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Supplement

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Release of the provisional results of the population census just within two weeks of completion of the field operations is indeed a matter of pride for the country's Census Organisation, and speaks high of the efficient system of reporting devised by the Registrar General, India.

The count of population all over the country was completed on 5th March, 1981, and the provisional population results for India were declared on 18th March, 1981. Soon thereafter the states and Union Territories released their provisional population totals. The Chief Minister of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu released its provisional population results on 23rd March, 1981, which was just as per the scheduled time-plan.

The Paper 1 of 1981 Census for Goa, Daman and Diu released on 23rd March, 1981, contained the following information in the form of five tables: —

Table 1: Distribution of population, sex ratio, growth rate and density of population by districts and talukas.

Table 2: Decadal variation in population since 1900.

Table 3: Literacy (including population in age Group 0-4).

Table 4: Cities with a population of 100,000 and above.

Supplement to Table 4: **Towns with a population of less than 100,000 in 1981.**

Moreover, a statement showing the provisional population for the country as a whole and for all the States and Union Territories of India was also presented in our Paper 1.

The present publication is a supplement to Paper I of 1981 Census and provides more elaborate data on population such as rural-urban break-up of population and its various characteristics by sex, urban population by size-class of towns, workers, non-workers etc. It contains the following tables. (Since this publication is only a supplement to the Paper 1, the tables presented herein have been given serial numbers in continuation to those presented in Paper 1).

Table 5: Rural and urban composition of population.

Table 6: Population and growth rate of cities, urban agglomerations and towns.

Table 7: Urban population by size class of towns.

Table 8: Distribution of main workers.

Table 9: Distribution of main workers by cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry and other workers.

In addition, the district, taluka and town level Primary Census Abstract, Part I (literacy, density and sex-ratio of population separately for rural and urban areas and for males and females), and Part II (distribution of workers by the main categories, and the totals of marginal workers and non-workers for rural and urban areas and by sex) are also presented in this supplement.

Rural/Urban Classification

It has been a tradition of the Indian census to present data for rural and urban areas separately. To distinguish between a rural and an urban area the practice was to first decide the urban areas and treat the remaining as the rural areas. The definition of an urban area or town as adopted at the 1961 and 1971 censuses and continued in the 1981 census, was as follows: —

i) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.:

ii) All other places which satisfied the following criteria:
   (a) A minimum population of 5000;
   (b) At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural occupations; and
   (c) A density of population of at least 400 per Km.^{2} (1000 per sq. mile).

The places which satisfied the requirements as per (i) above were considered as the statutory urban towns while the places which were not statutory urban towns but which satisfied the criteria laid down in (ii) were considered as the non-statutory towns.

At the time of the 1971 census there were 13 municipal towns in Goa, Daman and Diu. In 1976 the Government denotified four of the statutory towns (viz. Chauri, Quepem, Pernem and Valpoi) into village panchayats. However, in 1980 the Government again notified two of them (Chauri and Quepem) as municipal areas, and also its intention to declare Valpoi and Pernem villages as municipal areas. Hence these four places were also treated as urban towns. Thus all the 13 towns of the 1971 census retained their urban status in 1981 also. In addition, four revenue villages were treated as census towns in 1981 on the basis of the demographic criteria mentioned above. With these four new towns, the total number of towns or urban areas in Goa, Daman and Diu reached to 17 in the 1981 census. These are listed below: —

Taluka	Town
Tiswadi	1. Panaji UA
Bardez	2. Mapusa
	3. Calangute
	4. Siolim
Pernem	5. Pernem
Bicholim	6. Bicholim
Satari	7. Valpoi
Ponda	8. Ponda
Sanguem	9. Sanguem
Canacona	10. Chauri
Quepem	11. Quepem
	12. Curchorem
Salcete	13. Margao UA
	14. Cuncolim
Mormugao	15. Mormugao
Daman	16. Daman
Diu	17. Diu

Urban Agglomeration

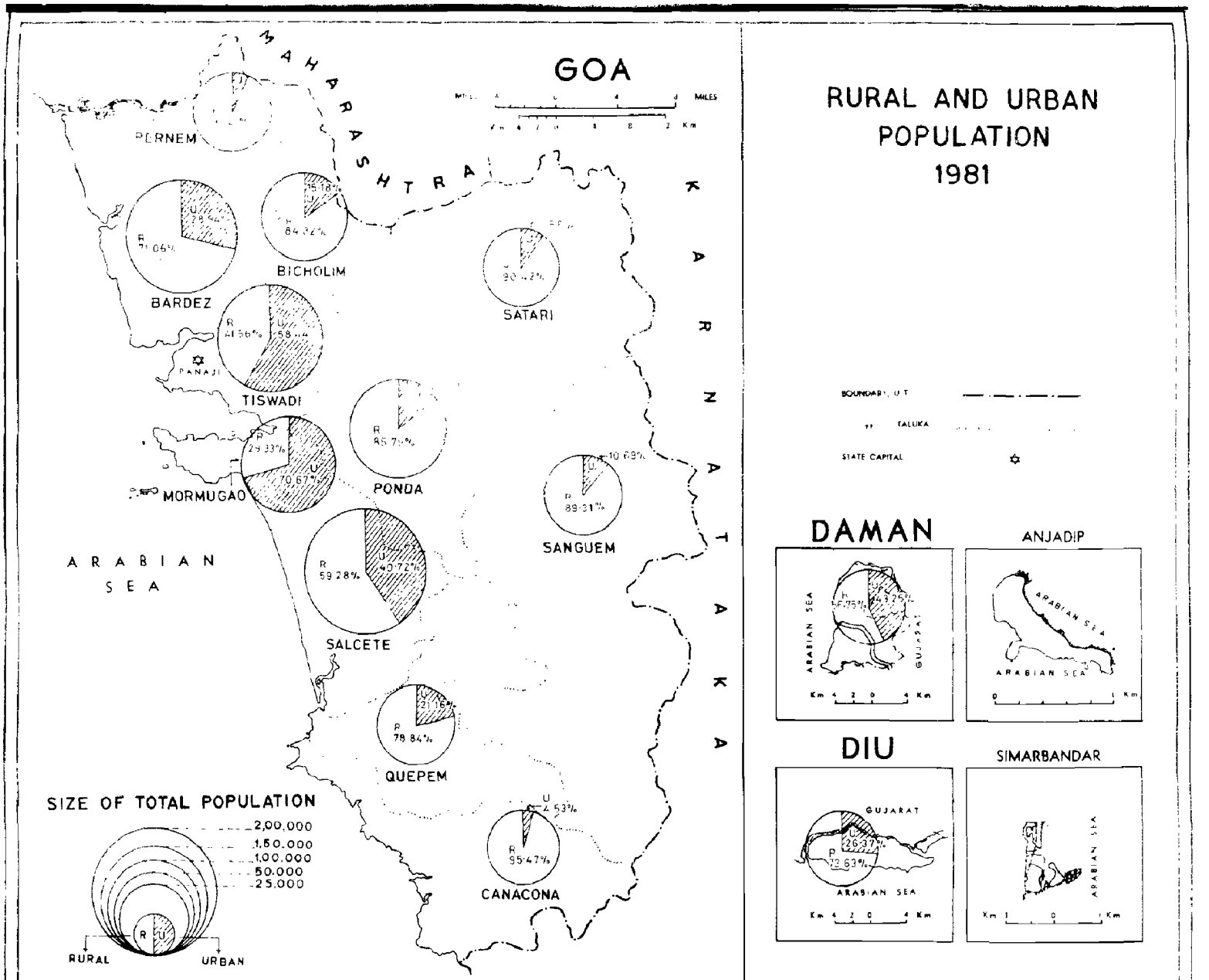
The concept of urban agglomeration was introduced for the first time in the 1971 census and continued in the 1981 census also. In fact, this was an improvement over the concept of town groups adopted in the 1961 census. An urban agglomeration was made up of the main town and the adjoining areas of out-growths which should be treated as urban-spread, the population covered by such spreads being categorised as urban. An agglomeration might be made up of more than one statutory town like the adjoining cantonment or other urban towns such as a railway colony or a university campus. Similarly, habitations which did not qualify to be treated as towns in their own right but are more or less peripherial out-growths of the main town were also considered as part of the urban agglomerations. In other words, an urban agglomeration was a continuous spread comprising of the main town and its adjoining out-growths, or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well recognised out-growths, if any, of such towns.

