CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

PART — XB

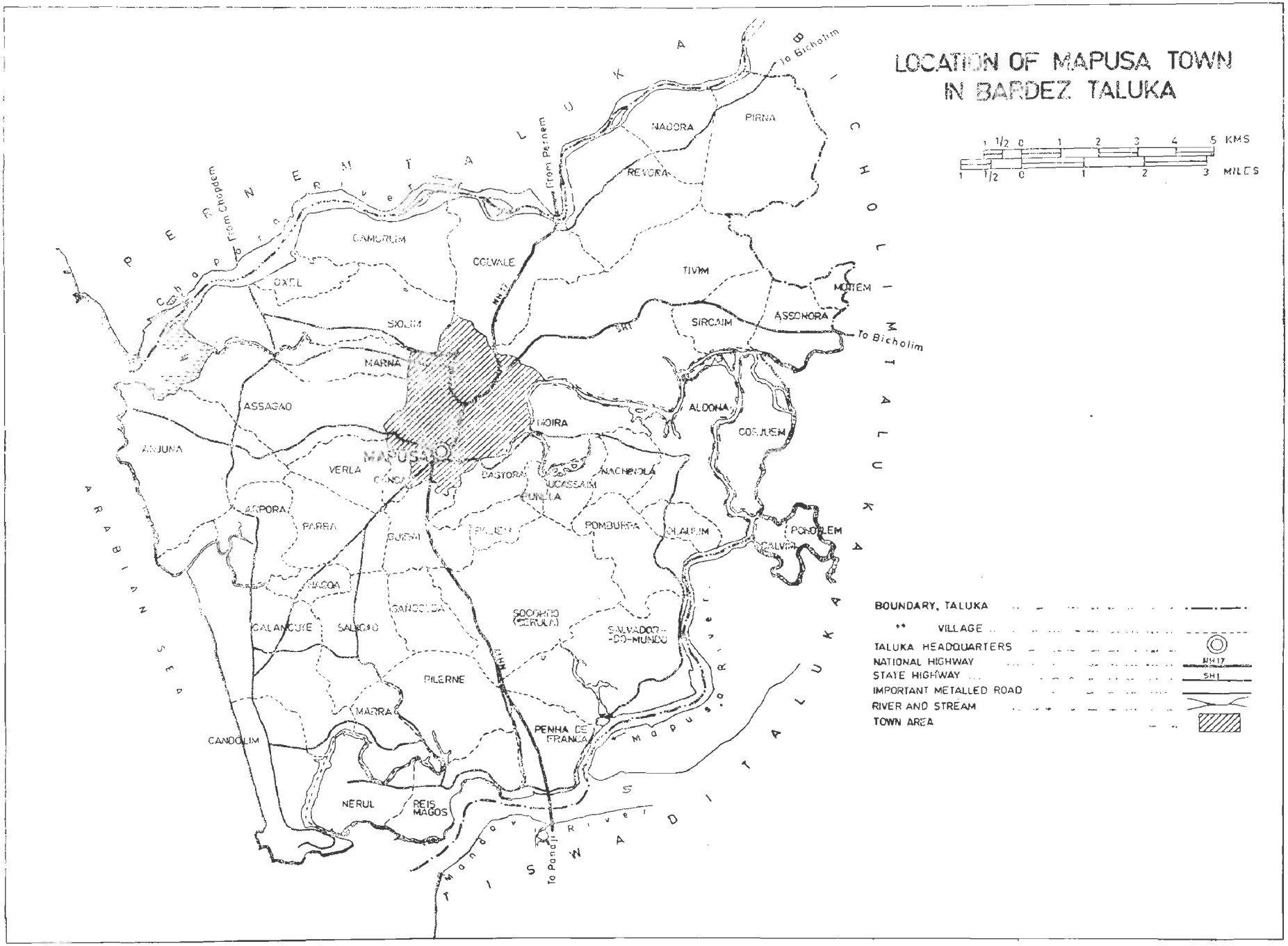
SERIES — 29

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

TOWN SURVEY REPORT
MAPUSA

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Census Operations
Goa, Daman & Diu



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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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MAPUSA MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Mapusa Municipal Building is one of the oldest buildings constructed in 1854 and renovated during 1942-45. Before the construction of the present building, the Municipality was functioning in the present Judicial Court building. The municipalities in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu have their origin in the 16th Century. However, the civic administration in Bardez taluka was introduced in 1774 with the establishment of 'Senado de Camara' in Mapusa with its jurisdiction of entire taluka. It was discontinued in 1778 but was reestablished in 1783. It was substituted by 'Camara' Municipality under the Constitution of 1822. As per the system existing then, the President of a 'Camara' Municipality was a Government appointed person and the members though elected, represented the limited sections of the community.

The Portuguese legislation called the 'Reforma Administrative Ultra Marino' regulated the working and functioning of the Municipalities during the preliberation period and also in the post liberation period till the enforcement of the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1968.

The Municipal building also houses the Athaide Municipal Library (Est. 1883) and the Sub-Registrar's Office.

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear series No. 29)

Part	Central Government Publications
I–A . . .	Administration Report—Enumeration (for official use only)
I–B . . .	Administration Report—Tabulation (for official use only)
II–A and II-B .	General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract
III–A & B & IV–A	General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables
V–A & B . .	Migration Tables
VI–A & B . .	Fertility Tables
VII . . .	Tables and Houses & Disabled Population.
VIII–A & B .	Household Tables
IX . . .	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
X–B . . .	Survey Reports on selected towns
X–C . . .	Survey Reports on selected villages
XII . . .	Census Atlas
	Publications of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu
XIII–A & B .	Village and Town Directory and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Absrtact

FOREWORD

Apart from the decennial enumeration of population, the Indian Census is steeped in the tradition of undertaking a variety of studies of topical interest. In fact, the publications brought out in connection with the earlier censuses contained varitable mines of information on racial, cultural, linguistic and a number of other aspects of life of the people of this country. With the advent of freedom, however, the scope and dimension of these special studies had to be restructured in a manner that would provide the basic feedbacks on the processes of development taking place in different spheres of life of the people especially under planned development.

Thus, in connection with the 1961 Census, a massive programme was launched *inter- alia* to conduct socio-economic survey of about 500 villages selected from different parts of the country. The main objective of this study was to know the way of life of the people living in Indian villages which accounted for 82 per cent of the total population as per the 1961 Census. There was, however, an imperative need to extend the area of the study to urban centres as well, to provide a complete coverage of the people living in diverse socio-economic conditions. It was with this objective in view ancillary studies on towns were launched as part of the social studies programme in connection with the 1971 Census.

The programme of social studies taken up in connection with the 1971 Census, was continued without any major change at the 1981 Census as well. A study on traditional rural based handicrafts was, however, added as a new item under the social study projects of the 1981 Census. For the conduct of urban study, 64 small and medium towns were selected from different parts of the country following the criteria such as (a) size, (b) demographic features, (c) functional characteristics, (d) specific industry or occupation dominating the economy, (e) location, (f) concentration of different castes and communities, and (g) other social and cultural phenomenon like temple town, health resort etc.

The research design, tools for data collection and formats for data tabulation and report writing required for urban studies were originally formulated by Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, the then Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies Division. His successor, Dr. N.G. Nag took considerable pains to revise all the formats to make them more comprehensive. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General heading Social Studies Division, coordinated these studies at different levels as well as rendered necessary guidance to the Directorates of Census Operations for their successful consummation. Shri M.K. Jain, Senior Research Officer with the able assistance of Investigators Shri R. K. Mehta and Shri Ganesh Das did a commendable job in scrutinising the reports and communicating the comments thereon to the Directorates. I am grateful to all of them.

The present report is the out-come of a study on Mapusa town undertaken by the Directorate of Census Operations, Goa. I am indebted to Shri S. Rajendran, Deputy Director and his colleagues in the Census Directorate for their painstaking efforts in bringing out this report.

NEW DELHI, THE 1*st* of *June*, 1988

V.S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Mapusa is one of the towns selected for intensive study as ancillary to the 1981 Census. This study is intended to assess the intensity and direction of the Socio-economic forces generated by the process of urbanisation. Mapusa, the headquarters of the Bardez Taluka of Goa district is a municipal town. This report is based on the data collected in the town schedule canvassed for the town as a whole and the household schedules canvassed in five localities of the town which were purposively selected on the basis of some socio-economic attributes. The households in the selected localities were identified on random sample basis. A large mass of data have also gone into this report from the 1981 Census and other sources in order to give a complete picuture of the town.

The field investigation and tabulation were done by S/Shri M.R. Naik, K. R. Lotlikar and P.R. Gaonkar, Statistical Assistants under the supervision of Shri D.V. Nagappanavar, Investigator. S/Shri V. V. Kamble, Alvaro do Rego, R. K. Pednekar, Statistical Assistants also assisted in the tabulation work. The drafting of the report was done by S/Shri S.P. Desai, Assistant Director, D.V. Nagappanavar and Smt. M.D. Kamat, Investigators. The maps and cover page were prepared by Shri V.S. Pereira, Draftsman. I acknowledge the hard labour put in by the above officials and I sincerely thank all of them for the same.

I am also thankful to Dr. K.P. Ittaman, Dy. Registrar General (SS), Shri M. K. Jain, Senior Research Officer and his colleagues S/Shri Ganesh Das and R.K. Mehta, who offered valuable suggestions/comments in drafting and finalising the report. I am extremely grateful to Shri V.S. Verma, I.A.S., Registrar General, India, for his constant encouragement and guidance in the smooth completion of this report.

Shri S. R. Arlekar, Lower Division Clerk ably typed out the manuscripts.

I am also thankful to the Manager and the staff of the Govt. of India Press, Nashik for printing this volume.

S. RAJENDRAN

PANAJI, THE 10*th November*, 1988

Dy. Director of Census Operations Goa, Daman & Diu,

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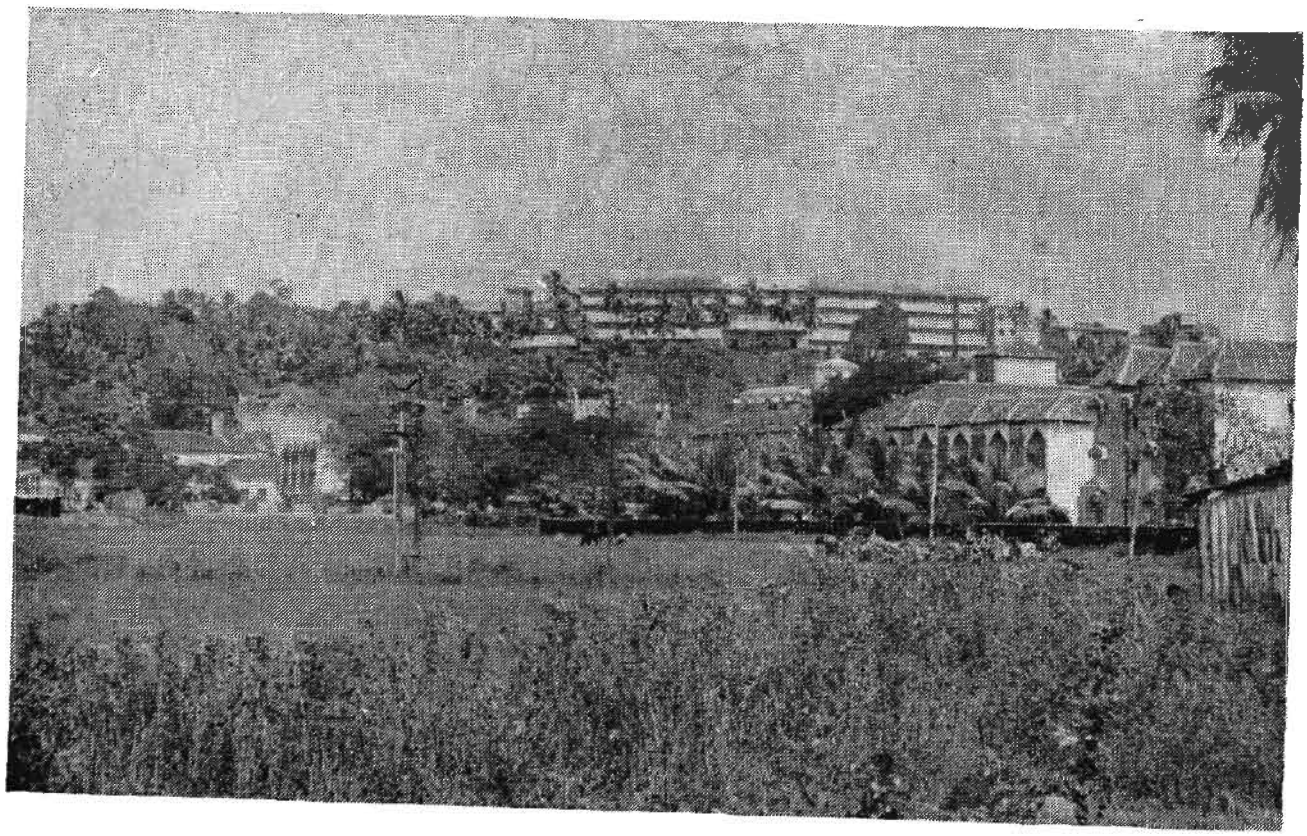


Fig. 1—A view of Mapusa town

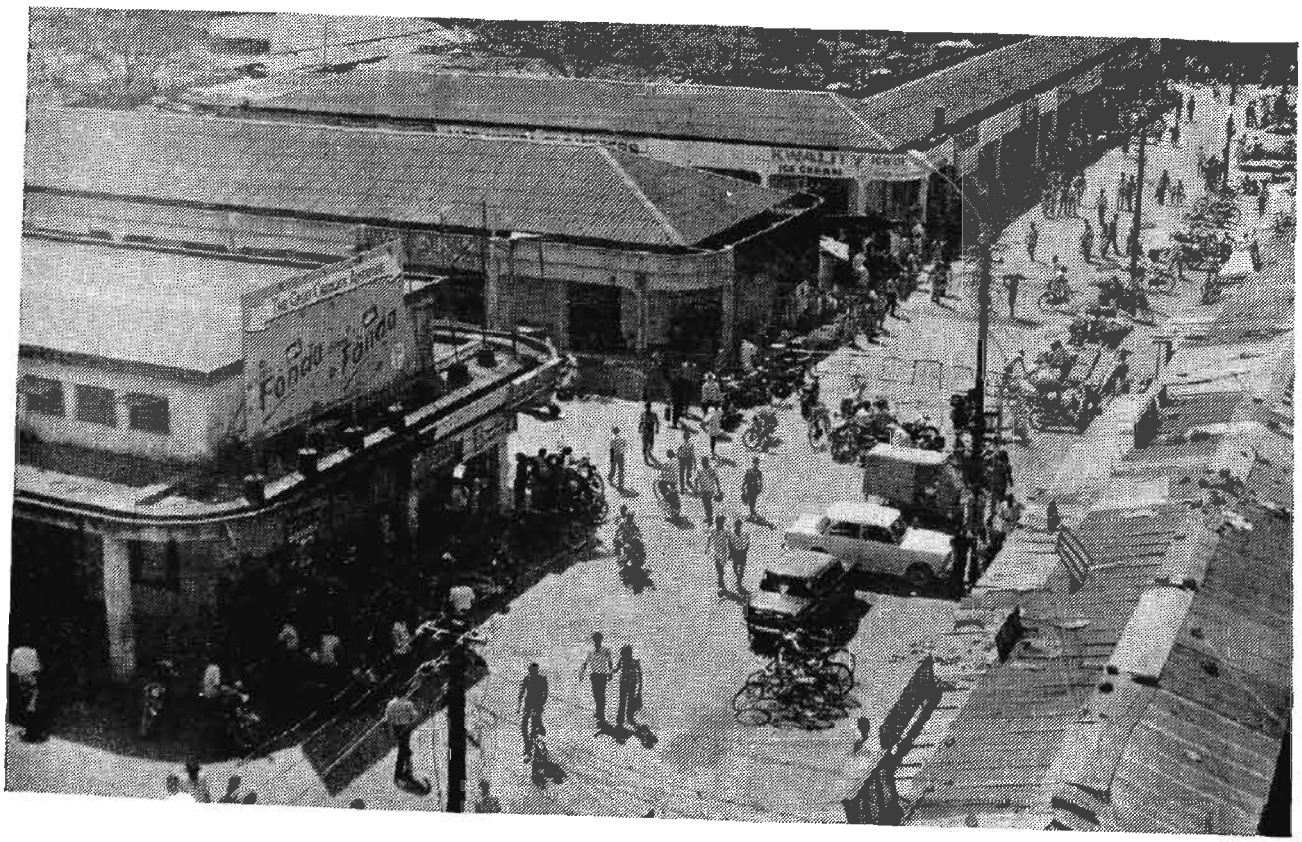


Fig. 2—A view of Mapusa Municipal Market (Chapter I, Page 1)

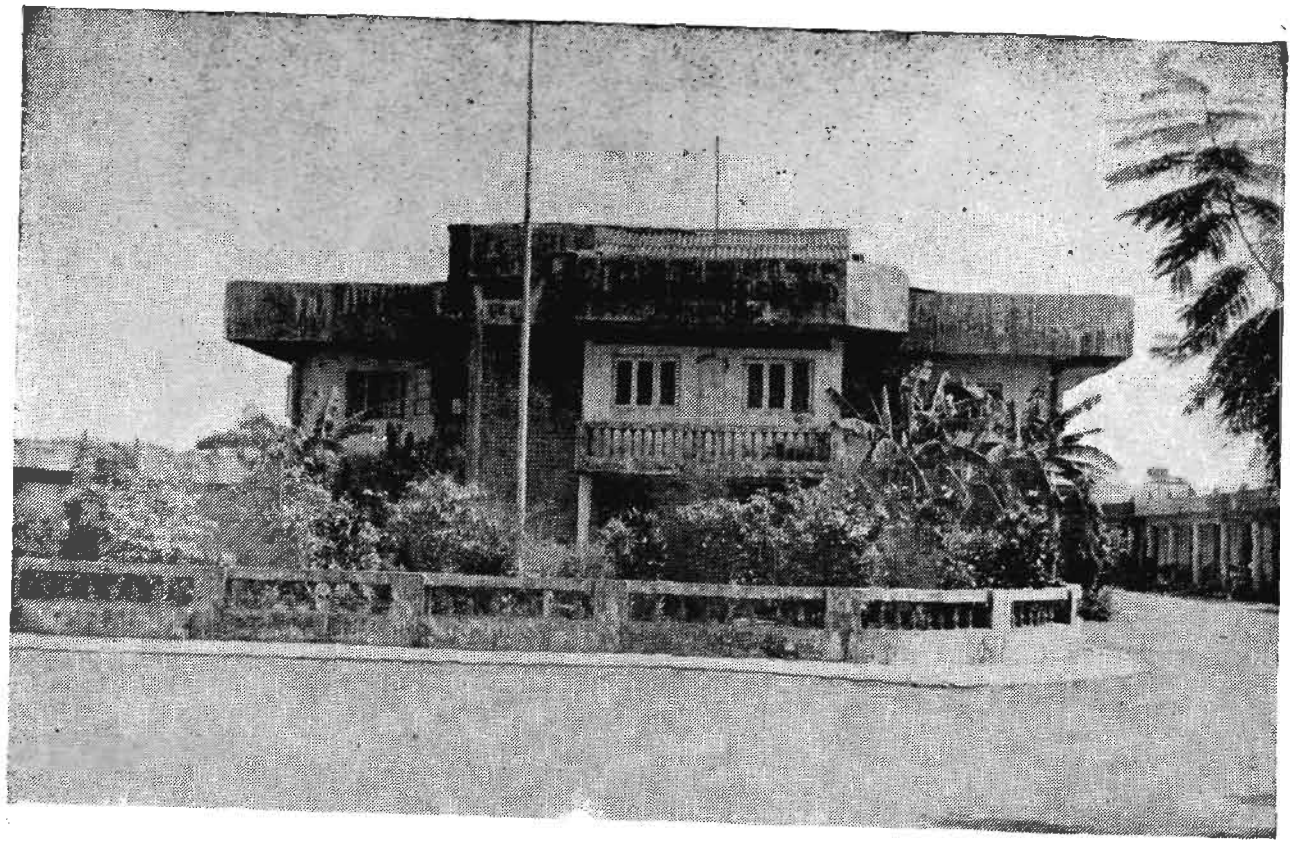


Fig. 3—Mapusa Market Sub-yard (Chapter I, page 1)

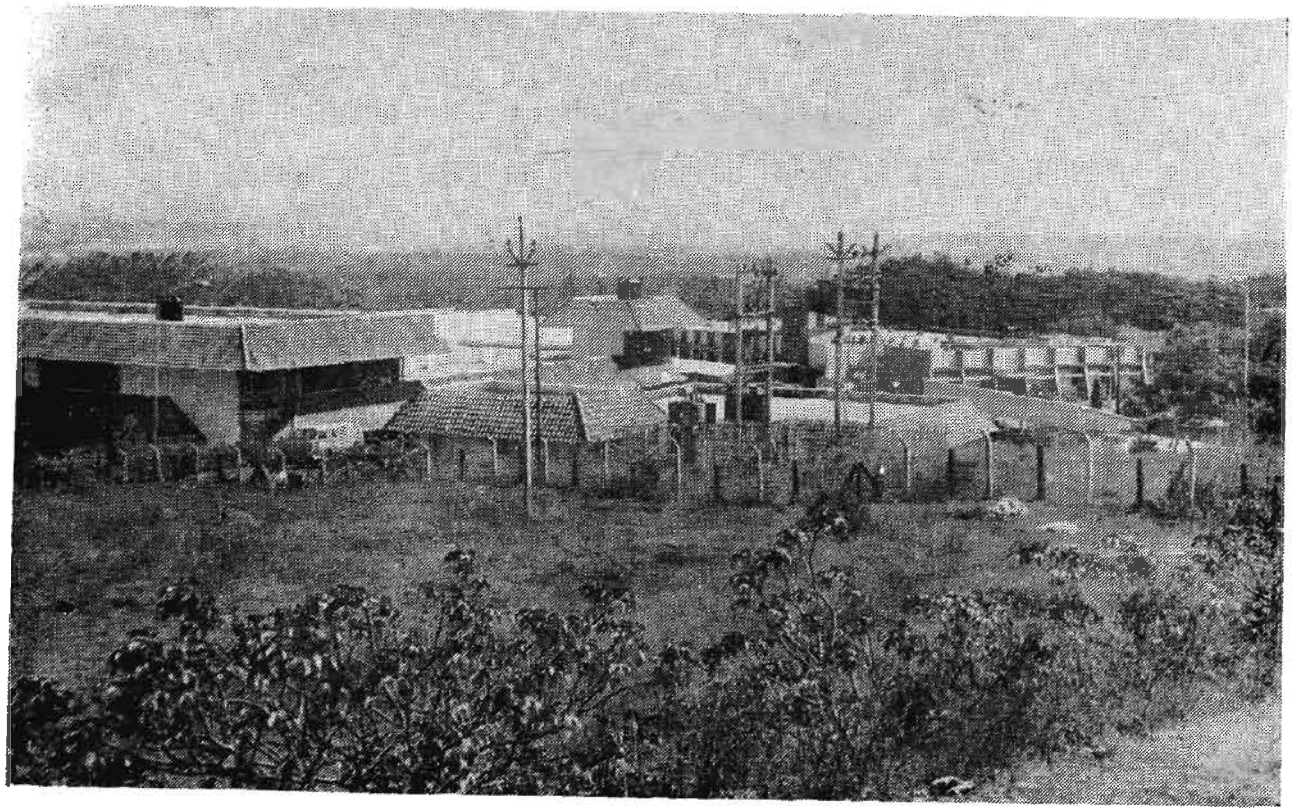


Fig. 4—A view of Mapusa Industrial Estate (Chapter I, Page 1)

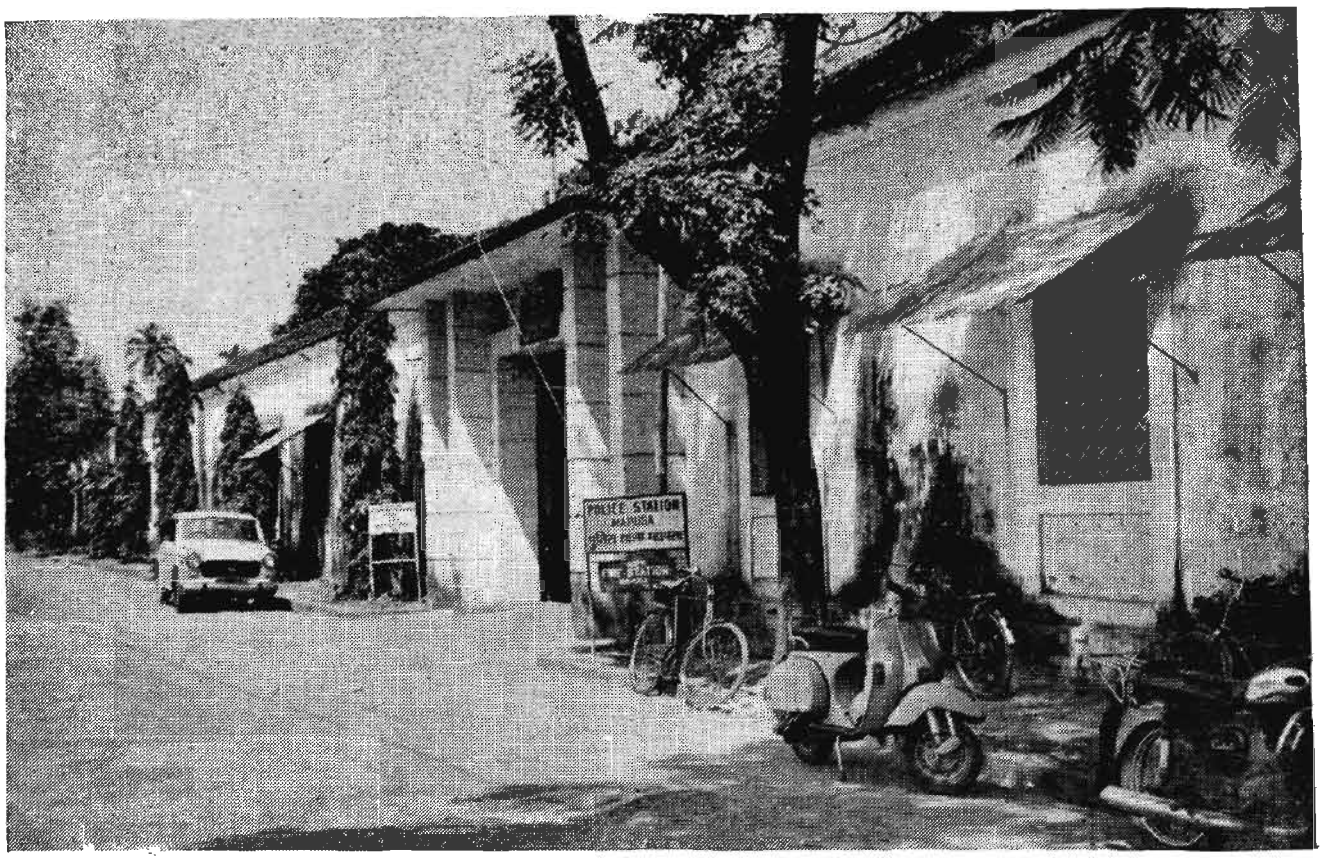


Fig. 5—Police Station (Chapter III, Page 16)

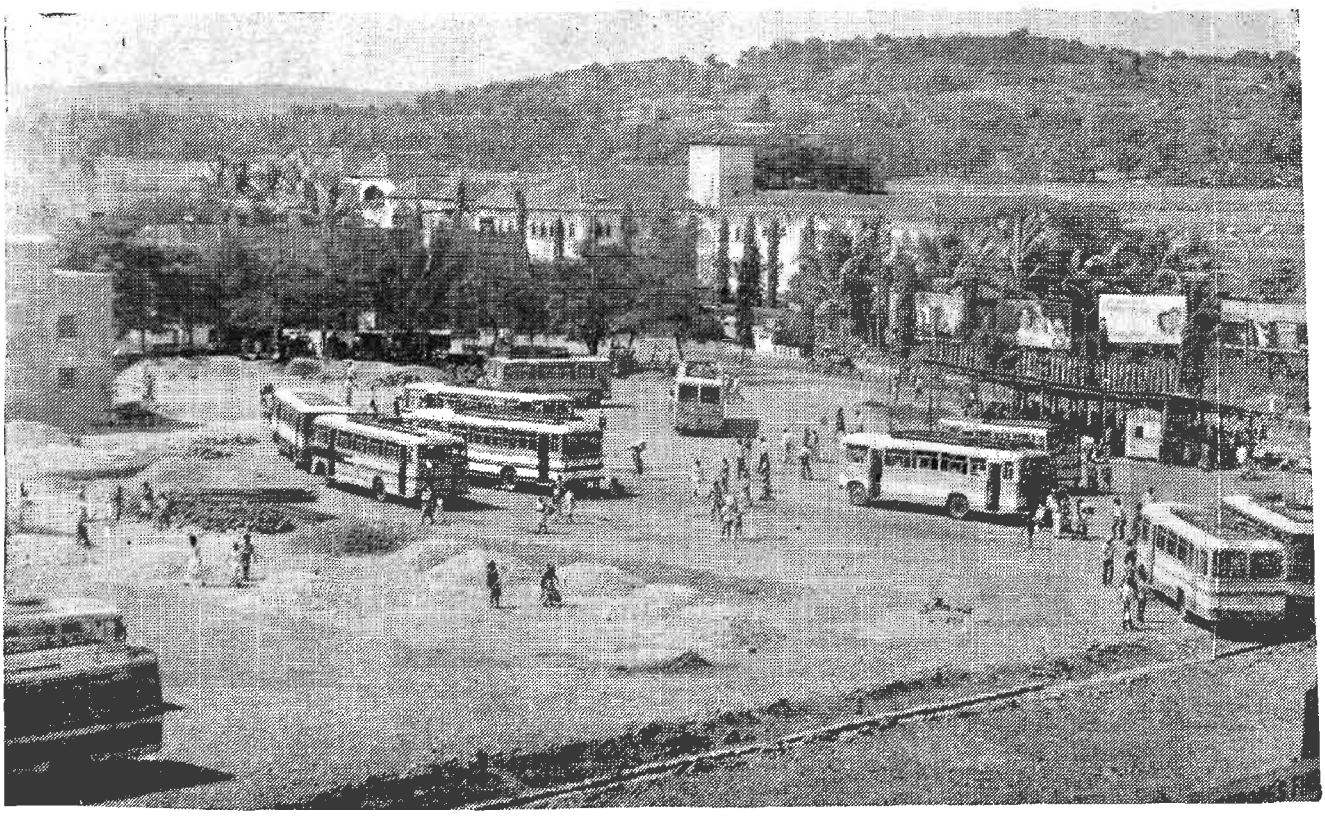


Fig. 6—A view of Bus Stand (Chapter III. page 19)



Fig. 7 - St. Xavier College (Chapter III, page 23)



Fig. 8— St. Britto High School (Chapter III, page 24)



Fig. 9—Asilo Hospital (Chapter III, page 25)

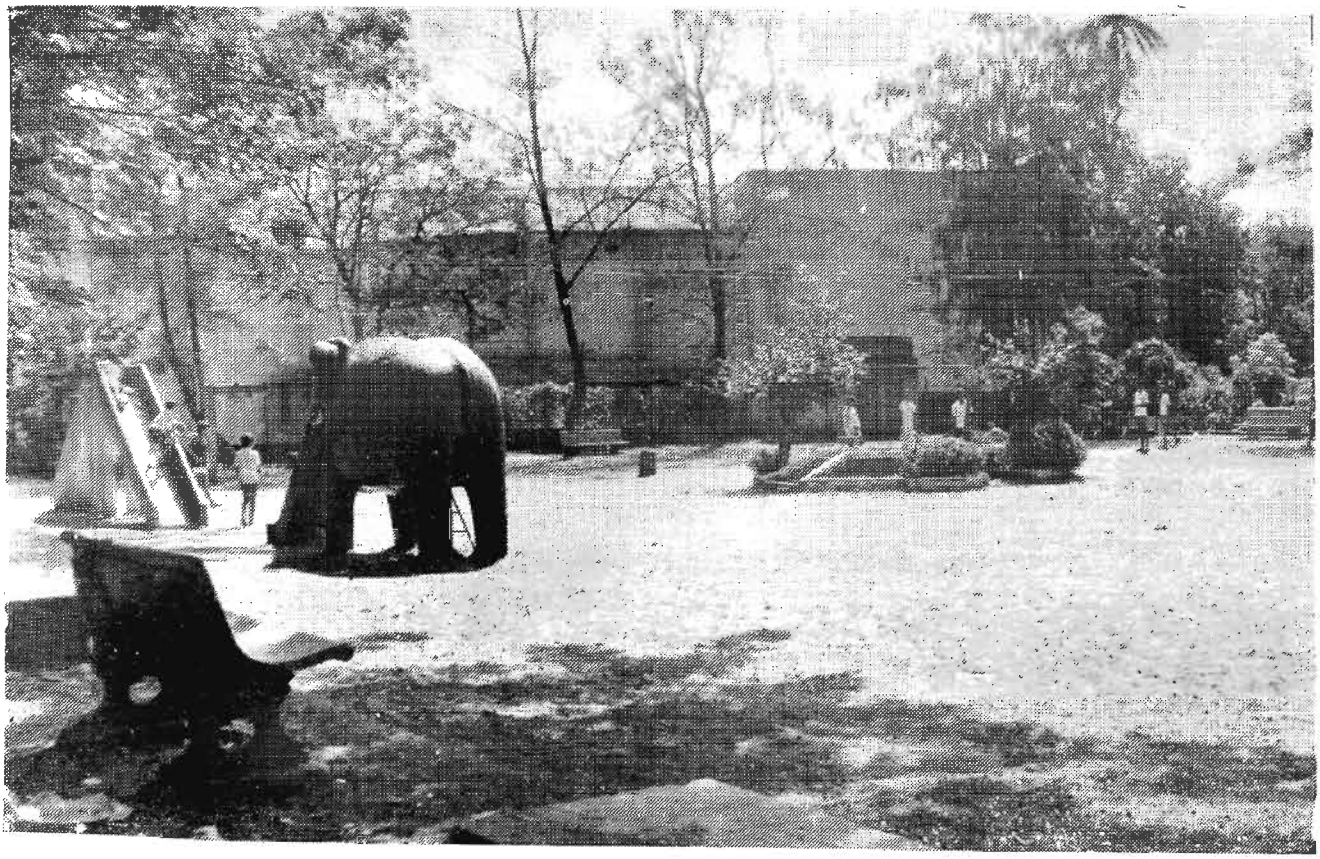


Fig. 10—The Chacha Nehru Park (Chapter XI, page 139)

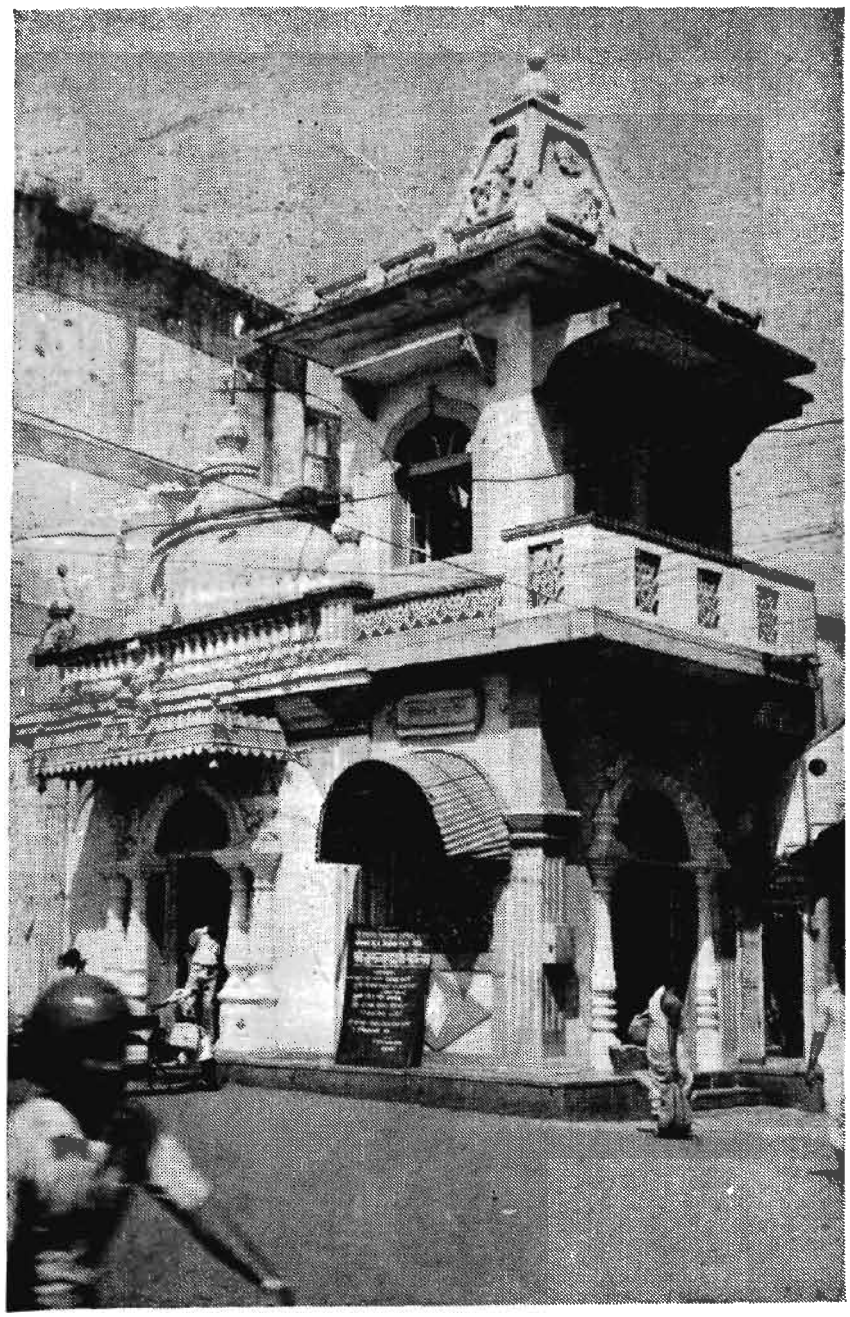


Fig. 11—Shri Maharudra Temple (Chapter XI, page 140)

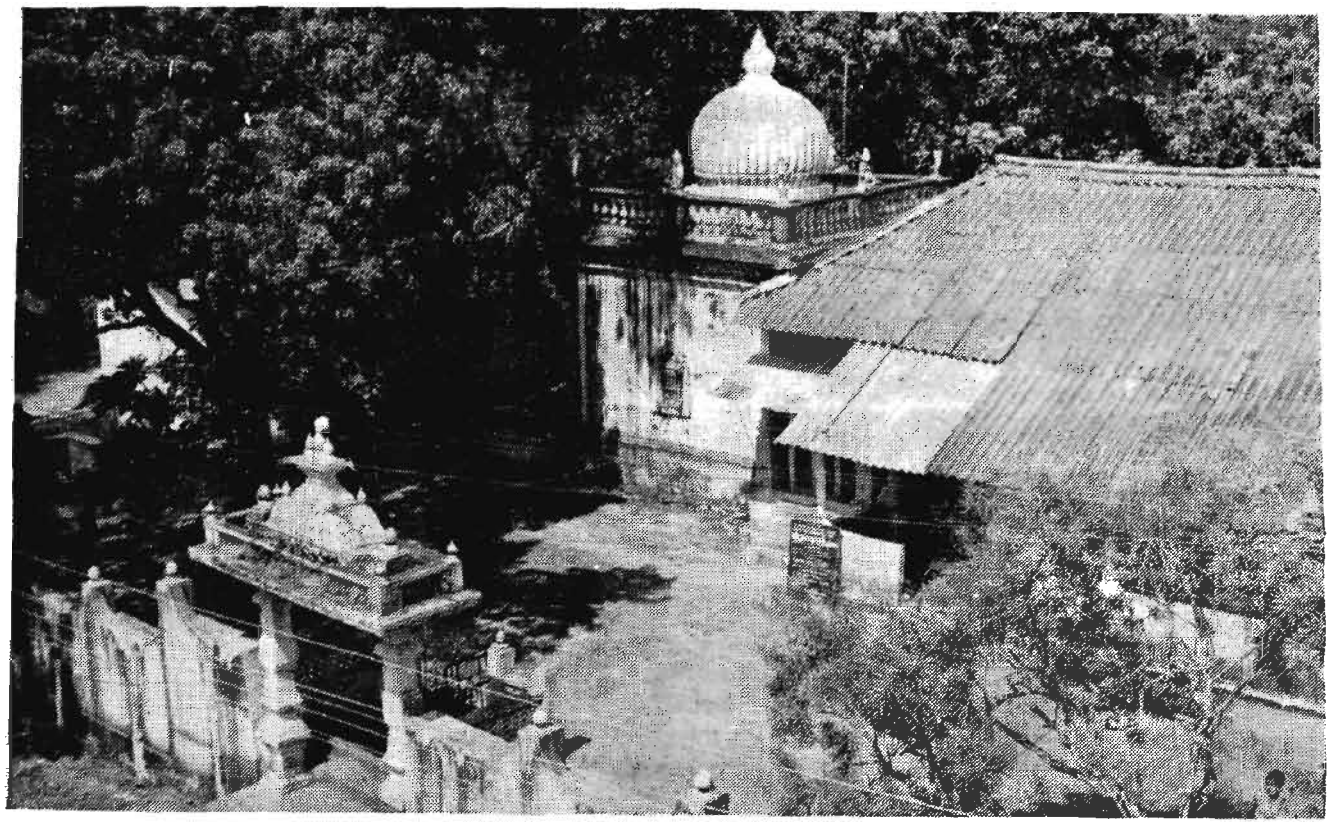


Fig. 12 —Shri Dattatriya Temple (Chapter XI, page 140)

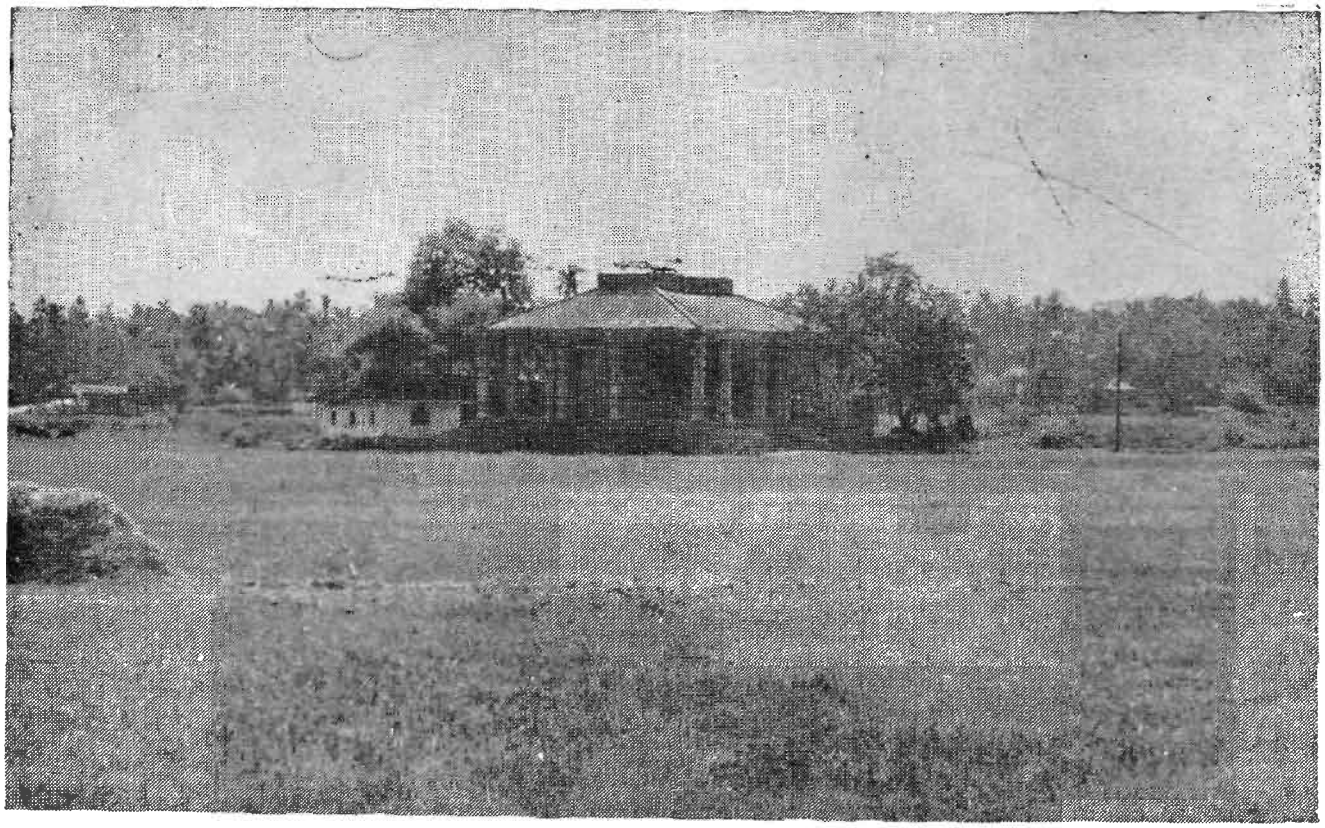


Fig. 13—Shri Bodgeshwar Temple (Chapter XI, page 140)



Fig. 14—St. Jerome Church (Chapter XI, page 141)

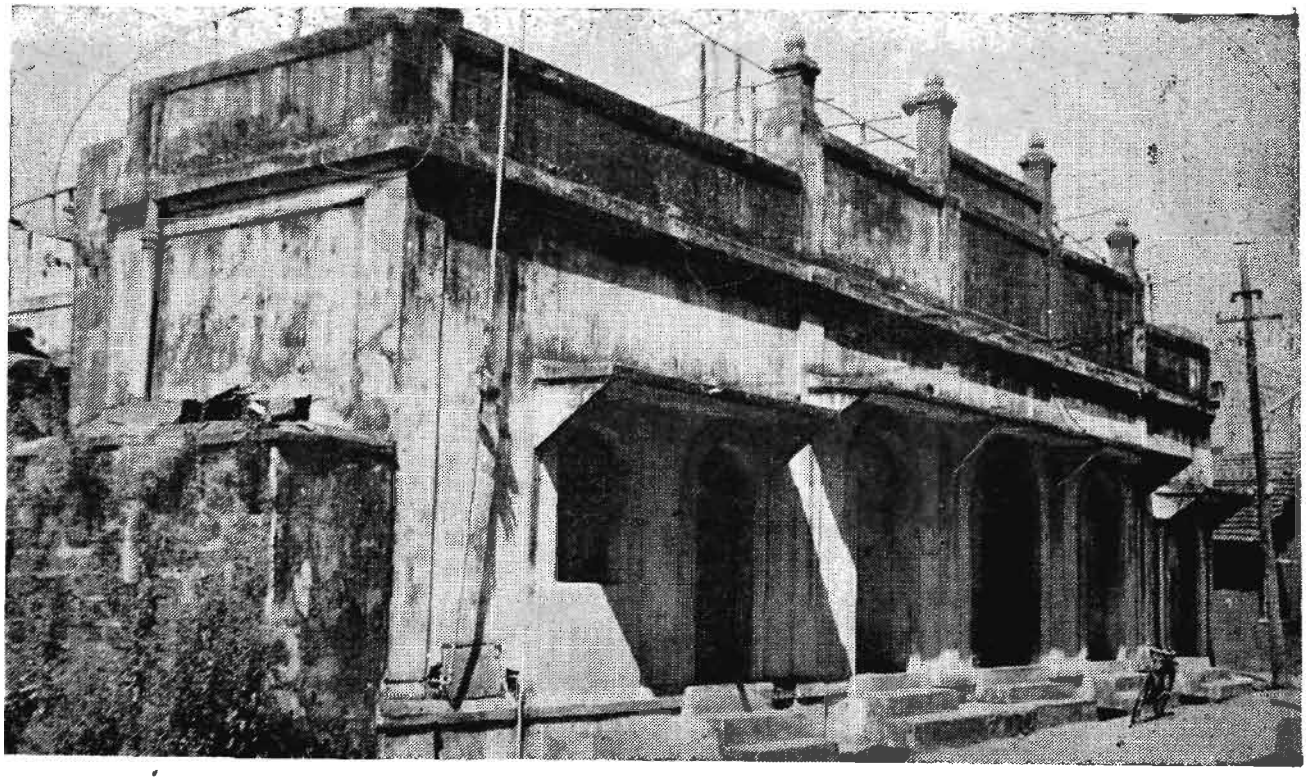


Fig. 15—Jama Masjid (Chapter XI, page 141)

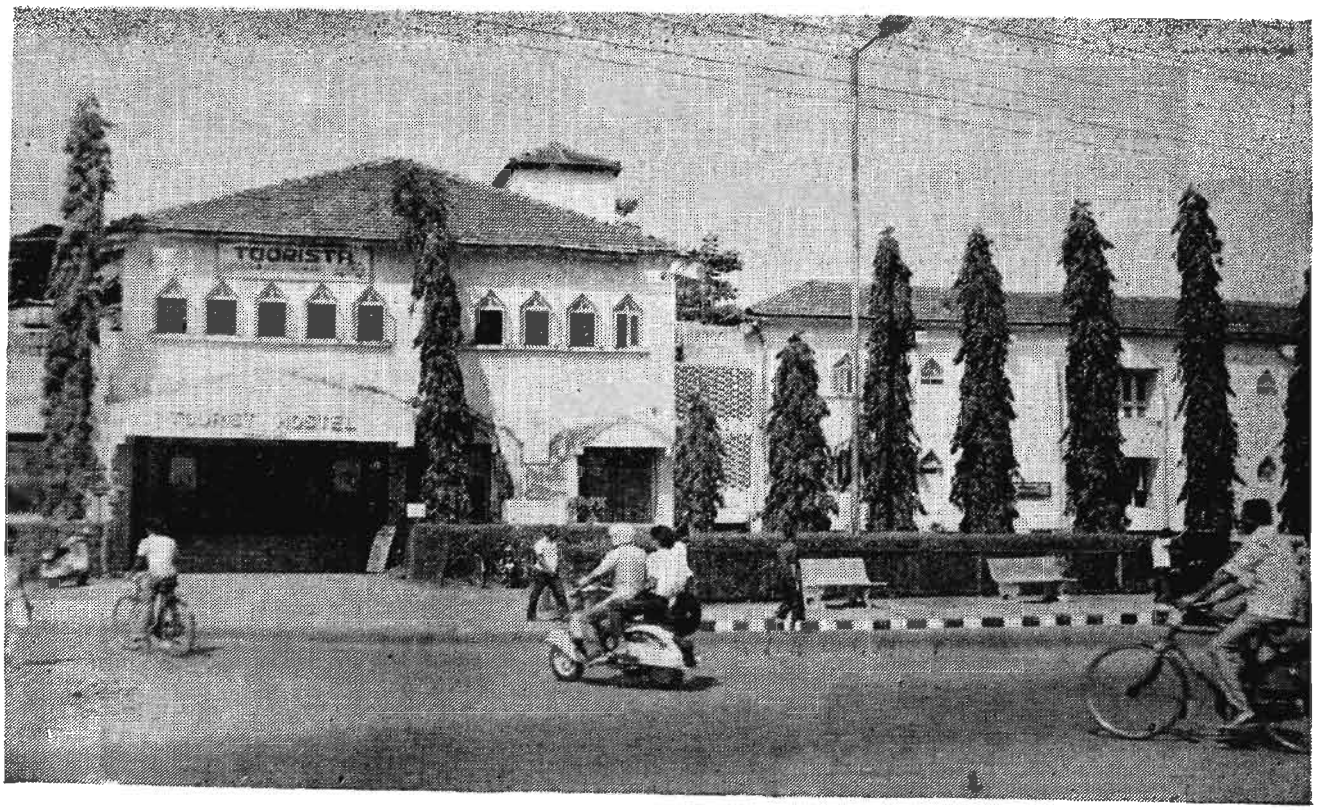


Fig. 16—A view of Tourist Hostel (Chapter XI, page 142)



Fig. 17—A view of Sirsat Building (Chapter XI, page 142)



Fig. 18—A view of Communidades Building (Chapter IV, page 155)

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Location

Mapusa town, the headquarters of Bardez taluka and also one of the sub-divisional headquarters in North Goa district, is situated on the National Highway (NH 17) at a distance of 12 kms. to the north of Panaji, the capital of the state of Goa. Its population according to 1981 Census is 25,998. The total area covered under its municipal limit is 11.44 sq. km. Mapusa is bounded on the north by village Colvale and Siolim town, on the west by the villages Marna, Canca and Assagao, on the south by village Guirim and on the east by river Mapusa which is a branch of the river Mandovi. The town occupies almost a central position in Bardez taluka.

