	16	1	13	26	4	26	19	30	46	92	12	25	37	16	661	565	734
23	54	1	26	61	3	40	93	3	10	21	2	58	117	17	783	604	907
40	75	5	13	26	0	40	65	14	32	59	4	126	164	87	657	519	799
38	74	4	4	9	0	63	126	4	19	36	3	108	127	90	697	549	835
63	119	10	7	13	..	67	132	4	8	17	0	88	116	61	708	550	860
59	96	8	13	21	2	69	80	53	153	252	15	99	121	67	545	343	828
36	68	6	4	7	..	35	67	4	19	38	1	85	128	44	734	575	887
60	86	33	9	17	..	45	85	2	27	52	1	64	99	26	628	472	797
16	33	..	19	40	..	18	37	1	21	40	5	83	128	44	639	514	750
28	55	3	7	14	..	23	46	2	36	73	2	63	104	25	654	6	773
27	52	2	7	14	..	22	43	1	44	84	3	47	72	23	684	537	832
16	23	5	2	4	..	9	11	5	9	15	..	291	466	48	587	408	835
11	19	2	3	6	..	8	16	..	6	8	3	19	30	8	527	468	586
23	47	2	4	9	..	84	32	130	23	49	0	78	137	26	672	540	788
23	54	1	26	61	3	40	93	3	10	21	2	58	117	17	783	604	907

10·2 From the foregoing statement may be observed that or each t housand persons of the Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, here are 412 workers and 588 non-workers. Of the 412 workers about 177 work as cultivators and 63 as agricultural labourers. The number of non-workers is larger in the female sex than in the male sex, which is natural. In this way, it can be seen that, for each thousand persons of the male sex 513 persons are workers and 487 non-workers. Of the 513 male workers 191 work as cultivators, 42 as agricultural labourers and 77 in the Mines, etc.

As far as the female sex is concerned it may be seen that for each thousand females 318 are workers and 682 non-workers.

Considering now from the point of view of workers in the rural and urban areas it may be seen that, globally and in the rural areas, there is more active population than in the urban areas. Thus, while in the rural area for each thousand persons there are 425 workers out of which 199 are cultivators and 68 agricultural labourers in the urban area there are only 343 workers out of which 64 are cultivators and 96 in other services.

Among males and females, more or less the above trend obtains with the difference that in the rural areas there are more workers among males than non-workers; *i.e.*, for every 1,000 persons there are 518 workers and 482 non-workers.

10·3 Considering them according to Districts the conclusions arrived at are also the same as regards the larger or lesser number of workers and non-workers, with the exception of the District of Diu in which, considering only the male population, be in the total or in the rural area, the majority are non-workers. That is in the total for each thousand persons, only 424 are workers and, considering merely the rural areas, only 435 are workers.

10·4 Analysing them by "concelhos" (taluks) it can be seen that the mining-*cum*-agricultural areas of Sanguem and Satari show, in the total, more active population than inactive it being comprised in its majority by persons of the male sex and situated to a greater extent in the rural areas.

Of the 545 workers, for each thousand persons, in the concelho (taluk) of Sanguem 296 persons work as cultivators and 250 in the Mines. In the same manner, out of 506 persons in the concelho (taluk) of Satari 369 persons work as cultivators, 60 as agricultural labourers and 41 as workers in the Mines.

11 *Distribution of Female Workers:*

11·1 Statement 6 which follows, show the participation of persons of the female sex as active population. That is, it shows the number of persons of the female sex per 1,000 males as much for the total of the active population and inactive population as also for each of the groups of the active population.

STATEMENT 6

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers in total, rural and urban areas of each district, taluk and in towns

Union Territory/District/Taluk		Total population	Total Workers	Workers								Non-Workers
				I	II	III	IV-V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	**1,071**	**664**	**926**	**2,077**	**343**	**115**	**23**	**517**	**59**	**456**	**1,500**
	R	**1,084**	**711**	**933**	**2,107**	**364**	**124**	**24**	**677**	**59**	**443**	**1,484**
	U	**1,010**	**415**	**826**	**1,817**	**107**	**81**	**21**	**293**	**56**	**476**	**1,575**
GOA DISTRICT	T	1,066	661	923	2,103	354	116	17	430	56	470	1,495
	R	1,081	705	929	2,130	369	124	17	632	56	445	1,486
	U	980	407	822	1,847	127	84	18	130	59	512	1,539
Goa	T	1,035	566	930	1,645	126	65	9	436	86	486	1,481
	R	1,086	697	956	1,556	157	66	3	1,060	107	388	1,462
	U	976	408	770	1,842	56	65	13	207	62	521	1,503
Salsete	T	1,183	702	1,029	2,210	296	95	21	396	33	640	1,604
	R	1,201	750	1,040	2,252	305	99	20	636	28	589	1,601
	U	1,068	391	816	1,420	148	64	30	30	94	763	1,624
Bardez	T	1,234	746	1,133	2,826	130	139	11	662	62	551	1,626
	R	1,253	789	1,136	2,835	132	148	12	987	64	552	1,627
	U	1,037	324	962	2,619	45	90	..	34	29	544	1,621
Mormugao	T	815	318	1,045	1,421	108	73	29	397	37	408	1,609
	R	841	353	1,060	1,423	123	78	13	359	36	417	1,587
	U	708	185	560	1,333	69	58	77	466	42	389	1,709
Ponda	T	1,023	648	732	2,077	483	160	24	196	95	341	1,429
	R	1,021	666	736	2,128	491	167	29	225	100	337	1,416
	U	1,046	279	386	1,120	180	92	..	56	16	361	1,613
Bicholim	T	988	658	916	3,517	366	384	..	110	9	285	1,417
	R	994	685	909	3,485	375	391	..	155	9	301	1,402
	U	923	354	1,169	4,500	213	356	..	17	9	240	1,560
Pernem	T	1,123	890	1,129	2,830	101	67	24	695	309	311	1,384
	R	1,122	904	1,133	2,872	102	69	25	845	335	293	1,371
	U	1,124	579	948	2,200	..	..	..	29	135	383	1,638
Quepem	T	1,025	741	876	1,659	658	94	39	185	56	261	1,339
	R	1,023	749	876	1,635	664	95	43	200	60	260	1,328
	U	1,084	519	867	2,121	318	67	..	40	25	263	1,594

STATEMENT 6

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers in total, rural and urban areas of each district, taluk and in towns

Union Territory/District/Taluk		Total Population	Total Workers	Workers								Non-Workers
				I	II	III	IV-V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sanguem	T	873	605	833	1,498	519	111	15	39	28	210	1,340
	R	864	618	829	1,455	525	127	17	44	25	184	1,317
	U	995	352	989	2,611	242	31	..	19	39	318	1,540
Canacona	T	1033	730	763	2,072	201	60	..	2,351	58	241	1,359
	R	1,041	744	763	2,063	202	58	..	2,405	60	307	1,357
	U	718	200	917	4,500	..	167	..	333	..	74	1,467
Satari	T	968	747	798	1,770	249	263	..	15	210	276	1,262
	R	950	732	792	1,694	258	363	..	31	120	295	1,263
	U	1,006	782	811	1,934	171	98	..	..	469	256	1,261
DAMAN DISTRICT	T	1,063	732	941	917	96	60	22	4,428	4	221	1,402
	R	1,015	849	954	899	188	65	143	3,882	..	242	1,207
	U	1,138	523	766	980	48	59	..	4,561	5	215	1,662
Daman	T	1,063	732	941	917	96	60	22	4,428	4	221	1,405
	R	1,015	849	954	899	188	65	143	3,882	..	242	1,207
	U	1,138	523	766	980	48	59	..	4,561	5	215	1,662
DIU DISTRICT	T	1,357	688	1,099	3,805	66	62	130	767	169	374	1,849
	R	1,326	812	1,087	3,818	55	116	196	2,120	169	574	1,720
	U	1,438	339	1,264	3,760	429	22	58	51	167	211	2,159
Diu	T	1,357	688	1,099	3,805	66	62	130	767	169	374	1,849
	R	1,326	812	1,087	3,818	55	116	196	2,120	169	574	1,720
	U	1,438	339	1,264	3,760	429	22	58	51	167	211	2,159
TOWNS												
1 Panjim		976	408	770	1,842	56	65	13	207	62	521	1,503
2 Margao		1,068	391	816	1,420	148	64	80	30	94	763	1,624
3 Mapuca		1,037	324	962	2,619	45	90	..	34	29	544	1,621
4 Vasco De Gama		708	185	560	1,333	69	58	77	466	42	389	1,709
5 Ponda		1,046	279	386	1,120	180	92	..	56	16	361	1,613
6 Bicholim		923	354	1,169	4,500	213	356	..	17	9	240	1,560
7 Pernem		1,124	579	948	2,200	83	..	..	29	135	383	1,638
8 Quepem		1,084	519	867	2,121	318	67	..	40	25	263	1,594
9 Sanguem		995	352	989	2,611	242	31	..	19	39	318	1,540
10 Chauri		718	200	917	4,500	..	167	..	333	..	74	1,467
11 Valpoi		1,006	782	811	1,934	171	98	..	..	469	256	1,261
12 Daman		1,138	523	766	980	48	59	..	4,561	5	215	1,662
13 Diu		1,438	339	1,264	3,760	429	22	58	51	167	211	2,159

It may be seen that in the "total" of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, for each thousand non-workers of the male sex corresponds a number of 1,500 of the females sex which is obvious as the housewives are included in the non-working class.

This corresponding ratio is even larger in the District of Diu in which for each thousand persons of the male sex there are 1,840 non-workers of the female sex.

In the active population ratio of sex in Goa, Daman and Diu, there are 664 females to 1,000 males.

11·3. Considering the working population classified in the nine groups, it may be seen that the second group: "Agricultural labourers" is the one which corresponds to more women for every thousand men. Thus for a total of population for each thousand men there are, in this group, 2,077 women, corresponding in the rural areas to 2,107 women. It is the district of Diu which shows the greatest number of women in this group corresponding in the total, for each thousand men, 3,805 women.

11·4 Analysing by urban areas, it may also be seen that the second group viz., "Agricultural labourers" in which there are a larger number of women to each thousand men, the towns of Bicholim, Chauri and Diu showing a rather high number of 4,500 and 3,760 women respectively.

UNION PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses: Number of houses	Occupied residential houses: Number of households	Total number of Persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons): Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	T	**1,430·8**	**122,035**	**134,463**	**626,667**	**302,534**	**324,133**
	R	**1,423·3**	**105,430**	**116,044**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**
	U	**7·5**	**16,605**	**18,419**	**100,664**	**50,094**	**50,570**
GOA DISTRICT	T	1,393·9	114,733	126,335	589,997	285,625	304,372
	R	1,388·9	100,738	110,899	502,668	241,530	261,138
	U	5·0	13,995	15,436	87,329	44,095	43,234
Goa	T	64·1	14,459	14,945	79,400	39,010	40,390
	R	62·5	8,930	9,013	43,932	21,062	22,870
	U	1·6	5,529	5,932	35,468	17,948	17,520
Salsete	T	107·0	25,722	27,347	117,994	54,062	63,932
	R	105·3	23,238	24,658	102,630	46,631	55,999
	U	1·7	2,484	2,689	15,364	7,431	7,933
Bardez	T	102·2	22,049	24,053	97,725	43,753	53,972
	R	N.A.	20,627	22,489	89,527	39,729	49,798
	U	N.A.	1,422	1,564	8,198	4,024	4,174
Mormugao	T	30·2	6,201	6,827	35,100	19,343	15,757
	R	N.A.	5,278	5,762	28,617	15,548	13,069
	U	N.A.	923	1,065	6,483	3,795	2,688
Ponda	T	97·4	9,704	11,398	57,540	28,448	29,092
	R	95·7	9,162	10,776	54,261	26,845	27,416
	U	1·7	542	622	3,279	1,603	1,676
Bicholim	T	91·2	7,218	9,029	46,628	23,458	23,170
	R	N.A.	6,620	8,362	42,659	21,394	21,265
	U	N.A.	598	667	3,969	2,064	1,905
Pernem	T	93·4	7,954	9,502	42,238	19,900	22,338
	R	N.A.	7,572	9,089	40,244	18,961	21,283
	U	N.A.	382	413	1,994	939	1,055
Quepem	T	134·1	5,807	6,154	31,354	15,484	15,870
	R	N.A.	5,564	5,904	30,212	14,936	15,276
	U	N.A.	243	250	1,142	548	594
Sanguem	T	342·2	6,528	6,746	33,239	17,750	15,489
	R	N.A.	6,137	6,299	30,799	16,527	14,272
	U	N.A.	391	447	2,440	1,223	1,217
Canacona	T	134·1	4,427	4,913	22,643	11,137	11,506
	R	N.A.	4,363	4,846	22,193	10,875	11,318
	U	N.A.	64	67	450	262	188
Satari	T	198·0	4,664	5,421	26,136	13,280	12,856
	R	N.A.	3,247	3,701	17,594	9,022	8,572
	U	N.A.	1,417	1,720	8,542	4,258	4,284
DAMAN DISTRICT	T	22·0	3,643	4,453	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	2,097	2,532	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	1,546	1,921	9,197	4,302	4,895
Daman	T	22·0	3,643	4,453	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	2,097	2,532	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	1,546	1,921	9,197	4,302	4,895
DIU DISTRICT	T	14·9	3,659	3,675	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	2,595	2,613	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1,064	1,062	4,138	1,697	2,441
Diu	T	14·9	3,659	3,675	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	2,595	2,613	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1,064	1,062	4,138	1,697	2,441

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/ Taluk
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
192,716	**118,111**	**74,605**	**258,138**	**155,112**	**103,026**	**111,212**	**57,739**	**53,473**	**39,336**	**12,782**	**26,554**	**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**
144,737	**89,897**	**54,840**	**223,587**	**130,693**	**92,894**	**104,754**	**54,202**	**50,552**	**35,705**	**11,493**	**24,212**	
47,979	**28,214**	**19,765**	**34,551**	**24,419**	**10,132**	**6,458**	**3,537**	**2,921**	**3,631**	**1,289**	**2,342**	
184,271	112,480	71,791	244,261	147,036	97,225	104,139	54,161	49,978	37,957	12,233	25,724	GOA DISTRICT
141,607	87,337	54,270	213,628	125,270	88,358	98,126	50,861	47,265	34,643	11,069	23,574	
42,664	25,143	17,521	30,633	21,766	8,867	6,013	3,300	2,713	3,314	1,164	2,150	
32,899	19,330	13,569	29,750	18,999	10,751	9,642	4,997	4,645	4,755	1,798	2,957	Goa
14,107	8,391	5,716	17,585	10,362	7,223	8,387	4,288	4,099	3,172	1,241	1,931	
18,792	10,939	7,853	12,165	8,637	3,528	1,255	709	546	1,583	557	1,026	
44,345	24,003	20,342	42,992	25,261	17,731	10,488	5,169	5,319	11,844	3,690	8,154	Salsete
35,647	19,218	16,429	38,332	21,910	16,422	10,014	4,908	5,106	11,389	3,502	7,887	
8,698	4,785	3,913	4,660	3,351	1,309	474	261	213	455	188	267	
41,524	23,174	18,350	34,043	19,503	14,540	12,818	6,010	6,808	5,900	1,542	4,358	Bardez
36,597	20,351	16,246	31,646	17,692	13,954	12,610	5,904	6,706	5,672	1,479	4,193	
4,927	2,823	2,104	2,397	1,811	586	208	106	102	228	63	165	
13,515	9,145	4,370	15,673	11,896	3,777	1,712	837	875	2,680	1,107	1,573	Mormugao
10,437	7,062	3,375	12,720	9,404	3,316	1,673	812	861	2,610	1,077	1,533	
3,078	2,083	995	2,953	2,492	461	39	25	14	70	30	40	
12,921	8,590	4,331	24,398	14,806	9,592	13,851	7,995	5,856	3,049	991	2,058	Ponda
11,413	7,750	3,663	23,526	14,124	9,402	13,729	7,907	5,822	2,943	941	2,002	
1,508	840	668	872	682	190	122	88	34	106	50	56	
10,344	7,691	2,653	21,976	13,258	8,718	10,870	5,674	5,196	1,730	383	1,347	Bicholim
8,631	6,570	2,061	20,500	12,168	8,332	10,562	5,532	5,030	1,664	371	1,293	
1,713	1,121	592	1,476	1,090	386	308	142	166	66	12	54	
9,356	7,320	2,036	19,942	10,549	9,393	14,104	6,626	7,478	1,846	482	1,364	Pernem
8,576	6,828	1,748	19,222	10,093	9,129	13,806	6,473	7,333	1,750	452	1,298	
780	492	288	720	456	264	298	153	145	96	30	66	
6,764	4,413	2,351	14,161	8,133	6,028	8,167	4,353	3,814	1,792	674	1,118	Quepem
6,224	4,097	2,127	13,766	7,873	5,893	8,083	4,308	3,775	1,689	641	1,048	
540	316	224	395	260	135	84	45	39	103	33	70	
5,214	3,856	1,358	18,112	11,285	6,827	6,835	3,728	3,107	1,214	486	728	Sanguem
4,159	3,189	970	17,341	10,719	6,622	6,652	3,636	3,016	1,149	468	681	
1,055	667	388	771	566	205	183	92	91	65	18	47	
4,721	3,012	1,709	9,979	5,769	4,210	5,998	3,402	2,596	1,579	514	1,065	Canacona
4,453	2,816	1,637	9,793	5,614	4,179	5,975	3,390	2,585	1,568	512	1,056	
268	196	72	186	155	31	23	12	11	11	2	9	
2,668	1,946	722	13,235	7,577	5,658	9,654	5,370	4,284	1,568	566	1,002	Satari
1,363	1,065	298	9,197	5,311	3,886	6,635	3,703	2,932	1,037	385	652	
1,305	881	424	4,038	2,266	1,772	3,019	1,667	1,352	531	181	350	
4,859	3,502	1,357	9,543	5,509	4,034	5,371	2,767	2,604	836	436	400	DAMAN DISTRICT
1,598	1,418	180	6,525	3,528	2,997	5,046	2,583	2,463	638	336	302	
3,261	2,084	1,177	3,018	1,981	1,037	325	184	141	198	100	98	
4,859	3,502	1,357	9,543	5,509	4,034	5,371	2,767	2,604	836	436	400	Daman
1,598	1,418	180	6,525	3,528	2,997	5046	2,583	2,463	638	336	302	
3,261	2,084	1,177	3,018	1,981	1,037	325	184	141	198	100	98	
3,586	2,129	1,457	4,334	2,567	1,767	1,702	811	891	543	113	430	DIU DISTRICT
1,532	1,142	390	3,434	1,895	1,539	1,582	758	824	424	88	336	
2,054	987	1,067	900	672	228	120	53	67	119	25	94	
3,586	2,129	1,457	4,334	2,567	1,767	1,702	811	891	543	113	430	Diu
1,532	1,142	390	3,434	1,895	1,539	1,582	758	824	424	88	336	
2,054	987	1,067	900	672	228	120	53	67	119	25	94	

UNION PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**31,099**	**23,164**	**7,935**	**18,780**	**16,842**	**1,938**	**4,030**	**3,939**	**91**
	28,975	**21,245**	**7,730**	**14,968**	**13,316**	**1,652**	**3,072**	**3,001**	**71**
	2,124	**1,919**	**205**	**3,812**	**3,526**	**286**	**958**	**938**	**20**
GOA DISTRICT	29,998	22,153	7,845	18,344	16,431	1,913	3,741	3,679	62
	28,427	20,759	7,668	14,842	13,201	1,641	2,930	2,882	48
	1,571	1,394	177	3,502	3,230	272	811	797	14
Goa	1,455	1,292	163	2,467	2,316	151	787	780	7
	1,038	897	141	1,039	975	64	320	319	1
	417	395	22	1,428	1,341	87	467	461	6
Salsete	3,097	2,390	707	5,136	4,692	444	579	567	12
	2,934	2,248	686	4,552	4,143	409	511	501	10
	163	142	21	584	549	35	68	66	2
Bardez	2,685	2,376	309	3,646	3,201	445	706	698	8
	2,639	2,332	307	3,126	2,724	402	652	644	8
	46	44	2	520	477	43	54	54	..
Mormugao	1,155	1,042	113	1,789	1,667	122	324	315	9
	861	*767*	*94*	*1,404*	*1,303*	*101*	*240*	*237*	*3*
	294	275	19	385	364	21	84	78	6
Ponda	2,756	1,859	897	1,286	1,109	177	84	82	2
	2,697	1,809	888	1,167	1,000	167	72	70	2
	59	50	9	119	109	10	12	12	..
Bicholim	5,833	4,271	1,562	1,182	854	328	125	125	..
	5,548	4,036	1,512	942	677	265	89	89	..
	285	235	50	240	177	63	36	36	..
Pernem	663	602	61	1,021	957	64	825	806	19
	650	590	60	990	926	64	787	768	19
	13	12	1	31	31	..	38	38	..
Quepem	2,114	1,275	839	690	631	59	80	77	3
	2,085	1,253	832	658	601	57	72	69	3
	29	22	7	32	30	2	8	8	..
Sanguem	8,301	5,466	2,835	411	370	41	136	134	2
	8,137	5,334	2,803	345	306	39	119	117	2
	164	132	32	66	64	2	17	17	..
Canacona	862	718	144	442	417	25	49	49	..
	857	713	144	435	411	24	48	48	..
	5	5	..	7	6	1	1	1	..
Satari	1,077	862	215	274	217	57	46	46	..
	981	780	201	184	135	49	20	20	..
	96	82	14	90	82	8	26	26	..
DAMAN DISTRICT	859	784	75	265	250	15	46	45	1
	316	266	50	49	46	3	8	7	1
	543	518	25	216	204	12	38	38	..
Daman	859	784	75	265	250	15	46	45	1
	316	266	50	49	46	3	8	7	1
	543	518	25	216	204	12	38	38	..
DIU DISTRICT	242	227	15	171	161	10	243	215	28
	232	220	12	77	69	8	134	112	22
	10	7	3	94	92	2	109	103	6
Diu	242	227	15	171	161	10	243	215	28
	232	220	12	77	69	8	134	112	22
	10	7	3	94	92	2	109	103	6

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-Workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
13,526	**8,918**	**4,608**	**16,091**	**15,200**	**891**	**24,064**	**16,528**	**7,536**	**368,529**	**147,422**	**221,107**	**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**
8,725	**5,204**	**3,521**	**12,946**	**12,222**	**724**	**14,442**	**10,010**	**4,432**	**302,416**	**121,747**	**180,669**	
4,801	**3,714**	**1,087**	**3,145**	**2,978**	**167**	**9,622**	**6,518**	**3,104**	**66,113**	**25,675**	**40,438**	
12,163	8,505	3,658	15,300	14,484	816	22,619	15,390	7,229	345,736	138,589	207,147	GOA DISTRICT
8,300	5,087	3,213	12,409	11,753	656	13,951	9,658	4,293	289,040	116,260	172,780	
3,863	3,418	445	2,891	2,731	160	8,668	5,732	2,936	56,696	22,329	34,367	
2,314	1,611	703	2,423	2,231	192	5,907	3,974	1,933	49,650	20,011	29,639	Goa
892	433	459	1,300	1,174	126	1,437	1,035	402	26,347	10,700	15,647	
1,422	1,178	244	1,123	1,057	66	4,470	2,939	1,531	23,303	9,311	13,992	
3,306	2,368	938	3,285	3,179	106	5,257	3,206	2,051	75,002	28,801	46,201	Salsete
2,340	1,430	910	2,994	2,913	81	3,598	2,265	1,333	64,298	24,721	39,577	
966	938	28	291	266	25	1,659	941	718	10,704	4,080	6,624	
2,589	1,558	1,031	1,492	1,405	87	4,207	2,713	1,494	63,682	24,250	39,432	Bardez
2,039	1,026	1,013	1,422	1,337	85	3,486	2,246	1,240	57,881	22,037	35,844	
550	532	18	70	68	2	721	467	254	5,801	2,213	3,588	
1,208	865	343	4,838	4,666	172	1,967	1,397	570	19,427	7,447	11,980	Mormugao
761	560	201	3,843	3,711	132	1,328	937	391	15,897	6,144	9,753	
447	305	142	995	955	40	639	460	179	3,530	1,303	2,227	
745	623	122	1,122	1,025	97	1,505	1,122	383	33,142	13,642	19,500	Ponda
632	516	116	1,060	964	96	1,226	917	309	30,735	12,721	18,014	
113	107	6	62	61	1	279	205	74	2,407	921	1,486	
596	537	59	647	641	6	993	773	220	24,652	10,200	14,452	Bicholim
417	361	56	538	533	5	740	569	171	22,159	9,226	12,933	
179	176	3	109	108	1	253	204	49	2,493	974	1,519	
322	190	132	381	291	90	780	595	185	22,296	9,351	12,945	Pernem
286	155	131	339	254	85	614	475	139	21,022	8,868	12,154	
36	35	1	42	37	5	166	120	46	1,274	483	791	
326	275	51	397	376	21	595	472	123	17,193	7,351	9,842	Quepem
300	250	50	356	336	20	523	415	108	16,446	7,063	9,383	
26	25	1	41	40	1	72	57	15	747	288	459	
242	233	9	438	426	12	535	442	93	15,127	6,465	8,662	Sanguem
189	181	8	331	323	8	419	354	65	13,458	5,808	7,650	
53	52	1	107	103	4	116	88	28	1,669	657	1,012	
382	114	268	127	120	7	540	435	105	12,664	5,368	7,296	Canacona
378	111	267	123	116	7	409	313	96	12,400	5,261	7,139	
4	3	1	4	4	..	131	122	9	264	107	157	
133	131	2	150	124	26	333	261	72	12,901	5,703	7,198	Satari
66	64	2	103	92	11	171	132	39	8,397	3,711	4,686	
67	67	..	47	32	15	162	129	33	4,504	1,992	2,512	
939	173	766	278	277	1	949	777	172	12,847	5,342	7,505	DAMAN DISTRICT
166	34	132	66	66	..	236	190	46	6,668	3,021	3,647	
773	139	634	212	211	1	713	587	126	6,179	2,321	3,858	
939	173	766	278	277	1	949	777	172	12,847	5,342	7,505	Daman
166	34	132	66	66	..	236	190	46	6,668	3,021	3,647	
773	139	634	212	211	1	713	587	126	6,179	2,321	3,858	
424	240	184	513	439	74	496	361	135	9,946	3,491	6,455	DIU DISTRICT
259	83	176	471	403	68	255	162	93	6,708	2,466	4,242	
165	157	8	42	36	6	241	199	42	3,238	1,025	2,213	
424	240	184	513	439	74	496	361	135	9,946	3,491	6,455	Diu
259	83	176	471	403	68	255	162	93	6,708	2,466	4,242	
165	157	8	42	36	6	241	199	42	3,238	1,025	2,213	

PRIMARY

Names of the towns treated as such for the first time

**Include the figures of those urban units for*

†*This area is the total of area figures of Panjim, Margao and*

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and house less persons)		
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**T**	**1430·8**	**122,035**	**134,463**	**626,667**	**302,534**	**324,133**
	R	**1423·3***	**105,430**	**116,044**	**526,003**	**252,440**	**273,563**
	U	**7·5†**	**16,605**	**18,419**	**100,664**	**50,094**	**50,570**
I GOA DISTRICT	T	1393·9	114,733	126,335	589,997	285,625	304,372
	R	1388·9	100,738	110,899	502,668	241,530	261,138
	U	5·0	13,995	15,436	87,329	44,095	43,234
01 GOA TALUK	T	64·1	14,459	14,945	79,400	39,010	40,390
	R	62·5	8,930	9,013	43,932	21,062	22,870
	U	1·6	5,529	5,932	35,468	17,948	17,520
(1) Azossim	R	N.A.	132	135	712	342	370
(2) Bambolim	R	N.A.	96	99	596	270	326
(3) Batim	R	N.A.	292	289	1,428	704	724
(4) Carambolim	R	N.A.	562	528	2,857	1,419	1,438
(5) Chimbel	R	N.A.	415	525	2,852	1,386	1,466
(6) Cumbarjua	R	N.A.	493	536	3,176	1,581	1,595
(7) Corlim	R	N.A.	244	236	1,023	473	550
(8) Curca	R	N.A.	224	218	1,238	624	614
(9) Goltim	R	N.A.	353	361	1,558	697	861
(10) Mandur	R	N.A.	580	675	2,864	1,353	1,511
(11) Navelim	R	N.A.	236	235	866	398	468
(12) Neura	R	N.A.	250	230	1,194	571	623
(13) S. Andre	R	N.A.	984	943	5,336	2,786	2 5 5
(14) S. Bartolomeu de Chorao	R	N.A.	730	717	2,819	1,237	1,582
(15) Graca de Chorao	R	N.A	181	189	905	422	483
(16) S. Lourenco de Agacalim	R	N.A.	763	763	3,677	1,773	1,904
(17) S. Matias	R	N.A.	416	381	1,683	749	934
(18) S. Estevam	R	N.A.	889	858	3,365	1,412	1,953
(19) Taleigao	R	N.A.	974	982	5,220	2,595	2,625
(20) Telaulim de Santana	R	N.A.	116	113	563	270	293
1 Goa Town	U	1·62	5,529	5,932	35,468	17,948	17,520
Ceranzalem (a)	U	N.A.	515	510	2,486	1,230	1,256
Merces (a)	U	N.A.	695	760	3,987	2,006	1,981
Panjim (a)	U	N,A.	2,546	2,884	19,464	9,998	9,466
Ribandar (a)	U	N.A.	453	438	2,568	1,273	1,295
S. cruz (a)	U	N.A.	1,161	1,195	6,143	3,021	3,122
Se' (a)	U	N.A.	159	145	820	420	400

(a) Parts that form the Goa Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

in 1960 *have been printed in italics*

which separate area figures are not available

Ponda of Goa District, Daman of Daman District and Diu of Diu District

Literate and Educated persons			Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers I As Cultivator			Workers II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
192,716	**118,111**	**74,605**	**258,138**	**155,112**	**103,026**	**111,212**	**57,739**	**53,473**	**39,536**	**12,782**	**26,554**	**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**
144,737	**89,897**	**54,840**	**223,587**	**130,693**	**92,894**	**104,754**	**54,202**	**50,552**	**35,705**	**11,493**	**24,212**	
47,979	**28,214**	**19,765**	**34,551**	**24,419**	**10,132**	**6,458**	**3,537**	**2,921**	**3,631**	**1,289**	**2,342**	
184,271	112,480	71,791	244,261	147,036	97,225	104,139	54,161	49,978	37,957	12,233	25,724	I GOA DISTRICT
141,607	87,337	54,270	213,628	125,270	88,358	98,126	50,861	47,265	34,643	11,069	23,574	
42,664	25,143	17,521	30,633	21,766	8,867	6,013	3,300	2,713	3,314	1,164	2,150	
32,899	19,330	13,569	29,750	18,999	10,751	9,642	4,997	4,645	4,755	1,798	2,957	01 GOA TALUK
14,107	8,391	5,716	17,585	10,362	7,223	8,387	4,288	4,099	3,172	1,241	1,931	
18,792	10,939	7,853	12,165	8,637	3,528	1,255	709	546	1,583	557	1,026	
95	60	35	349	174	175	255	118	137	55	23	32	(1) Azossin
102	49	53	187	125	62	142	98	44	16	3	13	(2) Bambolim
207	118	89	710	407	303	527	294	233	94	40	54	(3) Batim
445	324	121	1,514	758	756	906	450	456	455	192	263	(4) Carambolim
818	517	301	1,208	734	474	545	287	258	249	97	152	(5) Chimbel
1,116	733	383	1,065	756	309	491	280	211	53	24	29	(6) Cumbarjua
328	177	151	476	240	236	343	147	196	45	19	26	(7) Corlim
307	198	109	499	301	198	272	145	127	76	34	42	(8) Curca
811	395	416	590	324	266	316	118	198	54	19	35	(9) Goltim
932	619	313	1,287	689	598	744	366	378	326	133	193	(10) Mandur
364	171	193	285	156	129	161	74	87	43	19	24	(11) Navelim
354	226	128	501	275	226	272	150	122	95	25	70	(12) Neura
1,699	1,160	539	2,183	1,256	927	591	277	314	350	130	220	(13) S. Andre
1,194	638	556	1,101	572	529	753	387	366	174	35	139	(14) S. Bartolomeu de Chorao
378	230	148	376	198	178	308	144	164	21	10	11	(15) Graca de Chorao
1,086	638	448	1,584	894	690	783	385	398	275	76	199	(16) S. Lourenco de Agacalim
622	317	305	491	364	127	190	136	54	86	43	43	(17) S. Matias
1,533	765	768	869	679	190	173	111	62	33	13	20	(18) S. Estevam
1,601	985	616	2,071	1,325	746	501	260	241	594	270	324	(19) Taleigao
115	71	44	239	135	104	114	61	53	78	36	42	(20) Telaulim de Santana
18,792	10,939	7,853	12,165	8,637	3,528	1,255	709	546	1,583	557	1,026	1 Goa Town
733	419	314	1,025	645	380	260	210	50	127	17	110	Ceranzalem (a)
1,782	1,067	715	1,392	953	439	461	211	250	117	24	93	Merces (a)
12,108	7,000	5,108	6,097	4,663	1,434	147	85	62	113	58	55	Panjim (a)
1,392	784	608	847	626	221	68	32	36	27	4	23	Ribandar (a)
2,434	1,453	981	2,478	1,530	948	271	140	131	1,075	395	680	S. cruz (a)
343	216	127	326	220	106	48	31	17	124	59	65	Se' (a)

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU	**31,099**	**23,164**	**7,935**	**18,780**	**16,842**	**1,938**	**4,030**	**3,939**	**91**
	28,975	**21,245**	**7,730**	**14,968**	**13,316**	**1,652**	**3,972**	**3,901**	**71**
	2,124	**1,919**	**205**	**3,812**	**3,526**	**286**	**958**	**938**	**20**
I GOA DISTRICT	29,998	22,153	7,845	18,344	16,431	1,913	3,741	3,679	62
	28,427	20,759	7,668	14,842	13,201	1,641	2,930	2,882	48
	1,571	1,394	177	3,502	3,230	272	811	797	14
01 GOA TALUKA	1,455	1,292	163	2,467	2,316	151	787	780	7
	1,038	897	141	1,039	975	64	320	319	1
	417	395	22	1,428	1,341	87	467	461	6
(1) Azossim	5	5	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
(2) Bambolim	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..
(3) Batim	6	6	..	8	7	1	13	13	..
(4) Carambolim	41	35	6	15	11	4	11	11	..
(5) Chimbel	22	21	1	48	45	3	77	77	..
(6) Cumbarjua	189	180	9	48	43	5	10	10	..
(7) Corlim	5	5	..	12	12	..	2	2	..
(8) Curca	24	21	3	20	18	2	2	2	..
(9) Goltim	15	14	1	58	55	3	7	7	..
(10) Mandur	24	21	3	45	43	2	13	13	..
(11) Navelim	18	16	2	12	11	1	1	1	..
(12) Neura	32	23	9	14	14	..	3	3	..
(13) S. Andre	339	278	61	222	212	10	50	49	1
(14) S. Bartolomeu de Chorao	22	19	3	36	33	3	13	13	..
(15) Graca de Chorao	7	6	1	11	10	1	4	4	..
(16) S. Lourenco de Agacaim	88	72	16	161	157	4	13	13	..
(17) S. Matias	40	37	3	35	30	5	9	9	..
(18) S. Estevam	119	105	14	31	29	2	24	24	..
(19) Taleigao	24	23	1	239	225	14	68	68	..
(20) Telaulim de Santana	18	10	8	12	11	1	..	..	..
1 Goa Town	417	395	22	1,428	1,341	87	467	461	6
Carranzalem (a)	136	129	7	91	88	3	21	19	2
Matces (a)	31	31	..	182	178	4	106	105	1
Panjim (a)	158	146	12	705	660	45	198	196	2
Ribandar (a)	64	62	2	128	119	9	69	68	1
S. Cruz (a)	22	22	..	295	270	25	66	66	..
Se' (a)	6	5	1	27	26	1	7	7	..