We had two urban agglomerations which were formed in 1971 census viz: Panaji urban agglomeration and Margao urban agglomeration. These were continued as such in the 1981 census also. The constituent units of these two urban agglomerations are as under: —

1. Panaji Urban Agglomeration:
   - i) Panaji Municipal Council
   - ii) Calapor
   - iii) Chimbel
   - iv) Cujira
   - v) Durgavado
   - vi) Morombi-o-grande
   - vii) Morombi-o-pequeno
   - viii) Murda
   - ix) Panelim
   - x) Renowadi
   - xi) Taleigao

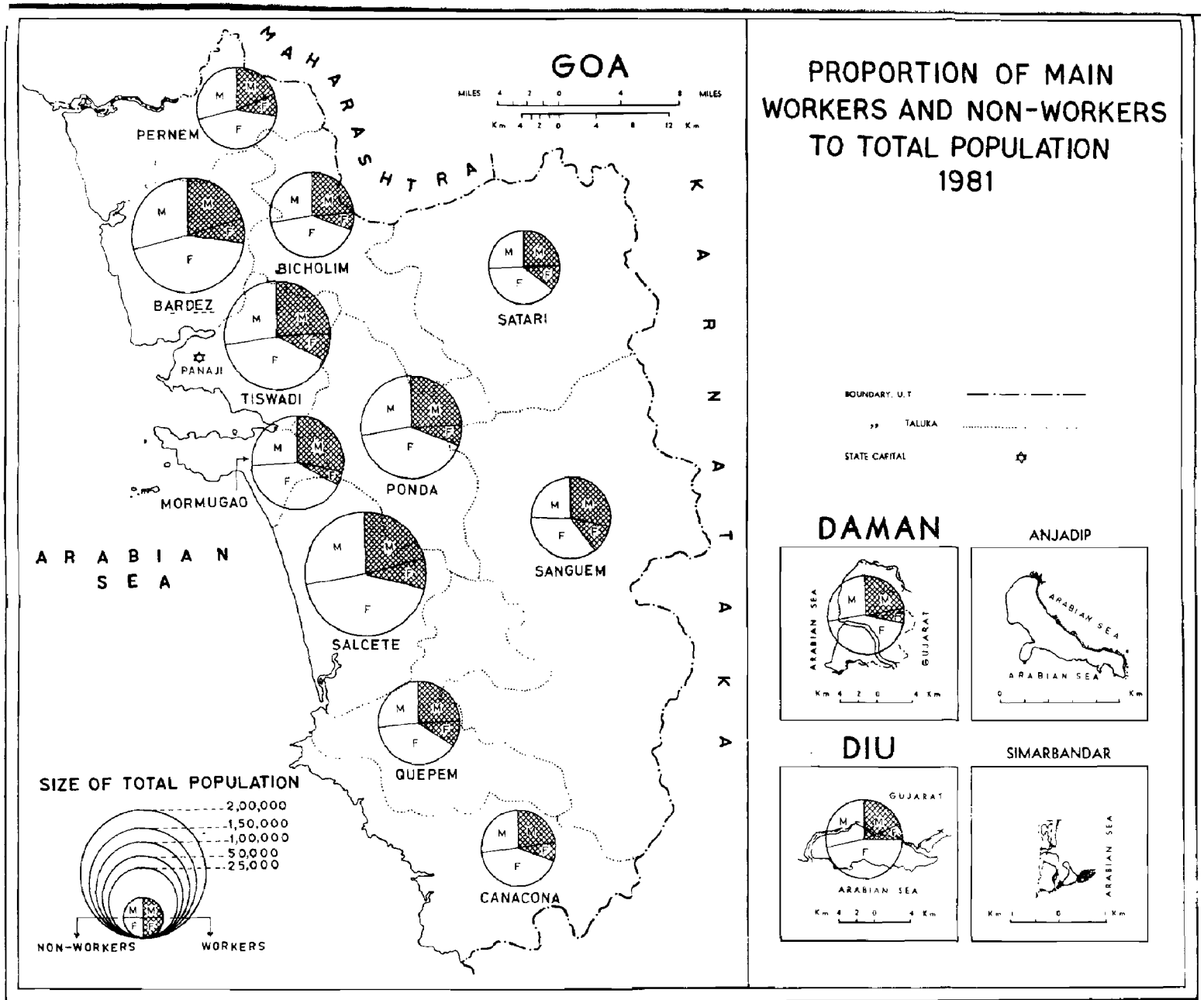
2. Margao Urban Agglomeration:
   - i) Margao Municipal Council
   - ii) Aquem
   - iii) Navelim

MAPS



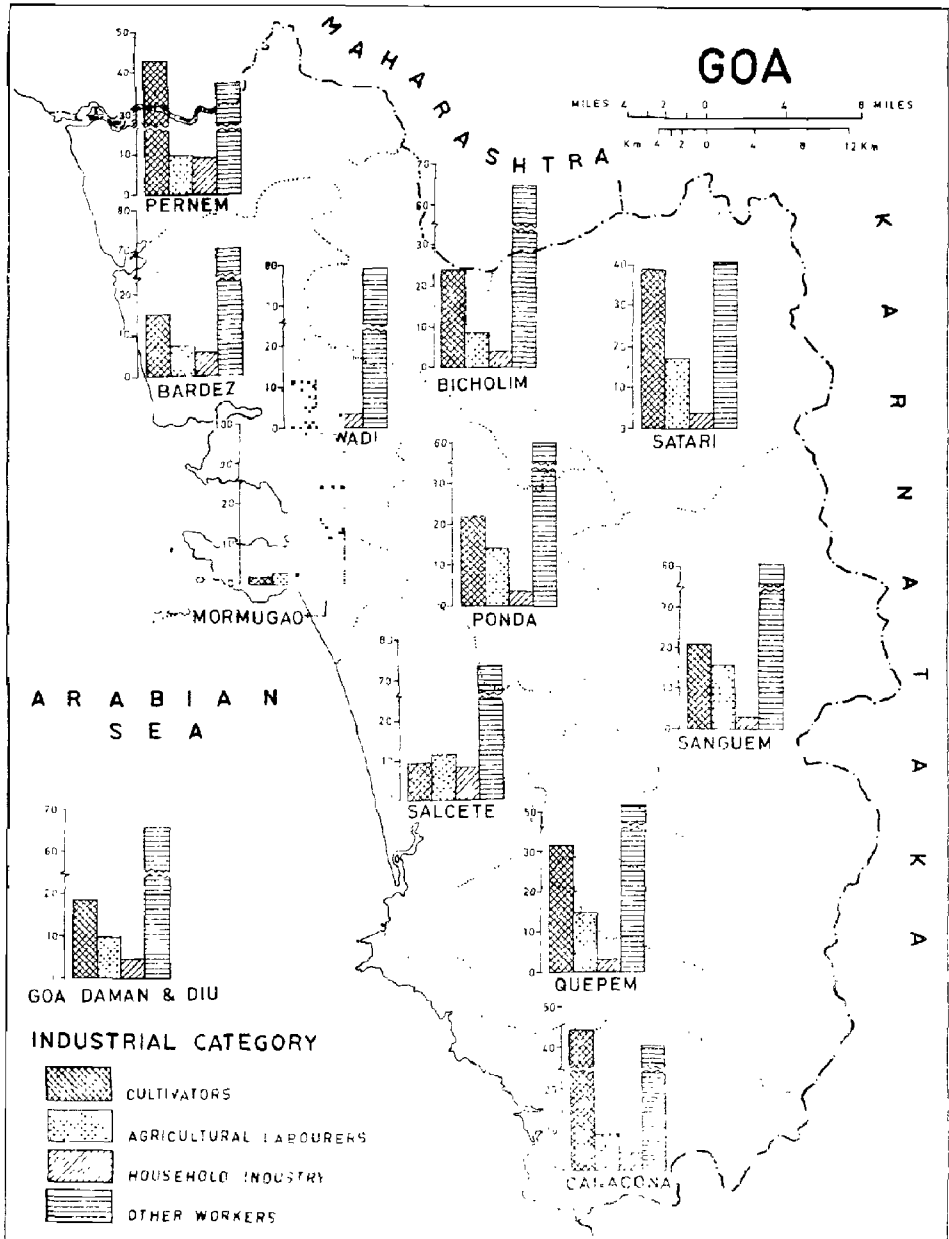
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

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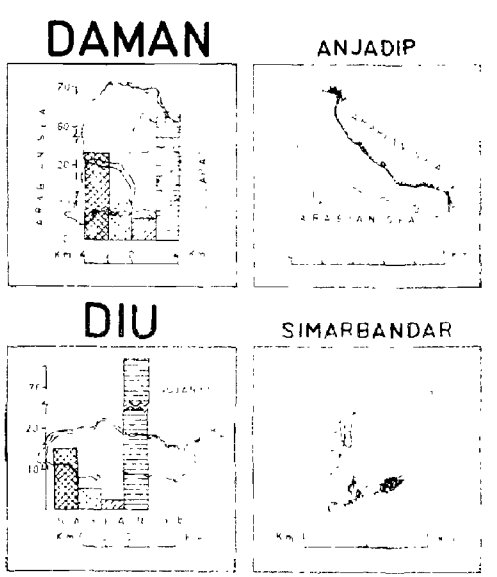


BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE.

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PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS BY CULTIVATORS AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY & OTHER WORKERS 1981



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
THE TERRITORIAL WATERS OF INDIA EXTEND INTO THE SEA TO A DISTANCE OF TWELVE NAUTICAL MILES MEASURED FROM THE APPROPRIATE BASE LINE

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Rural-Urban Composition of Population

Table 5 presented in this supplement shows the rural and urban composition of population by districts and talukas. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu consists of three districts viz. Goa, Daman and Diu. Goa is the major district in area and population and has 11 talukas and 15 towns. Daman and Diu have one taluka and one town each.

As at the sunrise of 1st March, 1981, the population of the Union Territory was recorded to be 1,082,117, of which 730,882 persons were enumerated in rural areas and 351,235 persons in urban areas. The Goa district alone accounted for 1,003,141 persons (680,929 rural and 322,212 urban dwellers). The population of Daman was 48,557 (27,554 rural and 21,003 urban), while that of Diu was 30,419 (22,399 rural and 8,020 urban).

An important feature revealed by the 1981 census is the fast rate of urbanisation in this territory. In 1971, we had in all 226,774 urban dwellers, as against which their number had gone up to 351,235 in 1981. Relatively speaking, we had now 32.46 per cent of the population living in towns and cities, while the same was only 26.44 per cent a decade back.