River Chapora located at a distance of 9 Kms. to the north-west of Mapusa provides navigational facilities to the town. Margao, the railway station is at a distance of 45 kms. to the south-east of the town. It is linked by all-weather road. The famous port-town of Mormugao is located to the south-west of the town at a distance of 44 kms. Another important place located at a distance of 41 kms. to south-west of the town is Dabolim air-port. Both these places are linked by road with the town. Belgaum in Karnataka state is the nearest city having population of one lakh and above situated at a distance of 172 kms. from Mapusa. The town is linked with Bombay in Maharashtra situated at a distance of 582 kms. In fact, Mapusa is the first important town that one comes while entering Goa from Maharashtra. The town has a social cultural linkage with the state of Maharashtra.

Within the district the town has a very close link with the town of Panaji which is a district as well as sub-divisional headquarters. Till recently Panaji was directly approachable by all weather road transport. However, after the collapse of the Nehru Bridge across the river Mandovi on July 5, 1986 the road link has been broken. Now Panaji is approachable by road-cum-water transport.

Important characteristics of the town

Mapusa is a small but an important commercial town in the North Goa district. Before the advent of the Portuguese, Goa was ruled by the Hindu and Muslim kings. The Portuguese conquered Goa in 1510 and made it the capital of their sea-borne empire in the east. They took possession of Bardez taluka in 1543. Civic administration in the taluka was introduced in 1774 with the establishment of 'Senado de Camara' (Municipality) in Mapusa with its jurisdiction of entire Bardez taluka. In those days, the municipalities and their respective talukas had common jurisdiction. In 1808 Mapusa was given the status of 'Villa' which meant that as a lesser developed place than a town but more developed than a village. The 'Concelho' (taluka) of Bardez with Mapusa as its headquarters was formed in 1818 when the Portuguese government divided the district of Goa into nine 'Concelhos' for the convenience of administration. Mapusa was raised to the status of town in 1933.

Mapusa has since olden times been considered as an important economic and commercial centre. The traders from Mapusa had a trade link with African Countries. They were dealing in gold and were importing gold from Mozambique. Since ancient times Mapusa has been a famous place among the neighbouring villages mostly on account of a big fair held there every Friday. The fair seemed to have been particularly important for grain sale. Even to-day, Mapusa is an important trading centre. The important commodities imported from other states are rice, textile cloth and sugar and commodities exported to other states are garments, T. V. sets (assembled) and drugs and medicines. The well constructed modern market near the bus-stand is a very famous shopping centre. About 300 shops are located here. Besides, hundreds of other trading establishments dealing in different commodities are also located in the surrounding areas of the market complex.

The Mapusa Market Sub-yard which was established in 1984 in the town with a jurisdiction over the taluka of Bardez is located at the entrance of the town from Panaji. There are 32 shops and 6 godowns in the yard. The main function of this market yard is to protect the interests of the producers of the notified commodities viz. coconut, betelnut, cashewnut, banana and pineapple. The notified commodities are sold here in wholesale at such a price that the interest of the producers does not suffer during the peak season. Cattle are also sold here. The area covered under the sub-yard is about 17,000 sq. meters.

The town is also developing as an important industrial centre. Mapusa Industrial Estate established in 1973 is located in the town About 27 industrial units are functioning in this estate. Another industrial estate viz. Tivim Industrial Estate established in 1976 is partly located within the town limit on the north-eastern border of the town. About 90 industrial units are functioning in this estate. Mapusa is also famous for manufacture of gold ornaments, brass and copper utensils and pottery works.

Mapusa is one of the earliest centres of Christians in Goa and there is a good concentration of Christian households. The famous church dedicated

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to Our Lady of Miracles built in 1594 is located here. The Bodgeshwar temple is the most famous among the Hindu temples located in the town. The religious fair held here in December/January is attended by thousands of people from all over the district and is considered as one of the biggest fairs in Goa. Mapusa is also a centre of administration due to its position as the headquarters of Bardez taluka. Various taluka offices such as Mamlatdar's Office, Block Development Office, Office of the Assistant Engineer (PWD) Assistant Engineer (Electricity), Sub-Divisional Police Office, Court of Additional Session & Civil Judge, Inspectorate of Weights and Measures, City Survey Office etc. having their jurisdiction over the whole of Bardez Taluka are functioning here. Few Zonal Offices having jurisdiction over more than one taluka viz. Sales Tax Office, Zonal Agricultural Office, Zonal Education Office, Labour Welfare Office, Zonal Office of the Asstt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies are also located here. Few Central Govt. offices viz. Superintendent of Central Excise, Sub-post Office and Telephone Exchange are also there in the town.

Mapusa is also an important centre in the field of higher education. Besides an Arts and Science college and a Commerce college, two higher secondary, 10 secondary and 7 primary educational institutions are located in the town.

Population of the town

The entire areas of Mapusa, Corlim and Cunchelim villages constitute the Mapusa Municipal town. According to the 1971 Census the population of the town was 20,001 consisting of 10383 males and 9618 females. At the 1981 Census the population went upto 25,998 consisting of 13432 males and 12566 females registering a growth rate of 29.98%. Mapusa was raised to the status of a town in 1933 during the Portuguese regime. Though Mapusa enjoyed the status of a town in the census of 1940 it may be mentioned here that the distribution of population into rural and urban areas was not presented in the censuses of this territory till 1940 conducted by the erstwhile Portuguese Administration. At the 1950 Census, the population enumerated in the town was 14545 which came down to 8198 in 1960. The following table shows the population of the town for three decades and the rate of decadal growth.

TABLE I. 1

Variation in population of Mapusa town during 1950—1981 Censuses

Census Year	Area in Sq. Km.	Population	Decadal variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5
1950 .	N.A.	14,545	..	.
1960 .	N.A.	8,198	− 6,347	− 43.6
1971 .	11.44	20,001	+11,803	+143.9
1981 .	11.44	25,998	+ 5,997	+29.9

N.A.—Not available.

It may be seen from the above table that the town suffered a loss of 6347 persons in the 1960 census and thus registered a negative rate of growth of—43.64 per cent during the decade 1950—60. But in the very next decade there was a net increase of 11803 in the 1971 census and thus registered a very high rate of growth of 143.97 per cent. Sharp decrease in the town population during the decade 1950—60 was due to the variation in the municipal area. As per the earlier census reports, villages of Mapusa, Corlim and Cunchelim formed Mapusa town in 1950 whereas a part of Mapusa and a part of Corlim only formed Mapusa town in 1960. However, after the liberation of this territory in December, 1961, the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu vide its Notification No. LSG/MUN/3182/68-E dated 31st March, 1970 demarcated afresh the boundaries of the Municipal towns of Goa, Daman and Diu for the purpose of the first municipal elections held in October, 1970. According to that the entire villages of Mapusa, Corlim and Cunchelim formed the newly constituted Mapusa Municipal areas. This resulted in sharp increase in the population of the town in 1971 whereas the town added 5997 persons in the 1981 census and registered a normal growth of 29.98 per cent, during the decade 1971—81. The growth rate of urban population of the district (58.82 per cent) and that of the territory (55.14%) is much above the rate of growth registered by Mapusa town during the decade 1971—81.

Ward-wise population

The then Union Territory government under the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 divided the town into 13 wards vide their order No. DMA-MUN-1-70(2) dated 2-7-1970 for administrative purposes. The ward-wise population for the censuses of 1971 and 1981 is given in the table below :

TABLE 1.2

Population by wards in 1971 and 1981 censuses

Ward	Population					
	1971			1981		
	P	M	F	P	P	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cunchelim and Duler (Part)	1,654	792	862	1,908	923	985
2. Duler (remaining part)	1,459	740	719	2,390	1,234	1,156
3. Kamarkhajan (part) and Karaswado . . .	1,904	1,145	759	1,807	1,145	662
4. Kamarkhajan (remaining part and Shetyewado part)	1,589	740	849	3,190	1,490	1,700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. Shetyewado (remaining part) and Feira Alta (Part)	1,727	942	785	2,445	1,249	1,196
6. Feira Alta (remaining part) Gawas wado and Horta Paroquial (part)	1,401	725	676	1,492	743	749
7. Horta Paroquial (remaining part) and Rajwado	1,415	681	734	1,630	785	845
8. Feira Baixa (part) and Ansabhat (part)	1,489	771	718	1,303	681	622
9. Ansabhat (remaining part)	1,441	753	688	2,067	1,124	943
10. Corlim (part) and T.B. Hospital	1,410	754	656	2,221	1,137	1,084
11. Corlim (part)	1,446	769	677	2,019	1,064	955
12. Corlim (remaining part)	1,577	824	753	1,817	921	896
13. Feira Baixa (remaining part) Morod and Angod	1,489	747	742	1,709	936	773
TOTAL	20,001	10,383	9,618	25,998	13,432	12,566

Table I.2 shows that the population in different wards of the town in 1971 was by and large uniform excepting a few wards. Whereas in 1981, the position has changed. Six out of 13 wards have registered a very high rate of growth during the decade 1971—81. There is a 100.76 per cent rise in the population of ward No. 4 where it went up from 1589 in 1971 to 3190 in 1981. Ward No. 3 and 8 have suffered a loss in their population during the decade 1971—81. This may be due to the fact that a number of households have shifted to the new houses built in other localities of the town.

Density of population

Mapusa has a density of 2273 persons per sq. km. in the 1981 census as against 1748 in 1971. This is much higher than the general density of population in the taluka (604) in the district (272) and in the Union Territory (285). The density of Mapusa town is even higher than the density of urban areas of Bardez taluka (1254), Goa district (1821) and the Union Territory (1824). When compared to other towns in Goa, it is observed that towns of Mormugao (5976), Panaji (5786), Quepem (3189), Margao (3126), Ponda (2914) and Curchorem (2563) have registered a higher density while Pernem (1577), Sanguem (1107), Bicholim (923), Chauri (920), Calangute (836), Siolim (707), Cuncolim (659) and Valpoi (416) have registered a lower density than Mapusa town.

Topography and Physical Environment

The State of Goa has two distinct types of terrain namely (i) the coastal plains and (ii) the interior hilly tracts. The hilly ranges which represent the southern end of the Sahyadri range, skirts the coastal plains of Goa along its north eastern, eastern and south eastern boundaries. The interior tracts represent the transition zone between the western ghats and the plains of the coastal tracts. The coastal plains are devoid of forests and hilly features but have rich agriculture including maintenance of orchards and fruit plantation. The most picturesque region is located in the lower basins of the perennial Mandovi and Zuari rivers where the estuaries of both the rivers have joined to form a bay. The interior hilly tracts broadly cover the talukas of Satari, Sanguem, Quepem, Ponda and Bicholim. Whereas the coastal plains cover the remaining talukas of Pernem, Bardez, Tiswadi, Mormugao, Margao and Canacona.

Mapusa town is situated in the coastal plains. It is located at the foot of a rolling mass of lateritic plateau having an elevation of less than 50 meters. It is occupying a place of prominence due to its location between the capital town of Panaji and smaller towns of Pernem, Bicholim, Siolim and Calangute. Initially, Mapusa town occupied all the possible foothill sites at Gawaswado and Corlim. Subsequently, the people had even tended to occupy the marginal hilly areas in the same localities. Since the commissioning of water supply scheme of Assonora in 1969, most of the expansions have taken place on the low plateau, housing board development being the latest. In Pedem, Karaswado, Cunchelim etc., all the possible plateau tops are by now occupied by developmental activities.

Flora and Fauna

There is no forest area in the taluka of Bardez in which the town is situated. However, the taluka of Bardez being a coastal taluka coconut palms form the chief flora of the taluka as well as of the town of Mapusa, Mango, Jackfruit and Chinch trees are also found in the localities of Cunchelim, Acoi, Kamarkhajan, Duler, Karaswado and Corlim. Fruit plants like banana, bread-Fruit and papaya are also found in the premises of houses in the town .Flowering plants such as different varieties of Rose, Dhalia, Sun Flower etc. are also found in the house premises and Municipal gardens. The common animals found in the Goa forests are vanmausslender Loris in the dense forests of Molem and Canacona. Makad and Vanar are of common occurrence all over the districts. The Leopard, teddy cat and Ranmanjar are commonly found. Bhalu is also common in the district. The Jackals are seen even during the day time roaming freely. Ud-the common otter can be seen at water ponds. The fulvous fruit bat, flying foxes and short nosed fruit bats are found at dusk. The Shankro (Ratufa bicolor) always attracts the attention of any intruder in the forest by a peculiar call. Their nests are always found in the forests of Molem, Valpoi and Canacona. Channithree striped palm squirrels are found on ficus trees. The Indian Field Mouse and Undir-the common house rat, the Indian Garbille and Koli-Undir are found in plantiful. The common Sal-the Indian Porcupine is renowned for damaging the teak and cashew seedlings. On grassy banks, Hares are found all over the forests in Goa. The Gave reda-Gaur in few

herds are found in Codal Valley, Molem valley, Salguinim, Zuna, Netorli and in Canacona. Sambars-Meru, Chital, Bhenkaro-the barking deer and mouse deer are found throughout the forests of the district. The Ran Dukar-the wild boar are in plenty particularly in cashew fruiting season. Of the birds, hens, cocks, crows, sparrow etc. are the common varieties of birds found in the town. Also egrets, eagles, vultures, the crow-spheasant, Pea fowls, the jungle fowls, the Jungle Quails, the white breasted water hens, pigeons, parrots, cuckoos, owls, kingfishers, Bee-cater, the Indian Roller, hoopoe, the common grey hornbills, the blue throated barbets, Swallow, shrikes, Oriole, Drongos, Mynas, bulbuls, babblers, flycatchers, the tailor bird, thrushes, the magpierobin, wagtails, weaver birds, munias are found in the district of Goa.

Fish is a staple food of vast majority of population of the town. Different kinds of fish are available in the town. Fish available from Mapusa river on which the town is located forms the main fish-fauna of the town. They are kalunder, tope, crabs (kulli), cat fish, prawn (sungta), shell fish, muddosho, buratte, banoshi, shevtalhi, chonkul, wagi etc. However, the quantity of fish available from the local source is not sufficient. In fact, a very large quantity of fish are brought from outside the town viz., Siolim, Calangute, etc. for sale. The different kinds of fish brought in the town are king fish (Viswan), sword fish (Korli), pomfret (Paplet), mackerel (Bangaddo), shinanho, mori, tamoshi, kalundara, sardine, velli and toki.

Climate

The climate of this town like other towns of the State of Goa is equable and moist throughout the year. The town receives regular and sufficient rainfall during the south-west monsoon season mainly from June to September and receives an average rainfall of 3000 mm. During the rest of the period the town has a temperate weather. Temperature data for Mapusa town is not recorded separately by the Goa Meteorological Observatory located at Panaji. However, the monthwise temperature data recorded for the year 1976-85 for Panaji station which is only 12 kms. away from this town are presented in the following table :

TABLE I.3

Temperature (1976—1985)

Centre : Panaji — *Temperature in centigrade*

MONTH		1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL SEASONS	A	31.3	31.3	30.9	31.1	31.8	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.8	31.4
	B	23.1	23.7	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.6	23.3	22.8	23.6	23.3
	C	37.2	36.6	36.4	36.1	37.9	35.6	36.0	35.0	38.0	37.5
	D	17.4	17.5	18.1	17.9	17.0	15.7	18.4	16.7	16.5	18.2
JANUARY	A	31.3	31.4	31.1	32.3	32.0	31.3	31.3	32.6	31.3	32.1
	B	19.0	19.2	20.5	21.4	20.1	19.9	20.5	19.3	20.2	20.8
	C	32.3	34.6	33.0	34.7	33.8	34.8	33.0	35.0	33.3	35.3
	D	17.7	17.5	18.1	19.5	19.1	16.2	19.7	16.7	16.5	19.0
FEBRUARY	A	32.0	31.8	30.9	30.6	32.2	32.5	31.4	30.5	33.4	31.5
	B	19.5	21.3	20.3	20.0	21.9	20.8	21.2	19.2	22.1	20.9
	C	34.8	33.6	34.4	32.4	36.1	35.6	33.6	32.9	38.0	33.5
	D	17.4	17.7	18.2	17.9	19.1	18.1	18.4	17.2	19.5	18.8
MARCH	A	32.8	33.0	31.7	32.8	32.5	32.5	31.5	30.8	33.5	32.8
	B	23.8	24.9	21.8	21.6	23.2	24.4	22.1	21.5	25.4	24.6
	C	37.2	36.6	35.0	36.1	37.9	35.6	33.6	33.6	38.0	37.5
	D	20.6	22.3	18.5	18.5	19.9	20.7	19.4	19.0	21.3	22.5
APRIL	A	32.2	33.6	33.1	33.1	34.0	33.0	32.5	31.6	34.0	33.1
	B	24.5	25.9	25.2	25.5	26.4	25.7	24.5	23.5	26.0	25.1
	C	33.1	35.0	35.0	33.9	35.6	34.8	34.0	32.8	36.7	35.4
	D	21.9	23.0	21.4	22.4	21.8	22.9	23.0	22.0	22.8	23.2
MAY	A	32.5	33.5	33.3	33.5	34.4	34.1	33.6	33.1	33.9	33.4
	B	25.4	26.4	26.5	26.1	27.3	27.2	25.9	26.6	27.6	26.3
	C	33.8	34.4	36.4	35.1	35.3	35.0	35.2	34.3	34.6	35.1
	D	22.9	22.2	21.6	23.7	22.7	23.0	23.1	23.8	25.8	23.7
JUNE	A	30.3	30.4	29.0	31.3	29.7	29.2	30.6	32.0	30.3	29.0
	B	24.3	25.2	24.4	25.7	24.7	24.3	25.1	25.8	24.4	23.8
	C	33.1	34.6	31.3	35.5	34.4	33.6	35.9	35.0	34.6	32.2
	D	21.7	23.0	32.3	22.6	23.2	21.7	21.4	22.4	22.7	21.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JULY	A	28.2	28.4	28.3	29.9	29.6	29.0	29.6	29.5	28.7	28.8
	B	24.1	24.2	23.8	24.8	25.0	24.8	24.4	24.6	24.0	24.2
	C	30.5	30.9	30.0	31.1	30.5	31.0	32.1	31.4	30.5	30.3
	D	22.2	21.8	21.6	22.2	23.4	22.7	22.8	22.2	22.2	22.5
AUGUST	A	28.7	29.2	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	29.0	28.6	29.1	28.9
	B	24.2	24.6	24.4	24.3	24.0	24.2	24.3	23.7	24.0	24.0
	C	30.2	30.5	29.9	31.0	30.4	30.3	30.6	31.0	29.8	30.1
	D	22.8	22.9	23.2	22.9	22.6	22.8	22.0	22.6	22.9	22.8
SEPTEMBER	A	30.0	29.7	29.1	30.4	30.1	30.4	29.2	29.1	29.6	30.4
	B	24.0	23.8	23.5	24.4	24.3	24.4	23.9	23.9	23.5	24.1
	C	32.4	31.2	29.0	32.6	32.3	32.3	31.2	30.6	32.9	32.4
	D	22.2	22.1	22.4	23.3	22.7	22.6	22.5	21.6	22.5	22.7
OCTOBER	A	32.8	32.7	32.3	33.0	32.7	32.1	32.9	31.4	30.9	30.6
	B	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	24.2	23.5	24.1	22.8
	C	35.8	35.4	35.0	36.0	34.5	34.4	36.0	34.8	34.2	34.3
	D	21.9	22.4	22.4	23.2	21.3	21.6	23.0	20.3	22.8	20.3
NOVEMBER	A	32.7	32.2	33.0	32.1	33.9	32.4	32.4	32.2	33.9	32.9
	B	25.5	24.1	23.7	24.1	23.0	21.8	23.1	20.4	21.6	21.1
	C	35.4	35.1	27.2	34.7	36.5	34.4	34.7	34.0	35.4	34.8
	D	21.9	21.8	21.2	23.0	20.7	17.5	21.4	17.6	17.4	19.1
DECEMBER	A	32.5	32.0	33.2	32.7	31.8	32.8	33.2	32.4	32.7	33.3
	B	21.3	20.0	22.5	21.7	19.9	21.2	21.1	21.8	20.6	21.3
	C	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.0	34.8	34.9	35.2	34.1	35.0	35.5
	D	18.4	18.4	18.7	18.7	17.0	15.7	19.7	20.1	18.2	18.2

A — Mean Maximum
B — Mean Minimum
C — Highest Temperature
D — Lowest Temperature

Source : Goa Observatory, Panaji.

It would be seen from table I.3 that temperature variation is slight throughout the year. The months of February, March are warmer whereas April and May are relatively the warmest months when the mean maximum temperature is around 33°C. The months of December and January are relatively cooler with the lowest night temperature ranging between 15.7°C to 20.1°C.

However, it is interesting to note that the day temperature is comparatively lower in the monsoon months of July and August and not in the 'cool weather' months of December and January. During the period of 10 years from 1976-85 the highest maximum temperature was 38°C recorded in February, 1984 and the lowest minimum was 15.7°C recorded in December, 1981.

Rainfall

The town receives pre-monsoon shower in the second fortnight of May. However, the regular monsoon sets in June and lasts till September. The town gets an average annual rainfall of about 3000 mm. The town receives heavy to very heavy rains in July and August. A table showing the monthly variation in rainfall at Mapusa during 1975-85 is given below :

TABLE I.4

Rainfall 1975—85

Centre : Mapusa

Month	Rainy day/ Rainfall	Year							(Rainfall in mm)			
		1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
January	(a) Rainy day	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b) Rain fall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
February	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
March	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	(b)	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April	(a)	0.	0.	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	2
	(b)	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	077.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	3.8
May	(a)	2	1	4	7	0	1	2	5	0	2	7
	(b)	8.2	6.1	63.6	218.5	0.0	013.0	15.0	52.2	0.0	1.7	43.1
June	(a)	21	21	23	28	16	29	24	18	16	29	30
	(b)	672.7	768.0	689.9	1,320.6	648.6	1,334.9	1,184.4	1,043.0	826.1	1,186.4	1,253.1
uly	(a)	21	30	29	29	27	27	27	29	30	31	29
	(b)	533.1	1,208.8	1,315.1	1,177.5	797.3	645.0	1,470.0	1,090.8	1,137.4	746.5	615.3
August	(a)	29	24	21	27	17	29	21	28	27	31	31
	(b)	562.2	722.8	423.9	384.9	342.5	698.0	575.5	1,028.6	1,084.7	405.2	734.4
September	(a)	19	16	14	2	9	9	14	9	24	18	10
	(b)	521.1	320.4	296.3	17.0	250.8	096.0	310.0	173.7	849.1	201.4	86.0
October	(a)	14	2	2	3	5	0	3	3	8	9	6
	(b)	269.7	29.1	17.9	44.1	56.5	002.0	13.0	29.1	116.6	64.6	313.0
November	(a)	0	8	5	0	9	0	0	4	1	1	0
	(b)	0.0	122.2	78.6	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	32.5	14.0	16.0	0.0
December	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	(b)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	(a)	106	102	98	98	83	98	91	96	107	124	116
	(b)	2,567.0	3,179.8	2,885.3	3,169.4	2166.5	2,865.9	3,567.9	3,449.9	4,037.5	2,630.3	3,049.3

(a) Rainy day
(b) Rainfall
Source : Goa Observatory, Panaji.

The above table shows that the town receives 50 per cent of the average annual rainfall in July and August. During the period 1975-85 the highest rainfall of 4037.5 mm. was recorded in the year 1983. The lowest was 2166.5 mm. in the year 1979. The maximum rainfall of 1470.0 mm. in a month was recorded in July, 1981. The highest number of rainy days i.e., 124 was recorded in the year 1984 and the lowest was 83 in 1979.

Communication with other places

Mapusa is served by a good sytsem of road and water-way communications. The town lies on the National Highway No. 17 (the former west coast road) which originates from Mahad in the Kolaba district of Maharashtra State and connects it to Trichur in Kerala State. A length of 137 kms. of this road between Patradevi in the north (Pernem taluka in North Goa district) and Polem in the south (Canacona taluka in south Goa district) lies in the State of Goa. On this highway the town is connected with the taluka of Pernem to its north upto the border of Maharashtra and with the talukas of Tiswadi, Salcete and Canacona to its south upto the border of Karnataka. Besides the National Highway there is a good network of state/district and village roads throughout the State.

Mapusa is directly connected with Belgaum, the important commercial city in Karnataka by Mapusa-Usgao road emanating from NH. 17 and touching the Panaji-Ponda-Anmod Road i.e., National Highway 4A at Usgao. On the way it touches the places viz., Tivim, Assonora, Bicholim, Sauquelins, Onda, Usgao, Molen (check-post), Londa etc. The town is also connected directly with Bombay, the important city in the state of Maharashtra on Panaji-Bombay road via Sawantwadi. However, its very vital road link with Panaji, the district headquarters, and the capital of the State has been broken after the collapse of Jawaharlal Nehru bridge (also popularly known as Mandovi bridge) across the river Mandovi on July 5th, 1986. This has created a big road communication gap between the capital and the northern parts of the North Goa district. In the absence of this bridge, Mapusa is now connected with Panaji by a road-cum-water transport. There is a regular bus service from Mapusa to Betim and Malim ferry points at a distance of 10 kms. from Mapusa. There are ferry crossing by launches/ferry boats from Betim jetty and Malim jetty to Panaji across the river Mandovi. It takes about ten minutes to reach Panaji. Ferry boats are available round the clock. The Panaji-Bombay buses (previously plying from Panaji bus terminal) are now plying from Betim ferry point.

The other important road which connects the town with the other parts of the district is Cunchelim-Piliem road. This road emanating from NH. 17 from Cunchelim (a locality of Mapusa) connects the town with the talukas of Bicholim, Satari, Ponda and Sanguem. The total length of this road is 51 kms. and is asphalted. Mapusa, Reis Magos, Mapusa,

Aldona, Mapusa-Guirim, Mapusa-Anjuna and Mapusa-Calangute roads are also important which connect the town with several villages within the taluka. Buses of Kadamba Road Transport Corporation (KTC) are plying on several routes through the town. Besides KTC, private transport operators are also plying buses on many routes.

Within the town itself there is a net work of P.W.D. and Municipal roads. The average length of municipal road per sq. km. of area works out to 2690 meters. The road with Mapusa measuring a total length of 30 kms. lay spread and interlinked meeting the needs of the town. Of the total length 17 kms is black top or lituminous, 11 kms. is water bound macadam/laterite and 2 kms. of road is motorable.

The State of Goa has a fine net-work of inland waterways which is navigable for approximately 353 kms. In the State there are navigable rivers like Mandovi, Zuari, Chapora, Tiracol, Colvale, Sal etc. Rivers Chapora, Mandovi and its tributory river Mapusa provide navigational facilities to the town. The navigability limit of the river Chapora for small country craft is 32 kms, for the river Mandovi it is 66 kms. and for the river Mapusa it is 29 kms. The essential utility services for safe carriage of passengers, vehicles and cargo, across the ferries in the waterways of the territory is provided by the River Navigation Department of the Govt. of Goa under the overall control of the Captain of Ports. Within the taluka of Bardez there is a ferry service from Siolim to Chopdem (Pernem taluka) and Colvale to Macazana (in Dargalim Village in Pernem taluka) across the river Chapora and from Aldona to Corjuem and Pomburpa to Chorao (Tiswadi taluka) across the river Mapusa. Across the Mandovi river as mentioned elsewhere there are ferry services from Betim jetty (Reis Magos) and Malim jetty (Penha-de-Franca) to Panaji town.

The town has been provided with one sub-post and telegraph office and one branch post office. The services of telephone exchange are also available in the town.

Functional areas

Even though Mapusa is a Municipal town a clear cut categorisation of the town into various functional areas is difficult because all the areas have an admixture residential houses. The town is essentially a trade-cum-commercial-cum-industrial-cum-service town. Being the headquarters of Bardez taluka various administrative offices are located in different localities of the town. However, some parts of the town where most of the administrative offices, shops, business establishments, markets, industries, workshops and residential areas are located are considered as nascent functional areas of the town. These are listed below :

Administrative area

Being the taluka headquarters, various administrative offices are functioning in the town with a jurisdiction over the taluka. There are also few offices with their jurisdiction over a group of talukas. The Mamlatdar's Office, Revenue Office, City Survey Office, Municipal Office, Urban Health Centre, Office of the Civil Registrar, Land Registrar, Notary Office, Registrar of Firms, Registrar of Chits and Court of Additional Sessions and Civil Judge etc. are found in close proximity of one another in the locality of Feira Alta. The Office of the Asstt. Engineer. P.W.D., Office of the Inspector of Weights and Measures. Asilo Govt. Hospital and the Central Excise Office are located in the locality of Feira Baixa. Auto Telephone Exchange, Sub-post Office, Police Station, Zonal Education Office and the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Electricity are situated in the locality of Ansabhat. Two offices viz. Sales Tax Office and Labour Office are located in Rajwada. Zonal Agricultural office is in Duler and the Block Development Office is in the locality of Morod.

Industrial area

Many industrial units are functioning in the Mapusa Industrial Estate established in 1973. It is located in Ansabhat. At the time of survey 27 units were functioning in this estate. M/s. Cots Germents, M/s. Balbandhoo in Wrist Watches, M/s. Goa Electric Lamps in Electrical bulbs and auto lamps, M/s. Goa Industrial Instruments, M/s. Precision Casting and Fabrication Co., in bakery machines, M/s. Goa Electronics Ltd. in assembly of T. V. sets, M/s. Goa Telecommunication & System Ltd. in equipment of Telephone exchange M/s. Lokmanya Soap and Candle Works and M/s. Goa time Movers Ltd., in assembly of wrist watches are some of the important units located in this estate.

A part of the Tivim Industrial Estate is located in Karaswado on north-eastern border of the town. The other part of the estate is located in the village of Tivim. About 90 industrial units are located in this estate. Some of the imoprtant units from among them are M/s. Photophone Ltd. in audio visual equipment, M/s. Hari Om Plastic Industry in plastic bags, M/s. Canvas Shoe Co. Private Ltd. in rubber chappals. M/s. G.K.S. Opthalmic Ltd. in opthalmic lenses, Hi-Tech. Capsules Pvt. Ltd. in hard geletine capsules, PAP Packing and Printing in cartoons, Canon Tea and Coffee Industry, M/s. Master Clock and Watch Works in watches and plastic products. M/s. Adel Laboratories in tablets, liquids, orals and injections, M/s. G. K. International in imitation jewellery, M/s. Caculo Netts Pvt. Ltd., in fishing nets, M/s. Sapphire Machines in Pharmaceutical machinery and M/s. Satpurush Industry in steel furnitures.

Mapusa is well known for brass and copper utensils since olden times. A large number of workshops making brass and copper utensils and traditional brass lamps are located in the town Most of them are located in Corlim. M/s. Bombi Shinde Metal Workshop and M/s. Lanekar Metal Workshop are famous in the town. This town is also very famous for making of gold ornaments from olden times. About 35 to 40 such establishments are spread all over the town. The town is also famous for its pottery works. About 15 to 20

pottery units are located in Xelpem in Cunchelim. Number of repairing and service units like radio and T.V. repairings, watch repairings, car/scooter repairings, cycle repairings etc. are spread over the town.

Commercial area

As said earlier Mapusa is one of the most important commercial centres in the State of Goa. A well constructed modern market near the Mapusa Bus Stand is the busiest commercial centre in the town. About 300 shops are located in this market mostly dealing in textile goods, readymade garments, gold and silver ornaments, household utensils, hardwares, grains, spices, tobacco, liquors and wines, electrical goods and appliances, wooden and steel furnitures, fancy plastic articles, watch and radio repairing shops, leather wears, fancy earthern articles, bakery products and food products. Fruit, vegetable and fish stalls are also located in this market. A weekly fair is held every Friday in this market area which attracts a number of vendors from the adjoining talukas of Pernem, Bicholim and also Satari to carry on a brisk business.

Besides this market area, a number of shops mostly dealing in cold drinks, bars and restaurants, wholesale and retail trade in food grains, pharmacies, tea hotels, lodging houses, bakery and other food products, cashewnuts, wine and liquors, furnitures and banking establishments are located outside the market area and alongside the Mapusa-Bicholim road right from Hutatma Chowk upto the Judicial Court building in the locality of Feira Alta and also in the locality of Duler on the same road and alongside the Mapusa-Aldona road upto the Asilo hospital.

Residential area

According to the 1981 Census there are 4459 residential houses in the town providing accommodation to 4703 households. The density of residential houses per sq. km. in the town works out to 390 which is higher than the corresponding urban density of residential houses of the district (337) and the Union Territory (339). Some of the localities are very congested and crowded in the town. These are Corlim, Ansabhat and Angod.

The following table gives the ward-wise percentage increase/decrease in the number of occupied residential houses during the decade 1971-81.

TABLE I. 5

Ward-wise number of occupied residential houses and percentage increase during 1971—1981 censuses

Ward	Number of occupied residential houses		Percentage increase decrease
	1971	1981	1971—81
1	2	3	4
1. Cunchelim and Duler (part)	328	375	14.3
2. Duler (remaining part) .	283	462	63.3
3. Kamarkhajan (part) and Karaswado . . .	288	283	—1.7
4. Kamarkhajan (remaining part) and Shetyewado (part)	286	580	102.8
5. Shetyewado (remaining part) and Feira Alta (part) .	247	404	63.6
6. Feira Alta (remaining part) Gawaswado and Horta Paroquial (part) . .	250	259	3.6
7. Horta Paroquial (remaining part) and Rajwado	189	267	41.3
8. Feira Baixa (part) and Ansabhat (part) .	237	216	— 8.9
9. Ansabhat (remaining part)	216	347	60.7
10. Corlim (part) and T.B Hospital . . .	217	380	75.1
11. Corlim (part) . .	231	342	48.1
12. Corlim (remaining part)	241	267	10.8
13. Feira Baixa (remaining part) Morod and Angod .	264	277	4.9
TOTAL . .	3,277	4,459	36.1

The above table indicates that the number of occupied residential houses in ward No. 4 has more than doubled during the decade 1971-81. The other wards which have witnessed a relatively faster growth in the number of occupied residential houses during 1971-81 are ward Nos. 2, 5, 9 and 10. It may be observed that ward Nos. 3 and 8 have suffered a loss in their total number of occupied residential houses during the decade 1971-81. It may be mentioned here that these two wards have registered a negative growth rate of population during the decade. As mentioned elsewhere, many households have shifted their residences to other areas in the town.

Important public places

Mapusa town has a number of temples and churches. Bodgeshwar temple, Maruti temple, Datta Mandir and Vithal Rukhumai temple are the most important religious places for the Hindu population and are visited by them frequently. Among the churches, Our Lady of Miracles Church and St. Jerome Church are the famous religious places for the Christian population. Also there is a mosque viz. Ahle Sunnat Jamatul Muslamin which is frequently visited by the Muslim population of the town.

There are three municipal parks in the town of which the Chacha Jawahar Park at Ansabhat is one of the places frequently visited by the people of the town for spending leisure time. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia garden located near the Maruti temple is also quite popular. The Olympic Children Park located near the Judicial Court was not opened for the public at the time of survey, however, the same has now been opened for the public. There are two playgrounds of which the football ground located in Duler is ponular in the town. The other playground known as Pedem Sports Complex is also popular and football and cricket tournaments as well as taluka level sportsmeet are conducted here. Two cinema theatres viz. Cine Alankar and El Capitan and Hanuman Natya Graha are the important places of entertainment in the town. Also there are two public libraries in which the municipal library is very popular.

Among the educational institutions St. Xavier's college of Arts & Science, V.N.S. Bandekar College of Commerce at Assagao, New Goa High School, St. Britto High School, St. Mary's Convent High School and Govt. Technical High School are very popular. Asilo Hospital run by the government is also an important public place in the town.

Residential pattern with reference to ethnic groups

The census data does not give the distribution of population on the basis of caste or community excepting that of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. So far as major religions are concerned, as per the 1981 Census, the Hindus constitute 69.01% (17941) of the total population of the town. It is followed by Christians with 24.58 per cent (6389). Muslims the third largest religious community accounts for 6.29 per cent and the Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs together constitute 0.08 per cent of the total population. A general idea of the relative strength of the major castes or communities can however, be observed from the data collected for this study. The Brahmins, Marathas, Vaishyas, Bhandari's are the major castes. Kshatriyas, Kharvis, Mesta, Mhalo, Lingayats etc. are the other castes under the Hindu religion in the town. Among the Christians, Chardo, Sudirs and Brahmins are the major castes. The other castes found among the Christians are Kshatriya, Ganda and Mahar. Sunnis and Shaikh-sias are the castes found among the Muslims. People of all religions are found scattered in all parts of the town. However, there are certain pockets viz., Acoi, Kamarkhajan, Xelpem, Gawaswado, Feira Alta and Cunchelim where the concentration of christian population is observed. Concentration of Muslim population, though very few in number is observed in the locality behind Alankar Theatre. Heavy concentration of Hindus are found in the localities of Corlim, Rajwado, Ansabhat, Angodwado, Duler and Karaswado.

As per the 1981 Census 5.23 per cent (1360) of the total population of the town belong to scheduled castes of which chambhars and mahars are the major castes. They live intermingled with other communities. However, their main concentration is found in the localities of Feira Alta, Ansabhat, Acoi and Kamarkhajan.

There are only 35 persons or 0.13 per cent of the town population belong to scheduled tribes and they are found in the localities of Rajwado and Angod.

Selection of representative localities for the purpose of intensive study of the town

For the purpose of intensive study of this town, 200 household schedules besides one town schedule, were canvassed in five localities which were purposively selected on the basis of some socio-economic attributes and within those localities the houses were selected on random sample basis. The following broad criteria were kept in mind for the purpose of demarcation of the five localities in the town.

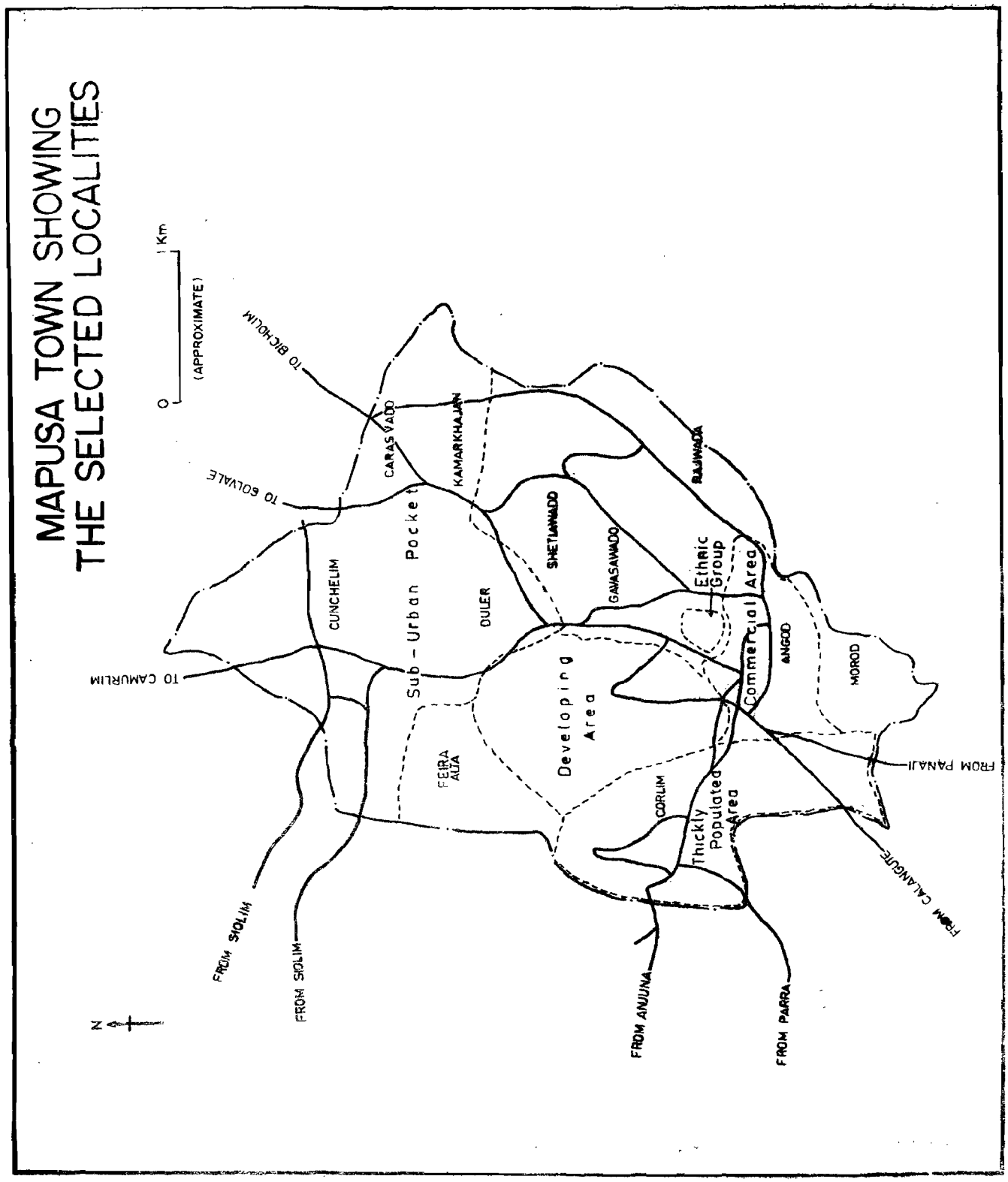
(i) Growth history and level of living
(ii) Ethnic association
(iii) Specific identity groups by services or amenities etc.