(a) Part that from the Goa Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/Taluk/ Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
13,526	**8,918**	**4,608**	**16,091**	**13,200**	**891**	**24,064**	**16,528**	**7,536**	**368,529**	**147,422**	**221,107**	**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**
8,725	**5,204**	**3,521**	**12,946**	**12,222**	**724**	**14,442**	**10,010**	**4,432**	**302,416**	**121,747**	**180,669**	
4,801	**3,714**	**1,087**	**3,145**	**2,978**	**167**	**9,622**	**6,518**	**3,104**	**66,113**	**25,675**	**40,438**	
12,163	8,505	3,658	15,300	14,484	816	22,619	15,390	7,229	345,736	138,589	207,147	I GOA DISTRICT
8,300	5,087	3,213	12,409	11,753	656	13,951	9,658	4,293	289,040	116,260	172,780	
3,863	3,418	445	2,891	2,731	160	8,668	5,732	2,936	56,696	22,329	34,367	
2,314	1,611	703	2,423	2,231	192	5,907	3,974	1,933	49,650	20,011	29,639	01 GOA TALUK
892	433	459	1,300	1,174	126	1,437	1,035	402	26,347	10,700	15,647	
1,422	1,178	244	1,123	1,057	66	4,470	2,939	1,531	23,303	9,311	13,992	
7	5	2	6	6	..	16	14	2	363	168	195	(1) Azossim
1	1	..	5	5	..	16	12	4	409	145	264	(2) Bambolim
6	4	2	17	11	6	39	32	7	718	297	421	(3) Batim
21	9	12	26	24	2	39	26	13	1,343	661	682	(4) Carambolim
38	32	6	88	72	16	141	103	38	1,644	652	992	(5) Chimbel
67	47	20	109	103	6	98	69	29	2,111	825	1,286	(6) Cumbarjua
8	8	..	14	13	1	47	34	13	547	233	314	(7) Corlim
16	6	10	59	51	8	30	24	6	739	323	416	(8) Curca
35	32	3	44	39	5	61	40	21	968	373	595	(9) Goltim
31	21	10	61	60	1	43	32	11	1,577	664	913	(10) Mandur
5	3	2	21	16	5	24	16	8	581	242	339	(11) Navelim
11	10	1	18	16	2	56	34	22	693	296	397	(12) Neura
294	49	245	163	127	36	174	134	40	3,153	1,530	1,623	(13) S. Andre
26	23	3	20	16	4	57	46	11	1,718	665	1,053	(14) S. Bartolomeu de Chorao
4	3	1	4	4	..	17	17	..	529	224	305	(15) Graca de Chorao
75	32	43	97	95	2	92	64	28	2,093	879	1,214	(16) S. Laurenco de Agacalim
27	22	5	39	38	1	65	49	16	1,192	385	807	(17) S. Matias
102	50	52	288	285	3	99	62	37	2,496	733	1,763	(18) S. Estevam
117	75	42	208	180	28	320	224	96	3,149	1,270	1,879	(19) Taleigao
1	1	..	13	13	..	3	3	..	324	135	189	(20) Telaulim de Santana
1,422	1,178	244	1,123	1,057	66	4,470	2,939	1,531	23,303	9,311	13,992	1 Goa Town
143	18	125	72	67	5	175	97	78	1,461	585	876	Caranzalem (a)
70	60	10	82	78	4	343	266	77	2,595	1,053	1,542	Merces (a)
938	899	39	671	623	48	3,167	1,996	1,171	13,367	5,335	8,032	Panjim (a)
147	85	62	96	89	7	248	167	81	1,721	647	1,074	Ribandar (a)
95	89	6	190	188	2	464	360	104	3,665	1,491	2,174	S. Cruz (a)
29	27	2	12	12	..	73	53	20	494	200	294	Se' (a)

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
02 SALSETE TALUK	T	107·0	25,722	27,347	117,994	54,062	63,932
	R	105·3	23,238	24,658	102,630	46,631	55,999
	U	1·7	2,484	2,689	15,364	7,431	7,933
1 Ambelim	R	N. A.	498	516	1,944	837	1,107
2 Aquem	R	N. A.	609	722	3,366	1,524	1,842
3 Assolna	R	N. A.	756	807	3,395	1,546	1,849
4 Benaulim	R	N. A.	1,447	1,498	6,003	2,855	3,148
5 Betalbatim	R	N. A.	413	446	1,994	930	1,064
6 Calata	R	N. A.	231	231	1,024	441	583
7 Camorlim	R	N. A.	955	955	1,011	401	610
8 Cana	R	N. A.	45	45	209	97	112
9 Carmona	R	N. A.	493	501	2,074	828	1,246
10 Cavelossim	R	N. A.	416	403	1,631	804	827
11 Cavorim	R	N. A.	905	333	1,096	440	656
12 Chandor	R	N. A.	160	162	577	213	364
13 Chinchinim	R	N. A.	501	554	3,941	1,724	2,217
14 Colva	R	N. A.	436	451	1,862	875	987
15 Cuncolim	R	N. A.	2,272	2,566	11,694	5,495	6,199
16 Curtorim	R	N. A.	1,393	1,416	5,558	2,526	3,032
17 Davorlim	R	N. A.	242	245	1,075	521	554
18 Deussua	R	N. A.	304	319	1,157	469	688
19 Dicarpale	R	N. A.	133	105	403	189	214
20 Dramapur	R	N. A.	296	302	1,166	528	638
21 Guirdolim	R	N. A.	474	550	1,898	831	1,067
22 Loutolim	R	N. A.	738	742	2,797	1,283	1,514
23 Macasana	R	N. A.	357	371	1,389	572	817
24 Majorda	R	N. A.	375	381	1,663	806	857
25 Margao	R	N. A.	900	944	4,366	2,074	2,292
26 Nagoa	R	N. A.	309	313	1,341	635	706
27 Navelim	R	N. A.	1,559	1,738	8,203	4,037	4,166
28 Nuvem	R	N. A.	793	833	3,221	1,453	1,768
29 Orlim	R	N. A.	279	291	1,138	469	669
30 Paroda	R	N. A.	326	361	1,541	712	829
31 Rachol	R	N. A.	217	218	963	479	484
32 Raia	R	N. A.	909	933	3,802	1,723	2,079
33 Sarzora	R	N. A.	413	427	1,474	601	873
34 Seraulim	R	N. A.	199	207	797	349	448
35 Sernabatim	R	N. A.	173	184	779	351	428
36 Sirlim	R	N. A.	157	156	522	200	322
37 S. Jose de Areal	R	N. A.	593	653	2,239	971	1,268
38 Telaulim	R	N. A.	318	330	1,324	570	754
39 Utorda	R	N. A.	303	309	1,315	610	705
40 Vanelim	R	N. A.	164	165	606	268	338
41 Varca	R	N. A.	693	699	2,690	1,164	1,526
42 Velim	R	N. A.	1,013	1,124	3,955	1,653	2,302
43 Verna	R	N. A.	671	752	3,427	1,577	1,850
1 Margao	U	1·67	2,484	2,689	15,364	7,431	7,933
Margao (a)	U	N. A.	2,304	2,502	14,363	6,918	7,445
Aquem (a)	U	N. A.	180	187	1,001	513	488

(a) Parts that form the Margao Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers: I As Cultivator			Workers: II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/ District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
44,345	24,003	20,342	42,992	25,261	17,731	10,488	5,169	5,319	11,844	3,690	8,154	02 SALSETE TALUK
35,647	19,218	16,429	38,332	21,910	16,422	10,014	4,908	5,106	11,389	3,502	7,887	
8,698	4,785	3,913	4,660	3,351	1,309	474	261	213	455	188	267	
538	275	263	800	404	396	199	87	112	197	65	132	1 Ambelim
1,496	809	687	1,119	719	400	159	68	91	251	95	156	2 Aquem
1,596	889	707	944	641	303	100	29	71	134	42	92	3 Assolna
1,821	986	835	2,340	1,445	895	134	84	50	615	157	458	4 Benaulim
777	395	382	666	407	259	91	51	40	220	68	152	5 Betalbatim
446	228	218	282	191	91	48	22	26	47	10	37	6 Calata
412	190	222	317	174	143	87	61	26	88	4	84	7 Camorlim
55	31	24	70	46	24	2	1	1	29	6	23	8 Cana
838	365	473	760	310	450	207	55	152	299	40	259	9 Carmona
669	361	308	628	442	186	143	50	93	71	..	71	10 Cavelossim
364	168	196	384	178	206	122	61	61	155	31	124	11 Cavorim
215	96	119	241	100	141	51	14	37	127	37	90	12 Chandor
1,778	915	863	1,122	644	478	263	102	161	361	131	230	13 Chinchinim
760	403	357	730	419	311	89	60	29	208	67	141	14 Colva
5,555	3,198	2,357	4,273	2,760	1,513	1,952	910	1,042	470	114	356	15 Cuncolim
1,634	867	767	2,063	1,187	876	603	369	234	698	290	408	16 Curtorim
77	46	31	540	255	285	434	201	233	69	19	50	17 Davorlim
426	221	205	218	128	90	33	22	11	84	9	75	18 Deussua
32	28	4	218	82	136	99	50	49	83	13	70	19 Dicarpale
425	211	214	426	239	187	51	31	20	237	90	147	20 Dramapur
641	374	267	780	394	386	190	98	92	314	85	229	21 Guirdolim
880	446	434	1,134	596	538	397	217	180	333	121	212	22 Loutolim
438	242	196	423	215	208	164	90	74	170	55	115	23 Macasana
610	338	272	705	380	325	107	46	61	296	80	216	24 Majorda
1,311	735	576	1,542	985	557	346	189	157	417	177	240	25 Margao
213	113	100	662	342	320	42	25	17	441	164	277	26 Nagoa
3,500	2,065	1,435	2,385	1,761	624	214	84	130	639	277	362	27 Navelim
888	402	486	1,184	737	447	203	123	80	323	111	212	28 Nuvem
455	198	257	426	219	207	94	41	53	145	38	107	29 Orlim
241	153	88	785	413	372	452	235	217	198	80	118	30 Paroda
272	200	72	352	204	148	130	71	59	113	43	70	31 Rachol
1,137	595	542	1,519	815	704	735	380	355	277	57	220	32 Raia
330	176	154	709	290	419	444	133	311	57	11	46	33 Sarzora
316	153	163	258	153	105	42	26	16	90	33	57	34 Seraulim
235	117	118	325	174	151	57	30	27	57	10	47	35 Sernabatim
260	111	149	138	55	83	78	16	62	12	..	12	36 Sirlim
228	152	76	1,180	497	683	179	83	96	526	173	353	37 S. Jose de Areal
518	274	244	437	222	215	232	118	114	124	34	90	38 Telaulim
458	229	229	533	295	238	141	59	82	169	52	117	39 Utorda
234	134	100	215	118	97	21	12	9	42	11	31	40 Vanelim
921	455	466	910	487	423	85	38	47	454	129	325	41 Varca
1,000	536	464	1,541	837	704	79	34	45	873	327	546	42 Velim
647	338	309	2,048	950	1,098	715	432	283	876	146	730	43 Verna
8,698	4,785	3,913	4,660	3,351	1,309	474	261	213	455	188	267	1 Margao
8,222	4,488	3,734	4,380	3,115	1,265	460	254	206	433	176	257	Margao (a)
476	297	179	280	236	44	14	7	7	22	12	10	Aquem (a)

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Forestry, Logging and Plantation activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
I	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
02 SALSETE TALUK	3,097	2,390	707	5,136	4,692	444	579	567	12
	2,934	2,248	686	4,552	4,143	409	511	501	10
	163	142	21	584	549	35	68	66	2
1 Ambelim	55	49	6	58	51	7	7	7	..
2 Aquem	37	32	5	236	165	71	20	20	..
3 Assolna	33	32	1	171	157	14	30	30	..
4 Benaulim	347	322	25	630	606	24	35	35	..
5 Betalbatim	49	35	14	147	144	3	3	3	..
6 Calata	6	6	..	63	60	3	7	7	..
7 Camorlim	17	17	..	24	21	3	5	4	1
8 Cana	14	14	..	15	15	..	3	3	..
9 Carmona	30	30	..	57	53	4	1	1	..
10 Cavelossim	230	226	4	99	96	3	..	..	..
11 Cavorim	5	5	..	33	33	..	7	7	..
12 Chaudor	3	3	..	39	33	6	..	..	..
13 Chinchinim	36	28	8	105	98	7	40	40	..
14 Colva	99	94	5	99	94	5	6	6	..
15 Cuncolim	77	73	4	300	274	26	58	56	2
16 Curtorim	232	125	107	99	87	12	51	51	..
17 Davorlim	3	3	..	14	14	..	1	1	..
18 Deussua	3	3	..	18	18	..	..	..	..
19 Dicarpale	25	10	15	5	5	..	1	1	..
20 Dramapur	4	3	1	12	11	1	4	4	..
21 Guirdolim	37	36	1	45	34	11	10	10	..
22 Loutolim	76	64	12	63	61	2	1	1	..
23 Macasana	8	8	..	12	12	..	4	3	1
24 Majorda	40	38	2	134	130	4	1	1	..
25 Margao	155	109	46	241	217	24	53	52	1
26 Nagoa	5	5	..	96	89	7	20	20	..
27 Navelim	87	81	6	405	385	20	52	49	3
28 Nuvem	274	158	116	227	224	3	12	12	..
29 Orlim	26	25	1	43	35	8	11	11	..
30 Paroda	12	11	1	60	33	27	1	1	..
31 Rachol	17	10	7	11	8	3	3	3	..
32 Raia	148	87	61	111	100	11	16	15	1
33 Sarzora	81	46	35	27	18	9	..	..	..
34 Seraulim	11	10	1	55	48	7	3	3	..
35 Sernabatim	84	83	1	27	26	1	1	1	..
36 Sirlim	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
37 S. Jose de Areal	339	157	182	83	48	35	2	2	..
38 Telaulim	7	5	2	23	22	1	5	5	..
39 Utorda	27	24	3	111	102	9	6	6	..
40 Vanelim	10	10	..	34	33	1	3	3	..
41 Varca	51	47	4	114	104	10	14	13	1
42 Velim	91	88	3	155	150	5	9	9	..
43 Verna	43	36	7	243	221	22	5	5	..
1 Margao	163	142	21	584	549	35	68	66	2
Margao (a)	158	137	21	534	501	33	52	51	1
Aquem (a)	5	5	..	50	48	2	16	15	1

(a) Parts that form the Margao Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
3,306	2,368	938	3,285	3,179	106	5,275	3,206	2,051	75,002	28,801	46,201	02 SALSETE TALUK
2,340	1,430	910	2,994	2,913	81	3,598	2,265	1,333	64,298	24,721	39,577	
966	938	28	291	266	25	1,659	941	718	10,704	4,080	6,624	
148	27	121	93	92	1	43	26	17	1,144	433	711	1 Ambelim
163	153	10	83	79	4	170	107	63	2,247	805	1,442	2 Aquem
142	72	70	192	191	1	142	88	54	2,451	905	1,546	3 Assolna
311	69	242	29	29	..	239	143	96	3,663	1,410	2,253	4 Benaulim
35	12	23	43	40	3	78	54	24	1,328	523	805	5 Betalbalim
17	15	2	35	35	..	59	36	23	742	250	492	6 Calata
44	21	23	10	10	..	42	36	6	694	227	467	7 Camorlim
1	1	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	139	51	88	8 Cana
28	26	2	39	37	2	99	68	31	1,314	518	796	9 Carmona
6	6	..	38	38	..	41	26	15	1,003	362	641	10 Cavelossim
10	7	3	14	14	..	38	20	18	712	262	450	11 Cavorim
4	3	1	2	2	..	15	8	7	336	113	223	12 Chandor
47	45	2	129	123	6	141	77	64	2,819	1,080	1,739	13 Chinchinim
120	28	92	27	26	1	82	44	38	1,132	456	676	14 Colva
216	209	7	949	930	19	251	194	57	7,421	2,735	4,686	15 Cuncolim
41	28	13	88	87	1	251	150	101	3,495	1,339	2,156	16 Curtorim
4	4	..	10	10	..	5	3	2	535	266	269	17 Davorlim
4	4	..	59	59	..	17	13	4	939	341	598	18 Deussua
1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	185	107	78	19 Dicarpale
6	6	..	79	73	6	33	21	12	740	289	451	20 Dramapur
18	14	4	68	68	..	98	49	49	1,118	437	681	21 Guirdolim
58	25	33	17	17	..	189	90	99	1,663	687	976	22 Loutolim
7	6	1	8	8	..	50	33	17	966	357	609	23 Macasana
33	11	22	34	34	..	60	40	20	958	426	532	24 Majorda
105	87	18	64	58	6	161	96	65	2,824	1,089	1,735	25 Margao
13	12	1	13	11	2	32	16	16	679	293	386	26 Nagoa
316	302	14	307	287	20	365	296	69	5,818	2,276	3,542	27 Navelim
34	30	4	45	45	..	66	34	32	2,037	716	1,321	28 Nuvem
23	15	8	27	27	..	57	27	30	712	250	462	29 Orlim
11	10	1	5	5	..	46	38	8	756	299	457	30 Paroda
12	8	4	16	15	1	50	46	4	611	275	336	31 Rachol
40	39	1	65	63	2	127	74	53	2,283	908	1,375	32 Raia
9	9	..	43	42	1	48	31	17	765	311	454	33 Sarzora
7	5	2	8	8	..	42	20	22	539	196	343	34 Seraulim
80	10	70	9	8	1	10	6	4	454	177	277	35 Sernabatim
2	2	..	21	20	1	17	9	8	384	145	239	36 Sirlim
12	6	6	20	20	..	19	8	11	1,059	474	585	37 S. Jose de Areal
7	7	..	16	16	..	23	15	8	887	348	539	38 Telaulim
15	10	5	21	21	..	43	21	22	782	315	467	39 Utorda
22	11	11	7	7	..	76	31	45	391	150	241	40 Vanelim
45	33	12	83	81	2	64	42	22	1,780	677	1,103	41 Varca
103	25	78	137	136	1	94	68	26	2,414	816	1,598	42 Velim
20	17	3	39	39	..	107	54	53	1,379	627	752	43 Verna
966	938	28	291	266	25	1,659	941	718	10,704	4,080	6,624	1 Margao
890	864	26	230	211	19	1,623	921	702	9,983	3,803	6,180	Margao (a)
76	74	2	61	55	6	36	20	16	721	277	444	Aquem (a)

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
03 BARDEZ TALUK	T	102·2	22,049	24,053	97,725	43,753	53,972
	R	N.A.	20,627	22,489	89,527	39,729	49,798
	U	,,	1,422	1,564	8,198	4,024	4,174
1 Aldona	R	,,	1,866	2,010	7,243	2,871	4,372
2 Anjuna	R	,,	1,179	1,295	4,596	1,969	2,627
3 Arpora	R	,,	458	487	1,965	943	1,022
4 Assagao	R	,,	516	577	2,078	925	1,153
5 Assonora	R	,,	533	612	2,463	1,142	1,321
6 Bastora	R	,,	396	467	1,750	737	1,013
7 Calangute	R	,,	1,454	1,502	5,989	2,566	3,423
8 Camorlim	R	,,	220	271	1,014	451	563
9 Canca	R	,,	120	164	619	271	348
10 Candolim	R	,,	983	1,047	3,928	1,599	2,329
11 Colvale	R	,,	615	622	2,513	1,117	1,396
12 Corlim	R	,,	214	279	1,789	876	913
13 Cuncaelim	R	,,	128	142	542	233	309
14 Guirim	R	,,	607	605	2,897	1,572	1,325
15 Mapuca	R	,,	719	798	3,434	1,575	1,859
16 Marna	R	,,	202	238	593	221	372
17 Marra	R	,,	113	119	425	169	256
18 Moira	R	,,	628	661	2,170	893	1,277
19 Nachinol	R	,,	192	212	784	341	443
20 Nadora	R	,,	154	197	981	451	530
21 Nagoa	R	,,	205	310	704	283	421
22 Nerul	R	,,	412	502	2,322	1,103	1,219
23 Olaulim	R	,,	127	176	477	192	285
24 Oxel	R	,,	458	587	2,524	1,187	1,337
25 Paliem	R	,,	124	124	472	206	266
26 Parra	R	,,	535	542	1,957	882	1,075
27 Penha de Franca	R	,,	439	471	2,241	1,061	1,180
28 Pilerne	R	,,	244	266	1,159	522	637
29 Pirna	R	,,	246	308	1,444	697	747
30 Pomburpa	R	,,	531	617	2,581	1,172	1,409
31 Punola	R	,,	75	75	316	136	180
32 Reis Magos	R	,,	474	527	2,595	1,226	1,369
33 Revora	R	,,	215	252	1,392	669	723
34 Saligao	R	,,	736	784	3,304	1,529	1,775
35 Salvador do Mundo	R	,,	417	453	1,868	833	1,035
36 Sangolda	R	,,	335	337	1,181	514	667
37 Siolim	R	,,	1,340	1,383	5,981	2,662	3,319
38 Sircaim	R	,,	168	168	709	337	372
39 Socorro	R	,,	752	776	2,994	1,329	1,665
40 Tivim	R	,,	1,070	1,072	3,885	1,583	2,302
41 Ucassaim	R	,,	175	177	632	269	363
42 Verla	R	,,	252	277	1,016	415	601
1 Mapuca	U	,,	1,422	1,564	8,198	4,024	4,174
Mapuca (a)	U	,,	1,114	1,214	6,785	3,289	3,496
Corlim (a)	U	,,	308	350	1,413	735	678

(a) Parts that form the Mapuca Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
41,524	23,174	18,350	34,043	19,503	14,540	12,818	6,010	6,808	5,900	1,542	4,358	03 BARDEZ TALUK
36,597	20,351	16,246	31,646	17,692	13,954	12,610	5,904	6,706	5,672	1,479	4,193	
4,927	2,823	2,104	2,397	1,811	586	208	106	102	228	63	165	
3,403	1,586	1,817	2,849	1,318	1,531	1,211	451	760	798	218	580	1 Aldona
1,769	972	797	1,676	886	790	781	322	459	149	35	114	2 Anjuna
912	584	328	1,037	507	530	308	157	151	364	52	312	3 Arpora
893	500	393	668	433	235	206	133	73	110	49	61	4 Assagao
967	620	347	1,039	628	411	525	256	269	112	21	91	5 Assonora
741	364	377	672	316	356	239	74	165	179	39	140	6 Bastora
2,189	1,089	1,100	2,238	1,160	1,078	528	260	268	417	122	295	7 Calangute
323	239	84	362	218	144	157	82	75	31	4	27	8 Camorlim
239	133	106	172	112	60	54	27	27	31	7	24	9 Canca
1,734	825	909	1,092	651	441	299	139	160	163	42	121	10 Candolim
1,037	608	429	824	475	349	317	139	178	116	32	84	11 Colvale
931	571	360	489	400	89	87	58	29	37	10	27	12 Corlim
227	123	104	139	89	50	53	26	27	15	8	7	13 Cunchelim
1,455	1,011	444	1,002	534	468	298	118	180	338	104	234	14 Guirim
1,527	862	665	1,019	658	361	342	178	164	173	39	134	15 Mapuca
238	103	135	143	81	62	101	54	47	13	2	11	16 Marna
173	77	96	127	68	59	87	42	45	12	4	8	17 Marra
828	398	430	855	404	451	397	144	253	217	63	154	18 Moira
350	163	187	282	147	135	158	74	84	54	19	35	19 Nachinola
306	247	59	384	221	163	206	111	95	57	5	52	20 Nadora
266	133	133	205	117	88	123	65	58	26	3	23	21 Nagoa
857	557	300	897	536	361	551	293	258	101	40	61	22 Nerul
201	92	109	178	66	112	65	24	41	85	21	64	23 Olaulim
601	426	175	933	575	358	478	253	225	52	19	33	24 Oxel
129	80	49	230	99	131	121	53	68	30	8	22	25 Paliem
961	507	454	673	372	301	283	129	154	134	32	102	26 Parra
990	606	384	769	499	270	145	61	84	97	10	87	27 Penha de Franca
446	251	195	415	248	167	207	116	91	77	22	55	28 Pilerne
376	299	77	666	358	308	409	198	211	104	33	71	29 Pirna
853	538	315	983	518	465	211	148	63	140	8	132	30 Pomburpa
158	78	80	112	65	47	34	12	22	24	4	20	31 Punola
1,260	722	538	752	589	163	142	85	57	41	15	26	32 Reis Magos
306	240	66	595	338	257	356	151	205	31	7	24	33 Revora
1,562	822	740	1,033	636	397	348	202	146	240	97	143	34 Saligao
752	403	349	665	372	293	317	171	146	137	28	109	35 Salvador do Mundo
541	293	248	448	214	234	197	59	138	68	15	53	36 Sangolda
2,563	1,438	1,125	1,973	1,115	858	848	460	388	395	55	340	37 Siolim
279	163	116	205	159	46	41	20	21	18	6	12	38 Sircaim
1,194	632	562	888	552	336	284	173	111	211	85	126	39 Socorro
1,368	682	686	1,431	707	724	861	305	556	152	57	95	40 Tivim
297	127	170	264	111	153	132	33	99	56	17	39	41 Ucassaim
395	187	208	262	140	122	103	48	55	67	22	45	42 Verla
4,927	2,823	2,104	2,397	1,811	586	208	106	102	228	63	165	1 Mapuca
4,030	2,270	1,760	1,985	1,465	520	170	88	82	196	52	144	Mapuca (a)
897	553	344	412	346	66	38	18	20	32	11	21	Corlim (a)

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District /Taluk/ Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV—V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
03 BARDEZ TALUK	2,685	2,376	309	3,646	3,201	445	706	698	8
	2,639	2,332	307	3,126	2,724	402	652	644	8
	46	44	2	520	477	43	54	54	..
1 Aldona	143	122	21	239	185	54	36	34	2
2 Anjuna	123	113	10	184	150	34	30	29	1
3 Arpora	70	62	8	99	80	19	5	5	..
4 Assagao	109	105	4	48	44	4	16	16	..
5 Assonora	173	154	19	86	84	2	1	1	..
6 Bastora	13	13	..	85	78	7	25	25	..
7 Calangute	434	347	87	154	132	22	32	31	1
8 Camorlim	64	61	3	21	19	2	4	4	..
9 Canca	..	..	..	36	32	4	14	14	..
10 Candolim	165	122	43	119	115	4	18	18	..
11 Colvale	58	47	11	76	67	9	9	9	..
12 Corlim	13	12	1	93	90	3	22	22	..
13 Cunchelim	16	12	4	10	9	1	11	11	..
14 Guirim	15	13	2	79	77	2	32	32	..
15 Mapuca	44	42	2	165	160	5	37	35	2
16 Marna	2	2	..	9	9	..	1	1	..
17 Marra	3	3	..	12	10	2	..	..	..
18 Moira	10	10	..	52	50	2	48	48	..
19 Nachinola	3	3	..	9	9	..	2	2	..
20 Nadora	5	3	2	56	53	3	3	3	..
21 Nagoa	2	2	..	13	13	..	8	8	..
22 Nerul	63	59	4	54	53	1	3	3	..
23 Olaulim	2	1	1	4	4	..	2	2	..
24 Oxel	196	186	10	35	34	1	10	10	..
25 Paliem	..	..	..	53	18	35	2	2	..
26 Parra	9	9	..	77	64	13	26	26	..
27 Penha de Franca	99	86	13	119	117	2	13	13	..
28 Pilerne	4	4	..	44	38	6	21	21	..
29 Pirna	62	52	10	35	24	11	22	21	1
30 Pomburpa	266	256	10	65	49	16	4	4	..
31 Punola	2	2	..	27	26	1	2	2	..
32 Reis Magos	37	36	1	133	131	2	28	28	..
33 Revora	86	77	9	29	19	10	13	13	..
34 Saligao	7	7	..	118	96	22	17	17	..
35 Salvador do Mundo	21	21	..	65	55	10	2	2	..
36 Sangolda	9	8	1	71	56	15	21	21	..
37 Siolim	77	72	5	254	233	21	23	23	..
38 Sircaim	75	65	10	17	17	..	6	6	..
39 Socorro	18	18	..	113	96	17	21	21	..
40 Tivim	135	120	15	115	83	32	32	32	..
41 Ucassaim	4	3	1	31	26	5	10	10	..
42 Verla	2	2	..	22	19	3	20	19	1
1 Mapuca	46	44	2	520	477	43	54	54	..
Mapuca (a)	39	37	2	384	342	42	51	51	..
Corlim (a)	7	7	..	136	135	1	3	3	..