The district of Goa had about one third of its population living in the urban areas, while in Diu district, it was slightly less, being 26.37 per cent. On the other hand, the district of Daman had almost 43 per cent of its population living in the town of Daman which was the only urban area of that district. Amongst the talukas, Mormugao and Tiswadi revealed a special phenomenon in the 1981 census, in that the proportion of urban dwellers to their total population was more than half. In the Mormugao taluka, 71 per cent of the population lived in the urban town of Mormugao (Vasco-da-Gama), while in the Tiswadi taluka, Panaji UA accounted for 58 per cent of the total population. This rather unusual phenomenon could be explained by two factors: situation of the leading towns of Mormugao MC and Panaji UA in the two talukas respectively and the small size of their geographical areas. As a matter of fact, Mormugao and Tiswadi are the smallest talukas of Goa district. It was but natural, therefore, that these two talukas should have a very high density of population. The Mormugao taluka had density of 1256 persons per Km.^{2}, while Tiswadi taluka had 792 persons per Km.^{2}. Obviously, these two were amongst the most densely populated areas of Goa district. On the other hand, there were still a few talukas in Goa (like Canacona, Pernem, Satari) where the proportion of urban population was less than 10 per cent.

Growth Rate

The overall growth recorded in the union territory during the decade 1971-81 was 26.15% which was higher than the all-India average of 24.75%, and compared well with the rates of the neighbouring States viz. Maharashtra (24.36 per cent), Karnataka (26.43 per cent) and Gujarat (27.21 per cent).

The rate of growth of rural population recorded in the union territory was 15.83%. The rural growth rate was observed to be high in Daman and Diu, being 28.62 and 26.56 per cent respectively. But in Goa it was only 15.05% which was not surprising in that the faster rate of growth of urban population had counter-balanced the lower rate of growth of rural population. Some of the bigger talukas like Bardez and Salcete had shown very low rates of rural growth, but the reasons are not far to seek. Two big villages of the Bardez taluka (Calangute and Siolim) were treated as towns in 1981, while one big village of Salcete taluka (Cuncolim) was also treated as a town

this time. This involved a direct shift of population from rural to urban and tilted the growth rates in favour of urban areas. On the other hand, rural growth rates were recorded to be relatively high in the talukas of Mormugao (34.51%), Sanguem (26.12%), Bicholim (25.96%) and Satari (24.16%).

The rate of growth recorded for the urban population of the union territory was 54.88%, and this was certainly an indication of the fact that urbanisation was taking place at a fast pace in this territory. Goa district which accounted for the major urban areas of the union territory witnessed a growth rate of 58.54 per cent in the decade 1971-81. The corresponding rates for Daman (21.29%) and Diu (29.06%) were rather low. The high rate of growth in the urban population of Goa district was the result of increase in urban population in its leading towns as well as the increase in the number of urban areas. As could be seen from Table 5, the rate of growth of urban population recorded in Quepem taluka was tremendously high (302.09), which was obviously due to the addition of the new town, of Curchorem. Similarly, the considerably higher growth rate in Bardez (122.58) was not only due to increase in the population of its leading town Mapusa, but also, as said earlier, due to the change in the status of two revenue villages into census towns.

The case of Ponda taluka was however peculiar and also significant. The urban population of this taluka recorded a rise of hundred per cent, and this occurred without any addition to the existing urban areas of the taluka. This was a centrally located taluka of Goa district and witnessed considerable socio-economic development in the last one decade. The net result was that the population of its only town (also called Ponda) has been doubled in ten years. The growing tourist traffic of Goa district had created a special impact on this town, mainly because of the fact that almost all the leading Hindu temples were located here and thus the touristic services including the hotel industry experienced a boom in the past few years. Industrial development had also led to a faster growth of Ponda town. Three new industrial units, viz. the Madras Rubber Factory, the Sanjivani Co-operative Sugar Factory and the Mandovi Pelletisation Plant, all of which are located within easy distances from Ponda, came into existence after the 1971 census. As a result of this, many of the new labour force engaged by these industrial units found their dwellings in Ponda town. Moreover, with the setting up of these three major industrial units, a few small scale and household units had also spawned up in the area and that also contributed to the sudden growth of the town of Ponda.

Size Class of cities, urban agglomerations and towns

Table 6 presented in this supplement shows the distribution of population by size class of cities, urban agglomerations and towns. For the purposes of census, the urban areas have been divided into six different classes according to their population size, as shown below: —

Class	Population Sibe
I	Population 100,000 and above
II	" 50,000 — 99,999
III	" 20,000 — 49,999
IV	" 10,000 — 19,999
V	" 5,000 — 9,999
VI	" Less than 5,000.

In Goa, Daman and Diu there was so far no urban locality of class I category. As could be seen from tables 6 and 7, three of the 17 towns of this territory belonged to class II category, viz. Panaji urban agglomeration, Mormugao and Margao urban agglomeration, with a population of 76839, 69517 and 64820 respectively. These three towns together accounted for about 60 per cent of the total urban population. In size class III, we had two towns viz. Mapusa and Daman, with a population of 26006 and 21003 respectively, and accounting for about 13% of the total urban population. There were three towns in class IV, viz. Ponda, Cuncolim and Bicholim together accounting for only about 11% of the total urban population. There were five and four towns respectively in class V and VI. The following statement presents a comparative picture of the classification of towns in 1971 and 1981.

STATEMENT I

Distribution of urban agglomerations/towns by size-class of population in 1971 and 1981

Size Class	No. of U.As./towns		Urban population as percentage of total urban population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
All classes	13	17	100.00	100.00
I	—	—	—	—
II	1	3	26.13	60.12
III	3	2	49.68	13.38
IV	1	3	7.64	11.18
V	4	5	12.09	11.53
VI	4	4	4.46	3.79

The number of class II towns increased from one in 1971 to three in 1981. The Panaji urban agglomeration, capital of this territory, was the lone town categorised as class II in 1971, but now two more towns viz. Mormugao and Margao urban agglomeration were elevated to this category. There were three class III towns i. e. Mormugao, Margao Urban Agglomeration and Mapusa in 1971 of which the first two crossed over to class II in 1981. Mapusa retained its 1971 category, while Daman, which was in class IV, had now obtained the status of a class III town. Three towns viz. Ponda, Cuncolim and Bicholim were now categorised as class IV. In 1971 there were four towns (Bicholim, Ponda, Diu and Sanguem) in class V, of which Diu and Sanguem retained that status in 1981 also, while three new towns (Calangute, Siolim and Curchorem) now joined that category, bringing their total to five. Pernem, Valpoi, Quepem and Chauri retained their 1971 status of class VI in the 1981 census also. It was interesting to note that four of the statutory towns belonged to class VI, the lowest category, while one non-statutory town belonged to class IV and three other non-statutory towns belonged to class V in the 1981 census. Obviously, no demographic tests were applied by the State Government while granting municipal status to some of the towns.

The following statement on urban population by size class of towns, 1971-1981 shows that 60% of the urban population was concentrated in class II towns in 1981, as against only 26% in 1971. Naturally the growth rate was the highest among the class II towns (+256%), and as a corollary thereof, the class II towns had registered a negative growth rate (—58%). The class IV towns had also improved their position in 1981 as compared to 1971. In the case of class V and VI towns, though they had registered a growth in absolute population over 1971, their proportionate shares in the total urban population had slightly gone down.

STATEMENT II

Urban Population by size class of towns 1971-81

Size Class	No. of Urban Agglomerations/Towns		Population 1981	Proportion of population in each size class to total population		Growth Rate of population 1971-81
	1971	1981		1971	1981	
All classes	13	17	351235	100.00	100.00	+54.88
Class I	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II	1	3	211176	26.13	60.12	+256.37
Class III	3	2	47009	49.68	13.38	—58.27
Class IV	1	3	39251	7.64	11.18	+126.66
Class V	4	5	40507	12.09	11.53	+47.68
Class VI	4	4	13292	4.46	3.79	+31.45

Distribution of Workers

Relatively more detailed information regarding the economic activity of the population was collected in the 1981 census than what was done in the 1971 or 1961 census. It may, however, be made clear that the work concept of the 1961 and the 1971 censuses was adopted in the 1981 census also, which was a distinct departure from the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the censuses prior to 1961. But the criterion for classification of workers underwent changes.

In 1961, a person qualified as worker if he had worked regularly during the last season, or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight.

In the 1971 census a worker was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economicaHy productive work by his physical or mental activity. The criterion which determined the main activity of an individual was how he engaged himself mostly or in what manner he spent the major portion of his time. The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work such as trade, profession, service or business. In certain types of work such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation and household industry, the reference period was the last one year even if the person was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration.

In the 1981 census, a worker was defined as a person who had done any economically productive work during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. According to this definition, the term workers included all the full-time workers, seasonal workers, part-time workers, and even those workers whose contribution to work would generally be considered insignificant. However, the workers were further classified into "main workers" and "marginal workers". Main workers were those who worked for the major part of the year i. e. six months or more. Marginal workers were those who worked for less than six months. Persons who did not participate in any economically productive work were classified as non-workers.

It may be seen from table 8 that in the 1981 census, as many as 331,433 persons were classified as main workers in the territory. In 1971, this number was 271,641. Thus, numerically, about 60,000 persons have been added to the group of workers in the last one decade. However the LFPR (Labour Force Participation Rate) of 1981 worked out to 30.63% as against the LFPR of 31.67% of the 1971 census. Amongst the males, the LFPR worked out to 45.86%, while amongst the female it came to 15.10%. In the 1971 census, the sex-wise LFPRs were 47.76 and 15.40%. It would be observed that the LFPR had come down by about one percent in 1981 as compared to 1971. While a much deeper probing will be necessary to know the exact reasons for this slight fall, there had apparently been a faster rate of growth of population than the rate of increase in employment. Another important reason could be that the proportion of students, especially in the age-group 16-24, had steadily increased in the decade 1971-81 resulting in a corresponding fall in the proportion of workers in this age-group. Conceptual interpretation of the term worker in 1971 and 1981 might also have contributed to this small variation. Though basically a person was classified as worker (1971) or main worker (1981) on more or less the same criterion in both the censuses, the basis of such criterion was more specific in 1981 than in 1971. A clear time period of six months (183 days) was used to determine whether a person was main worker or not in 1981, while the person was himself required to state whether he spent his time mostly on work (i. e. economic activity) or on any non-economic activity.