Also the selection of localities was so made that it covers a part of most of the important localities in the town. The broad division of localities and the areas/localities covered under each division are given below :

Broad Division of localities	Areas / localities convered under each
1. Commercial Area .	Area consisting of localities (i(Feira Baixo, (ii) Angod and (iii) Rajwado of ward numbers 7, 8 and 13.
2. Thickly Populated Area	Area comprising of Corlim of ward numbers 8, 10, 11 and 12.
3. Developing Area .	Area comprising part of Duler and a part of Feiralta of ward numbers 2 and 5.
4. Ethnic Group . .	Area comprising of a part of Feira-Alta-Maharwada of ward number 5.
5. Sub urban Pockets in the Town.	Area comprising the localities of (i) Cunchelim and (ii) Karaswada of ward numbers 1, 2 and 3.

There is no notified slum area in Mapusa town.

Although, most of the data analysed in this report are based on the details collected in the household schedules canvassed in these areas and the town schedule canvassed for the whole town a large mass of data have also been incorporated in this report from the census and other sources in order to bring out the various interaction of the forces prevailing in the town. The tables, on which mostly the analysis have been done have been indicated the source such as survey data (as 1985 survey) or census data (as 1981 Census) etc.


MAPUSA TOWN SHOWING
THE SELECTED LOCALITIES
0
1 Km
(APPROXIMATE)
N
TO BICHOLIM
TO SOLVALE
TO CAMURLIM
FROM SHOLIM
FROM SHOLIM
FROM ANJUNA
FROM PARRA
FROM CALANGUTE
FROM PANAJI
CUNCHELIM
CARASVADO
KAMARKHAJAN
SHETIAWADO
GAVASAWADO
RAJWADA
OULER
Sub-Urban Pocket
Developing Area
Ethnic Group
Commercial Area
ANGOD
MOROD
FEIRA AUA
CORLIM
Thickly Populated Area

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myths and legends

There is no myth or legend connected with the origin of the town. Mapusa has since olden times been considered as an important economic and commercial centre in the State of Goa. Perhaps the etymology of the name of the town itself throws some light on the commercial tradition of the place. According to one tradition Mapusa takes its name from 'Map' i.e. measure and 'sa' i.e. to fill up, meaning in its entirety, place of measure of selling goods. It is believed that since ancient times Mapusa seems to have enjoyed great fame among the neighbouring villages, mostly on account of a big fair held there every Friday. The fair seems to have been particularly important for grain sale. This can be accepted from the facts that, even today, the traditional weekly fair is held on every Friday and is very popular.

History of the region with particular reference to Mapusa[1]

To have a proper understanding of the social situation of Mapusa, it is necessary to have an idea of the history of the region and to relate the same to the vicissitudes of changes at Mapusa. Goa being a small state the history of the region would, to a large extent, means the history of entire Goa.

In the past, Goa was not a single country or kingdom. Different parts of the present state of Goa were under different rulers. It was only after the Portuguese conquest, that the different parts were brought together, to constitute a single political entity.

Some inscriptions on stones and copper plates discovered in different parts of Goa, provide important clues to the history of the region.

In 1927, a Brahmi inscription discovered in a cave at Arvalem near the water-falls (in Bicholim taluka), 29 kms. fro mMapusa makes a mention of "Schipura cha sira si' i.e. at the top of Sachipura. This is the most ancient inscription found in the region and according to Prof. Pissurlekar it indicates the existence of a great commercial centre somewhere nearabout, in the first century of the Christian era. He has further suggested that the centre might have been located on the site of the present village of Cudnem, 29 kms. away from Mapusa in the taluka of Bicholim, where some gold coins belonging to Kadamba dynasty of Goa of A.D. 1008 to 1300 have been found. It is however, not known what was the form of Government that ruled over the city in those days and what was its jurisdiction?

In 1930, some image of Buddha in 'Dhyana-mudra' has been found at Colvale (in Bardez taluka) 13 kms away from Mapusa. According to Heras it belonged to the first or second century after Christ.

In 1934, three copper plates with Brahmi inscriptions were found at Siroda (in Ponda taluka). These reveal that round about 4th century A.D. there reigned at Chandrapura (present Chandor in Salcete taluka), a king named Devaraja, who conferred some lands to two Brahmans of Thanniyarka-Kottihakayya. The place referred to in the inscription may be identified with the village Cortalim (in Salcete taluka). It appears that Devaraja belonged to Bhoja dynasty. At Bandora (in Ponda taluka) some other inscription in Sanskrit have been discovered which also confirm the existence of Bhoja dynasty in Goa during 6th or 7th centruy, A.D. However, no records of the Bhojas are found so far in the coastal areas of Goa viz. Salcete, Tiswadi and Bardex and this tract might have been administered directly by the Satavahanas of Kolhapur through their viceroys.

The Brahmavatara at Mapusa where Shantadurga temple was situated was explored by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1970. A tapering cup-like object in red ware was discovered on the site. It has got some semblance to Roman cups noticed during excavation of Satavahana site at Karhad and Kolhapur. After the fall of Satavahanas by the end of the 2nd century A.D. the Abhirass seems to have established themselves in their territory during the early part of 3rd century A.D. The Abhir king Ishvarasena seems to have conquered the Satavahanas territories in the konkan and western Maharashtra. Traikutakas the feudatories of Abhiras established themselves in the konkan till the end of 5th century A.D. The king Anirjitavarman belonging to the konkan Maurayan dynasty ruled over the North part of Goa from Kumardvipa (present Cumbarjua in Tiswadi Taluka) during the 6th century A.D. It formed part of the empire Chalukyas of Badami from 580 to 750 A.D. The next important dynasty which dominated affairs in Goa for over two and a half centuries was the family of the South Konkan Silaharas who hailed from Goa itself. They were routed by the North Konkan Silaharas who were ruling from Sthanaka (Thana). They occupied Gopakapattana (present Goa Velha) for some time till they were ousted by the Goa Kadambas who had estabilshed themselves at Chandrapur. The Kadamba ruled from about 1008 A.D. to about 1300 A.D. Later on, the territory seems to have passed under the domination of Deccan Sultan during the regin of Muhammad Bin Tughlag. For a short time from 1378 A.D., the territory passed under the control of the Vijayanagar kingdom. The earliest reference to Bardez occurs in a Sanskrit Copper grant inscription issued by Madhav Mantri, Vijaynagar Governor of Goa around A.D. 1391. In 1407, however, it was reconquered by the Bahamanis. After that it again changed hands.

1. The Gazetteen of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1979.

In 1472 A.D. Mahmud Gawan, General of the Bahamani king took possession of Goa. Towards the end of the 15th century the Bahamani kingdom was disintegrated and was divided into five princedoms. The 'Jagir' of Goa fell to Yusuf Adil Shan. Though the Bahamanis were intolerant Mohammadans, Adil Shah was extremely tolerant. Under him Goa became rich and prosperous. In fact, it was during the time of Yusuf Adil Shah that Goa first came into prominence. At this time the territory of Goa was a separate province and its boundary extended upto konkan. Towards the end of Yusuf Adil Shah's rule the Portuguese sailors made their appearance on the Indian scene. In May 1498, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut. Soon the naval supremacy of the Portuguese was established in the Arabian sea. Taking advantage of this position two Hindu Officers of Yusuf Adil Shah conspired with the Portuguese and invited them to take over the possession of Goa. At this critical moment Yusuf Adil Shah died and his son Ismail Adil Shah ascended the throne in 1510 A.D. On 25th November of the same year Albuquerque finally conquered the island of Goa and established his rule in the city of Panjim.

No peace prevailed between Goa and the Adil Shah for decades to come after the death of Albuquerque in 1515. In 1520, while Adil Shah and the emperor of Vijaynagar were at war with each other at Raichur, the Portuguese captured the mainland territories of Bardez, Ponda and Salcete at the instance of Krishna Deva Raya, emperor of Vijayanagar. The Adil Shah could not prevent it owing to his own weakness as a result of defeat suffered at the hands of the emperor of Vijayanagar. The Shah recovered the lands only a couple of years later.

In 1532 occurred the first of a series of events culminating in the acquisition of Bardez and Salcete by the Portuguese. Ashad Khan, formerly Yusuf of Lari and his master Ismail Adil Shah fell out for some time. Ashad Khan was the Governor of Belgaum. He was powerful and wealthy. Ponda, Bardez and Salcete came within his jurisdiction. In order to strengthen himself against the Adil Shah, the Khan sought Portuguese assistance. He offered them Bardez and Salcete in return for their help. The Portuguese accepted the offer eagerly and occupied the areas promptly. In 1534 Ismail died and was ultimately succeeded by one of his sons, Ibrahim. Ashad Khan was on good terms with the new Shah. He regretted that he had given up Bardez and Salcete to the Portuguese. He asked them to return the territories. The Portuguese refused. The Khan then launched upon a series of attacks on them with a view to recovering Bardez and Salcete. The Portuguese strengthened themselves in their new acquisition by building a fort at Rachol in Salcete. For some time, therefore, they could withstand the Khan's repeated attacks on them.

In 1536, the Khan personally led a strong army against the portuguese fort. They could not defend the fort. The Governor of Goa had to make a negotiation with the Khan. Both Bardez and Salcete were returned to the Khan. Soon after this event relations between Ibrahim Adil Shah and Ashad Khan seemed to have become uneasy. The Khan advised the Portuguese to bring Mir Ali, Ibrahim's uncle and rival claimant to the throne of Bijapur to Goa. Mir Ali had been residing in Diu. The Portuguese obliged the Khan for a substantial monetary consideration. Ibrahim became uneasy at the presence of his rival in Goa and was angry with Ashad Khan. He sent an army against the Khan and an envoy to Goa. Both the Shah and the Khan vied with each other for the Portuguese help against each other. Ibrahim appealed to friendship. The Khan offered two million in gold. Ibrahim offered to cede Bardez and Salcete. The Khan stirred up a revolt in these lands. The Portuguese thus found themselves between the horns of dilemma. At the end they preferred Ibrahim's side as they coveted Bardez and Salcete. They signed a treaty with him in 1543 whereby Bardez and Salcete were ceded to them. The Portuguese power was challenged on all sides during the second half of the 17th century. The security of Bardez was very much threatened by Adil Shah. In 1654 Adil Shah marched against Bardez with an army of 5000 men. An army of 400 men penetrated as far as Mapusa and another force of 2000 invaded the Province by way of Tivim (Bardez taluka). The penetration of Adil Shah's army in Mapusa created panic amongst the unarmed population of Mapusa. The invaders though failed in their attempt created lot of destruction in the territory. At last a treaty was drawn up on 7th March, 1655 and peace was restored.

In 1667 Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked Bardez. The forces of Shivaji numbering 5000 army and 1000 cavalary attacked various places in Bardez, but could not succeed in reaching Mapusa. Shivaji carried heavy loot playing havoc for nearly three days. The Portuguese at last signed a treaty of peace and friendship on 5th December, 1667.

In 1739 the Portugeuse were pitted against the Marathas to their life and death struggle for retaining their Northern possession—Bassein territory. The Marathas in order to stop succour coming from Goa to Bassein by sea attacked Goa itself. Their forces under Venkatrao Ghorpade crossing the Dighi Ghat attacked the Portuguese territory of Salcete on 23rd January, 1739. Excepting the forts of Rachol and Mormugao, the entire territory of Salcete came under the occupation of the Marathas. Taking advantage of calamitous situation in which the Portuguese were involved the Sawantwadi rulers attacked Bardez. The local people joined hands with the invading forces and gave them good help. Successfully capturing one place after another the Sawantwadi troops reached Mapusa. They established their base at Mapusa. The troops continued to remain in Mapusa for a number of days. Soon they became the masters of the territory of Bardez. Excepting the forts of Aguada and Reis Mogos (in Bardez taluka) the entire territory came under the occupation of Bhonsles, the rulers of Sawantwadi. Bhonsles were feudatory of Peshwa.

The Portuguese entered into a treaty on February 28, 1740 with Bhonsle, through the good offices of Naro Ram Mantri a confidant of Peshwa Baji Rao.

The Bhonsle gave up Bardez as well as Panelim. The Portuguese allowed him to have Corjuem and Pirna (Bardez taluka). The peace did not last more than a year. Jayaram Bhonsle decided to take not only Bardez but also Salcete and Goa. His plan was to take the Aguada fort first. However, Bhonsle failed to take it when he commenced waging a war against the Portuguese on February 21, 1741. The Portuguese defended the fort of Reis Mogos also successfully. But the rest of Bardez came under the Bhonsle on the same day. In May 1741, a new viceroy Marques de Lourical arrived at Goa and launched upon an attack on the Bhonsle on June 13 at various points at Bardez. Within the 24 hours the Bhonsale's forces were expelled from every corner of Bardez.

During the later half of 18th Century, Bardez being well defended by the Portuguese was less exposed to the enemy attacks and Mapusa seems to have remained free from external threat. However, in the 19th and 20th centuries it was not completely free from internal threat. In the 19th century itself the army revolted twice. The military barracks existed to the west of Mapusa town and a regiment was stationed from 1841-1871 and then it was disbanded.

In 1895, a combined attack by a group of rebel sepoys who had refused to be transferred to Mozambique, joined by a group of Ranes attacked among other places in Bardez, the Municipal house of Mapusa, holding prisoners its administrator and President and breaking open its safe. They also arrested the district Collector Vishnu Sheth Khalap before breaking open the safe of the Public revenue. The Sepoy Mutiny of 1895 led to the curtailment of Civil liberties and rights.

Without entering into the controversy about the nature of actual right that the Portuguese had over Bardez it may be stated that the effective control of the Portuguese over Bardez started in 1543 and lasted till 1961.

It may be of interest to note that after the conquest of Goa the Portuguese occupied the territory of Diu located about 1536 kms away from Goa off Saurashtra coast in Gujarat in 1546 and the territory of Daman located about 787 kms. away from Goa near Vapi also in Gujarat state in 1559 by means of a treaty with the Shah of Gujarat. The Portuguese ruled the territories of Goa, Daman and Diu till the liberation on December 19, 1961. Thereafter it was integrated with India vide the Constitution 12th Amendment Act, 1962, (dated 27th March, 1962) and was included in the first schedule of the Constitution as one of the Union territories.

The other territory, the Portuguese ruled in India, was Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which is only 30 kms. away from Daman. The Portuguese occupied Nagar Haveli on June 10, 1783 and Dadra on July 22, 1785 alleging that a Treaty had been concluded between the Portuguese and the Maratha Government on December 17, 1779. Until 1954 when the liberation took place the territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli formed a taluka (Concelho) of Daman district, under the Portuguese regime. The Portuguese ruled the territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for about 170 years. The Portuguese regime came to an end in Dadra on 21st July, 1954 and in Nagar Haveli on 2nd August, 1954. A bill for merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, however, was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August, 1961 and received the President's assent. The area was integrated with the Union of India on August 11, 1961 (Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961) according to the wishes of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Pre-urbanisation history and population characteristics of the town

During the Portuguese regime, there were no specific criteria laid down for declaring a place as a town. The erstwhile Government declared any place as a town by special order and it seems the only consideration for issuing such orders was the state of general development of the area. It appears from the census records that in 1940 Census, Mapusa was raised to the status of town. However, it may be said that the area of Mapusa covered the areas of three places viz. Mapusa, Corlim and Cunchelim ever since 1900 excepting 1960 in which only a part of Mapusa and a part of Corlim constituted the Mapusa town. After the liberation Goa, Daman & Diu in 1961, the boundary of Mapusa Municipal area was well delineated in 1970 as per the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1968 (Act 7 of 1969). Accordingly, the revenue villages (1) Mapusa (2) Corlim and (3) Cunchelim constituted the Mapusa Municipal Council. There were no changes in this jurisdiction in 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

The population details of Mapusa as available from the Census records from 1900 onwards are shown below :

TABLE II. 1

Decadal variation in Population of Mapusa since 1900

Census years	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage growth	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900* .	10,733	5,039	5,694	..	1,130
1910* .	10,876	5,365	5,511	1.33	1,027
1921* .	9,947	4,471	5,476	- 8.54	1,225
1931* .	11,469	5,447	6,022	15.30	1,106
1940 .	12,957	6,331	6,626	12.97	1,047
1950 .	14,545	7,101	7,444	12.26	1,048
1960 .	8,198	4,024	4,174	- 43.64	1,037
1971 .	20,001	10,383	9,618	143.97	926
1981 .	25,998	13,432	12,566	29.98	936

*Mapusa was raised to the Status of town in 1933.

It may be seen from the table that although the population of Mapusa has steadily grown over the decades from 1900 to 1981 excepting 1921 and 1960, the growth of population over the decades was not impressive upto 1960. The reason for a reduction in population in 1921 may be ascribed to the epidemic of 1918 which took a heavy loss of lives.

Whereas in 1960, the changes in the municipal area has caused a reduction in the population. There is however, a spectacular increase in population in 1971 registering a growth rate of 143.97 per cent in the decade which may be partly ascribed to the change in the municipal area and partly due to the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1961. Before liberation, the territory of Goa, Daman and Diu was almost a 'closed area' with a stagnant import-oriented economy. When it was liberated in 1961 and became a part and parcel of the Indian Union in 1962, the area was for the first time 'opened up' and the economy was freed from the bondages of the colonial administration. The decadal growth rate of 29.98 per cent during 1971-81 is a normal growth. It may be interesting to note that the sex-ratio of the population of Mapusa had been favouring the females right from 1900 to 1960. Whereas in 1971 and 1981 censuses, the sex-ratio has begun to favour the males which is, in fact, one of the urban characteristics.

According to the 1981 census the area of the Mapusa town was 11.44 sq. kms. and has a population of 25998 (13432 males and 12566 females). This gives a density of 2273 per sq. km. As far the PCA data of the total population of 25998 of the town 18431 were literate which gives the literacy rate of 70.89 per cent as against 63.11 per cent recorded in the 1971 census. 77.00 per cent among the males and 64.36 per cent among the females were literates. It is also observed that the number of main workers in the town was 7704 which gives the work participation rate as 29.63 per cent. It was 45.85 per cent among males and 12.30 per cent among females. The data further reveal that among the workers, the majority i.e. 63.40 per cent were engaged in the tertiary sector followed by 27.51 per cent in Secondary sector and only 9.09 per cent in the primary sector.

The religious composition of the town's population in the 1981 census reveals that the town is inhabited mainly by Hindus followed by Christians and Muslims.

Inmigration

As per the survey data as many as 454 (182 males and 272 females) out of 1058 persons or 42.91 per cent are migrants by place of birth in the town. Whereas 486 (201 males and 285 females) or 45.94 per cent are migrants by place of last residence. It is thus evident that the proportion of migrants by place of last residence is slightly more in the town. The majority of migrants have come to the town from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka mainly for the purpose of employment and business.

Births and Deaths :

The number of births and deaths that have taken place in the Mapusa Municipal area for the years 1981 to 1985 as obtained from the Civil Registration System are given below :—

Year	Number of	
	Births	Deaths
1	2	3
1981	2,210	483
1982	2,318	503
1983	2,363	541
1984	2,433	517
1985	2,507	523

Source : Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Go v of Goa.

It may be seen that there is a steady increase in the number of births over the years while there is a slight decline in the number of deaths in 1984.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES

Amenities and services available in the town are of two types. Some of them cater not only to the needs of the town but of the surrounding region as well, others specifically relate to the needs of the dwellers of the town. The amenities and services grew alongwith the political, social and economic growth of the region and the town. The existence of the amenities service too undoubtedly contributed to the physical growth of the town.

As mentioned earlier many departments of the State Government such as Revenue, Public Works, Education, Agrictulture, Electricity, Sales Tax etc. are having taluka level offices in the town. The town has also offices which directly come under the control of the Central Government such as Customs and Central Excise and Posts and Telegraphs. A brief note on the most important offices functioning in the town is given below :

(1) **Mamlatdar Office**

The office of the Mamlatdar which is situated in Feira Alta, was established in 1965. Mamlatdar is the administrative head of the taluka. It may be mentioned here that during the Portuguese regime and for a short time after that, the corresponding post was designated as Administrator with a view to facilitating the performance of his functions under the old Portuguese laws. However, on 26th January, 1964 the designation was changed as Mamlatdar. The main functions of the Mamlatdar office are to look after the administration of the taluka of Bardez, to deal with the cases relating to tenancy, mundkar, criminal, motor-vehicle etc. recovery of Government dues, issue of certificates in respect of income, caste, residence ,etc., administration of Devasthan, allotment of house-site, and conversion of land. Mamlatdar also functions as the Taluka Magistrate, Assistant Returning Officer and Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. Altogether 24 persons were working under the Mamlatdar at the time of survey.

(2) **Block Development Office**

The Block Development Office, situated in Morod, was established in 1962. It is headed by the Block Development Officer. The main functions of this office are implementation & coordination of various developmental schemes sanctioned by the Government from time to time and supervision over the working of village panchayats functioning within the jurisdiction of the Bardez taluka (block). A total staff of 71 persons were working in this office at the time of survey.

(3) Public Health Engineering Office

This is a sub-Division III Office, under Works Division XVII of the Public Works Department situated in Feira Baixa. This office was established in 1967 with its jurisdiction over the talukas of Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari. However, from April, 1983 its jurisdiction has been restricted to Bardez taluka only. Construction and maintenance of water supply is the main activity of this office. It is headed by the Assistant Engineer. A total staff of 138 persons (28 regular, 66 workcharged and 44 on daily wages) were working in this office at the time of survey.

(4) **Agricultural Office**

The Agriculture Department has opened Zonal Agricultural Office in 1968 in Mapusa with its jurisdiction over Bardez taluka. It is situated in Duler. The main function of this office is to impart technical know-how to the persons interested in agricultural/ horticultural cultivation, to provide mechanised agricultural machinery and implements on hire at no profit-no loss basis and to supply agricultural inputs such as high yielding variety paddy, vegetables, coconut, mango and cashew seedlings. This office is headed by the Zonal Agricultural Officer and there were 87 persons working under him.

(5) **Sales Tax Office**

The Sales Tax Office, Mapusa ward is functioning in the town since 1967. It is situated in Rajwado. It has a jurisdiction over the talukas of Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari. The main activity of this office is implementation and enforcement of the sales tax laws viz. Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax Act, 1964 and Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the rules made thereunder. Survey, inspections and investigations to detect tax-evaders (and tax-dodgers and also to rope in the dealers who have escaped registration) are carried out by this office. Assessment of tax payable by the dealers and recovery of tax due as a result of assessment is done by this office. This office is headed by the Sales Tax Officer who had a staff of 20 persons working under him.

(6) **Zonal Educational Office**

The Department of Education has established North Educational Zonal Office at Mapusa in 1966. It is situated at Ansabhat. This office has a jurisdiction over the talukas of Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari. The main function of this office is to look after the matters relating to educational developmental activities. Also exercises administrative control over schools functioning within its jurisdiction. The total strength of the office was 41 including the Zonal Officer.

(7) **Office of the Assistant Engineer, Electricity**

The Electricity Department has established Sub-Division I in Mapusa in 1963. It is situated in

Ansabhat. Its main functions are to look after the operation and maintenance of electric supply and releasing of service connections, extension of electrical lines and erection of transformer etc. The total strength of the office was 103 including the Assistant Engineer.

(8) **City Survey Office**

The Directorate of Land Survey, besides the cadastral survey scheme of Goa, has been entrusted with implementing other subsidiary schemes such as preparation of Record of Rights and City Survey and Land Classification. Accordingly, the City Survey Office was established in Mapusa in 1977, with its jurisdiction over the Municipal area of Mapusa town, It is situated in Feira Alta. Its main function is to carry out survey work in Mapusa town and to examine and settle the cases of individual holdings through enquiry. It was headed by the Enquiry Officer and the staff strength was 10.

(9) **Office of the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies**

This is a Zonal Office established in 1979 with its jurisdiction over the talukas of Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari. It is situated in Corlim. The main functions of this office are to supervise, guide and control the working of cooperative institutions registered under the provisions of Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 as applied to the State of Goa 30 employees were working in this office under the Assistant Registrar of Cooperative Societies at the time of Survey.

(10) **Police Station**

The Police Station established in the town is headed by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer. It is situated in Ansabhat. It has its jurisdiction over the taluka of Bardez. Prevention and detection of crimes and maintenance of law and order are the main functions of this office. Altogether 97 persons were working under the Sub-Divisional Police Officer.

(11) **Civil-cum-Sub Registrar Office**

The Civil-cum-Sub Registrar Office was established in 1914 in the town and it has a jurisdiction over the taluka of Bardez. It is situated in Feira Alta. The main functions of this office are the registration of marriages under 'Codigo do Registo Civil' i.e. Civil Code and registration of births and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. The Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar also functions as Registrar of Chits, Land Registrar, Notary Public and Registrar of Firms. In all 14 employees were working in this office at the time of survey.

(12) **Posts and Telegraphs**

The Sub-Post and Telegraph Office situated in Ansabhat is functioning in the town since 1875. At the time of survey sub-post office and one branch post office were functioning in the town. In the Sub-Post Office, 50 employees were working under the Sub-Post Master.

(13) **Customs and Central Excise**

The Range Office of Customs and Central Excise with its jurisdiction over the whole of North Goa was established in the town in 1976. It is located in Feira Baixa. Its main functions are to control the factories manufacturing excisable commodities by way of recovering revenue and prevention of smuggling. This office is headed by the Superintendent of Customs and Central Excise. Altogether 17 persons were working in this office at the time of survey.

(14) **Municipal Office**

The municipal office of the town came into existence when 'senados de camara' or Municipality was founded with its headquarters at Mapusa in 1774 during the Portuguese regime. It was discontinued in 1778 but was re-established in 1783. It was then substituted by 'camara' Municipality in 1822. The Jurisdiction of the 'Camara' Municipality extended over the entire taluka of Bardez. Its functions therefore were basically different from those of the municipalities in the rest of the country, where it is essentially comprised of a body of civic administration of an urban area only. As per the system existing then, the President of a 'camara' Municipality was a Government appointed person and the members though elected, represented the limited sections of the community.

The legislation called the 'Reforma Administrative Ultra Marino' which was a uniform legislation covering not only Goa, Daman & Diu but also other portuguese colonies regulated the working and functioning of the municipalities during the preliberation period and also in the postliberation period till the enforcement of the Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities Act, 1968. The old preliberation legislation was repealed and the jurisdiction of the Mapusa Municipal Area (which earlier was covering the entire taluka of Bardez) was restricted only to the urban area of Mapusa town. The first step taken by the Government after the enforcement of this Act, was to hold general elections for constitution of the Municipal Councils with duly elected representatives of the urban area.

Mapusa is now a B. Class municipality with an area of 11.4 Sq. Km. The entire municipal area is divided into 13 wards. A councillor for each ward is elected on the basis of adult franchise. Ward No. 1 is reserved for a woman candidate. There is one nominated/co-opted member in the council. The terms of the member of the municipal council is fixed as five years. This can be extended by the Government in exceptional circumstances by six months. The President and the Vice-President are elected from amongst the elected councillors. The term of office of the President and the Vice-President is co-terminus with that of the term of the elected councillors. The executive authority rests with the Chief Officer who is appointed by Government and is directly under the control of the Director of Municipal Administration.

Mapusa Municipal Council has a standing committee consisting of four members of the Council and their main duties are to supervise the utilisation of the budget grants. In addition to this there are various subject committees of the council like—

(1) Market committee,
(2) Public Works, Sanitation and Drainage Committee,
(3) Planning and Development Committee,
(4) Environment, Gardens, Preservation of open spaces committee, and
(5) Lighting of Public Streets, Public Receptions, Ceremonies, Fairs, Entertainments and Library Committee.

There are six sections in the municipal office to discharge various functions of the Municipality.

The main activities of the Mapusa Municipal Council are—

(1) Construction and maintenance of roads other than those maintained by the P.W.D. within the town and construction of buildings,
(2) Provision of street lights,
(3) Conservancy and maintenance of open drainage, and
(4) Registration of births and deaths.

The main sources of income of the municipal council are taxes on houses and lands, cess from markets, slaughter houses, rents from their own buildings and lands, Government grants, interest on receipts and other fees and revenues. The income of the municipal council for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given in the following table III.1.

TABLE III. 1

Income of Mapusa Municipal Council for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Income by source	Years	
	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3
Taxes on houses and lands	6.07	8.00
Other taxes	0.29	0.36
Receipts from :		
(i) Markets	1.76	2.05
(ii) Slaughter houses	0.13	0.04
Rents from buildings and lands	6.41	6.56
Other fees and revenue	3.21	3.34
Interest on receipts	0.24	0.45
Miscellaneous	4.14	1.70
Grant from Government	33.43	20.64
Grant from others	*0.05*	..
TOTAL	55.73	43.14
OPENING BALANCE	3.53	6.86
GRANT TOTAL	59.26	50.00

It may be seen from the above table that in 1984-85 the total income of the municipal council including the opening balance was Rs. 50.00 lakhs as against Rs. 59.26 lakhs of the previous year. About 20 per cent of the total income is derived from rents from buildings and land and other fees and revenue followed by taxes on houses and lands and other taxes (17 per cent). Receipts from markets and slaughter houses are also another source of income. However, it is important to note that the income from taxes has gone up from Rs. 6.36 lakhs in 1983-84 to 8.36 in 1984-85. Even receipts from markets, rents from municipal properties have also shown an increasing trend. Decrease in the grants from Government from Rs. 33.43 lakhs in 1983-84 to Rs. 20.64 lakhs in 1984-85 is the main reason in bringing down the total income of the municipality in 1984-85.

The expenditure of municipality comprises current expenditure, capital expenditure and extra-ordinary expenditure. The current expenditure constituted mainly public lighting, water supply, drainage conservancy and sanitary services etc. The capital expenditure involved construction/maintenance of roads buildings etc. and the extra ordinary expenditure included repayment of loans and interest contributions etc. The expenditure of the municipality for the year 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given in the following table III.2.

TABLE III. 2

Expenditure of Mapusa Municipal Council for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure by item	Years	
	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3
Administration	7.26	8.03
Public lighting	1.88	1.93
Others	0.06	0.07
Water supply	0.10	0.10
Drainage, conservancy and sanitation	11.03	12.11
Library and Municipal Gardens	1.23	1.19
Others	29.57	10.01
Repayment of loans and Interest	1.60	2.21
Others	2.48	2.48
TOTAL	55.21	38.13
CLOSING BALANCE	4.05	11.87
GRAND TOTAL	59.26	50.00

It may be seen from the above table that the total expenditure excluding closing balance of the municipality has considerably decreased from Rs. 55.21 lakh in 1983-84 to Rs. 38.13 lakh in 1984-85. The striking fact is that the expenditure under the item 'others' which was Rs. 29.57 lakh reduced to Rs. 10.01 lakh in 1984-85. The expenditure of other items, however, has increased in the year 1984-85 excepting those under 'library and municipal gardens'.

Conservancy

The sanitation work of the town is looked after by the municipality. The municipality cleans all important roads, lanes and market places once a day. There is no sewarage system in the town. There are open surface drains in the town and are capable of draining out rain water. Information regarding total number of latrines by different type is not available from the municipal office. However, it was observed during the survey that most of the old houses are having ordinary latrines where the human waste is eaten away by the pigs. This system is found to be pretty common in the town. There are many houses without latrines and open sapces on hillocks and side by nallahs are made use of by a considerable size of population. There are 13 public latrines of service type maintained by the municipality. The modern houses are having the water borne latrines. The common method of disposal of night soil is through the gutters which are connected to nallah.

In order to keep the town clean, the municipality has fixed a number of cement dust-bins in all the localities of the town and in the market places. The garbages from the dust-bins are then collected by the municipality in van and dumped in a pit on the hillock away from the residential areas.

It may be noted that thickly populated localities of Corlim and Ansabhat are congested and the civic amenities are quite inadequate. Mapusa being a busy commercial town and also developing as an industrial centre needs a proper sewarage system and better environments. Incidences of filaria are reported from the town. The municipality has therefore, undertaken spraying of anti-filaria insectsides in open drains and the places where the water is found stagnated in the nallah. Particulars of conservancy staff of different categories employed in the Mapusa Municipal Council is given in the table below III.3.

TABLE III·3

Conservancy staff by category in the Mapusa Municipal Council, 1984-85

Category	Number of employees	
	Male	Female
1	2	3
Drivers (heavy vehicles)	4	..
Supervisors .	7	..
Anti-Filaria workers . .	10	..
Road side workers .	11	..
Sweepers . . .	28	28
Sewage workers (for public latrines) .	3	..

Water supply

Prior to liberation the town dwellers had to depend upon well water. It was after liberation the Government has taken up various protected water supply schemes in the state. Mapusa has been included under the urban water supply scheme for Mapusa, Bicholim, Tivim and Assonora. Accordingly, the town has been received protected water supply since 1969. The water supply in the town is managed by the Public Health Engineering wing under the control of Public Works Department.

The main source of supply of water is Assonora river located about 19 kms. away from the town. Water from Assonora Treatment Plant is pumped to elevation tanks and brought to the town by gravity flow and stored in 600 m^3 twin reservoir located on the hillock near the St. Xavier College. The water is treated by sedimentation and filteration method in the treatment plant. There are three other pumping stations located in Feira Alta having reservoir with a capacity of 300 m^3, the second in Acoi having overhead tank with a capacity of 150 m^3 and the third in Corlim having the ground level reservoir with a capacity of 50 m^3, from which the water is supplied to the different localities through a network is supplied to the different localities through a network of pipes in the town. Besides Mapusa, water is supplied to Calangute and Siolim (both census town) and to the villages of Colwale, Nerul, Assagao and to the locality of Porvorim (all in Bardez taluka).

A total length of 30 km pipes with a diameter varying 4" to 12" are provided inside the town. On an average, daily supply is estimated to be about 215 million gallons water. Municipality has provided 24 public taps in the various localities of the town.

Water connection for domestic/establishment is given on payment of Rs. 20 towards the guarantee deposit. Water meter is fixed by the Government for each connection to levy water charges. Besides water charges each consumer has to pay a rent for water meter which is Rs. 4.00 for 15 mm, Rs. 5.00 for 20 mm and 30 mm, Rs. 25.00 for 40 mm and 60 mm and Rs. 50.00 for 80 mm. Total number of water connections given, water meters supplied inside and outside the town and the details of water charges are given in the table below III.4.

TABLE III·4

Number of water connections, weter meters and the details of water charges inside and outside the town, 1985-86

Category	No. of connections		No. of water meters		Details of water charges
	Inside the town	Outside the town	Inside the town	Outside the town	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Residential houses	2,448	5,166	2,448	5,166	Rs. 0·50 per m^3 upto 10 m^3 and Rs. 1·00 above 10 m^3.
2. Public taps	24	303	..	..	Villages Rs. 5/- and for Municipality Rs. 10/-.
3. Offices .	48	41	48	41	As (1) above
4. Industrial units.	10	7	10	7	Rs. 2·50 per unit.

Water is supplied according to regulated hours and is available about five hours from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. to most of the localities and about four hours from 6 P.M. to 10 P.M. to a part of Corlim and a part of Pedem localities in the town.

Fire Fighting service

There is a section of the Fire Brigade unit in the town set up in 1976 with a strength of 16 persons. The unit is under the control of the Director of Fire Services and located in the Mopusa Police Station. The unit is having one set of fire fighting equipment. In 1985-86, this unit attended 53 fire calls, 17 special calls and 4 rescue calls. The extent of damage to property destroyed was estimated to Rs. 3.77 lakhs during 1985-86.

Electricity

The town has been enjoying the facility of electricity supply even during Portuguese time since 1954. At that time electricity was produced through costly thermal installation using imported diesel oil. There were six public electric stations in Goa generating electricity. They were at Panaji, Mapusa, Ponda, Sanvordem, Mormugao and Vasco. The total installed capacity of these units was 2826 kw. The total generation was 3.98 million kwh. in 1961. After liberation of this territory in 1961, many economic developmental activities started, many industrial units and commercial firms have come up and as a result of which demand for power supply increased to a great extent. It was not possible for the Government to cope up with the demands from the resources available and as such the territory has to purchase electricity from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka for Goa and from Gujarat for the districts of Daman and Diu. Goa is receiving power supply from Maharashtra State Electricity Board and National Thermal Power Corporation's Ramagundam (in Andhra Pradesh) and KORBA Super Thermal Power Station (in Madhya Pradesh). The power is received at 220 kv and 110 kv in receiving station at Ponda and stepped down to 33 kv and sent to 33/11 kv sub-stations at various places in Goa for distribution.

Information gathered from the office of the Assistant Engineer, Electricity Department, Sub-Division-I (North), Mapusa shows that more than 90 per cent of the total residential houses use electricity. There are 5500 electric connections for domestic lighting, 1720 for commercial, 67 for industries, and 5 for illumination in parks and other public places. Street light is provided through 1430 points. The municipality pays for the street light provided by the Electricity Department. At the time of survey the pending applications were 207 for domestic connections, 4 for industrial connections and 42 for commercial connections. Electricity charges due and realised by different types of establishments for the year 1984-85 is not available. However, the total amount of charges due from all types of establishments for the year 1984-85 was Rs. 42.87 lakhs and the amount of charges realised was Rs. 41.14 lakhs. The following table III.5 shows the number of connections by type, rate per unit, volume of consumption, charges due, charges realised and number of applications in waiting list.

TABLE III·5

Consumption of electricity, 1984-85

Type of Establishment	No. of connections given	Volumes of consumption in Kwh.	Rate per unit	Charges due during 1984-85	Charges realised during 1984-85	No. of applications if any in the waiting list
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Domestic Lighting	5,500	28,06,424	0·40			207
Industrial	67	6,77,484	0·50			4
Irrigation	3	13,060	0·25	42·87 lakhs	41·14 lakhs	..
Commercial	1,720	14,59,687	0·65			42
Road Lighting	1,430	2,69,505	0·35			..
Others	5	62,012	0·35			..

The lighting in public places, streets etc. is the responsibility of the Municipal Council. Lighting is provided through 1430 points, i.e. 20 Codium Vapour Lamps (SVL), 1300 Tube lights and 100 Bulbs, throughout the town. The norm governing distance between lighting points for the purpose of street lighting is 50 mts. in respect of SVL and 25mts. in respect of tube light and bulb. Timing for road lighting is from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. A total of 2,69,505 kwh. of power worth Rs. 1,00,000 (appox.) was consumed in 1984-85.

Transport and Communication

Mapusa town is the headquarters of the taluka of Bardez as well as an important centre for trade and industries. The town is connected with other towns and villages within and outside taluka with a good network of road transport. Both private and Government owned Kadamba Road Transport Corporation vehicles play a significant role in the transport system of the town. More than 100 buses are passing via Mapusa town.

The town is also connected with Bombay, Pune, Sawantwadi, Miraj, Vengurla, Malwan, Devgad, Ratnagiri, Kolhapur and Tilari in the State of Maharashtra and with Belgaum in the State of Karnataka. Details about the inter-state bus routes passing via Mapusa are given in tables III.6 & 7.

Within the town auto-rickshaws, motor-cycle taxies and taxies are available for going from one place to another in the town. Though the Government has already fixed charges for rickshaws and taxies as per the meter, but most of the rickshaws in the town have not fixed the meter and those who have fixed still charged at the flat rates inspite of rates fixed by the Govt. Tourists are the easy victims as they are heavily charged. Details about the rates etc. fixed for Rickshaws and Taxis in the State are given in table III.8.

As far as transport of goods is concerned, it is brought in the town or exported from the town through road transport only. The town being a commercial centre, trucks are available in a large number. The important goods brought in the town are sugar, textile, goods, drugs & medicines, utensils, hardware items, electrical equipments, vegetables, fruits and eggs and the important items exported from the towns are T.V. sets, readymade garments etc.

TABLE III·6

Table showing the buses, routes originating/terminating and passing via Mapusa, 1985 Survey

Sl. No.	Name of the routes originating, passing and terminating	Number of buses plying	Agency running the Service	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Betim-Mapusa	23	Pvt. Agency	
2.	Mapusa-Betim via Socorro	1	,,	
3.	Mapusa-Betim via Saligao	3	,,	
4.	Betim-to Mapusa via Salvador do Mundo	1	,,	
5.	Betim-Mapusa to Pissurle	1	,,	
6.	Betim-Mapusa-Narva	2	,,	
7.	Betim-Mapusa-Panaji	1	,,	
8.	Betim-Mapusa-Sal	1	,,	
9.	Betim-Mapusa-Kudal	1	,,	
10.	Betim-Mapusa-Bironda	2	,,	
11.	Betim-Mapusa-Nagargao	2	Pvt. Agency & K.T.C. Agency	
12.	Betim-Mapusa-Nanoda	3	,,	
13.	Betim-Mapusa-Surla	1	,,	
14.	Betim-Mapusa-Bade Church	1	,,	
15.	Betim-Mapusa-Chapora	1	,,	
16.	Betim-Mapusa-Siolim	2	,,	
17.	Betim-Mapusa-Ibrampur	1	,,	
18.	Betim-Mapusa-Hivrem	1	,,	
19.	Betim-Mapusa-Kerim	7	Pvt. Agency & K.T.C. Agency	
20.	Betim-Mapusa-Maulinge	1	Pvt. Agency	
21	Betim-Mapusa-Chandel	1	K.T.C. Agency	
22.	Betim-Mapusa-Anjuna Dam	1	Pvt. Agency	
23.	Betim-Mapusa-Patradevi	1	,,	
24.	Betim-Mapusa-Amona	4	,,	
25.	Betim-Mapusa-Thane	1	,,	
26.	Mapusa-Margao	15	Pvt. & K.T.C. Agency	
27.	Colomb-Mapusa	1	Pvt. Agency	
28.	Mapusa-Colvale	3	,,	
29.	Mapusa-Margao	1	K.T.C. Agency	
30.	Mapusa-Aldona	5	Pvt. & K.T.C. Agency	
31.	Calvim-Mapusa	5	Pvt. & K.T.C. Agency	
32.	Mapusa-Baga	4	Pvt. Agency	
33.	Mapusa-Calangute	1	,,	
34.	Mapusa-Siolim	9	,,	
35.	Mapusa-Siquerim	4	,,	
36.	Mapusa-Pirna	2	,,	
37.	Mapusa-Nerul	1	,,	
38.	Mapusa-Mencure	1	,,	
39.	Mapusa-Chapora	1	,,	
40.	Mapusa-Revora	1	,,	
41.	Mapusa-Sonsi	1	Pvt. Agency	
42.	Mapusa-Sanquelim	1	,,	
43.	Mapusa-Ambri	1	,,	
44.	Betim-Mapusa-Valpoi	1	,,	
45.	Betim-Mapusa-Mencurem	1	,,	
46.	Sircaim-Trivim-Mapusa	8	,,	
47.	Cansuva-Tivim-Mapusa	3	,,	
48.	Badem-Mapusa	3	,,	
49.	Vagali-Mapusa	4	,,	
50.	Anjuna beach-Mapusa Anjuna-Mapusa via Frillas wado-Verla	3	,,	
51.	Salvador-do-Mundo-Mapusa	5	,,	
52.	Bandvada-Chapora-Mapusa	1	,,	
53.	Mapusa-Calangute-Baga	2	,,	
54.	Verem-Mapusa via pilerne	1	,,	
55.	Advalpal to Mapusa	1	,,	
56.	Pale-Mapusa	2	,,	
57.	Arpora-Mapusa	1	,,	
58.	Nachinora-Mapusa via Moira	1	,,	
59.	Camurlim-Mapusa	1	,,	
60.	Aguada-Mapusa-Sinquerim	1	,,	
61.	Chapora-Mapusa	3	,,	
62.	Oxel Church, Siolim-Mapusa	1	,,	
63.	Colvale-Mapusa	2	,,	
64.	Naroa-Mapusa	1	,,	
65.	Mapusa-Pirna-Bicholim	1	,,	
66.	Velo-Canaca-Koraswado-Duler (Mapusa)	1	,,	
67.	Assonora-Mapusa	1	,,	
68.	Khol-Mapusa via Assonora	1	,,	
69.	Sinqueri to Mapusa	1	,,	
70.	Mencure to Mapusa	1	,,	
71.	Mapusa to Betim via Saligao Pilerne	1	,,	
72.	Karapur Sorvon-Bicholim-Mapusa	1	,,	
73.	Shirgao-Mapusa	1	,,	
74.	Mapusa-Baga	1	,,	
75.	Assagao-Mapusa	1	,,	
76.	Aturli-Mapusa	1	,,	

TABLE III.7

Inter State bus routes passing through the town.

	Route	No.of trips	Agency
	1	2	3
1.	Panaji-Pune	5	2 K.T.C. 2 MSRTC 1 MTDC
2.	Panaji-Sawantwadi	8	5 KTC 3 MSRTC
3.	Panaji-Vengurla	3	1 KTC 2 MSRTC
4.	Panaji--Malwan	2	MSRTC
5.	Panaji-Miraj	2	1 KTC MSRTC
6.	Panaji-Devgad	2	MSRTC

1	2	3
7. Panaji-Bombay	15	5 KTC 4 MSRTC 2 Laxmi Travels 1 Maharashtra Highways 1 India Travels 1 MTDC 1 Mahalaxmi Travels
8. Panaji-Ratnagiri . .	1	MSRTC
9. Panaji-Kolhapur . .	1	MSRTC
10. Panaji-Tilari . . .	1	KTC
11. Panaji-Belgaum . . .	1	M/S. Esso V.S. Narvekar.

KTC—Kadamba Transport Corporation.
MSRTC—Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation
MTDC—Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation.

TABLE III.8

The fare chargable for taxis and autorickshaws in the state of Goa

Charge	Mode of transport		Remarks
	Taxi	Auto-rickshaws	
1	2	3	4
For the first km. .	3·50	2·00	Minimum charge.
For the subsequent km.	3·00	1·75	..
Luggage charges .	1·00	1·00	The charge is for every package other than a briefcase, a handbag, an attache case or a bag less than 60×40 cm. in dimension carried by a passenger on his person
Return journey	No return fare shall be chargable within the Municipal limits.		

Posts and Telegraphs

The postal communiction facilities were introduced between Goa, Belgaum and Malvan under the agreement with the then British Government of India in 1833 at Panaji. The telegraph services were introduced in 1843 at Panaji. Telegraph services between Panaji to Vengurla (in Maharashtra State) and Belgaum (in Karnataka State) commenced in 1858. Branch post-offices were established at Margao, Mapusa, Ponda, Bicholim, Chinchinim and Pernem in 1874-75. Thus Mapusa town is enjoying the facility of postal services since, 1875. The telegraph services were introduced in the town in 1930.

At present one sub post office and one branch post-office are functioning in the town. The sub-post office is housed in a departmental building constructed during the Portuguese regime. The branch post office which was opened in the town on 19-1-1982 is housed in one of the rooms of the Administrative office of the Mapusa Industrial Estate. All the Postal transactions such as accepting of saving deposits, registration of articles, issue of postal stationaries acceptance and distribution of money orders from the public, telegraph services etc. are attended to during normal working hours (excepting Sunday and postal holidays) i.e., between 9.00 hrs to 13.00 hrs. and between 14.00 hrs. to 15 hrs. Telegrams are received in English only between 8.00 hrs. to 20.00 hrs. The approximate sale proceeds of postal stationery during the year 1984-85 is given in table III.9.

TABLE III.9

Sale of postal stationery in the town, 1984-85

Postal stationery by items	Number sold	Total sale proceeds in Rs
1	2	3
(i) Post card. . . .	40,000	42,500·00
(ii) Inland letter . .	1,48,000	1,68,500·00
(iii) Envelope . . .	11,500	13,425·00
(iv) Stamps	14,40,000	16,41,500·00
(v) Aerograms . . .	90,500	11,575·00
TOTAL . . .		18,77,500·00

During the year 1984-85 the post-office at Mapusa handled 25,368 money orders for a total amount of Rs. 53,66,717-52. Of these 10,200 money orders for Rs. 25,93,029.3 were received by the post-office from outside for delivery to the persons within its jurisdiction. The remaining 15,168 money orders for Rs. 27,73,668.16 were sent through this post office to persons outside the town. During the same period the telegraph office transacted 27,692 incoming and 24,175 outgoing telegrams.