(a) Parts that form the Mapuca Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
2,589	1,558	1,031	1,492	1,405	87	4,207	2,713	1,494	63,682	24,250	39,432	03 BARDEZ TALUK
2,039	1,026	1,013	1,422	1,337	85	3,486	2,246	1,240	57,881	22,037	35,844	
550	532	18	70	68	2	721	467	254	5,801	2,213	3,588	
86	67	19	85	83	2	251	158	93	4,394	1,553	2,841	1 Aldona
114	47	67	107	66	41	188	124	64	2,920	1,083	1,837	2 Anjuna
38	34	4	21	19	2	132	98	34	928	436	492	3 Arpora
84	26	58	13	13	..	82	47	35	1,410	492	918	4 Assagao
34	33	1	25	24	1	83	55	28	1,424	514	910	5 Assonor
12	11	1	35	35	..	84	41	43	1,078	421	657	6 Bastora
367	74	293	55	55	..	251	139	112	3,751	1,406	2,345	7 Calangute
27	2	25	15	14	1	43	32	11	652	233	419	8 Camorli
9	8	1	11	11	..	17	13	4	447	159	288	9 Canca
92	54	38	53	50	3	183	111	72	2,836	948	1,888	10 Candolim
60	21	39	116	112	4	72	48	24	1,689	642	1,047	11 Colvale
96	94	2	37	34	3	104	80	24	1,300	476	824	12 Corlim
7	4	3	6	5	1	21	14	7	403	144	259	13 Cunchelim
37	29	8	48	45	3	155	116	39	1,895	1,038	857	14 Guirim
75	71	4	42	42	..	141	91	50	2,415	917	1,498	15 Mapuca
..	..	..	1	1	..	16	12	4	450	140	310	16 Marna
2	2	..	..	..	..	11	7	4	298	101	197	17 Marra
23	17	6	19	19	..	89	53	36	1,315	489	826	18 Moira
10	10	..	8	8	..	38	22	16	502	194	308	19 Nachinola
10	9	1	7	6	1	40	31	9	597	230	367	20 Nadora
5	4	1	5	5	..	23	17	6	499	166	333	21 Nagoa
40	22	18	32	32	..	53	34	19	1,425	567	858	22 Nerul
3	2	1	1	1	..	16	11	5	299	126	173	23 Olaulim
102	17	85	27	26	1	33	30	3	1,591	612	979	24 Oxel
2	2	..	10	8	2	12	8	4	242	107	135	25 Paliem
24	23	1	15	15	..	105	74	31	1,284	510	774	26 Parra
97	37	60	114	113	1	85	62	23	1,472	562	910	27 Penha de Franca
4	4	..	18	17	1	40	26	14	744	274	470	28 Pilerne
9	8	1	5	4	1	20	18	2	778	339	439	29 Pirna
252	18	234	10	10	..	35	25	10	1,598	654	944	30 Pomburpa
7	7	..	4	4	..	12	8	4	204	71	133	31 Punola
60	54	6	129	126	3	182	114	68	1,843	637	1,206	32 Reis Magos
8	8	..	48	48	..	24	15	9	797	331	466	33 Revora
35	35	..	39	39	..	229	143	86	2,271	893	1,378	34 Saligao
27	16	11	37	36	1	59	43	16	1,203	461	742	35 Salvador do Mundo
10	6	4	9	9	..	63	40	23	733	300	433	36 Sangolda
98	81	17	76	70	6	202	121	81	4,008	1,547	2,461	37 Siolim
14	14	..	25	24	1	9	7	2	504	178	326	38 Sircaim
25	24	1	62	61	1	154	74	80	2,106	777	1,329	39 Socorro
30	27	3	39	37	2	67	46	21	2,454	876	1,578	40 Tivim
2	2	..	4	4	..	25	16	9	368	158	210	41 Ucassaim
2	2	..	9	6	3	37	22	15	754	275	479	42 Verla
550	532	18	70	68	2	721	467	254	5,801	2,213	3,588	1 Mapuca
438	423	15	51	50	1	656	422	234	4,800	1,824	2,976	Mapuca (s)
112	109	3	19	18	1	65	45	20	1,001	389	612	Corlim (s)

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			No. of houses	No. of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
04 MORMUGAO TALUK	T	30·2	6,201	6,827	35,100	19,343	15,757
	R	N.A	5,278	5,762	28,617	15,548	13,069
	U	N.A	923	1,065	6,483	3,795	2,688
1 Arossim	R	,,	265	275	1,134	492	642
2 Cansaulim	R	,,	263	278	1,238	595	643
3 Chicalim	R	,,	319	328	1,709	847	862
4 Cortalim	R	,,	864	935	3,738	1,780	1,958
5 Cuelim	R	,,	213	221	1,020	463	557
6 Ilha de S. Jacinto	R	,,	21	21	69	23	46
7 Mormugao	R	,,	2,182	2,534	13,981	8,596	5,385
Vasco da Gama (a)	R	,,	1,265	1,534	8,607	4,834	3,773
Porto (a)	R	,,	917	1,000	5,374	3,762	1,612
8 Pale	R	,,	197	197	840	408	432
9 Quelossim	R	,,	292	292	1,369	659	710
10 Sancoale	R	,,	280	298	1,742	818	924
11 Vaddem	R	,,	152	153	827	452	375
12 Velcao	R	,,	230	230	950	415	535
Velcao (b)	R	,,	205	205	833	357	476
Issorsim(b)	R	,,	25	25	117	58	59
1 Vasco da Gama	U	,,	923	1,065	6,483	3,795	2,688
05 PONDA TALUK	T	97·4	9,704	11,398	57,540	28,448	29,092
	R	95·7	9,162	10,776	54,261	26,845	27,416
	U	1·7	542	622	3,279	1,603	1,676
1 Adcolna	R	N.A.	134	160	804	410	394
2 Bandora	R	,,	724	887	4,481	2,155	2,326
3 Betora	R	,,	198	198	1,155	595	560
4 Betqui	R	,,	168	218	1,138	580	558
5 Boma	R	,,	214	235	1,134	541	593
6 Borim	R	,,	620	744	3,521	1,722	1,799
7 Candeapar	R	,,	278	293	1,724	867	857
8 Candola	R	,,	182	260	1,490	752	738
9 Codar	R	,,	57	68	399	195	204
10 Conxem	R	,,	14	29	126	58	68
11 Cuncoliem	R	,,	134	183	828	405	423
12 Cundaim	R	,,	406	484	2,292	1,099	1,193
13 Curti	R	,,	155	217	1,283	654	629
14 Marcaim	R	,,	700	878	4,224	2,108	2,116
15 Nirancal	R	,,	179	180	878	464	414
16 Orgao	R	,,	315	386	1,980	953	1,027
17 Ponchavadi	R	,,	512	559	2,613	1,290	1,323
18 Priol	R	,,	661	682	3,594	1,842	1,752
19 Querim	R	,,	361	429	2,273	1,129	1,144
20 Queula	R	,,	830	990	4,608	2,278	2,330
21 Siroda	R	,,	1,227	1,320	6,426	3,122	3,304
22 Talaulim	R	,,	178	238	1,209	599	610
23 Tiurem	R	,,	72	97	563	290	273
24 Vadi	R	,,	70	83	405	195	210
25 Vagurbem	R	,,	63	97	517	245	272
26 Velinga	R	,,	141	176	870	419	451
27 Verem	R	,,	373	459	2,486	1,262	1,224
28 Volvoi	R	,,	196	226	1,240	616	624
1 Ponda	U	1·70	542	622	3,279	1,603	1,676

(a) Parts of Marmugao village.

(b) Parts of Velcao village.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers						Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
						I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
13,515	9,145	4,370	15,673	11,896	3,777	1,712	837	875	2,680	1,107	1,573	04 MORMUGAO TALUK
10,437	7,062	3,375	12,720	9,404	3,316	1,673	812	861	2,610	1,077	1,533	
3,078	2,083	995	2,953	2,492	461	39	25	14	70	30	40	
497	252	245	422	222	200	78	33	45	202	74	128	1 Arossim
603	329	274	394	261	133	76	46	30	99	31	68	2 Cansaulim
490	283	207	709	444	265	81	43	38	326	147	179	3 Chicalim
755	495	260	1,646	957	689	355	154	201	547	204	343	4 Cortalim
169	101	68	485	247	238	26	17	9	393	176	217	5 Cuelim
35	19	16	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 Ilha de S. Jacinto
6,445	4,758	1,687	6,406	5,770	636	159	75	84	217	85	132	7 Mormugao
3,749	2,530	1,219	3,372	2,894	478	111	57	54	179	73	106	Vasco da Gama (a)
2,696	2,228	468	3,034	2,876	158	48	18	30	38	12	26	Porto (a)
163	99	64	413	224	189	23	10	13	187	77	110	8 Pale
141	106	35	735	380	355	448	220	228	228	106	122	9 Quelossim
430	229	201	790	407	383	313	157	156	311	138	173	10 Sancoale
313	207	106	322	264	58	21	13	8	30	12	18	11 Vaddem
396	184	212	381	217	164	93	44	49	70	27	43	12 Velcao
386	179	207	321	179	142	73	33	40	44	12	32	Velcao (b)
10	5	5	60	38	22	20	11	9	26	15	11	Issorsim (b)
3,078	2,083	995	2,953	2,492	461	39	25	14	70	30	40	1 Vasco da Gama
12,921	8,590	4,331	24,398	14,806	9,592	13,851	7,995	5,856	3,049	991	2,058	05 PONDA TALUK
11,413	7,750	3,663	23,526	14,124	9,402	13,729	7,907	5,822	2,943	941	2,002	
1,508	840	668	872	682	190	122	88	34	106	50	56	
16	12	4	207	162	45	74	59	15	27	6	21	1 Adcolna
1,139	716	423	1,823	1,149	674	746	467	279	291	94	197	2 Bandora
24	19	5	344	311	33	279	260	19	31	21	10	3 Betora
159	127	32	640	344	296	485	251	234	10	3	7	4 Betqui
152	117	35	587	306	281	498	252	246	15	1	14	5 Boma
695	496	199	1,676	898	778	800	440	360	263	73	190	6 Borim
262	157	105	690	459	231	319	200	119	120	60	60	7 Candeapar
255	188	67	607	390	217	377	233	144	100	44	56	8 Candola
28	18	10	186	106	80	151	86	65	16	4	12	9 Codar
45	25	20	67	30	37	59	29	30	5	..	5	10 Conxem
136	103	33	424	224	200	354	183	171	31	12	19	11 Cuncoliem
572	374	198	987	580	407	629	344	285	154	84	70	12 Cundaim
352	241	111	549	352	197	327	182	145	31	3	28	13 Curti
858	628	230	1,901	1,116	785	1,409	758	651	81	25	56	14 Marcaim
100	80	20	471	276	195	277	154	123	30	8	22	15 Nirancal
642	419	223	742	520	222	283	166	117	21	7	14	16 Orgao
307	209	98	1,188	640	548	802	429	373	183	52	131	17 Ponchavadi
821	529	292	1,374	933	441	907	629	278	136	45	91	18 Priol
418	292	126	1,136	603	533	941	484	457	52	2	50	19 Querim
1,237	851	386	1,800	1,167	633	708	409	299	199	31	168	20 Queula
1,165	757	408	2,966	1,637	1,329	1,492	915	577	758	230	528	21 Siroda
406	285	121	455	295	160	151	75	76	33	6	27	22 Talaulim
59	46	13	224	148	76	149	86	63	1	..	1	23 Tiurem
73	52	21	230	119	111	169	87	82	35	8	27	24 Vadi
130	113	17	226	138	88	185	102	83	6	4	2	25 Vagurbem
239	153	86	406	227	179	256	138	118	83	26	57	26 Velinga
646	411	235	1,074	668	406	613	350	263	200	85	115	27 Verem
477	332	145	546	326	220	289	139	150	31	7	24	28 Volvoi
1,508	840	668	872	682	190	122	88	34	106	50	56	1 Ponda

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
04 MORMUGAO TALUK	1,155	1,042	113	1,789	1,667	122	324	315	9
	861	767	94	1,404	1,303	101	240	237	3
	294	275	19	385	364	21	84	78	6
1 Arossim	17	14	3	46	36	10	4	4	..
2 Cansaulim	10	9	1	54	52	2	9	9	..
3 Chicalim	36	30	6	119	113	6	15	15	..
4 Cortalim	128	88	40	248	240	8	38	38	..
5 Cuelim	10	8	2	22	22	..	..	..	..
6 Ilha de S. Jacinto	2	2	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
7 Mormugao	517	483	34	653	609	44	149	146	3
Vasco da Gama (a)	306	277	29	544	504	40	134	132	2
Porto (a)	211	206	5	109	105	4	15	14	1
8 Pale	69	66	3	57	51	6	..	..	..
9 Quelossim	1	1	..	29	28	1	3	3	..
10 Sancoale	16	12	4	70	62	8	10	10	..
11 Vaddem	6	6	..	52	49	3	7	7	..
12 Velcao	49	48	1	47	34	13	5	5	..
Velcao (b)	44	43	1	40	29	11	5	5	..
Issorsim (b)	5	5	..	7	5	2	..	..	..
1 Vasco da Gama	294	275	19	385	364	21	84	78	6
05 PONDA TALUK	2,756	1,859	897	1,286	1,109	177	84	82	2
	2,697	1,809	888	1,167	1,000	167	72	70	2
	59	50	9	119	109	10	12	12	..
1 Adcolna	68	62	6	16	16	..	..	..	..
2 Bandora	349	236	113	155	136	19	11	11	..
3 Betora	4	3	1	18	16	2	..	..	..
4 Betqui	98	49	49	38	33	5	..	..	..
5 Boma	28	14	14	13	12	1	..	..	..
6 Borim	321	167	154	66	63	3	6	6	..
7 Candeapar	153	115	38	26	25	1	2	2	..
8 Candola	52	42	10	28	26	2	..	..	..
9 Codar	6	4	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
10 Conxem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cuncoliem	2	2	..	15	9	6	..	..	..
12 Cundaim	53	45	8	37	31	6	2	2	..
13 Curti	49	42	7	50	42	8	10	10	..
14 Marcaim	128	111	17	66	53	13	18	18	..
15 Nirancal	137	94	43	8	7	1	..	..	..
16 Orgao	107	75	32	70	50	20	1	1	..
17 Ponchavadi	82	54	28	40	36	4	3	3	..
18 Priol	14	13	1	63	52	11	1	1	..
19 Querim	57	48	9	39	28	11	..	..	..
20 Queula	302	191	111	116	92	24	7	6	1
21 Siroda	394	226	168	131	122	9	7	7	..
22 Talaulim	68	30	38	60	55	5	..	..	..
23 Tiurem	48	41	7	12	9	3	..	..	..
24 Vadi	6	6	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
25 Vagurbem	15	13	2	7	7	..	..	..	..
26 Velinga	5	5	..	17	17	..	1	1	..
27 Verem	99	87	12	38	35	3	3	2	1
28 Volvoi	52	34	18	24	14	10	..	..	..
1 Ponda	59	50	9	119	109	10	12	12	..

(a) Parts of Mormugao village.
(b) Parts of Velcao village.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
1,208	865	343	4,838	4,666	172	1,967	1,397	570	19,427	7,447	11,980	04 MORMUGAO TALUK
761	560	201	3,843	3,711	132	1,328	937	391	15,897	6,144	9,753	
447	305	142	995	955	40	639	460	179	3,530	1,303	2,227	
17	11	6	27	27	..	31	23	8	712	270	442	1 Arossim
41	32	9	42	42	..	63	40	23	844	334	510	2 Cansaulim
13	12	1	44	41	3	75	43	32	1,000	403	597	3 Chicalim
66	30	36	159	127	32	105	76	29	2,092	823	1,269	4 Cortalim
5	5	..	5	5	..	24	14	10	535	216	319	5 Cuelim
6	..	6	..	..	..	2	2	..	52	12	40	6 Ilha de S. Jacinto
497	429	68	3,425	3,329	96	789	614	175	7,575	2,826	4,749	7 Mormugao
360	298	62	1,242	1,191	51	496	362	134	5,235	1,940	3,295	Vasco da Gama (a)
137	131	6	2,183	2,138	45	293	252	41	2,340	886	1,454	Porto (a)
51	3	48	9	9	..	17	8	9	427	184	243	8 Pale
5	5	..	4	4	..	17	13	4	634	279	355	9 Quelossim
6	6	..	10	10	..	54	12	42	952	411	541	10 Sancoale
22	21	1	95	94	1	89	62	27	505	188	317	11 Vaddem
32	6	26	23	23	..	62	30	32	569	198	371	12 Velcao
32	6	26	21	21	..	62	30	32	512	178	334	Velcao(b)
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	57	20	37	Issorsim(b)
447	305	142	995	955	40	639	460	179	3,530	1,303	2,227	1 Vasco da Gama
745	623	122	1,122	1,025	97	1,505	1,122	383	33,142	13,642	19,500	05 PONDA TALUK
632	516	116	1,060	964	96	1,226	917	309	30,735	12,721	18,014	
113	107	6	62	61	1	279	205	74	2,407	921	1,486	
8	8	..	3	3	..	11	8	3	597	248	349	1 Adcolna
63	35	28	71	71	..	137	99	38	2,658	1,006	1,652	2 Bandora
..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11	1	811	284	527	3 Betora
..	..	..	1	1	..	8	7	1	498	236	262	4 Betqui
7	7	..	9	9	..	17	11	6	547	235	312	5 Boma
42	30	12	85	48	37	93	71	22	1,845	824	1,021	6 Borim
19	19	..	19	15	4	32	23	9	1,034	408	626	7 Candeapar
5	5	..	11	11	..	34	29	5	883	362	521	8 Candola
1	1	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	213	89	124	9 Codar
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	59	28	31	10 Conxem
8	8	..	3	2	1	11	8	3	404	181	223	11 Cuncoliem
21	19	2	22	22	..	69	33	36	1,305	519	786	12 Cundaim
17	15	2	31	31	..	34	27	7	734	302	432	13 Curti
41	20	21	104	100	4	54	31	23	2,323	992	1,331	14 Marcaim
2	2	..	..	..	..	17	11	6	407	188	219	15 Nirancal
52	51	1	117	89	28	91	81	10	1,238	433	805	16 Orgao
6	6	..	19	16	3	53	44	9	1,425	650	775	17 Ponchavadi
95	75	20	9	6	3	149	112	37	2,220	909	1,311	18 Priol
17	16	1	5	5	..	25	20	5	1,137	526	611	19 Querim
57	46	11	285	284	1	126	108	18	2,808	1,111	1,697	20 Queula
40	27	13	49	48	1	95	62	33	3,460	1,485	1,975	21 Siroda
54	51	3	54	54	..	35	24	11	754	304	450	22 Taleaulim
6	6	..	1	1	..	7	5	2	339	142	197	23 Tiurem
7	7	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	175	76	99	24 Vadi
5	5	..	4	4	..	4	3	1	291	107	184	25 Vagurbem
9	9	..	7	7	..	28	24	4	464	192	272	26 Velinga
26	25	1	44	43	1	51	41	10	1,412	594	818	27 Verem
24	23	1	106	93	13	20	16	4	694	290	404	28 Volvoi
113	107	6	62	61	1	279	205	74	2,407	921	1,486	1 Ponda

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses: Number of houses	Occupied residential houses: Number of households	Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons): Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
06 BICHOLIM TALUK	T	91·2	7,218	9,029	46,628	23,458	23,170
	R	N.A.	6,620	8,362	42,659	21,394	21,265
	U	,,	598	667	3,969	2,064	1,905
1 Advolpale	R	,,	162	199	916	475	441
2 Amona	R	,,	352	520	2,721	1,268	1,453
3 Arvalem	R	,,	125	127	696	348	348
4 Bordem	R	,,	397	433	2,152	1,035	1,117
5 Carapur	R	,,	373	549	2,717	1,345	1,372
6 Cotombi	R	,,	48	53	378	177	201
7 Cudnem	R	,,	225	306	1,615	810	805
8 Dumacem	R	,,	22	22	132	64	68
9 Latambarcem	R	,,	538	655	3,110	1,572	1,538
10 Maem	R	,,	668	800	4,170	2,188	1,982
11 Mencurem	R	,,	110	186	775	341	434
12 Mulgao	R	,,	267	296	1,583	770	813
13 Naroa	R	,,	256	286	1,310	663	647
14 Navelim	R	,,	173	274	1,379	678	701
15 Pale	R	,,	492	694	4,034	2,282	1,752
16 Piligao	R	,,	297	309	1,694	846	848
17 Salem	R	,,	241	324	1,357	634	723
18 Sanquelim	R	,,	404	497	2,684	1,303	1,381
19 Sarvona	R	,,	107	124	723	348	375
20 Sirigao	R	,,	152	243	1,114	556	558
21 Surla	R	,,	433	501	2,668	1,347	1,321
22 Usgao	R	,,	567	718	3,483	1,722	1,761
23 Vainguinim	R	,,	94	96	548	276	272
24 Velguem	R	,,	117	150	700	346	354
1 Bicholim	U	,,	598	667	3,969	2,064	1,905

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers: I As Cultivator			Workers: II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*1*
10,344	7,691	2,653	21,976	13,258	8,718	10,870	5,674	5,196	1,730	383	1,347	06 BICHOLIM TALUK
8,631	6,570	2,061	20,500	12,168	8,332	10,562	5,532	5,030	1,664	371	1,293	
1,713	1,121	592	1,476	1,090	386	308	142	166	66	12	54	
191	142	49	520	303	217	299	122	177	1	..	1	1 Advolpale
699	528	171	941	712	229	544	364	180	19	8	11	2 Amona
30	28	2	336	208	128	171	86	85	17	2	15	3 Arvalem
626	494	132	1,047	553	494	470	218	252	121	12	109	4 Bordem
364	249	115	845	691	154	88	72	16	10	5	5	5 Carapur
87	62	25	182	93	89	119	54	65	7	1	6	6 Cotombi
188	168	20	719	452	267	567	340	227	14	7	7	7 Cudnem
9	9	..	90	46	44	81	43	38	5	..	5	8 Dumacem
435	312	123	1,670	909	761	1,072	557	515	259	50	209	9 Latambarcem
1,187	950	237	2,232	1,264	968	1,665	864	801	160	36	124	10 Maem
175	156	19	381	172	209	253	118	135	90	18	72	11 Mencurem
371	302	69	780	419	361	517	259	258	63	14	49	12 Mulgao
273	205	68	685	380	305	530	276	254	37	7	30	13 Naroa
167	139	28	675	357	318	438	225	213	46	10	36	14 Navelim
692	567	125	2,501	1,624	877	359	187	172	64	7	57	15 Pale
265	200	65	900	493	407	414	224	190	63	11	52	16 Piligao
283	240	43	830	377	453	525	239	286	226	66	160	17 Salem
1,264	795	469	803	630	173	91	60	31	28	9	19	18 Sanquelim
107	89	18	314	160	154	203	106	97	9	1	8	19 Sarvona
118	103	15	593	316	277	359	179	180	26	3	23	20 Sirigao
429	334	95	1,355	748	607	823	427	396	139	34	105	21 Surla
439	308	131	1,495	911	584	627	326	301	218	61	157	22 Usgao
115	104	11	282	157	125	239	132	107	25	9	16	23 Vainguinim
117	86	31	324	193	131	108	54	54	17	..	17	24 Velguem
1,713	1,121	592	1,476	1,090	386	308	142	166	66	12	54	1 Bicholim

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/ Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
06 BICHOLIM TALUK	5,833	4,271	1,562	1,182	854	328	125	125	..
	5,548	4,036	1,512	942	677	265	89	89	..
	285	235	50	240	177	63	36	36	..
1 Advolpale	182	152	30	2	2	..	..	..	..
2 Amona	249	217	32	57	55	2	1	1	..
3 Arvalem	127	106	21	9	5	4	2	2	..
4 Bordem	*160*	*120*	*40*	*180*	*108*	72	2	2	..
5 Carapur	437	371	66	107	52	55	18	18	..
6 Cotombi	35	26	9	11	7	4	..	..	..
7 Cudnem	96	66	30	19	18	1	1	1	..
8 Dumacem	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Latambarcem	244	215	29	18	16	2	18	18	..
10 Maem	229	207	22	54	48	6	19	19	..
11 Mencurem	6	5	1	10	10	..	..	..	..
12 Mulgao	128	85	43	20	20	..	1	1	..
13 Naroa	41	35	6	12	10	2	..	..	..
14 Navelim	156	102	54	17	4	13	..	..	..
15 Pale	1,838	1,203	635	44	44	..	18	18	..
16 Piligao	299	180	119	42	15	27	3	3	..
17 Salem	18	17	1	12	9	3	..	..	..
18 Sanquelim	185	168	17	147	83	64	1	1	..
19 Sarvona	91	47	44	9	5	4	..	..	..
20 Sirigao	168	100	68	19	16	3	..	..	..
21 Surla	209	138	71	59	58	1	1	1	..
22 Usgao	478	364	114	87	85	2	3	3	..
23 Vainguinim	9	8	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
24 Velguem	160	101	59	5	5	..	1	1	..
1 Bicholim	285	235	50	240	177	63	36	36	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
596	537	59	647	641	6	993	773	220	24,652	10,200	14,452	06 BICHOLIM TALUK
417	361	56	538	533	5	740	569	171	22,159	9,226	12,933	
179	176	3	109	108	1	253	204	49	2,493	974	1,519	
2	2	..	5	5	..	29	20	9	396	172	224	1 Advolpale
19	16	3	31	31	..	21	20	1	1,780	556	1,224	2 Amona
2	2	..	2	2	..	6	3	3	360	140	220	3 Arvalem
22	22	..	19	19	..	73	52	21	1,105	482	623	4 Bordem
30	29	1	74	74	..	81	70	11	1,872	654	1,218	5 Carapur
1	1	..	..	..	..	9	4	5	196	84	112	6 Cotombi
9	9	..	4	4	..	9	7	2	896	358	538	7 Cudnem
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	42	18	24	8 Dumacem
16	14	2	16	16	..	27	23	4	1,440	663	777	9 Latambarcem
22	17	5	37	37	..	46	36	10	1,938	924	1,014	10 Maem
2	2	..	..	..	..	20	19	1	394	169	225	11 Mencurem
9	9	..	8	8	..	34	23	11	803	351	452	12 Mulgao
11	10	1	6	6	..	48	36	12	625	283	342	13 Naroa
5	5	..	..	..	..	13	11	2	704	321	383	14 Navelim
18	17	1	124	124	..	36	24	12	1,533	658	875	15 Pale
29	17	12	19	18	1	31	25	6	794	353	441	16 Piligao
7	7	..	9	9	..	33	30	3	527	257	270	17 Salem
138	131	7	92	91	1	121	87	34	1,881	673	1,208	18 Sanquelim
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	409	188	221	19 Sarvona
3	2	1	6	6	..	12	10	2	521	240	281	20 Sirigao
46	23	23	41	38	3	37	29	8	1,313	599	714	21 Surla
13	13	..	36	36	..	33	23	10	1,988	811	1,177	22 Usgao
2	2	..	2	2	..	3	2	1	266	119	147	23 Vainguinim
11	11	..	7	7	..	15	14	1	376	153	223	24 Velguem
179	176	3	109	108	1	253	204	49	2,493	974	1,519	1 Bicholim

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of Institutions and houseless persons)		
			Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
07 PERNEM TALUK	T	93·4	7,954	9,502	42,238	19,900	22,338
	R	N.A.	7,572	9,089	40,244	18,961	21,283
	U	,,	382	413	1,994	939	1,055
1 Agarvado	R	,,	229	256	1,151	549	602
1 Agarvado	R	,,	152	175	774	359	415
2 Chopdem	R	,,	77	81	377	190	187
2 Alorna	R	,,	336	416	1,990	944	1,046
3 Amberem	R	,,	73	83	508	265	243
1 Amberem	R	,,	19	28	166	84	82
2 Poroscodem	R	,,	54	55	342	181	161
4 Arambol	R	,,	499	634	2,808	1,298	1,510
5 Cansarvornem	R	,,	144	175	899	450	449
6 Casnem	R	,,	190	222	1,262	563	699
1 Varconda	R	,,	68	78	410	161	249
2 Casnem	R	,,	122	144	852	402	450
7 Chandel	R	,,	162	214	979	485	494
1 Chandel	R	,,	62	78	341	165	176
2 Mopa	R	,,	100	136	638	320	318
8 Corgao	R	,,	82	921	3,637	1,736	1,901
9 Dargalim	R	,,	561	595	3,295	1,596	1,699
10 Ibrampur	R	,,	122	162	771	377	394
11 Mandrem	R	,,	823	1,096	4,892	2,245	2,647
12 Morgim	R	,,	921	1,080	4,718	2,086	2,632
13 Ozorim	R	,,	179	240	1,023	476	547
14 Paliem	R	,,	220	348	1,451	694	757
15 Parxem	R	,,	501	565	2,689	1,352	1,337
16 Pernem	R	,,	535	548	1,960	917	1,043
17 Querim	R	,,	342	471	1,852	893	959
18 Tamborcem	R	,,	65	81	368	184	184
19 Tiracol	R	,,	96	96	159	77	82
20 Torxem	R	,,	199	256	1,282	632	650
21 Tuem	R	,,	316	320	1,312	613	699
22 Uguem	R	,,	142	143	627	287	340
23 Virnora	R	,,	135	167	611	242	369
1 Pernem	U	,,	382	413	1,994	939	1,055

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Male	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
9,356	7,320	2,036	19,942	10,549	9,393	14,104	6,626	7,478	1,846	482	1,364	07 PERNEM TALUK
8,576	6,828	1,748	19,222	10,093	9,129	13,806	6,473	7,333	1,750	452	1,298	
780	492	288	720	456	264	298	153	145	96	30	66	
315	244	71	600	320	280	511	256	255	19	3	16	1 Agarvado
236	183	53	410	212	198	355	182	173	19	3	16	1 Agarvado
79	61	18	190	108	82	156	74	82	..	..	..	2 Chopdem
409	363	46	1,102	549	553	944	453	491	91	33	58	2 Alorna
60	51	9	267	155	112	245	138	107	..	..	..	3 Amberem
16	15	1	84	46	38	83	45	38	..	..	..	1 Amberem
44	36	8	183	109	74	162	93	69	..	..	..	2 Poroscodem
545	427	118	1,275	649	626	865	381	484	92	13	79	4 Arambol
150	138	12	564	306	258	512	274	238	21	7	14	5 Cansarvornem
209	180	29	688	306	382	503	211	292	61	4	57	6 Casnem
85	69	16	214	77	137	146	58	88	44	1	43	1 Varconda
124	111	13	474	229	245	357	153	204	17	3	14	2 Casnem
140	126	14	525	286	239	384	199	185	28	11	17	7 Chandel
38	37	1	183	99	84	140	69	71	9	2	7	1 Chandel
102	89	13	342	187	155	244	130	114	19	9	10	2 Mopa
806	626	180	1,807	935	872	1,204	558	646	168	35	133	8 Corgao
768	571	197	1,310	757	553	942	483	459	170	80	90	9 Dargalim
137	125	12	345	196	149	320	172	148	4	4	..	10 Ibrampur
992	782	210	2,227	1,161	1,066	1,281	560	721	466	132	334	11 Mandrem
1,267	967	300	1,942	1,003	939	1,026	441	585	310	41	269	12 Morgim
193	158	35	473	252	221	354	188	166	48	12	36	13 Ozorim
333	299	34	746	355	391	626	244	382	11	5	6	14 Paliem
525	438	87	1,298	732	566	1,012	474	538	35	18	17	15 Parxem
452	348	104	874	494	380	647	312	335	32	10	22	16 Pernem
496	373	123	825	446	379	450	184	266	64	3	61	17 Querim
86	63	23	210	116	94	181	97	84	15	8	7	18 Tamborcem
29	23	6	42	37	5	4	2	2	3	1	2	19 Tiracol
212	190	22	702	378	324	580	290	290	48	21	27	20 Torxem
182	125	57	789	373	416	703	333	370	29	4	25	21 Tuem
115	96	19	348	170	178	309	144	165	10	1	9	22 Uguem
155	115	40	263	117	146	203	79	124	25	6	19	23 Virnora
780	492	288	720	456	264	298	153	145	96	30	66	1 Pernem