Among the districts, Goa has the highest LFPR, being 30.92%, followed by Daman (28.06%) and Diu (24.96%). The corresponding rates in the 1971 census were 31.67, 29.65 and 23.75 per cent.

Among the talukas, the highest proportion of main workers could be observed in Sanguem taluka being 39.60% and the lowest in Diu taluka being 24.96%. Incidentally, both these talukas had registered an increase in proportion of workers to total population over the 1971 census. Other talukas where such increase was noticed were Bardez, Quepem and Satari. However, a fall in the proportion of workers over the 1971 census was noticed in the talukas of Mormugao, Pernem, Bicholim and Salcete.

In the case of male population, a fall in the LFPR was observed in almost all the talukas except Bardez, where a slight rise was noticed. However, rise in the LFPR for the females in the talukas of Tiswadi, Satari, Sanguem, Canacona, Quepem and Diu was noteworthy.

The main workers were further classified into four broad industrial categories viz. (1) cultivators (2) agricultural labourers (3) household industry workers and (4) other workers. The category 'other workers' included workers in forestry, hunting, fishing, mining & quarrying, manufacturing & repairs, electricity, gas & water, construction, wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels, transport, storage & communications, financing, insurance, real estate & business services, community, social and personal services, and all public sector and local self government employees.

Of the total 331,433 workers, 62,651 or 18.90% were returned as cultivators 32,411 or 9.78% as agricultural labourers, 13,697 or 4.13% as working in household industries and 222,674 or 67.19% as other workers.

A study of the present distribution of workers by the four broad industrial categories indicated that there was a clear shift in the employment pattern in this territory, and it could be said, in general, that the shift was from traditional occupations to modern occupations. The shift was not only relative but also absolute. For example, against 65,110 persons returning as cultivators in the 1971 census we had now only 62651 persons returning this occupation in 1981. Even in respect of agricultural labourers, the number had come down from 40768 to 32411. What was more interesting to note was that the shift had also affected the household industry inasmuch as the number of workers engaged in such industry had come down from 15673 to 13697 in the last one decade. Obviously, the category which gained in labour force was the omnibus group of 'other workers', which covered a large variety of labour occupations as indicated in the foregoing paragraph. The number of such other workers went up from 150,090 in 1971 to 222,674 in 1981, clearly a rise of almost 50%. It could safely be said that there was a direct shift of labour from rural occupations to urban occupations. This was further fortified by a positive correlation between the rise in the number of urban dwellers and rise in the number of workers engaged in the occupations which could generally be identified with urban industry, trade and commerce. This was no doubt a very significant phenomenon reflecting as it did on the fast changing face of Goan economy, and called for a highly deep cause-analysis. While a fullscale analysis of the reasons instrumental for this shift would have to wait the computerised tables, it could generally be said at this stage that the pattern of occupation in Goa had undergone a considerable change in the last 10 years perhaps because of the great emphasis being laid on development of tourism and industry. It was a well-known fact that the tourist traffic in Goa had been steadily increasing from year to year and in the wake of it there had been a sudden spurt in the touristic services. The hotel industry in particular experienced an unusual boom in the last one decade. The trade and commerce, and especially the banking and insurance services, witnessed tremendous expansion. Even the public sector had considerably widened its activity, which was evident from the fact that against 15,683 employees of the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971, we had 21,806 persons in the employ of that government in 1978, the latest year for which the data are available. It was believed that similar rise in the employment of the Central Government Departments stationed in this territory, as well as other public, autonomous and local self-government organisations had also taken place. Another reason for the shift of labour from agriculture or household industry to the organised industry, trade & commerce and services was the low paying capacity of the primary production units. Since Goa had less than 10 per cent of its cultivated area under irrigation (against the national average of about 27%) it was but obvious that a majority of cultivators could not find gainful employment for more than 4 to 5 months in agriculture. They were, therefore, forced to seek other occupations in the remaining parts of the year, and these occupations often tended to become their main economic activity. Household industry also was not well developed so as to withstand competition from the other parts of the country which

had been catering to the needs of growing tourist traffic in Goa by setting up their units here, even if temporarily, during the tourist season. As a matter of fact, the tourist season in Goa extended to a period of almost 8 months, i. e. beginning from October and ending with the first showers in the last week of May or beginning of June.

Relatively speaking, the agricultural sector (cultivators and agricultural labourers) which accounted for about 39 per cent of total workers in 1971, now accounted for only about 29 per cent. There was thus a clear fall of 10 per cent in the labour force engaged in this primary occupation. Even the household industry registered a fall, though rather small, of 1.64% in the labour employment over the last one decade. On the other hand, the residual sector (other workers) now accounted for 67 per cent of the total workers as against 55 per cent 10 years back. *There was no doubt that the employment pattern was indeed peculiar to Goa, and a parallel to it could hardly be found in any other State or union territory of this country.* Agriculture, for example, accounted for almost 70 per cent of the labour force in the rest of the country and in most of the states and union territories. But in Goa, its proportion is now less than 30%. Goan economy was for all rhymes and reasons trade oriented, though industrial and public sector employments had also gained ground over the last one decade.

The shifting pattern in economic occupations of the working force was evident in almost all the talukas of this territory, though the incidence differed from area to area. For example, in the talukas of Satari, Daman, Bardez and Salcete, about 15 per cent of workers had shifted from agriculture to 'other workers'. But, this incidence was rather minimal in the talukas of Sanguem and Canacona, being just about 0.9% and 1.2% respectively. The Mormugao taluka presented an entirely different picture so far as the pattern of economic occupations was concerned. As said earlier in this report, this was the smallest taluka (area-wise) of this territory, but had the advantage of one of the well developed natural ports of the country. The Mormugao port is second to none in respect of the export trade volume; and is second to only Bombay in respect of the total traffic of goods handled. The port had been considerably developed in the last 10 years so as to receive ocean-liners up to 60,000 DWT and there had also been an increase in the number of dock labour employed by this Port. The town of Mormugao (Vasco) had also grown tremendously over the last 20 years; its population in 1961 was just about 6,483, which has now gone up to 70,000. This taluka had more than 96% of its workers engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Even 10 years back this ratio was as high as 93%.

There were nevertheless a few talukas in this territory which had agriculture as the predominant occupation engaging more than 50% of their respective working force. Ten years back, the number of such talukas was four (Pernem, Satari, Canacona and Quepem) which has now come down to three (Quepem having left this group). Obviously, there was a growing trend of shifting of occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture, and perhaps in the next 20 years the position may be that almost all the talukas of this territory will be predominantly non-agricultural in character

Marginal workers

A special feature of the 1981 census was the adoption of the concept of 'marginal workers'. A marginal worker was one who had worked any time in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration, but for a period of less than six months. For example, a housewife who mainly attended to her household duties, might have helped her husband in cultivation or stitched clothes for others on payment basis. If she worked on these occupations for less than six months in the year preceding the date of enumeration, she was considered a marginal worker. The marginal workers recorded in the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and its districts are shown in the following statement.

STATEMENT III

Statement showing the number of workers, marginal workers and non-workers by districts

Union Territory/District	Total Population	Number of		
		Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Non--Workers
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	1082117 (100)	331433 (30.63%)	48915 (4.52%)	701769 (64.85%)
District Goa	1003141 (100)	310218 (30.92%)	44014 (4.39%)	648909 (64.69%)
District Daman	48557 (100)	13623 (28.06%)	3855 (7.94%)	31079 (64.00%)
District Diu	30419 (100)	7592 (24.96%)	1046 (3.44%)	21781 (71.60%)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to the total population).

As many as 48,915 persons (or 4.52% of the total population) were classified as marginal workers in Goa, Daman and Diu. Apparently incidence of marginal work was rather low in this territory. Among the districts, Daman had a somewhat pronounced incidence when compared to the other two districts, but even in Daman the proportion of marginal workers was rather low.

Non-Workers

We have so far discussed the various aspects of the economic activity of the working population in great detail. The other component of the population is the non-workers which is briefly discussed hereunder. The proportion of non-workers to the total population in 1981 worked out to 64.85% of which the males constituted 51.92% and the females constituted 78.03%. A little more than three-fourths of the female population and about one--half of the male population was absolutely depending upon the working population. These proportions by districts of Goa, Daman and Diu are shown below, which, however, do not show much variations.

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing the sex-wise break-up of non-workers by district

Union Territory/Disrict	Total Population	Non-Workers		
		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman and Diu	1082117	701769 ((64.85)	283617 (51.92	418152 (78.03)
Goa	1003141	648909 (64.69)	262332 (51.64)	386577 (78.07)
Daman	48557	31079 (64.00)	12918 (53.66)	18161 (74.17)
Diu	30419	21781 (71.60)	8367 (58.83)	13414 (82.82)

The non-working population is usually classified into seven categories viz. (i) Household duties (ii) Students (iii) Dependents (iv) Retired persons or rentiers (v) Beggars (vi) Inmates of institutions and (vii) Other non-workers. A break-up of non-workers by these categories will be available only when the computerised tables are ready.

