# CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES-27

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Paper I of 1981

# PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

**S. K. GANDHE**
of the Indian Economic Service
Director of Census Operations, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

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## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

### Census of India 1981 — Provisional Population Totals

| | |
|---|---|
| A. POPULATION OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI: | |
| Total | 103677 |
| Males | 52514 |
| Females | 51163 |
| B. DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH: 1971-81 | |
| (1) Absolute | 29507 |
| (2) Percentage | 39.78 per cent |
| C. DENSITY OF POPULATION | 211 per sq. Km. |
| D. SEX RATIO | 974 females per 1000 males |
| E. LITERACY RATE: | |
| Total | 26.60 per cent |
| Males | 36.19 per cent |
| Females | 16.75 per cent |

# ALL - INDIA

## PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS

## 1981 CENSUS

| India/State/UTs | Total Population 1981 | | | Total Literates 1981 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| **INDIA** | 683,810,051 | 353,347,249 | 330,462,802 | 237,991,932 | 158,837,215 | 79,154,717 |
| **States** | | | | | | |
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 53,403,619 | 27,035,531 | 26,368,088 | 15,989,266 | 10,578,388 | 5,410,878 |
| 2. Assam* | 19,902,826 | 10,472,712 | 9,430,114 | — | — | — |
| 3. Bihar | 69,823,154 | 35,865,467 | 33,957,687 | 18,163,410 | 13,551,736 | 4,611,674 |
| 4. Gujarat | 33,960,905 | 17,484,540 | 16,476,365 | 14,858,075 | 9,534,470 | 5,323,605 |
| 5. Haryana | 12,850,902 | 6,846,153 | 6,004,749 | 4,605,649 | 3,271,047 | 1,334,602 |
| 6. Himachal Pradesh | 4,237,569 | 2,131,312 | 2,106,257 | 1,777,201 | 1,115,973 | 661,228 |
| 7. Jammu & Kashmir* | 5,981,600 | 3,062,200 | 2,919,400 | — | — | — |
| 8. Karnataka | 37,043,451 | 18,869,494 | 18,173,957 | 14,228,947 | 9,171,677 | 5,057,270 |
| 9. Kerala | 25,403,217 | 12,487,961 | 12,915,256 | 17,571,819 | 9,244,609 | 8,327,210 |
| 10. Madhya Pradesh | 52,131,717 | 26,856,752 | 25,274,965 | 14,502,063 | 10,574,919 | 3,927,144 |
| 11. Maharashtra | 62,693,898 | 32,341,115 | 30,352,783 | 29,695,721 | 19,046,963 | 10,648,758 |
| 12. Manipur | 1,433,691 | 727,108 | 706,583 | 601,943 | 385,123 | 216,820 |
| 13. Meghalaya | 1,327,874 | 678,883 | 648,991 | 441,077 | 251,056 | 190,021 |
| 14. Nagaland | 773,281 | 414,231 | 359,050 | 324,700 | 203,643 | 121,057 |
| 15. Orissa | 26,272,054 | 13,253,523 | 13,018,531 | 8,964,625 | 6,216,037 | 2,748,588 |
| 16. Punjab | 16,669,755 | 8,840,234 | 7,829,521 | 6,791,547 | 4,118,415 | 2,673,132 |
| 17. Rajasthan | 34,102,912 | 17,749,282 | 16,353,630 | 8,201,615 | 6,350,945 | 1,850,670 |
| 18. Sikkim | 315,682 | 171,959 | 143,723 | 106,780 | 75,066 | 31,714 |
| 19. Tamil Nadu | 48,297,456 | 24,420,228 | 23,877,228 | 22,111,593 | 13,965,132 | 8,146,461 |
| 20. Tripura | 2,060,189 | 1,057,714 | 1,002,475 | 856,688 | 539,932 | 316,756 |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh | 110,858,019 | 58,780,640 | 52,077,379 | 30,358,013 | 22,845,887 | 7,512,126 |
| 22. West Bengal | 54,485,560 | 28,505,151 | 25,980,409 | 22,271,867 | 14,391,808 | 7,880,059 |
| **Union Territories** | | | | | | |
| 1. A & N Islands | 188,254 | 106,889 | 81,365 | 96,520 | 62,470 | 34,050 |
| 2. Arunachal Pradesh | 628,050 | 335,941 | 292,109 | 126,185 | 94,002 | 32,183 |
| 3. Chandigarh | 450,061 | 254,208 | 195,853 | 291,091 | 174,953 | 116,138 |
| 4. D & N Haveli | 103,677 | 52,514 | 51,163 | 27,578 | 19,007 | 8,571 |
| 5. Delhi | 6,196,414 | 3,422,550 | 2,773,864 | 3,783,611 | 2,325,804 | 1,457,807 |
| 6. Goa, Daman and Diu | 1,082,117 | 546,260 | 535,857 | 604,489 | 353,832 | 250,657 |
| 7. Lakshadweep | 40,237 | 20,367 | 19,870 | 22,018 | 13,233 | 8,785 |
| 8. Mizoram | 487,774 | 251,988 | 235,786 | 290,241 | 166,296 | 123,945 |
| 9. Pondicherry | 604,136 | 304,342 | 299,794 | 327,600 | 194,792 | 132,808 |