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards & allied activities			IV—V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
07 PERNEM TALUK	663	602	61	1,021	957	64	825	806	19
	650	590	60	990	926	64	787	768	19
	13	12	1	31	31	..	38	38	..
1 Agarvado	27	27	..	5	5	..	14	13	1
1 Agarvado	3	3	..	4	4	..	12	11	1
2 Chopdem	24	24	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
2 Alorna	10	7	3	17	17	..	..	..	..
3 Amberem	..	..	..	4	4	..	10	8	2
1 Amberem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Poroscodem	..	..	..	4	4	..	10	8	2
4 Arambol	115	102	13	103	95	8	24	23	1
5 Cansarvornem	15	15	..	2	2	..	3	2	1
6 Casnem	31	28	3	48	22	26	27	26	1
1 Varconda	6	6	..	9	3	6	3	3	..
2 Casnem	25	22	3	39	19	20	24	23	1
7 Chandel	8	8	..	2	2	..	4	4	..
1 Chandel	8	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
2 Mopa	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
8 Corgao	67	59	8	82	80	2	49	45	4
9 Dargalim	41	38	3	42	42	..	45	45	..
10 Ibrampur	8	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
11 Mandrem	22	22	..	297	292	5	91	91	..
12 Morgim	126	120	6	163	162	1	143	141	2
13 Ozorim	27	17	10	11	11	..	..	..	..
14 Paliem	7	5	2	43	43	..	28	28	..
15 Parxem	27	26	1	30	27	3	164	162	2
16 Pernem	12	11	1	27	27	..	61	58	3
17 Querim	71	66	5	45	44	1	96	95	1
18 Tamborcem	8	7	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
19 Tiracol	1	1	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
20 Torxem	2	2	..	3	3	..	12	11	1
21 Tuem	2	2	..	37	20	17	5	5	..
22 Uguem	18	14	4	4	4	..	1	1	..
23 Virnora	5	5	..	4	3	1	10	10	..
1 Pernem	13	12	1	31	31	..	38	38	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
322	190	132	381	291	90	780	595	185	22,296	9,351	12,945	07 PERNEM TALUK
286	155	131	339	254	85	614	475	139	21,022	8,868	12,154	
36	35	1	42	37	5	166	120	46	1,274	483	791	
9	5	4	..	..	..	15	11	4	551	229	322	1 Agarvado
6	2	4	..	..	..	11	7	4	364	147	217	1 Agarvado
3	3	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	187	82	105	2 Chopdem
4	4	..	2	2	..	34	33	1	888	395	493	2 Alorna
2	2	..	1	1	..	5	2	3	241	110	131	3 Amberem
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	82	38	44	1 Amberem
2	2	..	1	1	..	4	1	3	159	72	87	2 Poroscodem
38	9	29	4	4	..	34	22	12	1,533	649	884	4 Arambol
1	1	..	5	1	4	5	4	1	335	144	191	5 Cansarvornem
1	1	..	1	1	..	16	13	3	574	257	317	6 Casnem
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	196	84	112	1 Varconda
1	1	..	1	1	..	10	7	3	378	173	205	2 Casnem
..	..	..	58	36	22	41	26	15	454	199	255	7 Chandel
..	..	..	1	1	..	21	15	6	158	66	92	1 Chandel
..	..	..	57	35	22	20	11	9	296	133	163	2 Mopa
27	25	2	107	76	31	103	57	46	1,830	801	1,029	8 Corgao
16	16	..	15	15	..	39	38	1	1,985	839	1,146	9 Dargalim
2	2	..	2	2	..	6	5	1	426	181	245	10 Ibrampur
15	14	1	6	6	..	49	44	5	2,665	1,084	1,581	11 Mandrem
97	24	73	32	32	..	45	42	3	2,776	1,083	1,693	12 Morgim
5	5	..	5	2	3	23	17	6	550	224	326	13 Ozorim
5	5	..	5	5	..	21	20	1	705	339	366	14 Paliem
5	5	..	1	1	..	24	19	5	1,391	620	771	15 Parxem
21	18	3	33	27	6	41	31	10	1,086	423	663	16 Pernem
24	6	18	42	28	14	33	20	13	1,027	447	580	17 Querim
2	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	158	68	90	18 Tamborcem
1	1	..	2	2	..	15	14	1	117	40	77	19 Tiracol
2	2	..	10	7	3	45	42	3	580	254	326	20 Torxem
3	3	..	5	3	2	5	3	2	523	240	283	21 Tuem
2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	279	117	162	22 Uguem
4	4	..	3	3	..	9	7	2	348	125	223	23 Virnora
36	35	1	42	37	5	166	120	46	1,274	483	791	1 Pernem

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (Including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
08 QUEPEM TALUK	T	134·1	5,807	6,154	31,354	15,484	15,870
	R	N.A.	5,564	5,904	30,212	14,936	15,276
	U	,,	243	250	1,142	548	594
1 Adnem	R	,,	102	124	628	307	321
2 Ambaulim	R	,,	297	346	1,357	638	719
3 Amona	R	,,	175	182	780	337	443
4 Assolda	R	,,	182	195	910	441	469
5 Avedem	R	,,	248	272	1,062	496	566
6 Bali	R	,,	298	323	1,585	778	807
7 Cacora	R	,,	662	695	3,703	1,792	1,911
8 Caurem	R	,,	91	91	493	256	237
9 Chaifi	R	,,	10	10	36	13	23
10 Chic Xelvona	R	,,	4	5	13	4	9
11 Cotombi	R	,,	146	169	819	395	424
12 Curchorem	R	,,	714	800	4,492	2,317	2,175
13 Deao	R	,,	415	435	1,944	911	1,033
14 Fatorpa	R	,,	370	437	2,102	1,102	1,000
15 Molcornem	R	,,	334	339	1,648	816	832
16 Naqueri	R	,,	260	265	1,241	591	650
17 Odar	R	,,	65	65	386	196	190
18 Pirla	R	,,	45	51	255	126	129
19 Provincia de Bali	R	,,	327	268	2,400	1,290	1,110
20 Quedem	R	,,	143	144	983	527	456
21 Quitol	R	,,	36	36	125	64	61
22 Sirvoi	R	,,	263	265	1,336	635	701
23 Xeldem	R	,,	240	250	1,149	558	591
24 Xelvona	R	,,	137	137	765	346	419
1 Quepem	U	,,	243	250	1,142	548	594
09 SANGUEM TALUK	T	342·2	6,528	6,746	33,239	17,750	15,489
	R	N.A.	6,137	6,299	30,799	16,527	14,272
	U	,,	391	447	2,440	1,223	1,217
1 Bati	R	,,	292	289	2,081	1,182	899
2 Calem	R	,,	613	634	2,249	1,236	1,013
3 Colem	R	,,	818	843	3,669	2,116	1,553
4 Curdi	R	,,	532	533	2,485	1,259	1,226
5 Darbandora	R	,,	291	309	1,579	812	767
6 Netorlim	R	,,	439	453	2,579	1,374	1,205
7 Quirlapale	R	,,	897	931	4,536	2,334	2,202
8 Rivona	R	,,	683	697	3,916	2,031	1,885
9 Sancordem	R	,,	721	755	3,633	2,087	1,546
10 Sanguem	R	,,	851	855	4,072	2,096	1,976
1 Sanguem	U	,,	391	447	2,440	1,223	1,217
10 CANACONA TALUK	T	134·1	4,427	4,913	22,643	11,137	11,506
	R	N.A.	4,363	4,846	22,193	10,875	11,318
	U	,,	64	67	450	262	188
1 Canacona	R	,,	676	756	3,654	1,759	1,895
2 Cola	R	,,	486	505	2,483	1,244	1,239
3 Gaundongrem	R	,,	534	544	3,361	1,738	1,623
4 Loliem-Polem	R	,,	792	955	3,529	1,679	1,850
5 Nagorcem-Palolem	R	,,	1,056	1,218	5,538	2,728	2,810
6 Poinguinim	R	,,	819	868	3,628	1,727	1,901
1 Chauri	U	,,	64	67	450	262	188

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated Persons			Workers: Total Workers (I—IX)			I As Cultivator			II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
6,764	4,413	2,351	14,161	8,133	6,028	8,167	4,353	3,814	1,792	674	1,118	08 QUEPEM TALUK
6,224	4,097	2,127	13,766	7,873	5,893	8,083	4,308	3,775	1,689	641	1,048	
540	316	224	395	260	135	84	45	39	103	33	70	
97	74	23	319	167	152	254	134	120	43	16	27	1 Adnem
82	56	26	707	371	336	531	277	254	75	13	62	2 Ambaulim
236	144	92	280	163	117	115	58	57	32	16	16	3 Amona
291	182	109	415	221	194	259	136	123	95	42	53	4 Assolda
288	174	114	424	211	213	332	154	178	38	10	28	5 Avedem
257	171	86	685	392	293	406	254	152	185	56	129	6 Bali
867	566	301	1,589	927	662	963	503	460	246	112	134	7 Cacora
28	25	3	236	144	92	119	70	49	2	1	1	8 Caurem
9	6	3	9	5	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	9 Chaifi
1	1	..	7	2	5	7	2	5	..	..	..	10 Chic Xelvona
181	129	52	384	194	190	298	138	160	28	11	17	11 Cotombi
1,936	1,287	649	1,631	1,068	563	371	173	198	243	62	181	12 Curchorem
288	166	122	893	506	387	541	308	233	106	42	64	13 Deao
211	135	76	1,033	640	393	787	476	311	103	56	47	14 Fatorpa
125	89	36	817	446	371	464	243	221	37	9	28	15 Molcornem
299	169	130	506	306	200	233	113	120	82	33	49	16 Naqueri
83	62	21	169	88	81	63	27	36	48	16	32	17 Odar
48	41	7	144	78	66	115	62	53	3	..	3	18 Pirla
96	82	14	1,464	833	631	925	529	396	156	80	76	19 Provincia de Bali
21	13	8	548	332	216	490	284	206	6	3	3	20 Quedem
10	9	1	69	38	31	57	30	27	4	1	3	21 Quitol
326	190	136	501	310	191	245	137	108	76	37	39	22 Sirvoi
240	159	81	584	281	303	228	105	123	58	21	37	23 Xeldem
204	167	37	352	150	202	274	93	181	23	4	19	24 Xelvona
540	316	224	395	260	135	84	45	39	103	33	70	1 Quepem
5,214	3,856	1,358	18,112	11,285	6,827	6,835	3,728	3,107	1,214	486	728	09 SANGUEM TALUK
4,159	3,189	970	17,341	10,719	6,622	6,652	3,636	3,016	1,149	468	681	
1,055	667	388	771	566	205	183	92	91	65	18	47	
143	140	3	1,578	978	600	333	192	141	18	6	12	1 Bati
377	318	59	1,192	814	378	307	173	134	87	32	55	2 Calem
600	485	115	1,969	1,395	574	403	231	172	28	12	16	3 Colem
165	116	49	1,272	698	574	907	492	415	26	3	23	4 Curdi
73	64	9	825	482	343	632	353	279	15	3	12	5 Darbandora
241	191	50	1,685	958	727	653	377	276	153	74	79	6 Netorlim
874	606	268	2,090	1,264	826	1,213	632	581	108	31	77	7 Quirlapale
831	550	281	2,247	1,336	911	806	432	374	227	104	123	8 Rivona
567	477	90	2,228	1,498	730	584	321	263	106	45	61	9 Sancordem
288	242	46	2,255	1,296	959	814	433	381	381	158	223	10 Sanguem
1,055	667	388	771	566	205	183	92	91	65	18	47	1 Sanguem
4,721	3,012	1,709	9,979	5,769	4,210	5,998	3,402	2,596	1,579	514	1,065	10 CANACONA TALUK
4,453	2,816	1,637	9,793	5,614	4,179	5,975	3,390	2,585	1,568	512	1,056	
268	196	72	186	155	31	23	12	11	11	2	9	
661	408	253	1,530	861	669	977	558	419	286	87	199	1 Canacona
239	146	93	1,201	696	505	583	345	238	309	125	184	2 Cola
100	79	21	1,725	1,020	705	1,471	859	612	146	63	83	3 Gaundongrem
895	544	351	1,484	816	668	989	540	449	288	92	196	4 Loliem-Polem
1,614	1,044	570	2,218	1,334	884	993	563	430	273	78	195	5 Nagorcem-Palolem
944	595	349	1,635	887	748	962	525	437	266	67	199	6 Poinguinim
268	196	72	186	155	31	23	12	11	11	2	9	1 Chauri

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations Orchards & allied activities			IV—V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
QUEPEM TALUK	2,114	1,275	839	690	631	59	80	77	3
	2,085	1,253	832	658	601	57	72	69	3
	29	22	7	32	30	2	8	8	..
1 Adnem	9	5	4	6	6	..	..	..	..
2 Ambau im	59	42	17	24	24	..	2	2	..
3 Amona	60	23	37	15	15	..	6	6	..
4 Assolda	11	6	5	29	23	6	..	..	..
5 Avedem	19	16	3	12	10	2	8	7	1
6 Bali	31	26	5	10	9	1	1	1	..
7 Cacora	129	73	56	71	69	2	5	5	..
8 Caurem	107	66	41	3	3	..	..	..	..
9 Chaifi	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
10 Chic Xelvona	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cotombi	3	2	1	31	23	8	5	5	..
12 Curchorem	407	289	118	146	138	8	32	30	2
13 Deao	166	86	80	28	25	3	4	4	..
14 Fatorpa	94	61	33	16	16	..	6	6	..
15 Molcornem	189	90	99	92	77	15	1	1	..
16 Naqueri	73	64	9	66	64	2	..	..	..
17 Odar	17	10	7	24	23	1	..	..	..
18 Pirla	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Provincia de Bali	349	201	148	5	5	..	..	..	..
20 Quedem	27	23	4	17	15	2	..	..	..
21 Quitol	2	1	1	6	6	..	..	..	..
22 Sirvoi	55	32	23	37	31	6	..	..	..
23 Xeldem	266	129	137	2	2	..	1	1	..
24 Xelvona	..	..	..	17	16	1	1	1	..
1 Quepem	29	22	7	32	30	2	8	8	..
09 SANGUEM TALUK	8,301	5,466	2,835	411	370	41	136	134	2
	8,137	5,334	2,803	345	306	39	119	117	2
	164	132	32	66	64	2	17	17	..
1 Bati	1,206	763	443	8	8	..	3	3	..
2 Calem	643	459	184	27	24	3	6	6	..
3 Colem	1,196	853	343	73	49	24	42	42	..
4 Curdi	297	167	130	13	11	2	..	..	..
5 Darbandora	156	104	52	8	8	..	..	..	..
6 Netorlim	825	457	368	21	19	2	4	4	..
7 Quirlapale	499	357	142	101	98	3	19	18	1
8 Rivona	1,022	622	400	32	29	3	21	21	..
9 Sancordem	1,391	994	397	18	16	2	6	6	..
10 Sanguem	902	558	344	44	44	..	18	17	1
1 Sanguem	164	132	32	66	64	2	17	17	..
10 CANACONA TALUK	862	718	144	442	417	25	49	49	..
	857	713	144	435	411	24	48	48	..
	5	5	..	7	6	1	1	1	..
1 Canacona	97	93	4	55	53	2	5	5	..
2 Cola	160	135	25	38	34	4	5	5	..
3 Gaundongrem	63	57	6	25	22	3	9	9	..
4 Loliem-Polem	13	11	2	59	52	7	8	8	..
5 Nagorcem-Palolem	352	311	41	192	187	5	17	17	..
6 Poinguinim	172	106	66	66	63	3	4	4	..
8 Chauri	5	5	..	7	6	1	1	1	..

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers												
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X Non-workers			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
326	275	51	397	376	21	595	472	123	17,193	7,351	9,842	08 QUEPEM TALUK
300	250	50	356	336	20	523	415	108	16,446	7,063	9,383	
26	25	1	41	40	1	72	57	15	747	288	459	
..	..	..	4	3	1	3	3	..	309	140	169	1 Adnem
6	6	2	3	2	1	5	5	..	650	267	383	2 Ambaulim
8	8	..	15	15	..	29	22	7	500	174	326	3 Amona
4		..	3	3	..	14	7	7	495	220	275	4 Assolda
4	4	..		4	..	7	6	1	638	285	353	5 Avedem
11	11	..	3	3	..	38	32	6	900	386	514	6 Bali
50	48	2	53	53	..	72	64	8	2,114	865	1,249	7 Cacora
3	3	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	257	112	145	8 Caurem
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	8	19	9 Chaifi
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	10 Chic Xelvona
4	4	..			..	14	10	4	435	201	234	11 Cotombi
128	115	13	118	112	6	186	149	37	2,861	1,249	1,612	12 Curchorem
10	7	3	11	11	..	27	23	4	1,051	405	646	13 Deao
8	7	1	2	2	..	17	16	1	1,069	462	607	14 Fatorpa
3	3	..	13	10	3	18	13	5	831	370	461	15 Molcornem
24	4	20	11	11	..	17	17	..	735	285	450	16 Naqueri
..	..	..	9	7	2	8	5	3	217	108	109	17 Odar
..	..	..	13	7	6	3	3	..	111	48	63	18 Pirla
20	12	8	3	3	..	6	3	3	936	457	479	19 Provincia de Bali
3	3	..	1	1	..	4	3	1	435	195	240	20 Quedem
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	26	30	21 Quitol
10	9	1	41	41	..	37	23	14	835	325	510	22 Sirvoi
2	2	..	12	12	..	15	9	6	565	277	288	23 Xeldem
..	..	..	36	35	1	1	1	..	413	196	217	24 Xelvona
26	25	1	41	40	1	72	57	15	747	288	459	1 Quepem
242	233	9	438	426	12	535	442	93	15,127	6,465	8,662	09 SANGUEM TALUK
189	181	8	331	323	8	419	354	65	13,458	5,808	7,650	
53	52	1	107	103	4	116	88	28	1,669	657	1,012	
1	1	..	1	1	..	8	4	4	503	204	299	1 Bati
15	15	..	61	61	..	46	44	2	1,057	422	635	2 Calem
28	27	1	68	68	..	131	113	18	1,700	721	979	3 Colem
7	7	..	6	6	..	16	12	4	1,213	561	652	4 Curdi
2	2	..	11	11	..	1	1	..	754	330	424	5 Darbandora
3	8	..	9	9	..	17	15	2	894	416	478	6 Netorlim
59	53	6	32	29	3	59	46	13	2,446	1,070	1,376	7 Quirlapale
41	40	1	33	33	..	65	55	10	1,669	695	974	8 Rivona
23	23	..	70	69	1	30	24	6	1,405	589	816	9 Sancordem
10	10	..	40	36	4	46	40	6	1,817	800	1,017	10 Sanguem
53	52	1	107	103	4	116	88	28	1,669	657	1,012	1 Sanguem
382	114	268	127	120	7	540	435	105	12,664	5,368	7,296	10 CANACONA TALUK
378	111	267	123	116	7	409	313	96	12,400	5,261	7,139	
4	3	1	4	4	..	131	122	9	264	107	157	
41	15	26	16	16	..	53	34	19	2,124	898	1,226	1 Canacona
48	8	40	7	7	..	51	37	14	1,282	548	734	2 Cola
5	5	..	1	1	..	5	4	1	1,636	718	918	3 Gaundongrem
24	24	..	21	18	3	82	71	11	2,045	863	1,182	4 Loliem-Polem
208	41	167	44	40	4	139	97	42	3,320	1,394	1,926	5 Nagorcem-Pololem
52	18	34	34	34	..	79	70	9	1,993	840	1,153	6 Poinguinim
4	3	1	4	4	..	131	122	9	264	107	157	1 Chauri

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. miles	Occupied Residential houses		Total number of persons enumerated (including inmates of institutions and houseless persons)		
			Number of houses	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11 SATARI TALUK	T	198·0	4,664	5,421	26,136	13,280	12,856
	R	N.A.	3,247	3,701	17,594	9,022	8,572
	U	,,	1,417	1,720	8,542	4,258	4,284
1 Caranzol	R	,,	231	236	1,016	513	503
2 Codal	R	,,	212	218	1,036	543	493
3 Cotorem	R	,,	649	715	3,429	1,763	1,666
4 Gangem	R	,,	55	55	367	201	166
5 Onda	R	,,	926	1,022	5,072	2,570	2,502
6 Pissurlem	R	,,	212	212	1,151	667	484
7 Querim	R	,,	962	1,243	5,523	2,765	2,758
1 Valpoi	U	,,	1,417	1,720	8,542	4,258	4,284
II DAMAN DISTRICT	T	22·0	3,643	4,453	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	2,097	2,532	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	1,546	1,921	9,197	4,302	4,895
01 DAMAN TALUK	T	22·0	3,643	4,453	22,390	10,851	11,539
	R	20·1	2,097	2,532	13,193	6,549	6,644
	U	1·9	1,546	1,921	9,197	4,302	4,895
1 Nossa S. de Mar	R	N.A.	1,319	1,623	8,256	4,124	4,132
2 Praca	R	,,	778	909	4,937	2,425	2,512
1 Daman	U	1·93	1,546	1,921	9,197	4,302	4,895
1 Praca (a)	U	N.A.	530	676	3,335	1,629	1,706
2 Nossa S. de Mar (a)	U	N.A.	1,016	1,245	5,862	2,673	3,189
III DIU DISTRICT	T	14·9	3,659	3,675	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	2,595	2,613	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1,064	1,062	4,138	1,697	2,441
01 DIU TALUK	T	14·9	3,659	3,675	14,280	6,058	8,222
	R	14·3	2,595	2,613	10,142	4,361	5,781
	U	0·6	1,064	1,062	4,138	1,697	2,441
1 Brancavara	R	N.A.	793	793	3,193	1,371	1,822
2 Bunxivara	R	,,	608	608	2,760	1,271	1,489
3 Diu	R	,,	305	305	1,029	349	680
4 Gogola	R	,,	889	907	3,160	1,370	1,790
1 Diu	U	0·54	1,064	1,062	4,138	1,697	2,441

(a) Parts that form the Daman Town.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literate and Educated persons			Total Workers (I—IX)			Workers I As Cultivator			Workers II As Agricultural Labourer			Union Territory/District/Taluk/ Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
2,668	1,946	722	13,235	7,577	5,658	9,654	5,370	4,284	1,568	566	1,002	11 SATARI TALUK
1,363	1,065	298	9,197	5,311	3,886	6,635	3,703	2,932	1,037	385	652	
1,305	881	424	4,038	2,266	1,772	3,019	1,667	1,352	531	181	350	
16	14	2	488	271	217	342	196	146	113	56	57	1 Caranzol
69	65	4	630	344	286	463	252	211	60	9	51	2 Codal
305	225	80	1,770	1,025	745	1,280	722	558	247	109	138	3 Cotorem
119	94	25	176	122	54	77	50	27	33	21	12	4 Gangem
370	291	79	2,446	1,456	990	1,706	990	716	292	117	175	5 Onda
55	46	9	767	497	270	433	228	205	15	2	13	6 Pissurlem
429	330	99	2,920	1,596	1,324	2,334	1,265	1,069	277	71	206	7 Querim
1,305	881	424	4,038	2,266	1,772	3,019	1,667	1,352	531	181	350	1 Valpoi
4,859	**3,502**	**1,357**	**9,543**	**5,509**	**4,034**	**5,371**	**2,767**	**2,604**	**836**	**436**	**400**	**II DAMAN DISTRICT**
1,598	**1,418**	**180**	**6,525**	**3,528**	**2,997**	**5,046**	**2,583**	**2,463**	**638**	**336**	**302**	
3,261	**2,084**	**1,177**	**3,018**	**1,981**	**1,037**	**325**	**184**	**141**	**198**	**100**	**98**	
4,859	3,502	1,357	9,543	5,509	4,034	5,371	2,767	2,604	836	436	400	01 DAMAN TALUK
1,598	1,418	180	6,525	3,528	2,997	5,046	2,583	2,463	638	336	302	
3,261	2,084	1,177	3,018	1,981	1,037	325	184	141	198	100	98	
1,123	985	138	4,322	2,305	2,017	3,424	1,734	1,690	251	113	138	1 Nossa S. de Mar
475	433	42	2,203	1,223	980	1,622	849	773	387	223	164	2 Praca
3,261	2,084	1,177	3,018	1,981	1,037	325	184	141	198	100	98	1 Daman
1,256	775	481	946	755	191	124	79	45	59	40	19	1 Praca (a)
2,005	1,309	696	2,072	1,226	846	201	105	96	139	60	79	2 Nossa. S. de Mar.(a)
3,586	**2,129**	**1,457**	**4,334**	**2,567**	**1,767**	**1,702**	**811**	**891**	**543**	**113**	**430**	**III DIU DISTRICT**
1,532	**1,142**	**390**	**3,434**	**1,895**	**1,539**	**1,582**	**758**	**824**	**424**	**88**	**336**	
2,054	**987**	**1,067**	**900**	**672**	**228**	**120**	**53**	**67**	**119**	**25**	**94**	
3,586	2,129	1,457	4,334	2,567	1,767	1,702	811	891	543	113	430	01 DIU TALUK
1,532	1,142	390	3,434	1,895	1,539	1,582	758	824	424	88	336	
2,054	987	1,067	900	672	228	120	53	67	119	25	94	
305	246	59	1,124	553	571	518	213	305	52	19	33	1 Brancavara
142	126	16	1,222	667	555	994	526	468	125	49	76	2 Bunxivara
289	166	123	310	142	168	50	16	34	80	10	70	3 Diu
796	604	192	778	533	245	20	3	17	167	10	157	4 Gogola
2,054	987	1,067	900	672	228	120	53	67	119	25	94	1 Diu

PRIMARY

Union Territory/District/Taluk/Village/Town	Workers								
	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities			IV-V In Manufacturing including Household Industry			VI In Construction		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11 SATARI TALUK	1,077	862	215	274	217	57	46	46	..
	981	780	201	184	135	49	20	20	..
	96	82	14	90	82	8	26	26	..
1 Caranzol	20	12	8	13	7	6	..	..	..
2 Codal	72	49	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cotorem	147	114	33	33	28	5	2	2	..
4 Gangem	37	23	14	13	13	..	1	1	..
5 Onda	272	205	67	43	30	13	9	9	..
6 Pissurlem	262	226	36	32	22	10	7	7	..
7 Querim	171	151	20	50	35	15	1	1	..
1 Valpoi	96	82	14	90	82	8	26	26	..
II DAMAN DISTRICT	**859**	**784**	**75**	**265**	**250**	**15**	**46**	**45**	**1**
	316	**266**	**50**	**49**	**46**	**3**	**8**	**7**	**1**
	543	**518**	**25**	**216**	**204**	**12**	**38**	**38**	..
01 DAMAN TALUK	859	784	75	265	250	15	46	45	1
	316	266	50	49	46	3	8	7	1
	543	518	25	216	204	12	38	38	..
1 Nossa S. de Mar	253	219	34	30	27	3	3	2	1
2 Praca	63	47	16	19	19	..	5	5	..
1 Daman	543	518	25	216	204	12	38	38	..
1 Prasa (a)	180	175	5	72	69	3	11	11	..
2 Nossa S. de Mar (a)	363	343	20	144	135	9	27	27	..
III DIU DISTRICT	**242**	**227**	**15**	**171**	**161**	**10**	**243**	**215**	**28**
	232	**220**	**12**	**77**	**69**	**8**	**134**	**112**	**22**
	10	**7**	**3**	**94**	**92**	**2**	**109**	**103**	**6**
01 DIU TALUK	242	227	15	171	161	10	243	215	28
	232	220	12	77	69	8	134	112	22
	10	7	3	94	92	2	109	103	6
1 Brancavara	75	65	8	19	19	..	1	1	..
2 Bunxivara	2	2	..	23	22	1	11	11	..
3 Diu	..	..	..	2	2	..	115	93	22
4 Gogola	157	153	4	33	26	7	7	7	..
1 Diu	10	7	3	94	92	2	109	103	6

(a) Parts that form the Daman Town

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Workers									Non-workers			
VII In Trade and Commerce			VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications			IX In Other Services			X			Union Territory/District/ Taluk/Village/Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	1
133	131	2	150	124	26	333	261	72	12,901	5,703	7,198	11 SATARI TALUK
66	64	2	103	92	11	171	132	39	8,397	3,711	4,686	
67	67	..	47	32	15	162	129	33	4,504	1,992	2,512	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	528	242	286	1 Caranzol
..	..	..	3	3	..	32	31	1	406	199	207	2 Codal
15	14	1	13	13	..	33	23	10	1,659	738	921	3 Cotorem
8	8	..	3	3	..	4	3	1	191	79	112	4 Gangem
20	20	..	73	65	8	31	20	11	2,626	1,114	1,512	5 Onda
8	7	1	..	..	..	10	5	5	384	170	214	6 Pissurlem
15	15	..	11	8	3	61	50	11	2,603	1,169	1,434	7 Querim
67	67	..	47	32	15	162	129	33	4,504	1,992	2,512	1 Valpoi
939	**173**	**766**	**278**	**277**	**1**	**949**	**777**	**172**	**12,847**	**5,342**	**7,505**	**II DAMAN DISTRICT**
166	**34**	**132**	**66**	**66**	..	**236**	**190**	**46**	**6,668**	**3,021**	**3,647**	
773	**139**	**634**	**212**	**211**	**1**	**713**	**587**	**126**	**6,179**	**2,321**	**3,858**	
939	173	766	278	277	1	949	777	172	12,847	5,342	7,505	01 DAMAN TALUK
166	34	132	66	66	..	236	190	46	6,668	3,021	3,647	
773	139	634	212	211	1	713	587	126	6,179	2,321	3,858	
131	25	106	34	34	..	196	151	45	3,934	1,819	2,115	1 Nossa S. de Mar
35	9	26	32	32	..	40	39	1	2,734	1,202	1,532	2 Praca
773	139	634	212	211	1	713	587	126	6,179	2,321	3,858	1 Daman
111	31	80	90	89	1	299	261	38	2,389	874	1,515	1 Praca (a)
662	108	554	122	122	..	414	326	88	3,790	1,447	2,343	2 Nossa S. de Mar (a
424	**240**	**184**	**513**	**439**	**74**	**496**	**361**	**135**	**9,946**	**3,491**	**6,455**	**III DIU DISTRICT**
259	**83**	**176**	**471**	**403**	**68**	**255**	**162**	**93**	**6,708**	**2,466**	**4,242**	
165	**157**	**8**	**42**	**36**	**6**	**241**	**199**	**42**	**3,238**	**1,025**	**2,213**	
424	240	184	513	439	74	496	361	135	9,946	3,491	6,455	01 DIU TALUK
259	83	176	471	403	68	255	162	93	6,708	2,466	4,242	
165	157	8	42	36	6	241	199	42	3,238	1,025	2,213	
167	24	143	184	147	37	110	65	45	2,069	818	1,251	1 Brancavara
2	2	..	8	6	2	57	49	8	1,538	604	934	2 Bunxivara
21	15	6	6	1	5	36	5	31	719	207	512	3 Diu
69	42	27	273	249	24	52	43	9	2,382	837	1,545	4 Gogola
165	157	8	42	36	6	241	199	42	3,238	1,025	2,213	1 Diu

ANNEXURES

16—5 R. G. India/64

DOCUMENT "A"

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS

Decree Law No. 41,962

In compliance with the legislation outlined in Charter Law dated the 25th August, 1887, a fresh general census of the population should be held in the coming year 1960.

This Census, the 10th in the serial order shall be held not only on the continent, and Adjacent Isles, but also in the Overseas provinces.

Therefore :

Exercising the powers conferred by Part I of No. 2 of Article 109 of the Constitution, the Government decrees and I promulgate to serve as law, the following :—

Article 1: The 10th General Census of the population shall be held in the year 1960, which shall embrace :

1. The population of the Continent and Adjacent Isles
2. The population of the Overseas Provinces

Article 2: The direction of the Census Services shall belong exclusively, in accordance with the terms of Bases II and III of Law No. 1911 of 23rd May, 1935, to the National Institute of Statistics.

Para One Only:—As regards the Census of the Population referred to in No. 2 of the 1st Article, the intervention of the National Institute of Statistics shall be confined, as a rule, to the precepts contained in Article 1 of Decree Law No. 27,870 of the 17th July, 1937, the effective direction of the work being the responsibility of the Governors, through the Statistical Services of the respective Provinces.

Article 3: In the Budgets of the General Expenditure of the Nation for 1959 and those following, shall be included, in the respective division pertaining to the National Institute of Statistics the amounts necessary to defray the relevant expenses relating to the preparation, direction, correspondence, elaboration and publication of the Census of the population referred to in No. 1 of Article 1.

Para One only: The expenses connected with local operations of the Census of the Continent and Adjacent Isles shall be defrayed by the Municipal Corporations.

Article 4: The Overseas Ministry shall take the necessary measures for full compliance of every decision determined with regards to the Census of the population of the Overseas Provinces.

Article 5: The Government shall publish opportunely all the instructions and regulations necessary for the integral execution of this Decree Law.

To be published and complied with as detailed therein :—

Seat of the Government of the Republic, 17th November 1958 :—

Signed : Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomas—Antonio de-Oliveira Salazar—Pedro Dheotonio Pereira—Julio Carlos Alves Dias Botelho Noniz—Joao Pires Cardoso—Joao Matos Antuye Varela—Antonio Manuel Pinto Barbosa—Afonso Magalhaes—de Almoida Fernandes—Fernando Quintanilha Mendonca Dias—Marcelo Gonsalves Nunes Duarte Mathias—Edurado de Aranec Oliveira—Francisco de Paula Leito Pinto—Jose do Nascimento Ferreira Dias Junior—Carlos Gomes da Silva Hibeiro—Henrique Veiga de Nacedoyr—Herique de Miranda Vasconcelos Martins de Carvalho.

(Government Gazette No. 249, 1st Series, 17th November 1958).

DOCUMENT "B"

OVERSEAS MINISTRY
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL OF ECONOMICS

Decree Law No. 42,815

Decree Law No. 41,962 of the 17th November, 1958, which ordered the 10th General Census of the Population in the whole national territory during the year 1960, came to pose as far as the Overseas Provinces are concerned, a certain number of problems.

In effect, having the experience of the Census of 1940 and 1950 which proves the impossibility to ascertain, by means of simple general instructions,without any binding nature, the uniformity of methods, criterion and different phases of development among the census of various provinces, condition of comparability of the respective results, it is considered that this can only be guaranteed through a co-ordination of the Census operations in the Overseas territories and the Metropolis by the generalized application of uniform principles and by procuring comaprable and addable data.

For this purpose it is indispensable to establish norms to which the various stages of the census of the population, to be held in 1960 in the Overseas Provinces should adhere to with an inescapably binding character. The present Decree aims at such.

The desired norms will have to be based, necessarily, on the principles and criteria adopted by the National Institute of Statistics for the Metropolis, with modifications of the non-structural character required to adopt them to the varied Overseas conditioning and to its own needs.

On the other hand, the problems of an administrative order during the course of the ample and complex operations, as those connected with the holding to the General Census of the Population in the overseas territories, and the necessity of possessing services capable of bringing them to a successful conclusion, are to be considered.