PROVISIONAL
POPULATION TABLES

TABLE — 5

Rural and Urban Composition of Population

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

State/District/Taluka	Population 1981			Percentage of Urban to total Population		Decennial Growth Rate 1971-1981		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1971	1981	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	1082117	730882	351235	26.44	32.46	26.15	15.83	54.88
District Goa	1003141	680929	322212	25.56	32.12	26.16	15.05	58.54
Tiswadi Taluka	131473	54634	76839	56.00	58.44	24.26	17.36	29.67
Bardez Taluka	153831	109313	44518	16.12	28.94	23.95	5.01	122.58
Pernem Taluka	59246	55240	4006	5.54	6.76	11.98	10.53	36.72
Bicholim Taluka	74010	62778	11232	14.64	15.18	26.75	25.96	31.37
Satari Taluka	40638	36744	3894	8.99	9.58	24.98	24.16	33.26
Ponda Taluka	107809	92484	15325	9.05	14.21	27.45	20.22	100.12
Sanguem Taluka	55897	49920	5977	11.23	10.69	25.36	26.12	19.40
Canacona Taluka	35931	34302	1629	4.53	4.53	21.86	21.85	22.02
Quepem Taluka	55589	43828	11761	7.04	21.16	33.80	13.48	302.09
Salcete Taluka	190354	112840	77514	31.21	40.72	22.28	5.38	59.52
Mormugao Taluka	98363	28846	69517	67.26	70.67	50.15	34.51	57.76
District Daman	48557	27554	21003	44.70	43.25	25.34	28.62	21.29
Daman Taluka	48557	27554	21003	44.70	43.25	25.34	28.62	21.29
District Diu	30419	22399	8020	25.99	26.37	27.21	26.56	29.06
Diu Taluka	30419	22399	8020	25.99	26.37	27.21	26.56	29.06

TABLE — 6

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Population and Growth Rate of Cities, Urban Agglomerations and Towns

Name of State/U.T.: GOA, DAMAN & DIU

Size class/City/U. A./Town	District	Population-1981			Growth Rate	
		Persons	Males	Females	1961-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL CLASSES		351235	183074	168161	+125.28	+54.88
Class I (100,000 and above)		—	—	—	—	—
Class II (50,000 — 99,999)						
1. Panaji Urban Agglomeration	Goa	76839	39884	36955	36.10	+29.67
(i) Panaji (M. CL.)		43081	22761	20320	+42.56	+23.25
(ii) Taleigao (OG)		10526	5274	5252		
(iii) Calapur (OG)		8538	4260	4278		
(iv) Chimbel (OG)		5145	2658	2487		
(v) Murda (OG)		3176	1656	1520		
(vi) Morambi-O-Grande (OG)		2688	1389	1299	27.77	+38.86
(vii) Morambi-O-Pequeno (OG)		1454	725	729		
(viii) Cujira (OG)		843	430	413		
(ix) Panelim (OG)		813	453	360		
(x) Durgavado (OG)		384	188	196		
(xi) Renowadi (OG)		191	90	101		
2. Mormugao (M.CL.)	Goa	69517	38265	31252	+579.70	+57.76
3. Margao Urban Agglomeration	Goa	64820	33748	31072	+80.42	+33.39
(i) Margao (M.CL.)		53047	26988	26059	+171.12	+27.35
(ii) Navelim (OG)		8769	5287	3482	NA	+69.69
(iii) Aquem (OG)		3004	1473	1531		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class III (20,000 — 49,999)						
1. Mapusa (M.CL.)	Goa	26006	13445	12561	+143.97	+30.02
2. Daman (M.CL.)	Daman	21003	10378	10625	+88.29	+21.29
Class IV (10,000 — 19,999)						
1. Ponda (M.CL.)	Goa	15325	9129	6196	+133.55	+100.12
2. *Cuncolim* (C.T.)	Goa	12694	5835	6859	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bicholim (M.CL.)	Goa	11232	5747	5485	+115.42	+31.37
Class V (5,000 — 9,999)						
1. *Calangute (C.T.)*	Goa	9620	4802	4818	N.A.	N.A.
2. *Siolim* (C.T.)	Goa	8892	4169	4723	N.A.	N.A.
3. Diu (M.CL)	Diu	8020	3639	4381	+50.17	+29.06
4 *Curchorem* (C.T)	Goa	7998	4277	3721	N.A.	N.A.
5 Sanguem (M.CL)	Goa	5977	3106	2871	+105.16	+19.40
Class VI (Less than 5,000)						
1. Pernem (C.T.)	Goa	4006	1948	2058	+46.94	+36.72
2. Valpoi (C.T.)	Goa	3894	2064	1830	—65.79	+33.26
3. Quepem (M.CL.)	Goa	3763	1797	1966	+156.13	+28.65
4. Chauri (M.CL.)	Goa	1629	841	788	+196.67	+22.02

M. CL: Municipal Council.
C. T. : Census Town, i. e. non-statutory urban area considered as towns in the census.
N. A.: Not Applicable.
O. G. : Out Growth.

Notes: a) For working out the growth rates in the decade 1961-71, the population of Panaji and Margao towns in 1961 had to be adjusted for the areas which formed the Municipal Council areas in 1971. It may be recalled that municipal councils wers for the first time formed in Goa, Daman & Diu in Oct 1970.

b) The growth rate for the decade 1961-71 cannot be worked out for the out-growths of Aquem and Navelim, as separate population data for the parts of these two villages which were included in the Margao towns in 1961 is not available.

TABLE — 7

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

Urban Population by size class of towns

Name of State/UT: — Goa, Daman & Diu

Size Class	No. of UAs/ Towns	Population-1981			Proportion of Population in each size class to total urban population		Growth Rate		Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)
		Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1960-71	1971-81	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL CLASSES	17	351235	183074	168161	100.00	100.00	+125.28	+54.88	919
Class I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class II	3	211176	111897	99279	26.13	60.12	+36.10	+256.37	887
Class III	2	47009	23823	23186	49.68	13.38	+217.64	—58.27	973
Class IV	3	39251	20711	18540	7.64	11.18	+12.71	+126.66	895
Class V	5	40507	19993	20514	12.09	11.53	—15.40	+47.68	1026
Class VI	4	13292	6650	6642	4.46	3.79	—41.93	+31.45	999

TABLE — 8

Distribution of Main Workers

1981 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

State/District/Taluka	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Main workers	Percentage of main workers to total population	
				1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	**Persons**	**1082117**	**331433**	**31.67**	**30.63**
	Males	**546260**	**250522**	**47.76**	**45.86**
	Females	**535857**	**80911**	**15.40**	**15.10**
District Goa	**Persons**	**1003141**	**310218**	**32.00**	**30.92**
	Males	**507966**	**234036**	**47.99**	**46.07**
	Females	**495175**	**76182**	**15.71**	**15.38**
Tiswadi Taluka	Persons	131473	42593	32.48	32.40
	Males	67834	32095	48.71	47.31
	Females	63639	10498	15.26	16.50
Bardez Taluka	Persons	153831	42108	27.05	27.37
	Males	75678	31361	40.72	41.44
	Females	78153	10747	14.40	13.75
Pernem Taluka	Persons	59246	16369	31.69	27.63
	Males	28706	11404	46.65	39.73
	Females	30540	4965	17.67	16.26
Bicholim Taluka	Persons	74010	22174	32.42	29.96
	Males	37837	17396	49.39	45.98
	Females	36173	4778	14.67	13.21
Satari Taluka	Persons	40638	14164	33.08	34.85
	Males	20462	9921	49.55	48.48
	Females	20176	4243	16.31	21.03
Ponda Taluka	Persons	107809	33548	31.80	31.12
	Males	56036	26356	48.07	47.03
	Females	51773	7192	14.64	13.89
Sanguem Taluka	Persons	55897	22135	39.28	39.60
	Males	29415	15777	54.67	53.64
	Females	26482	6358	22.38	24.01
Canacona Taluka	Persons	35931	10856	30.90	30.21
	Males	17902	8160	48.98	45.58
	Females	18029	2696	12.94	14.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
Quepem Taluka	Persons	55589	18924	32.77	34.04
	Males	28367	13579	49.38	47.87
	Females	27222	5345	15.57	19.63
Salcete Taluka	Persons	190354	54948	30.19	28.87
	Males	92303	40004	44.02	43.34
	Females	98051	14944	17.27	15.24
Mormugao Taluka	Persons	98363	32399	39.62	32.94
	Males	53426	27983	60.17	52.38
	Females	44937	4416	11.90	9.83
District Daman	**Persons**	**48557**	**13623**	**29.65**	**28.06**
	Males	**24072**	**10787**	**46.84**	**44.81**
	Females	**24485**	**2836**	**12.99**	**11.58**
Daman Taluka	Persons	48557	13623	29.65	28.06
	Males	24072	10787	46.84	44.81
	Females	24485	2836	12.99	11.58
District Diu	**Persons**	**30419**	**7592**	**23.75**	**24.96**
	Males	**14222**	**5699**	**40.62**	**40.07**
	Females	**16197**	**1893**	**9.89**	**11.69**
Diu Taluka	Persons	30419	7592	23.75	24.96
	Males	14222	5699	40.62	40.07
	Females	16197	1893	9.89	11.69

TABLE — 9

Distribution of main workers by Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry and Other Workers