The telephone system was introduced in the town in 1962 with an installed capacity of 100 lines. It was converted into automatic system in 1973 with a capacity of 1000 lines. Due to the increased demand of telephones it expanded from time to time. At present 780 connections are provided in the town and about 400 applications are on the waiting list. The telephone Excnange handled about 12 lakhs local calls and realised an approximate revenue of Rs. 1,80,000.00 in 1984-85. To cater the needs of local people 7 public call offices are opened and they are attached to various post offices.

Educational institutions

The town has a high level of literacy and about 71 per cent of the total population is of literates. The general percentage of literacy increased from 63.11 in 1971 to 70.89 in 1981 and the percentage of literate males increased from 70.31 to 77.00 The percentage of literacy is higher among women also. The rate of the literacy of females increased from 55.34 in 1971 to 64.36 in 1981.

During the Portuguese administration the order making primary education free and compulsory for all the children belonging to the age-group 7-14 was last issued on 17th October, 1958 and was introduced from June, 1959. However, the education was imparted in Portuguese. In that system there was no scope for primary education in the mother-tongue. As a result, the children belonging to the school

going age-group 7-14 did not get the benefit of the same and were almost deprived of education because of the Portuguese insistence that every citizen in the Portuguese Empire must study in Portuguese, a language foreign to the students and difficult to understand particularly to the students belonging to that age-group. In the field of the secondary education most of the secondary schools were privately owned and it was through private enterprise that secondary education made its limited progress in this territory during pre-liberation era. Many people could not take the benefit of the secondary education upto the final stage on account of the technical and financial difficulties faced by them in appearing at the final S.S.C. Examination of the Poona Board held outside Goa since there was no S.S.C. Examination centre of that Board in the Portuguese Goa. The collegiate education facilities did not exist in this territory during the Portuguese regime and only a few well-to-do students could go in for higher studies, both technical as well as non-technical, outside the territory. There was one school of medicine, one school for Pharmacy which imparted education in Portuguese.

Immediately after liberation number of Primary schools imparting free education in vernacular as well as in English language were opened by the Government. Many secondary schools were opened by the social and voluntary organisations. The attitude of the people for education and facilities for free education upto secondary stage have been responsible for appreciable increase in the percentage of literates. Government have launched several schemes for the advancement of education among the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and other backward communities as well as economically backward class of the population. Lumpsum grants have been given to the students belonging scheduled caste/scheduled tribes for meeting the expenditure on books, tuition fees etc. Seats are reserved in colleges for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. The number of educational institutions as at the time of survey is given in table III.10.

TABLE III. 10

Number of educational institutions in Mapusa town, 1985 Survey

(as on 30-9-84)

Name of the Educational Institution	Year of establishment	Whether Govt./ Private/Recognised/unrecognised	No. of teachers	No. of students		
				Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Govt. Primary School Gauswada	1961	Government	12	384	160	124
2. Govt. Primary School Duler	1961	Government	7	212	103	109
3. Govt. Primary School Kamarkhajan	1961	Government	4	88	49	39
4. Govt. Primary School Karaswada.	1961	Government	4	126	68	58
5. Govt. Primary School Cunchelim	1961	Government	4	122	66	56
6. Govt. Primary & Middle School, Corlim.	1961	Government	12	295	159	136
7. Govt. Primary & Middle School, Mapusa	1961	Government	18	542	296	246
8. Saraswat Vidyalay, Khorlim	1911	Aided	29	883	470	413
9. New Goa High School, Mapusa	1943	Aided	41	1,336	756	580
10. St. Brito High School, Mapusa	1946	Aided	32	1,015	1,015	..
11. St. Mary's Convent High School, Mapusa	1948	Aided	33	1,135	16	1,119
12. St. Francis Xavier High School, Mapusa.	1937	Aided	16	522	108	414
13. St. Anthony's High School, Duler Mapusa	1928	Aided	23	679	612	67
14. Mapusa High School, Mapusa	1948	Aided	17	523	294	229
15. Dyanprasarak Vidyalaya, Mapusa	1908	Aided	31	840	456	384
16. Janata High School, Rajwado, Mapusa	1962	Aided	25	675	406	269
17. Janata Night High School, Rajwado, Mapusa	1964	Aided	7	88	88	..
18 St. Xavier's College, Ansabhat Mapusa (Higher Secondary Section)	1963	Private	35	1,243	638	604
19. St. Xavier's College, Ansabhat Mapusa (College Section)	1963	Private	35	464	162	302

At the time of survey there were 5 Government Primary and 2 middle schools and 10 high schools in the town. The total number of students enrolled in the primary and middle schools was 1679 consisting of 911 boys and 768 girls. The total strength of teachers in these schools was 61 consisting of 28 males and 33 females. Out of 10 high schools functioning in the town 2 are exclusively for boys, two are exclusively for girls, and the remaining 6 are co-educational schools. All these high schools together enrolled 7696 students comprising 4221 boys and 3475 girls. The total strength of teachers in these schools was 254 consisting of 110 males and 144 females. The schools with standards I to IV are primary schools and that with V to VII are middle and VIII to X are secondary schools. The medium of instruction is Marathi, English and Urdu.

In the field of higher education the town is served with one arts and science college with a strength of 464 students of which 162 are boys and 302 are girls. In Higher Secondary unit of this college 1243 students were enrolled consisting of 638 boys and 605 girls in the faculty of Arts, Science and Commerce together. The total strength of teaching staff was 70 consisting of 47 males and 23 females.

Besides these institutions there is a Government Technical High School where secondary level technical subjects are taught. In all 289 students consisting of 283 boys and 6 girls were receiving instructions in the technical subjects through English medium. Craftsman training was imparted through Industrial Training Institute run by the Government and at the time of survey, 162 trainees were undergoing this training. The progressive school of Commerce, a private institution was imparting instruction in commerce, book-keeping and accountancy to 72 students of which 21 are males and 51 are females. There are also typewriting and short-hand coaching institutions. The details of some of the educational institutions are given below :—

St. Xavier College

St. Xaxier's College was founded by the Archodiocess of Goa and Daman in the name of the Holy Saint Francis Xavier. It is the first college in the town opened in the year 1963. It is situated in Ansabhat locality in the town. Initially the college started functioning in two buildings of three storied belonging to the Archodioccss, the founder. However, with the increase in the strength of the students one more building of two storied was constructed in 1982. As stated by Rev. Fr. Nicolau Pereira all the three buildings are presently valued at Rs. 80 lakhs. First years of Arts and Science classes commenced in 1963. Inter Arts and Science in 1964 and degree classes in 1965. However, with the introduction of 10+2+3 system of education in the State, the college is running a three year degree course, in Arts and Science streams. The higher secondary unit in the college was opened in 1982. Thus, at present the college offers instruction in the following courses and the subjects taught at the degree level under Goa University are :

(i) B.A. Economics, History, English and Portuguese.

(ii) B.Sc. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Botony, Zoology and Microbiology.

The college is conducting Higher Secondary classes in Arts, Commerce and Science streams under the Goa, Daman & Diu secondary and Higher Secondary Education Board.

In all 464 students consisting of 162 boys and 302 girls in the college section and 1243 consisting of 638 boys and 605 girls were enrolled in the higher secondary section during the year 1984-85. The total strength of the teaching staff of the college is 35 consisting of 27 males and 8 females in college section and 35 consisting of 20 males and 15 females in the higher secondary section. The college has its own hostel in one of the buildings. 50 boys were provided accommodation in the hostel. Whereas 30 girls were provided hostel accommodation in the Holy Cross Institute.

N.C.C. training was started in the college in 1963. In all 140 cadets consisting of 80 boys and 60 girls were trained during the year 1984-85 under 1 Goa Battalian N.C.C. In 1975 National Social Service (NSS) activities started in the college. About 200 students participate in NSS activities every year.

215 students received fee concession under the Govt. freeship to Economically Backward class students. 28 students got benefit of college freeships 14 students got Government freeship to Scheduled Castes students and one student got financial benefit of Rs. 600 from Iron Ore workers. The college received an income of Rs. 1,74,080 by way of tuition fee and Rs. 12,87,872 by way of Government grants.

In the field of sports, the college has provided lots of facilities to the students. Regular tournaments of indoor games viz. Table Tennis, Badminton, Chess, and of outdoor games viz. Basket ball, foot ball and Cricket are conducted regularly. College has won the Bombay university Championship in Atheletics twice.

The college has a library with a total collection of about 37,000 books.

New Goa High School

This school was established in 1943 by the New Goa Education Trust. It is a private aided English medium school located at Ansabhat in the town. It is functioning in a pucca building owned by the trust and is presently valued at Rs. 15 lakhs. Tap water, electricity and toilet facilities are available in the school premises. Also there is a play ground in the school.

The school is running classes from K.G. to Std. X. The classes are conducted from 8.20 a.m. to 1.20 p.m. on all the days except Sunday. The medium of instruction is Marathi in Std. I to IV and besides Marathi, Hindi, Konkani, History, Geography, Moral Science etc. are taught in these classes. In the classes V to X the medium of instruction is English. Subjects like English, Marathi, Konkani, Hindi, History, Geography, Civics, Science are taught in these classes. Besides, the students are encouraged to learn drawing, needle work etc. Physical training is given to all students. They are also encouraged to take part in extra curricular activities like sports, singing, debate etc.

In all, 1336 students were enrolled in this school comprising of 756 boys and 580 girls during the year 1984-85. Out of a total 1336 students 19 comprising 11 boys and 8 girls belonged to scheduled castes. The strength of teachers in this school was 40 of whom 15 are males and 25 are females. Out of a total 40 teachers 5 are post-graduates, 25 are graduates and remaining are matriculates. 33 students enjoyed the Government Freeship to Economically backward class students at the rate of Rs. 40 per student of Std. V to VII and Rs. 60 per student of Std. VIII to X. Also 19 students enjoyed the

Government Freeship to the students of Scheduled Caste communities at the rate of Rs. 110 per student of Std. V to VIII and Rs. 165 per student of Std. IX and X.

The school uniform is black short and cream shirt for the boys and cream blouse and green skirts with red sash on the waist for the girls.

St. Britto High School

This school was established in 1946 by the Poona Jusist Schools Society. It is a private aided English medium school exclusively for boys. The school is functioning in a two rented buildings located in Ansabhat in the town. The annual rent of the building in which Primary Section is functioning is Rs. 6948 and the building in which secondary section is functioning is Rs. 57,000. Tap water, electricity and toilet facilities are available in the school premises. The school is also having a science laboratory, a recreation hall and a play ground.

The school is running classes right from K.G. to Std. X. The classes are conducted from 8.10 a.m. to 1.20 p.m. on all the days except Sunday. The medium of instruction is English. In Primary Classes of I to IV standards English, Marathi, Konkani, Mathematics, Science, History, Geography etc. are taught. In classes V to X English, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Portuguese, Mathematics, Science, History and Geography are taught. Besides the course in academic education the students are encouraged to learn Drawing. Physical training is also given to all students. The students are also encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities like sports, singing, debate etc. The School has a library having 11,386 books.

In all 1015 students were enrolled in this school during the year 1983-84. Of whom 2 students belonged to scheduled castes. The strength of teacher in this institution was 31 of whom 19 are males and 12 females. Of the 31 teachers 14 are graduates, 17 are matriculates. Both the Scheduled Castes students enjoyed the Government freeship at the rate of Rs. 110 per student per annum.

The school has prescribed light blue shirt and a dark blue short as school uniform.

St. Mary's Convent High School

This school was established in 1948 by Jyoti Prabha Samiti. It is a private aided English medium school exclusively for Girls. However, only at the K.G. level boys are enrolled in the school. The school is functioning in a rented building owned by the Mapusa Municipal Council. The annual rent of the building is Rs. 5820. Tap water, electricity and toilet facilities are available in the school premises. The school is also having a science laboratory, a recreation hall and a play ground.

The school is running classes right from K.G. to Std. X classes are conducted from 8.20 a.m. to 1.20 p.m. on all the days excepting Sunday. Medium of instruction is English. In Primary Classes i.e. Std. I to IV English, Hindi, Marathi, Konkani, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies are taught. In Std. V to X English, Hindi, Marathi, French, Konkani, Mathematics, Science, History, Geography and Civics are taught. Besides the course in academic education students are encouraged to learn Drawing, Needle work, Arts work etc. Physical training is also given to all students. The students are also encouraged to take part in sports, singing, debate and drama activities. School sports and parents day are organised in the month of December.

In all 1135 students were enrolled in the school of whom 16 are boys all belonged to K.G. class as on 30-8-84. There were only 9 girls belonged to scheduled caste communities. The strength of teachers in this school was 33 of whom 3 are males and 30 are females. Of the 33 teachers 2 are post graduates 12 are graduates and the remaining 19 are matriculates.

All 9 students belonging to Scheduled Caste communities enjoyed the Government Freeship and other 10 enjoyed the Government freeship to the students of Economically backward class communities. There were 3047 books in the schools library of which 1903 reference books, 667 textbooks, 78 on education and 399 are of general type. There were more than 100 books in the school Book Bank of which 50 books were being used by 11 students during the year 1984-85. The students have to wear white blouse and green pinipore as the school uniform.

Janata Night High School

The Janata Educational Trust is running the Janata Night High School for boys only. This institution was established in 1964 with a main aim to provide educational facilities to the working youths of the town population. It is functioning in the same building in which the Janata High School which is also run by this Trust in Rajwado locality of the town. It is a private building and the annual rent is Rs. 36,000. Electricity, tape water, toilet facilities are available in the school premises. Facilities of science laboratory and recreation hall are also available in the school.

Instruction is imparted in the school from Std. V to X. Classes are conducted from 7.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. on all the days except Sunday. The medium of instruction is English and subjects like English, Mathematics, Social Studies, Science, Hindi, Marathi, Commerce and Book-keeping are taught. Besides the study, the students are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities like Drama and Singing.

In all, 88 students are enrolled in this school during the year 1984-85 of whom 9 belonged to scheduled castes. The strength of teachers in this school was 9 and all of them are males. Of the total 9 teachers 5 are graduates and the remaining 4 are matriculates.

Government Primary School, Duler

This is a Government Primary School opened in 1961 in the locality of Duler of the town. It is housed in a pucca building owned by the Government.

Classes are conducted between 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. for Std. I, II and IV and from 1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. for Std. III and also for Std. I and II (Urdu medium). The medium of instruction is Marathi. However, Urdu is also used as a medium of instruction in Std. I and II. Besides Marathi and Urdu, subjects like Science, Social studies, Mathematics and English are taught in the school. Besides the course in academic education the students are encouraged to learn drawing.

In all 222 students (113 boys and 109 girls) were enrolled in the school as on 30-9-1984. Of whom 193 (102 boys and 91 girls) were in Marathi Medium and 29 (11 boys and 18 girls) in urdu medium. Out of a total of 222 students 52 (37 boys and 15 girls) were belonging to the scheduled castes. The teaching staff consisted of 6 males and 2 females. All of them are trained and having educational qualification upto S.S.C.

Besides teaching, the students are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, like sports, debate, story-telling etc. Physical training is also given to all students. The school does not have a facility of playground. Sports are organised in a nearby field. There are about 528 books in the school library. Also there is a Book-Bank in the school. In all 146 books were there in the Book Bank of which 27 books were being used by 12 students during the year 1984-85.

Medical facilities and medical institutions

Before the advent of the Portuguese, the people of Goa depended on Ayurvedic and Unani treatment. These two systems of medicine were in vogue in the district when it became the part of the Portuguese empire in the sixteenth century. The modern system of medicine was introduced when institutional medical assistance was provided in the city of Goa by five hospitals built in sixteenth century. The teachings in medicine and pharmacy were introduced in the nineteenth century with the foundation of 'Curso de Farmacia da Escola Medico Cirurgica de Goa', present Goa College of Pharmacy and Goa Medical College which happens to be the first of its type in India, founded in 1842. Training courses in Nursing and Midwifery were first started in 1921 at Panaji Hospital. With the foundations of Medical and Public Health Services during the middle of 19th Century Government made speedy advance in providing further medical facilities. The Malaria and Filaria Control Programmes were also introduced. The T.B. control Programme was started in 1959 with a miniature X-Ray, Survey and B.C.G. vaccination units. Eight santiary posts in charge of a male nurse each were also opened in the mining areas for the benefit of the labourers and the local populace. Surgical facilities and specialised services were also enhanced through the Army Medical Personnel in hospitals in Goa. At the time of liberation Goa had four general hospitals, two were at Panaji and one each was at Mapusa and Margao, four Regional Hospitals functioning at Ponda, Sanguem, Sanquelim and Vasco-da-Gama, one T.B. Hospital at Margao, two T.B. dispensaries one each at Panaji and Mapusa, a Mental Hospital at Panaji and a Leprosy Hospital at Macasana. Since liberation the territory has made a very good progress in providing health and medical services to the people. So far as Mapusa town is concerned at the time of survey, two Government hospitals, including one T.B. Hospital and one urban Health Centre were functioning in the town. In addition nine private hospitals were also functioning in the town. One Government Veterinary Hospital has also been there in the town. Free medical services and free supply of medicines are available from all the Government hospitals.

According to the statistics collected from the Health Intelligence Bureau of the Directorate of Health Services, Panaji, it is found that as on 30-6-1985 there were 58 private allopathic doctors (53 males and 5 females), 4 private Ayurvedic doctors, one private Homoeopathic doctor and 3 private dentists in the town. The total number of beds in Government and private hospitals is 366. Altogether 1,08,118 patients were treated in the allopathic hospitals, 3523 in Urban Health Centre and 2022 in T.B. Hospital in 1984-85.

Asilo Hospital

The institution named 'Asilo do Nossa Sra. due Milagares' was founded on 6th November, 1875 with an objective to shelter, support and treat persons who did not have any means of livelihood. Initially the Asilo was housed in two structures the main one for invalids in general and the other an isolated place particularly for those suffering from infectious disease like leprosy. The Asilo had a dispensary called 'Dispensario Dr. Danial Gelacio Delgado' which was dispensing medicine free of charge to the poor, from the funds deposited by the above named philanthropist for the purpose.

During the erstwhile Portuguese regime the funds were raised by Asilo through public lotteries and also from public donations. The foundation stone for Asilo Hospital was laid in early 1923. However, the Asilo Hospital started functioning in 1945 with 8 beds. The then 'Camra Municipal de Bardez' also used to sanction a sum of Rs. 6000 per year to the Asilo Hospital. After 1964 this hospital was brought under grants-in-aid rules. The Asilo Hospital was taken over by the Government in 1977.

The Hospital serves the needs of the people of the Mapusa town as well those of surrounding villages. The hospital functions daily from 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. The casualty ward remains open round the clock. On an average 235 outpatients visit the hospital daily for medical treatment. Altogether, 83724 patients received treatment in the hospital of which 26,123 were from within the town and 57.061 were from outside the town during 1984-85.

The total bed strength which was only 8 in 1945 went upto 72 in 1963, 136 in 1977 and 180 in 1985. The department-wise bed strength in the hospital during the year 1977 and 1985 is given in table III.11.

TABLE III. 11

Department-wise bed strength in Asilo Hospital Mapusa in 1977 and 1985

Name of the Department	Bed strength during the year	
	1977	1985
1	2	3
General Medicine	34	50
General Surgery	45	40
Opthalmology	4	8
Paediatrics	21	36
Gynaecology Obstetrics	22 10	38
E.N.T.	..	4
Orthopaedics	..	4
TOTAL	136	180

The staff position as regards medical, nursing and other persons during the year 1977 and 1985 is given in table III.12.

TABLE III.12

The staff position in Asilo Hospital, Mapusa during the years 1977 and 1985

Name of the post	Staff position during the year	
	1977	1985
1	2	3
Medical Staff		
1. Medical Superintendent	1	1
2. Surgeon	1	5
3. Paediatrician	1	2
4. Radiologist	1	1
5. Senior Anaesthetist	1	1
6. Junior Anaesthetist	2	2
7. Pathologist	1	1
8. Obstetrician/Gynaecologist	2	2
9. Physician	2	3
10. Medical Officers	9	15
11. E.N.T. Specialist	..	1
12. Honoraries	2	4
Nursing and other staff		
13. Matron	1	1
14. Ward Master/Sister	8	8
15. Staff Nurses	38	46
16. Others	47	139
TOTAL	117	232

In all 7839 indoor patients were treated in the hospital during the year 1984-85, of which 2166 were from within the town and 5673 were from outside the town. The type of diseases treated are given in table III.13.

TABLE III.13

Number of persons and incidence of diseases treated in the Asilo Hospital, Mapusa, 1984-85.

Sl. No.	Category of diseases	Number treated
1	2	3
1.	Neoplasms	8
2.	Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional diseases Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality	121
3.	Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders	103
4.	Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs	801
5.	Diseases of the Circulatory System	721
6.	Diseases of the Respiraroty System	954
7.	Diseases of the Digestive System	1,152
8.	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	1,267
9.	Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth and the puerperium	1,868
10.	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue	156
11.	Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movements	129
12.	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence	559

The family planning centre attached to Asilo Hospital provided all types of family planning, maternal and child health services. In all 287 family planning operations were conducted of which 283 were of Tubectomy and 4 were of vasectomy during the year 1984-85. Also 78 females availed the facility of I.U.C.D. Oral pills were supplied to 360 females and Nirodh to 1181 males during the same period.

T.B. Hospital

The T.B. Hospital was opened in Corlim locality of the town in 1959. It is housed in a building constructed with the funds donated by Mopusa Municipality and Communidades Mapusa. Facilities for Consulting room, laboratory, X-Ray room, dispensary etc. are available in the same building.

The hospital serves the needs of the people of the Mapusa town as well as those of surrounding villages in and outside the taluka. The hospital functions daily from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon and from 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Both indoor and outdoor patients are treated in the hospital. Serious patients, however, are referred to the T.B. Hospital at Panaji. The total bed strength in the hospital which was 15 in 1959 has increased to 41 in 1985. In all 2022 patients (1905 outdoor and 117 indoor) were treated of diseases of respiratory system, during the year 1984-85. At the time of survey the hospital had a Tisiologist who was incharge of the hospital, a Medical Officer, a Laboratory Technician, four Nurses, one lady Health Visitor and 14 other workers.

Urban Health Centre

The Urban Health Centre, Mapusa was opened in 1968 by the Department of Health Services. This Health Centre provides the seven basic health services namely, medical relief, control of communicable diseases, environmental sanitation, maternal and

child health and family planning services, health education and vital statistics. The centre is located in a rented building in the locality of Feira Alta of the town.

The Centre is providing medical facilities only to outdoor patients. 3523 patients were treated in the centre during the year 1984-85. At the time of survey, the centre had 3 doctors, 3 nurses and one para-medical staff. The number of persons who visited the hospital and the type of diseases treated are given in table III.14.

TABLE III.14

Number of persons and incidence of diseases treated in the Urban Health Centre, Mapusa in 1984-85.

Category of diseases	Number treated
1	2
1. Infective and parasitic diseases . . .	165
2. Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases	232
3. Diseases of Nervous system and sense organs .	96
4. Diseases of Circulatory system . . .	42
5. Diseases of Respiratory system . . .	552
6. Diseases of Digestive system	72
7. Diseases of Genito-Urinary system . . .	3
8. Diseases of skin and cellular Tissue . . .	652
9. Others	1,709

Under the family planning programme the centre is providing free services for sterilisation operations, IUCD insertions and distribution of conventional contraceptives. During the year 1984-85, the centre conducted 10 sterilisation operations (tubectomy) and 12 I.U.C.D. insertions were performed. In all 923 different types of conventional contraceptives were distributed to the people.

Under the Child Welfare Programme the centre has undertaken the immunisation programme against polio, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough etc. During the year 1984-85, 1547 children were vaccinated with Triple 2087 with polio 1513 with Vita and 171 with B.C.G.

Dharmanand hospital

This is a private hospital established in 1980 by Dr. R. V. Moraskar in Corlim locality of the town. The hospital has its own building presently value at Rs. 2.50 lakhs. It is well equipped with operation theatre, oxygen unit, suction and surgical equipments and foetal monitoring. Both outdoor and indoor patients from outside and within the town are treated here. There are 15 beds in the hospital. The staff of the hospital comprises one medical Superintendent, 2 Consultant Doctors, 3 Midwives-cum-Nurses, 2 Junior Nurses, one training Nurse and one paramedical staff.

In all 4196 outdoor and 627 indoor patients were treated in this hospital during the year 1984-85. Details of diseases treated are given in the following table III.15.

TABLE III. 15

Incidence of diseases treated in Dharmanand Hospital, Mapusa 1984-85.

	Category of diseases	Number treated	
		Indoor	Outdoor
	1	2	3
I.	Infective and Parasitic Diseases .	8	38 0
II.	Neoplasms	4	20
III.	Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases . .	16	100
IV.	Diseases of the Blood and Blood forming organs	8	180
V.	Mental, Psychoneurotic, and personality Disorders	5	120
VI.	Diseases of the Nervous System and sense organs	8	130
VII.	Diseases of the Circulatory System .	12	202
VIII.	Diseases of the Respiratory System .	10	398
IX.	Diseases of the Digestive System .	10	394
X.	Diseases of the Genito-urinary System	14	508
XI.	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium MTP/DC	500	1158
XII.	Diseases of the skin and cellular Tissue	14	240
XIII.	Diseases of the Bones and organs of Movements	8	160
XIV.	Congenital Malformations . .	..	10
XV.	Certain Diseases of Early Infancy .	6	140
XVI.	Symptoms, senility of and defined conditions	..	30
XVII.	Accidents, Poisoning and Violence MTP– DC	4	26
	TOTAL . .	627	4196

Veterinary Dispensary

The department of Animal Husbandry and veterinary services had opened a Veterinary Dispensary in 1963 in the town. It is functioning in a rented building in the locality of Kamarkhajan of the town. Monthly rent of the building is Rs. 270. It

is headed by subject matter specialist. The dispensary is engaged in the treatment of animals, prevention of contagious diseases of livestock and also provides artifical insemination.

The dispensary is equipped with operation theatre, surgical equipments, foetal monitoring, Gynic surgery and cattle service crates. Besides the subject matter specialist there is one Instructor, 4 veterinary assistants, 3 Attendant Dressers and one field Assistant. There is one clerk dealing with establishment matters.

The dispensary functions daily from 9.00 a.m to 12.30 p.m. and from 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. on all the days. However, on Sundays and holidays working hours are restricted to 9.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. In the year 1984-85, the dispensary treated the animals as given below :

Category of animals	Diseases treated	Number treated		Total
		within the Town	outside the Town	
1	2	3	4	5
Cattle . . .	Foot & Mouth diseases	102	247	349
Buffalos . .	Do.	69	179	248
Pigs . . .	Do.	32	83	115
He-Buffaloes .	Castration performed	..	..	313
Bulls . . .	Do.	..	..	660
Others . .	Do.	..	..	756

The propaganda work regarding scientific breeding of livestock by visiting the people in the villages and by exhibiting documentary films etc. is undertaken by the Directorate of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services directly.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

Economy of the Town

The economy of a town, as revealed by the work participation of the working force is mainly dependent on trade, commerce, service and industry whereas agricultural activities are marginal. Trade & Commerce and manufacturing play a prominent part in the economy of the town. This may be seen from Table IV.3. Famous beaches of Calangute, Vagator and Anjuna are located just about 10 Kms. away from the town. These have encouraged the touristic and all round economic activities in the town. Banking services have received a great fillip with the development of trade, commerce, industrial and other activities. Being the taluka headquarters, a fairly large number of persons are employed in government offices.

Work Force

According to the concept adopted for 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. The term workers included all the full-time workers, seasonal workers and even part-time workers. 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 (183 days) or more. Marginal workers were those who worked for less than 183 days. The following table shows the distribution of population into main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu, Goa district, Bardez taluka and Mapusa town.

TABLE IV.1

Main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the urban areas of the union territory, district, taluka and the town 1981 Census

Unit	Persons			Males			Females		
	Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers	Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers	Workers	Marginal Workers	Non-Workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1,10,884	6,850	2,34,074	89,784	2,302	91,262	21,100	4,548	1,42,812
	(31.52)	(1.95)	(66.53)	(48.97)	(1.26)	(49.77)	(12.52)	(2.70)	(84.78)
Goa District	1,03,413	5,715	2,13,657	83,824	2,080	83,427	19,589	3,635	1,30,230
	(32.04)	(1.77)	(66.19)	(49.50)	(1.23)	(49.27)	(12.76)	(2.37)	(84.87)
Bardez Taluka	12,773	990	30,748	9,767	272	12,363	3,006	718	18,385
	(28.70)	(2.22)	(69.08)	(43.60)	(1.21)	(55.19)	(13.60)	(3.25)	(83.15)
Mapusa Town	7,704	271	18,023	6,158	127	7,147	1,546	144	10,876
	(29.63)	(1.04)	(69.33)	(45.85)	(0.94)	(53.21)	(12.30)	(1.15)	(86.55)

(Figures within brackets indicate percentages)

It may be seen from table IV.1 that the workers form 29.63 per cent of the total population in Mapusa town. The proportion of workers in this town to the total population is little lesser than that of the Union Territory and the district (urban) which are 31.52 and 32.04 per cents respectively. However, when compared to the proportion of workers to the Bardez taluka to the total population the work participation rate in the town is slightly higher. The 1981 work participation rate of the town, when compared with that of 1971 has come up from 26.05 per cent to 29.63 per cent. Even male and female work participation rates which were 41.34 per cent and 9.56 per cent respectively in 1971 census have risen to 45.85 per cent and 12.30 per cent respectively in 1981 census.

The ward wise work participation rate is given in table IV.2.

An analysis of work force in different wards of the town from table IV.2 reveals that the rate of participation in work is the highest i.e. 33.93 per cent in Ward No. 8 Feira Baixa and Ansabhat and is the lowest i.e. 24.63 per cent in ward No. 3 Kamarkhajan and Karaswado. The work participation rates in the wards vary between 24.63 per cent and 33.93 per cent. When participation in work by sex is considered, it is seen that ward No. 8 Feira Baixa and Ansabhat leads in male workers with 55.07 per cent and ward No. 5 Shetye ward and Feira Alta in female workers with 15.30 per cent.

TABLE IV. 2

Wardwise work participation rate, 1981 Census

Ward Number and locality	Population			No. of workers			Work participation rate		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Cunchelim and Duler	1,908	923	985	576	405	171	30.19	43.88	17.36
2. Duler	2,390	1,234	1,155	691	583	108	28.91	47.24	9.35
3. Kamarkhajan & Karaswado	1,807	1,145	662	445	368	77	24.63	32.14	11.63
4. Kamarkhajan & Shetyewado	3,190	1,490	1,700	919	661	258	28.81	44.36	15.18
5. Shetyewado & Feira Alta	2,445	1,249	1,196	702	519	183	28.71	41.55	15.30
6. Feira Alta, Gawaswado and Horta Paroquial	1,492	743	749	397	313	84	26.61	42.13	11.21
7. Horta Paroquial & Rajwado	1,630	785	845	486	368	118	29.82	46.83	13.96
8. Feira Baixa and Ansabhat	1,303	681	622	442	375	67	33.93	55.07	10.77
9. Ansabhat	2,067	1,124	943	664	539	125	32.12	47.95	13.26
10. Corlim	2,221	1,137	1,084	711	606	105	32.01	53.30	9.69
11. Corlim	2,019	1,064	955	582	507	75	28.83	47.65	7.85
12. Corlim	1,817	921	896	515	414	101	28.34	44.95	11.27
13. Feira Baixa, Morod & Angod	1,709	946	773	574	500	74	33.59	53.42	9.57
TOTAL	25,998	13,432	12,566	7,704	6,158	1,546	29.63	45.85	12.30

Industrial classification of workers

Table IV.3 gives the distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories in the censuses of 1971 and 1981 in the town.

The distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories in the 1981 census shows that the majority of workers are engaged in trade and commerce i.e. 29.67 per cent closely followed by other services with 26.69 per cent and those in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry with 16.52 per cent. A good number of workers are engaged in transport, storage and communication activities (7.04 per cent).

TABLE IV. 3

Distribution of workers by Industrial category by sex 1971 and 1981

Industrial Category	Total workers					
	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Cultivator	215 (4.13)	139 (3.24)	76 (8.27)	244 (3.17)	124 (2.01)	120 (7.76)
II. Agricultural labourers	273 (5.24)	143 (3.33)	130 (14.15)	207 (2.69)	130 (2.11)	77 (4.98)
III. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	47 (0.90)	40 (0.93)	7 (0.76)	108 (1.40)	82 (1.33)	26 (1.68)
IV. Mining and Quarrying	137 (2.63)	134 (3.12)	3 (0.33)	141 (1.83)	131 (2.13)	10 (0.65)
V. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
(a) Household Industry	405 (7.77)	351 (8.18)	54 (5.88)	408 (5.30)	305 (4.95)	103 (6.66)
(b) Other than household industry	762 (14.62)	738 (17.19)	24 (2.61)	1,273 (16.52)	1,129 (18.33)	144 (9.32)
VI. Construction	273 (5.24)	247 (5.76)	26 (2.83)	438 (5.69)	352 (5.72)	86 (5.56)
VII. Trade and commerce	1,380 (26.48)	1,299 (30.27)	81 (8.81)	2,286 (29.67)	2,103 (34.15)	183 (11.84)
VIII. Transport, Storage and Communications	343 (6.58)	322 (7.50)	21 (2.28)	543 (7.04)	528 (8.58)	15 (0.97)
IX. Other Services	1,376 (26.41)	879 (20.48)	497 (54.08)	2,056 (26.69)	1,274 (20.69)	782 (50.58)
TOTAL WORKERS	5,211 (100.00)	4,292 (100.00)	919 (100.00)	7,704 (100.00)	6,158 (100.00)	1,546 (100.00)

The workers engaged in construction activities constitute 5.69 per cent, 5.30 per cent of the total workers come under the category manufacturing, processing etc. in household industry. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities and mining and quarrying form 9.09 per cent of the total workers.

The sex-wise break-up of the workers in the town reveals a universal feature of male workers being more in number in the total working force. The male workers of the town constitute as high as 79.93 per cent of the total workers. The participation of male workers is the highest in trade and commerce being 34.15 per cent. A similar trend is reflected in the case of other services and in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in other than household industry which engage 20.69 and 18.33 per cent of the total male workers respectively. The participation of female workers is predominant in other services where 50.58 per cent of the total female workers are engaged as against 20.69 per cent of the total male workers. A good number of female workers are engaged in trade and commerce (11.84 per cent), in manufacturing etc. in other than household industry (9.32 per cent) and in household industry (6.66 per cent). Further, the participation of female workers under the categories cultivator, agricultural labourers, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities altogether works out to 14.42 per cent which is quite high as against 5.45 per cent among the male workers.

A comparative study of the distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories in 1971 and 1981 reveals that there is a clear shift in the employment pattern in the town and it can be said, in general, that the shift is from traditional occupations to modern occupations. The shift is both in relative as well as absolute terms. For example, against 488 returning as engaged in agricultural activities in the 1971 census we have now 451 persons returning this occupation in 1981. The shift can also be seen in mining and quarrying and household industry as the proportion of workers under these categories have been reduced in the last one decade though there is slight increase in number. The categories which mainly gained in the labour force are trade and commerce (3.19 per cent), manufacturing etc. in other than household industry (1.90 per cent), livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied activities (0.50 per cent), transport, storage and communications (0.46 per cent), construction (0.45 per cent) and other services (0.28 per cent). The shift of labour from rural occupations to urban occupations clearly reveals the pace at which the process of urbanisation is taking place in the town. This can be further fortified by a positive correlation between the rise in population of the town and rise in the number of workers engaged in the occupations which can generally be identified with urban industry, trade and commerce. However, the shift observed in the labour force from one occupation to another has not affected the pattern of economic activity in the town. Both in 1971 and in 1981, the trade and commerce, other services and manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs have continued to play an important role in the economic life of the town.

As per the 1981 census 9.09 per cent of the total workers in the town are engaged in primary sector, (categories I, II, III, and IV), 27.51 per cent are in the secondary sector (categories V(a), V(b) and VI) and 63.40 per cent are in the tertiary sector (categories VII, VIII and IX). There has been a decrease in the proportion of workers both in primary (3.81 per cent) and secondary (0.12 per cent) sectors but there is an increase of 3.93 per cent in the tertiary sector during the decade 1971-81. Distribution of male and female workers in these sectors shows that a greater proportion of both males and females are employed in tertiary sector. While the percentage of male workers in tertiary sector has increased from 58.25 to 63.42 per cent during the last decade, the percentage of female workers in the same sector has decreased from 65.17 to 63.39 per cent. Further, the percentage of male workers has decreased both in primary and secondary sectors whereas in female workers it has decreased in primary sector but increased in secondary sector.

Non-Workers

According to the 1981 Census, the non-workers form 69.33 per cent of the total population in Mapusa town. Obviously, the proportion of male non-workers is less i.e. 53.21 per cent as against female i.e. 86.55 per cent. The non-workers are further classified as (1) full-time students (ii) household duties (iii) dependent and infants (iv) retired rentiers and persons of independent means (v) beggars, vagrants etc. (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions and (vii) others. Table IV.4 shows the distribution of non-workers by the type of activity.

TABLE IV. 4

Categories of Non-workers, 1981-Census

Category	Persons	Percentage	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total non-workers	18,023	100.00	7,147	100.00	10,876	100.00
Students	7,523	41.74	4,180	58.49	3,343	30.74
Household duties	5,304	29.43	146	2.04	5,158	47.42
Dependent and Infants	4,095	22.72	2,017	28.22	2,078	19.11
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	374	2.08	336	4.70	38	0.35
Beggers, vagrants etc. Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions Others	727	4.03	468	6.55	259	2.38

It may be seen from the table IV.4 that majority of non-workers come under the categories of students, household duties and dependents. 41.74 per cent of the total non-workers are students followed by household duties with 29.43 per cent and dependents and infants with 22.72 per cent. Among male non-workers students form the largest group whereas among female non-workers students form the second largest group next only to household duties.

Work force as revealed through survey data

The survey was conducted in 200 households and the population covered was 1058 persons of whom 346 are workers. The work participation rate in the survey population works out to 32.70 per cent which is higher than the rate observed among the total population i.e. 29.63 per cent as per the 1981 census. The sex-wise distribution of the workers is 264 males and 82 females and their work participation are 50.67 per cent and 15.27 per cent respectively. These proportions are also higher than those observed among the 1981 census population being 45.85 per cent and 12.30 per cent respectively. Table IV.5 gives the total population by age and the distribution of workers by age and sex.

TABLE IV. 5

Workers classified by sex and age group, 1985 survey

Age-groups	Total population			Total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0—14	283	140	143	3 (0.87)	1 (0.38)	2 (2.44)
15—19	143	70	73	27 (7.80)	18 (6.82)	9 (10.98)
20—24	121	69	52	59 (17.05)	42 (15.91)	17 (20.73)
25—29	78	38	40	44 (12.72)	34 (12.88)	10 (12.20)
30—34	56	25	31	28 (8.09)	24 (9.09)	4 (4.88)
35—39	73	36	37	48 (13.87)	35 (13.26)	13 (15.85)
40—49	112	47	65	61 (17.63)	45 (17.04)	16 (19.51)
50—59	107	59	48	61 (17.63)	51 (19.32)	10 (12.19)
60—64	18	9	9	5 (1.45)	5 (1.89)	..
65	67	28	39	10 (2.89)	9 (3.41)	1 (1.22)
TOTAL	1,059	521	537	346	264	82

(Figures in brackets are percentages)

Above table IV.5 shows that workers have been reported in all the age-groups. This is equally true in respect of males and females also with the only exception that no female worker has been reported under age-group 60-64. Coming to the different age-groups it can be seen that there are workers in the younger age-group 0-14 but their numbers are very small being only 3 or 0.87 per cent consisting of one male and two females. The percentage of workers in age-group 15-19 works out to 7.80. It is higher in females being 10.98 per cent as against males being 6.82 per cent. The highest work force belong to age-groups 40-59 being 35.26 per cent. In males it is 36.36 per cent and in females it is 31.70 per cent. The table also shows that the number of workers decreases with the advancement of age as there are only 15 or 4.34 per cent workers in the age-group 60 years and above.

Work force in selected localities

The following table IV.6 shows the distribution of workers in the selected localities of the town.

TABLE IV. 6

Distribution of workers by locality, 1985 Survey

Locality	Total Population			Number of workers			Percentage of workers to tota population in each locality		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Commercial Area	209	99	110	70	57	13	33.49	57.58	11.82
2. Thickly populated Area	404	203	201	124	103	21	30 69	50.74	10.45
3. Developing Area	99	44	55	24	18	6	24 24	40.91	10.91
4. Ethnic Group	91	49	42	35	25	10	38.46	51.02	23.81
5. Sub-Urban Pockets	255	126	129	93	61	32	36.47	48.41	24.81
TOTAL	1,058	521	537	346	264	82	32.70	50.67	15.27

An analysis of work force in the selected localities of the town from table IV.6 reveals that the rate of participation in work is the highest in ethnic group locality being 38.46 per cent and is the lowest in the developing area being 24.24 per cent. When work participation by sex is considered it is seen that commercial area leads in male workers with 57.58 per cent and the sub-urban pockets in female workers with 24.81 per cent closely followed by the ethnic group. It may be seen that there is a significant variation in the distribution of female workers in the commercial area thickly populated and developing area as one group and the ethnic group and the sub-urbanpockets as the other group. The variation is equally significant among the males between the developing area and the commercial area.

Work force by Religion

An analysis of the working force by religion and caste may provide some idea of the socio-economic fabrics of the town. Among Hindus 34.62 per cent of their total population are workers. The percentage of workers among Christians and Muslims are lesser than Hindus. It is 30.16 per cent in Christians and 23.46 per cent in Muslims. The distribution of workers by religion and caste is given in the following table IV.7.

TABLE IV·7

Total population and total number of workers by castes in Sample Households, 1985 Survey

Religion Caste/Tribe/Community	Total Population			Total Workers			Percentage of workers to total population in each caste
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HINDUS							
Brahmin	71	77	148	44	11	55	37·16
Vaishya	77	78	155	40	7	47	30·32
Bhandari	90	83	173	44	9	53	30·64
Maratha	88	85	173	50	17	67	38·73
Kshatriya	4	6	10	3	..	3	30·00
Kharvi	5	3	8	2	..	2	25·00
Mesta	2	2	4	1	..	1	25·00
Mhalo	6	7	13	2	1	3	23·08
Madval	4	5	9	3	2	5	55·56
Lingayat	3	5	8	2	2	4	50·00
Mahar (S.C.)	10	7	17	6	3	9	52·94
Chambhar (S.C.)	4	3	7	2	..	2	28·57
CHRISTIAN							
Brahmin	25	25	50	13	6	19	38·00
Chardo	21	30	51	8	7	15	29·41
Sudir	23	32	55	8	5	13	23·64
Kshatriya	6	5	11	1	1	2	18·18
Mahar	14	17	31	7	7	14	45·16
Gauda	8	11	19	5	2	7	36.84
Not stated	17	18	35	4	2	6	17·14
MUSLIM							
Sunni	24	16	40	9	..	9	22·50
Shaikh-Shia	8	4	12	3	..	3	25·00
Not stated	11	18	29	7	..	7	24·14
TOTAL	521	537	1058	264	82	346	32·70

Table IV.7 shows that among Hindus, the largest percentage of workers is from Madval community consisting 55.56 per cent followed by Mahar (SC) with 52.94 per cent, Lingayat with 50.00 per cent, Maratha with 38.73 per cent and Brahmin with 27.16 per cent. The work participation rate among Mhalo community is the lowest being 23.08 per cent. Among Christians the largest proportion of workers are from Mahar with 45.16 per cent followed by Brahmin with 38.00 per cent and Gauda with 36.84 per cent. The work participation is the lowest among Kshatriya being 18.18 per cent. Among Muslims Shaikh-Shias are slightly in a better position with 25.00 per cent as against Sunni with 22.50 per cent.

Industrial classification of workers

We have seen that in the sample households there are 346 workers comprising of 264 males and 82 females. We may now examine the industrial category in which they are engaged. Table IV.8 shows the distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories.

TABLE IV·8

Distribution of workers by industrial category and sex, 1985 survey

Industrial category	Total Workers			Percentage to total workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Cultivators	16	8	8	4·62	3·03	9·76
II. Agricultural labourers	11	2	9	3·18	0·76	10·98
III. Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Mining and quarrying	2	2	..	0·58	0·76	..
V. Manufacturing, processing						
(a) Household industries	23	12	11	6·65	4·54	13·41
(b) Other than household industries	73	61	12	21·10	23·11	14·63
VI. Construction	4	3	1	1·16	1·14	1·22
VII. Trade and Commerce	120	113	7	34·68	42·80	8·54
VIII. Transport, storage and communications	17	16	1	4·91	6·06	1.22
IX. Other services	80	47	33	23·12	17·80	40·24
TOTAL WORKERS	346	264	82	100·00	100·00	100·00

The distribution of workers among the nine industrial categories given in table IV.8 conforms the trend observed in the total population as a bulk of the population is engaged in trade and commerce (34.68 per cent), other services (23.12 per cent) and manufacturing etc. in other than household industry (21.10 per cent). The next major source of employment in the town as revealed by the sample households is household industry and transport, storage and communication as 6.65 and 4.91 per cent of workers respectively are found engaged in these activities.

The sex-wise break-up of the workers in the sample households also reveals the universal feature of male workers being more in number in the total working force. The male workers constitute 76.30 per cent of the total workers as against 79.93 per cent observed among the total population. The participation rate of male population is highest in trade and commerce being 42.80 per cent followed by manufacturing, processing etc. in other than household industry with 23.11 per cent and other services with 17.80 per cent. It is the lowest in the categories of agricultural labourers (0.76 per cent) mining and quarrying (0.76 per cent) and construction (1.14 per cent).

The participation of female workers is predominant in other services where 40.24 per cent of the total female workers are engaged as against 17.80 per cent of the total male workers. Other categories under which a good number of female workers are employed are in the order of agriculture, non-household industry, household industry, and trade and commerce.

Distribution of workers by type of industry

An attempt is made here to examine the type of industry in which the workers excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers are engaged with the help of the table IV.9 given below. Industries are classified according to the National Industrial classifications (NIC), adopted for the 1981 Census. Two digit code of NIC is used for classification of the type of industry.