Under these terms, after hearing the opinion of the Overseas council and the Governments of the Provinces;

Exercising the powers conferred by No. 3 of article 150 of the Constitution, the Overseas Minister decrees and I promulgate the following :

Article 1 : The 1960 General Census of the Population in the Overseas provinces should comprise of all the national individuals or foreigners present at the time of the census in the territories of the respective overseas provinces and those who are temperarily absent from these the following being expressly included.

(a) The crew and passengers of sailing vessels which at the time of the census taking are found inside the territorial waters of the respective provinces;

(b) The crew of the naval vessels of which the ports of equipment belong to the respective province, which even though at the time of the census taking were found outside territorial waters;

(c) The members of the Armed Forces who form part of the normal garrisons of the respective provinces.

Article 2: The Census shall be held during the second half year of the year 1960, on a date chosen according to the local conditions and preferably during the last month of the year.

Article 3 : The Census shall be simultaneous.

Para One Only : Whenever it is not possible for a part of the population to be included in the Census to ensure the simultaneous of the collection of information, the Census should be carried out in a way as to coincide the census taking of a shorter duration with the average period of that or those of a lengthy duration.

Article 4: The work of the Census shall be assured in each Province, in accordance with terms of articles 6 of Decree Law No. 41, 203 of the 20th July, 1957, by the respective Statistical Service in which it can be created, on a temporary basis, an individualized unit specially entrusted with the preparation,direction and holding of the various stages of the Census work.

Article 5: To facilitate and complete the functioning of the Census service the co-operation of all public services, local authorities and private persons to whom it may be necessary to have recourse to, should be assured.

Para One Only : For the purpose of consultation and study of the problems raised by the preparation and of the Census taking a collective organ, in which public or private authorities who participate in the Census work or who have in this activity a special interest or competence can be establised allied to the Census Service.

Article 6: In each taluk or region shall be estalbshied a Revisory Committee presided over by the Mayor of the Municipality or by the Administrator of the taluk and which will comprise besides the representative of the Census Service of as many members as may be necessary. The correspondence of these Committees shall be attended to by the respective representative of the Census Service, whose duty it will be especially, with the help of the personnel who may be put under him, to effect the distribution of the notation instruments and other material to the enumerators and the census brigades and to promote their collection within the time-limits established.

Para One Only : In the taluk headquarters of each province, the revisory committee is to be presided over by the Chief of the Office or the respective statistics section where it shall be established.

Article 7 : The primary territorial unit of the census according to the local administrative division, shall be the administrative post of a village.

Para 1: The area of each administrative post or of each village shall be divided into as many sectors as may be necessary to covel up every person that can be enumerated within the statisticar moment by the respective enumerator.

Para 2 : Whenever it proves to be advantageous the collection may be entrusted to enumerating brigades.

Article 8: All the activities relating to the census-taking shall be remunerated. It belongs to the provincial governments to fix the remunerations, the salaries and any other remuneration or compensation of expenses in conformity with the legal rulings applicable circumstances and local conditions.

Article 9: The Census shall be nominal and effected in principle, by means of "Family and institutional population schedules".

Article 10: The enquiry methods to be followed shall be in principle, those found in the Notation Plan adopted in the metropolis, and if necessary in the case of native populations a more limited notation plan may be adopted.

Article 11: With a view to creating a favourable surrounding prior to the Census taking intense propaganda should be conducted by employing all possible means—radio broadcasting, press, publications, prospectuses, conferences, lectures, etc.—designed to allay the public mistrust tending to dissipate any eventual deviations from the purely statistical purpose of the Census, bringing into relief the usefulness of the information which it is intended to collect from the informants and furnish the clarifications that are necessary to facilitate the filling in of the various schedules and the compliance of other census obligations.

Article 12 : The Census shall be preceded by prior reconnaissance which will take the form of preparation of inventories of houses, households and establishments, a maximum of 8 months in advance of the statistical moment fixed in terms of article 2, which will be effected by enumerators choson and appointed by the Mayors of the Municipalities or Municipal Commissioner or by the Administrators of the taluks or regions as the case may be, and guided in a way to collect the information relating to the houses, households and establishments existing and to the approximate number of its inhabitants, that will be needed to effect the division of the territory of each taluk or region in sectors and to plan the various census operations.

Para One Only : In rural zones, the prior survey shall be completed by the indication, effected by the local authorities in the area of their jurisdiction of the population groups existing in them, of their location, of the ways of access and the approximate number of its inhabitants.

Article 13 : Simultaneously with the Census of the population it shall also be held a residential enquiry on the living conditions.

Article 14 : Suitably in advance it shall be held rehearsals of notation selecting for this purpose zones which can reproduce with the greatest possible accuracy the conditions in which the census taking will take place. In these rehearsals the methods adopted should be faithfully followed so as to enable discovery of their eventual deficiencies, to find out the difficulties encountered in their practical application and to define, in a general way, the manner in which the methods first foreseen can be improved.

Article 15 : After holding the rehearsals of notation and survey, the preparation of the material meant for collection of data should be started, it being the duty of the census service to organise and despatch to each sector where the census is to proceed the sets of proforma and other material which may be necessary. The despatch will be made through the local representatives who will also be provided with the necessary means for the functioning of the respective revisory committees.

Para 1 : This distribution should be made well in advance to enable the enumerators or the census brigades have in their possession with requirements necessary to discharge their duties.

Para 2 : The itinerary to be followed by the enumerator or the census brigades in rural areas should be established before hand.

Article 16 : The finalisations shall be done according to a general plan to be established, it being permitted, for the sake of economy speed and safety, to be carried out in Lis bon the finalisations referring to any provinces, in terms of para one only of article 19.

Article 17 : The publication of finalised results shall follow a plan uniform in its structure, being preceded by a comparative study on the prior census's enrolments or estimates, in contrast with the data finalised in the 1960 Census, of a brief summary of the results of this Census, a report on the manner in which their work proceeded and by a series of retrospective and comparative tables.

Article 18 : It is the duty of the governments of the provinces to regulate whatever necessary with regards to the rulings of this decree, it being permissible to adapt them to the local conditions characteristics of the various regions, without prejudice to the aims outlined.

Para 1 : The definitions of the concepts and clarifications to be followed for purposes of notation and finalisation of the Census shall be those adopted by the National Institute of Statistics.

Para 2 : The questionnaires to be used and the plans of notation, finalisation and publication shall be submitted, well in advance through the Directorate-General of Economy, for the approval of the National Statistics Institute.

Para 3 : On a proposal from the National Institute of Statistics, the Overseas Ministry may authorise the deputation to the Metropolis of a qualified government servants from all or some of the overseas provinces to be recommended by the respective governments, in order to collaborate with those organisations in the elaboration of instructions meant to regulate the census work in the the overseas territories.

Article 19 : In the budget of extraordinary expenses for the overseas provinces for the year 1960 and the following years shall be included the amounts necessary to defray the expenditure resulting from this decree, including those necessary for the elaboration and publication of the census of the respective population.

Para One Only : Though the grants in the budget, the payment in Lisbon may be authorized, by order of the Overseas Minister, of expenses relating to the elaboration and publication of census results, when owing to convenience of service, any work has to be done in Lisbon.

Article 20: For the purpose of the census of the population of 1960 the following shall constitute the statistical transgressions :

1 The inexact or incomplete filling in of the schedules and the furnishing of false or incomplete information for their filling in by the enumerators;

2 The refusal to furnish information which may be requested by the competent authorities;

3 The refusal to receive the schedules when they are handed over or their return when solicited;

Para 1: The responsibility in each family or institutional lodging house, for statistical transgressions falls upon the head of the family or of the institutional lodging house or in his absence in the respective substitute of age above 18 years.

Para 2: The statistical transgressions for the purpose of the census are punishable by a fine, the maximum limits of which for each province shall be fixed in terms of article 18 of the present decree.

Be it published and complied with according to its contents :

Seat of the Government of the Republic, 21st January, 1960.

Signed—Americo Deus Rodrigues Thomaz (President)

Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Prime Minister)

Vasco Lopes Alves (Overseas Minister)

To be published in the Government Gazette of all the over seas provinces—Vasco Lopes

(Government Diary 1st series, No. 16 of 21-1-1960)

DOCUMENT "C"

GOVERNMENT GENERAL

Legislative Diploma No. 2005

Decree Law No. 41,962 of the 17th November, 1958, directs the holding of the General Census of the population in the whole of the national territory during the current year, the procedure which the various phases of this Census has to follow having been established by Decree No. 42,815 of the 21st January last.

It being convenient to create in the General Statistics Depart, ment of the Directorate of the Services of Economy an individualised service especially entrusted with the preparation, direction and holding of the various phases of the Census operations and, also, to fix the remunerations to be granted to the personnel of this service, basing upon article No. 27 and its paragraphs of Decree No. 41,203 of the 20th July, 1957.

It being convenient also to establish the remunerations to be paid to the persons other than the employees of the General Statistics Department who, take part, in an effective manner in the work of the Census;

Taking into consideration the rulings in No. (2) of article 17 of the Statute of the State of India, approved by Decree No. 40,216 of the 1st July, 1955;

Exercising the powers conferred by article 151 of the Constitution, in accordance with the vote of the Government Council, the Governor General of the State of India orders the following :

Article 1: The "Census Service" is set up annexed to the General Statistics Department of the Directorate of Services of Economy, which is responsible for the preparation, direction and holding of the various stages of the work relating to the General Census of the population in 1960, as also the finalisation and publication of the data collected.

Para One Only : The "Census Service" shall be closed down as soon as the respective work is completed.

Article 2 : The admission and dismissal of the staff of the "Census Service" shall be effected by a mere order of the Governor-General in accordance with the ruling in Para 1 of article 27 of the Decree No. 41,203 of the 20th July, 1957.

Article 3: The recruitment of staff shall be made in the following designations :

Chief of the Census Service..... Grade "L'

Assistants..... ,, "T"

Servants (Peons, etc.) Lower Grade Staff .... ,, "Z"

Article 4: In order to ensure a better technical guidance of the Census Service, the Post of the Census Chief may be filled in by an officer from the cadre of the General Statistics Department.

Para One Only: To the Government Servant detailed with the work in terms of this article shall be paid a remuneration the amount for which shall be fixed by Notification of the Governor-General, by means of a proposal submitted to this effect by the Director of the Services of Economy and upon the decisions taken by the Directorate of Revenue and Accounts.

Article 5 : The persons other than the employees of the General Statistics Department who, in an effective manner, take part in the local Census work should be paid the following remunerations :

(a) Government Servants from the taluk Administration and the Port Trust up to Rs. 50/-

(b) House listing enumerators (whether Government servants or not) naye Paise 0·03 to 0·04 for each household or establishment listed;

(c) "Regedores" (Patels) naya Paise 0·02 per each person enumerated in his village, up to a limit of Rs. 75/- equivalent to 3,000 persons. Beyond this number the remuneration will be naye Paise 0·01 per person.

(d) Census enumerators (whether Government servants or not of the State) Naye Paise 0·03 to naye Paise 0·06 per person enumerated.

Article 6: The remuneration of the inventory and census-enumeration shall be fixed by the Administrators of the taluka appointing them in accordance with the pay limits established in the previous article.

Para 1: In the fixation of the remunerations, the authorities referred to in the text of this article should take into account the nature of the work of preparing the inventories of houses, households and establishments, of the Residential Enquiry and of the Census in the respective sectors, in a way to fix the best remuneration to the enumerator who has more ardous and a greater share of work.

Para 2: In the taluk of Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao, Daman and Diu, the remuneration to be paid to the inventory taking and census—enumerators shall be regulated by the minimum payment established. In the remaining taluk, the maximum payment forseen can only be fixed in special cases, duly justified before the General Statistics Department.

Article 7: The remuneration to which article 5 refers to shall be paid only once after completion of the work , the amount of these not exceeding a sum of Rs. 72,539·50 P.

Be it published and complied as contained therein :

Residence of the Governor General, Goa, 7th July 1960

The Governor-General

(Signed Manoel Antoni. Vassaloe Silva)

(Government Gazette 1, Serie No. 27 of 7-7-1960)

DOCUMENT "D"

Order No. 7823

It being necessary to regulate the rulings of Decree No. 42,815 of the 21st January last, which establishes the principles that the various stages of the population Census to be held in 1960 in the Overseas Provinces have to follow;

Having in view the rulings outlined in article 18 of the above cited Decree No. 42,815;

The opinion of the Government Council having been heard;

In exercise of the powers conferred by article No. 155 of the Constitution, the Governor-General of the State of India orders:

Article 1: The 9th General Census of the Population shall take place at O hour of the 15th December, 1960 (midnight of the 14th to 15th).

1—RECONNAISSANCE AND DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY

Article 2: The Census shall be preceded by the reconnaissance of the territory carried out by means of an inventory of all the houses, households and establishments, be in villages or be isolated.

Para One:—The inventory of the houses, households and establishments shall be effected, in each village by enumerators selected and appointed by the Administrator of the respective taluk and under his direction so as to collect information relating to the houses, households and establishments existing and the approximate number of their inhabitants.

Para 2: The Administrator of the taluk shall appoint enumerators for the various villages of the taluk upto the 30th June 1960.

Para 3: The Administrator of the taluk shall hand over, against a receipt voucher, to all the enumerators entrusted with the inventory in the villages of the taluk; upto the 15th August, 1960, the documents and necessary schedules for carrying out their work supplied by the General Statistics Department.

Article 3: The inventory list of the houses, households and establishments shall be taken in all the taluks during the period 1st to 30th September, 1960.

Article 4: Taking as basis the inventory of the houses, households and establishments, the Administrators of the taluks shall proceed with the division of the villages into sectors for purposes of the Census in a way that each sector does not cover more than 100 households.

Para One only: The Administrators of the taluks shall send upto the 15th October, 1960, to the General Statistics Department a copy of the inventory of the houses, households and establishment of the taluk, together with a Plan adopted by them for the division of the villages into sectors.

Article 5: The General Statistics Department shall examine the plans of the Administrators of the taluks on the division of the villages into sector giving to each one of these serial number within the respective village.

II—SCOPE AND THE MANNER OF CENSUS-TAKING

Article 6: The Census shall be nominal and simultaneous and should cover the entire present-in-area population and that which is temporarily absent from the territories of the State of Portuguese India.

Article 7: Simultaneously with the Census of Population it should be held an enquiry into the living conditions which will enable to find out the present living conditions in the country, collecting data regarding each houses enumerated, as per the schedules furnished by the General Statistics Department.

Article 8: The Census shall be effected through the "Family Schedule", or " Institutional Population Schedule" with all requirements and questionnaires necessary for the investigation of the number of present and resident inhabitants, their names, sex, marital status, nationality, racial descrimination, religion, education, occupation, industry in which they are occupied, unemployment and number of children of their present marriage, besides the number and composition of the families, and the number and nature of the institutions.

Para 1: For the purposes of the Census it is considered as families the groups of persons linked by blood relationship or affinity who live habitually in the same household or in its absences live jointly under the authority of the same Head of the Family, under whose charge they are, and even persons who live alone in separate households.

Para 2: All the groups of persons who live in the same household on a permanent basis or temporarily, or in its absence, live jointly under the authority of the same Head, and who cannot be classified under the concept of family expressed in the previous paragraph, including sailing vessels of any kind, are considered as institutional population.

Para 3: A household in the house or part of the house meant for living of only one family or institutional population is considered as a household.

Article 9: The filling in of habitational schedule and of "Family Schedule" or "Institutional population Schedule" shall be done by the Head of the Family or of the institution or the one who assumes such responsibilities.

Para One Only : In case the filling in of the said schedule cannot be done by the persons indicated for the purpose in the text of this article it should be done by the enumerator.

III—PROPAGANDA AND ORGANISATION

Article 10: To carry out the propaganda work of the Census in the whole of the State of India is the duty of the General Statistics Department. In this propaganda it should be kept in mind that public opinion should be elucidated regarding the objectives, importance and national interest of the Census and of the necessity for everyone to fulfill with exactitude the questionnaires in the schedules.

Article 11: Rehearsal of the noting down of data shall be held in advance, selecting for this purpose zones which offer, with the greatest possible accuracy the conditions under which the Census will be held.

Article 12: In the discharge of their duties of inspection of the Census the Administrators of the taluk shall be helped by a Revisory Taluk Committee presided over by them and comprising of the Representative of the Census Service, Conservator or Assistant of Civil Registration, Health Officer and a Primary Teacher.

Para 1: From the rulings of the text of this Article are excepted the Goa (Ilhas) Taluk in which the Taluk Revisory Committee is presided over by the Head of the General Statistics Department.

Para 2: In the taluks of Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao, Pernem and Bicholim the representative of the Census Service shall be an officer from the General Statistics Department.

In the remaining taluks, the respresentative of the Censu service will be the Secretary of the Administration, or his substitute

Para 3: The correspondence of the Taluk Revisory Committees shall be carried out by the respresentative of the Census Service.

Article 13: The inspection of the Census work as also the Residential Enquiry in the villages is the duty of the "Regedores" (Patels).

Article 14: In the discharge of their duties of inspection of the Census, the "Regdor" (Patel) is helped by a Local Census Committee of the village presided over by him and comprising of a Primary School Teacher and the Village Priest.

Article 15: The initiative and the responsibility of forming the Taluk Revisory committees and Census Commitees of the villages as well as the designation and when it is necessary the choice of its members should be done respectively by the Director of the Civil Administration and the Administrator of the Taluks should complete installing them by the 30th June, 1960.

Para One Only: If there is no possibility or convenience to appoint any of the authorities mentioned in Articles 12 and 14, the said persons shall be subsituted by other experienced persons shown in terms of this article.

Article 16: The distribution, superintendence over the filling and collection of the schedules of habitation of families and intstitutional population shall be done in each sector, by the enumerator, appointed by the Administrator of the taluk, preference being given whenever possible, to persons who have worked formerly as houselisting enumerators.

Para One Only: The Administrators of the taluk shall indicate whole time enumerator and a substitute for each sector of Census of the Taluk up to the 20th August, 1960.

Article 17: The direction and responsibility of the Census for enumerating the persons who at O hour of the 15th December, 1960 are on board the vessels anchored in the ports of this State or wherein they might have their base of equipment excluding the Naval vessels of the Portuguese Navy, pertains to the following:

(a) The maritime authorities to whose jurisdiction the ports of their anchorage belong;

(b) To the Deputy Director of the Marine Services or his delegates in connection with the vessels which are on a voyage and have their equipment base in the country.

Para 1: In case of (a) the Census shall be taken by the enumerators appointed by the Deputy Director of the Marine Services in a sufficient number so that the work may be effected with the greatest rapidity.

Para 2: In case of (b) the Census shall be taken by the Captains or masters of the vessel, who for this purpose should receive from the Deputy-Director of the Marine Services or his delegates, on the last occasion, that they leave their equipment ports, before the 15th December, 1960, the necessary schedules and the respective instructions.

Article 18: The maritime authority who finds out about the arrival in the port of his jursidiction of a vessel in which the Census has not been held should take all the necessary measures to hold this in the best possible manner.

Article 19: The Deputy-Director of the Marine Services shall requisite from the General Statistics Department, up to the end of the month of August, 1960, all the schedules which he presumes will suffice for the integral compliance in terms of the previous articles.

Article 20: The Census of the garrisons of the naval vessels of the Portuguese War Navy who are on board at O hour of the 15th December, 1960 is incumbent on the respective Commandants, with whom the General Statistics Department shall deal directly.

Article 21: The Census of the persons who, at O hour of the 15th December, 1960, are on board the vessel anchored or sailing in the territorial waters of the country is the responsibility of the Administrators of the Taluk, and they should deal with this matter under the same conditions as established for the rest of the population of the respective taluks.

Article 22 : The Head of the General Statitstics Department or the Government servants indicated by him can, as per authorization of the Governor-General, go to any part of the State, for the purposes of instructing the authorities who take part in the Census be it in relation to the inventory referred to in Article 2, or be with regards to the Residential Enquiry and Census, specially the house listing and census enumerators and the Census Committees of the villages on any doubts as regards to the replies to questionnaires and in a way to instill in them the greatest scruple in the collection of correct data.

Para One Only: To the Government servants who have to visit different places in accordance with the terms of this article shall be paid travelling and daily allowances, established by the law, to be paid from the general budget.

IV—OF THE RESIDENTIAL ENQUIRY AND POPULATION CENSUS

Article 23: The General Statistics Department shall send, upto 30th October, 1960, to the Administrators of the taluk a pamphlet with instructions for the Residential Enquiry and for the Census, two Delivery Declarations of the number of habitation and Census schedules which, in the face of the inventory of houses and households, they may presume necessary.

Para One Only: The General Statistics Department shall send to the Administrators of the Taluks, with the schedules designed for the sectors, two models of the Expense Account Sheet and for the Conclusion of the Census work for each village, as also two models of the minutes of the Census for each village and two models of the acts of the revision of the census, in the taluk.

Article 24: The Administrators of the taluks should proceed with from the 15th to the 30th November, 1960, the delivery under receipt voucher of the schedules referred to in the previous article to the enumerators who should be convened expressly for the purpose.

Artiacle 25: The enumerators should distribute the Habitations Family and Institutional population schedules four to eight days in advance of the moment of taking the Census. The withdrawal of the schedules should be done on the 16th December, 1960.

Article 26: Once all the schedules of his sector are collected , the enumerators shall proceed with counting and verifying them, placing them in serial order, and he should return them within the time limits of 48 hours together with the inventory of the houses and households, and the delivery declaration, duly filled in, to the "Regedor" (Patel) who will pass him a receipt for documents received.

Article 27: The "Regedor" (Patel), after receiving the documents of habitation and population Census, will convene the Census Committee of his village for a joint meeting with the enumerators in which it shall be verified, in a general way, sector by sector, the work done. All the schedules which are considered imperfectly filled in should be returned to the enumerators respectively, and they will have to present it to the "Regedor" (Patel) in proper condition within 24 hours.

Article 28: The "Regedor" (Patel), if there are no rectifications to make or clarification to furnish, or after making the necessary amendments, shall fill in the minute of the Residential Enquiry as well as of Census of the village, which after being signed by the members of the Census Committee of the village should be sent to the Administrator of the taluks with the Delivery Declaration and the schedules from the various sectors.

Article 29: The Administrator of the taluk, as soon as he has received the documents of the Residential Enquiry and of the Census should convene the Taluk Revisory Committee who will then proceed with the examination and verification of the Delivery Declarations of the enumerators of the minutes of the Residential Enquiry and the Census of the villages, deciding about doubts raised here and there and revising all the schedules.

Article 30: The taluk revisory board (committee) when the work referred to in the previous article has been completed, shall fill in the model of the acts of the revision of the residential enquiry and the census of the taluk, which should be signed by all the members and sent to the General Statistics Department with all the relevant documents of the residential enquiry and the population census of the taluk.

Para One Only: The administrators of the taluka shall be responsible for the despatch to the General Statistics Department up to the 31st December, 1960, of all the relevant documents pertaining to the work of the residential enquiry and population census of the respective taluk.

Article 31: The revision and rectification of the schedules relating to the persons enumerated in terms of (a) and (b) of the article 17th and article 18th is the responsibility of the authorities who in terms of these articles, directed the Populational Census.

Para 1: The schedules relating to persons enumerated as per (a) of the first cited articles should be sent jointly to the General Statistics Department with the relative acts of the revision of the Census up to the 31st December 1960.

Para 2: The schedules relating to persons enumerated as per (b) of article 17th and article 18th, should be sent to the General Statistics Department, with the acts of the census, within the time limit of four days after the return of the vessels to which they refer to.

Article 32: As a rule an habitational schedule and a family schedule should be handed according to article 25, to every household, but if due to any circumstances this delivery is not done the head of the Family or of the institutional population is duty bound to request them from the "Regedor" (Patel) of his village within the period indicated in the said article.

Para One Only: When a house is inhabited by more than one family the enumerator should hand over to that house as many residential enquiry and census schedules corresponding to the families living in it.

V—ENUMERATIONS AND PAY FOR WORK RELATING TO PREPARATION OF INVENTORY OF HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND ESTBLAISHMENTS, RESIDENTIAL ENQUIRY AND POPULATION CENSUS

Article 33 : By a Special legislative diploma it shall be regulated the remunerations to be paid to the enumerators entrusted with the work of listing of houses, households and establishments and the enumerators for the work of residential enquiry and population census as also the remuneration payable to the "Regedores" (Patels) for the work of direction and superintendence of the residential enquiry and population census in the village and other persons who are not employees of General Statistics Department and who take part in an effective manner in the local operations of the residential enquiry and population census.

VI—TRANSGRESSIONS AND PENALTIES

Article 34 : For purposes of the residential enquiry and population census the following are statistical transgressions :

1. The inexact or incomplete filling in or furnishing of false or incomplete information for this purpose to the enumerators ;
2. The refusal to furnish the particulars which may be requested by the competent authorities;
3. The refusal to accept the schedules when they are delivered or their return when requested;
4. The failure to requisite the schedules of habitation and Census from the "Regedor" (Patel) in accordance with article 32, when the same are not delivered or distributed to them.

Article 35 The following are responsible for transgressions

1. The Heads of families or institutional population or their representatives ;
2. The persons of male sex who is the oldest resident in the household, if above 18 years of age;
3. The persons of the female sex who is the oldest resident in the household, if above 18 years of age;
4. The persons who in fact furnishes the information.

Article 36 : The statistical transgressions referred to in article 34, shall be punishable with a fine ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.).

Article 37 : The authorities who do not comply with the obligations which are entrusted to them by this Order are liable to a fine ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

Para One only : The houselisting and census enumerators who after being appointed in accordance with this Order refuse without a justifiable reason to discharge their duties, are liable to imprisonment up to 30 days and to the fine foreseen in this article.

Article 38: The proceedings for the application and collection of fine foreseen in the previous articles are those established in the ministerial Order No. 16,432 of the 9th October, 1957, with reference to Decree-Law No. 33,250 of the 19th November 1943.

Article 39 : All the public and private authorities should report to the General Statistics Department the transgression that they come across. The non-compliance of this duty by the authorities or persons who take part directly in the service of residential enquiry and the population census, constitutes a punishable act, in terms of article 37.

Para One Only :. The reports to which the text of this article refer to should be accompanied by the indication of names and addresses of the witnesses and other details as proof on which they are founded.

Article 40 : The amount of the fines that are applied in accordance with this Order constitute State's receipts 25 per cent of which however, being granted to the persons reporting when he is not an employee of the General Statistics Department.

Article 41 : In case of failure of voluntary payment of the fine levied within the time limits established, the collection shall be made by force through the fiscal execution Judges.

VII—VARIOUS RULINGS

Article 42 : During the period from 1st November to 14th December, 1960, no person with habitual residence in this State may leave it with the intention of staying outside portuguese India for a period less than a year, without being in Possession of proper permit passed without any charge by the administrative authority of the area of his residence in accordance with the following articles, at the verbal request of the party interested.

Article 43 : The authorities in charge of inspection of traffic across the frontiers shall not allow the departure of persons without the necessary permit foreseen in article 42 from which it will be found that the departure of these persons does not obstruct the collection of information necessary for the purposes of the Census.

Para 1: The name, residence, reason for leaving place to which they are proceeding to and time that will be probably spent in that place should be stated in the permit, which will be passed in duplicate.

Para 2 : The administrative authorities who pass the permit should send the duplicate to the General Statistics Department up to the 20th December, 1960.

Para 3 : The authorities entrusted with the traffic control along the frontiers shall send to the General Statistics Department the permit relating to persons who crossed the frontier, in accordance with terms established in this article, up to the 20th December 1960.

Article 44 : The Administrative authorities shall take the necessary measures so that no person leaves without keeping in their residence an experienced person to provide the necessary details for the filling in of the schedules of habitation, the family and institutional population schedules adopted for the 9th General Census of the population.

Para One Only : The details to be furnished by the persons who stays behind in the residence refer to all the members of the family group, including those absent.

Article 45 : The General Statistics Department may elaborate and publish the instructions which it may deem expedient and necessary for the compliance of the rulings of this Order.

Be it complied with.

Residence of the Governor-General, in Goa, 23rd June, 1960.

Signed, the Governor-General, Manual Antonio Vassaloe Silva.

(Government Gazette, Serie No. 25 of 23-6-1960)

DOCUMENT SHEET "E" INVENTORY

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMIC SERVICES
GENERAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
Census Service
9th General Census of the Population
Houselistting enumerator No.....

.... Name of the populational Group (village, place, etc.) in which the houses are situated or indication if it is isolated (in case it is)	Identification and description of the houses					Units of the house designed by constructions, transformation or adaptation for the exercise of an activity.			
Sl. No.	Name of the road. When the road does not have its own name the enumerator should have recourse to any characteristic building existing in it (*See* instructions)	Name of the house or Name of the occupant or of one of the occupants when there are more than one)	Number of floors Indicate their number in each house	Material used in the construction of the outer walls of the house	Destination or nature Mention the purpose for which the house was built, transformed or adapted to(*See* list of the purpose or nature of house in the instructions for the preparation of inventory)	Sl. No.	Floor in which the units is situated	Occupation Indicate if this part of the house is occupied—for any activity (*See* in the instructions examples for the exercise of any activity by a family for an institutional lodging unoccupied to be rented for other reasons)	Sl. No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

District of.....
Taluk of.....
Village of .....
Sector No..... Sheet No.....

CENSUS SERVICE
(To be filled in only in December)
Census enumerator No.....
Name.....
Signature .....

Households and Institutional lodging				Distribution of census schedules						
Name of the head of the family or of the institutional population (when dealing with households or institutional lodgings)	Floor in which the household or institutional lodging is situated	Division mention their No. kitchens and the rooms meant for sanitary installations are to be excluded	Number of occupants (when dealing with house or their unit used for living purpose	Occupation Indicate if household is occupied by a family by institutional population for purposes of any activity (*See* in instructions examples of houses used for the exercises of any activity unoccupied)	Remarks	Serial No. of the schedule delivered by the census enumerators	Date of delivery	Date of collection	Sl. No. of schedule not collected	Reason why the schedules were not collected Write according to the cases absence of the occupants refusal to return. When you find that the reason is different from those indicated above differentiate them in brief and precise manner
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

STATE OF INDIA
Directorate of Economics Services
General Statistics Department
(Census Service)

DOCUMENT 'F'

9TH GENERAL CENSUS OF THE POPULATION
Time of Census : "O" Hour of 15th December 1960
(midnight of 14th to 15th December, 1960)

FAMILY SCHEDULE

In accordance with the law, the declarations made in this schedule are meant exclusively for statistical purposes and are strictly confidential—Do not fill in this schedule without reading the instructions. In case of doubt, consult the enumerator.

Schedule No. .....
Taluk of .....
Village of .....
Sector .....

Household No. .....
Location (Road, place, etc.) .....
Floor.... .....

The Enumerator,

.....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I— Separate Schedule to be filled in for each family.

II—The filling in of this schedule is the duty of the head of the family or otherwise the person in the family who is responsible for the maintenance of its members.

If this person does not know how to write or if it renders him impossible to do so, it is the duty of the male member who is the oldest resident of the household, if he is above 18 years of age, and in the absence of the male members in these conditions, it is the duty of the person of the female sex who is the oldest resident in the household if she is above 18 years of age.

In the absence of a suitable person in the family for filling in the schedule, the work should be entrusted to an outsider who will sign on behalf of the head of the family and finally in the absence of such a person to fill in the schedule, the same should be filled in by the enumerator.

III—For the purpose of the Census the group of persons linked by union or blood ties, legitimate or illegitimate, who use habitually the same unit of lodging and the isolated person who occupies one unit of the lodging are considered a family.

IV—The following persons should be included in this schedule :

1st All the persons, who belonging to the family, spend the night from 14th to 15th December, 1960, in this household ;

2nd All the perons, who belonging to the family, as defined above, are not present on the night of 14th to 15th December, 1960; but are expected to return on the following day, 15th December, 1960;

3rd The persons, who belonging to the family, as defined above, and residing customarily in this household are temporarily absent.

Those persons are considered absent who, belonging to the family, as defined above, and living habitually in this household are not found present in it nor will be returning to it on the 15th December 1960, embracing in this category those temporarily absent due to health, studies, business, on military service, undergoing prison sentences up to 5 years, etc.

Those others are also considered absent and ought, therefore be included in this schedule, who are temporarily out of this State for reasons indicated above and such others

4th The persons, who not belonging to the family, spend the night of 14th to 15th in this household, except if they will return to their residences on the 15th.

5th The persons who do not belong to the family, nor are present in this household on the midnight of the 14th to the 15th, but who might arrive there on the 15th except if they are already included as present in any other family or institutional lodging schedule.

V—The following should not be included in this schedule:

1st The persons who died before or were born after the Census moment.

TRANSGRESSIONS AND PENALTIES

Order No. 7823 of 23rd June, 1960 :

Article 34 : For the purpose of residential enquiry and population census, the following are statistics transgressions :

1st—The inexact or incomplete filling in of the schedule or the furnishing of false or incomplete information for the filling in of these schedule to the enumerators ;

2nd—The refusal to provide information requested by the competent authorities ;

3rd—The refusal to accept the schedules when these are handed over or their return when solicited;

4th—The failure to request the habitation and census schedules from the "Regedor" (Patel), in accordance with article no. 32, when the same are not distributed to them.