1981 CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

State/District/Taluka	Persons Males Females	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry	Other workers	Percentage of main workers in Agriculture, Household Industry and Other Workers to total workers							
							Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other Workers	
							1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	**Persons**	**331433**	**62651**	**32411**	**13697**	**222674**	**23.97**	**18.90**	**15.01**	**9.78**	**5.77**	**4.13**	**55.25**	**67.19**
	Males	**250522**	**40590**	**17476**	**10338**	**182118**	**22.14**	**16.20**	**10.33**	**6.98**	**6.29**	**4.13**	**61.24**	**72.69**
	Females	**80911**	**22061**	**14935**	**3359**	**40556**	**29.71**	**27.27**	**29.66**	**18.46**	**4.14**	**4.15**	**36.49**	**50.12**
District Goa	**Persons**	**310218**	**58447**	**30579**	**12806**	**208386**	**23.78**	**18.84**	**15.05**	**9.86**	**5.79**	**4.13**	**55.38**	**67.17**
	Males	**234036**	**37284**	**16496**	**9760**	**170496**	**21.75**	**15.93**	**10.42**	**7.05**	**6.37**	**4.17**	**61.46**	**72.85**
	Females	**76182**	**21163**	**14083**	**3046**	**37890**	**30.10**	**27.78**	**29.46**	**18.48**	**3.99**	**4.00**	**36.45**	**49.74**
Tiswadi Taluka	Persons	42593	5061	2620	1204	33708	15.48	11.88	13.16	6.15	3.44	2.83	67.92	79.14
	Males	32095	2836	1498	913	26848	13.29	8.84	9.64	4.67	3.97	2.84	73.10	83.65
	Females	10498	2225	1122	291	6860	22.90	21.19	25.07	10.69	1.66	2.77	50.37	65.35
Bardez Taluka	Persons	42108	6516	3076	2541	29975	23.98	15.47	13.04	7.31	7.96	6.03	55.02	71.19
	Males	31361	3550	1707	1902	24202	19.14	11.32	8.06	5.44	8.98	6.07	63.82	77.17
	Females	10747	2966	1369	639	5773	36.64	27.60	26.09	12.74	5.29	5.94	31.98	53.72
Pernem Taluka	Persons	16369	7120	1606	1432	6211	51.40	43.50	13.56	9.81	8.38	8.75	26.66	37.94
	Males	11404	4169	822	984	5429	48.86	36.56	8.81	7.21	7.93	8.63	34.40	47.60
	Females	4965	2951	784	448	782	57.69	59.44	25.31	15.79	9.52	9.02	7.48	15.75
Bicholim Taluka ...	Persons	22174	5301	1879	804	14190	27.94	23.91	13.58	8.47	5.53	3.63	52.95	63.99
	Males	17396	3717	1146	515	12018	28.87	21.37	9.06	6.59	5.28	2.96	56.79	69.08
	Females	4778	1584	733	289	2172	24.69	33.15	29.47	15.34	6.42	6.05	39.42	45.46
Satari Taluka	Persons	14164	5521	2405	464	5774	45.14	38.98	26.45	16.98	2.81	3.28	25.60	40.76
	Males	9921	3675	1393	305	4548	45.30	37.04	22.67	14.04	2.82	3.08	29.21	45.84
	Females	4243	1846	1012	159	1226	44.65	43.51	38.15	23.85	2.78	3.75	14.42	28.89
Ponda Taluka	Persons	33548	7392	4722	1134	20300	25.61	22.03	20.44	14.08	5.54	3.38	48.41	60.51
	Males	26356	5421	2600	881	17454	25.79	20.57	14.42	9.87	5.70	3.34	54.09	66.22
	Females	7192	1971	2122	253	2846	24.97	27.41	41.28	29.50	5.01	3.52	28.74	39.57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sanguem Taluka ...	Persons	22135	4620	3497	561	13457	25.40	20.87	12.16	15.80	3.38	2.53	59.06	60.80
	Males	15777	3172	1772	438	10395	27.60	20.10	8.97	11.23	4.21	2.78	59.22	65.89
	Females	6358	1448	1725	123	3062	19.49	22.77	20.71	27.13	1.18	1.94	58.62	48.16
Canacona Taluka ...	Persons	10856	4932	945	477	4502	45.57	45.43	9.79	8.71	9.90	4.39	34.74	41.47
	Males	8160	3583	554	415	3608	47.19	43.91	6.90	6.79	10.80	5.09	35.11	44.21
	Females	2696	1349	391	62	894	39.45	50.04	20.64	14.50	6.53	2.30	33.38	33.16
Quepem Taluka	Persons	18924	5978	2750	491	9705	38.56	31.59	17.40	14.53	5.38	2.60	38.66	51.28
	Males	13579	3949	1397	372	7861	37.09	29.08	14.03	10.29	6.32	2.74	42.56	57.89
	Females	5345	2029	1353	119	1844	43.38	37.96	28.47	25.31	2.29	2.23	25.86	34.50
Salcete Taluka	Persons	54948	5436	6238	2931	40343	15.13	9.89	20.31	11.35	7.98	5.34	56.58	73.42
	Males	40004	2905	3168	2375	31556	10.36	7.26	13.62	7.92	10.03	5.94	65.99	78.88
	Females	14944	2531	3070	556	8787	26.48	16.94	36.25	20.54	3.09	3.72	32.18	58.80
Mormugao Taluka...	Persons	32399	570	841	767	30221	2.09	1.76	4.90	2.59	2.49	2.37	90.52	93.28
	Males	27983	307	439	660	26577	1.57	1.10	3.12	1.57	2.59	2.36	92.72	94.97
	Females	4416	263	402	107	3644	5.66	5.96	17.02	9.10	1.81	2.42	75.51	82.52
District Daman	Persons	**13623**	**3023**	**1421**	**723**	**8456**	**31.01**	**22.19**	**16.67**	**10.43**	**4.55**	**5.31**	**47.77**	**62.07**
	Males	**10787**	**2436**	**747**	**474**	**7130**	**32.24**	**22.58**	**10.69**	**6.93**	**4.78**	**4.39**	**52.29**	**66.10**
	Females	**2836**	**587**	**674**	**249**	**1326**	**26.69**	**20.70**	**37.57**	**23.77**	**3.76**	**8.78**	**31.98**	**46.75**
Daman Taluka	Persons	13623	3023	1421	723	8456	31.01	22.19	16.67	10.43	4.55	5.31	47.77	62.07
	Males	10787	2436	747	474	7130	32.24	22.58	10.69	6.93	4.78	4.39	52.29	66.10
	Females	2836	587	674	249	1326	26.69	20.70	37.57	23.77	3.76	8.78	31.98	46.75
District Diu	Persons	**7592**	**1181**	**411**	**168**	**5832**	**18.12**	**15.56**	**9.81**	**5.41**	**7.50**	**2.21**	**64.57**	**76.82**
	Males	**5699**	**870**	**233**	**104**	**4492**	**18.43**	**15.27**	**5.69**	**4.09**	**6.19**	**1.82**	**69.69**	**78.82**
	Females	**1893**	**311**	**178**	**64**	**1340**	**17.09**	**16.43**	**23.71**	**9.40**	**11.93**	**3.38**	**47.27**	**70.79**
Diu Taluka	Persons	7592	1181	411	168	5832	18.12	15.56	9.81	5.41	7.50	2.21	64.57	76.82
	Males	5699	870	233	104	4492	18.43	15.27	5.69	4.09	6.19	1.82	69.69	78.82
	Females	1893	311	178	64	1340	17.09	16.43	23.71	9.40	11.93	3.38	47.27	70.79