TABLE IV·9

Type of industry and persons engaged in each of them, 1985 survey

NIC Code (in two digit)	Type of Industries	Number engaged		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
12	Metal ore mining (iron ore)	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..
20—21	Manufacture of food products	10 (3·13)	8 (3·15)	2 (3·08)
22	Manufacture of Beverages, Tobacco and Tobacco products	5 (1·57)	5 (1·97)	..
26	Manufacture of Textile Products (including wearing apparel other than footwear).	14 (4·39)	12 (4·72)	2 (3·08)
27	Manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	11 (3·45)	5 (1·97)	6 (9·23)
29	Manufacture of Leather and Leather and Fur products, except repair.	2 (0·63)	..	2 (3·08)
30	Manufacture of Rubber, Plastic, Petroleum and Coal products	1 (0·31)	1 (0·39)	..
31	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products (except Products of Petroleum & Coal).	3 (0·94)	2 (0·79)	1 (1·54)
32	Manufacture of non-metalic Mineral Products	3 (0·94)	1 (0·39)	2 (3·08)
34	Manufacture of Metal Products and parts, except machinery and Transport equipments.	17 (5·33)	13 (5·12)	4 (6·15)
36	Manufacture of Electrical Machinery, Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies and Parts.	6 (1·88)	4 (1·57)	2 (3·08)
37	Manufacture of Transport equipments and parts	1 (0·31)	1 (0·39)	..
38	Other manufacturing Industries	15 (4·70)	13 (5·12)	2 (3·08)
39	Repair	8 (2·51)	8 (3·15)	..
40	Electricity	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..
50	Construction	4 (1·25)	3 (1·18)	1 (1·54)
60	Wholesale Trade in food, Textiles, live animals, Beverages and Intoxicants.	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..
64	Wholesale Trade in Miscellaneous Manufacturing	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..
65	Relail Trade in Food and Food Articles, Beverages, Tobaccos and Intoxicants	25 (7·84)	25 (9·84)	..
66	Relail Trade in Textiles	5 (1·57)	5 (1·97)	..
67	Relail Trade in Fuel and other Household utilities and Durables	15 (4·70)	15 (5·91)	..
68	Retail Trade in Others	14 (4·39)	13 (5·12)	1 (1·54)
69	Restaurants and Hotels	23 (7·21)	21 (8·27)	2 (3·08)
70	Land Transport	12 (3·76)	12 (4·72)	..
73	Services Incidental to Transport	1 (0·31)	1 (0·39)	..
75	Communications	4 (1·25)	3 (1·18)	1 (1·54)
80	Banking and similar type of Financial Institutions	22 (6·90)	20 (7·88)	2 (3·08)
81	Providents and Insurance	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..

1	2	3	4	5
82	Real Estate and Business Services	6 (1·88)	5 (1·97)	1 (1·54)
83	Legal Services	4 (1·25)	3 (1·18)	1 (1·54)
90	Public Administration and Defence Services	13 (4·07)	13 (5·12)	..
91	Sanitary Services	2 (0·63)	1 (0.39)	1 (1·54)
92	Education, Scientific and Research Services	27 (8·46)	11 (4·33)	16 (24·60)
93	Medical and Health Services.	7 (2·19)	4 (1·57)	3 (4·60)
94	Community Services	3 (0·94)	3 (1·18)	..
95	Recreational and Cultural Services	2 (0·63)	2 (0·79)	..
96	Personal Services	22 (6·90)	10 (3·94)	12 (18·46)
99	Services not Elsewhere classified	2 (0·63)	1 (0·39)	1 (1·54)
	TOTAL	319 (100·00)	254 (100·00)	65 (100·00)

It may be observed from table IV.9 that out of total 319 workers as many as 120 or 37.63 are found in trade and commerce and business activities in the town. In trade and commerce a majority of them are found in Group 65—retail trade in food and food articles beverage, tobaccos and intoxicants (7.81 per cent), Group 69—restaurants and hotels (7.21 per cent), Group 67—retail trade in fuel and other utilities and durables (4.70 per cent) and Group 68 retail trade in others (4.39 per cent). In business services it is banking and similar type of financial institutions (Group 80) have provided employment to 6.90 per cent of the total workers.

Besides trade, commerce and business activities manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs, consisting of household and other than household industries is the second largest economic activity which has engaged 96 or 30.09 per cent of the total workers in the town. Of whom most of them are found in Group 34—manufacture of metal products and parts except machinery and transport equipments with 5.33 per cent followed by Group 38—Other manufacturing industries with 4.70 per cent, Group 26—manufacture of textile products (including wearing apparel other than footwear) with 4.39 per cent and Group 27—manufacture of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures with 3.45 per cent.

In other services, consisting of Central, State and other local bodies, sanitary services, education scientific and research services, medical, health community and recreational and personal services 80 or 25.08 per cent of the total workers are found working in this field of economic activity in the town. Of these, a majority is found engaged in Group 92—education scientific and research services with 8.46 per cent followed by Group 96—personal services with 6.90 per cent and Group 90—public administration and defence services with 4.07 per cent. 17 or 5.32 per cent of the total workers are found engaged in transport and communication activities of whom 12 or 3.76 per cent are found engaged in Group 70—Land transport activity. Only 4 or 1.25 per cent are reported to be employed in construction activities and 2 or 0.63 per cent in Group 12—metal ore mining.

Among male workers, the type of industries in which the majority of them are engaged are broadly the same as observed among the total workers. However, among the female workers a majority of them i.e. 16 or 24.60 per cent are found engaged in education, scientific and research services as against 4.33 per cent in males. Next is personal services in which female participation is 18.46 per cent as against 3.94 per cent in males.

The above analysis of workers and the type of industries in which they are engaged reveals that trade and commerce and business services, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and other services are the backbone of the economy of the town. We may now examine the occupation of the workers as per the National Classifications of Occupation. (NCO) as adopted in the 1981 Census. The workers are classified according to the two digit

code of NCO for the purpose in the table IV.10 given below :

TABLE IV. 10

Distribution of workers other than cultivators and agricultural labourers by occupational group, 1985 survey

NCO Code	Description	Workers		
		Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5
2	Architects, Engineers Technologists & Surveyors.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
03	Engineering Technicians . .	3 (0.94)	3 (1.18)	..
07	Physicians & Surgeons . .	1 (0.31)	..	1 (1.54)
08	Nursing & Other Medical and Health Technicians.	6 (1.88)	3 (1.18)	3 (4.61)
12	Accountants, Auditors & Related workers.	4 (1.26)	4 (1.58)	..
13	Social Scientists & Related workers.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
14	Jurists	3 (0.94)	3 (1.18)	..
15	Teachers	23 (7.21)	8 (3.15)	15 (23.08)
18	Composers and Related Artists .	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
19	Professional workers n.e.c. .	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
21	Administrative & Executive Officials, Government and Local Bodies.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
22	Working Proprietors, Directors & Managers, wholesale and Retail Trade.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
23	Directors and Managers Financial Institutions.	12 (3.76)	12 (4.73)	..
24	Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and related concerns.	5 (1.57)	5 (1.97)	..
25	Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers and Related Executives, Transport, storage and communications.	2 (0.63)	2 (0.79)	..
26	Working Proprietors, Directors, Managers, Other services.	3 (0.94)	3 (1.18)	..
32	Stenographers, Typists and card and tape punching Operators.	3 (0.94)	..	3 (4.61)
33	Book-keepers, Cashiers and related workers.	5 (1.57)	4 (1.58)	1 (1.54)
35	Clerical and Related workers n.e.c.	23 (7.21)	21 (8.27)	2 (3.08)
38	Mail Distributors and Related workers.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
39	Telephone and Telegraph Operators.	3 (0.94)	2 (0.79)	1 (1.54)
40	Merchants and shop keepers, wholesale & Retail Trade.	42 (13.17)	42 (16.54)	..
41	Manufacturers' Agent . .	3 (0.94)	2 (0.79)	1 (1.54)
43	Salesman, Shop Assistants and Related workers.	18 (5.64)	18 (7.09)	..
50	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers .	3 (0.94)	2 (0.79)	1 (1.54)
51	Housekeepers, Matrons and Stewards (Domestic and Institutional).	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
52	Cooks, waiters, Bartenders and Related workers (Domestic and Institutional).	15 (4.70)	12 (4.73)	(4.61)
53	Maids and Related House keeping service workers n.e.c.	9 (2.82)	2 (0.79)	7 (10.77)
54	Building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and Related workers.	4 (1.26)	1 (0.39)	3 (4.61)
55	Launderers, Dry-cleaners and Pressers n.e.c.	4 (1.26)	3 (1.18)	1 (1.54)
56	Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and Related workers.	2 (0.63)	1 (0.39)	1 (1.54)
57	Protective Service Workers .	3 (0.94)	3 (1.18)	..
59	Service workers n.e.c. . .	3 (0.94)	3 (1.18)	..
65	Other farm workers. . .	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
66	Forestry workers . . .	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
77	Food and Beverage Processors ..	11 (3.45)	9 (3.54)	2 (3.08)
79	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, upholsters and Related workers.	12 (3.76)	10 (3.94)	2 (3.08)
80	Shoemakers and leather goods makers.	1 (0.31)	..	1 (1.54)
81	Carpenters, cabinet and Related wood workers.	4 (1.26)	4 (1.58)	..
83	Blacksmiths Tool Makers and Machine Tool Operators.	3 (0.94)	2 (0.79)	1 (1.54)
84	Machinery fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrumental Makers (except Electrical).	9 (2.82)	9 (3.54)	..
85	Electrical fitters and Related Electrical and Electronic workers.	5 (1.57)	5 (1.97)	..
87	Plumbers, Welders, sheet Metal and structural Metal Preparers and Erectors.	10 (3.14)	9 (3.54)	1 (1.54
88	Jewellery and Precious Metal workers and Metal Engravers (Except Printing).	7 (2.20)	7 (2.76)	..
89	Glass Formers, Potters and Related workers.	3 (0.94)	1 (0.39)	2 (3.08)
91	Paper and Paper Board Products Makers.	1 (0.31)	1 (0.39)	..
94	Production and Related workers n.e.c.	9 (2.82)	3 (1.18)	6 (9.23)
95	Bricklayers and others construction workers.	5 (1.57)	4 (1.58)	1 (1.54)
97	Material Handling and Related equipment Operators (Loader and unloaders).	9 (2.82)	4 (1.58)	5 (7.69)
98	Transport Equipment Operators	11 (3.45)	11 (4.33)	..
99	Labourers n.e.c. . .	7 (2.20)	6 (2.37)	1 (1.53)
	TOTAL WORKER .	319 (100.00)	254 (100.00)	65 (100.00)

It may be seen from table IV.10 that out of a total 319 workers 42 or 13.17 per cent are merchants and shop keepers in wholesale and retail trade (Group 40), followed by 23 (or 7.21 per cent) each are clerical and related workers (Group 35) and teacher (Group 15), 18 or 5.64 per cent are salesmen, shop assistants and related workers (Group 43), 15 or 4.70 per cent are cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (Group 52), 12 or 3.76 per cent are directors and managers financial institutions (Group 23) 11 or 3.45 per cent each are food and beverage processers (Group 77) and transport equipment operators (Group 98) and 10 or 3.14 are plumbers, welders, sheet metal and structural metal preparers and erectors (Group 87).

The pattern of occupation of the male workers is by and large the same as observed in the total workers. However, the majority of female workers are teachers (Group 15). 15 or 23.08 per cent of the total female workers are found in this occupation. It is followed by maids and related house keeping service workers (Group 53) with 7 or 10.77 per cent, production and related workers (Group 94) with 6 or 9.23 per cent, material handling and related equipment operators (Group 97) with 5 or 7.69 per cent and 3 or 4.61 per cent each are nursing and other medical and health technicians (Group 08), stenographers, typists and card and tape punching operators (Group 32) and cooks, waiters, bartenders and related workers (Group 52).

The following table IV.11 shows the distribution of workers by type of occupation and locality.

TABLE IV.11

Distribution of workers by type of occupation and locality, 1985 servey

Type of occupation	Number of workers by locality					
	Commercial Area	Thickly populated Area	Developing Area	Ethnic Group	Sub-urban pockets	Total workers
1. Unskilled manual	..	12	3	2	13	30
2. Skilled manual	8	39	7	15	27	96
3. Lowest professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	9	11	1	3	5	29
4. Small business	16	29	7	4	11	67
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	4	3	1	..	1	9
6. Clerks and shop assistant	12	5	2	4	10	33
7. Intermediate Professional and related posts (e.g. Secondary teachers etc.)	6	6	1	2	1	16
8. Medium business	8	5	1	4	4	22
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	3	9	1	1	3	17
10. Cultivators and Agricultural labourers	4	5	..	..	18	27
TOTAL WORKERS	70	124	24	35	93	346

Table IV.11 reveals that the number of workers is the highest in the thickly populated locality (124) followed by the sub-urban pockets (93) and commercial locality (70). In developing locality they are the lowest (24) preceded by 35 in ethnic group locality. Of the total workers the highest i.e. 96 or 27.75 per cent are skilled manual. Business is another important occupation which engages 67 or 19.36 per cent workers. Clerks and shop assistants (33) constitute 9.54 per cent of the total workers. The lowest number of workers i.e. 9 or 2.60 per cent are found in the occupation highly skilled and supervisory manual preceded by workers engaged in higher professional and salaried posts i.e. 17 or 4.91 per cent. There are 27 or 7.80 per cent cultivators and agricultural labourers among the total workers. Coming to the localities the occupations like skilled manual, small business and clerks and shop assistants have engaged the majority of workers in all the localities.

Employment status of workers

Employment status of the workers by type of occupation is given in Table IV.12.

TABLE IV. 12

Type of occupation and employment status of workers by sex, 1985 Survey

Occupation	No of workers	Employment status																	
		Employers			Employees			Single workers			Family workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Unskilled Manual	30	..	..	..	25	14	11	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skilled Manual	96	3	3	..	45	34	11	26	19	7	22	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lowest Profession and Admn. (i.e. Teachers)	29	..	..	..	28	20	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Business	67	11	11	..	3	3	..	28	27	1	25	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	9	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks and shop assistants	33	2	2	..	29	22	7	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Intremediate Professional and rolated Posts (Secondary teachers etc.).	16	..	..	..	15	8	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium Business	22	11	10	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highest Professional and salaried posts	17	1	1	..	15	12	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators and Agricultural labourers	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	8	11	2	9
TOTAL	346	28	27	1	169	122	47	68	60	8	54	45	9	16	8	8	11	2	9

Table IV.12 reveals that of the total workers 48.84 per cent are employees consisting of 122 males and 47 females. 68 consisting of 60 males and 8 females are single workers. They constitute 19.65 per cent of the total working force. Those who are working as family workers are 54 consisting of 45 males and 9 females, thereby forming 15.61 per cent of the total workers. 28 or 8.09 per cent are employers. 16 persons or 4.63 per cent are cultivators and 11 or 3.18 per cent are agricultural labourers.

Coming to the type of occupation and the employment status of the workers it can be seen that 22 or 78.57 per cent of the total employers belong to the small/medium business type of occupation. Among the employees 45 or 26.63 per cent are skilled manual followed by 29 or 17.16 per cent who are clerks and shop assistants. Most of the single workers i.e. 28 or 41.18 per cent are found to be in the occupation of small business followed by 26 or 38.24 per cent as skilled manual. Even among family workers about half of them are found to be in small business i.e. 25 or 46.30 per cent followed by skilled manual i.e. 22 or 40.74 per cent.

Employment status of workers by locality

Of the total workers 169 or 48.84 per cent are employees and majority of them are from thickly populated locality (36.09 per cent) followed by the sub-urban pockets (23.67 per cent). Of the 68 or 19.65 per cent single workers, majority are from thickly populated locality (39.71 per cent) followed by commercial locality (22.06 per cent), 54 or 15.61 per cent have reported as family workers. Majority of them are from thickly populated locality (35.19 per cent) followed by sub-urban pockets (31.48 per cent). There are 28 or 8.09 per cent of the total workers are employers. Of whom 12 or 42.86 per cent are from thickly populated locality, followed by 6 or 21.43 per cent from commercial locality, 4 or 14.29 per cent from the sub-urban pockets and 3 or 10.71 per cent each from ethnic and developing localities. Majority of cultivators are from the sub-urban pockets of the town being 7 or 43.75 per cent. All the agricultural labourers belong to the sub-urban pockets. The following Table IV.13 gives the distribution of employment status of workers by locality.

TABLE IV. 13

Employment status of workers by sex and locality, 1985 Survey

Locality	Employment status																				
	Total Workers			Employer			Employee			Single Workers			Family workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Commercial	70	57	13	6	6	..	38	29	9	15	14	1	7	7	..	4	1	3	..	..	..
Thickly Populated	124	103	21	12	11	1	61	46	15	27	24	3	19	19	..	5	3	2	..	..	..
Developing	24	18	6	3	3	..	15	11	4	4	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethnic	35	25	10	3	3	..	15	10	5	8	6	2	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-urban pockets	93	61	32	4	4	..	40	26	14	14	13	1	17	12	5	7	4	3	11	2	9
TOTAL . .	346	264	82	28	27	1	169	122	47	68	60	8	54	45	9	16	8	8	11	2	9

Occupational diversity

Occupational diversity refers to workers following different occupations in the same household and is observed particularly in medium and large size households where the number of workers is more than one. Occupational diversity is observed in all the localities of the town selected for study. Out of 200 households 57 households followed diverse occupations. These 57 households consist of 152 workers. 38 households consisting of 83 workers reported two different occupations, 13 households with 40 workers followed three different occupations and 6 households with 29 workers followed four different occupations. The diverse occupations which have come across during the study are given in the table IV.14.

TABLE IV·14

Distribution of households by number of workers and by main occupational diversity, 1985 survey

Discription of occupational diversity	Number of households by number of members and diverse occupation	
	No. of households	No. of members
1	2	3
2. *Diverse occupations*		
1. Grave digger (husband), Basket maker (wife & daughter)	1	4
2. Salesman (father), Peon (Sons)	1	3
3. Proprietor and manufacture of Tarpoline (father & Son) Electrician (son)	1	3
4. Bank Officer (husband), Primary school teacher (wife)	1	2
5. Proprietor Bakery (father & son), Civil draftsman (son)	1	3
6. Proprietor grocery shop (brother), Teacher (sister)	1	2
7. Secondary school teacher (husband), Doctor (wife)	1	2
8. Grill maker (father), Electrician (son)	1	2
9. Salesman (brother), Telephone operator (sister)	1	2
10. Clerk (brother), Primary school teacher (sister)	1	2
11. Proprietor tyre shop (brother), High school teacher (sister)	1	2
12. Tailor (father), Goldsmith (son)	1	2
13. Manager Insurance (husband), Proprietor book stall (Wife)	1	2
14. Bangle seller (father), Electrician (son)	1	2
15. Proprietor workshop (father & son), Peon (son)	1	3
16. Clerk (brother), Machine Operator (brother)	1	2
17. Tailor (husband), Helper masonary work (wife)	1	2
18. Social worker (husband), Primary school teacher (wife)	1	2
19. Helper bakery (husband), Agricultural labourer (wife)	1	2
20. Coolie (father), Agricultural labourer (daughter)	2	4
21. Tempo driver (father), labourer (son)	1	2
22. Mason (father), Clerk (son)	1	2
23. Peon (brother), Account clerk (brother)	1	2
24. Proprietor ice candy factory (husband), Secondary school teacher (wife)	1	2
25. Watchman (father), watch assembler (son)	1	2
26. Supervisor hotel (husband), Typist-cum-clerk (wife)	1	2
27. Washerman (father), Packer (daughter)	1	2
28. Bamboo weaver (mother), Helper soda bottling factory (son)	1	2
29. Drawing teacher (brother), Nurse (sister)	1	2
30. Sweeper (mother), lottery ticket seller (son)	1	2
31. Butcher (brother), Packer (brother & sister)	1	3
32. Tin maker (father), Mechanical drafts man (son)	1	2
33. Cook (husband), Basket maker (wife)	1	2
34. Clerk (brother), Peon (brother)	1	2
35. Taxi driver (father), Auditor (son)	1	2
36. Bank Officer (brother), Newspaper seller lbrother)	1	2
37. Vegetable seller (husband), Agricultural labourer (wife)	1	2

1	2	3
3. *Diverse occupations*		
1. Postman (brother), Rickshow driver (brother), Packer (sister)	1	3
2. Gardner (husband), Helper metal work (wife), labourers (son & daughter)	1	4
3. Telephone operator (brother), Excise guard (brother), Bank clerk (brother)	1	3
4. Maker and seller of paper flowers (father), Carpenter (son), Driver (brothers son)	1	3
5. Cultivator (father) technician tool factory, (son) Packer (daughter)	1	3
6. Cultivator (husband), Agricultural labourer (wife), Salesman (son)	1	3
7. Coolies (husband), Agricultural labourer (wife), Road construction labourer (son)	1	3
8. Advocate (father), lecturer (daughter), Teacher (daughter)	1	3
9. High school teacher (head), Hardware supplier (brother's son), Driver (brother's son)	1	3
10. Proprietor saloon (father), Bank manager (son) Bank clerk (son's wife)	1	3
11. Advocate (brother), Transport agent (brother), High school teacher (brother & wife)	1	3
12. Welder (brother), Peon (brother), Helper (sister)	1	3
13. Cigarette Distributor (brother), Booking clerk (brother), Agricultural labourer (brother's wife)	1	3
4. *Diverse occupations*		
1. Diesel mechanic (brother), Newspaper seller (brother), Motor mechanic (brother), Tailor (brother)	1	4
2. Milk seller (father), Lower division clerk (son), Transport operator (son), Typist (daughter)	1	4
3. Proprietor motor garage (brothers), Clerk (sister), Driver (brother), shoe cutter (sister)	1	6
4. Proprietor generalstore (father & son), Proprietor electrical goods (son), Proprietor wine store (son), professor (daughter)	1	6
5. Motor mechanic (brother), Clerk (brother), Tailor (brother), Salesman (brother)	1	4
6. Tailor (father), Bill Collector (son), Cultivator (daughter), Clerk (son)	1	5
TOTAL	57	152

It may be seen that in all 57 out of 200 households have reported occupational diversity. Two diverse occupations are more common among these households as many as 38 households have reported two different occupations. In 14 households, the occupation of the son/daughter is different from the father, similarly there are 11 households in which the occupation of the wife is different from the husband. There are 10 households in which brothers/sisters/brother and sister have different occupations. In 2 households mother and son have different occupations and in another household the wife and the daughter have different occupation. Three diverse occupations are reported in 13 households consisting of 40 workers. Of these in 3 households occupations of wife and sons/daughters are different. In 3 households the occupations of brother/brother and sister are different. In 4 households, the occupations of son/daughters son's wife and brother's sons are different from father. In two households the occupations of brother/brother and brother's wife are different and in one household the occupation of brother's son, is different. The maximum of four diverse occupations are reported from 6 households. Of these in 3 households sons/daughter occupations are different from father and in another 3 households the occupations of brothers and sisters are different from each other.

Employment Depth

The employment depth in the sample population was studied with reference to number of workers in the household. For this purpose, only adult population aged 15 years and above was considered and children of 0-14 years were omitted. The following table IV.15 presents distribution of households by employment depth.

TABLE IV.15

Distribution of households by employment Depth (i.e. Number of workers in the household) 1985 survey.

Number of workers in the household	Number of households by size and number of adults having number of workers noted in column 1				
	Households and total No. of adults	1-3	4-6	7-10	11 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Nil	20	16	4	..	..
	(48)	(30)	(18)		
1	87	26	49	11	1
	(260)	(53)	(157)	(47)	(3)
2	50	11	27	12	..
	(196)	(26)	(99)	(71)	
3	24	2	7	13	2
	(143)	(6)	(30)	(89)	(18)
4	13	..	3	8	2
	(76)		(16)	(48)	(12)
5	4	..	..	2	2
	(35)			(18)	(17)
6	2	..	..	1	1
	(17)			(9)	(8)
7	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	200	55	90	47	8
	(775)	(115)	(320)	(282)	(58)

It is seen from table IV.15 that out of 200 households, 20 (10 per cent) households do not have even a single worker in the family. In the remaining 180 (90 per cent) households there are one or more workers. It is also seen that a large number i.e. 87 (43.50 per cent) households are having single worker, 50 (25.00 per cent) have 2 workers, 24 (12.00 per cent) have 3 workers, 13 (6.50 per cent) 4 workers, 4 (2.00 per cent) 5 workers and in 2 (1.00 per cent) households there are 6 workers each.

There are 727 adults in 180 households of whom 343 are workers. This gives a general employment depth of 47.18 per cent. Further distribution of workers and adults shows that as the number of workers in each category increases, the employment depth also increases. The lowest employment depth is found among 87 households having a single worker in each household. There are 260 adults in this group and only 87 workers which gives an employment depth of 33.46 per cent whereas, the highest employment depth is observed in 2 households with 6 workers each. These 2 households consist of 17 adults of whom 12 are workers which gives an employment depth of 70.59 per cent. The employment depth is also found to be higher in 13 households with 4 workers each. There are 76 adults in them of whom 52 are workers which gives in employment depth of 68.42 per cent. In the remaining 78 households with 2 workers, 3 workers and 5 workers each the employment depth is observed to be more than 50 per cent.

Non-workers

According to survey data out of a total population of 1058 there are 712 or 67.30 per cent are non-workers as against 69.33 per cent in 1981 census. The percentage of male and female non-workers works out to 49.33 and 84.73 per cents respectively. Its corresponding percentage in 1981 Census was 53.21 and 86.55 per cents respectively. Considering the selected localities of the town it may be seen from Table IV.16 that the proportion of non-workers is the highest in Developing locality being 75.76 per cent followed by 69.31 per cent in thickly populated locality, 66.03 per cent in commercial locality, 63.92 in sub-urban pockets and the lowest in Ethnic locality being 61.54 per cent. Among males it is highest in developing locality i.e. 59.09 per cent and lowest in commercial locality being 42.42 per cent. Among females it is highest in thickly populated locality being 89.55 per cent followed by 89.09 per cent in developing locality and the lowest in ethnic locality being 76.19 per cent.

Age-groupwise distribution of non-workers reveals a heavy concentration of non-workers in the younger age-groups i.e. below 10 years (22.61 per cent), 10-14 years (16.71 per cent) and 15-19 years (16.29 per cent). Thus, it can be seen that almost 55.61 per cent of the total non-workers are from these age-groups consisting of mostly of infants and school going children. The percentage of non-workers in the older age-groups i.e. 60 years and above works out to 9.83 per cent mostly consisting of dependents.

TABLE IV.16

Non-workers by age-group, sex and locality, 1985 survey

Age-group	Non-workers by locality and sex																	
	Commercial			Thickly Populated			Developing			Ethnic			Sub-urban Pocket			All localities		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10 .	31	15	16	64	29	35	22	11	11	15	9	6	29	17	12	161	81	80
10—14 .	20	8	11	49	27	22	13	5	8	8	6	2	30	12	18	119	58	61
15—19 .	23	9	14	46	20	26	11	4	7	9	6	3	27	13	14	116	52	64
20—24 .	13	5	8	24	11	13	6	2	4	4	..	4	15	9	6	62	27	35
25—29 .	4	1	3	11	..	11	9	2	7	3	..	3	7	1	6	34	4	30
30—34 .	6	..	6	14	1	13	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	28	1	27
35—39 .	5	..	5	15	..	15	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	1	2	25	1	24
40—49 .	13	..	13	20	1	19	4	1	3	4	..	4	10	..	10	51	2	49
50—59 .	8	1	7	19	3	16	3	1	2	3	..	3	13	3	10	46	8	38
60—64 .	5	2	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	1	4	13	4	9
65+ .	11	1	10	16	7	9	3	..	3	8	3	5	19	8	11	57	19	38
TOTAL .	138	42	96	280	100	180	75	26	49	56	24	32	163	65	98	712	257	455

Distribution of non-workers by religion and caste, presented in Table IV.17 below reveals that the percentage of non-workers is the highest among Muslims being 76.54 per cent. It is 69.84 per cent in Christians and the lowest in Hindus being 65.52 per cent. Among males the percentage of non-workers is the highest in Christians (59.65 per cent) and the lowest is in Hindus (45.33 per cent) and among females it is 100.00 per cent in Muslims and the lowest is in Christians being 78.26 per cent. The following table shows the distribution of non-workers by religion, caste and sex.

TABLE IV·17

Distribution of non-workers by sex, caste, tribe or community, 1985 Survey

Caste/Tribe/Community	Total population			Total non-workers			Percentage of non-workers to total population of each caste		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
HINDUS									
Brahmin	148	71	77	93	27	66	62·84	38·03	85·71
Vaishya	155	77	78	108	37	71	69·68	48·05	91·03
Bhandari	173	90	83	120	46	74	69·36	51·11	89·16
Maratha	173	88	85	106	38	68	61·27	43·18	80·00
Kshatriya	10	4	6	7	1	6	70·00	25·00	100·00
Kharvi	8	5	3	6	3	3	75·00	60,00	100·00
Mesta	4	2	2	3	1	2	75·00	50·00	100·00
Mhalo	13	6	7	10	4	6	76·92	66·67	85·71
Madval	9	4	5	4	1	3	44·44	25·00	60·00
Lingayat	8	3	5	4	1	3	50·00	33·33	60·00
Mahar (SC)	17	10	7	8	4	4	47·06	40·00	57·14
Chambar (SC)	7	4	3	5	2	3	71·43	50·00	100·00
CHRISTIAN									
Brahmin	50	25	25	31	12	19	62·00	48·00	76·00
Chardo	51	21	30	36	13	23	70·59	61·90	76·67
Sudir	55	23	32	42	15	27	76·36	65·22	84·38
Kshatriya	11	6	5	9	5	4	81·82	83·33	80·00
Mahar	31	14	17	17	7	10	54·84	50·00	58·82
Gauda	19	8	11	12	3	9	63·16	37·50	81·82
Not stated	35	17	18	29	13	16	82·86	76·47	88·89
MUSLIMS									
Sunni	40	24	16	31	15	16	77·50	62·50	100·00
Shaikh-Shia	12	8	4	9	5	4	75·00	62·50	100·00
Not stated	29	11	18	22	4	18	75·86	36·36	100·00
TOTAL	1058	521	537	712	257	455	67·30	49·33	84·73

Non-workers by Age, Sex and broad categories

Table IV.18 shows the distribution of non-workers in to broad categories by age & sex.

TABLE IV. 18

Non-workers by sex, age and broad categories, 1985 Survey

Age-group	Number of non-workers			Category of non-workers														
				Full time students			Household duties			Dependents/ Infants			Retired and Rentiers and persons of independent means			Others		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Below 10	161	81	80	80	39	41	..	..	..	81	42	39	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	119	58	61	109	55	54	1	..	1	9	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	116	52	64	82	42	40	12	..	12	11	6	5	..	..	..	11	4	7
20—24	62	27	35	21	12	9	10	1	9	3	2	1	..	..	..	28	12	16
25—29	34	4	30	1	1	..	19	..	19	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	11
30—34	28	1	27	..	..	..	27	..	27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35—39	25	1	24	..	..	..	24	..	24	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40—49	51	2	49	..	..	..	49	..	49	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50—59	46	8	38	..	..	..	33	..	33	6	2	4	7	6	1	..	..	..
60—64	13	4	9	..	..	..	5	..	5	7	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..
65	57	19	38	..	..	..	8	..	8	38	8	30	10	10	..	1	1	..
TOTAL	712	257	455	293	149	134	188	1	187	160	71	89	18	17	1	53	19	34

According to survey data in table IV.18 out of a total 712 non-workers 293 or 41.15 per cent are full-time students, 188 or 26.41 per cent are engaged in household duties, 160 or 22.47 per cent are dependents and infants, 18 or 2.53 per cent are retired and rentiers and persons of independent means and 53 or 7.44 per cent are reported as other non-workers mostly consisting of job seekers. Not a single person has reported his activity as beggar, vagrant etc. or inmate of penal, mental and charitable institutions during the survey.

Considering the age-groups of the non-workers by type of activity the table reveals that all the male and female students belong to age 24 years and less, with the only exception of one male student reported in age-group 25-29. Normally females are engaged in the household activities and accordingly out of 188 non-workers reported under this category 187 are females. Concentration of infants and dependents is obviously more in age-group below 10 years (50.63 per cent) and in 65 years and above (23.75 per cent). Retired and rentiers are found in the age-groups 50 years and above. Majority of other non-workers are reported from age-group 20-24 years being 52.83 per cent followed by age-group 25-29 years with 24.53 per cent and 15-19 years with 20.75 per cent.

Unemployment

During the survey 36 out of 200 households reported unemployed persons in them. There are 52 such persons consisting of 18 males and 34 females. The following table IV.19 shows the number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age and sex.

It may be seen from the above table IV.19 that majority i.e. 15 households with at least one unemployed are reported from thickly populated locality followed by 8 households from sub-urban pockets of the town. The lowest number of households are reported from ethnic locality being 2 only. Further, majority of unemployed persons belong to age-group 15-24. There are 16 males and 23 females in this age-group. Remaining 2 males and 11 females are in the age-group 25-34. The following table IV.20 gives the number of persons seeking employment for the first time and their educational level.

Table IV.20 reveals that out of 52 unemployed persons 51 are seeking employment for the first time, one female who has studied upto matriculation is seeking employment for the second time. 27 out of 51 persons or 52.94 per cent consisting of 10 males and 17 females are matriculates, 12 or 23.53 per cent consisting of 2 males and 10 females are possessing a degree and above, 3 or 5.88 per cent are diploma/certificate holders and the remaining 9 or 17.65 per cent are upto primary level of education.

The following table IV.21 shows the type of employment sought by the persons seeking employment for the first time.

Table IV.21 reveals that the type of employment sought by a majority of persons seeking employment i.e. 14 matriculates and 6 graduates and above is the clerical work in any type of establishment. Clerical work in bank comes next as 6 matriculates and 4 graduates and above have sought for the same. Persons with low education have preferred to go for

TABLE IV. 19

Localitywise number of households with unemployed and persons seeking employment by age and sex, 1985 Survey

Locality	Total number of households	Total Population			Number of households with at least one unemployed	Persons seeking employment by age-groups																				
						0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49			50—59			60 +			Total		
		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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Commercial	40	209	99	110	7	..	..	..	8	1	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	8
Thickly Populated	75	404	203	201	15	..	..	..	11	6	5	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	11
Developing	15	99	44	55	4	..	..	..	4	1	3	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	6
Ethnic	15	91	49	42	2	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
Sub-Urban Pockets	55	255	126	129	8	..	..	..	13	7	6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	8	7
TOTAL . . .	200	1,058	521	537	36	..	..	..	39	16	23	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	18	34

TABLE IV. 20

Number of persons seeking employment for the first time by age, sex and educational level, 1985 Survey

Age-group	Total number seeking employment			Number seeking employment for the first time who are																					
				Illiterate			Literate without educational level			Below Primary			Primary			Matric			Diploma and certificate			Degree and above		
	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
0—14 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 . . .	13	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	5	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
20—24 . . .	25	12	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	14	7	7	1	1	..	8	2	6
25—29 . . .	13	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	7	1	1	..	4	..	4
30—34 . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 and above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	51	18	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	5	27	10	17	3	2	1	12	2	10

TABLE IV·21

Number of persons seeking employment for the first time by sex, educational level and type of employment sought, 1985 Survey

Type of employment sought	Number of persons seeking employment for the first thim whose educational level is																									
	Illiterate			Literate without educational level			Below Primary			Primary			Matric			Diploma and Certificate			Degree and above			Total		
	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	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Chemist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2. Clerical work in bank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	4	..	4	10	2	8
3. Clerical work in government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
4. Clerical work in banker government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
5. Clerical work in bank or teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	2
6. Clerical work any where	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	7	..	..	..	6	2	4	20	9	11
7. Typist/clerk in any office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8. Telephone Operator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
9. Civil engineer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
10. Technical side in electrical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
11. Business in trade	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
12. Any type of work in factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
13. Any type of work	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	5	27	10	17	3	2	1	12	2	10	51	18	33

any type of work. Technically qualified diploma and certificate holders obviously have sought for the technical job.

The following Table IV.22 gives the number of persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registration with employment exchange.

TABLE IV.22

Number of persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registration with employment exchange, 1985 Survey

Educational level	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with employment exchange							
	Age-group								Age-group							
	Upto 14		15–24		25–34		35		Upto 14		15–24		25–34		35	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Below Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..
Matric	..	..	7	4	1	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..
Diploma and Certificate	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Degree and above	..	..	2	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	11	10	1	12	..	..	..	..	5	12	1	..	..	..

It may be seen table IV.22 that out of 52 persons seeking employment (including one female seeking employment for the second time) 34 consisting of 12 males and 22 females have got themselves registered with the employment exchange. Whereas 6 males and 12 females have not registered themselves with the employment exchange. Considering the educational level, majority of persons seeking employment with matriculation and above have registered themselves in employment exchange.

Further, enquiries with the persons seeking employment during the survey revealed that 51 out of 52 persons seeking employment are never married. Only one is reported to have been married. It is also revealed that 4 consisting of 2 males and 2 females out of 52 persons seeking employment had previous employment background. Both the males are diploma/certificate holders whereas of the two females one is having primary level education and another is a matriculate. Enquiries regarding their previous employment revealed that both the males were working in Bombay, one as trainee for six months and another as site Engineer for 8 months. The first one left the job for better prospects and the other one because of low salary. Out of 2 females one was working as Machine Operator in Mapusa and the other in Genson Nicholson Company at Bombay. The first one lost the job as the factory was closed and the other had to leave the job because her family moved out of Bombay.

Establishments

Industrial establishments

A brief account of various industrial establishments functioning in the Mapusa Industrial Estate is given in table IV.23. The table shows the name of establishment, products manufactured, number of workers, total approximate investment and the total approximate annual turnover of each industrial establishment.

TABLE IV.23

List of industrial establishments functioning in the Mapusa Industrial Estate (As on 30-6-86)

(Amount in lakhs)

Name of the unit	Products manufactured	No. of workers	Total approximate Investment ment	Total approximate Annual turnover
1	2	3	4	5
1. M/s. Goa Fine Arts & Offset Printers	Offset printing press	2	2·00	3·40
2. M/s. Cots Garments	Readymade garments	232	9·69	310·00
3. M/s. Walke Chemicals	Detergent	7	2·55	22·07
4. M/s. Balbandhoo	Watches	5	1·55	5·20
5. M/s. Salgaonkar Rubber Industries	Rubber items	5	2·00	4·65
6. M/s. Ashok Engineering Works	General Eng. workshop	5	0·20	1·25
7. M/s. Associated Accumulators	Car batteries	6	2·00	13·70
8. M/s. Goa Electric Lamps	Electrical bulbs & auto lamps	33	1·97	10·90
9. M/s. Goa Industrial Instruments	Industrial instruments	20	5·17	21·46
0. M/s. Precision Casting & Fabrication Co.	Bakery machines	16	2·30	5·30
1. M/s. Vaz Engineering Co.	General Engineering work-shop	8	3.15	3 55
12. M/s. Legrande Auto Garage	Repairing of vehicles	20	1·00	3·40
13. M/s. Veena Coirs Industry	Engg. Fabrication	8	2.00	1·20
14. M/s. Karnataka Chemicals	Control instruments light Engineering	14	2·82	20·75
15 M/s. Corrossion Control Sales Corporation	Corrossion Chemicals	8	2·00	15·00
16. M/s. Anant Engineering Industry	Builders Hardware	16	1·20	15·00
17. M/s. Offset Printers Complex	Printing.	9	2·65	3·80
18. M/s. Goa Electronics Ltd.	Assembly of T.V. Sets	97	26·91	200·00
19. M/s. Goa Telecommunication & Systems Ltd.	Equipments for telephone exchange	68	27·86	74·73
20. M/s. Kay Kay Capacitors Pvt. Ltd.	P. P. Caps	40	13·00	24·70
21. M/s. Shilpamudra	Printing press (photography, copy)	5	0·60	2·13
22. M/s. Lokmanya Soap & Candle Works	Wax Candles	16	1·77	1·57
23. M/s. Shivraj Metal Works	Trunk, bucket etc	4	1·60	1·60
24. M/s. Modern Cosmetics Industries	Toilet, shaving soap	9	4·70	12·30
25. M/s. Goa Coir Industry	Coir defibring	4	4·25	3·70
26. M/s. Goa Time Movers Ltd.	Assembly of wrist watches	103	18·80	20·75

Source—Goa, Daman & Diu Industrial Development Corporation.

Commercial and trading establishments

Table IV.24 given below gives a brief account of various shops and trading establishments functioning in the town. The table gives the information about the location, the number of workers, total approximate investment and the total approximate annual turnover of each commercial/trading establishment covered under the study.

TABLE IV.24

List of commercial and trading establishments

Name of establishment	Location	Year in which started	Total number of workers	Total approximate investment (in Rs.)	Total approximate annual turnover (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bakery Products					
1 National Bakery	Feira Alta	1956	8	50,000	60,000
Tailoring					
2. Kalpana Tailoring	Ramchandra Bldg.	1963	4	25,000	24,000
3. Mac Tailors	Feira Alta	1977	11	3,00,000	50,000
Repairing					
4. Mr. Narvekar's Watch Repairing	Muncipal Market	1975	1	1,000	10,000
5. M.A. Haldankar Radio Repair Shop	Shalini Bldg (Opp. Casa Bela)	1978	1	5,000	9,000
6. Orient Watch Repairs	Muncipal Market	1979	1	2,000	14,000
7. Bernard Garage	Opp. Dempo Bldg.	Not Available	1	5,000	21,600
Grill Making					
8. Bharat Garage (Dealing in grill making)	Taliwada opp. Baroda Bank	1978	2	60,000	45,000
Wholesale trade in liquor & tobacco					
9. National Bakery (wholesale trade in cigarette)	Feira Alta	1964	2	1,00,000	30,00,000
10. C. Marquis & Sons	Opp. Dempo Bldg.	1966	7	3,50,000	45,00,000
Wholesale trade in Rubber Products					
11. Premier Tyres Ltd.	Feira Alta	1980	4	Not Available	40,00,000
Wholesale trade in Building materials					
12. Shanu Pankar	Khalap Building	1959	6	40,00,000	50,00,000
13. Steel Yard	Vaz Corner	1980	3	1,50,000	25,00,000
Retail trade in food, food articles, beverages etc.					
14. M/s. Valentina F. Pinto (Dealer in liquor & medicine)	Opp. Municipal Council	1933	10	12,00,000	50,00,000
15. M/s. Dilkhu's Mutton Shop	Municipal Market	1960	3	20,000	1,72,000
16. M/s. Vengurlekar Colddrink House	Municipal Market	1960	5	50,000	87,000
17. Petit Flavour	Vaishya Bhavan-2 Opp. Municipal Market	1964	2	1,00,000	1,44,000
18. Mr. R. B. Narangi's Vegetable Shop	Municipal Market	1968	1	8,000	2,88,000
19. Mr. Prabhakar Hadfadkar Food merchant	Municipal Market	1970	3	35,000	2,60,000
20. M/s. Virani Enterprises (Dealer in Liquor, Sewing Machine etc.)	Khalap Bldg. Opp. Municipal Market	1970	5	30,00,000	60,00,000
21. M/s. Parvati Naik, Banana seller	Municipal Market	1973	1	9,000	72,000
22. Mr. Narain Vishnu Raut food grain merchant	Municipal Market	1975	3	75,000	4,50,000
23. M/s. Amlani Centre (Tin food products)	Municipal Market	1975	5	75,000	14,00,000
24. M/s. Vasant's Coldrink House	Municipal Market	1982	2	35,000	1,73,000
25. Navina Sweet Store	Shalini Bldg. Opp. Casa Bela	1984	1	70,000	58,000
26. Mr. Suresh's Vegetable Shop	Municipal Market	1984	1	5,000	28,000
27. M/s. Royal-T (Tin food products, eggs, also Bar & Restaurant)	Municipal Market	1986	8	2,00,000	2,88,000
Textile goods					
28. Mr. Gandolkar's Cloth Shop	Municipal Market	1979	1	4,00,000	3,00,000
29. M/s. Satyam Enterprises (Readymade garments, toys & gift articles)	Coskar Corner	1981	1	2,50,000	4,00,000
30. Mr. Verlekar's Cloth Shop	Municipal Market	Not Available	3	3,00,000	18,00,000
31. Mr. J.K. Kavlekar & Sons (Cloth shop & Readymade garments)	Municipal Market	Not Available	4	6,00,000	16,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Utensils shop					
32. M/s. Shinde Metal Store	Municipal Market	1960	1	22,000	80,000
33. M/s. Damodar Tin Metal Works	Municipal Market	1960	1	18,000	22,000
34. M/s. Shripad Karekar & Sons	Municipal Market	1978	2	80,000	2,50,000
Cosmetic Articles					
35. Casa Bela Store	Opp. Dempo Bldg.	1986	1	40,000	1,40,000
Glass and Plastic Articles					
36 M/s. Shrikant Yende (Plastic goods & cutlery articles)	Municipal Market	1979	4	20,000	72,000
37. M/s. Shaukatali Glass Centre	Shalini Bldg.	1985	4	2,00,000	4,00,000
Electrical & Electronic goods					
38. M/s. Electrol (Electrical goods)	Near Municipal Office	1965	5	5,00,000	22,00,000
39. M/s. Isani Enterprises (Dealer in T. V., Refrigerator, Fans etc.)	Khalap Building Opp. Municipal Market	1975	5	18,00,000	38,00,000
40. Radio Service Centre (Dealer in T.V. & Radio repairing)	Feira Baixo	1977	1	25,000	2,00,000
41. M/s. Nishit Prabhu Verlekar	Taliwada, Opp. Dalal Newspaper & Books Stall	1984	2	50,000	28,80,000
42. M/s. Sanil Commercial (Dealer in T.V. Refrigerator, Fans, Netlon etc.)	Municipal Market Opp. Municipal Market	1986	3	1,27,000	8,00,000
43. M/s. Daud Electricals	Vaishya Bhavan-2	1988	3	2,00,000	4,00,000
Steel Furniture					
44. M/s. Usha's House	Vaishya Bldg. Opp. Municipal Market	1970	1	1,00,000	3,00,000
Jewellery Shop					
45. M/s. Salcar Jewellery	Coskar Corner	1982	1	1,25,000	75,000
46. M/s. Confencia Jewellery	Opp. Mnunicipal Garden	1984	1	3,00,000	1,00,000
Foot Wear					
47. M/s. T.R. Tirodkar's Foot Wear	Municipal Market	1960	1	4,000	58,000
48. M/s Shoe King's Foot Wear	Municipal Market	1986	3	50,000	4,00,000
Gas & Fuel					
49. Bharat Gas supply	Vaishya Building Opp. Municipal Market	1964	5	Not available	20,00,000
Sewing Machine					
50. M/s. Suryaji Sinari Matme & Sons	Khalap Bldg. Opp. Municipal Market	1932	4	2,00,000	10,00,000
Medical Store					
51. Mapusa Pharmacy	Sirsat Building	1968	5	1,00,000	4,32.000
52. Farmacia Kolvalkar	Dempo Building	1970	5	2.00,000	12,00,000
53. M/s. Vithu Chemist & Druggist	Khalap Building	1976	4	80,000	1,00,000
Book Sellers & Stationers					
54. M/s. B. X. Khalap	Opp. Municipal Market	1910	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
55. Dalal Newspaper & Book Stall	Coskar Corner	1913	7	1,25,000	2,50,000
56. Suraj Book Stall	Feira Alta	1975	2	25,000	1,40,000
57. Anand Stores	Dempo Bldg.	1978	1	10,000	1,15,000
Building Materials					
58. M/s. J. K. Bambolkar	Deepti Chamber Opp. Municipal Market	1948	5	5,00,000	12,00.000
59. M/s. Dattatraya J.K. Bambolkar	Deepti Chamber Opp. Municipal Market	1976	3	2,00,000	4,96,000
60. Steel Yard (dealer in cement)	Vaz Corner	1984	2	2,00,000	25,00,000
61. Sujit Enterprises	Sita Apartments, Duler	1985	2	2,50,000	10,00,000
Transport Goods & equipments					
62. M/s. Madhav R. Barve (dealing in cycle spare parts)	Feira Baixo	1947	2	2,50,000	12,00,000
63. M/s. V. D. Sawkar	Coskar Corner	1961	2	3,50,000	3,00,000
64. M/s. Jagannath V. Shinde & Bros. (dealing in cycle spare parts)	Municipal Market	1977	1	22,000	72,000
65. M/s. Sidhesh Automobiles	Opp. Municipal Garden	1980	2	1,90,000	2,80,000
66. M/s. Auto Popular	Opp. Dempo Building	Not Available	2	15,000	2,80,000

1	2	3	4	6	5
Sports					
67. M/s. Novelty Sports Ware	Taliwada, Opp. Baroda Bank	1973	1	15,000	72,00 0
68. M/s. Tadeu Sports & Games	Near Mapusa Municipal Office	1975	2	25,000	1,20,000
69. M/s. Demelo Sports & Music	Near Mapusa Municipal Office	1986	1	20,000	10,000
Hotels & Restaurant					
70. Casa Bela Bar & Restaurant	Opp. Dempo Building	1960	10	1,50,000	5,00,000
71. Prabha Restaurant-Tea shop	Ramchandra Sirsat Bldg.	1963	9	70,000	2,00,000
72. Hotel Shri Krishna	Feira Baixo	1974	18	2,50,000	7,20,000
73. Hotel Vrindavan	Opp. Municipal Garden	1984	12	25,000	2,00,000
74. Taj Mahal Hotel	Near Municipal Office	1984	15	40,000	2,24,000
Laundry services					
75. Krishna Dry Cleaning	Feira Alta	1985	1	9,000	21,600
76. Central Dry Cleaning	Feira Alta	1986	2	10,000	21,000
Hair Dresser					
77 Petita Hair Cutting	Ramchandra Sirsat Bldg	1973	3	8,000	21,600
78 Sagar Hair Dresser	Municipal Market	1973	3	20,000	28,800
Photo studio					
79 Photo Art Kamat	Feira Alta	1940	3	50,000	50,000
80 Manguesh Photo Studio	Taliwada, Opp Baroda Bank	1962	3	10,000	43,000

Banking Institutions

Table IV.25 presented below gives a brief account of banking institutions functioning in the town. The table gives the information about number of depositors and amount and the transactions made during the year 1985-86.