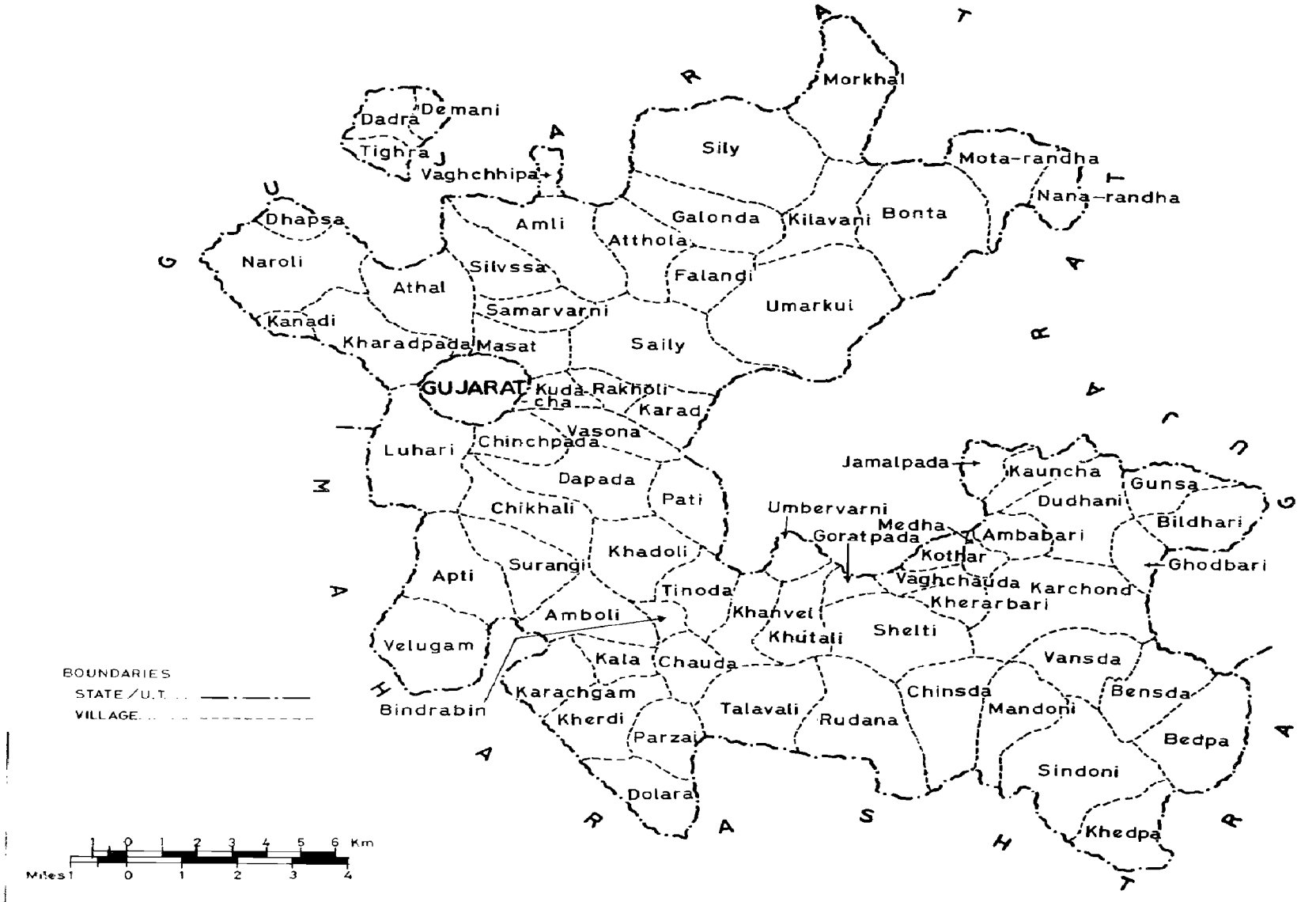
* Projected figures.