State/District/Taluka/ U. A./Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Density of population per km2	Females per 1000 males	Percentage growth rate of population 1971-81	Literate Population			literates as percent of total population		
			P	M	F				P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	**Total**	**3814.0**	**1082117**	**546260**	**535857**	**284**	**981**	**26.15**	**604489**	**353832**	**250657**	**55.86**	**64.77**	**46.78**
	Rural		**730882**	**363186**	**367696**		**1012**	**15.83**	**379712**	**223896**	**155816**	**51.95**	**61.65**	**42.38**
	Urban		**351235**	**183074**	**168161**		**919**	**54.88**	**224777**	**129936**	**94841**	**64.00**	**70.97**	**56.40**
District Goa	**Total**	**3702.0**	**1003141**	**507966**	**495175**	**271**	**975**	**26.16**	**565714**	**330765**	**234949**	**56.39**	**65.12**	**47.45**
	Rural		**680929**	**338909**	**342020**		**1009**	**15.05**	**359527**	**211077**	**148450**	**52.80**	**62.28**	**43.40**
	Urban		**322212**	**169057**	**153155**		**906**	**58.54**	**206187**	**119688**	**86499**	**63.99**	**70.80**	**56.48**
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	166.1	131473	67834	63639	792	938	24.26	82846	47886	34960	63.01	70.59	54.93
	Rural		54634	27950	26684		955	17.36	32411	19249	13162	59.32	68.87	49.33
	Urban		76839	39884	36955		927	29.67	50435	28637	21798	65.64	71.80	58.99
Panaji UA	Urban		76839	39884	36955		927	29.67	50435	28637	21798	65.64	71.80	58.99
Panaji (M.CL)	Urban		43081	22761	20320		893	23.25	30485	17275	13210	70.76	75.90	64.57
Bardez Taluka	Total	265.6	153831	75678	78153	579	1033	23.95	102733	56546	46187	66.78	74.72	59.10
	Rural		109313	53262	56051		1052	5.01	72318	39725	32593	66.16	74.58	58.15
	Urban		44518	22416	22102		986	122.58	30415	16821	13594	68.32	75.04	61.51
Mapusa (M.CL)	Urban		26006	13445	12561		934	30.02	18330	10303	8027	70.48	76.63	63.90
Calangute (C. T.)	Urban		9620	4802	4818		1003	—	5926	3287	2639	61.60	68.45	54.77
Siolim (C. T.)	Urban		8892	4169	4723		1133	—	6159	3231	2928	69.26	77.50	61.99
Pernem Taluka	Total	242.0	59246	28706	30540	245	1064	11.98	32700	19378	13322	55.19	67.51	43.62
	Rural		55240	26758	28482		990	10.53	30172	17962	12210	54.62	62.46	42.87
	Urban		4006	1948	2058		1056	36.72	2528	1416	1112	63.11	72.69	54.03
Pernem (C. T.)	Urban		4006	1948	2058		1056	36.72	2528	1416	1112	63.11	72.69	54.03
Bicholim Taluka	Total	227.1	74010	37837	36173	326	956	26.75	41365	25359	16006	55.89	67.02	44.25
	Rural		62778	32090	30688		956	25.96	34011	21159	12852	54.18	65.94	41.88
	Urban		11232	5747	5485		1024	31.37	7354	4200	3154	65.47	73.08	53.59
Bicholim (M.CL)	Urban		11232	5747	5485		1024	31.37	7354	4200	3154	65.47	73.08	53.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Satari Taluka	Total	490.3	40638	20462	20176	83	986	24.98	15866	10406	5460	39.04	50.86	27.06
	Rural		36744	18398	18346		997	24.16	13058	8794	4264	35.54	47.80	23.24
	Urban		3894	2064	1830		887	33.26	2808	1612	1196	72.11	78.10	65.36
Valpoi (C. T.)	Urban		3894	2064	1830		887	33.26	2808	1612	1196	72.11	78.10	65.36
Ponda Taluka	Total	283.2	107809	56036	51773	381	924	27.45	61323	38110	23213	56.88	68.01	44.84
	Rural		92484	46907	45577		972	20.22	50766	31079	19687	54.89	66.26	43.20
	Urban		15325	9129	6196		679	100.12	10557	7031	3526	68.89	77.02	56.91
Ponda (M.CL)	Urban		15325	9129	6196		679	100.12	10557	7031	3526	68.89	77.02	56.91
Sanguem (M.CL)	Total	886.6	55897	29415	26482	63	900	25.36	25140	16180	8960	44.98	55.01	33.83
	Rural		49920	26309	23611		897	26.12	21276	13922	7354	42.62	52.92	31.15
	Urban		5977	3106	2871		924	19.40	3864	2258	1606	64.65	72.70	55.94
Sanguem (M.CL)	Urban		5977	3106	2871		924	19.40	3864	2258	1606	64.65	72.70	55.94
Canacona Taluka	Total	347.4	35931	17902	18029	103	1007	21.86	16214	9359	6855	45.13	52.28	38.02
	Rural		34302	17061	17241		1011	21.85	15083	8728	6355	43.97	51.16	36.86
	Urban		1629	841	788		937	22.02	1131	631	500	69.43	75.03	63.45
Chauri (MCL)	Urban		1629	841	788		937	22.02	1131	631	500	69.43	75.03	63.45
Quepem Taluka	Total	347.3	55589	28367	27222	160	960	33.80	25108	15086	10022	45.17	53.18	36.82
	Rural		43828	22293	21535		966	13.48	17622	10809	6813	40.21	48.49	31.64
	Urban		11761	6074	5687		936	302.09	7486	4277	3209	63.65	70.41	56.43
Quepem (M.CL)	Urban		3763	1797	1966		1094	28.65	2344	1219	1125	62.29	67.84	57.22
Curchorem (C. T.)	Urban		7998	4277	3721		870	—	5142	3058	2084	64.29	71.50	56.01
Salcete Taluka	Total	277.2	190354	92303	98051	687	1062	22.28	107334	58380	48954	56.39	63.25	49.93
	Rural		112840	52720	60120		1140	5.38	57841	30397	27444	51.26	57.66	45.65
	Urban		77514	39583	37931		958	59.52	49493	27983	21510	63.85	70.69	56.71
Margao UA	Urban		64820	33748	31072		921	33.39	41405	23853	17552	63.88	70.68	56.49
Margao (M.CL)	Urban		53047	26988	26059		966	27.32	33974	18881	15093	64.04	69.96	57.92
Cuncolim (C.T.)	Urban		12694	5835	6859		1175	—	8088	4130	3958	63.72	70.78	57.71
Mormugao Taluka	Total	78.3	98363	53426	44937	1256	841	50.15	55085	34075	21010	56.00	63.78	46.75
	Rural		28846	15161	13685		903	34.51	14969	9253	5716	51.89	61.03	41.77
	Urban		69517	38265	31252		817	57.76	40116	24822	15294	57.71	64.87	48.94
Mormugao (M.CL)	Urban		69517	38265	31252		817	57.76	40116	24822	15294	57.71	64.87	48.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Daman	**Total**	**72.0**	**48557**	**24072**	**24485**	**674**	**1017**	**25.34**	**25286**	**15105**	**10181**	**52.07**	**62.75**	**41.58**
	Rural		**27554**	**13694**	**13860**		**1012**	**28.62**	**12149**	**7674**	**4475**	**44.09**	**56.04**	**32.29**
	Urban		**21003**	**10378**	**10625**		**1024**	**21.29**	**13137**	**7431**	**5706**	**62.55**	**71.60**	**53.70**
Daman Taluka	Total	72.0	48557	24072	24485	674	1017	25.34	25286	15105	10181	52.07	62.75	41.58
	Rural		27554	13694	13860		1012	28.62	12149	7674	4475	44.09	56.04	32.29
	Urban		21003	10378	10625		1024	21.29	13137	7431	5706	62.55	71.60	53.70
Daman (M.CL)	Urban		21003	10378	10625		1024	21.29	13137	7431	5706	62.55	71.60	53.70
District Diu	**Total**	**40.0**	**30419**	**14222**	**16197**	**760**	**1139**	**27.21**	**13489**	**7962**	**5527**	**44.34**	**55.98**	**34.12**
	Rural		**22399**	**10583**	**11816**		**1117**	**26.56**	**8036**	**5145**	**2891**	**35.88**	**48.62**	**24.47**
	Urban		**8020**	**3639**	**4381**		**1204**	**29.06**	**5453**	**2817**	**2636**	**67.99**	**77.41**	**60.17**
Diu Taluka	Total	40.0	30419	14222	16197	760	1139	27.21	13489	7962	5527	44.34	55.98	34.12
	Rural		22399	10583	11816		1117	26.56	8036	5145	2891	35.88	48.62	24.47
	Urban		8020	3639	4381		1204	29.06	5453	2817	2636	67.99	77.41	60.17
Diu (M.CL)	Urban		8020	3639	4381		1204	29.06	5453	2817	2636	67.99	77.41	60.17

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT—PART—II

1961 CENSUS

(Provisional Figures)