TABLE IV. 25

List of Banking institutions in Mapusa town, 1985-86 (Rs. in '000)

Name of Bank	Year of starting	No. of depositors								Transactions during last one year (1985-86)	
		Fixed		Savings		Current		Others			
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Bill discounted and purchase	Loans & Advances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. State Bank of India	1962	17,112	2,36,182	26,575	78,715	427	3,654	16	6,504	5,020	50,910
2. Central Bank of India	1964	7,580	71,739	14,111	28,758	86	2,772	..	..	6,740	19,745
3. Bank of India	1968	4,852	1,91,649	8,612	35,223	141	4,087	..	..	539	18,152
4. Syndicate Bank	1968	700	7,543	1,282	26,342	220	688	4,921	78,079	2,506	25,301
5. Canara Bank	1969	4,254	58,715	9,112	18,072	313	2,272	324	1,402	656	16,825
		3*	1,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Bank of Baroda	1970	2,151	37,019	4,324	15,641	207	1,512	..	..	167	543
7. Union Bank of India	1975	1,991	17,625	2,222	3,901	105	384	32	158	1,474	1,921
8. Bank of Maharashtra	1975	1,136	6,642	2,545	3,118	219	613	7	1,311	808	6,136
9. Dena Bank	1976	1.390	21,881	3,525	6,564	95	499	400	742	1,528	9,627
10. Indian Overseas Bank	1976	1,134	11,149	3,824	5,531	136	646	..	..	176	2,606
11. Corporation Bank	1977	2,759	29,813	3,320	8,159	516	2,101	..	..	343	8,407
12. United Commercial Bank	1981	477	5,314	1,576	2,131	98	587	..	..	86	68
13. Allahabad Bank	1981	265	2,718	1,250	1,682	92	89	12	11	496	598
14. The Mapusa Urban Coop Bank Ltd.	1965	8,054	51,711	35,395	27,681	2,522	3,118	5,063	6,192	1,173	40,124
15. The Goa Urban Coop. Bank Ltd.	1982	89	918	179	57	8	1	21	5	..	642

*Deposits from cooperative banks.

Land : Legislative and Executive Measures relating to Land

A sound legislation governing land matters, a healthy system of tenures, systematic, accurate and uptodate land records are the basic factors which contribute to rapid and all-round development of agricultural economy. The important aspects covered under land legislation are tenancy legislation, succession law, ceiling law, revenue legislation etc. During the Portuguese rule, there was no comprehensive legislation in this territory to deal with the matters connected with the land. Small pieces of legislative in the form of "Decrees and Legislative Diploma" were formulated from time to time. In the erstwhile Portuguese regime the land in the territory was held primarily by three agencies viz., the Government, the Village Communidades and private individual and institutions like temples and churches. The land laws existing then gave the Government direct control over its own lands, indirect control over communidade lands, (village community lands) and very little control over the private lands.

After the liberation of the territory, the Govt. of Goa, Daman and Diu appointed three commissions. One in 1963 and the second in 1966 and the third in 1969. The commission appointed in 1963 was to make a general survey of the entire land problems and to make recommendations designed to bring about a rapid improvement in the economic conditions of the tenants and a high level of efficiency in agricultural production. The second Commission appointed was to examine the problem in a broad perspective. The third commission was appointed with detailed terms of reference for making definite recommendations on important aspects on land reforms including abolition of intermediary tenures, payment of compensation, ceiling on land holdings, etc. These commissions made several recommendations on the land problems.

The following are the important legislative and executive measures undertaken by the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu, since liberation, recommended by the commissions mentioned above.

1. **Agricultural Tenancy Act.**—The Goa, Daman and Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act of 1964 was the first major step taken by the Govt. towards protecting the tenants in Goa. Under the Act, all the tenants of the paddy fields were declared protected tenants. Earlier, the lease of paddy fields used to be for a period of six years only. The Act conferred heritable permanent tenancy rights on the tenants. Further, under the Act, the rent payable by the tenants was reduced to one-sixth of the output and simultaneously with this the owners were divested of their responsibility towards maintenance of bounds and development of agriculture. In fact, repairs and maintenance of bounds were even earlier undertaken largely under Government auspices. What the legislation has in fact meant is that while earlier the owners were required to pay for the cost of maintenance of bounds, now the responsibility was shifted to tenants.

The Agricultural Tenancy Rules framed under this Act came into force from 11-3-1965. During 1969-70, these rules were amended to provide for the procedure for the tenants rights of purchase of lands cultivated by them.

The Act prescribes also that a person lawfully cultivating any land belonging to another person on or after 1st July 1968, but before the commencement of this Act is deemed to be a tenant. The Sub-tenants of communidades have also been given the status of deemed tenants.

2. **Daman Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages Regulations, 1962.**—For the Daman area, the Government has enacted the Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation, 1962, under which the proprietory rights of lands in this area have been abolished and vested in the Government. Land Revenue is to be charged in the District of Daman under Section 6 of this regulation.

3. **Goa, Daman and Diu (Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu) Act, 1970.**—This Act framed on the lines of Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation has been brought into force with effect from 20th March, 1971.

4. **Goa, Daman and Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968.**—In order to bring the land revenue administration in this territory on par with that prevailing in other States, the Goa Legislative Assembly passed the Land Revenue Code Bill in 1968. The Code attempts to regularise the relationship between the state and the landlords without disturbing the ownership rights. It provides for the survey of lands, introduction of settlement of land revenue and records of rights. This code known as Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968, has been brought into effect from 1-3-1971.

5. **Mamlatdar's Court Act, 1966.**—This act has been enforced in all the three districts of the territory from 6th April, 1966. Under this Act, speedy remedy is available to agriculturists or Mundkars in disputes relating to agricultural lands, assessment etc.

6. **The Goa, Daman and Diu Protection of Rights of Tenants (Cashewnuts and Arecanuts) Act, 1971.**—To provide protection from eviction to tenants of cashewnuts and arecanut gardens and for dealing with related matters, this Act has been passed by the Legislative Assembly during the year 1971 and has come into force with effect from 21-10-1971.

Land Tenure System before Liberation

As the organisation of agricultural production is influenced by the land ownership relations and as the prevailing system in Goa is slightly different from that found in the rest of the country, a brief review of the tenure system would be relevant here.

When the Portuguese conquered the coastal tract, they found that the ownership of land in this area was vested, not in individuals but in village communities whose members were the villagers themselves. The lands were cultivated collectively and the produce was distributed among the villagers according to established customs and practices. Thus out of the total produce, a certain proportion was earmarked for common village expenditure such as maintenance of temples and payment of temple and village servants (barbers, tailors, washerman, etc.). The Govt.'s share in the

produce, varying from one-fourth to one-tenth of the produce (in the nature of tax meant for protecting the village from external aggression), was kept aside. The rest of the produce was distributed among the cultivators according to the number of adults (or Jonos) in the families. Individuals had the proprietory right only to the produce and not to the land. Land ownership vested in the village community (communidade) which had a separate legal personality. A detailed account about the functioning of the communidades in Goa is given below :

History of Communidades

Communidades are the village community organisations of Goa. Their origin like the origin of all ancient institutions is lost in past. To dig it out will amount to mere speculation. There is no agreement among the different writers on the subject of their origin. The Portuguese historian, Joao de Barros, referred to the first inhabitants as "poor people who came down from the land of Canara" and Afonso da Mexia, another Portuguese, recorded in 1526, that "those initiators, for their good administration, ministership and farming were called Gaoncars and it is not possible to know how it all began". It appears that centuries ago before the Hindu, Muslim and Portuguese domination of Goa a number of families came from the Western Ghats and settled in Goa. Their migration was the result of wars, epidemics or famine. For leading a peaceful life they formed themselves into a cooperative administered by heads of families who were known as 'Gaoncars' and who brought waste land under cultivation with the help of their servants and dependants who too had migrated with them. Since it was a cooperative venture the yield was collected and distributed among the different families. As the Goa Land Reforms Commission has stated in its report, it is not possible to know at this distance of time whether originally each separate family of the Gaoncars held land as common property forming a family communidade and later these family communidades federated into a village communidade, or whether the village communidade preceded the family communidade in Goa. Whatever may be the origin, the fact remains that the communidades functioned as petty republics.

The Gaoncars laid down certain conventions based on the ideals of the ancient village institutions to manage their village affairs. Some village lands were reserved for professionals like priests, barbers, washermen, blacksmiths etc., or they were given a share from the pooled returns. They also arranged for the registration of all male members, sons of Gaoncars, as soon as they attained a certain age and evolved rules for the division of the net income amongst the registered heirs on a per capita or per stirpes basis.

When new families migrated to Goa after some time, the Goancars allowed them to cultivate waste lands on payment of foro de cotubana. They also employed them as culacharins or direct cultivators. This new situation compelled the Gaoncars to evolve new regulations known as mandavoli.

Until 1054, the Gaoncars did not pay any revenue of tax to anyone. In that year the infiltration of Muslims through sea compelled them to seek help from the Kadamba rulers who were given Coxivorodo in free will.

The continuous wars between the Kadambas and Muslims called upon the Gaoncars to bear the expenses which resulted in their running into debt. Against the financial and other help given to them by non-Goancars or forciros, the Gaoncars, issued non-transferable shares or tangas which gave the shareholders a right to participate in the income of the communidade but not to intervene in its administration.

During the Muslim rule of Mallick Hussein, since his rule was based on the doctrines of Koran which makes the ruler direct land owner, an attempt was made to deprive the Goancars of some of their exclusive privileges of lands and the Culacharins claimed a right of participation in the affairs of the Gaoncars. The Muslim rule, however, lasted only for 40 years and no radical reform of the communidades was affected.

The Portuguese at first encouraged communidades and reduced their taxes to one-third. Later on, this policy was changed. State interference in local disputes increased. To fill up the state officers, the interests of the Gaoncars specially in Salcete were transformed into shares. The shares thus passed on to the rich and the original Gaoncars suffered. The Act of 1526 made Coxi-Vorodo a compulsory tax. Communidades thus lost their autonomy.

The Regulations of 1735 subjected the communidades to pay general taxes. In 1808, the communidades' contribution was reduced to one-sixth and in 1832 it was totally abolished because of the discontent among the people. The Decree of 1880 declared communidades as agricultural associations, reduced their powers and restricted their activities to the cultivation of their own lands by means of three yearly leases. The Rules of 1882 converted transferable interests into shares of nominal value of Rs. 20.

A code of communidades was published in 1904. It was revised in 1933. Special Administrators were appointed for communidades in Bardez, Ilhas and Salcete. The code of 1933 was revised in 1937. In 1938 subletting was prohibited and assessment was required to be made by a committee. The Diploma of 1948 fixed the price of rice at Rs. 20 per Khandi (160 litres). It required only direct tillers to be lessees. A ceiling of 30 or 40 Khandis was placed on land holding by a lessee, depending on whether has four or more dependents. The rent was to be assessed in kind. The Diploma of 1949 reintroduced auction for lands given on lease for six years. The priority given was to local people, especially previous holders, then to residents of other villages of the taluka and last to villagers of other talukas.

This priority was changed by the Diploma of 1954. In 1961 a new code of communidade came into force. It made Jonociros, share-holders and sharers as members of a communidade. Jono right was made personal and inalienable communidades, shares were made transmissible (heritable) and transferable. Six year auction was permitted. The limits

of cultivation fixed were (a) lands producing 20 Khandis of 160 litres each for a family of five members; (b) lands producing 25 Khandis when the members do not exceed eight; and (c) lands producing 30 Khandis when family members exceed eight. The affairs of the communidade are to be handled by an Administrative Board selected every three years. The Board consisting of a President, Attorney (Procurador) and Treasurer was appointed for each communidade. Each communidade or a group of them is to have an Escrivao (talathi).

After the liberation of Goa, there were representations against the code as some previous holders were dispossessed of land because of high bidding and the rents were excessive. The Military Governor in 1962 reduced the official price of rice from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30 per Khandi but fixed the price at Rs. 24 per Khandi for the commuted cash rent payable by the lessee to the communidades. The Lt. Governor reduced the rents payable by lessees to 50 per cent of the assessment.

Communidades in Bardez

There are 224 communidades in Goa out of which the maximum 40, are in Bardez taluka. These are divided into 'A', 'B' and 'C' classes. 'A' class communidades are those whose income is above Rs. 50,000, 'B' class those whose income is above Rs. 15,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000 and 'C' class those whose income is upto Rs. 15,000.

Livestock

The 1982 Livestock Census of the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu provides the taluka-wise rural urban break-up of livestock but not separately for each town. Therefore, separate information of livestock for Mapusa town is not available. However, we may get some idea about the kind of urban livestock of Bardez taluka comprising three towns viz., Mapusa, Calangute and Siolim. Accordingly, there were 21,170 livestock consisting of 2,022 cattles and 840 buffaloes as bovine stock, 4 sheep and 734 goats as ovine stock and 2,008 pigs and 1,941 dogs as other livestock. Under poultry stock there were 13,589 fowls consisting of 1,037 cocks, 8,097 hens and 4,455 chickens. Besides these 32 ducks were also reported.

We may now examine the livestock information collected from 200 sample households during the study of the town. According to the survey data 51 out of a total 200 households reported in all 303 livestock consisting of 57 cattles and 22 buffaloes as boving stock, 22 goats as ovine stock and 50 pigs as other livestock, Under poultry stock there were 141 hens, 8 chickens and 3 ducks. The study also revealed that the highest percentage (52 per cent) of livestock is reported from the sub-urban pockets locality followed by Thickly Populated locality (32 per cent) and Ethnic locality (10 per cent). The remaining two localities viz., the Commercial locality and the Developing locality together accounted for 6 per cent of the total livestock. Regarding the use of livestock it is observed that with few exceptions the entire livestock is used for domestic purposes.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Ethnic Composition of the population

A study of the composition of the Town's population would be interesting since it provides the basis for viewing the heterogenity of population and the degree of interaction between the groups and individuals. Such analysis would be revealing and would answer the peculiarities in the economic and social system prevailing in the town. For, urbanisation brings in many changes in human values. Notable among them are their attitudes towards many social and educational aspects. Whether the change in attitudes is visible in the composition of the population of Mapusa Town is a pertinent issue to be looked into. To provide the basis for such an analysis a study of the population with reference to its sociological aspects like ethnic composition, religious and educational standards etc., is examined in this chapter.

Nationality

All the 200 sample households surveyed in the town have reported their nationality as Indian.

Religion

The town is inhabited mainly by Hindus followed by Christians and Muslims. According to 1981 Census, there are 17,941 (69.01 per cent) Hindus, 6,389 (24.58 per cent) Christians and 1,634 (6.29 per cent) Muslims out of the total population of 25,998. There are only 22 persons belonging to Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs and the remaining are others.

The sex-wise total population by religion of the town in the Censuses of 1971 and 1981 is shown in the Table V.1.

TABLE V.1

Population of Mapusa town by Religion in 1971 and 1981 Censuses

Religion	1971 Census			Percentage to total population 1971	1981 Census			Percentage to totalot population 1981
	Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Buddhists	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	0·02
Christians	6,218	3,174	3,044	31·09	6,389	3,127	3,262	24·58
Hindus	12,941	6,751	6,190	64·70	17,941	9,363	8,578	69·01
Muslims	828	451	377	4·14	1,634	922	712	6·29
Jains	6	3	3	0·03	7	4	3	0·03
Sikhs	4	1	3	0·02	9	5	4	0·03
Others	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	0·02
Religion not tated	4	3	1	0·02	6	3	3	0·02
TOTAL	20,001	10,383	9,618	100·00	25,998	13,432	12,566	100·00

It may be observed from Table V.1 that the religious pattern of the town remained the same in the censuses of 1971 and 1981. It is also seen that each religious group has registered an increase in their respective population during the decade 1971-81. Further, the proportion of Hindus has gone up from 64.70 per cent in 1971 to 69.01 per cent in 1981 and that of Muslims from 4.14 per cent in 1971 to 6.29 per cent in 1981. Whereas, the proportion of Christians has come down from 31.09 per cent to 24.58 per cent in 1981. The population of Christians has grown at the rate of 0.28 per cent per annum as against 3.9 per cent in respect of Hindus and 9.7 per cent in respect of Muslims during the decade 1971-81. The outmigration of the Christian population of working age-groups to the gulf countries for jobs observed during the last decade may be one of the reasons for low rate of growth of Christian population. The change in sex ratio from 959 in 1971 to 1043 in 1981 among the Christian population in the town also indicates the outmigration of male population in the last decade.

Religious composition of the surveyed population

There are certain areas in the town where Christians and Muslims are found in larger number. However, there is no area which is exclusively occupied by Hindus, Christians, Muslims or by persons belonging to any one religion. Hindus being the majority are found in all the localities of the town. This can be observed from the survey data as shown in Table V.2.

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TABLE V. 2

Distribution of households and population by locality and Religion Population in the selected localities according to survey, 1985

Locality	RELIGION															
	ALL RELIGION				HINDUS				CHRISTIANS				MUSLIMS			
	No.of house-holds	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	No.of house-holds	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	No.of house-holds	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males	No. of house-holds	Per-sons	Males	Fe-males
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Commercial Area . .	40	209	99	110	30	169	82	87	9	33	13	20	1	7	4	3
Thickly Populated Area .	75	404	203	201	56	309	155	154	12	49	25	24	7	46	23	23
Developing Area . .	15	99	44	55	12	74	32	42	1	9	4	5	2	16	8	8
Ethnic Group . . .	15	91	49	42	4	25	14	11	10	54	27	27	1	12	8	4
Sub-urban Pockets . .	55	255	126	129	27	148	81	67	28	107	45	62	..	..	..	..
ALL LOCALITIES .	200	1,058	521	537	129	725	364	361	60	252	114	138	11	81	43	38

Of the 200 households surveyed in different selected localities of the town 129 are those of the Hindus with 725 persons, 60 households are of Christians with 252 persons and 11 households are of Muslims with 81 persons. Further, a break up of the same population by religion shows that 68.52 per cent of the total surveyed population is made up of Hindus followed by Christians with 23.82 per cent and Muslims with 7.66 per cent. The religion-wise composition of the survey population thus conforms closely with that of the town population in 1981 Census. The households belonging to the minority communities of Sikhs and Jains being very small in the town did not come under the sample.

Castes/Communities

Coming to the individual castes, it is observed that Brahmin, Maratha, Vaishya and Bhandari are the main castes among the Hindus. Christians in the state are popularly known as "Kristanv". The bulk of the present day Christians in Goa are local people converted in mass to christianity during the Portuguese rule in the 16th Century. Almost all the Christians of Goa belong to the Roman Catholic Church to which the Portuguese also belonged. Goan Catholics have still kept the old distinction of caste despite their conversion from Hinduism nearly 400 years ago. Caste distinctions were not discouraged by the Portuguese clergy because they thought the caste distinction corresponded to their class system of 'nobreza', 'clero' e 'povo' (nobility, clergy and common folk), or partisans and plebcians. The castes that the Catholic follow are the same as those observed among the Hindus of Goa except that all the sub-castes of the Hindu brahmins have got fused into one single caste of Bamonn (Catholic). The 'Kshatriya Gaonkar' and the 'Vani' have got fused into one single caste of 'Chardo' and all the remaining castes and sub-castes have got fused into the 'Shudra' caste including the untouchables of the old. Accordingly, Brahmin, Chardo, Sudir, Kshatriya, Mahar and Gauda are the main castes observed among the Christians. Those of the Muslims are Sunni and Shaikh-shia. The caste-wise distribution of population as per the survey data is shown in the Table V.3.

The Table V.3 shows that the three castes of Hindus viz., Brahmin, Vaishya and Maratha are found in all the five selected localities of the town. Brahmins are dominant in Thickly Populated Locality, Vaishyas are dominant in Commercial Locality, Marathas are dominant in Sub-urban Pockets as well as in the Developing Locality and Mahars (Christian) are dominant in the Ethnic Locality of the town.

Ethnic Composition by locality

Examining the locality-wise ethnic composition of population based on survey data it is found that in the Commercial Locality there are 30 (75 per cent) households of Hindus, 9 (22.5 per cent) of Christians and one (2.5 per cent) of Muslims. The castes covered under the survey are Brahmin (Gaud Saraswat), Vaishya, Bhandari, Maratha and Kharvi among Hindus. Brahmin, Chardo, Sudir and Kshatriya among Christians and Sunni of Muslims. Vaishyas with 15 households are dominant in the locality followed by Bhandari (6 households), Brahmin (5 households) and Christian-Brahmin with 4 households.

In the thickly populated locality 75 households were surveyed in which 56 (or 74.7 per cent) belonged to Hindus, 12 (or 16.0 per cent) to Christians and 7 (or 9.3 per cent) to Muslims. Among Hindus, Brahmins have the largest number (23) of households in this locality, followed by Bhandari (13), Vaishya (10) and Maratha (6). Kshatriyas, Mestas, Lingayats and Mahars (SC) have one household each in the locality. Among Christians, Brahmin and Chardo have equal number (4) of households and Sudir has one household.

In the developing locality Marathas are dominant with 9 households. Brahmins (Daivadnya), Vaishya and Mhalo (Barber) are the other castes found among Hindus. There is only one household belonging to Christian-Brahmin. Among Muslims, Sunnis have two households.

TABLE V. 3

Distribution of households and population by locality by Caste/Community and Sex, 1985 survey

Caste/Community	Localities																	
	Commercial			Thickly Populated			Developing			Ethnic			Sub-urban Pockets			Total		
	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F	HH	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HINDU																		
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	5	8	10	10	14	24	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	2	2	17	27	39
Daivadnya Brahmin	..	..	..	3	11	8	1	3	4	..	..	..	3	5	3	7	19	15
Kokanastha Brahmin	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Deshastha Brahmin	..	..	..	3	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	7
Tosta Brahmin	..	..	..	6	20	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	20	13
Vaishya	15	39	41	10	31	27	1	2	6	1	2	2	1	3	2	28	77	78
Bhandari	6	18	27	13	48	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	17	25	90	83
Maratha	3	12	6	6	16	18	9	21	25	1	5	3	12	34	33	31	88	85
Kshatriya	..	..	..	1	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6
Kharvi (Fisherman)	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3
Mesta (Carpenter)	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Mhalo (Barber)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7
Madval (Washerman)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	4	5
Lingayat	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5
Mahar (S.C.)	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	5	4	10	7
Chambhar (S.C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	4	3
CHRISTIAN																		
Brahmin	4	7	8	4	6	7	1	4	5	1	7	5	1	1	..	11	25	25
Chardo	1	..	6	4	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	18	14	21	30
Sudir	2	2	2	1	6	4	..	..	..	1	3	2	9	12	24	13	23	32
Kshatriya	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	4	6	5
Mahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	14	17	..	..	..	7	14	17
Gauda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	11	3	8	11
Not stated	1	1	2	3	7	7	..	..	..	1	3	3	3	6	6	8	17	18
MUSLIM																		
Sunni	1	4	3	3	12	5	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	16
Shaikh-Shia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	4	..	..	..	1	8	4
Not stated	..	..	..	4	11	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	11	18
TOTAL	40	99	110	75	203	201	15	44	55	15	49	42	55	126	127	200	521	537

Christians are dominant in the Ethnic locality as out of a total number of 15 households, 10 households belong to Christians, 4 to Hindus and one to Muslims. The main castes covered under the survey are Brahmin (Gaud Saraswat), Vaishya, Maratha and Chambhar (SC) among Hindus and Brahmin, Sudir and Mahar among Christians. There is only one household of Muslim belonging to Shaikh-shia.

In the sub-urban pockets of the town the Christian and the Hindu households are almost equally distributed. Out of a total number of 28 households of Christians 9 each belonged to Chardo and Sudir, 3 each belonged to Kshatriya and Gauda and one belonged to Brahmin. The castes covered among 27 households of Hindus are Marathas (12 households), Bhandari (6 households), Brahmin (4 households), Mahar-SC (3 households) and one household each of Madval (Washerman) and Vaishya. There are no Muslims in this locality.

The Table V.4 given below presents the households and population by sex alongwith their percentages by castes covered under the survey :

TABLE V. 4

Percentage Distribution of Households by Caste/Community in the town, 1985 survey

Caste/Community	Households		Persons		Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Brahmin	34	26.36	148	20.42	71	19.51	77	21.33
(i) Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	17		66		27		39	
(ii) Daivadnya Brahmin	7		34		19		15	
(iii) Konkanastha Brahmin	1		3		..		3	
(iv) Deshastha Brahmin	3		12		5		7	
(v) Tosta Brahmin	6		33		20		13	
Vaishya	28	21.71	155	21.38	77	21.15	78	21.61
Bhandari	25	19.38	173	23.86	90	24.72	83	22.99
Maratha	31	24.03	173	23.86	88	24.18	85	23.55
Kshatriya	1	0.78	10	1.38	4	1.10	6	1.66
Kharvi (Fisherman)	1	0.78	8	1.10	5	1.37	3	0.83
Mesta (Carpenter)	1	0.78	4	0.55	2	0.55	2	0.55
Mhalo (Barber)	1	0.77	13	1.79	6	1.65	7	1.94
Madval (Washerman)	1	0.77	9	1.24	4	1.10	5	1.39
Lingayat	1	0.77	8	1.10	3	0.82	5	1.38
Mahar (S.C.)	4	3.10	17	2.35	10	2.75	7	1.94
Chambhar (S.C.)	1	0.77	7	0.97	4	1.10	3	0.83
TOTAL	129	100.00	725	100.00	364	100.00	361	100.00
CHRISTIAN								
Brahmin	11	18.33	50	19.84	25	21.93	25	18.12
Chardo	14	23.33	51	20.24	21	18.42	30	21.74
Sudir	13	21.67	55	21.83	23	20.18	32	23.19
Kshatriya	4	6.67	11	4.36	6	5.26	5	3.62
Mahar	7	11.67	31	12.30	14	12.28	17	12.32
Gauda	3	5.00	19	7.54	8	7.02	11	7.97
Not stated	8	13.33	35	13.89	17	14.91	18	13.04
TOTAL	60	100.00	252	100.00	114	100.00	138	100.00
MUSLIM								
Sunni	6	54.55	40	49.38	24	55.81	16	42.10
Shaikh-Shia	1	9.09	12	14.82	8	18.61	4	10.5
Not stated	4	36.36	29	35.80	11	25.58	18	47.37
TOTAL	11	100.00	81	100.00	43	100.00	38	100.00

Table V.4 reveals that Brahmins among the other castes of Hindu have the highest percentage of households (26.36 per cent). But their percentage of population is relatively lesser being 20.42 per cent when compared to the percentage of population ot Marathas and Bhandari (23.86 per cent each) and Vaishya (21.38 per cent). Among the different castes of Christian, Chardos have the highest percentage of households (23.33 per cent) followed by Sudir (21.67 per cent) and Brahmin (18.23 per cent). However, the population of different castes among the Christians reveal that the percentage of Sudirs population is the highest being 21.83 per cent followed by Chardo (20.24 per cent) and Brahmin (19.84 per cent). Of the two castes of Muslim, Sunnis have the highest percentage of households as well as population.

Scheduled Castes

As per 1981 Census the population of scheduled castes in the town was 1360 (5.23 per cent) comprising 682 males and 678 females. In 1971 Census corresponding returns were 919 persons (4.59 per cent) comprising 483 males and 436 females. Thus, it has registered an increase of 47.99 per cent during the decade 1971-81 which is considerably higher than the rate of growth of 29.98 per cent observed in the total population of the town during the decade.

Scheduled Tribes

The scheduled tribe population of the town according to 1981 Census was 35 (0.13 per cent) comprising 14 males and 21 females as against 18 or (0.09 per cent) comprising 10 males and 8 females in 1971. It has thus registered an increase of 94.44 per cent in its population of 1971.

Houseless Population

Houseless population of the town was 319 comprising 199 males and 120 females in the 1981 Census. Its proportion to the total population worked out to 1.23 per cent as against 0.76 per cent in the 1971 Census.

Institutional Population

As per 1981 Census, institutional population of the town was 1386 comprising 1016 males and 370 females. Its proportion to the total population worked out to 5.33 per cent as against 6.25 per cent in the 1971 Census.

Disabled Population

There were in all 29 disabled persons in the town at the time of 1981 Census. Disable population comprises (i) totally blind, (ii) totally crippled and (iii) totally dumb. A person was considered to be totally blind when both of his eyes had lost their sight, a totally crippled when he had lost both his arms or legs and a totally dumb who could not speak at all. Accordingly, out of a total of 29 disable persons, 5 were totally blind, 19 were totally crippled and 5 were totally dumb. The percentage of the disable population to the total population is worked out to 0.11, whereas, the percentages of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb was 0.02, 0.07 and 0.02 respectively.

Mother tongue and subsidiary languages

Mapusa is a commercial and a developing industrial centre in the state of Goa. It has therefore, attracted a large number of job seekers from within and outside particularly from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. Immigration of population from other states to the town has a definite impact on its linguistic composition of the population. Let us now examine the linguistic composition of the town as revealed by the survey data given in Table V.4(a).

TABLE V.4(a)

Number and percentage of speakers of different mother tongues in the town, 1985. Survey.

Mother tongue	No. of speakers	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Konkani	727	68·71
Marathi	209	19·75
Urdu	67	6·33
Kannada	28	2·66
Hindi	15	1·42
English	7	0·66
Malayalam	5	0·47
TOTAL . .	1,058	100·00

According to the survey 7 different languages were returned as mother tongues in the town. Konkani, the largely spoken language of the state was returned as mother tongue by 727 persons which constitutes 68.71 per cent of the total survey population. Marathi, the next largest spoken language of this territory was returned as mother tongue by 209 persons and thus accounted for 18.75 per cent. Urdu occupies the third place with 6.33 per cent followed by Kannada, Hindi, English and Malayalam.

Subsidiary languages

Let us now turn to the number of Speakers of subsidiary languages. Considering the speakers having knowledge of a subsidiary language there are as many as 898 such persons among the total sample population of 1058 in the town. In other words these 898 persons knew other languages besides their mother tongue. Table V.4(b) gives the particulars of persons having knowledge of subsidiary languages besides their mother-tongue.

It may be seen from table V.4(b) that 898 or 84.88 per cent of the total sample population speak other languages besides their mother tongue. 89.44 per cent among the males and 80.45 per cent among the females have the knowledge of subsidiary languages. The table also reveals that Konkani, Marathi, English and Hindi are the major languages returned as subsidiary languages by the majority of the speakers of the subsidiary languages. It may be

TABLE V. 4(b)

Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages of members of Households, 1985 survey.

Name of mother-tongue	Total number of speakers			Total number of speakers of subsidiary language			Col. 6 & 7 classified by subsidiary languages as reported during the survey.
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Konkani . . .	727	353	374	596	311	285	Marathi (M. 62, F. 82) English (M. 21, F.23), Hindi (M. 1, F. 2) Kannada (F. 1) Portuguese (M. 1, F. 2) English and Hindi (M. 31, F. 23), English and Kannada (F. 1), English and Marathi (M. 26, F. 32), English and Portuguese (M. 5, F. 10), English and Swahili, (M. 3, F. 4), Hindi and Marathi (M. 2, F. 17) Marathi and Portuguese (F. 2) Portuguese and Swahili (M. 1, F. 1) English, Hindi and Marathi (M. 109, F. 66). English, Hindi and Kannada (M. 2, F. 3), English, Hindi and Swahili, (M. 2, F. 1), English, Hindi and Portuguese (M. 4, F. 6), English, Hindi and French (F. 1), English, Marathi and Gujarati (F. 1), English, Marathi and Portuguese (M. 1, F. 1), English, French and Portugues, (M. 3, F. 1), English, Letin and Portuguese(M. 1), English, Swahili and Portuguese (M. 2, F. 1), English, Hindi, Kannada and Marathi (M. 2), English, Hindi, Marathi and Portuguese (M. 4, F. 1), English, Hindi, German and Portuguese (M. 1), English, Hindi, French and Portuguese (F. 2), English, Marathi, Kannada and Portuguese (M. 1), English, French, German and Portuguese (M. 1), Hindi, Marathi, Kannada and Tulu (F. 1).
Marathi . . .	209	105	104	190	98	92	Konkani (M. 28, F. 36), Hindi (F. 1), English and Hindi (M. 13, F.14). English and Konkani (M. 4, F. 4), Hind and Konkani (M. 6, F.4) Konkani and Kannada (M. 2) Hindi and Kannada (M. 2, F. 1), Konkari and Portuguese (M. 2). English, Hindi and Konkani (M. 35, F. 30) English, Hindi and Sanskrit (M. 1), English , Kannada and Konkani (F. 1), Konkani, Hindi and Kannada (M. 1), English, Hindi, Kannada and Konkani (M. 1, F. 1), English, Hindi, Konkani, Portuguese (M. 3).
Urdu	67	35	32	60	31	29	Hindi (M. 4, F. 2), Konkani (M. 2, F. 6), Marathi (F. 2), Hindi and Konkani (M. 6, F. 6), Hindi and Marathi (M. 1, F. 1), (Hindi and Kannada (M. 1, F. 5), Konkani and Marathi (M. 5, F. 1), Marathi and Kannada (M. 1 F. 2), English, Hindi and Marathi (M. 3, F. 3), English, Hindi and Konkani (M. 4), English, Kannada and Marathi (M. 2), Konkani, Hindi and Marathi (M. 1). Konkani, Marathi and Kannada (M. 1), English, Hindi, Konkari and Marathi (F. 1).
Kannada . . .	28	12	16	26	11	15	Konkani (M. 2, F. 5), Marathi (M. 1, F. 2), English and Hindi (M. 2, F. 1) Hindi and Marathi (M. 2, F. 3), Konkani and Marathi (M. 1), English, Hindi and Marathi (M. 1, F. 1), Konkani, Hindi and Marathi (F. 1), English, Hindi, Konkani and Marathi (M. 2, F. 2).
Hindi . . .	15	9	6	14	8	6	Marathi (F. 1), English and Marathi (M. 1), Konkani and Marathi (M. 1), Konkani and Urdu (M. 1, F. 3), Marathi and Urdu (F. 1), English, Konkani and Urdu (M. 2, F. 1), Konkani, Marathi and Urdu (M. 1) English, Hindi, Konkani and Marathi (M. 2).
English . . .	7	4	3	7	4	3	Hindi and Konkani (M. 3, F. 2), Konkani and Portuguese (M. 1), Konkani, Hindi and Portuguese (F. 1).
Malayalam . .	5	3	2	5	3	2	English and Konkani (M. 2), English, Hindi and Konkani (M. 1, F. 1), English, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil (F. 1)
TOTAL . .	1058	521	537	898	466	432	

of interest to note that of the 898 speakers of subsidiary languages the majority i.e. 297 or 33.07 per cent have the knowledge of three subsidiary languages closely followed by 288 or 32.07 per cent with the knowledge of two subsidiary languages and 287 or 31.96 per cent have the knowledge of one subsidiary language besides their mother tongue. There are 26 persons having the knowledge of four subsidiary languages. Their percentage to the total number of speakers of subsidiary languages is 2.90 per cent. The number of speakers of subsidiary languages by the speakers of each mother tongue shown in the table is self explanatory.

Distribution of population by age, sex and marital status

Table V.5 gives the distribution of survey population by age, sex and marital status :

TABLE V. 5

Sample population by age, sex and marital status, 1985 survey.

Age Group	Total Population			Never married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All ages .	1058	521	537	335	286	175	183	8	67	1	1	2	..
0—9 . .	161	81	80	81	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14 . .	122	59	63	59	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19 . .	143	70	73	70	70	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—24 . .	121	69	52	68	42	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	..
25—29 . .	78	38	40	28	19	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—34 . .	56	25	31	16	2	9	28	..	1	..	..	..	..
35—49 . .	185	83	102	6	2	77	86	..	13	..	1	..	..
50—59 .	107	59	48	2	5	50	27	4	16	1	..	2	..
60—69 . .	41	18	23	1	1	16	7	1	15	..	..	..	..
70+ . .	44	19	25	4	2	12	2	3	21	..	..	..	..

It may be seen from table V.5 that in a total population of 1058, 621 or 58.70 per cent are never married, 358 or 33.83 per cent are married, 75 or 7.09 per cent are widowed and 2 each are separated and divorced together accounting for 0.38 per cent.

As regards the marital status of males and females by age-groups the table reveals that all the persons in the age-groups 0-9 and 10-14 are never married. It goes to prove that there is no child marriage prevalent in this town. Not only this, the following observations go to prove that the age at marriage is higher among both the sexes in the town.

In the age-group 15-19 only 3 out of 73 females are married. Whereas not a single male in this age-group is married. In the age-group 20-24, there is only one is married among 69 males and 9 are married among 52 females. The percentage of married among the males rises from 26.32 per cent in age-group 25-29 to 36 per cent in the age-group 30-34 and to 92.77 in the age-group 35-49. In the case of females the percentage of married is 17.31 per cent in the age-group 20-24 which has risen to 52.50 in the age-group 25-29 and 90.32 per cent in the age-group 30-34. The per cent married in the age group 35-49 has, however, declined to 84.31 per cent. It may be of interest to note that the highest percentage of married persons is found in the age-group 35-49 among males whereas the age-group 30-34 has the highest percentage of married among females. This may be due to the fact that in the Indian society, the women are, invariably younger than their husbands.

Let us now examine the extent of widowhood in the town. From the statement it can be observed that there are 67 widows against 8 widowers. It may also be seen that there is not a single widower in the age-groups below 50-59, whereas in respect of widows there is one in the younger age-group 20-24 and also one in age-group 30-34, but thereafter their number increases with every higher age-groups. But that is not the case in respect of males. Two main reasons may be attributed to the steep rise in the number of widows (i) husbands are always older than wives and generally die earlier than their spouses and (ii) a widowed males mostly remarries but a widow to all intents and purposes cannot do so.

There are two cases of separation one in the age-group 35-49 (female) and the other in the age-group 50-59 (male) and two cases of divorce among the males in the age group 50-59.

Age, sex and education

According to the 1981 Census, there were 18431 (70.89 per cent) literates in the town against 12623 (63.11 per cent) in 1971, thus registering an increase

of 5808 or 46.01 per cent. In the 1981 Census 77.00 per cent of total males and 64.36 per cent of the total females were literates.

The distribution of the sample population by age, sex and educational level is given in table V.6 below :

TABLE V. 6

Distribution of Population(5+) by age, sex and educational level, 1985 survey

Educational level	Age and Sex															
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Illiterate Literate (without educational level)	7	8	3	6	6	10	2	3	1	10	5	32	11	33	35	102
2. Non-Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Formal	34	34	11	10	1	3	2	1	1	2	8	17	14	15	71	82
4. Primary	3	6	32	29	12	14	5	6	9	14	23	16	35	28	119	113
5. Middle	..	..	13	18	24	16	12	6	10	8	5	8	8	7	72	63
6. Matriculation/Secondary	..	..	..	..	22	15	23	16	19	21	21	17	12	9	97	78
7. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university	..	..	..	..	4	12	14	8	3	5	4	4	7	2	32	31
8. Non-Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	4
9. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	2
10. Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	11	18	5	10	3	6	..	43	20
11. Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3	..	2	..	6	5
12. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree																
(i) Engineering technology	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	1
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iii) Agriculture and dairying	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	3
(vi) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	44	48	59	63	70	73	69	52	63	71	83	102	96	96	484	505

It may be seen that out of 989 persons of the age 5 and above, 137 (13.85 per cent) are illiterates, 153 (15.47 per cent) are literates without educational level, 232 (23.46 per cent) are literates upto Primary level. 135 (13.65 per cent) are upto middle level. 175 persons (17.69 per cent) are matriculates, 63 (6.37 per cent) are upto the level of higher secondary, 63 (6.37 per cent) are graduates and 11 (1.11 per cent) are post graduates and the rest are technical and non-technical diploma holders either equal or not equal to a degree. The distribution of survey population by sex and educational level is self explanatory.

It may be of interest to note that the survey population reveals that 80.53 per cent of the population are literates as against 70.89 per cent in 1981 Census. The literates by sex are 86.18 per cent among males and 75.05 per cent among females, which are also higher compared to the 1981 Census percentages.

Educational level by religion

Let us now examine the educational level among different religions as revealed by the survey. The table V.7 given below shows sex-wise population by broad age-groups by religion and education level.

TABLE V. 7

Distribution of Population by Broad Age-Groups, Sex, Religion and Educational level, 1985 survey

Religion	Broad Age-Group and Sex		Illiterate	Literate without Educational level	Primary	Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University	Non-Technical Diploma Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma Certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post Graduate degree	Total
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
HINDU														
	5—14	M	3	33	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
		F	6	32	28	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
	15—59	M	12	14	55	43	76	19	1	1	30	3	2	256
		F	45	17	43	26	53	24	3	1	15	2	4	233
	60+	M	2	3	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
		F	12	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
	Total	M	17	50	86	57	78	19	1	1	30	3	2	344
		F	63	52	77	41	54	24	3	1	15	2	4	336
CHRISTIAN														
	5—14	M	2	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
		F	2	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
	15—59	M	6	3	12	7	11	7	..	2	10	2	2	62
		F	14	11	10	13	22	6	1	1	5	3	1	87
	60+	M	1	4	3	1	3	5	..	..	2	1	1	21
		F	6	5	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
	Total	M	9	15	22	9	14	12	..	2	12	3	3	101
		F	22	24	24	20	24	6	1	1	5	3	1	131
MUSLIM														
	5—14	M	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
		F	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
	15—59	M	4	2	7	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	26
		F	9	2	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24
	60+	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Total	M	10	6	11	6	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	40
		F	16	6	12	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	37
	TOTAL	M	36	71	119	72	97	32	1	3	43	6	5	485
		F	101	82	113	63	78	31	4	2	20	5	5	504

It may be seen from table V.7 that the percentage of illiterates among Muslims are higher being 33.77 per cent in their population as against 13.36 and 11.76 per cents in the population of Christians and Hindus respectively. The percentage of literates below matriculation is higher among Muslims being 55.84 followed by Hindus with 53.38 per cent and Christians with 49.14 per cent. The percentage of matriculates is more among Hindus (19.41 per cent) than among Christians (16.38 per cent) and Muslims (6.49 per cent). However, the proportion of graduates are more among Christians being 7.33 per cent than Hindus (6.62 per cent) and Muslims (2.60 per cent). Even the proportion of Post Graduates are higher among Christians being 2.59 per cent than Hindus (0.74 per cent).

It is also observed from table V.7 that the percentage of literates in the school going age-group 5-14 is quite high among the Hindus being 94.08 per cent followed by Christians with 89.19 per cent and Muslims with 74.00 per cent. There is no significant

variation observed in the percentages of literates among the males and females of Hindus and Christians. Whereas the variations are quite significant among Muslims in the percentages of male and female literates being 84.62 and 62.50 respectively. It is to be noted that the percentage of literates is slightly higher among females (89.47) than males (88.89) among the Christians.

Educational level by caste

It has been observed that among the Hindu literates, higher level of literacy is found more among Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Vaishya, Maratha, Bhandari etc. Literacy among the economically poor sections like the scheduled castes, viz. Chambhar and Mahar is low. It is also found to be low among Lingayat, Mesta (Carpenter) and Madval (Washerman). The proportion of literates with a higher level of literacy is found more among Brahmins and Chardos of Christians. Whereas, Sunnis are better than Shaikhshia among the Muslims.

Educational level of scheduled castes

The table V.8 shows the number of literates by age-group among the scheduled castes in the survey population which is self explanatory.

TABLE V·8

Distribution of Scheduled Caste, Population by Age, Sex and Educational Level, 1985 Survery

Scheduled Caste	Educational Level	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chambhar .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	Literate (without educational level)														
	Non-Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Formal	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Primary	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	Middle	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahar .	Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1
	Literate (without educational level)														
	Non-Formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Formal	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Primary	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Middle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	2	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	1	..	3	4	3	2

Educational Score

The intensity of educational attainment by the residents of the town has also been assessed by adopting a score system. In this process, individual score has been given to each member in the household surveyed and the average has been worked out for the family and for individuals by sex. The population in the age-group 0-4 has been excluded from this analysis.

The individual score adopted for each level of education is indicated below :

Educational level	*Score*
Illiterate	0
Literate without education level	1
Primary or Junior basic middle	2
Matriculation or higher secondary/pre-university	3
Technical/Non-technical Diploma not equal to degree	4
Graduate degree other than technical degree Technical degree or diploma equal to degree	5
Post graduate degree other than technical degree Post graduate technical degree	5
Ph. D or equivalent and higher	6

The educational score of males, females and total and also per household by localities is given in table V.9.

TABLE V·9

Distribution of localities by average educational score per head and household, 1985 Survery

Locality	Average educational score per head			Average Educational score per household
	Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5
Commercial locality . .	2·49	2·79	2·23	12·28
Thickly populated locality .	2·23	2·41	2·05	11·19
Developing locality . .	1·84	2·13	1·63	10·93
Ethnic Group locality .	1·64	1·93	1·30	9·47
Sub-urban Pockets in the town	1·77	2·06	1·49	7·80

It may be seen from the table that the maximum score has been obtained by the residents of the commercial locality, being 2.49 and the lowest by residents of the ethnic group locality (1.64). The same position holds good in respect of males and females. However, the net difference between the scores obtained by the males and females by different localities is the lowest in the thickly populated locality being 0.36 whereas it is the highest in the locality of sub-urban pockets being 0.57.