MAP

OF

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

# DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI




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

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# CENSUS 1981
# BACKGROUND NOTE

Preparatory work for the 1981 Census was started in this Union Territory early in 1978 and the schedules that were to be used in the 1981 Census were tested in the field in June, 1979. The Permanent House numbering Scheme was introduced and an intensive training was arranged to all the Panchayat Secretaries in this territory in order to give proper house numbers to all the houses in the territory. The job of numbering of all the houses was completed by the end of 1979.

The Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli has issued necessary instructions to fix the boundaries of the administrative units and also to keep them undisturbed until the 1981 Census is over. The lists of villages and hamlets were finalised, and a classification of rural and urban areas was made.

Silvassa, the capital of this Union territory, was treated as urban area for the first time in 1981 Census. All the remaining 71 revenue villages were treated as census villages also. Dadra & Nagar Haveli is an uni-district and uni-taluka Union territory.

In accordance with the Census Act, 1948, (Act No. 37 of 1948) the Collector of Dadra & Nagar Haveli was appointed as Principal Census Officer, the Mamlatdar was appointed as Census Charge Officer and the Statistical Officer was appointed as Additional District Census Officer.

The 1981 Census consisted of two phases, viz. First Phase — Housenumbering and Houselisting and the Second Phase — Actual count of population. The First Phase was carried out in this territory during March-April, 1980. In this Phase two schedules viz. Houselist and Enterprise List were canvassed in the field. Canvassing of enterprise list was a part of the Economic Census which was combined with the population census at the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India, New Delhi. In all 149 enumeration blocks in rural areas and 10 enumeration blocks in urban areas were formed for the First Phase operations. Each enumeration block consisted of about 150 households in urban areas and about 200 households in rural areas. A notional map showing the block limits with permanent features and land marks and a layout sketch showing all the houses were prepared for each enumeration block. The work on housenumbering and houselisting was started on 15th March and was completed in time by 10th April, 1980.

The enumeration blocks for the second Phase operations were formed in such a way that each enumeration block consisted of about 120 households in urban areas and about 150 households in rural areas. Some of the enumeration blocks formed for the First Phase which were larger in size had to be divided into two blocks. In all 157 enumeration blocks in rural areas and 10 blocks in urban areas were formed during the Second Phase.

During the Second Phase, the following schedules were canvassed in the field:

a) Household Schedule Part I.

b) Household Schedule Part II (Population Record cols. 1 to 7)

c) Individual Slip (Universal)

d) Individual Slip (Sample)

e) Degree Holder & Technical Personnel Schedules.

The Household Schedule was canvassed for each household whereas the Individual Slip, as the name suggests, was filled in for each and every living individual. Both the Universal and Sample parts of the Slip were canvassed in this Union territory. The Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules (designed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi) were canvassed among all the graduates, post graduates, technical diploma or degree holders and those with certificates from the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).

The reference date for the 1981 Census was the sunrise of 1st March 1981. The enumeration of residential population was conducted from 9th February 1981 to 28th February, 1981. The enumeration of houseless population was conducted on the night of 28th February, 1981. Thereafter, a revisional round was undertaken by all the enumerators and supervisors during the period from 1st March to 5th March 1981 in order to bring the information upto date with reference to the Census moment which was the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

About 250 officials were appointed as census enumerators and supervisors, who were by and large the local primary school teachers, talatis, Panchayat Secretaries, Gramsevaks and employees of the Union territory Administration.

An intensive training was organised for the enumerators and supervisors in order to acquaint them with the terms and concepts used in the schedules canvassed both in the First Phase and in the Second Phase of the 1981 Census. During the First Phase, two rounds of training of two-day duration were held for the enumerators and supervisors and during the Second Phase three rounds of intensive training of two-day duration each were held. During the first round the trainees were exposed to the theoretical portions of the instruction booklets, during the second round the sample Household Schedules and Individual Slips filled in by the trainees were discussed, and in the third round a question-answer session was held with a test questionnaire followed by an open discussion. Three State-level meetings were held at Panaji in order to train the Collector, Mamlatdar and the Additional District Census Officer alongwith the concerned officers of Government of Goa, Daman and Diu.

The data presented in this booklet give some basic particulars of the population as on 1st March, 1981 as recorded in the 1981 Census of India. These figures, however, are only the crude totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the census enumerators themselves. The figures so compiled from the abstracts of enumerators are bound to have their own limitations and are thus purely provisional which can be confirmed only after the census schedules are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation Office at Panaji. In about a year detailed tabulations will be done and the data for each and every village and also for each and every block in the urban areas will be presented and the date made available to the public as well as to the Government.