State/District/Taluka/Town/U. A.	Total Rural Urban	MAIN WORKERS: Total main workers (I-IX)			Total main workers as percent of total population			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry, Manufacturing, Processing Servicing and Repairs (V(a))			Other workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	Total	331433	250522	80911	30.63	45.86	15.10	62651	40590	22061	32411	17476	14935	13697	10338	3359	222674	182118	40556	48915	12121	36794	701769	283617	418152
	Rural	221146	161091	60055	30.26	44.35	16.33	58631	38244	20387	29867	16086	13781	10352	7669	2683	122296	99092	23204	42735	9925	32810	467001	192170	274831
	Urban	110287	89431	20856	31.40	48.85	12.40	4020	2346	1674	2544	1390	1154	3345	2669	676	100378	83026	17352	6180	2196	3984	234768	91447	143321
District Goa	Total	310218	234036	76182	30.92	46.07	15.38	58447	37284	21163	30579	16496	14083	12806	9760	3046	208386	170496	37890	44014	11598	32416	648909	262332	386577
	Rural	207408	150366	56842	30.46	44.43	16.62	54613	35068	19545	28131	15152	12979	9636	7230	2406	115028	93116	21912	38921	9614	29307	434600	173729	255871
	Urban	102810	83670	19340	31.91	49.37	12.63	3834	2216	1618	2448	1344	1104	3170	2530	640	93358	77380	15978	5093	1984	3109	214301	88603	130706
Tiswadi Taluka	Total	42593	32095	10498	32.40	47.51	16.50	5061	2836	2225	2620	1498	1122	1204	913	291	33708	26848	6860	3147	1096	2051	85733	34643	51090
	Rural	16870	12576	4294	30.88	44.99	16.09	4061	2400	1681	1837	1094	743	656	485	171	10296	8597	1699	1377	595	1282	35887	14779	21108
	Urban	25723	19519	6204	33.48	48.94	16.79	980	436	544	783	404	379	548	428	120	23412	18251	5161	1270	501	769	49846	19864	29982
Panaji UA	Urban	25723	19519	6204	33.48	48.94	16.79	980	436	544	783	404	379	548	428	120	23412	18251	5161	1270	501	769	49846	19864	29982
Panaji (M.Cl.)	Urban	15528	11943	3585	36.04	52.47	17.64	92	60	32	105	88	17	231	196	35	15100	11599	3501	342	198	144	27211	10620	16591
Bardez Taluka	Total	42108	31361	10747	27.37	41.44	13.75	6516	3550	2966	3076	1707	1369	2541	1902	639	29975	24202	5773	5497	1640	3857	106226	42877	63349
	Rural	29320	21593	7727	26.82	40.54	13.79	5526	3011	2515	2814	1428	1186	1609	1176	433	19571	15978	3593	4611	1407	3204	75382	30262	45120
	Urban	12788	9768	3020	28.73	43.58	13.66	990	539	451	462	279	183	932	726	206	10404	8224	2180	886	233	653	30844	12615	18229
Mapusa (M.Cl.)	Urban	7711	6153	1558	29.65	45.76	12.40	243	122	121	205	127	78	583	463	120	6680	5441	1239	223	101	122	18072	7191	10881
Calangute (C.T.)	Urban	2802	1959	843	29.13	40.80	17.50	396	211	185	122	73	49	99	63	36	2185	1612	573	465	67	398	6353	2776	3577
Siolim (C.T.)	Urban	2275	1656	619	25.58	39.72	13.11	351	206	145	135	79	56	250	200	50	1539	1171	368	198	65	133	6419	2448	3971
Pernem Taluka	Total	16369	11404	4965	27.63	39.73	16.26	7120	4169	2951	1606	822	784	1432	984	448	6211	5429	782	5934	1488	4446	36943	15814	21129
	Rural	15213	10554	4659	27.54	39.44	16.36	6868	4018	2850	1478	775	703	1389	958	431	5478	4803	675	5777	1444	4333	34250	14760	19490
	Urban	1156	850	306	28.86	43.63	14.87	252	151	101	128	47	81	43	26	17	733	626	107	157	44	113	2693	1054	1639
Pernem (C.T.)	Urban	1156	850	306	28.86	43.63	14.87	252	151	101	128	47	81	43	26	17	733	626	107	157	44	113	2693	1054	1639
Bicholim Taluka	Total	22174	17396	4778	29.96	45.98	13.21	5301	3717	1584	1879	1146	733	804	515	289	14190	12018	2172	3020	967	2053	49816	19474	29342
	Rural	18917	14797	4120	30.13	46.11	13.43	5124	3598	1526	1768	1088	680	703	440	263	11322	9671	1651	2851	900	1915	41046	16393	24653
	Urban	3257	2599	658	29.00	45.22	11.18	177	119	58	111	58	53	101	75	26	2868	2347	521	205	67	138	7770	3081	4689
Bicholim (M.Cl.)	Urban	3257	2599	658	29.00	45.22	11.18	177	119	58	111	58	53	101	75	26	2868	2347	521	205	67	138	7770	3081	4689
Satari Taluka	Total	14164	9921	4243	34.85	48.48	21.03	5521	3675	1846	2405	1393	1012	464	305	159	5774	4548	1226	3069	692	2377	23405	9849	13556
	Rural	13205	9096	4109	35.94	49.44	22.40	5503	3659	1844	2404	1393	1011	407	257	150	4891	3787	1104	2974	622	2352	20565	8680	11885
	Urban	959	825	134	24.63	39.97	7.32	18	16	2	1	—	1	57	48	9	883	761	122	95	70	25	2840	1169	1671
Valpoi (C.T.)	Urban	959	825	134	24.63	39.97	7.32	18	16	2	1	—	1	57	48	9	883	761	122	95	70	25	2840	1169	1671
Ponda Taluka	Total	33548	26356	7192	31.12	47.03	13.89	7392	5421	1971	4722	2600	2122	1134	881	253	20300	17454	2846	3431	1151	2280	70630	28529	42301
	Rural	27519	20826	6693	29.76	44.40	14.69	7325	5366	1959	4665	2560	2105	1074	826	248	14455	12074	2381	3376	1116	2260	61589	24965	36624
	Urban	6029	5530	499	39.34	60.58	8.05	67	55	12	57	40	17	60	55	5	5845	5380	465	55	35	20	9241	3564	5677
Ponda (M.Cl.)	Urban	6029	5530	499	39.34	60.58	8.05	67	55	12	57	40	17	60	55	5	5845	5380	465	55	35	20	9241	3564	5677
Sanguem Taluka	Total	22135	15777	6358	39.60	53.64	24.01	4620	3172	1448	3497	1772	1725	561	438	123	13457	10395	3062	2682	752	1930	31080	12886	18194
	Rural	20515	14472	6043	41.10	55.01	25.59	4384	3036	1348	3440	1745	1695	513	394	119	12178	9297	2881	2490	696	1794	26915	11141	15774
	Urban	1620	1305	315	27.10	42.02	10.97	236	136	100	57	27	30	48	44	4	1279	1098	181	192	56	136	4165	1745	2420
Sanguem (M.Cl.)	Urban	1620	1305	315	27.10	42.02	10.97	236	136	100	57	27	30	48	44	4	1279	1098	181	192	56	136	4165	1745	2420
Canacona Taluka	Total	10856	8160	2696	30.21	45.58	14.95	4932	3583	1349	945	554	391	477	415	62	4502	3608	894	2676	500	2176	22399	9242	13157
	Rural	10372	7753	2619	30.24	45.44	15.19	4847	3511	1336	940	550	390	465	403	62	4120	3289	831	2672	500	2172	21258	8808	12450
	Urban	484	407	77	29.71	48.39	9.77	85	72	13	5	4	1	12	12	—	382	319	63	4	—	4	1141	434	707
Chauri (M.Cl.)	Urban	484	407	77	29.71	48.39	9.77	85	72	13	5	4	1	12	12	—	382	319	63	4	—	4	1141	434	707
Quepem Taluka	Total	18924	13579	5345	34.04	47.87	19.63	5978	3949	2029	2750	1397	1353	491	372	119	9705	7861	1844	2378	627	1751	34287	14161	20126
	Rural	15492	10797	4695	35.35	48.43	21.80	5848	3858	1990	2674	1353	1321	405	309	96	6565	5277	1288	2053	514	1539	26283	10982	15301
	Urban	3432	2782	650	29.18	45.80	11.43	130	91	39	76	44	32	86	63	23	3140	2584	556	325	113	212	8004	3179	4825
Quepem (M.Cl.)	Urban	951	748	203	25.27	41.62	10.33	62	40	22	44	25	19	44	30	14	801	653	148	127	43	84	2685	1006	1679
Curchorem (C.T.)	Urban	2481	2034	447	31.02	47.56	12.01	68	51	17	32	19	13	42	33	9	2339	1931	408	198	70	128	5519	2173	3146
Salcete Taluka	Total	54948	40004	14944	28.87	43.34	15.24	5436	2905	2531	6238	3168	3070	2931	2375	556	40343	31556	8787	9859	1636	8223	125547	50663	74884
	Rural	30496	20571	9925	27.03	39.02	16.51	4603	2360	2243	5499	2749	2750	2001	1640	361	18393	13822	4571	8668	1215	7453	73676	30934	42742
	Urban	24452	19433	5019	31.55	49.09	13.23	833	545	288	739	419	320	930	735	195	21950	17734	4216	1191	421	770	51871	19729	32142

1	2	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
Margao UA	Urban	21671	17298	4373	33.43	51.26	14.07	291	204	87	652	373	280	658	502	166	29059	16219	3840	935	375	560	42214	16075	26139
Margao (M.CL)	Urban	16765	13103	3662	31.60	48.55	14.05	210	163	47	488	289	199	439	381	108	15578	12270	3308	590	276	314	35692	13609	22083
Cuncolim (C.T.)	Urban	2781	2135	646	21.91	36.59	9.42	542	341	201	86	46	40	262	233	29	1891	1515	376	256	46	210	9657	3654	6003
Mormugao Taluka	Total	32399	27983	4416	32.94	52.38	9.83	570	307	263	841	439	402	767	660	107	30221	26577	3644	2321	1049	1272	63643	24394	39249
	Rural	9489	7531	1958	32.90	49.67	14.31	504	251	253	812	417	395	414	342	72	7759	6521	1238	1608	605	1003	17749	7025	10721
	Urban	22910	20452	2458	32.96	53.45	7.87	66	56	10	29	22	7	353	318	35	22462	20056	2406	713	444	269	45894	17369	28525
Mormugao (M.CL)	Urban	22910	20452	2458	32.96	53.45	7.87	66	56	10	29	22	7	353	318	35	22462	20056	2406	713	444	269	45894	17369	28525
District Daman	Total	13623	10787	2836	28.06	44.81	11.58	3023	2436	587	1421	747	674	723	474	249	8456	7130	1326	3855	367	3488	31079	12918	18161
	Rural	8188	6313	1875	29.72	46.10	13.53	2908	2339	569	1354	703	651	590	367	223	3336	2904	432	3100	265	2835	16266	7116	9150
	Urban	5435	4474	961	25.88	43.11	9.04	115	97	18	67	44	23	133	107	26	5120	4226	894	755	102	653	14813	5802	9011
Daman Taluka	Total	13623	10787	2836	28.06	44.81	11.58	3023	2436	587	1421	747	674	723	474	249	8456	7130	1326	3855	367	3488	31079	12918	18161
	Rural	8188	6313	1875	29.72	46.10	13.53	2908	2339	569	1354	703	651	590	367	223	3336	2904	432	3100	265	2835	16266	7116	9150
	Urban	5435	4474	961	25.88	43.11	9.04	115	97	18	67	44	23	133	107	26	5120	4226	894	755	102	653	14813	5802	9011
Daman (M.CL)	Urban	5435	4474	961	25.88	43.11	9.04	115	97	18	67	44	23	133	107	26	5120	4226	894	755	102	653	14813	5802	9011
District Diu	Total	7592	5699	1893	24.96	40.07	11.69	1181	870	311	411	233	178	168	104	64	5832	4492	1340	1046	156	890	21781	8367	13414
	Rural	5550	4212	1338	24.78	39.80	11.32	1110	837	273	382	231	151	126	72	54	3932	3072	860	714	46	668	16135	6325	9810
	Urban	2042	1487	555	25.46	40.86	12.67	71	33	38	29	2	27	42	32	10	1900	1420	480	332	110	222	5646	2042	3604
Diu Taluka	Total	7592	5699	1893	24.96	40.07	11.69	1181	870	311	411	233	178	168	104	64	5832	4492	1340	1046	156	890	21781	8367	13414
	Rural	5550	4212	1338	24.78	39.80	11.32	1110	837	273	382	231	151	126	72	54	3932	3072	860	714	46	668	16135	6325	9810
	Urban	2042	1487	555	25.46	40.86	12.67	71	33	38	29	2	27	42	32	10	1900	1420	480	332	110	222	5646	2042	3604
Diu (M.CL)	Urban	2042	1487	555	25.46	40.86	12.67	71	33	38	29	2	27	42	32	10	1900	1420	480	332	110	222	5646	2042	3604

P - Persons.

M - Males.

F - Females.