It may also be seen from the above table that the highest average of educational score per household has been obtained by the household in commercial locality of the town, being 12.28 points and the lowest by the households in sub-urban pockets, being 7.80 points.

Educational Score by Religion

The following table V.10 gives the distribution of household by religion and average educational score.

Among the religious groups, it may be seen from the above table that, the average educational score of a Hindu household is 11.32 points followed by Muslims household with 9.09 points and then by Christian household at the bottom with 8.42 points. The picture is quite different when the average educational score per head is examined among the different religious groups. Christians top the list with the highest per capita educational score in the total as well as male and female population both. Hindus rank next followed by the Muslims.

The table V.11 gives the distribution of households by caste and community and average educational score.

TABLE V·10

Distribution of households by religion and avcrage educational score, 1985 Survey

Religion	Number of households	Population			Average education score			Per household
		Total	Males	Females	Per head			
					Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindus .	129	680	343	337	2·15	2·37	1·92	11·32
Christians	60	232	101	131	2·18	2·50	1·93	8·42
Muslims .	11	77	40	37	1·30	1·58	1·00	9·09

TABLE V·11

Distribution of households by Caste/Tribe/Community and average educational score, 1985 Survey

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of households	Population			Average educational score			
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Per households
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU								
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	17	63	27	36	3·11	3·78	2·61	11·53
Daivadnya Brahmin (Goldsmith) . .	7	34	19	15	2·00	2·05	1·93	9·71
Koknastha Brahmin	1	2	..	2	5·00	..	5·00	10·00
Deshastha Brahmin	3	11	5	6	3·18	3·00	3·33	11·67
Tosta Brahmin (Kansar)	6	30	18	12	2·63	2·61	2·66	13·17
Vaishya	28	142	71	71	2·53	2·65	2·41	12·82
Bhandari	25	167	87	80	1·91	2·20	1·60	12·76
Maratha	31	160	81	79	1·69	2·00	1·41	9·00
Kshatriya	1	10	4	6	2·50	3·25	2·00	25·00
Kharvi (Fisherman) . . .	1	7	4	3	2·57	3·00	2·00	18·00
Mesta (Carpenter) . . .	1	2	1	1	1·50	1·00	2·00	3.00
Mhalo	1	11	5	6	2·73	3·00	2·50	30·00
Madval	1	9	4	5	1·67	1·75	1·60	15·00
Lingayat	1	8	3	5	1·12	1·33	1·00	9·00
Mahar (S.C.)	4	17	10	7	0·82	1·30	0·14	3·50
Chambhar (S.C.)	1	7	4	3	1·29	1·75	0·67	9·00
CHRISTIAN								
Brahmin	11	46	22	24	3·07	3·41	2·75	12·82
Chardo	14	47	18	29	2·40	2·72	2·21	8·07
Sudir	13	50	20	30	1·40	1·60	1·27	5·38
Kshatriya	4	9	4	5	3·00	3·75	2·40	6·75
Mahar	7	28	13	15	1·07	1·46	0·73	4·29
Gauda	3	17	7	10	1·88	1·71	2·00	10·67
Not Stated	8	35	17	18	2·63	2·94	2·33	11·50
MUSLIM								
Sunni	6	38	22	16	1·53	2·05	0·81	9·67
Shaikh-Shia	1	12	8	4	0·25	0·13	0·50	3·00
Not Stated	4	27	10	17	1·44	1·70	1·20	9·75

It may be seen from table V.11 that among the Hindus, the highest average per household has been scored by the Mhalos (Barber) with 30. Others in the descending order are Kshatriya, Kharvi (Fishermen) Madval, Tosta Brahmin, Vaishya, Bhandari, Deshastha Brahmin, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Koknastha Brahmin and Daivadnya Brahmin. Mestas have the poorest attainment with a score of only 3 points per household. Among the two scheduled caste households in the town, the Mahars have the poorest attainment being 3.50 points per household. The Chambhars have an average score of 9 per household.

Among Christians the Mahars have the lowest average per household being 4.29 as against 12.82 scored by the Christian Brahmins. Sunnis are in better position than shaikhs among the Muslims.

Educational Score by type of family

A correlation of educational score with reference to the type of family has been attempted with an intention to study whether the size of the family has any bearing on one's own educational attainment. The results are given in the table V.12.

TABLE V·12

Distribution of households by type and average educational score, 1985 Survey

Type of household*	Number of households	Population			Average educational score			
		Persons	Males	Females	per head			Per households
					Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nuclear	95	452	236	216	2·06	2·21	1·91	9·82
2. Supplemented nuclear	28	157	73	84	2·08	2·38	1·81	11·64
3. Subnuclear	28	109	45	64	2·21	2·58	1·95	8·61
4. Single person	11	11	6	5	1·54	2·83	0·00	1·54
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	4	14	10	4	2·57	2·60	2·50	9·00
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented collateral joint	1	7	3	4	1·71	1·67	1·75	12·00
8. Lineal joint	8	64	33	31	2·19	2·61	1·74	17·50
9. Supplemented lineal joint	6	55	25	30	2·76	3·20	2·40	25·33
10. Lineal collateral joint	2	19	8	11	1·47	1·75	1·27	14·00
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Others	17	101	45	56	1·78	1·98	1·62	10·59
TOTAL	200	989	484	505	2·09	2·33	1·85	10·32

*Types are defined in Chapter VIII of this report.

It may be seen from table V.12 that the supplemented lineal joint families and the lineal joint families have the highest familial educational scores being 25.33 and 17.50 respectively. The next in order are the Lineal Collateral joint families, the supplemental collateral joint families and the supplemented nuclear families with 14.00, 12.00 and 11.64 respectively. Thus, it is seen that the joint familial set up appears to be more conducive for educational attainment than other type of families.

Educational score by occupation

Educational score with reference to occupation of the head of household has also been studied. Table V.13 furnishes the distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score per head and per household.

TABLE V·13

Distribution of households by occupational category of head of households and average educational score, 1985 Survey

Occupational category (NCO 2 digit)	Number of households	Population			Average educational score			
		Total	Males	Females	Per head			Per household
					Total	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
02 Architects, Engineers, Technologists and surveyors	1	4	2	2	3·25	4·00	2·50	13·00
03 Engineering Technicians	1	3	1	2	3·33	5·00	2·50	10·00
08 Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	4	24	7	17	2·13	2·29	2·06	12·75
12 Accountants, Auditors and related workers	1	6	4	2	2·50	2·25	3·00	15·00
13 Social Scientists and related workers	1	4	2	2	2·50	3·50	1·50	10·00
14 Jurists	2	8	2	6	3·88	5·00	3·50	15·50
15 Teachers	6	20	12	8	3·00	2·83	3·25	10·00
19 Professional workers, n.e.c.	1	1	1	..	5·00	5·00	..	5·00
21 Administrative and Executive officials, Government and Local Bodies	1	4	2	2	4·00	4·00	4·00	16·00
22 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers wholesale and retail Trade	1	5	2	3	3·20	2·50	3·67	16·00
23 Directors and Managers, Financial Institutions	10	43	19	24	2·81	3·16	2·54	12.10
24 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Mining Construction, Manufacturing and related concerns	3	19	10	9	3·42	3·50	3·33	21·67
26 Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Other Services	3	22	11	11	2·73	2·82	2·64	20·00
33 Book keepers, Cashiers and related workers	1	4	2	2	2·75	2·00	3·50	11·00
35 Clerical and related workers n.e.c.	7	33	15	18	2·12	2·87	1·50	10·00
39 Telephone and Telegraph Operators	1	9	4	5	2·67	3·75	1·80	24·00
40 Merchants and Shop keepers, wholesale and Retail Trade	18	94	47	47	2·39	2·62	2·17	12·50
43 Salesman, Shop Assistants and related workers	7	41	27	14	1·63	1·74	1·43	9·57
50 Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	2	11	6	5	1·45	1·67	1·2	8·00
52 Cooks, waiters, Bartenders and related workers (Domestic and Institutions)	4	11	6	5	0·73	0·67	0·80	2·00
53 Maids and related House keeping Service Workers n.e.c.	2	5	2	3	1·60	3·00	0·67	4·00
54 Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and related workers	2	7	4	3	0·43	0·50	0·33	1·50
55 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers n.e.c.	1	9	4	5	1·78	2·00	1·60	16·00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
56 Hair Dressers, Barbers, Beauticians and related workers	1	11	5	6	2·73	3·00	2·50	30·00
57 Protective Service workers	3	11	6	5	2·09	2·50	1·60	7·67
59 Service workers n.e.c.	2	14	8	6	1·00	1·50	0·33	7·00
61 Cultivators	7	45	20	25	1·80	2·30	1·40	11·57
63 Agricultural Labourers	1	5	2	3	0·60	0·50	0·67	2·00
65 Other Farm workers	1	8	3	5	1·13	1·33	1·00	5·00
77 Food and Beverage Processors	4	10	7	3	1·60	1·86	1·00	4·00
79 Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and related workers	8	51	23	28	1·92	2·26	1·64	12·25
81 Carpenters, Cabinet and related woodworkers	3	14	8	6	1·43	1·25	1·67	6·67
83 Blacksmiths, Tool Makers and Machine Tool operators	1	6	1	5	0·83	1·00	0·80	5·00
84 Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instruments Makers (Except Electrical)	4	28	13	15	1·82	2·23	1·47	12·75
85 Electrical Fitters and related electrical and Electronic workers	1	2	1	1	1·00	2·00	..	2·00
87 Plumbers, welders, sheet metal and Structural Metal Prepares and Electors	6	27	17	10	2·37	2·35	2·40	10·67
88 Jewellery and Precious metal workers and Metal Engravers (except Printing)	5	22	13	9	1·82	1·77	1·89	8·00
89 Glass Formers, Potters and Related workers	1	5	1	4	2·00	2·00	2·00	10·00
91 Paper and Paper Board Products Makers	1	9	7	2	1·22	1·57	..	11·00
34 Production and related workers n.e.c.	3	17	7	10	1·82	2·43	1·40	10·38
95 Bricklayers and other construction workers	3	13	6	7	0·85	1·17	0·57	3·67
97 Material Handling and related equipment operators (Loaders and Unloaders)	3	20	11	9	0·75	0·91	0·56	5·00
98 Transport Equipment operators	6	34	18	16	1·88	2·11	1·63	10·67
99 Labourers n.e.c.	2	5	3	2	0·80	1·33	..	2·00
Non workers	54	245	112	133	2·21	2·51	1·96	10·04

The average educational score per household in the occupational group 'hair dressers, barbers, beautician and related workers' is observed to be highest being 30. It is followed by the occupational groups 'telephone and telegraph operators' with 24, 'working proprietors, directors and managers, mining construction and related workers' with 21.67, and 'working proprietors directors and managers in other services' with 20. It is relatively low in respect of occupational groups like "building caretakers, sweepers, cleaners and related workers", "cooks, waiters, bartenders etc.", "agricultural labourers", "electrical fitters and related electrical workers", "labourers n.e.c. etc."

Non-enrolment in school

Out of 200 sample households there are 106 households which have in them children of school going age. Of these, 32 households have only male children and 35 have only female children. Those having both the male and female children of school going age are 39. The households defaulting in the enrolment of their children in the school are a few being only 9 out of 106 households. The following table V.14 gives the details of all such households :

TABLE V·14

Households defaulting in enrolling school-going children by caste or tribe or community of head of households, 1985 survey

Caste/Tribe/Community of head of household	Number of households not having any child of school going age	Number of households having children of school going age (5-14)			Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only female children of school-going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of households having both male and female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send male children only to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	Number of households with both male and female children of school-going age and failing to send some male and some female children to school
		Male only	Female only	Male and Female both										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
HINDU	56	21	25	27	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daivadnya Brahmin	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kokanastha Brahmin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deshastha Brahmin	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tosta Brahmin	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	12	5	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandari	7	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	13	4	5	9	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kshatriya	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharvi (Fisherman)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesta (Carpenter)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhalo (Barber)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madval (Wesherman)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahar (S.C.)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chambhar (S·C.)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIAN	37	9	8	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	7	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chardo	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudir	7	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahar	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gauda	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MUSLIM	1	2	2	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Sunni	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Shaikh Shia	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	94	32	35	39	2	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1

It may be seen from table V.14 that among Hindus there are 73 households having children of school going age, of which 21 households are having only male children, 25 households are having female children and the remaining 27 households are having both male and female school going children. Out of these, 3 households are defaulting in sending their school going children to the school, of which one is having only male children, the other one is having only female children and the remaining one is having both male and female children and not sending their children to school. The first two households are of Maratha and one is of Mahars (SC).

Among Christians there are 23 households having children of school going age of which 9 households are having only male, 8 are having only female and 6 are having both male and female children of school going age. Out of these, only 3 households are defaulting in sending their school going children to school of which there are two households one each of Sudir and Mahar having only male children and the former one is not sending anybody to school and the later one is sending some of them to school. The third one is the household of Christian-Brahmin having only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school.

Among Muslims, there are 10 out of 11 households having children of school going age of which 2 households each are having only male, one having female children and 6 households are having male and female children of school going age. Out of these 10, only 3 households is failing in sending their children to school. One household each of Shaikh and Sunni having both male and female children are not sending them to school. Another household for which caste is not stated and having only female children of school going age is not sending them to school.

If both male and female children of school going age are not enrolled in school it is termed as default consistency. Under this category there are only 2 households one each belonging to Shaikh and Sunni among Muslims. The educational qualification of the head of the households of these two households one is illiterate and the other is literate but below Primary level. The occupation of one of the head of households is small business and of the other is skilled manual labour.

No incidence of default inconsistency (i.e., if all boys of school going age are enrolled in school but not girls or if all girls of school going age are enrolled in school but not boys) is reported from any of the defaulting households in enrolling school going children. However, there is one household where some male and female school going children are enrolled and not others. It is termed as default inconsistency (unstructured). This household is belonging to Hindu Maratha and the head of this household is illiterate and an unskilled manual labourer.

Reason for non-enrolment

Poverty as one of the reasons for non-enrolment of school going children is reported by 6 households, mental retardation of children is reported by 2 households, sickness of child is reported by one household and no facility of urdu school nearby is reported by one household.

Trends in Age at marriage

There are in all 437 ever married persons comprising 186 males and 251 females, among the sample population of 1,058 in the town. Religion-wise distribution of (ever) married persons shows that out of 437 persons, 292 are Hindus, 118 are Christians and 27 are Muslims. The table V.15 given below shows the age at marriage by sex and by religion.

Age at marriage among males

It may be seen from table V.15 that not a single male got married below the age 14. Only 6 or 2.23 per cent of males got married at the ages between 14-19. Maximum number of males i.e., 69 or 37.10 per cent got married at the ages between 25-29. However, not less than 28.49 per cent and 22.04 per cent got married in the age-groups 20-24 and 30-34 respectively. 17 or 9.14 per cent got married above the age of 34. It is thus evident that 68 per cent of males got married above the age 25 and the remaining 32 per cent below that age.

Considering the age at marriage of males by religion, it can be seen that among Hindus the maximum number of males i.e., 52 or 40 per cent got married in the age-group 25-29 and half of them i.e., 20 per cent got married in age-group 30-34. The percentage of males who got married at the age-group 20-24 was 33.08 per cent. Among Christians it can be seen that 14 or 31.82 per cent got married at the age-groups 25-29 and 30-34 each. Not a single male got married below the age 20 in this community. It may be of interest to note that the percentage of males got married in the age-group 20-24 is considerably low (13.63 per cent) among Christians when compared to Muslims (33.33 per cent) and Hindus (33.08 per cent). Among Muslims out of total of 12 males, equal number i.e., 4 or 33.33

TABLE V·15

Religion and age at marriage, 1985 Survey

RELIGION	Age at Marriage																		
	MALES										FEMALES								
	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Total	Below 14	14—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
HINDU . .	..	2	43	52	26	7	..	..	130	4	81	50	22	5	..	..	..	162
		(1·54)	(33·08)	(40·00)	(20·00)	(5·38)			(100·00)	(2·47)	(50·00)	(30·86)	(13·58)	(3·09)				(100·00)
CHRISTIAN .	..	..	6	14	14	7	..	3	44	1	25	31	13	3	1	..	..	74
			(13·63))	(31·82)	(31·82)	(15·91)		(6·82)	(100·00)	(1·35)	(33·78)	(41·89)	(17·57)	(4·05)	(1·35)			(100·00)
MUSLIM .	..	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	12	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	15
		(33·33)	(33·33)	(25·00)	(8·34)				(100·00)	(13·33)	(80·00)	(6·67)						(100·00)
ALL RELIGIONS	..	6	53	69	41	14	..	3	186	7	118	82	35	8	1	..	..	251
		(3·23)	(28·49)	(37·10)	(22·04)	(7·53)		(1·61)	(100·00)	(2·79)	(47·01)	(32·67)	(13·94)	(3·19)	(0·40)			(100·00)

TABLE V.16

Age at Marriage as related to Caste/Tribe/Community, 1985 Survey

Caste/Tribe/Community	Age at marriage																				
	MALES											FEMALES									
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HINDU	2	43	52	26	7	..	..	..	130	4	81	50	22	5	..	..	..	..	162
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	1	3	4	6	1	..	..	..	15	2	7	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	22
Daivadnya Brahmin	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	8
Kokanastha Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deshastha Brahmin	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tosta Brahmin	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	7
Vaishya	..	5	13	6	4	..	..	..	28	1	19	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	36
Bhandari	1	13	12	3	1	..	..	..	30	..	19	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	33
Maratha	..	12	11	5	..	..	..	..	28	1	19	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	35
Kshatriya	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Kharvi (Fisherman)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mesta (Carpenter)	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mhalo (Barber)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Madval (Washerman)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lingayat	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mahar (S.C.)	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Chambhar (S.C.)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
CHRISTIAN	..	6	14	14	7	..	3	..	44	1	25	31	13	3	1	..	..	..	74
Brahmin	..	1	1	5	3	..	1	..	11	..	3	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	12
Chardo	..	..	2	4	2	..	1	..	9	1	8	5	3	1	..	..	..	..	18
Sudir	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	5	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	17
Kshatriya	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Mahar	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Gauda	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Not stated	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	6	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
MUSLIM	4	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	12	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Sunni	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Shaikh Shia	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Not stated	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	6	53	69	41	14	..	3	..	186	7	118	82	35	8	1	..	..	..	251

TABLE V.17

Age at marriage as related to educational level, 1985 survey

Educational level	Age at Marriage																				
	MALES											FEMALES									
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Illiterate	..	2	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	15	3	56	13	3	1	..	..	..	..	76
Literate but less than matriculate	..	1	36	34	17	6	..	1	..	95	3	56	33	13	3	1	..	..	..	109
Matriculate and above but less than graduate	..	3	6	22	13	7	..	..	..	51	1	6	32	13	4	..	..	..	..	56
Graduate and above	..	..	2	10	11	1	..	1	..	25	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL	..	6	53	69	41	14	..	3	..	186	7	118	82	35	8	1	..	..	..	251

per cent got married in the age-groups 14-19 and 20-24. In summing up it can be said that no child marriage has taken place in any of the three religious groups and the maximum number of males got married in the age-group 20-24 and 25-29 among Hindus, 25-29 and 30-34 among Christians and 14-19 and 20-24 among Muslims. Therefore, the trend of late marriage among the Christian males and early marriage among the Muslim males is very clear.

Age at marriage among females

Among females out of 251 married females 7 or 2.79 per cent got married below the age 14. The maximum number i.e. 118 or 47.01 per cent got married in age-group 14-19 followed by the age-group 20-24 the number being 82 or 32.67 per cent. The number of married females steadily fall in the later age-groups being 35 or 13.94 per cent in age-group 25-29, 8 or 3.19 per cent in age-group 30-34 and only one or 0.40 per cent in age-group 35-39.

Considering the age at marriage of females by religion, it can be seen that among Hindus the maximum number of females i.e. 81 or 50 per cent got married in the age-group 14-19. This percentage among the Muslim women is quite high being 60 per cent, and in respect of Christian women it is comparatively low being 33.78 per cent in the same age-group. Among Christians the maximum number of females i.e. 31 or 41.89 per cent got married in the age-group 20-24 whereas, the percentages of Hindu and Christian females got married in this age-group are 36.86 and 6.67 respectively. The percentages of females got married in the age-groups 25-29 and 30-34 are again high being 17.05 per cent and 4.06 per cent respectively among Christians when compared to those among Hindus being 13.58 and 3.09 per cents respectively. There are some females got married in the ages below 14 in all the three religious groups. Percentage of such marriages were high among Muslims (13.33 per cent) followed by Hindus (2.4 per cent) and Christians (1.35 per cent). It may be mentioned that all those females who got married below the age 14, whose present age is above 55.

Age at marriage as related to caste/community is given in table V.16 which reveals the same trend observed among the different religions.

Education, age at marriage and trend

Education has a definite impact on the age at marriage of a person in the society. With the attainment of higher education generally there is a postponement in the age at marriage. Let us examine with the help of the data compiled in the table V.17 given below, the influence of education on the age at marriage of the married population of the town.

It may be seen from the above table V.17 that out of 186 married males 8.06 per cent are illiterates, 51.08 per cent are below matriculates, 27.42 per cent are matriculates and above but below graduates and 13.44 per cent are graduates and above. It may also be seen from the above table that among illiterates, the largest number got married in the age-groups 20-24 being 60.00 per cent. Among the literates but less than matriculates the largest number got married is in the age-group 20-24 being 37.90 per cent closely followed by the age-groups 25-29 being 35.79 per cent. Whereas among the matriculates and above but less than graduates the age-group 25-29 has a higher per cent being 43.14 per cent followed by the age-group 30-34 with 25.49 per cent. Among the graduates and above the maximum number of males i.e. 44.00 per cent got married in age-group 30-34. Thus, it is evident that the age at marriage of males has advanced with the increase in their level of education.

Out of 251 married females, 76 or 30.28 per cent are illiterates, 45.45 per cent are literates but less than matriculates, 22.31 per cent are matriculates and above but less than graduates and 3.98 per cent are graduates and above. It may be seen that 73.68 per cent of total illiterate females got married in the age-group 14-19. Whereas, among the literate but less than matriculates the age-group 14-19 and 20-24 have accounted for 81.65 per cent. Among the females having the educational level matriculation and above but less than graduates the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 have accounted for 80.56 per cent Among the females having educational level graduate and above 40.00 per cent got married in age-group 20-24 and 60.00 per cent got married in age-group 25-29. Thus, it may be seen that the age at marriage has advanced with the attainment of higher level of education among the females too.

Widow/ Widower remarriage

The survey has revealed only one case of re-marriage of a male belonging to Hindu-Maratha caste. He remarried at the age between 25 to 34. No case of remarriage among the widows has been reported during the survey.

Divorcee remarriage

The survey has revealed only 3 cases of remarriage of divorced/separated males of which 2 males belonged to Hindu Maratha and one belonged to Muslim. Out of 2 among Hindus, one re-married at the age between 25 to 34 and the other above 35. One Muslim male remarried at the age between 25 to 34.

Not a single incident of inter-religious marriage or inter-caste marriage was reported in the town during the survey.

Average age at marriage, educational level and time of marriage

The table V.18 given below shows the average age at marriage, educational level and time of marriage.

From table V.18 it may be seen that the age at marriage among the males who married within the last 15 years was higher being 29.1 when compared to that of the males who married earlier than 30 years being 26.5. Similarly, the average age at marriage among the females, who married within the last 15 years was higher being 23.1 than among those who married earlier than 30 years being 18.1. Thus, it may be seen that there is a clear indication of increase

TABLE V·18

Average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage, 1985 Survey

Educational level	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Illiterate	16	76	22·4	22·0	27·8	16·4	18·1	20·5
Literate without Educational level								
2. Non-formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Formal	22	33	27·0	27·4	27·3	18·3	18·6	23·3
4. Primary	60	56	24·6	26·4	31·0	19·1	20·8	23·1
5. Middle	12	20	27·0	24·8	29·0	18·8	20·8	22·6
6. Matriculation/Secondary	41	47	28·4	28·8	28·3	22·0	22·9	24·0
7. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-University	7	5	28·7	..	31·3	20·0	20·0	21·0
8. Non-Technical Diploma and Certificate not equal to degree	1	2	..	..	33·0	..	22·0	28·0
9. Technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	..	1	..	..	..	..	33·00	..
10. Graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	20	7	31·0	30·6	28·4	20·0	..	24·8
11. Post-Graduate degree other than Technical degree	6	4	45·0	29·5	29·3	..	..	26·0
12. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree								
(i) Engineering	1	..	..	23·0	..	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Agricultural and Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Veterinary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(v) Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	186	251	26·5	26·9	29·1	18·1	20·1	23·1

in the average age at marriage in both the sexes, who married within the last 15 years. It may also be seen that with the increase in the level of education the average age at marriage has also increased among both the sexes. The average age at marriage among the illiterate males married within the last 15 years was 27.8, it was 28.3 among matriculates and 28.3 among graduates and 29.3 among post-graduates. Similarly the average age at marriage among the illiterate females who married within the last 15 years was 20.5, it was 24.0 among matriculates and 24.8 among graduates and 26.0 among post-graduates. These are all the indicatives of the progress achieved in the field of education.

Average age at marriage, religion and time of marriage

Average age at marriage among the males and females of different religions who married 30 years ago, between 15 to 29 years and within last 15 years is presented in table V.19.

TABLE V·19

Average age at marriage as related to religion and time of marriage, 1985 Survey

Religion	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions	186	251	26·5	26·9	29·1	18·1	20·1	23·1
Hindu	130	162	24·0	26·9	28·4	17·1	20·0	23·0
Christian	44	74	30·9	30·1	31·9	19·8	22·1	24·5
Muslim	12	15	18·0	21·6	25·3	13·0	17·3	18·0

A gradual increase in the average age at marriage among the males and females by duration of marriage is very clear. The average age at marriage which was 26.5 among the males who married 30 years ago has increased to 26.9 among those who married between 15 to 29 years ago and then to 29.1 among those who got married within the last 15 years. A similar trend may be observed among the females. It increased from 18.1 among those who married 30 years ago to 20.1 among those who married between 15 to 29 years ago and then to 23.1 among those married within the last 15 years.

Considering the age at marriage by religion, it may be observed that the age at marriage of Christian males and females are on the higher side than the average age at marriage observed among the males and females of Hindu and Muslim. The rise in average age at marriage among the Muslims males is remarkable as it has increased from 18.0 among those who married 30 years ago to 25.3 among those married within last 15 years. The rise in average age at marriage among females in all the religions is also quite remarkable as may be seen from table V.19.

The average age at marriage among the different caste and communities and time of marriage given in the following table V.20 are self explanatory.

TABLE V·20

Average age at marriage as related to Caste/Tribe/Community and Time of Marriage, 1985 Survey

Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of ever married		Average age at marriage of ever married males who married			Average age at marriage of ever married females who married		
	Males	Females	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years	Earlier than 30 years	15—29 years	Within 15 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
HINDU	130	162	24·0	26·9	28·4	17·1	20·0	23·0
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	15	22	17·0	28·4	30·4	20·3	22·1	26·1
Daivadnya Brahmin	6	8	33·0	26·7	34·0	18·3	19·3	28·0
Kokanastha Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	20·0	..	26·0
Deshastha Brahmin	3	3	..	29·0	27·0	..	24·0	21·0
Tosta Brahmin	7	7	25·0	29·0	30·5	18·0	24·0	27·0
Vaishya	28	36	25·2	28·9	28·8	15·6	21·2	24·4
Bhandari	30	33	23·1	26·0	26·3	16·0	18·7	20·8
Maratha	28	35	22·2	25·4	27·6	17·0	17·8	20·3
Kshatriya	2	3	..	26·0	25·0	15·0	15·0	18·0
Kharvi (Fisherman)	1	1	23·0	..	..	15·0	..	..
Mesta (Carpenter)	1	1	..	..	32·0	..	..	27·0
Mhalo (Barber)	2	3	22·0	..	29·0	17·5	..	25·0
Madval (Washerman)	1	1	23·0	..	..	18·0	..	..
Lingayat	1	1	..	26·0	..	..	21·0	..
Mahar (S.C.)	4	4	..	23·8	..	13·0	18·5	29·0
Chambhar (S.C.)	1	2	..	29·0	..	16·0	22·0	..
CHRISTIAN	44	74	30·9	30·1	31·9	19·8	22·1	24·5
Brahmin	11	12	32·3	33·7	32·8	24·0	21·7	28·8
Chardo	9	18	34·8	25·0	39·7	18·4	27·0	22·8
Sudir	8	17	26·8	27·5	27·0	20·3	20·5	22·8
Kshatriya	2	3	25·0	..	28·0	21·5	..	24·0
Mahar	4	9	..	25·5	35·0	17·0	20·0	25·0
Gauda	4	6	31·0	..	26·5	18·0	24·0	25·00
Not stated	6	9	30·0	34·5	28·0	20·6	20·5	23·
MUSLIM	12	15	18·0	21·6	25·3	13·0	17·3	18·0
Sunni	6	8	..	23·3	26·5	12·5	17·3	19·5
Shaikh Shia	1	1	..	26·0	..	..	19·0	..
Not stated	5	6	18·0	16·0	23·0	13·5	16·0	17·0
TOTAL	186	251	26·5	26·9	29·1	18·1	20·1	23·1

Correlates of age at marriage

Let us now examine the age at marriage related to sex and present age. During the survey, 186 males and 251 females were found to be ever married. The table V.25 shows the ever married males and females with reference to the present age and age at marriage.

TABLE V.21

Age at marriage as related to Sex and present age, 1985 Survey

Present Age	Age at Marriage																				
	MALES											FEMALES									
	Below 14	14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total	Below 14	14-19	20.24	25.29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Age not stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Below 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14—24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
25—34	..	1	11	7	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	11	26	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	47
35—44	..	..	10	22	18	3	..	..	..	53	..	29	19	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	62
45—54	..	1	17	20	10	3	..	1	.	52	..	28	22	5	3	1	.	..	..	..	59
55+	..	3	15	20	12	8	..	2	..	60	7	43	9	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	70
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	..	6	53	69	41	14	..	3	..	186	7	118	82	35	8	1	..	..	..	..	251

It may be seen from table V.21 that not even a single male whose present age is below 14 is married and only one in age-group 14-24 is married at the age between 14-19. Even in the age-group 25-34 there are only 20 or 10.75 per cent of the total married males of whom 11 or 50.00 per cent and 7 or 35.00 per cent married at the age between 20-24 and 25-29 respectively. The age groups 35-44, 45-54 and 55 and above of course show a concentration. Not a single female whose present age is below 14 is married and only 13 females whose present age is between 14 to 24 were married at the ages between 14-19 (7) and 20-24 (6). Even in the age group 14-34 there are only 47 (18.73 per cent) females and most of them were married at age between 20-24. Higher proportion of females is observed in the age-groups 35-44, 45-54 and 55 and above. Mostly the females were married between the age groups 14 to 19 (118 or 47.01 per cent), 20 to 24 (82 or 32.67 per cent) and 25 to 29 (35 or 13.94 per cent). Only 7 women were married at the age below 14 and their present age is above 55. Only 8 women married at the age-group 30-34 of whom 2 each belonged to present age-groups 25-34 and 35-44, 3 belonged 45-54 and one belonged to the age 55 and above. No woman was married at the age between 40-44 and 45+ and one was married at the age between 35-39 who belongs to the present age-group 45-54.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Change in population of a town is the result of three factors — births, deaths and net migration. Migration, is one of the main components of a population change in a town; the other two being fertility and mortality. Migration thus forms one of the important factors in the study of social, economic and demographic trends of a population of a town. Usually people move to places where, certain extra facilities or opportunities are available which are absent at the place of their original residence. These facilities may be economic, social, political or cultural. Development of trade and commerce and industrial activities attract more and more people. We may examine the volume of migrants and the reasons for their migration to Mapusa town from the data collected during the study.

Migrants according to the place of birth

When the place of birth of a person is not the same as the place of enumeration the person is considered as a migrant. Let us examine how many persons staying in the town have their place of birth other than Mapusa from the table VI.1 presented below:

TABLE VI·1

Population classified by place of birth, 1985 Survey

Birth place	Rural Urban	Enumerated in Mapusa town		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total Population		1,058	521	537
A. Born in India	Rural	220	86	134
	Urban	819	426	393
I. Within the State of Enumeration	Rural	168	57	111
	Urban	687	362	325
(a) Born in Mapusa town	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	604	339	265
(b) Born Elsewhere in District of Goa	Rural	168	57	111
	Urban	83	23	60
II. States in India beyond the State of Enumeration	Rural	52	29	23
	Urban	132	64	68
STATES				
1. Gujarat	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	3	3	..
2. Karnataka	Rural	19	11	8
	Urban	48	21	27
3. Kerala	Rural	3	1	2
	Urban	2	2	..
4. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	2	1	1
	Urban	..	..	..
5. Maharashtra	Rural	28	16	12
	Urban	74	35	39
6. Rajasthan	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1
7. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	3	2	1
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (incld. U.S.S.R.)		4	1	3
1. Kuwait		2	1	1
2. Pakisthan		1	..	1
3. Saudi Arabia		1	..	1
C. Countries in Africa		15	8	7
1. Kenia		6	3	3
2. Mozambique		2	1	1
3. Somalia		1	1	..
4. South Africa		1	..	1
5. United Republic of Tanzania		2	1	1
6. Uganda		2	2	..
7. Elsewhere.		1	..	1

It may be seen from table VI.1 that out of 1,058 persons 604 or 57.09 per cent were reported to have been born in Mapusa town while 251 or 23.91 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of Goa, 184 or 17.20 per cent in other states of India beyond the territory and 19 or 1.80 per cent in other countries.

Migrants by place of birth within the same district

Out of 251 persons comprising of 80 males and 171 females born in the district of Goa and migrated to the town the majority are from the rural areas being 168 (57 males and 111 females) or 66.83 per cent. Further, the percentage of rural and urban female migrants to the town is more being 66.07 and 72.29 respectively. The higher proportion of female migrants to the town might be mostly due to marriage.

Migrants by place of birth from other States of India beyond the territory

184 persons comprising of 93 males and 91 females have come to the town other states in India. Of this majority are from the urban areas being 132 persons comprising of 64 males and 68 females. Further, the percentage of male is more among the rural migrants being 55.77 while the percentage of female is more among the urban migrants being 51.52. Among the states the majority of migrants are from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka being 55.43 per cent and 36.41 per cent res-

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pectively. Migrants from all other states viz., Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh together make up 8.16 per cent only. The town's social, cultural and economic links with the state of Maharashtra are very old. Number of Goan families are settled in Maharashtra particularly in Bombay. Many families from Karnataka are found in the town. Most of them have migrated to this town on account of jobs or business after the liberation of this territory.

Migrants by place of birth from other countries

There are 19 persons comprising 9 males and 10 females whose place of birth was reported to be foreign countries. More number of foreign immigrants in the town are from the countries of Africa being 15 comprising 8 males and 7 females. Four persons, comprising one male and 3 females have come to the town from countries in Asia beyond India.

Migrants according to place of last residence

Classification of migrants based on last residence includes persons born outside the town and also those born in the town but stayed at other places either for studies, employment, business etc. but were staying in the town at the time of survey. The following Table VI.2 gives the population classified by place of last residence

TABLE VI·2

Population classified by place of last residence and duration of residence in the place of Enumeration, 1985 Survey.

Place of last residence	Rural Urban	Duration of residence in the place of enumerations										
		All durations			0– 4 years		5– 9 years		10– 19 years		20 years and above	
		Persons	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total		486	201	285	25	42	46	43	68	104	62	96
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Rural	210	81	129	11	18	12	14	26	45	32	52
	Urban	247	106	141	14	22	31	27	36	52	25	40
I. Within the State of Enumeration but ouside the place of enumeration	Rural	173	60	113	7	15	8	12	20	39	25	47
	Urban	99	34	65	8	10	10	10	11	22	5	23
(a) Elsewhere in the district of enumerations	Rural	173	60	113	7	15	8	12	20	39	25	47
	Urban	99	34	65	8	10	10	10	11	22	5	23
(b) In other districts of the State of enumerations	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumerations	Rural	37	21	16	4	3	4	2	6	6	7	5
	Urban	148	72	76	6	12	21	17	25	30	20	17
STATES												
1. Gujarat	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
2. Karnataka	Rural	12	7	5	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	2
	Urban	46	20	26	1	5	6	4	11	14	2	3
3. Kerala	Rural	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Urban	4	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
4. Madhya Pradesh	Rural	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Maharashtra	Rural	20	12	8	4	3	2	..	2	3	4	2
	Urban	86	42	44	4	5	9	10	14	16	15	13
6. Rajasthan	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
7. Uttar Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	5	3	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
Union Territories Delhi	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Last residence in countries in Asia beyond India (Incl. U.S.S.R.) *c*		10	4	6	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	..
1. Kuwait		4	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
2. Quatar		4	1	3	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..
3. Saudi Arabia		2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
C. Countries in Africa		19	10	9	..	..	2	1	5	4	3	4
1. Kenia		10	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	2
2. Mozambique		2	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Tanzaniya		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Uganda		6	4	2	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	1

It may be seen from table VI.2 that out of 1058 persons 486 or 45.94 per cent comprising 201 males and 285 females have reported their place of last residence other than Mapusa town, while 572 or 54.06 per cent comprising 320 males and 252 females have reported their place of last residence as Mapusa. The latter figure gives an account of persons who have hardly ever travelled outside their normal place of residence i.e. Mapusa except for a temporary stay of short duration either for work, or on a pilgrimage or on a casual visit to a relative etc. and they are considered an immobile population of the town. Further, the immobility is comparatively lesser among females than males.

So far as mobility of population is concerned we have seen that the number of migrants according to place of birth is 454 comprising of 182 males and 272 females in the town while there are 486 migrants comprising 201 males and 285 females based on place of last residence. Thus, it can be seen that the percentage of migrants by place of last residence is more being 45.94 than by place of birth being 42.91 in the town.

By further analysing the data of migrants based on place of last residence the table indicates that 272 or 55.97 per cent had their place of last residence elsewhere in the district of Goa, 185 or 38.06 per cent in other States/Union Territories of India and 29 or 5.97 per cent in other countries.

Migrants whose place of last residence was in the district of Goa

Generally the mobility of the population within the district is intensive. This is true in respect of Mapusa town also as 272 or 55.97 per cent of the total migrants have come from within the district of Goa. Further, the percentage of the rural migrants to the town is quite high being 63.60 as against the urban migrants being 36.40. The preponderance of females among the migrants from rural and urban areas both is indeed striking and reveals the fact that the causes which govern the flow of migration are more social than economic.

Migrants whose place of last residence was in other States and Union Territories of India

As said earlier the number of migrants who have come from other parts of India into Mapusa is 185 or 38.06 per cent and the majority of them have come from urban areas i.e. 80.00 per cent. Further, the percentage of males among the rural migrants is higher being 55.76 per cent whereas among the urban migrants the percentage of females is more being 51.35 per cent.

The percentage distribution of in-migrants from other States/Union Territories shows that the highest number of migrants have come from Maharashtra (106 or 57.30 per cent) followed by Karnataka (58 or 31.35 per cent). The migrants from the remaining States and Union territories viz. Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union territory of Delhi account for 11.35 per cent of the total migrants. The above figures also reveal the closest association this town has with the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka. While reasons for in-migration from these two States may be social as well as economic, movement of people from other states and Union territory of Delhi which are far away from the town may be purely economic reasons. Almost all the States mentioned in the table have sent in more urban migrants to the town excepting that of Madhya Pradesh from where only rural migrants have come to the town.

Immigrant from countries outside India

It is said earlier that 29 or 5.97 per cent of the total migrants in the town had their place of last residence outside India. Out of these as many as 19. (10 males and 9 females) or 65.52 per cent are from countries in Africa and 10 or 34.48 per cent are from countries in Asia. It may be mentioned here that many Goans during the Portuguese regime had out-migrated from Goa to Afro-Asian countries. However, with the attainment of Independence by most of the Afro-Asian nations during the last few decades, the out-migration from Goa to the African countries is not only checked to a great extent but many settlers of the Goan origin in those countries have started coming back with their families due to unstable political situation in those countries. So far as immigrants from Asian countries are concerned all the ten comprising 4 males and 6 females are from the Gulf countries.

Duration of residence of the migrants in the town

We may examine the duration of stay of the migrants by place of last residence in the town.

It may be seen from table VI.2 that of the total migrants as many as 172 or 35.39 per cent are living in the town for 10-19 years followed by 158 or 32.91 per cent for more than 20 years, 89 or 18.31 per cent for 5-9 years and 67 or 13.79 for 0-4 years. The above trend indicates a gradual decrease in the flow of migrants into the town in last ten years. The sex-wise distribution of migrants in the different durations of stay reveals that the percentage of female in-migrants is higher in each duration of stay excepting in 5-9 years. If migrants from within the district is considered, out of 272 the highest number of migrants i.e. 100 or 36.76 per cent are living in the town for more than 20 years followed by 92 or 33.82 per cent for 10-19 years and are equal number i.e. 40 or 14.71 per cent are living for 5-9 and 0-4 years. The sex-wise breakup of migrants indicates that higher percentage of males i.e. 35.11 have come to the town in last 10 years as against females i.e. 26.40. Whereas, higher percentage of females i.e. 73.60 have come to the town ten years before as against males being 64.89. The rural/urban breakup of migrants indicates that the percentages of migrants from urban areas is more being 38.38 as against 24.28 from rural areas in the last ten years. Whereas, ten years before, the percentage of migrants from rural areas was more being 75.72 as against migrants from urban areas being 61.62.

Inmigrants into the town from other states of India reveals that 116 or 62.71 per cent are living in the town for more than 10 years, while 69 or 37.29 per cent are living in the town for less than 10 years. The data further reveals that more females i.e. 16.31 per cent have come to the town as against males being 10.71 per cent in the last four years. Analysis of the data of ruarl-urban and urban-urban migrants reveals that percentage of migrants from rural-urban is higher being 18.92 per cent as against urban-urban being 12.16 per cent in the last four years. Among the states the highest percentage of inmigrants living in the town for more than 10 years are from Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan being 100 per cent followed by Gujarat (66.67 per cent) Karnataka (65.51 per cent), Maharashtra (65.10 per cent) and Kerala (20.00 per cent). Whereas, the highest percentage of inmigrants living in the towns for less than 10 years are from Uttar Pradesh and Union territory of Delhi being 100 per cent followed by Maharashtra (34.90 per cent), Karnataka (34.49 per cent) and Gujarat (33.33 per cent).

If migrants from outside the countries is considered 22 or 75-86 per cent are living in the town for more than 10 years and majority of them have come from African countries. Remaining 7 or 24.14 per cent those who are living in the town since last 10 years the majority of them are from Asian countries.

Workers and non-workers among migrants

It is important to know how many of the migrant populations are workers and non-workers. Table VI.3 presented below gives the sex-wise distribution of workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence by broad age-groups.

TABLE VI·3

Distribution of Workers and Non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence, broad age group and sex, 1985 survey

Migration status with reference to place of last residence	0—14				15—59				60+				All Ages			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	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
A. Non Migrant .	1	..	101	101	138	30	65	107	6	1	9	13	145	31	175	221
B. Migrant . . .	..	2	38	40	111	49	30	159	8	..	14	35	119	51	82	234
I—Last residence outside the town but in the District—																
(a) Rural . . .	..	2	10	10	38	16	6	65	5	..	1	20	43	18	17	95
(b) Urban . . .	..	..	13	10	12	12	8	40	..	..	1	3	12	12	22	53
II. Last residence in other States—																
(a) Rural . . .	..	..	1	2	13	6	3	8	2	..	2	..	15	6	6	10
(b) Urban . . .	..	..	13	17	44	12	11	40	1	..	3	7	45	12	27	64
III. Last residence in other countries . . .	..	..	1	1	4	3	2	6	..	..	7	5	4	3	10	12
TOTAL . .	1	2	139	141	249	79	95	266	14	1	23	48	264	82	257	455

It may be seen from table VI.3 that out of 486 migrants 170 are workers and 316 are non-workers. The percentage of workers thus comes to 34.98. Of male migrants 59.20 per cent are workers and among females 17.89 per cent are workers. Further, analysis of workers and non-workers among migrants who have come from elsewhere in the district, other states and outside India reveals that the highest percentage of workers is found among the migrants who have come from other states being 42.16 and the lowest among the migrants from outside India being 24.24. Among males the highest percentage of workers is found among the migrants from other states being 58.51 and among females it is the highest among the migrants from outside India being 20.00.

Distribution of workers and non-workers by broad age groups reveals that in age-group 0-14 out of 80 persons 2 are workers and remaining 78 are non-workers. Both the workers are females and have come to the town elsewhere from the same district. In age-group 15-59 out of 349 persons 160 or 45.84 per cent are workers and the remaining 189 are non-workers. Percentages of male and female workers in this age-group are 78.72 and 23.56 respectively.

Among the migrants from elsewhere in the district, other states and outside India, the highest percentage of male workers is observed among the migrants from other states being 80.28 and female workers among the migrants from outside India being 33.33. In age-group 60+ out of 57 persons (22 males and 35 females) 8 are workers (all males) and 49 are non-workers (14 males and 35 females).

Occupation of the Migrant workers

We may now examine the economic activity of the migrant workers by occupation. Table VI.4 gives the sex-wise classification of workers by occupational divisions.

TABLE VI·4

Migrant workers classified by sex and occupational Division, 1985 Survey

N.C.O. Division	Particulars of the division	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
All Division	. . . . .	170	119	51
0—1	Professional, Technical and Related workers .	32	19	13
2	Administrative, Executive and Managerial workers .	18	18	..
3	Clerical and Ralated workers	14	10	4
4	Sales Workers . . .	21	20	1
5	Service Workers . .	21	9	12
6	Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers	15	3	12
7-8-9	Production and Related workers, Transport, Equiment Opeerators and Labourers . . .	49	40	9

It may be seen from the table VI.4 that the highest number of workers i.e. 49 or 28.83 per cent are found in the occupational division 7-8-9 production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers followed by 32 or 18.82 per cent in division 0-1 professionals, technical and related workers, 21 or 12.35 per cent each in division 4. Sales workers and division 5 Service workers, and 18 or 10.59 per cent in division 2 Administrative, Executive and Managerial worker. The percentage in the remaining division 2 Clerical and related workers and 6 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers, together is 17.06 per cent. Male workers are found in all the divisions and majority of them are in divisions 7-8-9 (33.61 per cent). Similarly, majority of female workers i.e. 13 or 25.49 per cent are found in division 0-1. Even their proportions in divisions 5 and 6 (23.53 per cent each) and in division 7-8-9 (17.65 per cent) are also quite high. Further, the female workers out number the male workers in divisions 5 and 6.

The table VI.5 classifies the workers by industrial classification and migration status.

It may be seen from table VI.5 that out of a total 346 workers 176 consisting of 145 males and 31 females are non-migrant and 170 consisting of 119 males 51 females are migrant workers. Thus the proportion of migrant workers works out to as much as 49.13 per cent. Its proportion among the male and female workers is 45.08 and 62.20 per cent. Further analysis of migrant workers reveals that 53 or 31.18 per cent of the total migrant workers are engaged in other services (cat.IX), followed by 52 or 30.59 per cent in trade and commerce (Cat.VII) and 31 or 18.23 per cent in manufacturing processing in other than household industry (cat.V(b)). Thus, 80.00 per cent of the total migrant workers are found in above three industrial categories only. The lowest participation of migrant workers is found under Cat.IV-mining and quarrying preceded by 2.35 per cent under Cat.VI-construction.