Article 36 : The statistical transgressions referred to in article 34 shall be punishable on a fine ranging from Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 500·00.

Article 37 : The authorities who do not comply with the duties entrusted to them in terms of this order are liable to a fine ranging from Rs. 10·00 to Rs. 500·00.

This schedule should be filled in ink or ball-pen/and a very legible handwriting.

Questionnaire	No.	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	Examples			
Full name of the persons included in the Census (for unregistered babies, write : "newly-born")	1				Xencora Naique	Parvoti Naique	Luisa Fernandes	Carlos de Souza
Relationship with the head of the family (indicate the relationship of each persons with the head of the family, and if none whether the person is a "guest", "employee", "servant", etc.)	2	Head of the family			Head of family	Wife	Head of family	Son
Place where he resides during the major part of the year.	3				Siroda	Candolim	Velim	Lisboa
Place where he resides on 15-12-1960 .	4				Siroda	Candolim	Velim	Lisboa
Whether of male or female sex ? . .	5				Male	Female	Female	Male
Racial descrimination of (a) Your father	6				Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
Racial descrimination of (a) Your mother	7				Indian	Indian	Indian	Indian
Date of birthday, day month (In full) to be specified (b) ?	8				12th May, 1920	2nd April, 1927	5th February, 1915	8th April, 1940
Whether a bachelor, married, widower, legally separated or divorced ?	9				Married	Married	Married	Bachelor
If married, indicate : (a) the number of years of present marriage	10				15 (fifteen)	15 (fifteen)	21 (twenty one)	..
(b) if the marriage was celebrated religiously, the religion followed ?	11				Hindu	Hindu	Catholic	..
In case of women other than spinsters : (a) number of children, (including the still births) of the sex : (Female) ?	12				..	Three	..	..
(Male) ?.	13				..	Two	One	..
(b) number of children alive at present of the sex : (Female) ?	14				..	Two	..	..
(Male) ?	15				..	Two	One	..
What is your nationality ? . .	16				Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese
If portuguese indicate : 1—Whether by birth, marriage or naturalisation ?	17				by birth	by birth	by birth	by birth
2—State the taluk you were born, in case you were born in national territory or the country of your birth in case you were born outside national territory ?	18				Ponda	Bardez	Salsete	Uganda
If you are a foreigner, indicate your birth country or in case you were born in portuguese territory indicate the taluk.	19				..	..	..	..
In any case, state whether the following are the natives of this State : your parents ? . . .	20				Yes	Yes	Yes	One only
your maternal grand fathers ?	21				Yes	Yes	Yes	No
your paternal grand fathers ?	22				Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
(Reply YES when both the parents or grandfathers fall in the affirmative ; reply NO when both are in the negative, reply "only one" when only one should be as such)								

(a) Before answering these questions read the instructions on page 7 and 8.

(b) If you do not know the year in which you were born, mention the number of years you completed on your last brithday, In case you do not know the day and year in which you were born, the enumerator will indicate in the schedule roughly, the number of years of the person enumerated.

(c) By mother tongue it is to be understood as that language spoken at home of the person enumerated during the first year of his childhood.

4th person	5th person	6th person	No	7th person	8th person	9th person	10th person	No
			1					1
			2					2
			3					3
			4					4
			5					5
			6					6
			7					7
			8					8
			9					9
			10					10
			11					11
			12					12
			13					13
			14					14
			15					15
			16					16
			17					17
			18					18
			19					19
			20					20
			21					21
			22					22

Questionnaire	No.	1st person	2nd person	3rd person	Examples			
For foreigners only : How long are you in this state ?	23				..	..	..	..
For persons of 10 years or above, only :								
Do you know to read ? . . .	24				Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Do you know to read and write ? .	25				Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Do you know to read and write in portuguese ?	26				No	No	Yes	Yes
Do you know to read and write in other languges, in the affirmative, please specify	27				Marathi	..	Konkani	English
If you are attending any school, indicate the name of the school or the course you are attending.	28				..	..	..	2nd year Law
If you are not attending any school at present but possess any studies or course indicate what course you possess.	29				4th Std. of Marathi	..	4th Std. of Portuguese Primary education and 2nd Std. of English.	..
For persons of 5 years or above only : Do you speak the portuguese language?	30				No	No	Yes	Yes
What is your mother tongue ?	31				Konkani	Konkani	Konkani	Portuguese
What is your religion ? . . .	32				*Hindu*	*Hindu*	*Catholic*	*Catholic*
Only for minors of 18 years of age : if you are an orphan of mother or father (write according to the case) orphan of "Father" or "Mother" when both parents are dead, write orphan of "father and mother" . .	33				..	..	..	..
Indicate if you are handicapped from the following physical defects :								
Are you completely blind of both eyes ?	34				No	No	No	No
Are you deaf and dum ? . .	35				No	No	No	No
What occupation do you practise ? (a)	36				Cultivator	Rural	House-wife	..
What is your status in the occupation you practise (b) ? . . .	37				Sole rentier	Family worker	Family member	..
In what industry do you exercise your occupation ? (a)	38				Agriculture	Agriculture	Private house	..
If you are unemployed, indicate the number of months that you are as such (a)	39				..	..	..	..
If you are incapacitated permanently or totally for any work, write "invalid" if such a fact is due to an "accident while on duty" specify by writing these words.	40				..	..	..	..
Indicate the nature and source of means by which you provide normally and chiefly your means of sustenance (work, head of the family, other persons, alms, public assistance, own source of income, retirement pension, or invalids pension)	41				Work	Work	Other persons	Head of family

(1) A lessee (tenant) of fields belonging to the local Communities.

(2) The wife of a lessee (tenant) of fields belonging to the Communities. It is acceptable that this woman's chief occupation is work in the fields of which her husband is lessee (tenant).

(3) The wife of an emigrant residing in foreign countries. It is admissible that this woman has her chief source of income the money remitted by her husband and occupies herself above all in discharging domestic duties.

(4) A son temporarily absent in Lisbon on account of his studies.

Signature of the head of family

.....

3rd person	4th person	6th person	No.	7th person	8th person	9th person	10th person	No.
			23					23
			24					24
			25					25
			26					26
			27					27
			28					28
			29					29
			30					30
			31					31
			32					32
			33					33
			34					34
			35					35
			36					36
			37					37
			38					38
			39					39
			40					40
			41					41

Signature of the head of the family

.....

RESIDENTIAL ENQUIRY

Schedule for residential house

Habitation schedule (a)

Separate schedule should be filled in for every household

To be filled in by the enumerator

Taluk .....

Sector .....

Village or place in which the house is situated .....

Name of the road, street, square etc. .....

.....

Serial No. of the house in the inventory sheet .....

Number of floors .....

No. of households (b) .....

Serial No. of the household .....

Year in which the house was built .....

Material used for construction of the outer walls of the house .....

Name of proprietor.....

Name of the head of the family .....

.....

No. of the family or institutional population schedule .....

.....

To be filled in by the Head of the family to your case

Of the words YES or NO strike of that which is not applicable to your case

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE

1. Has it got a staircase (which provides access from behind the house to the road) YES—NO
2. Has it got a lift ? YES—NO
3. Has it got a male or female doorkeeper ? YES—NO

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

4. Has it a kitchen ? YES—NO
5. Has it a joint latrine and bathroom? YES—NO
6. Has it got a latrine without a bathroom ? YES—NO
7. Has it got a bathroom without a latrine ? YES—NO
8. How many divisions does it have? excluding kitchens, store-room, latrine, bathrooms, corridors, vestibules and also the room which does not have at least sufficient space to shelter a person of normal stature and where it might not be accommodated an adults bed.
9. Of the division shown above how many possess windows?
10. Has it got water system connected to collective networks? YES—NO
11. Has it got electricity installations connected to collective networks ? YES—NO
12. Has it got drainage connected to collective networks? YES—NO
13. If in the negative state whether it has drainage system connected to sceptic tanks ? YES—NO or Sewer : YES—NO
14. Has it got a garden, compound or other yard ? YES—NO

C. OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

15. Is it the occupant's own property ? YES—NO
16. Hired with furniture ? YES—NO
17. Monthly rent payable ?..... In case no rent is payable state the reason. For example : whether proprietor, usufructuary, doorkeeper, etc.

    .....
18. Number of occupants (c) .....

    .....

Signature of the Head of the Family

.....

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THE FAMILY SCHEDULES

Entry of the information:—The schedules should be filled in ink or ball pen in a clear and legible handwriting. The questions whose replies are prejudiced by virtue of the previous declarations, or by not being applicable to the enquiry of the person enumerated should be marked by a horizontal dash (—).

Instructions relating to the queries :—Instructions relating to those queries whose interpretation requires clarifications are given as follows : It is better to stress, nevertheless, that the person responsible for the information should consult the enumerator when he has doubt about the answer to be given to any question.

(a) Residential house—a household or part of the household or any other establishment which is meant exclusively for lodging or shelter of persons ;

(b) Household—the house or a part thereof used as a dwelling place of an only family of an institutional population. The total number of households existing in the house of which the household mentioned here is part of should be indicated ;

(c) Persons who habitually live in this household should be considered as occupants.

Questions Nos. 6 and 7—Racial discrimination

The types to be considered for this purpose are :

European—for persons whose parents are both Europeans.

Descendants of Europeans or luso-descendants—for persons who descend from families of metropolitan Europeans who established themselves and lived here during the first centuries of the conquest.

African—for persons whose parents are both african of the negro race.

Mixed—for persons descendants of mixed parents or parents belonging to different races.

Indian—for persons born in India and not falling under any of the racial descrimination defined above.

Yellow—for persons of the yellow race.

Question No. 36—Individual occupation

By individual occupation it is meant the occupation followed or activity directly and personally exercised by the person enumerated.

If the person enumerated does not exercise any occupation in the sense as defined above, he should write : NONE—.

If he exercised at the same time more than one occupation he should indicate only the chief one, it being understood by that as the one in which he secures the highest salary, income or profit in money.

The indication of the occupation should always be done with the greatest strictness, avoiding the use of inexact designations or incomplete ones which may give rise to any doubts.

For this purpose the following special instructions for the various groups of occupations should be observed :

(a) Occupations of an agrarian nature

Indicate the individual occupation or the duty that the persons enumerated perform; coconut, plucker, toddy-tapper from palm-trees, shepherd, farmer, etc.

If he does not exercise any occupation or agrarian work in particular but performs occasionally or at the same time various other profession or agrarian work, write :—"RURAL".

But if he directs in his own name any agrarian or agricultural work,write:—cultivator.

(b) Occupation of a commercial character

Indicate whether the person enumerated is a salesman, book-keeper, peon, manager, typist, clerk, etc.

Never write : employee in commercial firm "commercial employee".

If he does not follow any occupation in particular, but if he is the owner or managing partner of any office or of commercial firm, write down : MERCHANT.

(c) Occupation of an industrial character

Indicate the work or occupation he follows : carpenter, electrician, mason, tailor, seamstress, etc.

Never write "workman", "artist" or any other similar term;

If he does not exercise any work or occupation in particular, but is the proprietor or managing partner of any establishment or enterprise of an industrial character, write "industrialist".

(d) Occupation relating to the transport industry

Indicate whether the person enumerated is a station-master, ticket inspector, guard, motorist, cart driver, driver, ticket-seller, coolie, stevedore, merchant. mariner, telegraphist, telephone operator, telegraph-boy, etc.

(e) Liberal occupations

Indicate the occupation he follows : lawyer, doctor, engineer, midwife, dentist, architect, music master, school-master, etc.

If the person enumerated have some course, diploma, or any other conditions for the exercise of a certain occupation, this should only be indicated if he really follows it.

(f) Occupation of a domestic character

Indicate whether the person enumerated is : a porter, cook, dispenser, servant, laundryman, washerman, kitchen assistant etc. When dealing with women who are house-wives, write : house wife, and when dealing with women, who without being house-wives are engaged in domestic, or household work, write "domestic".

If, besides doing household work, the women exercise other occupations it is the latter which has to be indicated, as per definitions given in other headings.

(g) In government service and administrative bodies, banks, companies, etc.

Indicate the occupation, duty or category that the persons enumerated effectively performs, writing, according to each case inspector, judge, clerk, court clerk, head of the department, Office Superintendent, barrister, judical adviser, treasurer, director Administrator, attorney, assistant, professor, grade I officer grade II officer, clerk etc.

For persons who are temporarily on military service or who are fulfilling prison terms, indicate the occupation followed prior to that.

(h) Occupation of a religious character

State whether the person enumerated is a priest, parish priest canon, brother, friar, nun, bishop, protestant pastor, hindu prelate, etc.

If the person enumerated is a priest and belongs to any religious order of religious congregation, write : regular priest.

Question No. 37—Status in Occupations :

The status in occupation should be stated in terms of the following conditions :

If the person enumerated performs any civilian or military duties on State or the administrative bodies account (Municipal Corporations and village boards), receiving his monthly salarywrite: "Government employee".

If the person enumerated on account of private person or authority and receives his remuneration on monthly, yearly or on commission basis write: "employee".

If the person enumerated works on the pay roll of a public, or private person and receives his pay per week or per day, write- "daily wages".

If the person enumerated is a merchant or industrialist and has habitually employees or daily wagers working for him, or if he follows a liberal occupation and has employees or daily wagers working on his account, write : "employer".

If the person enumerated is a proprietor or tenant or a partner in any agrarian enterprise and has usually employees or daily wages on his own account, write according to the cases : "employer-proprietor", "employer-rentier".

If the person enumerated performs a fixed volume of duties or "work", without pay, in economic enterprises managed by other members of his family, write : "family worker".

If the person enumerated performs only domestic duties in his house, without remuneration, write "family person".

If the person enumerated is a merchant or industrialist and does not habitually have employees or daily wagers working on his account, or if he exercises a liberal profession and does not usually have employees or daily wagers in his service, write "single worker.

If the person enumerated is a proprietor, tenant, or partner in any agrarian enterprise, but does not usually have employees or daily wagers in his service, write, according to the cases : single-worker proprietor, single-worker rentier, single worker partner.

If the person enumerated is not in any of the situations indicated above, mark a horizontal line (a dash).

Whenever the person enumerated is exercising at the same time more than one occupation only the chief one should be indicated it being understood as such the one that leaves him the most salary, income or profit in cash.

Question No. 38—*Industry*

This column is meant for the indication of the industry in which the person enumerated exercises his activity, *i.e.* individual occupation.

Whilst filling it the following conditions should be observed.

1. If the person enumerated works in the service of the State : indicate the branch of service or department in which he works; for military career men, you should indicate the defence section or service to which they belong to;

2. If the person enumerated works for any administrative body or economic co-ordination: write, according to the cases; municipality, village board, Board of External Trade, etc.;

3. If the person enumerated works on own account or in services of any private person:

   (a) in firms or enterprises of agrarian exploitation, write according to the cases ; agriculture, forestry, cattle breeding etc.;

   (b) in firms or enterprises of a commercial character, write according to the cases, bank, cloth: shop, provision stores, pharmacy, restaurant, coffee house, confectionery etc.

   (c) In firms or enterprises of an industrial character, write according to the cases, iron ore mines, rice mills, textile mills, soap factory, tile factory, roasting and packing of cashew kernels, fruit conserves and canning factory, coconut oil mills, cereal mills, salt industry, jaggery factory etc.

   (d) In transport services or communications or firms handling other public utility services, write, according to each case; railways, bus transport agency, water works, electric supply Co., etc.

   (e) In liberal professions, write, as per the case; medicine, private coaching and training and teaching, law, attorney, odontology, etc.,

   (f) In welfare institutions, of public assistance, humanitarian, sports, life insurance, sports association, recreative association, etc. state accordingly : public aid, institution, forecast institution, sports association, recreative association etc.

   (g) In institutions of a religious character, of a scientific character, of education, indicate their nature writing according to the cases, seminary, convent, college, private school, private college, etc.

   (h) In private living houses, write : "private house".

4. If the persons enumerated follows an occupation of a religious character (priest, canon, protestant pastor etc.), but not connected with nor belonging to any religious institution or establishment, you should write only, and according to each case; catholic cult, protestant cult, hindu cult, mohamedan cult, etc.

Question No. 39—*Unemployment*

By "unemployment" it is meant—all persons, who being in a condition to work, do not have any employment and are trying to secure a job.

STATE OF INDIA

Directorate of Economic Services

General Statistics Department

(Census Service)

DOCUMENT 'G'

9TH GENERAL CENSUS OF THE POPULATION

Time of Census : "O" Hour of 15th December 1960
(midnight of 14th to 15th December, 1960)

INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION SCHEDULE

In accordance with the law, the declarations made in this schedule are meant exclusively for statistical purposes and are strictly confidential—Do not fill in this schedule without reading the instructions.

In case of doubt, consult the enumerator.

Schedule No.....

Taluk of.....

Village of.....

Sector .....

Institutional Lodging No.....

Location (Road, place etc.).....

.....

Floor .....

The Enumerator,

.....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

I—Separate schedule to be filled in for each Institutional Population Unit.

II—The filling in of this schedule is the duty of the Head of the Institutional Population Unit.

If this person does not know to write or if it renders him impossible to do so, it is the duty of the male member who is the oldest resident in the Institutional Lodging, if he is above 18 years of age, and in the absence of the male members in these conditions, it is the duty of the person of the female sex who is the oldest resident in the Institutional Lodging, if she is above 18 years of age.

In the absence of suitable person in the family for filling in the schedule, the work should be entrusted to an outsider who will sign on behalf of the head of the Institutional Population Unit and finally in the absence of such a person to fill in the schedule, the same should be filled in by the enumerator.

III—For the purpose of Census, the Institutional Population Unit is considered as a total of persons living in the same unit of Institutional Lodging, owing to reasons different from those that bind the living in a family.

In this case the duties of the head of the Institutional Population Unit are exercised by the respective Director, manager, owner, commandant, etc.

The family that accomodates with her, more than three paid guests, will be considered as an Institutional Population Unit.

IV—The following persons should be included in this schedule.

1st All the persons; who belonging to the Institutional Population Unit, spend the night from 14th to 15th December 1960, in this Institutional Population Unit.

2nd All the persons, who belonging to the Institutional Population Unit, as defined above are not present on the midnight of 14th to 15th December, 1960, but are expected to return on the following day, 15th December, 1960.

3rd The persons, who belonging to the Institutional Population Unit, as defined above and living habitually in the Institutional Population Unit are temporarily absent.

Those persons are considered absent who, belonging to the Institutional Population Unit are not found present in it nor will be returning to it on the 15th December, 1960, comprising in this category these temporarily absent due to health, studies, business, on military service, undergoing prison sentences up to 5 years etc. Those others are also considered absent and ought, therefore, be included in this schedule, who are temporarily out of this State for reasons indicated above and such others.

4th The persons, who not belonging to the family, spend the night of 14th to 15th in this Institutional Population Unit, except if they will return to their residences on the 15th.

5th The persons, who do not belong to the Institutional Population Unit, nor are present in this Institutional Population Unit on the midnight of 14th to 15th but who might arrive there on the 15th except if they are already included as present in any other family or Institutional Lodging schedule.

6th The crew, who at the moment of enumeration, are found inside the territorial waters of this State.

7th The crew from those ships, whose equipment ports belong to this State, although, at the moment of enumeration, they are found outside the territorial waters.

V—The following should not be included in this schedule:

1st The persons who died before or were born after the Census moment.

2nd Members of the expeditionary troops and similar others.

3rd The Director and the staff of the Institutional Population Unit when they are staying in a separate residence.

TRANSGRESSIONS AND PENALTIES

Order No. 7823 of 23rd June, 1960:

Art. 34: For the purpose of residential enquiry and population census, the following are statistics transgressions :

1st—The inexact or incomplete filling in of the schedule or the furnishing of false or incomplete information for the filling in of these schedule to the enumerators;

2nd—The refusal to provide information requested by the competent authorities.

3rd—The refusal to accept the schedules when these are handed over or their return when solicited;

4th—The failure to request the habitation and census schedules from the "Regedor" (Patel) in accordance with article No. 32, when the same are not distributed to them.

Art. 36 : The statistical transgressions referred to in article 34 shall be punishable on a fine ranging from Rs. 5·00 to Rs. 500·00.

Art. 37: The authorities who do not comply with the duties entrusted to them in terms of this order are liable to a fine ranging from Rs. 10·00 to Rs. 500·00.

This schedule should be filled in ink or ball-pen and in a very legible handwriting.

NOTE : The pages Nos. 2 to 8 of this DOC. are same as DOC. F.

DOCUMENT "H"

HABITATION SCHEDULE

Schedule for residential house

Separate schedule should be filled in for every household

To be filled in by the enumerator

Taluk .....

Sector .....

Village or place where the house is situated when isolated.....

.....

Name of the road, street, square, etc. .....

.....

Serial number of the house in the inventory sheet of the houses....

.....

Number of floors .....

Number of the household (b) .....

Serial No. of the household .....

Year of construction of the house .....

Material used for construction of the external walls of the house..

.....

Name of the landlord .....

.....

Name of the head of the family .....

Number of the family or institutional population schedule.....

To be filled in by the head of the family

Of the words "YES" or "NO", strike off that which is not applicable to your case.

A. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE

1. Has it got a staircase (which provides access from behind the house to the road) ? YES- NO
2. Has it got a lift? YES - NO
3. Has it got a male or female doorkeeper? YES - NO

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

4. Has it a kitchen? YES - NO
5. Has it a joint latrine and bathroom? YES - NO
6. Has it got a latrine without a bathroom? YES-NO
7. Has it got a bathroom without a latrine? YES - NO
8. How many divisions does it have? (including kitchens store-rooms, latrine, bathrooms, corridors, vestibules and also the room which does not have at least sufficient space to shelter a person of normal stature and where it might not be accommodated an adult's bed)
9. Of the divisions shown above how many possess windows?
10. Has it got water system connected to collective networks? YES -NO
11. Has it got electricity installations connected to collective networks ? YES - NO
12. Has it got drainage connected to collective networks? YES - NO
13. If in the negative state whether it has drainage system connected to sceptic tanks? YES-NO or Sewer YES - NO
14. Has it got a garden, compound or other yard? YES - NO

C. OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

15. Is it the occupant's own property? YES- NO
16. Hired with furniture ? YES - NO
17. Monthly rent payable ? .....

In case no rent is payable state the reason. For example: whether proprietor, usufructuary, doorkeeper, etc.....

.....

.....

18. Number of occupants (c).....

Signature of head of the family.

(a) Residential house—a household or part of a household or any other establishment which is meant exclusively for lodging or shelter of persons;

(b) Household—the house or a part thereof used as a dwelling place of an only family or of an institutional population. The total number of household existing in the house of which the household mentioned here is part of should be indicated;

(c) Persons who habitually live in this household should be considered as occupants.

DOCUMENT I

STATE OF INDIA

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMIC SERVICES
GENERAL STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
(Census Service)

9th General Census of the Population
Instructions for the preparation of lists of houses, households and establishments

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE INVENTORY:

Article 1 : The listing of houses, households and establishments to which article 2 of the Order No. 7823 of the 23rd June, 1960 refers to should be effected separately in each village during the month of September.

Article 2: The taluks administrator with the help of "regedores" (patels) should study and establish the number of the enumerators necessary for the preparation of roll in each of the respective villages and also the boundaries of each of them. The boundaries should be fixed independent of the number of the houses and not taking into account the number of houses contained in them.

Para One Only: The limits of the area of each agent should always be perfectly delineated and of easy identification, such as roads or streets of any nature, extremities of properties or cultivated fields, rivers or other waterways, railway lines, telephonic communications, walls, constructions or buildings, etc.

Article 3: The Administrators of the taluks should appoint enumerators and their substitutes for the various villages of the taluk up to the 30th June, 1960.

Para 1: The appointments should be made, in agreement with the "Regedores" (Patels) and chosen experienced and reliable persons who know to read and write and know the village well having preference in case of equality of education with other candidates, primary school teachers, and Police Guards, Customs Guards, or Rural Guards.

Para 2: The names of the persons appointed should be communicated to the General Statistics Department upto the 10th June, 1960.

Article 4: The Administrators of the taluk should deliver or send to be delivered to all the "Regedores" (Patels) and agents entrusted with the preparation of inventories in the villages of the taluks, up to the 15th August, 1960, the documents and necessary schedules required for the dischrge of their duties, namely:

To the "Regedores" (Patels)

Note of the completion of the service and a cover (file) with the list of houses of the village.

To the enumerators preparing the lists:

The declaration of identity, duly filled in, the sheets for the inventory and the respective cover (file), the delivery declaration, the reports of tansgressions and a specimen copy of these instructions.

Para One Only :—The Administrators of the taluks are responsible for the shortage of the documents and schedules referred to if, not having received them up to the 1st August they do not claim and request for them from the General Statistics Department.

Article 5: When an enumerator does not put in an appearance for service, or if he interrupts it after starting, the Administrator of the taluk should immediately call his substitute to perform his duties.

Para One Only :—The substitute enumerator in accordance with the terms of this article, is obliged to hand over to the Administrator of the taluk all the documents and schedules relating to the service of the inventory that he has in his possession.

Para 2: The enumerators who after being appointed, in accordance with Order No. 7823 of 23rd June, 1960 do not show up for service, without a justifiable reason, or abandon the same after starting it, are liable to imprisonment up to 30 days, without influencing the fine foreseen in article 37 of the said Order.

Article 6: While the working or preparing of the inventory lists, the enumerators shall be under the direct dependence of the "Regedor" (Patel) of the village to whom they have to refer as regards all the doubts or difficulties that might arise in the discharge of their duties.

Para 1: The "Regedores" (Patels) should render to the enumerators the assistance and help that they need in the discharge of their duties, putting themselves immediately in touch with the Administrator of the taluk always when a difficulty cannot be decided with the means which are legally at their disposal in the village.

Para 2: The responsibility falls on the "Regedor" (Patel) of immediately reporting to the Administrator of the taluk the facts foreseen in article No. 5 of these INSTRUCTIONS, without influencing the reporting of transgressions committed by the respective enumerator which should be done in general terms.

Article 7: Each enumerator is responsible for the strict compliance of the following duties :

(a) To employ the maximum courtesy with all the persons with whom he has to deal;

(b) To prove promptly his identity on every occasion that this is required by the proprietor, tenant, inhabitant, guard or persons who eventually are in the houses, households or in the units meant for the exercise of any activity, to be listed.

(c) To abstain from threats. When it is necessary, the enumerators can clarify persons who should give information required for authorize visits to the houses or to the households, of the duties that devolve upon them, and of the penalties that they might incur, but always without detriment to the courtesy required as referred to in (a).

(d) To exercise the greatest discretion regarding the information which features in the inventory and as regards things and facts that they may have seen in the houses or households which they visit.

(e) To fill in the inventory sheets in accordance with term of the following article, not asking any question, visits or inspections, besides those strictly indispensable for that purpose.

Article 8: In the filling up of the "Inventory Sheet", the enumerators should observe the following :

1 The column No. 1 is meant for the collection of names of the villages and places. When a house is not situated in a village "Isolated" should be written. The name of each village or place should only be listed in the line following the last which is occupied by the description of the houses of the place or previous village. (See example for filling up in the last annexure to these INSTRUCTIONS).

2 The column No. 2 is meant to write the serial numeration of the houses which, according to annexure No. 1 of these INSTRUCTIONS, should be listed.

3 The column No. 3 is meant to indicate the names of the roads, where the houses are situated. When a road does not possess a name, one should be attributed to it for the purpose, the enumerator should draw help from any characteristics building existing in it (indicating, for example, Church Road, School Road, Hospital Road etc.).

The name of each road should only be written in the line following the last which is occupied by the description of the previous road and only once in each page.

4 The column No.4 is meant for the indication of the names of the houses, if they have them; and if not, by the name of the proprietor or of one of the occupants.

5 The column No. 5 is meant for the indication of the total number of floors of each house listed. The filling of this column should be done according to the particulars given in Annexure No. 2 of these INSTRUCTIONS.

6 The column No. 6 is meant to collect information on the nature of the material of which the buildings are built, of the side walls of houses (stones, bricks, cement, mud, wood, bamboo, palms of coconuts, etc.).

7 The column No. 7 is meant to collect information relating to the purpose or nature of the building. Its filling in should be effected with all possible specifications required, always bearing clearly in mind the concept and explanations given in Annexure No. 3 of these INSTRUCTIONS. And for the buildings meant for any activity, the samples enumerated in Annexure No. 4, it being essential to be as detailed as possible.

8 The columns Nos. 8, 9 and 10 are meant for :

8 For writing the serial number of the units of the house meant for exercising any activity existing in the building which in column No. 7 are indicated as meant for "Habitation and other purposes".

9 The indication of the floor (storey) in which the unit of the house is situated meant for the exercise of any activity.

10 The indication, as detailed as possible, of the use, at the time of the preparation of the inventory, that is being made of the units of the house meant for the exercise of any activities, writing out the activity that is being exercised therein effectively, if no activity is being exercised therein, one of the headings enumerated at the heading should be written thereon.

However, these three columns should only be filled in when one has to deal with houses meant simultaneously for habitation and other purposes, it being permissible, for this purpose, to use the line on which is written the house to which the units to be described belong.

When the house is indicated in column No. 7 as meant for (by construction, transformation or adaptation) only a habitation, or only for the exercise of an activity, the columns 8, 9 and 10 referred to, should not be filled in.

In the filling in of column No. 10, when it is a case that needs this, the enumerator should indicate, with the greatest discrimination possible, always bearing clearly in mind the examples enumerated in the Annexure No. 4 of these INSTRUCTIONS, the activity exercised in the unit of the house which he is listing in the inventory, taking, however, the greatest care to make the investigations which he thinks are indispensable.

9 The columns Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 are meant for :

11 The writing of the number of the serial order of the households and the institutional lodgings which are being listed in the inventory under preparation. In their filling in the concepts mentioned in Annexure No. 5 of the INSTRUCTIONS should be taken into account.

12 The indication of the name of the head of the family or of the institutional lodging, according to the concept mentioned in Annexure No. 6 and when dealing with houses of the units utilised for households or institutional lodgings.

13 The indication of the floor (storey) in which household or the institutional lodging is situated.

14 The indication of the number of the divisions of the household or the institutional lodging. Its filling in should be done with attention being given to the concept and the explanations stated in Annexure No. 7 of these INSTRUCTIONS.

15 The indication of the number of occupants, when dealing with houses or their units used for habitation purposes.

16 It is meant to write one of the heading enumerated in the title heading, to which corresponds the use which at the moment of the preparation of the inventory is being made of the households or institutional lodgings. If the house is being utilized for the exercise of any activity this should be differentiated and mentioned therein.

And, thus, you should continue to write, according to the case-only the expressions "family", "institutional lodging" and, in the meantime, in case the household or the institutional lodging being occupied in the exercise of any activity it should be indicated, specifying the activity which is really being exercised therein.

If the household or the institutional lodging is not occupied, he should write, merely, according to the cases, the words : "hire" or "other purposes".

The filling in of this column should be effected with every caution and should be done after a direct and careful investigation bearing in mind when this is the case, the examples given in Annexure No. 4 and the concepts of Annexure No. 6 of these INSTRUCTIONS.

These 6 columns should always be filled in when a household exist, whether dealing with houses meant solely for habitation or habitation and exercise of any activity simultaneously, or whether the house is meant only for the exercise of any activity, for the purpose it being permitted to use the line in which it is written the house to which the households and institutional lodgings to be described belong to.

10 The column No. 17 is meant to furnish any clarifications where it is considered they are convenient and necessary.

In this column it should be indicated, specially, the number of divisions and occupants of units of the house which, although meant for the exercise of any acitivity, are being used for habitation purposes.

11 The columns Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are meant to be filled in only at the time of the Census, and therefore, they can only be filled in December by the enumerators when they are proceeding with the distribution and collection of the schedules of the Census and habitation.

Article 9: All the proprietors and tenants of the houses, households and establishments or their representatives, it being understood by such, the persons to whom may be entrusted the guardianship, the preservation or direction of same or those present in them at the time of the visit of the enumerators should reply promptly and truthfully to all the questions made by them for the purpose of preparation of the inventory and authorize them entrance in the houses, always when permission for same is requested.

Para One Only : The refusal to comply with a duty established in this article, to the imparting of information which is wrong or any obstacles unjustifiably raised impeding the work of the enumerators by the persons referred to, constitute transgressions of statistics and should be, as such, reported by the enumerator who, for the purpose, should use the respective form.

Article 10: As soon as the enumerator has concluded the preparation of the inventory of his area, he should organise it in book form, numbering and initialling all the sheets, and deliver it against a receipted voucher to the respective "Regedor" (Patel), enclosed in a file (cover), after indicating thereon the number of :

Houses exclusively meant for habitantion purposes.