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

**1. Population and rate of growth:**

According to the provisional data, the population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli as on the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 is 1,03,677 persons of whom 52,514 are males (50.7%) and 51,163 are females (49.3%) The population of this territory in 1971 was 74,170. It has thus recorded a growth rate of 39.78% during the decade 1971-81 as against 27.96% during 1962-71. The rate of growth of population during the the decade 1971-81 is quite high which may be attributed partly to the Daman-Ganga Irrigation Project now under construction which has attracted a good number of workers from outside.

It is interesting to note that this small territory has witnessed a consistingly high rate of growth during the past three decades (1950-1981), after almost a stagnant growth in the earlier two decades. The reasons are not difficult to know. The territory was liberated in the early fifties which resulted in an influx of population leading to a high rate of growth of about 40% in the decade 1950-62. The corresponding rate of growth in Goa, Daman and Diu which was still under the Portuguese rule, was only 5%. The population continued to increase in 1962-71 (28%) and 1971-81 (40%) because of the development programmes undertaken by the popular government.

**2. Sex-Ratio:**

The sex-ratio (i. e. number of females per 1000 males) in 1981 is 974 as against 1007 in 1971. The sex-ratio which was favourable for females in 1971 has become favourable for males in 1981. In fact the ratio has always favoured males except in 1971. This is seen from the following table.

| Year | Sex-Ratio |
|---|---|
| 1900 | 960 |
| 1910 | 967 |
| 1921 | 940 |
| 1931 | 911 |
| 1940 | 925 |
| 1950 | 946 |
| 1962 | 963 |
| 1971 | 1007 |
| 1981 | 974 |

**3. Density of Population:**

It is obvious that the density of population (population per $km^2$) increases alongwith the rise of population. The density of population which was 151 has moved up to 211 persons per $km.^2$ in 1981. This rise of density is clearly spectacular.

**4. Literacy:**

According to 1981 census, a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. As per this definition the number of literate persons in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is 27,578. The percentage of literate population to the total population in 1981 Census is 26.60 as against 14.97 in 1971. The rates of male and female literacy in 1981 are 36.19 and 16.75 percent as against 22.15 and 7.84 percent in 1971. A good rise in literacy rates may be noticed, especially among females which is now more than double of that in 1971. (The literacy rate discussed in this para is a crude literacy which includes the population in the age-group 0-4).

# PROVISIONAL POPULATION TABLES

## TABLE 1

**Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by District**

1981 — CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

| State/District/Taluka | Population 1981 | | | Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males) | | Density of population per sq. km. | | Decennial Growth rate of population | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 1971 | 1981 | 1971 | 1981 | 1961-71 | 1971-81 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..... | 103677 | 52514 | 51163 | 1007 | 974 | 151 | 211 | +27.96 | +39.78 |

Note: Dadra and Nagar Haveli is a uni-district and uni-taluka Territory.



## TABLE 2

**Decadal Variation in Population since 1900**

1981 — CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

| State/District/Taluka | Percentage Decadal Variation in Population | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1900 1910 | 1910 1920 | 1920 1931 | 1931 1940 | 1940 1950 | 1950 1962 | 1962 1971 | 1971 1981 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..... | +19.52 | +6.99 | +23.23 | +5.70 | +2.70 | +39.56 | +27.96 | +39.78 |

TABLE 3

1981 — CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

**Literacy (Including population in age group 0-4)**

| State/District/Taluka | Total Population 1981 | | | Literate Population 1981 | | | Percentage of Literates to Total population | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1971 | | | 1981 | | |
| | 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 |
| Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..... .... | 103677 | 52514 | 51163 | 27578 | 19007 | 8571 | 14.97 | 22.15 | 7.31 | 26.60 | 36.19 | 16.75 |



TABLE 4

1981 — CENSUS
(Provisional Figures)

**Cities with a population of 100,000 and above**

| Sl. No. | Name of city/state | Provissional Population 1981 | | | Sex Ratio | Total literates | | | Literacy rates | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |

——— NIL ———

APPENDIX

# List of Census Officers

| Name of the Officer | Designation |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **CENSUS DIRECTORATE** | |
| 1. Shri S. K. Gandhe | Director of Census Operations. |
| 2. Shri S. Rajendran | Dy. Director of Census Operations. |
| 3. Shri S. P. Desai | Asstt. Director of Census Operations. |
| **ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI** | |
| 1. Shri A. Venkatratnam | Collector-cum-Principal Census Officer. |
| 2. Shri M. C. Rathi | Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer. |
| 3. Shri V. S. Chitnis | Statistical Officer-cum-Additional District Census Officer. |

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