Houses exclusively used for the exercise of an activity

Houses used simultaneously for habitation purposes and the exercise of an activity

Households occupied

Households not occupied

Units of houses (establishments) used for the exercise of an activity

Units of a house (establishment) meant for the exercise of any activity, which are not occupied

Total number of occupants of all the households and of the other units of the house used for habitation purposes

Inventory sheets.

Article 11 : The "Regedor" (Patel) should examine the work of each enumerator in his presence, verify the counting of the units indicated in the cover and subsequently examine the work of all the enumerator jointly, taking special care that all the houses, households and establishments have been listed or that they are not listed more than once.

Para 1: The work which is found to be in order should remain in the possession of the "Regedor" (Patel) who should pass a receipt to the enumerators covering it, avoiding, for the purpose, his declarations of identity; these should be kept by the enumerators up to the time of payment of their respective remuneration.

Para 2 : The work which remains incomplete or needs rectifications shall be returned to the enumerator in order to be completed or corrected.

Para 3 : When a "Regedor" (Patel) finds that an enumerator has neither completed nor corrected his work properly, the work which is handed over to him the second time, he should hand it to another enumerator who has given good account of himself in discharging his duty, the first enumerator losing thereby the right to his respective remuneration.

Article 12 : As soon as the inventory of the whole village is complete and found in order, the "Regeder" (Patel) should deliver or sent it to the Administrator of the Taluk enclosed in the cover provided by the General Statistics Department, indicating on it the following particulars : Taluk, village, names of the "Regedores" (Patels) and the enumerators besides the total number of occupants of all the households and other units of houses used for habitation purposes.

Para 1: He should also deliver or sent alongwith the inventory the Note of "The conclusion of Service", and call for the relevant receipt on its copy, which he should keep in his possession.

Para 2: The handing over of the inventory service to the administrator of the taluk should be done up to the 5th October.

Article 13: In the measure in which he keeps on receiving the inventory of the various villages the administrator of the taluk should proceed with its revision.

Para One Only: For purpose of this revision the Administrator of the Taluk may when he thinks it is necessary or convenient, call for the presence of one or more of the enumerators.

Article 14: Once the revision is concluded and the rectifications required effected, the administrator of the taluk should proceed, in collaboration with the "Regedores" (Patels), with the division of [illegible] purposes, which should be the areas [illegible] entrusted to the exclusive work of one enumerator.

Para One Only : Each sector should not comprise more than one hundred households.

Article 15 : When the division of the villages is completed into sectors for the purpose of the Census, it should be marked in the respective inventory books, by means of signs made in their sheets, with lines of different ink from that used for its filling in along the whole line in which it is written the last unit of the house or the last household of a sector.

Article 16 : When the disposition contained in the previous article have been complied with, the Administrator of the taluk should get copies of the inventrories of various villages made, which should be done by sectors, so that the inventory of each of these remains separate.

The copies, under reference, should also be made on inventory sheets which will be organised in books, a completely blank sheet being appended to it meant for any additions to be made by the enumerator every time, in case the last page used does not leave more than twenty lines for the purposes.

Para 1 : The copies obtained as alluded to above are meant for the Census work and for this purpose after being stitched with the "Cover of the Inventory Sheet of the Enumerator", shall be filled in the office of the Administrator of the Taluk, in the care and responsibility of the Administrator, to be delivered, at the proper time to the enumerators.

Para 2 : For the work of taking out copies, the Administrators should, always, when it is possible, have recourse to the enumerators of the respective villages who can and want to become enumerators.

Article 17 : When the copy of the inventory of all the villages of the taluk are ready, with the organisation of the books of the inventory of each of the census sectors, the Administrator of the taluk should proceed with the filling in of the "Note of Expenses and the Despatch of the work of the enumerators which jointly with duplicate of the inventory sheets and the Notes of the Conclusion of the work of the Villages", he should send them to the General Statistics Department.

Article 18 : For purposes of expediting the work it should be sent in only one volume for the taluk, if possible. When contrary is the case, the work of one or more villages should be sent separately. In the volumes should be placed the label provided for by the General Statistics Department.

ANNEXURE 1

House

By "House" it is understood the whole independent building, permanent or semi-permanent, demarcating a closed and covered premises, which is meant or can be meant for use as a lodging.

It is important to clarify precisely all the expressions used in this definition. Thus :

1 *Independent Building*—Normally there is no difficulty in distinguishing individually house even when built adjoining another or other houses. To all intents, whether by its different aspect or architectural shape, or whether it has entrances and distinct coverages, it appears clearly differentiated. But, at times, these characterstics may be missing externally and then it should be verified, or if the houses have main walls from the foundation to the roofings (tiled roofing, terrace, or any other) or, if not having them, they do not join each other from the inside.

2 *Permanent or semi-permanent building*—The construction material does not form a decisive element to find out the permanent nature of a building. At any rate stone buildings or bricks and lime or cement are almost always distinctive and, as such, should be considered as *permanent.*

Semi-permanent buildings are made of available material at the place itself, for example, stones, bamboo, coconut palms, straw and other material of a vegetable origin. These buildings have a very limited duration not exceeding some months, or a maximum of ten years. Huts, hutments, etc. are in this category.

Only semi-permanent buildings which on this occasion are being lived in should be included in the "Inventory Sheet". Exclude, therefore, the uninhabited hutments, for example.

3 Delimiting a closed and covered precinct :

The word precinct is meant in the sense of the space covered between the main or external walls, the ground and the roof, even though this space might be found or not separated by inner walls and pavements.

Under these circumstances, every building which, having a roofing, lacks in outer walls, or else, having the outer walls does not have a roofing, should not be considered as a house.

4 Meant as a lodging

It should be understood as such, every building with characteristics referred to above (independent, permanent, or semi-permanent) and delimiting a closed or covered precinct that :—

(a) might have been built for purposes of residence or a group of residences

(b) might have been built for the installation of some activity (trade) such as : factories, barracks (quarters), churches, lycea (schools), prisons, markets, etc.

(c) which not having been built for residential purposes such as churches, workshops, warehouse, might be utilised as such.

(d) which, not having been built for residential purposes nor for installation of any activity (trade), contain a closed and covered precinct which may come to be used as a lodging for persons (examples : stadia, military installations, transport service, establishments, warehouses, etc.).

Under these circumstances the following should not be listed in the inventory as houses :—

(a) tiled and other similar constructions which confine exclusively or almost to simple roofings, once they cannot be considered as buildings which delineate a *closed precinct* : (premises)

(b) sentry-boxes or other buildings that owing to their limited interior space do not have the necessary height for a man of normal stature to stand up as well as sufficient space to accomodate at least one bed.

(c) every building, no matter what its size, which might not possess any inside premises, such as obelisks, statues, bridges, etc.

ANNEXURE 2

Floor

By floor it is understood the whole floor o a house whether it is situated on top or bottom, or whether on a level o the ground on which it is built.

For this purpose, therefore, all the floors of the house, whether they are on a level with the ground, on top, or bottom of the plot on which the house is built, should be counted.

There ore, the caves, the storeys meant for shops or similar purposes, the ground floors, as also the garrets when they can be used as lodging houses, should be taken into account as floors.

On the other hand, when there are one or more horizontal divisions only on part of the house or on part of the floor, they should not be accounted as floors.

ANNEXURE 3

Purpose and nature of the houses

By purpose or nature of a house it is meant the aim for which it was built, transformed or adapted to.

The transformations and adaptations should be of such an order that as a result of which the house offers the necessary requisites for its use for another purpose than that for which it was originally meant.

Such transformations and adaptations are, therefore, inherent to the new purpose and those required by it, in such way that, if they had not been done would not be suitable for its new purpose.

In case the purpose for which the house was built is not apparent its present use should be indicated as its purpose.

There are three suppositions to be considered :

1. *Houses meant only for living purposes* : In this case only the word "habitation" should be returned in column No. 7.

2. *Houses meant only for exercise of any activity*—in this case, you should indicate in column No. 7 the activity for which the house is meant, it being necessary to state in details the purpose for which the house was built, transformed or adapted to . Thus, you should not write *entertainment house* but cinema house, theatre, etc.; *Industrial building*, but Safety Matches Factory, Soap Factory, etc : *warehouse*, but cold storage depot, parcels warehouse, warehouse for storage of goods in transit, furniture warehouse, etc.

3. *Houses meant simultaneously for living purpose and exercise of an activity* : In these cases, you should write in column No. 7 only the expression "habitation and other purposes"

ANNEXURE 4

Examples of some houses used in the exercise of an activity

A

Collars or Warehouses for storage of wines and other beverages

Maritime (Naval) Agencies

Insurance Companies, etc.

Lodges, shelters, inns

Tailoring establishments

Customs warehouses

Warehouses for storage of manures

Warehouses for storage of agricultural implements and material

Warehouse for storage of coconuts

Fodder warehouses

Godowns or goods storage warehouses

Mineral storage warehouses in closed premises

Petrol storage tanks, and similar warehouses

Warehouses for keeping fishing nets and other fishing material

Salt storage godowns

Wholesale goods warehouses

Warehouses for storage of fish

Asylums

Commercial associations

Associations of classes (communities)

Sports associations

Photographic studios

B

Bathing and Watering places

Banks and banking establishments

Haircutting saloons, and beauty institutes

Bars

Libraries

Booking offices

Petrol pumps

Cafes

Savings and credit granting establishments

Municipal corporations

Chapels

Offices of Notaries Public

Eating houses

Health homes

Cereal storing warehouses (for rice and other cereals)

Electric Power houses and other buildings for production and distribution of electricity

Welfare centre

Cinema houses

Clubs

Schools with or without boarding houses

Community centres or buildings

Confectionery establishments

Dental clinics

Medical clinics

Clinics of radiologists

Convents

Creches

Factories for manufacture of cutlery or cutting implements

D

Distillaries of spirit from Toddy, cashews, etc.

Temples

Dispensaries

Drug stores

E

Constructional enterprises (of contractors)

Infirmaries

Hermitages

Schools in a general sense of the word

Commercial offices

Lawyer's offices

Offices of insurance companies

Offices of transport by land, sea and air concerns

Offices of attorney and solicitors

Railway stations

Posts, telegraphs and telephone offices

Broadcasting stations

Stadia

Naval Shipyards

Stands for storage of firewood and coal (fuel storing stations)

Establishments for storage of wood (with or without sawing machinery)

F

Factories for roasting and packing cashew kernels

Coir factories

Undertakes' establishment for coffins and mortuary material

Lime factories

Beedi-making works

Millinery establishments for making hats and caps

Canning factories for preservation of meat, fish and fruits

Rice-husking mills

Coconut oil extraction mills

Safety matches factories

Aerated water and other cold drinks' factories

Ice-making plants

Factories for making sun or rain umbrellas

Musical instruments workshops

Flag stones and tiling works

Cereal milling works

Ceramic products factories for building purposes (tiles, ridge tiles and flag stones for floors, etc.)

Soap factories

Candle and wax works

Pharmacies

Light houses

Lime furnaces

Refrigerators (cold storage plants)

G

Garages for motor cars and other vehicles

H

Inns, guest houses

Hospices

Hospitals

Hotels

J

Jewellery stores or goldsmiths establishments

Village juntas (boards)

L

Mineral Analyses Laboratories

Milk bars

Tin factories

Laundries

Lycea

Lithograph works

Libraries or book stalls

Hardware stores, paints, cement, etc. stores

Cloth shops

Retail selling establishments

Fruit selling shops

Leather and skins selling concerns

Establishments for the sale of spare parts for motor cars and other vehicles

Tobaconnist stores (sale of cigars, cigarettes, beedis, etc.)

Glaziers establishments (for sale of glass, framing, etc.)

M

Lunatic Asylums and mental healing homes

Slaughtering houses

Municipal markets and others

Groceries shops

Mosques

Mines, when they have their headquarters in houses

Mills for the extraction of coconut oil (ghanni)

Museums

O

Occulists

Workshops annexed to mines

Tailer of fashion establishments

Coppersmiths and braziers workshops

Electric mechanics workshops

Book binding establishments

Religious statue makers studios (workshops)

Blacksmiths and sawere workshops

Engravers workshops

Hangars, and airplane repairing workshops

Carpenters and other repair shops

Barge and other naval vessels' repairing yards

Workshops for servicing and repairing bicycles and other vehicles

Railway workshops

Workshops for repairs of various industrial machinery

Establishments for repairs of typewriters and similar machines

Motor car repair workshops

Shoe and slipper makers workshops

Vulcanising workshops

Zinco-gravure workshops

Pottery workshops, etc.

Orphanages

P

Bakeries

Paper stores

Children's parks

Pastries stores

Masons workshops

Lodging house

Police stations (of customs guards and rural guards)

Prisons in a general sense (jails, potentiaries, etc.)

Q

Police and military quarters (barracks)

R

Watch makers and repairing workshops

Government offices in a general sense

S

Salt pans

Sausage canning factories

Sanatories

Shoemakers stores

Seminaries

T

Taverns

Theatres

Textiles mills (manual or mechanical)

Printing works

Tribunals (Courts)

ANNEXURE 5

Household (or one family lodging).—is the whole place, whatever its nature, meant (by construction; transformation or adaptation for habitation of one human aggregate, or a family.

By one human aggregate (one family)—is meant the total number of persons linked by relationship forming only one family, whether they have servants or not, or other persons who do not comprise the family.

Institutional lodging.—is the whole place, no matter what its nature, is meant (by constructions, transformations of adaptation for the establishment of one institutional population unit.

By "*institutional population unit*" it is meant the total number of persons living in the same unit of the lodging house for reasons other than those living in a family.

ANNEXURE 6

Family—the group of persons joined by union or relationship (blood ties) legitimate or illegitimate who habitually use the same unity of the lodging house.

Institutional population unit—the total number of persons living in the same lodging unit or for reasons other than those living in a family.

ANNEXURE 7

Division

By *DIVISION* it is meant the interior compartment of a household or of a institutional lodging which can be meant for habitation purposes or living quarters of any persons.

In conformity with this criterion only those can be considered as divisions or compartments which have at least the adequate space necessary to shelter a man of normal stature and the space which can accommodate one adult's bed and which are completely separated from others by walls or other stable divisions which permit of its isolation from the other compartments (or rooms) which are adjacent or contiguous to it.

For this reason, the rooms (or compartments) which are separated one from the other by glass screens, curtains, wooden screens etc., should not be considered as divisions or rooms (compartments).

The halls, rooms or other dependencies joined by arches or passages, without walls, should not be considered divisions apart, except if the lack of doors or walls is temporary (removed by the tenant or occupant for decorative or commodious reasons).

The compartments (rooms) meant for sanitary installations, kitchens, corridors, yards, halls, should not be taken into account as divisions, and also cubicules, drains, etc. partitions, which as they do not possess the conditions to accommodate a man of normal stature or an adult's cot, cannot serve for the purpose of habitation by any persons. Verandahs, terraces, etc., should only be considered as divisions when, having the required dimensions, they can be isolated completely from the outside and from the room which is adjacent (contiguoeus to it).

ANNEXURE 8

Legislation

Legal dispositions applicable to the preparation of the inventory of houses, households and establishments.

From the Order No. 7823 *of* 23*rd June,* 1960

Article 2nd, The Census shall be preceded by the survey of the territory, done by means of an inventory of all the houses, households and establishments, whether in villages or isolated;

Para 1: The inventory of houses, households and establishments shall be effected, in each village by enumerators chosen and appointed by the administrator of the respective taluk and guided by him, so as to collect information, relating to the houses, households and establishments existing and the approximate number of their inhabitants.

Para 2: The administrators of the taluk should appoint the enumerators for the various villages of the taluk up to the 30th June, 1960.

Para 3: The administrators of the taluks shall deliver, against a receipted voucher, to all the enumerators entrusted with the inventory of the villages of the taluk, up to the 15th August, 1960, of the documents and schedules necessary for the discharge of their duties, provided by the General Statistics Department.

Article 3: The inventory of houses, households and establishments should take place in all the taluks during the period 1 to 30th September, 1960.

Article 34: The following are statistical transgressions for the purpose of "Residential Enquiry" and "General Census of the Population":

1st the inexact or incomplete filling in of the schedules and the furnishing of false, wrong or incomplete information for the filling in of these schedules to the enumerators ;

2nd The refusal to give the information which is requested by the competent authorities ;

3rd The refusal to receive the schedules when they are delivered or their return when requested;

4th The failure to request the habitation schedules and the census schedules from the "Regedor" (Patel) in accordance with the terms of article 32, when the same have not been distributed to him.

Article 35 : The following persons are responsible for statistical transgressions :

1st The Heads of Families and institutional lodgings or the representatives ;

2nd The oldest persons of male sex resident in the household if he is above 18 years of age ;

3rd The persons of the female sex who is the oldest resident in the household, if she is above 18 years of age ;

4th The persons who in fact furnishes the information;

Article 36 : The statistical trangressions referred to in article 34 shall be punished with a fine of Rs. 5 to Rs. 500 ;

Article : 37 : The authorities who do not comply with the obligations entrusted to them by this Order are liable to a fine of Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

Para One Only : The enumerators who, after being appointed in accordance with this order, refuse, without a justifiable reason to discharge their duties are liable to imprisonment up to 30 days and the fine imposed by this article.

Article 38 : The proceedings for the application and collection of fines applicable in the previous articles is the one established in Ministerial Order No. 16,432 of 9th October, 1957, with reference to Decree-Law No. 33,250 of the 19th November, 1943.

Article 39 : All the public and private authorities shall report to the General Statistics Department the transgressions which they come to know about. The non-fulfilment of this duty by the authorities or persons who take part directly in the work of residential enquiry and General Census, constitutes a punishable fact, in terms of article 37.

Para One only : The reports to which the body of this article refer to shall be accompanied by an indication of the names and addresses of the witnesses and other particulars of proofs on which they are founded.

Of the Legislative Diploma No. 2005 *of the 7th July,* 1960

Article 5: The persons not connected with the staff of the General Statistics Department who, in an effective manner, take part in the local operations of the Census are entitled to the following remunerations :

Enumerators (whether they are government employees or not of the State) from 3 nP. to 4 nP. per person of each household or establishment listed :

Article 6: The remunerations of the enumerators shall be fixed by the administrator of the taluk or Deputy-Director of the Marine Services, who has appointed them, within the limits of the payments estabished in the previous article;

Para 1: In the fixation of the remunerations, the authorities referred to in the text of this article, should take into account the characteristics of work of the preparation of lists of the households and establishments, of the residential enquiry and census in the respective sectors, in a manner as to fix the best payments to the enumerator who has the greater share and most difficult work.

Para 2: In the taluks of Goa, Salsete, Bardez, Mormugao Daman and Diu, the remuneration to be paid to the enumerators shall be regulated by the minimum payment established. In the remaining taluks the maximum payment foreseen can only be attributed in special cases, duly justified before the General Statistics Department.

Article 7 : The remunerations to which article 5 refers to shall be paid only once, after completion of the work, the total of same not exceeding to Rs. 72,539·50 nP.

DOCUMENT "J"

DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS AND HABITATIONAL INQUIRY

Admonitions to the Enumerator

1 The result of your efforts shall depend, chiefly, upon the manner you behave with the persons you contact.

2 Do not appear before the informant with the humility of a beggar, nor with the arrogance of an imposing person, but with the good will of one who would like to be useful;

3 Do not wait for the informant to ask you who you are and what you desire, Introduce yourself at once and state your mission, producing to him your identity card;

4 If you should find the informant busy at the time of your visit; do not be ill-tempered nor try to force the interview. If possible, offer yourself to return at a convenient hour;

5 Create an impression about the informations you receive to be of a confidential nature, and start the inquiry in a practical and impersonal manner.

To the distrustful ones point out the real aims of the census, impressing at the same time that its purpose will not be served for the increament of taxes and military recruitment.

6 Do not collect the informations in groups. In the presence of other persons the informant will become embrassed and lead him to doubt the confidential nature of the declarations asserted by you previously;

7 Do not show to one informant the questionnaire obtained from the other, nor make references, even vaguely, to the answers already obtained from the person enumerated;

8 Do not permit other person to accompany you while on work, so as not to repress the freedom of the informant, leading him thus to in exact replies;

9 If the informant finds at a loss to understand any queries, explain to him cordially, with patience;

10 Stick only to the necessary questionnaire and always be very explicit about it. Do not show to be surprised about anything you receive as an answer. Inquire, listen and write;

11 Do not take part in discussions over political matters and such subjects that might lead to controversy. Be always of nuetral ground;

12 Do not make promises in the name of Census;

13 Do not threaten with penalties, but, if and when necessary, make it feel, with calm authority, the dictates of law. What concerns us is to obtain the replies and not punish those who avert fulfilments of their duty;

14 Be thankful for the informations received and the time spent by the informant in attending to you.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. *Aims and importance of the Demographic Census and the Residential Inquiry*

The Demographic Census tends to know in the first place the present population in the State of India as well as that temporarily absent, respecting to a certain fixed moment; zero hour of the 15th December, 1960.

Once this premordial element is known it is availed of the Demographic Census together the main individual characteristics through the notation schedule, these being of the following nature: age sex, nationality, marital status, religion, language, educational level, occupation, etc.

The residential enquiry aims at finding out the present living conditions in the State of India, mainly in regards to comfort and hygiene in the homes.

With the details secured from the Demographic Census and the residential enquiry, it will be possible to effect studies which, showing the present conditions under various aspects, will enable mesures or initiatives to be taken to facilitate the progress of the State of India and contribute to the welfare of the people. Hence the need of proper replies which give an exact knowledge of what we are and how we live.

2. *Duties of the enumerator*

The enumerator should assume with himself a compromise: that of fulfiling well his duty.

And to obtain this goal he should strictly adhere to :

(a) Passive obedience to the instructions received;

(b) To get thoroughly acquainted with his sphere of work

(c) Manage correctly the prescribed schedule of the family residence, or of Institutional populations;

(d) to maintain absolute secrecy as regards the information, received;

(e) to discharge with speed, without prejudice to perfection, all the duties connected with his work; and

(f) to always bear in mind that he is collaborating in a work of inestimable value to the State of India;

The collection of data is a fundamental function. If it is badly done all the other places of the service will be defficient and there will not be any possibility of suppressing the defects.

Therefore, the enumerator should exercise the greatest care in his work asking clarifications from the "Regedor" (Patel) or Administrator of his "concelho" taluk regarding the doubts or difficulties he comes accross in the performance of his task. All assistance will be rendered to the enumerator to enable him to execute with perfection the collection of the data. Meanwhile, a strict inspection over the work of the enumerator will be held through the "Regedoria" (Patel's office), Administrative Office of the "concelho" taluk and the General Statistics Office. The one who is responsible for omissions, gaps, mistakes or wrong information shall be punished according to the nature of the fault.

3. *Personal identity card*

The enumerator will only be in a position to act as a Census enumerator after receiving his personal identity card. This card should be shown by the enumerator when calling on the informants and on every occasion when his authority is doubted.

4. *First step of the enumerator*

During the period from 1st to 15th November, 1960, the enumerator will be summoned by the administrator of the taluk in order to take charge, against a receipted voucher, of the necessary schedule in order to carry out his work.

Thus, he will receive;

1 The present "Instructions", in which the ways to guide the enumerator are found.

2 A "Delivery Declarations", which is a schedule which the enumerator will have to fill in after the Census and when he goes to hand over his completed work to the "Regedor"(Patel).

3 An "inventory 'sheet' referring to the sector of the village, where the enumerator is going to do his work. (As the enumerator knows before beginning the work he is about to undertake a list is prepared of the houses occupied in the region where he is going for his enumeration work) And in accordance with this inventory sheet" he should proceeed with the distribution of the schedules.

4 "Schedules"—the schedule he will receive are :

(a) family schedules together with residential schedules;

(b) institutional population schedules together with residential schedules;

(c) schedules for the purpose of reporting transgressions.

The family schedules is to be handed over to each household and the "institutional population schedule" is to be handed over to each institutional lodging house.

The necessary number of these schedules to be delivered to the enumerator should be estimated according to the "inventory sheet".

The shortage of schedule should not be a wary. In case they fall short the "Regedor" (Patel) should be approached for a further supply. In the meantime it should be avoided by all possible means the wastage of schedules.

5. *Second step for the enumerator*

The enumerator should make it a point to read attentively these "Instructions", the "inventory sheet" and the various schedules handed over to him by the administrator of the taluk. Regarding the doubts he has, he should ask clarification from the "Regedor" (Patel) or administrator of the taluk.

6. *Knowledge of the Sector where the enumerator has to work*

After reading and understanding all the documents handed over to him. the enumerator should endeavour to know the sector of the region to which he is assigned, getting fully acquainted with its boundaries and the conditions which are characteristic of that particular part, with which he will be able to take measures designed to facilitate and accelerate the collection of data.

7. *Secrecy of the information imparted*

The enumerator should maintain absolute secrecy as regards the information imparted on no account he being permitted to break this precept.

8. *Obligation to furnish information*

All individual, civilly capable, are duty bound by law, to furnish information solicited in the questionnaires. Those who refuse to do this, as also those who falsify information, are liable to fines. Meanwhile, the enumerator should always keep in mind that the interest of the Census is to obtain replies to the questions and not to collect fines from informants.

9. *Application of sanctions*

The enumerator should employ effort designed to arouse the interest and the sympathy of the population in favour of the Census. He should never discuss or threaten but always argue with clarity and advise with calmness. Only in extreme cases, after all resources have failed to reconcile, legal sanctions should be remembered and be reminded about. If this fails as a last resort, he should register the fact in the column "remarks" in the respective "inventory sheet", and communicate the fact to the Administrator of the taluk.

10. *Filling up of the prescribed schedules*

The enumerator should have complete knowledge of the questionnaires adopted, because only in this way will be he able to explain to the informants the manner in which they are to be filled in, or undertake himself the filling in of the same when requested to do so.

The prescribed schedules should be filled in clearly, in ink or ball pen writing the answers only in the space reserved for the purpose.

Before beginning the distribution of the prescribed schedules to the family hours or institutional lodging of his sector, the enumerator should fill in the first page of the respective schedule in conformity with the "inventory sheet".

The enumerator should, certainly, notice that the schedule that were handed over to him by the administrator of his taluk has a border of different colours. But because of this fact, he should not get perplexed.

NOTE.—Looking well at the schedule he will ascertain that the administrator of the taluk handed over to him family schedule some with borders, and others without it. The schedules without borders are meant for Christian families. The schedules with border, some are of red borders, others of green and other of yellow. Therefore, when he starts distributing the schedules among the families of his sector, after filling in the first page, he should hand over the schedule without any border to a christian family, the schedule with a red border to a hindu family, the schedule with a green border to a mohammedan family, and the schedule with an yellow border to a family of any other religion which is neither christian, hindu nor muslim.

11. *Manner of distributing the schedules*

After the first pages of the respective schedule are filled in the enumerator starts their distribution. For, this purpose, the enumerator should provide himself with "inventory sheets". With schedules having the first page filled in and with some supplementary schedules.

And later visiting all the houses enlisted in the "inventory sheet" he should hand over in each house as many schedules in the family houses or institutional population quarters as the number of families and institutional population units existing in this zone.

When the persons who constitute a family or institutional population unit cannot be enlisted in only one schedule the enumerator should hand over to them supplementary schedules for enlisting all, not forgetting, in this case, to fill in the first page of the supplementary schedule delivered. The supplementary schedule referring to the same family or institutional population unit should always have the same or serial number ascribed to the initial schedule handed over.

In the measure in which the enumerator does the distribution of the schedule he should register the serial number and the date of their delivery in the respective columns of the "inventory sheet".

12. *How the enumerator should proceed with when a house is not listed in the inventory sheet and when he has to enumerate persons without a house*

If the enumerator notices the existence in his area of one or more houses which do not feature in the "inventory sheet", he should enlist them in continuation in the same "inventory sheet", and distribute the family or institutional population schedules among the families and institutional population existing in it. For each household or institutional lodging listed under such conditions, the enumerator is entitled by right to receive a remuneration which is attributed for each person counted in the census.

The enumerator should try to find out in his region the localities where beggars or any other persons without homes usually spend the night, in order to include them in the census in consultation with the "regedor" (patel).

13. *Unoccupied houses*

Always, whenever the enumerator finds a house unoccupied, he should try to find out if it is permanently uninhabited, or whether the family is absent temporarily.

If the house is not inhabited, the enumerator should verify if in his "inventory sheet" the houses alluded to is enlisted. If it is enlisted he should verify if, in column 16 the word "unoccupied" corroborates under these circumstances the enumerator knows that the house is really unoccupied. As stated previously, if the house is not listed in the "inventory sheet", he should effect its enlistments in a separate "inventory sheet".

If the family is temporarilly absent, the enumerator should return to that family house after finishing the distribution of schedules in the whole area allotted to him. In case the family is still absent, until the 15th December, the enumerator questioning the neighbours, should register in the respective schedule the information which he succeeds in securing.

14. *Mode of collecting the schedules*

When collecting each schedule the enumerator should verify if they are properly filled in.

If the schedule is not duly filled in, the enumerator should take the necessary steps to ensure that it is amended. If the amendment should go to spoil the convenient clarity of the information to be collected, the enumerator should leave, in its substitution, another schedules indicating the time at which he will return to collect it.

When a person capable of filling in the fresh schedule is not available the enumerator should fill it in with the particulars furnished to him.

15. *What should be done after collection of the schedule*

Once all the schedules in his zone are collected, the enumerator will proceed with their counting and verification arranging them in numerical order. He should later fill in, columns Nos. 20, 21 and 22 of the "inventory sheet", and within the time-limit of 48 hours, along with the "inventory sheets" and the "delivery declaration", duly filled in, should deliver the schedule to the "regedor" (patel) who will pass him a receipt for everything.

16. *Enumerator's programme*

From 1st to 15th November : The Enumerator should be summoned up by the administrator of the taluk to receive the necessary schedules.

From 7th to 14th December : The enumerator should distribute the schedules.

Zero hour on the 15th December is the moment of the General Census of the Population Day.

On the 16th December : The enumerator should collect the schedules distributed earlier after properly verifying them.

From the 17th to the 18th December : The enumerator should prepare the schedules and hand them over to the "Regedor" (patel).

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Important definitions

Family—is a group of persons joined by union or blood relationship, legitimate or illegitimate, who use customarily the same quarters of lodging, or the same household.

Thus for the purpose of the census, it should be considered as a family both the group of persons who by union of family ties live under the same roof, as also the persons who live, alone using one household.

Institutional population unit—is a group of persons living in the same lodging, or, otherwise, in the same institutional lodging but who are not related by family ties, or union legitimate or illegitimate.

The employees who live with families or lodging houses, for which they work, shall be included in the Schedule meant for these families or lodging houses.

Household—is the whole place whatever its naure, meant for habitation of only one family, or otherwise, it is the wholehouse or lodging quarters which serve as above for one family, whether formed of only one person, or of various persons related to the head of the family.

Institutional lodging—is the whole place, whatever its nature, meant for the installation of one institutional lodging, or, otherwise, it is the whole lodging house or quarters which serve as common abode for serveral persons. For example : hotels, asylums, colleges, schools, naval quarters, seminaries.

PERSONS ENUMERATED

Besides the persons present and absent temporarily, the following are also enumerated for the Census purpose :

(a) The crew and passengers of vessels which at the census moment are inside the territorial waters of the respective provinces;

(b) The crew of the steamers whose equipment ports belong to the respective provinces, even if at the census moment they are found outside the territorial waters;

(c) Members of the armed forces who form part of the normal garrison of the State of India. with the exclusion, therefore, of expeditionary or similar forces.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCHEDULES FOR FAMILY AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

(A) Schedule for the family and schedule for the institutional population.

As stated previously, one week before the Census, the enumerator should proceed with the distribution of the "family schedule" and "institutional population schedule" to each household or each institutional lodging as the case may be.

These schedules, besides containing the questions or queries referring to the "Census of the Population" will have also in one sheet, separately, the questions referring to the "residential enquiry".

But this should not be a botheration. Note that it is sufficient to examine only one schedule "family schedule" or "institutional population schedule", for the questions asked in one or the other are almost the same. Therefore, let us examine the "family schedules" or, better still, let us examine what it means and how the questionnaire or queries appearing in the "family schedule" should be dealt with. As stated above the questions that appear in the "institutional population schedule" are indentical to those in the "family schedule".

1. *Family schedule*

Attention enumerator! Choose any schedule and suppose that in your choice, it came out the "family schedule", with a red border. Naturally the question will arise; "For whom is this schedule meant for ?" As stated previously, the schedule with a red border is to be handed over to a hindu family. If it had come out to you a schedule with a green border, it was to be delivered to a mohammedan family. If it was a schedule with an yellow border, it was to be delivered to a family that was neither christian, hindu, nor mohammedan, but of any other religion.

Now cast a glance at the first page. Look : Start like this :

STATE OF INDIA

Directorate of the Services of Economy

General Statistics Office

(Census Service)

9th General Census of the Population

Census moment : Zero hour of the 15th December, 1960

(midnight of 14th to 15th)

FAMILY SCHEDULE

Schedule No.....	House No.....
Taluk.....	Location (Road, place
Village.....	etc.).....
Sector No.....	Floor (Storey).....

The enumerator,

.....

As it has been said before, the enumerator will have to fill in at his residence, before starting the distribution of the schedule to the households or institutional lodging all the blank spaces indicating the following :

Schedule No. The enumerator should number the schedule not only those meant for households, but also those of the institutional lodging before distributing them among the households and institutional lodgings. The family schedules should bear separate numbers from those of the institutional lodgings. Whilst handing over the family schedule or those of the institutional lodging in each household or lodging the enumerator should indicate in column No. 18 of the "inventory sheet" the number of the schedule which correspond to each of the families or institutional population units enlisted in columns Nos. 10 and 16 of the same "sheet", and in column No. 19, he should register the date of the delivery of the schedules.

Taluk of.....The taluk to which his zone belongs to should be mentioned here.

Village of.....The village to which his sector belongs to should be stated here.

Sector.....The number of the region or sector, which is given to him, should be mentioned here.

Household No.....The serial number which corresponds to this unit of the household should be mentioned here.

Location (Road, place, etc.) The locality where it is situated should be stated here.

Floor (storey) The floor or storey on which the household is situated should be mentioned here.

Enumerator. The enumerator should sign here.

Next to these blank spaces, which the enumerator should fill in advance follow, on the same page, the "General Instructions", which the enumerator should read attentively and understand well.

Now let us see what page 2 says. You will see a series of queries which the head of family will have to reply to relating to the persons who live in the same household. While handing over the schedule to the head of the family, the enumerator should give him the clarifications necessary for their filling in.

The columns are in order to register the replies to the questions referring to each member of the household.

Therefore, to each column corresponds one person who is to be enumerated. For example, if the family of "Joao Fernandes" is a household with one son, the head of the family, who is Joao Fernandes, will have to fill in 3 columns, at the top of which can be seen : 1st person, 2nd person and 3rd person.

Now let us take the questions from the questionnaire, which are quite clear. Note, before anything else, that all the answers to the questionnaire are serially numbered. Thus, in reply to the first questions : "*Full name of the enumerated*" person (for children who are not registered write : "newly-born"), it should be indicated the name of the individual to be enumerated. For example, in the case of the family of "Joao Fernandes" *in the column:* 1st person and in the respective line it should be written: Joao Fernandes: if the wife and the son of Joao Fernandes are named Mariana and Pedro, respectively, in columns : 2nd person, it should be written Mariana Fernandes, and column 3rd person Pedro Fernandes.

Now let us take question No. 2 "Relation with the head of the family".....It is necessary to indicate the blood relationship which each person registered in the schedule has with the head of the family. For example, in the case of the family "Joao Fernandes", Joao Fernandes is the head of the family, and, therefore, in the column 1st person and in the respective line should be written. "Head of the Family".

In the column 2nd persons and the respective line it should be written "wife", in view of the fact that Mariana is the wife of Joao Fernandes. In column 3rd person and the respective line it should be written : "Son" as Pedro is the son of Joao Fernandes.

In this way, all the questions found in the questionnaire are being replied to. All of them are easy and understandable; those which need clarifications are explained by means of the explantory notes made at the end of the sheet, by the letters (a), (b), (c) and by the instructions given on pages 7 and 8. Meanwhile, when you have any doubts, ask for clarifications.

So as to facilitate their understanding, some questions are herewith explained :

Question No. 15 : "What is your nationality" ? It should be shown here whether the individual enumerated is a portuguese, brasilian, american, german, japanese, swiss, etc. citizen.

Question No. 24 "Do you know to read"? It is intended to find out here whether the person enumerated, besides reading and interpreting the meaning in a letter, is capable of writing it.

As it can be seen all the questions are self explanatory.

Now note what cover pages 4 and 5 : these are pages with 7 columns, where it should be listed the persons to be enumerated, when the family comprises of more than three persons.

As it is seen, in each "Family schedule" only 10 persons can be registered. When the household is made up of more than 10 persons, a supplementary family schedule should be appended to it, where it should be listed the particulars relating to the remaining persons, as stated before.

On page No. 6 comes the questionnaire relating to "residential enquiry". It has a part which has to the filled in by the enmerator himself, before commencing the distribution of the schedule in his sector. This should be borne in mind by the enumerator. The other part should be filled in by the "head of family" himself and it contains clear and precise questions.

On pages 7 and 8 are contained some instructions explaining how some of the questions in the questionnaire should be answered.

2. *Institutional population schedule*

After understanding the "family schedule" it is easy to fill in the "institutional population schedule", which differs from the "family schedule" only by the fact that it has to be filled in by the "head of the institutional population unit" concerning the persons who live under him.

In any case, it is essential to read the "General Instructions" and others which feature in the "Institutional population schedule' in order to know how to fill it properly.

DOCUMENT "K"

Translation of article published in the "Heraldo" of 16-9-1960.

Demographic (Population) Census

1. *Introduction:*

Normally because, Statistics is a Science which has developed on a large scale during recent times, the aim and usefulness of the collection of numbers which the General Statistics Department is want to do of the various authorities is not known many times.

It is important, therefore, to sketch cut in a few lines the historical evolution of the employment of numbers in order to get better acquainted of the projection that they had and have on all the branches of Science.

The start of the use of numbers is ascribed to Artistotle who, as is known, was the one who made 188 descriptions of States embracing their history, type of administration, arts, Sciences, religions, etc. However, really speaking, only in the XVII century statistics began to be considered as an autonomous subject, having as aim the description of the notable things of the State, towards which a German named German Couring, contributed much. The School of "Political Arithmeticians" followed this, where the names of John Grant and William Petty, whose chief objective

was the numerical study of social and political phenomena, were outstanding. This school properly speaking, was the cradle of Demography. The subsequent stimulus of statistical analysis was stirred by the development of the calculation of probabilities origin of which is attributed to a question asked of Pascal by an inveterate player, the famous Cavaleiro de Mere, relating to the frequency with which 11 and 12 points were obtained in throwing of three dice (passe-dix" game).

In the last half of the XIV century, there was a group of investigators who, working separately, obtained results which contributed towards the systematic development of statistics, the Russian Tchebychev : the Germans, Helmert and Lexs, and the Englishman, Eigeworth being worthy of special mention.

But it was really at the beginning of this century that the interpretation of statistical details were devoted a special attention, since until that date, the greatest preoccupation had been to classify and tabulate them. The development of the methods of interpretation is linked to the names of Pearson, Corret and Fisher.

And, thus, statistics have passed out, today, to be a valuable scientific item applicable to the most varied branches of knowledge, chiefly those which avail of numerical data. At present, the desire for precision leads the investigators of every class, from the Nuclear Physicist to the Businessman, to express numerically the phenomena of that sphere which interests them the most. Thus from Economics, the field of application of statsitics, it extended to Biology, to experimental Psychology, to Agricultural Sciences, to Physics, etc. In order to give concret examples, statistics apply at present to the study of Epidemics, of the population, of the living conditions of industrial accidents, of normalization of drugs, of the measure of human prolificness of migration of insects, of the distribution of blood-type groups, of costs of production, etc.

It is noted thus that in modern times statistical numbers are used with an ideal quite high so that, through its study and notion, collective well-being can, be attained. Today statistics are not a source which enables us to know information relating to the individual A, B or C. But choosing the elements referent to A, B and C it enables the presentation, in a global manner, in a way to permit necessary interpretations which constitute the basis of any study in view. Its purpose, therefore, is far from using the figures to know and reveal the private affairs of A, B or C, which far from being of interest to statistics, runs counter to the international principles of "Secrecy of statistical numbers", which principle is being observed in all strictness.

The numbers are only used in a global way for the purpose of interpretation and study.

2. *Population Census and Residential Enquiry* :

Once it is known, in a general manner, the way in which the statistical numbers are used, it is evident that all will feel relaxed and at home to reply to all the queries on whatever questionnaires directed to them. As a matter of fact, the statistical numbers are used in global and impersonal manner and for several kinds of studies.

During the current year the 9th General Census of the Population will be held in order to find out the present state and the way the population of the state of India evolved, during the decade that passed. Simultaneously and so as to compensate the heavy expenses that the Government is going to incur to undertake this work, the Residential Enquiry is also going to be held, which aims at finding out the present living conditions, chiefly the position in relation to the comfort and hygiene in the homes.

The 9th General Census of the Population is, therefore, a rather complex and expensive task, which in order to be compensative, requires the goodwill and co-operation of the whole population of the State of India. Being conscious of its utility of the well-being it can furnish, up to a certain point, it is the duty of every person to offer his contribution towards the serious accomplishment of this task, providing, without any reserve, all the particulars that may be solicited.

So that there may be an uniform method in the work of the collection of information, the task of the Census has been divided into two operations, well-spaced in time, with an interval which will permit to maintain a control and a check up during the course of the Census. Thus, the two consecutive operations, which are going to be held are the following : "Inventory of the Houses" and "Census of the Population", which will take place during the whole month of September, it being intended to make a list of all the houses with all the characteristics of identification, description, situation of establiments, households, and institutional lodging.

With the "Census of the Population" which will take place at "0 hours on the 15th December, 1960, it is intended to make a roll of all the persons who live in households and institutional lodgings located in the houses described in the "Inventory of Houses". It is evident, therefore, that as the roll of the persons is taken in the house listed, the inventory of the houses should be prepared with the greatest care, collecting the details necessary for the control of the Census.

During the current month the inventory of the houses is going to be prepared for which purpose the respective houselisting enumerators are trained. They will present themselves in all the residences with the respective "identity card", and trying to acquaint themselves with all the residential quarters, will request the particulars necessary for the Census.

The General Statistics Department thanks everyone concerned in anticipation for all the information solicited by the enumerators.

DOCUMENT "L"

DEMOGRAPHIC CENSUS

Translation of Article published in the "Heraldo" of 13-12-1960.

This year the 9th General Census is being taken in order to find out the population of the State of India and the manner in which it has evolved in the course of the last ten years. Side by side and with a view to compensate for the heavy responsiblities which the Government is going to assume in connection with this task there is going to be held the "habitational enquiry" the object of studying the present conditions of living in the State of India, especially as regards to comfort and hygienic conditions in the residential quarters.

The 9th General Census of the Population is thus a task of considerable complex and difficult nature which, by way of compensation it deserves the goodwill and co-operation of the entire population of the State of India. In view of its utility and of the betterment of conditions which it can bring about, there is up to a point an obligation for every individual to make his contribution towards the serious and effective achievement of this task, giving unreservedly all the information that is called for.

With the object of achieving some sort of method in the collection of information the work of taking the Census has been split up into two operations separately by an interval of time which will permit control and sequence in the course of the census.

These two operations are : the taking of an "Inventory of houses" and the "census of the population". The "inventory of houses" which was held during the entire month of September has as its object to make a list of the houses existing in the territory of this State, together with the listing of all the elements required for their identification, description and location, classifying them according to their use or purpose, with the number of households in each, institutional lodgings and other establishments.

With the "Census of the Population" which will take place at 0 hours of the 15th day of December of the year 1960, it is sought to make a register of all the persons present and temporarily absent at 0 hours of the 15th of December, in the above mentioned households and institutional lodgings, already localised in the houses described in the "inventory of houses". This is the principal object of the "Demographic Census".

II—*Demographic Census and Habitational Enquiry*

As already made clear above, the "Demographic Census" has as its object to find out in the first place, the present population of the State of India as also the population temporarily absent, with reference to a fixed moment : 0 hours on 15th December 1960. Once this basic element is known the Demographic Census is availed of in order to know the main individual characteristics called for in the

schedule of notation, such as the following : age, sex, nationality, marital status, religion, mother tongue, level of education, occupation etc.

The "Habitational Enquiry" has as its objects to know the actual conditions of living in the State of India, especially as far as they concern comfort and hygienic conditions in the residential quarters.

With the data obtained through the Demographic Census and the Habitational Enquiry, it will be possible to effect studies which, while showing our present condition from various aspects, will facilitate to take measures or steps for the progress of the State of India, contributing to the well being of its people. Hence the need of correct answers which in turn may give us an exact idea of what we are and of how we live.

III—*How the data of the Demographic Census and Habitational Enquiry are collected.*

During the period from 9th to 14th of December the enumerators will distribute certain schedules which every head of family or institutional lodging will have to fill in with reference to the date already mentioned.

0 hours on 15th December 1960. Each of these schedules has eight pages and questionnaire bearing on the "Population Census" and the "Habitational Enquiry" as well as instructions for their filling in.

Furthermore, in order to relieve the monotony and to achieve greater control, some of the schedules are bordered red, green and yellow. Those schedules which are without a border are to be filled in by heads of christian families, those which are provided with a red border are to be filled in by heads of a Hindu family; those which are provided with a green border are to be filled in by heads of a mohamedan family; and those are provided with a yellow border are to be filled in by the heads of families which do not belong to any one of these three religions.

The census enumerators will distribute these schedules taking into account the religion to which the head of a family belongs to.

Till the 14th of December, 1960 each head of family or institutional lodging will be in possession of a schedule which he should fill in with the utmost care, thus co-operating with the Department of General Statistics in his own interest.

IV—*Indications regarding the schedule to be filled in by the head of a family or an institutional lodging.*

Pages Nos. 1, 7 and 8 of the schedules furnish explanations necessary for filling in the answers to the questionnaire, the object of which is sought to be limited, on page No. 2 are found the questions, all numbered, of the questionnaire bearing on the "Population Census", and two columns in which should be counted two persons of the family or institutional lodging. On page no. 3 besides one column destined for counting one person of the family or institutional lodging, have been given 4 examples showing the manner in which the persons are to be entrusted. On page Nos. 4 and 5, besides the questions of the questionnaire, there are 7 columns destined for counting 7 persons of the family or institutional lodging. Page No. 6 is destined for "Habitational Enquiry". Whenever the number of persons to be enumerated in each household or institutional lodging is above ten, the head of family or institutional lodging should ask the enumerators for the supplementary schedules that may be necessary. It should be noted that the servant and employees who live with families or institutional lodging for whom they work will be included in the schedules destined for those families or institutional lodging. Experience has shown that as a rule doubts begin to arise as to the enlisting of certain persons and it is thought convenient to clarify them here.

According to the "General Instructions" which are to be seen on the first page of the schedule, the following must be included in it :

(a) All persons who, being part of the family, should pass the night from the 14th to 15th of December in household belonging to it :

(b) All persons who, being part of the family, are not present at midnight of 14—15th December, but are bound to return to this household on the 15th.

Thus, to give an example, a person belonging to a family of Margao who is a guest in a family at Pangim on the night of 14th to 15th December, will not figure in the schedule distributed to the Panjim family but will figure in the schedule distributed to the Margao family, seeing that he will return home on the 15th.

(c) All persons who, being part of the family and residing habitually in the household are to be found temporarily absent. Under the designation of "temporarily absent" may be included two categories : (1) those who are temporarily absent from one residence to another inside the State of India, (2) and those temporarily absent outside the State of India.

Temporarily absent from one residence to another inside the State of India—are considered all those who, being part of a family and habitually residing in this household, are not present there nor are due to return there on 15th December, by reasons of ill health, studies, business, on military service or convict in jail up to 5 years.

Temporarily absent from the State of India—are considered all those that may have temporarily left this State for the same reasons indicated above.

Thus to give an example, a person from Margao who on the night of 14th to the 15th of December is ill in the Hospital at Panjim will be enlisted in habitual residence at Margao as well as in the Hospital at Panjim, where he happened to be on the night of 14th to 15th December; a student of the "Normal School" belonging to a family at Margao, who may be residing in Panjim on the night of 14th to 15th December and during the whole of the 15th by reason of his studies, will be enlisted both in Panjim (in the schedule that may be distributed to his institutional lodging) as well as in Margao in the schedule distributed to his family; a student who may be absent from the State of India on the night of 14th to 15th December for the purpose of his studies, in Lisbon or in Bombay, will be included in the schedule of the family to which he belongs; a person who may have left for Germany in order to attend to his business and who should be absent on the night of 14th to 15th December, will be included in the schedule of the family to which he belongs to.

It should not be understood that the inclusion of one person in two schedules will give rise to duplications, for the Department of Statistics maintains its control through its verifications.

(d) Those persons who, though not being part of the family, spent the night of 14th to 15th December in this household, except if they are to return home on the 15th of December.

Thus, to give an example, a guest who does not belong to the family where he is found on the night of 14th to 15th December and who does not intend to return to his habitual residence on the 15th, will be registered both in the schedule of the family where is found on the night of 14th to 15th December as well as in that of his habitual residence.

(e) Any person who arrives in a family, or institutional lodging on the 15th December must be registered in the respective schedule, except if he has already been registered as present in another schedule of a family or institutional lodging where he may have spent the night of 14th to 15th December.

The persons who happen to die before or are born after the moment of taking census should not be registered.

Thus, since the moment of taking the census refers to 0 hour of the 15th day of December 1960 and since it is proposed to find out the present population or temporarily absent from the State of India precisely as on this moment, no person who breathes his last before midnight of 14th to 15th December shall be registered in the schedule. For, every individual who breathes his last before the midnight of 14th to 15th December ceases to exist before the moment of taking the census, and every baby that is born after midnight of 14th to 15th December shall be outside the moment of taking the census, i.e., shall belong to the 16th of December.

Also, *absent emigrants* should not be enumerated for their absence is not considered temporarily. Thus, for example, the son of a head of a Family who is away from the State of India, because he is employed in the Beire Railways, should not be registered in the schedule of the family to which he belongs'.

V—*How to fill in the family or institutional lodging schedule*

Before he begins to fill in the schedule that is distributed to him, every head of family or of the institutional population must read carefully the "Instructions" appearing on pages Nos. 1, 7 and 8 of the schedule and the examples given, on page no. 3 of the same. This preparation will serve to enable you to reply very easily to the queries, all serially numbered, that are found in the questionnaire, whether Demographic or Habitational. All the 42 queries bearing on the demographic questionnaire are easy to understand and to reply, once the instructions given in the schedule are borne in mind. In the meantime attention is invited to the following queries :

Query No. 1.—"Full name of the person enlisted" (In case of children who are not registered, please write : (newly born); you are required to give in full the first and the last name, the middle names being given in short form.

In the case of newly born babies whose names have not been registered you must always use the expression : "newly-born".

Query Nos. 6 and 7.—What is the racial discrimination of your father? of your mother ?Here you are required to give the racial type that may correspond to one of the six classifications shown on page 7 of the schedule.

Query No. 16.—"What is your nationality"? —It is desired to know here whether the person who is being enlisted is a Portuguese, Brazilian, American, German, Japanese or a citizen of any other nation.

Query No. 17.—"which is the "concelho" taluk where you were born, in case you were born in national territory or what country, if you were born—outside the national territory?—Here you are required to give the "concelho" or taluk where you may have born in case all persons being enumerated were born in Goa, Daman or Diu. And in case of all those who may have born outside the State of India, you should give the name of the country where you were born.

Query No. 24.—"Do you know to read"—Here it is intended to find out if the enlisted person is able to read and understand a letter length writing in any language (concanim, portugues, Marathi, Gujarathi, etc.).

Query No. 25.—"Know to read and write"?—Here it is intended to find out if the person to be enlisted, besides being able to read and understand, is also able to write.

Query No. 36.—"What is the occupation you follow?" Here it is required a statement as detailed as possible of the occupation which the person to be enlisted follows. On page No. 7 of the schedule may be seen the necessary instructions. and you are required to show that which corresponds to the person to be enlisted in each group.

Query No. 37.—"what is your occupational status ?" Here it is required to know if the enlisted person is a government employee, employee salaried worker (daily wages) employer, employer proprietor, employers rentier, family worker, family person, single worker, sole proprietor or sole-partner within the contest of the designations shown on page No. 8 of the schedule. Whenever a person to be enlisted has more than one occupation, he should always show the one from which he derives the greatest income, salary, wage or money.

Query No. 39.—"If unemployed, indicate the number of months during which you are unemployed"—This query should be answered only by persons who being in a fit condition to work have no employment and are trying to secure employment : Those who are retired are not unemployed.

The 18 queries of the "Habitational Enquiry" also are all easy to answer, in the meantime attention is invited to query No. 8—"How many divisions are there?". Here the head of family or of institutional population is required to indicate how many divisions or rooms there are in the household or lodging of his occupation. Kitchens, store-rooms, latrines, bath-rooms, corridors, vestibules and compartments which do not have at least the height necessary to give shelter to an individual of average height and the width to accommodate an adult's bed, should not be numbered as division.

With these explanations and with the expected goodwill from the entire population of the State of India, there should be no ground for any doubts and if there should be any, the enumerator will know to solve them.

The Department of General Statistics thanks in anticipation for the co-operation which it expects to receive from the entire population of the State of India.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(as on 17 February 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales . . (Rest.)

AGRA—
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines . . . . . (Reg.
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra . . . . (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. . . . (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path . . . . . (Rest.

AHMEDABAD—
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road . . . (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate . . . . (Res.)
5 Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road . . . . . (Reg.)

AJMER—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madras Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road . . . . . (Rest

ALIGARH—Friends' Book House, Muslim University Market . (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P. . . .
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Satdar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Narian Lal Beni Modho, 2A, Katra Road . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
6 University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road . . (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg . . . . . (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg . . . (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road . . . (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. . . . . (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. . . (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi . . . (Reg.)

ANAND—
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road . . . . (Rest.)

ASONSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Jow Road . . . (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 . . . . . (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . . (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet . . . . . (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar . . (Reg.)
7 Maruti Book Depot, Avenue Road . . . . . (Rest.)
8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . . . . (Reg.
9 Navakarataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle . . (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)

BARODA—
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura . . . (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent . (Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road . . (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (24-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road . . . . . (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Shing Road . (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Building, Sultania Road . (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies . . . . . (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 . . . . . (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk . . (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1 Director Govt. Printing and Stationery, Netaji Subhash Road, Bombay 4.
2 Charles Lambert and Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road . (Reg.)
3 Co-operator's Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar . (Reg.)
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. . (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, First Floor . . . . . (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road (Reg.)
7 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum . . . . . (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi . . . (Reg.)
9 P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road . . (Reg.)
10 New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road . . . . (Reg.)
12 Sunder Dass Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street . . . . . (Reg.)
13 D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road . . . . . (Reg.)
14 Thacker and Co., Rampart Row . . . . . (Reg.)
15 N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street . . . (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road . . . (Reg.)
17 P. H. Rama Krishna and Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5 . . . . . (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas and Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street . (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath and Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivli . . . (Reg.)
20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhash Road . (Reg.)
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road . (Rest.)
22 Dominon Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road . (Rest.)
23 Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road . (Rest.)
24 Dowamadeo and Co., 16, Nazlria Building, Ballard Estate . (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505 . . . (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—
1 Chatterjee and Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane . . (Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta and Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street . . . (Reg.)
3 Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street . . . . (Reg.)
4 S. K. Lahiri and Co. Private Ltd., College Street . . . (Reg.)
5 M. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street . . . . . (Reg.)
6 W. Newman and Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street . . (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17, Park Street . . . (Reg.)
8 R. Chambray and Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road Extension . . . . . (Reg.)
9 S. C. Sarkar and Sons Private Ltd., I. C. College Square . (Reg.)
10 Thacker Spink and Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East . (Reg.)
11 Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane . (Reg.)
12 K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta 19 . . . . (Rest.)
13 Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street . . (Rest.)
14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street . . . (Rest.)
15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowrinhee Centre . . . (Rest.)
16 Soor and Co., 125, Canning Street . . . . . (Reg.)
17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street . . . . (Rest.)
18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road . . . . (Reeg.)
19 Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . (Reg.)
20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) . . (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhash Road . . . (Rest.)
22 Reliance Trading Co., 18/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah . . . . . (Rest.)
23 Indian Book-Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road . . (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall . . . . . (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—
1 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2 Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector No. 22 . . . (Reg.)

4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22D . . . . . (Rest)
6 Mehta Bros. 15-Z, Sector 22B . . . . . (Rest.)
7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16 . . (Rest.)
8 *Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22B* . . . . . (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarkav Road . . (Reg.

CUTTACK—
1 Press Officer Orissa Sectt.
2 Cuttack Law Times . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Prabhat K. Mahaparra, Mangalbag, P.B. 35 . . . (Reg.)
4 D.P. Sur & Sons. Mangalabag . . . . . (Rest.)
5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—
1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar . . . . .
3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala . (Reg.)
4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

DELHI—
1 J.M. Jaina & Brothers Mori Gate . . . . . (Reg.)
2 *Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate* . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harikishan Dass Bedi(Vijaya General Agencies)P.B.2027 Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road . . . . . (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B.1565 . . . (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj . . (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book, Co., 1, Faiz Bazar. . . . . (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi . . . . . (Reg.
10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak . . . . . (Reg.)
11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj . . . . . (Reg.)
12 All India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market . . . . . (Rest.)
14 University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
15 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran . . . . . (Rest.)
16 Summar Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines . . . . . (Rest.)
17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. . (Reg.)
18 B.Nath & Bros. 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) . . (Rest.)
19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak (Rest.)
21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market . . . (Reg.)
22 Tech. & Commercial Book Coy, 75, Gokhale Market . . (Rest.)
23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate . (Rest.)
24 G.M. Ahuja Booksellers & Stationers, 309 Nehru Bazar. . (Rest.)
25 Sat Naraian & Sons, 3141 Modh, Ali Bazar, Mori Gate . (Reg.)
26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.)P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar . . (Reg.)
27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B.1165, Nai Sarak . . . . . (Rest.)
29 K.L. Seth. Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5-A/10, Ansari Road . . . (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines (Reg.)
2 *New Sketch Press, Post Box 26* . . . . . (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1 The Agricultural College Consumers Co.-op. Society . . (Rest.)
2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road . . . . (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Book-sellers

ERNAKULAM—
1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road . . . . . (Rest.)
2 South India Traders C/o Constitutional Journal . . . (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road . . . (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya . . . . . (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg . . . . . (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency . . . . . (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road . (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The ND.C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta . (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1 Supdt., Printing & Stationery, M.B.
2 Loyal Book Depot. Patnakar Bazar, Lashkar . . . (Reg.)
3 M.C. Daftari Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar . . . . . (Rest.)

HUBLI—*Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road* . . . . (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1 Director, Govt. Press
2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Book Lovers Private Ltd. . . . . (Rest.)
4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar . . . (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons Bookseller . . . . . (Rest.)

INDORE—
1 Wadhawa & Co., 56, M.G. Road . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahidya Pura . . . (Rest.)
4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace . . . . (Rest.)
5 Navyug Sahitya Sadam, Publishers & Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj . . . . (Reg.)
2 National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg . . (R.)

JAIPUR—
1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Vani Mandir, Sawai Mansingh Highway . . . . (Reg.)
5 Kalyan Mal & Sons. Tripolia Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)
6 Popular Book Depot. Chaura Rasta . . . . . (Reg.)
7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta . . . . . (Rest.)
8 Dominion Law Depot. Shah Building, P.B, No. 23 . . (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar . . . . . (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—
1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. 78 . . . . (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhakidih . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros. Booksellers & News Agent, Bistapur Market . (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.

JHUNJHUNU—
1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Kapram Prakashan, 1/90, Nandha Niwas, Azad Marg . (R.)

UR—
1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents . (Reg.)
2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia . . . . . (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—
1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Jain General House, Bazar Bansanwala . . . . (Reg.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road . . . . . (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1 Advani & Co. P. Box 100, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Sahitva Niketan, Shradhanand Park . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B. 200, Chowk . . . (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram . . . (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagawati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Distt. Hazaribagh (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bandar, Mahadwar Road . (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) . (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot) . . . (Reg.)
2 Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj . . . . (Reg.)
3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj . . . (Reg.)

6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road . . . . . (Reg.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar . (Rest.)
8 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road . . . (Rest.)
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park . . . . (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar . . . . (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street . . . . . (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road
2 Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore . . . . (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane . . . . . (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . (Reg.)
6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street . . . (Reg.)
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pycrofts Road, Triplicane . . . (Reg.)
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road . . . . (Rest.)
9 V. Sadaanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road . . . . . (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street . . . (Reg.)
2 Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street . . . . (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimha Gowda & Sons . (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoys Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 . (Reg.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukonda Krishna Nayak . . . . (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat . . (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar . . . . (Reg.)
2 Mind Chitra Press, West Kuchery Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Bharat Educational Stores, Chhippi Tank . . . . (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents . . (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building . . . (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Hind Traders . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1 Mittal & Co., 85-C, New Mandi . . . . . (Rest.)
2 B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura . . . . . (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate . . . . (Reg.)
2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road . . . (Rest.)
3 Tirhut Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1 M. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle . . . (Reg.)
2 People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace . . . (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers & Publishers Krishnamurthi-puram . . . . . (Rest.)
4 News Paper House, Lansdowne Building . . . . (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas . . (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desay, Station Road . . . . . (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1 Manager, Govt. Press & Book Depot.
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House . . . . . (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot Bara Bazar . . . . (Rest.)

NANDED—
1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road . (Rest.)
2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants P.B.No.51 . . . . . (Rest.)
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad . . . . . (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place . . . . (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj . . . . . (Reg.)
5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 . (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market . . . . (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, Co., Prem House, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House . . . (Reg.)
9 Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place . (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place . . . (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus . . . (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus . . . . . (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kaun, Karol Bagh . . (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar . (Reg.)
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road . . . (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met., Society, Lodi Road . . . (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty & Novelles, P.B.96, Connaught Place . . . . . (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-Q, Kalkaji . . . . . (Reg.)
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath . . . . . (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P.) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road . . (Reg.)
22 R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh . . . (Rest.)
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar . . . (Reg.)
24 Aapki Dukan 5/5777, Dev Nagar . . . . . (Rest.)
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66/A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 . . (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 . . . . . (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road . . . . . (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave . . (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura . . . . . (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony . . . . . (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1 Singhals Book House, P. O. B., 70, Near the Church . . (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, 3 Ide Jameria (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar . . (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press.
2 Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)

PATNA—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar)
2 J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli Raghunath Bhawan (Reg.)
3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli . . . . . (Reg.)
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta . . . . . (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons . . . . (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix . (R.)

POONA—
1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana . . . . (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road . . . . (Reg.)
3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana . . . (Reg.)
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk . . . . . (Reg.)
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar . . . . (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road . . . . . (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers Snb-Agents (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar . . . . . (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium, V. P.
ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review . . . . . (Rest.)
SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road . (Rest.)
SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street . (Reg.)
SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti . . . . . (Rest.)
SIMLA—
1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall . . . . . (Reg.)
SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) . . . . . (Rest.)

SHILONG—
1 The Officer-in-charge Assam Govt., B.D.
2 Chapla Booksellers, P.B. No. 1 . . . . . (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency . . . . . (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road . . (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Towe rRoad . . . (Reg.)

TIRUCHIRAPALLI—
1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur . . . . . (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chander Bose Road . (Reg.)
3 Palammiapa Bros. . . . . (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1 International Book Depot, Main Road . . . . (Reg.)
2 Reddear Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 . . . . (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thiagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road . (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1 Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers, Co-op. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot Sati Gate . . . . (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1 Students Friends & Co. Lanka . . . . . (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanksrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B. 8 . . . . . (Reg.)
3 Glob Book Centre . . . . . (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka . . . . (Reg.)
5 B.H.U. Book Depot . . . . . (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers . . . (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Government . . . . . (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATAM—
1 Gupta Brothers, Vztia Building . . . . . (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road . . . . . (Reg.)
3 The Secy. Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. . (Rest.)

VIZIANAGARAM—Sarda & Co. . . . . (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market . . . . (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House New Dlhi.
2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta
3 High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W.C.2.

Railway bookstall holders

1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2 Gahlot Bros. K.E.M. Road, Bikaner
3 Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4 M. Gulab Singh & Sons. Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathumandu (Nepal)
2 S/S. Aktie Bologat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovobokhandel, Fredsgation-2. Box 1656, Stockholm-16(Sweden).
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stuttgart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgartden (Germany West).
4 Shrilswar Subramanyam 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York, 27NWY
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 4, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

On S. and R. Basis

1 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum
3 The Employment Officer, Employement Exchange, Dhar
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
5 The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Mazaffarpur
6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujrat).
8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9 Govt. Printing & Stationery, Rajkot
10 The O.I/C. Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Kokar, Ranchi.
11 The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat
12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
13 The Register of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14 The Registtrar of Companies, H.No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15 Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16 Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajneri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17 Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
18 Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19 Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer; Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, "C" Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Building P.B. 334, Kanpur.
22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest 100, Marine Drive, Bombay
23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26 Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi
30 The O.I/C. University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31 The O.I/C.S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32 The O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria-24-Parganas
33 The O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar P.O. Burnipur
34 The O.I/C. S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra 33, North Topsta Road, Calcutta-46.
35 The O.I/C S. I. S. I. Extension Centre(Footwear), Calcutta
36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)
38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I. C/o Chief Civil Adm., Goa, Panjim,
40 The Registrar of Trade Union, Kanpur
41 The Employment Officer Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Mornia
42 The O.I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhan Sabha (P.B 271), Bangalore.

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