Considering the place of last residence of the migrants, out of 85 migrated to the town from the district of Goa 31 or 36.47 per cent are found engaged in other servcies (cat.IX), followed by 24 or 28.24 per cent in trade and commerce (cat.VII) and 12 or 14.12 per cent in other than household industry (cat.V(b)). There are 78 migrant workers who have come into the town from other states of India. Of whom 24 or 30.77 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce followed by 20 or 25.64 per cent in other services and 19 or 24.36 per cent in other than household industry. Even those who are migrated from foreign countries are mostly found engaged in trade and commerce and other services. Thus, it can be seen that it is trade and commerce, other services and industrial activities which have absorbed the majority of migrant workers in the town.

Employment status of Migrant workers

We may study the employment status of the migrant workers which will give an idea about their involvement in the different fields of economy as employer, employee, single worker or family worker. Table VI.6 shows the employment status of migrant workers with reference to place of their last residence.

It may be seen from table VI.6 that out of 170 migrant workers 100 or 58.82 per cent have reported themselves as employees, 32 or 18.82 per cent as single workers. 19 or 11.18 per cent as family workers and 7 or 4.12 per cent as employers. Of the remaining 12 or 7.06 per cent are 5 cultivators and 7 agricultural labourers. Further, the survey has revealed that the migrant workers are in majority

TABLE VI. 5

Workers classified by migration status and industrial classification, 1985 survey

Migration Status with reference to pl. ce of last residence	Rural Urban	Total workers		Workers																			
				I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		III Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and Plantations, orchards and allied activities		IV Mining and Quarrying		V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs				VI Construction		VII Trade and Commerce		VIII Transport and communication		IX Other Services	
												(a) Household Industry		(b) Other than household industry									
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
A. Non-Migrant (last residence in Mapusa) . .	U	145	31	6	5	2	2	..	..	1	..	7	6	34	8	..	..	68	..	9	1	18	9
B. I. Last Residence outside the town but in the district.	R	43	18	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	8	1	2	..	17	2	3	..	10	9
	U	12	12	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	9	3
II. Other districts of the U.T.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Other States in India, Outside the State of enumeration.	R	15	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	11	..	1	..	..	1
	U	45	12	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	16	..	1	..	13	..	2	..	9	10
IV. Other Countries .		4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	1
	T	264	82	8	8	2	9	..	..	2	..	12	11	61	12	3	1	113	7	16	1	47	33

TABLE VI. 6

Employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence and sex, 1985 survey

Place of last residence		Total workers			Employment Status																
					Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family workers			Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
A. Non-Migrant (Born and last residence in the town)	(U)	176	145	31	21	20	1	69	55	14	36	33	3	35	29	6	11	6	5	4	2	2
B. Migrant—																						
I. Last residence within the district but outside the town.	(R)	61	43	18	2	2	..	33	22	11	15	13	2	6	4	2	4	2	2	1	..	1
	(U)	24	12	12	..	..	..	20	12	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
II. Last residence in other district.	(R)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(U)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Last residence in other states	(R)	21	15	6	..	..	..	10	8	2	4	3	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
of India outside the state of enumeration.	(U)	57	45	12	5	5	..	33	23	10	10	10	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
IV. Other Countries . .	(U)	7	4	3	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	T	346	264	82	28	27	1	169	122	47	68	60	8	54	45	9	16	8	8	11	2	9

among the employees in total workers being 59.17 per cent. Its proportion among single workers is quite considerable being 47.06 per cent. Among the 11 agricultural labourers in the town 7 or 63.64 per cent are migrants.

Educational level of migrants

We may now examine the position of literacy among the migrant workers by occupational division and also among the non-workers with the help of table VI.7.

TABLE VI·7

Migrants classified by Educational level and Occupational division, 1985 Survey

Educational level		Total workers	Occupational Divisions							Non-workers
			0—1	2	3	4	5	6	7—8—9	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Illiterate . .	Persons	31	..	..	..	3	8	8	12	69
	Males	10	..	..	..	3	..	..	7	13
	Females	21	..	..	..	..	8	8	5	56
2. Literate without educational level	Persons	18	..	..	1	2	4	..	11	46
	Males	13	..	..	1	2	2	..	8	14
	Females	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	32
3. Primary . .	Persons	27	1	1	..	3	4	4	14	76
	Males	24	1	1	..	3	3	3	13	19
	Females	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	57
4. Middle . .	Persons	12	..	..	2	1	1	2	6	46
	Males	10	..	..	2	1	1	..	6	12
	Females	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	34
5. Matric/Higher Secondary	Persons	52	15	10	6	10	4	1	6	65
	Males	37	6	10	3	9	3	..	6	20
	Females	15	9	..	3	1	1	1	..	45
6. Graduate & above	Persons	30	16	7	5	2	..	..	..	14
	Males	25	12	7	4	2	..	..	..	4
	Females	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL . .	Persons	170	32	18	14	21	21	15	49	316
	Males	119	19	18	10	20	9	3	40	82
	Females	51	13	..	4	1	12	12	9	234

It may be seen from table VI.7 that out of 486 migrants 386 are literates and 100 are illiterates giving the literacy rate 79.42 per cent among the migrants. The corresponding rates among males and females are 88.56 per cent and 72.98 per cent respectively. Considering the educational level among the literate migrants it may be observed that 13.17 per cent are literates without educational level, 21.19 per cent are primary, 11.94 per cent are middle, 24.07 per cent are matric or higher secondary and 9.05 per cent are graduates and above. Among males, 13.43 per cent are literates without level, 21.39 per cent are primary 10.95 per cent are middle, 28.36 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary and 14.43 per cent are graduates and above. Among females 12.98 per cent are literates without level, 21.05 per cent are primary, 12.63 per cent are middle, 21.05 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary and 5.27 are graduates and above.

Now we may examine the educational level of migrant workers by occupations. In division 0.1, which includes scientists, engineers, doctors, economists, teachers, poets, artists, sportsmen, ordained and non-ordained religious workers etc. there are 19 male and 13 female workers. Of the 19 male workers 63.16 per cent are graduates and above, 31.58 are matriculates or higher secondary and only one or 5.26 per cent has studied upto primary level. Of the 13 female workers 30.77 per cent are graduates and above and 69.23 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary.

Division 2 includes administrative, executive and managerial workers. There are 18 workers in this category and all of them are males. Of them 38.89 per cent are graduates and above, 55.56 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary and the remaining 5.55 per cent have studied upto primary level.

Of the 14 workers in division 3 clerical and related workers 10 are males and 4 females. Of these 40 per cent males are graduates, 30 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary and remaining 30 per cent are below matriculates. Of the 4 female workers 25 per cent are graduates and 75 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary.

Division 4 is of the sales workers in which 20 males and one female is engaged. Among males 10 per cent are graduates and above, 45 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary, 30 per cent are below matriculates and 15 per cent are illiterates. The lone female worker in this division has studied upto matriculation or higher secondary.

Division 5 relates service workers like hotel keepers, cooks, waiters, dry cleaners, hair dressers etc. In this category there are 9 male and 12 female workers. Of the male workers 33.33 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary and remaining 66.67 are below matriculates. Among females 8.33 are matriculates or higher secondary 25.00 per cent are below matriculates and 66.67 are illiterates.

Division 6 is for the farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. In this category of workers there are 3 males and 12 females. The educational level of all the 3 males is primary. Among females 8.33 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary, 25 per cent are below matriculates and the remaining 66.67 are illiterates.

Division 7-8-9 relates to production and related workers transport equipment operators, and labourers etc. Hence, this division includes a large variety or workers like miners, quarrymen, drillers, carpenters, goldsmiths, shoe-makers, tailors, food and beverage processors, electricians, watch-radio-repairs etc. The highest number of migrant workers i.e. 49 comprising of 40 males and 9 females are found engaged in these types of economic activities. Of 40 male workers 15 per cent are matriculates or higher secondary 67.50 per cent are below matriculates and 17.50 per cent are illiterates. Among female workers 44.44 per cent are below matriculates and 55.56 per cent are illiterates.

As shown in the table, there are 82 male and 234 female non-workers. So far as their educational level is concerned the distribution is that 15.85 per cent males are illiterates, 54.88 per cent are below matriculates, 24.39 are matriculates or higher secondary and 4.88 are graduates and above. Among females 23.93 per cent are illiterates, 52.56 per cent are below matriculates, 19.23 per cent are matriculates and 4.27 are graduates and above.

Marital status of migrants

Table VI.8 gives the distribution of migrants by age-group, sex and marital status.

TABLE VI·8

Distribution of Migrants by Age-group, sex and marital status , 1985 Survey

Age-group	Males				Females			
	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced	Total	Never Married	Married	Widowed/ Divorced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Ages	201	101	96	4	285	96	144	45
0—14	38	38	..	..	42	42	..	..
15—19	24	24	..	..	27	24	3	..
20—24	26	24	2	..	26	17	8	1
25—49	65	11	53	1	125	8	106	11
50+	48	4	41	3	65	5	27	33

It may be seen from table VI.8 that out of 201 male migrants 50.25 per cent are unmarried, 47.76 per cent are married and 1.99 per cent are widowed or divorced. Among females the position is different as a little more than half i.e. 50.53 per cent are married, 33.68 per cent are never married and 15.79 per cent are widowed or divorced. It may be seen that the percentage of widowed or divorced among females is quite high.

From age-groupwise population of migrant males and females, it may be seen that females out-number males in each age-group excepting in age-group 20-24 where they are equal in numbers giving a balanced sex-ratio. The sex-ratio among the migrant population is very high being 1418 females per 1000 males.

Considering the marital status of migrant males and females by age-groups it can be seen that in age-group 15-19 all males are unmarried while among females only 11.11 per cent are married. Highest percentage of married males (81.54) and females (84.80) would be seen in age-group 25-49. In age-group 50+ the percentage of married males is still higher i.e. 85.42 when compared with married females i.e. 41.54 per cent. The proportion of the married persons by different age-groups gives an indication that there is a swing towards late marriages.

We have, so far, in the foregoing paras analysed the migration data based on the individual migrants by their place of birth and last residence. We may now analyse the migration data based on the head of households migrated to the town from other places.

Place of birth of head of household by number of members

A survey of 200 sampled households in the town revealed that heads of 90 or 45 per cent households were born in the town and of the remaining 110 or

55 per cent households were born outside the town. Table VI.9 giving the distribution of households by number of members by migration status and place of birth of head of household is given below :

TABLE VI·9

Distribution of households by number of members, migration status and place of birth of head of household, 1985 Survey

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Rural/ Urban	Number of household having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6—	8—9	10—12	13 +	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Non-Migrant (Born in the town)	Urban	7	5	13	10	10	19	15	10	1	90
B. Migrant—											
I. Born outside the town within District	Rural	2	4	5	9	11	8	7	3	..	49
	Urban	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	10
II. Born within the U.T. in the other district	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other state .	Rural	..	2	4	5	2	2	2	1	..	18
	Urban	1	3	4	6	2	6	1	3	..	26
IV. Born in other countries .	Urban	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	7
Total . . .	Rural	2	6	9	14	13	10	9	4	..	67
	Urban	9	9	20	21	14	30	16	13	1	133
	TOTAL	11	15	29	35	27	40	25	17	1	200

It may be seen from table VI.9 that out of 110 head of households who were born outside the town, 59 are those born outside the town within the district, 44 in other states of India and 7 are those born in other countries.

Considering the rural urban status of place of birth of head of households it can be seen that majority of them i.e. 49 are from rural areas, of the same district and 18 in other states of India. The head of 43 households who were born in urban areas, majority of them i.e. 26 are from other states of India and 7 are from other countries. The remaining 10 are from the same district. Of the 44 head of households born in other states 26 are from the neighbouring state of Maharashtra and 15 are from Karnataka, 2 are from Gujarat and one is from Kerala. So far as other countries are concerned one is from Asian countries i.e. Pakistan and the remaining 6 are from African countries viz. Tanzania, Somalia, Kenia, Uganda and South Africa.

From the point of view of size of the households it can be seen that out of 200 sample households the majority (i.e. 40 i.e. 20.00 per cent) is of the size 6-7 members. Further, there are 11 households of single member and only one households of more than 13 members. The size of household among the non-migrants and migrants households reveals that majority of non-migrant households (19 i.e. 21.11 per cent) is of the size of 6-7 while majority (25 i.e. 22.73 per cent) of migrant households is of the size of 4 members. It is also important to note that 65.46 per cent of the migrant households are of medium size having less than 6 members. Percentage of such households among the non-migrants is 50.00 per cent.

Place of last residence of head of household and number of members

According to the survey of 200 households head of 80 households (i.e. 40 per cent) have reported their place of last residence as Mapusa town and the remaining 120 households (i.e. 60 per cent) outside

the town. Table VI.10 giving the distribution of households by number of members by migration status and place of last residence of head of households is given below :

TABLE VI·10

Distribution of Households by number of members, migration status and last residence of Head of household, 1985 Survey

Migration status and last residence of head of household	Rural/ Urban	Number of households having members									
		Single	2	3	4	5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13+	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. Non-Migrant . . .	Urban	6	4	9	9	9	18	14	10	1	80
B. Migrant											
I. Last residence outside the town but within the district	Rural	2	3	6	8	11	8	6	3	..	47
	Urban	1	1	2	5	1	4	2	..	..	16
II. Last residence within the U.T. in the other district	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Last residence in the other states	Rural	..	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	12
	Urban	1	3	6	10	4	8	1	3	..	36
IV. Last residence in other country	Urban	1	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	9
TOTAL	Rural	2	5	9	10	13	9	7	4	..	59
	Urban	9	10	20	25	14	31	18	13	1	141
	Total	11	15	29	35	27	40	25	17	1	200

It may be seen from table VI.10 that out of 120 head of households, 63 or 52.50 per cent have come to the town from outside the town from the same district, 48 or 40.00 per cent from other states of India and remaining 9 or 7.50 per cent from other countries. Considering the rural urban characteristics of the place of last residence it can be seen that those who are migrated to the town from same district majority (47) of the head of households have come from rural areas. Whereas, those who have come from other states majority (36) of them have come from urban areas. Among the migrants from other states of India majority of them have come from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra (34) and Karnataka (10) and one each has come from Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi. Considering the place of last residence in other countries 2 have come from Asian countries viz. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia and 7 from African countries viz. Uganda, Zanzibar, Kenia and Tanzania.

From the point of view of size of the houserolds it may be seen that 26 or 21.67 per cent out of 120 migrant households is of the size of 4 members, followed by 22 or 18.33 is of the size 6-7. However, in general it can be said that as many as 66.67 per cent migrant households are of medium size having less than 6-7 members. The position is reverse in respect of non-migrant households where 43 or 53.75 per cent households are of the larger size having more than 5 members.

Longest stay of any member of migrant households by place of last residence in the town

The table VI.11 gives the number of households classified by number of members and migration status of head of household, place of last residence and the longest stay of any member of the household.

It may be seen from table VI.11 that out of 59 households who had their last place of residence in rural areas more than half or 52.54 per cent households are staying in the town for over 20 years. Considering the size of the household 6 (or 85.71 per cent) out of 7 households of the size 8-9 are staying in the town for over 20 years. 75.0 per cent of the households with the size 10-12 and 69.23 per cent of the household having the size of 5 members are staying in the town over 20 years. There are 61 head of households whose place of last residence was in urban areas. Of these 22 or 36.07 per cent are staying in the town for more than 20 years. Considering the size of the household it can be seen that 66.67 per cent of the single member households and of the size 10-12, and 53.85 per cent households of the size 6-7 are staying in the town for over 20 years.

TABLE VI·11

Distribution of household by number of Members, Migration status of Head of Household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed the longest in the referrent town, 1985, Survey

Number of members	Number of household where the migration status and place of last residence of head of household and duration of stay of any member of the household who has stayed longest is												
	Non-Migrant (Born and last residence in town)	MIGRANT											
		Last residence in rural area and duration of residence (year)						Last residence in urban area and duration of residence (year)					
		Less than one year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21+ years	Total	Less than one year	1—5 years	6– 10 years	11– 20 years	21+ years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Single	6	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
2	4	..	..	1	2	2	5	..	2	3	..	1	6
3	9	..	1	1	3	4	9	..	1	1	6	3	11
4	9	..	2	2	3	3	10	..	1	6	4	5	16
5	9	1	..	1	2	9	13	..	..	..	4	1	5
6—7	18	..	..	2	3	4	9	..	..	2	4	7	13
8—9	14	..	..	..	1	6	7	..	..	..	3	1	4
10—12	10	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	1	2	3
13 and bove	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	80	1	4	7	16	31	59	..	4	12	23	22	61

Last residence as compared to place of birth

We may now examine the place of last residence of members of households as compared to place of birth from the data compiled in the table VI.12 given below :—

TABLE VI·12

Place of last resideance of members of households as related to place of Birth, 1985 Survey.

Place of Birth		Place of Last residence			
		Same as place of birth		Different from place of birth	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1		2	3	4	5
Same Place		320	252	17	12
Same District	Rural	43	92	15	20
	Urban	17	49	4	11
OTHER STATES					
Maharashtra	Rural	14	10	2	3
	Urban	33	33	4	3
Karnataka	Rural	5	4	4	4
	Urban	16	22	6	6
Kerala	Rural	..	1	1	..
	Urban	2	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	..	..
Gujarat	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	1	1	..
Madhya Pradesh	Rural	..	1	1	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	Rural	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..	..
OTHER COUNTRIES					
Pakistan		..	..	..	1
Quatar		1	1	..	..
Kuwait		1	1	..	..
Kenia		2	1	1	3
South Africa		..	..	1	1
Mozambique		1	1	..	..
Uganda		2	..	..	..
Tanzania		..	1	1	..
Saudi Arabia		..	1	..	..

It may be seen from table VI.12 that a majority of the members of the households had their place of last residence same as place of birth as in respect of 935 (or 88.37 per cent) persons out of 1058 had their place of last residence same as place of birth and the remaining 123 (or 11.63 per cent) had their place of last residence different from place of birth.

Place of birth/last residence as related to country/state/district to which the head of the household belongs

Table VI.13 and VI.14 gives information of place of birth/last residence in relation to country state/district to which the head of the households belongs. The tables are self explanatory.

Migration stages of the households hailing from outside

Out of 200 households we have 120 households hailing from outside the town. We may now examine the period of their migration from the places they hail and the stages in which they have come to the town with the help of data compiled in the table VI.15 given below :

TABLE VI·13

Place of birth as related to country/state/district to which the head of the household belongs, 1985, Survey.

Migration status and place of birth of head of households	Rural/ Urban	Goa, Daman and Diu / Goa	Maharashtra					Karnataka							Gujarat		Kerala
			Kolhapur	Sindhu-durga	Bul-dhana	Ahmad-pur Lathur	Karad	Kittur	Bijapur	Chika-mangalur	Belgaum	Dhar-wad	Benga-lore	North Kannada	Ahme-dabad	Baroda	Kot-tayam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Non-Migrant— (Born in town) . .		90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Migrant																	
I. Born outside the	Rural	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
town in the district	Urban	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Born within the state in the other district	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Born in other state																	
1. Maharashtra . .	Rural	1	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	6	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Karnataka . .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Kerala . . .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat . . .	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
IV. Born in other country																	
1. Pakistan . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. South Africa .		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Tanzania . .		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Somalia . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Uganda . .		1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kenia . .		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rural	50	2	5	..	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	1
	Urban	111	6	5	1	..	1	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	1	1	..
	Total	161	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI. 14

Place of last residence as related to country/state/district to which the head of the household belongs, 1985 survey

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Rural/ Urban	Goa, Daman & Diu	Maharashtra					Karnataka							Gujarat		Kerala
		Goa	Kolhapur	Sindhudurga	Buldhana	Ahmadpur Lathur	Karad	Kittur	Bijapur	South kannada Mangalore	Belgaum	Dharwad	Bengalore	North Kannada	Ahmedabad	Baroda	Kottayam
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
A. Non-migrant		80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Migrant																	
I. Last residence outside the town in the same district.	R	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Last residence within the state in the other district.	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Last residence in other states—																	
1. Maharashtra	R	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	6	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
2. Karnataka	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Madhya Pradesh	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Uttar Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Delhi	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV. Last residence in other country—																	
1. Uganda		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Saudi Arabia		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kuwait		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Zanzibar		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kenia		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tanzania		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		161	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE VI. 15

Migration stages of Households hailing from outside, 1985 survey

Place from where the households hail		Total numbre of house-holds	Number of house-holds migra-ting prior to 1966	Number of Housholds Migrating											
				During 1966-1970				During 1971-1975				During 1976 and later			
				Directly from the place of origion (In one stage)	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origion	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from the place of origion	In two stages	Three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rural Area of the District		56	42	4	1	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	1	..	..
Other Towns of the District		15	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States—															
Maharashtra . .	R	12	7	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	U	18	8	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Karnataka . .	R	7	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	8	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh .	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat . . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala . . .	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh . .	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . .		120	79	11	5	1	1	8	2	1	..	10	1	..	1

The period of migration has been divided into four groups viz. those who migrated before 1966, during 1966-70, during 1971-75 and in 1976 and afterwards. Out of 120 migrant households 79 households came to this town before 1966. From these 56 (Rural 42, Urban 14) have come from Goa District, and 23 (Rural 11, Urban 12) from the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the households which came to Mapusa before 1966 majority of them (i.e. 53 households) were hailing from rural areas. Coming to the households migrating during the period 1966-70, we have 18 such households of which 11 have come directly to Mapusa in one stage, 5 in two stages and one each in three and four or more stages. Those who came directly to the town 4 hail from rural areas of Goa district, 4 from urban areas of Maharashtra, and 3 from Karnataka (Rural 1, Urban 2). One household from rural areas of Goa district, 2 households from rural areas of Maharashtra and one each from rural and urban areas of Karnataka came to the town in two stages. One household each migrated to the town in three and four or more stages are hailing from rural areas of Goa district and urban areas of Karnataka respectively. We have 11 households came to the town during 1971-75 of which 8 came directly to the town and are hailing from Goa (Rural 4) Maharashtra (Rural 1, Urban 2) and Karnataka (Rural 1). Those who came in two stages are hailing from Goa (Rural 1) and Kerala (Rural 1), and that one hailing from rural areas of Goa came to the town in three stages. Out of 12 households who came to the town during 1976 or after 10 came directly from the place of origin, one in two stages and another in four or more stages. Those came directly to the town are hailing Goa (Rural 2) Maharashtra (Rural 2, Urban 3) and Uttar Pradesh (Urban 1). One household that came to the town in two stages is hailing from rural areas of Goa and that in four or more stages is hailing from urban areas of Maharashtra.

Reasons for Migration

It would be interesting to study the reasons for migration reported by the households in the town. The reasons for migration in respect of migrant households are given in the table VI.16 presented below :

TABLE VI·16

Brood category of place from where the household hails, 1985 Survey

Broad category of place from where the household hails		Time of migration	Number of household Migrating because of						
			Reason-1 Business	Reason-2 Employ-ment	Reason-3 Education	Reason-4 Settle-ment	Reason-5 To look after mother	Reason-6 Maintaince of sisters house	Reason-7 not known
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Place-1 (Goa Rural) . . .		Prior to 1966	18	19	3	..	1	1	..
		1966—1970	1	3	..	1	..	..	..
		1971—1975	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
		1976 and later	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Place-2 Goa (Urban) . . .		Prior to 1966	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1966—1970	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Place-3 (Others) Maharashtra	(R)	Prior to 1966	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
		1966—1970	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1971—1975	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1976 and later	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	(U)	Prior to 1966	4	3	..	..	..	..	1
		1966—1970	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		1971—1975	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
		1976 and later	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Karnataka . . .	(R)	Prior to 1966	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		1966—1970	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		1971—1975	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1976 and later	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	U	Prior to 1966	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		1966—1970	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
		1971—1975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		1976 and later	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	R	1971—1975	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	U	1976 and later	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
M.P.	R	Prior to 1966	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat	U	Prior to 1966	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL . .	43	69	3	2	1	1	1

It may be seen from table VI.16 that out of 120 migrant households a maximum number i.e. 69 (or 57.50 per cent) migrated to the town for the purpose of employment followed by 43 (or 35.83 per cent) for the purpose of business and the remaining 8 (6.67 per cent) for the purposes of education (3) for settlement (2) to look after mother (1) maintenance of sister's house (1) and for one household the reason was reported as not known. It is evident from the table that the reasons of employment and business were predominant for about 90 per cent of the migrant households.

Characteristics of the place of origin at the time of migration

The characteristics of the places of origin at the time of migration by time of migration and broad category of the place can be examined from the table given :

TABLE VI·17

Characteristics (At the time of migration) of the place of origin of migration by time of migration and broad category of the place, 1985 Survey

Broad category of place from where the households hails	Total number of household	Households migrating prior to 1966 from				Households migrating from place of origin during 1966-1970				Household migrating from place of origin during 1971-1975				Households migrating from place of origin during 1976 and later			
		Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City	Village	Small town	Medium size town	City
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Goa (Rural) . . .	56	42	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Goa (Urban) . . .	15	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States																	
1. Maharashtra (R) . .	12	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Maharashtra (U) . .	18	..	3	4	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3
2. Karnataka(R) . .	7	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Karnataka(U) . .	8	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Madhya Pradesh (R) .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Uttar Pradesh(U) . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
5. Gujarat(U) . . .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Kerala (R) . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL . . .	120	53	17	4	5	9	6	..	3	9	1	..	1	6	1	..	5

It may be seen from table VI.17 that out of 79 households migrated to the town, prior to 1966, 53 were from villages, 17 were from small town, 4 were from medium size towns and 5 were from cities. Those who migrated during 1966-70, 9 were from villages, 6 were from small towns and 3 were from cities. Those who came to the town during 1971-75, 9 were from villages and one each from small and meidum size town. Whereas those who came during 1976 or thereafter 6 were from villages, one was from small town and the remaining 5 were from cities. Thus, it can be seen that out of 120 households which were migrated to this town in respect of 77 or 64.17 per cent households the status of the place of origin was villages followed by households or 20.83 per cent small town. About 10 per cent of the households had the origin of the cities.

In the table VI.16 and VI.17 are examined together with that of VI.15 the following picture emerges. It is seen that as many as 29 out of 41 households which migrated after 1966 and 79 households before 1966 had migrated to Mapusa directly from their place of origin. The reasons for migration are employment and business in respect of about 90 per cent of the households. The characteristics of place of origin reveals that 77 (or 64.17 per cent) households the status of place of origin was villages followed by small town in respect of 23 (or 19.17 per cent) households. It is evident that migration was broadly employment oriented and the places of origin were mostly villages.

Characteristics of the places of successive migration

We may examine the characteristics of the places of successive migration of the households into the town in different stages. The table VI.18 shows the characteristics of the places of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to referrent town.

TABLE VI.18

Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to Referrent Town, 1985 Survey

Characteristics of the place	Total number of households	Member of households migrating to Referrent town			
		Prior to 1966	1966-1970	1971-1975	1975 & later
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village-City Referrent Town	6	5	1	..	..
2. Village-Small town R.T. . .	5	3	1	1	..
3. Village-Village-R.T. . .	5	1	3	..	1
4. Town-Village-R.T.	1	1	..	..	..
5. City-City-R.T. .	1	1	..	..	..
6. Small town-Foreign Country —R.T. .	9	9	..	..	..
7. Village-Medium size Town-R.T.	3	2	..	1	..
8. City-Small Town-R.T. . .	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL .	31	23	5	2	1

R.T.=Referrent town.

It may be seen from table VI.18 that out of 31 households migrated to the town in two states 9 households first migrated from small town and foreign country and then to the referrent town, followed by 6 households from village to city and then to the referrent town, 5 households each from village to small town to the referrent town and from village to village and to the referrent town respectively and 3 from village to medium size town and to the referrent town. Out of remaining 3, one each from town-village to the referrent town, city-city to the referrent town and city-small town to the referrent town respectively. Considering the time of migration majority i.e. 23 or 74.29 per cent households migrated to the town prior to 1966.

Successive migration in three stages

Table VI.19 shows the characteristics of the places of successive migration in three stages by time of migration to the referrent town which is self explanatory.

TABLE VI·19

Characteristics of places of successive migration in Three stages by time of migration to Referrent Town, 1985 Survey

Characteristics of places involved in Migration in succession	Total number of House-holds	Number of households migrating to Referrent Town			
		Perior to 1966	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976 or later
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village-Foreign Co-untry Village-R.T.	1	1	..	..	..
Town-Medium size Town-Town-R.T.	1	..	1	..	..
Village-Village-Village-R.T. . .	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	3	1	1	1	..

R.T.—Referrent town.

Successive migration in four or more stages

Information given in the following table VI.20 about the places of successive migration in four or more stages by time of migration in referrent town is also self explanatory.

TABLE VI·20

Characteristics of places of successive Migration in Four or More stages by Time of Migration in Referrent Town, 1985 Survey

Characteristics of Places involved in Migration in Succession	Total number of house-holds	Number of Households Migrating to Referrent Town			
		Prior to 1966	1966-1970	1971-1975	1976 and later
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Village City-Town-Village R.T.	1	1	..	..	..
2. City—Town—City— R.T.	1	..	1	..	..
3. Village-Town-Town-Town R.T.	1	1	..	..	..
4. Town-City-City-Medium size town 4 City-R.T. .	1	..	1	..	..
5. City-City-City-Village-City -Village-R.T. . .	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	5	3	2	..	..

R.T.=Referrent town.

Property at the place from where migrated

Particulars regarding property at the place from where the households were migrated and distance and the duration of stay in the referrent town are given in the following table VI.21.

TABLE VI·21

Property at the place from where migrated by the description of the place and distance and duration of stay, 1985 Survey

Place from where migrated	Distance in Kms.	Number of households not having property at place from where migrated who are residing in the present place					Number of households having property from where migrated who are residing in the present place				
		Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—19 years	20+ years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Goa (R)	(a) 10 or less	..	..	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
	(b) 11—20	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	2
	(c) 21—50	..	..	..	3	18	..	..	2	4	4
	(d) 51—100	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(e) 101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) 201—500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) 501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Goa (U)	(c) 21—50	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) 501+	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Other States											
Maharashtra (R)	(a) 10 or less	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 21—50	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) 51—100	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	(e) 101—200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) 201—500	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
	(g) 510+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maharashtra (U)	(a) 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) 51—100	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(e) 101—200	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) 201—500	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	1	..
	(g) 501+	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Karnataka (R)	(a) 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) 51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) 101—200	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) 201—500	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
	(g) 501+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karnataka (U)	(a) 10 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 11—20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(c) 21—50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(d) 51—100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(e) 101—200	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
	(f) 201—500	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(g) 501+	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh (R)	(g) 501+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Uttar Pradesh (U)	(g) 501+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gujarat (U)	(g) 501+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala (R)	(g) 501+	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	..	5	9	21	54	1	3	6	12	9

It may be seen from table VI.21 that out of 120 migrant households only 31 or 25.83 per cent households are having property and 89 or 74.17 per cent are not having any property in the places from where they have migrated. Further, out of 31 households who are having property 21 have their property in the rural areas of Goa district, 6 in Maharashtra (Rural 3, Urban 3) and 4 in Karnataka (Rural 1, Urban 3).

Considering the distance at which the property is located in respect of the rural areas of Goa district, 7 households are having the property at the distance of less than 10 kms. 3 households are having within 11-20 kms. 10 households are having within 21-50 kms. and one household within 51-100 kms. from the referrent town. Those who are having property in the rural areas of Maharashtra state in respect of one household it is located between 51-100 kms. and in respect of 2 households located at the distance between 201-500 kms. Out of 3 households from urban areas of the same state in respect of one household each, the property is located at the distance of 51-100 kms., 201-500 kms. and 501+ kms. from the referrent town. One household having the property in the rural areas of Karnataka at a distance of 201-500 kms. and out of 3 who are having property in the urban areas in respect of 2 households, it is located at the distance of 101-200 kms. and in respect of one household located at the distance of 201-500 kms. from the referrent town.

Considering the duration of stay of the households having property from where they have migrated in the referrent town it is seen that out of those 21 households migrated from rural areas of Goa, a majority i.e., 14 are staying in the town for more than 10 years and remaining 7 for less than 10 years. All those 3 households migrated from rural areas of Maharashtra are staying in the town for more than 10 years and more of those 3 households migrated from urban areas, 2 are staying for more than 10 years and one is for less than 10 years in the town. One household which is migrated from rural areas of Karnataka is residing in the town for less than 10 years and 2 out of those 3 migrated from urban areas of the same state is residing for more than 10 years and the remaining one is residing for less than 10 years in the town.

Benefits from the property

Information regarding number of households getting benefits from the property left at the place of migration by distance of place of migration and duration of stay in present residence is given in the table VI.22 below :

TABLE VI·22

Number of households getting benefit from the property left at the place of migration by distance of place of Migration and Duration of stay in present Residence, 1985 Survey

Distance of place of Migration (Kms)	Duration of stay in present residence and enjoyment of benefit from the property							
	Upto 4 years		5—9 years		10—19 years		20+ years	
	Total noumber of households with property at place of migration	Number enjoying benefit of property a places of migration	Total households	Number enjoying benefit	Total households	Number enjoying benefit	Total households	Number enjoying benefit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 or less	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	1
11—20	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
21—50	..	..	2	1	4	..	4	2
51—100	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
101—200	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
201—500	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
501+	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	4	2	6	1	12	..	9	3

Out of 31 households shown as property holders at the places of their last residence, only 6 households enjoy the benefit of the property. One of them has migrated from a distance of less than 10 kms. and is living in Mapusa for more than 20 years. Another household migrated from a distance of 11-20 kms. and receiving the benefit of his property is living in the town for 0-4 years. 3 households who are migrated from the distance of 21-50 kms. and enjoying the benefit of their property, one is living for 5-9 years and 2 are for more than 20 years in the town. Remaining one who is migrated from the distance of 51-100 kms. and staying in the town for 0-4 years is also enjoying the benefit of his property. Thus, it would be seen that the household who are migrated to the town from lesser distance i.e. less than 101 kms. are enjoying the benefit of their property. Further, the percentage of households deriving benefits from their property is highest (i.e., 50 per cent) those who are staying in Mapusa for 0-4 years duration, followed by staying more than 20 years being 33.33 per cent and those staying for 5-9 years being 16-67 per cent.

Close relations at the place of migration

The table VI.23 gives the particulars of close relations from where the households were migrated to the town.

Of the 120 migrant households only 56 had one or the other close relations left at the places from where migrated. The mother in 19 cases,

TABLE VI·23

Close relations at place from where migrated by Broad category of place and duration of stay in present residence, 1985 Survey

Broad catagory of place		Duration of stay in Present Residence	Number of households having at place from where migrated								
			Father	Mother	Son	Unmarried Daughter	Unmarried Brother	Unmarried Sister	Husband	Wife	Other Relatives
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Goa	(R)	(a) 1 year or less	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 2—4 years	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
		(c) 5—9 years	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		(d) 10+ years	1	2	1	..	5	..	..	2	5
2. Goa	(U)	(c) 5—9 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other States											
1. Maharashtra	(R)	(a) 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 2—4 years	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
		(c) 5—9 years	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(d) 10+ years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	(U)	(a) 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 5—9 years	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(d) 10+ years	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
II Karnataka	(R)	(a) 1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(b) 2—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		(c) 5—9 years	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(d) 10+ years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(U)	(c) 5—9 years	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		(d) 10+ years	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		TOTAL	10	19	3	1	11	..	..	4	8

unmarried brother in 11 cases, father in 10 cases, wife in 4 cases, son in 3 cases, unmarried daughter in one case and some other relatives in 8 cases are staying at the places from where the households were migrated.

Unit of Migration

The constituents of a household are its members. The unit of migration conveys the idea of the migration of the members of the households in different stages of time, that is to say, whether only working members migrated or the entire household migrated together or working members migrated first and the rest of the family members followed. This may be examined from the table VI.24 given below which gives the particulars of unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion and caste.

TABLE VI·24

Unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion and caste or tribe or community, 1985 Survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose p ace of last residence was																
	Goa(R)		Goa(U)			Maharashtra(R)			Maharashtra(U)			Karnataka(R)			Karnataka(U)		
	Male working members only	All at & time	Male working members first others followed	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others followed	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others followed	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working members first others followed	Male working member only	All at a time	Male working members first others followed	Male working member only	All at a time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. HINDU	..	28	2	..	8	..	..	5	1	2	19	2	..	2	..	1	3
Vaishya	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..
Deshasta Brahmin	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bhandari	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goud Sarswat Brahmin	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1
Maratha	..	10	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kharvi	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesta	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konkanastha Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. CHRISTIAN	..	10	5	..	1	6	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charddo	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudir	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmin	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. MUSLIM	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Sunni	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shaikh Shia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Not stated	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	40	7	..	10	6	..	5	2	3	22	2	..	4	..	1	5

TABLE VI·24

Unit of migration as related to place of last residence, religion and caste or tribe or community, 1985 survey

Religion and Caste/Tribe/ Community	Number of households whose place of last residence was																	
	Madhya Pradesh(R)		Gujarat(U)		Delhi(U)		UP(U)		Uganda		Saudi Arabia		Kuwait		Kenia		Tanzania	
	Male working members only	All at a time	Male working member only	All at a time	Male wotking members only	All at a time	Male working members only	All at a time	All at a time	Male working members first others followed	Male working member only	All at a time	Male working member only	All at a time	Male work- member only	All at a time	Male work- ing member only	All at a time
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. HINDU	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deshastha Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhandari	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goud Saraswat Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mahar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kharvi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Konkanastha Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. CHRISTIAN	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..
Charddo	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sudir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Kshatriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Brahmin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sunni	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaikh Shia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1

It may be seen from table VI.24 that in case of 5 households, only male working members came to Mapusa and in case of 97 households all the members migrated together. In case of 18 households male working members came first and the rest of the family members followed.

We have seen earlier that the town is inhabited mainly by Hindus followed by Christians and Muslims. Of the 120 migrant households in our study 73 are Hindus. Among these 3 are such households in case of which only the male working members migrated into Mapusa. As compared to it in case of 65 households all the members of the households came to Mapusa together. In case of only 5 households working members came first to Mapusa and then were followed by the rest of the members of the family. Coming to Christians we have 40 households of which in respect of 2 households only male working members came to Mapusa, in respect of 12 households working members came first to Mapusa and then were followed by the rest of the members of the family and in respect of remaining 26 households all the family members came to Mapusa together. Among the Muslims we have 7 migrant households of which in respect of 6 households all the members of the household came to Mapusa together and in respect of one household male working member migrated first followed by other family members.

The distribution by caste presented in the table is self explanatory.

It may be mentioned here that, not a single migrant household during the survey has reported of any help they have received from any person at the place they have migrated. Similarly not a single household has reported of any problem they have faced during or after their migration in the town.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The concept of neighbourhood may be defined in different ways. It may be characterised as a primary informal group consisting of at least potentially all persons who live in local proximity. Besides local proximity, there should be physical as well as some social and moral bonds. If there are persons who live together in a particular place but they do not recognise any social or have moral bindings in between them they do not constitute a neighbourhood. What they form is only a physical conglomeration. On the other hand persons living away from one another without physical continuity but with social and moral bonds also do not constitute a neighbourhood. What they constitute is only a community. The neighbourhood is a blending of both the physical and the social entities. Mutual relations, intimate associations and the emergence of homogenity and unity among the persons living together are the most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood. In the light of the above definition the neighbourhood pattern of Mapusa town was studied as a part of intensive study of this town.

Mapusa is a medium size town with a population of 25,998 according to 1981 Census it covers an area of 11.44 sq. kms. The statutory authority governing the town is the Municipal Council. For administrative purposes the town is divided into 13 wards. The wards so formed are not homogenous in their composition. The boundaries are demarcated by the local administration for its administrative purposes. Each ward further constitutes a number of small localities identified by different local names. These small localities in each ward seem to be more significant units of social action. The names of important localities are listed below :

Name of the locality	Ward number where located
1. Cunchelim	1
2. Duler	2
3. Karaswado	3
4. Kamarkhajan	3 and 4
5. Shetyewado	4 and 5
6. Feira Alta	6
7. Gawaswado	6
8. Horta Paroquial	6 and 7
9. Rajwado	7
10. Feira Baixo	8 and 13
11. Ansabhat	8 and 9
12. Corlim	10, 11 and 12
13. Morod	13
14. Angod	7, 13

Localities where the study was conducted

As mentioned elsewhere in this report, five localities were selected for the purpose of the intensive study of this town. The selection of the localities is so made that it covers a part of most of the wards. The localities selected for study are named as Commercial Area, Developing Area, Ethnic Group, Thickly Populated Area and the Sub-urban Pocket. 10 individuals were selected from each locality on random basis to study the neighbourhood pattern of the town. These 10 individuals belong to 10 different households. Thus there were altogether 50 persons selected from 50 households of the above localities to answer the questions. Data in respect of neighbourhood pattern was collected in the household schedule itself. It was ensured that the individual selected to answer the querries was an elderly and knowledgeable person in the household and having local knowledge and history of the locality. Religion, caste, community, age, education, occupation, duration of stay in the neighbourhood were also considered while selecting the persons for studying the neighbourhood pattern.

Of the 50 individuals selected there is an equal number of males and females. The age structure reveals that a majority i.e. 37 are in the age-group 35-39 (18 males and 19 females), 7 between 20-34 years (3 males and 4 females), 5 from age groups 60 and above (4 males and 1 female) and only one female is below 20 years of age.

The religion of 34 individuals (18 males and 16 females) is recorded as Hindu, 15 (7 males and 8 females) Christian and only one female is a Muslim. The caste/community-wise break-up of 34 Hindus shows that 9 each are Maratha and Vaishya, 5 Bhandari, 3 Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, 2 Daivagn Brahmin, one male each is Mhalo (barber), Kharvi, Mahar and Chambhar and one female each is Konkanastha Brahmin and Toshta Brahmin. The caste recorded for 15 Christians is Mahar (6), Sudhir (3), Chardo (2), Kshatriya (2), Brahmin (1) and caste not stated (1). There is only one Muslim female belonging to sunni caste/community.

The distribution of 50 individuals by educational levels reveals that 12 are illiterates, all of them are females, 18 include literates without educational level and less than matriculates. In these 13 are males and 5 are females. The remaining 20 (12 males and 8 females) are matriculates and above.

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The economic activity of 50 individuals shows that 28 (20 males and 8 females) are workers and 22 (5 males and 17 females) are non-workers. Further, the occupational category of 28 workers as per 'National Classification of Occupation (NCO)' reveals that 5 (3 males, 2 females) are professional, technical and related workers. These include one each mechanical draftsman, community health workers, lawyer, secondary and primary teachers. There are 3 (males only) working as manager in bank and insurace and 3 (males only) as clerk and related workers. One (male) is a shopkeeper, 4 (3 males, one female) are service workers, 3 (2 males. one female) are farmers and 9 (5 males, 4 females) are productive and related workers and transport equipment operators. These include one each butcher, tailor, enammeller goldsmith, mason, packer, motor vehicle driver and 2 basketry weavers. Of the 5 male non-workers 3 are retired/pensioners and one each is seeking work and a dependent. Out of 17 female non-workers, 12 are housewives, 4 are students and one is seeking work.

As regards duration of stay of 50 individuals in the neighbourhood it is revealed that a large number i.e. 46 are staying for 10 years and more, 3 individuals for 4-9 years and one for 1-3 years.

Identification of neighbourhood and their characteristics by individuals of different background

The names of neighbourhood as identified by 50 individuals in their respective locality is as under:

Name of the neighbourhood as mentioned by interviewees	Locality where the neighbourhood is located
1	2
1. Angod	1. Commercial Area
2. Feira Alta	2. Developing Area
3. Maharwado	3. Ethnic Group
4. Corlim (Khorlim)	4. Thickly Populated Area
5. Cunchelim	5. Sub-urban Pocket

Angod

This neighbourhood is so named because there was a big compound (Angon) in this area where the residents used to put paddy for drying.

Feira Alta

This neighbourhood is so named because it is located on the top of the hillock. The word feira in Portuguese means 'Fair' and 'Alta' means top. It is reported that in olden days a fair was held on the top of the hillock which was called 'Feira Alta' i.e. fair on the top of the hillock. The place was therefore named as 'Faira Alta'.

Maharwado

The neighbourhood of Maharwado is named after the Christian Mahar community who are living here and their main work is basketry weaving.

Corlim (Khorlim)

The neighbourhood of Corlim (Khorlim) is so named because it is a low lying area surrounded by a hill on three sides.

Cunchelim

As regards history of the name of this neighbourhood the interviewees from this neighbourhood were not able to say anything in substance.

Boundaries of the neighbourhood

The individuals in their respective locality were asked to identify the boundaries of their neighbourhoods. The boundaries as described by individuals belonging to a particular neighbourhood slightly differ from each other. This shows that the details furnished on the boundaries of the neighbourhood are roughly identified by the individuals. The description of the boundaries as given by a majority of them in their respective neighbourhood is as follows:

The neighbourhood 'Angod' is bounded to the east by Rajwado locality, to the west by Feir Baixo and Khalapwado, to the north by Maharwado and to the south by paddy fields.

The neighbourhood of 'Feira Alta' is bounded to the east by Duler locality to the west by Dattawadi locality to the north by Xelpem locality and to the south by Teliwado.

The neighbourhood 'Maharwado' is bounded to the east by Rajwado and Gawaswado, to the west by Dattawadi locality, to the north by Duler locality and to the south by old market.

The neighbourhood of 'Corlim' is bounded to the east by Ansabhat, to the west by Assagaoghati, to the south by colleghati and to the north by Canca village.

The neighbourhood of 'Cunchelim' is bounded to the east by Gothnecho Whall, to the west by Marna village, to the south by Marathwado and to the north by Duler locality.

Main characteristic of neighbourhoods

The main characteristics of the neighbourhood as against other neighbourhoods are also studied with reference to landscape, ethnic composition and occupation or main activity. The details collected are given below:

The neighbourhood of 'Angod' is spread out on a plain area, properly planned with good network of roads. The predominant community in this neighbourhood is Hindu Vaishyas who are business people followed by Hindu Bhandaris.

The neighbourhood of 'Feira Alta' is an uneven and slopy area with predominance of Hindus belonging to different castes and occupations. The people of different castes live in peace and harmony in this neighbourhood.

The neighbourhood of 'Maharwado' is also an uneven rocky, slopy area, Christian Mahars are the

main religious community in this neighbourhood whose main occupation is bamboo work (basketry weaving).

The neighbourhood of 'Corlim' is a low lying plain area at the base of the hill. Hindus are in majority in this locality who belong to different castes and different occupations. There are a number of small scale industries in this neighbourhood, the main being making of copper and brass utensils. The people of different castes live in peace and harmony in this neighbourhood.

The neighbourhood of 'Cunchelim' is partly slopy and rocky and partly plain area with paddy fields and cashew plantation. The main ethnic composition is 50 per cent Hindus and 50 per cent Christian which consist of different castes. They are engaged in different occupations.

Cultural, religious and social activities

Regarding cultural, religious, social activities in and outside the neighbourhood it was reported that the important festivals celebrated by Hindus in the town are Bodgeshwar Zatra, Shigmo, Holi, Ramnavmi, Hanuman Jayanti, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dassera, Diwali, Datta Jayanti etc. The important festivals celebrated by Christians are Feast of Our Lady of Milagres, Carnival and Christmas. The festivals like Shigmo, Sarwajanik, Ganesh Utsav, Diwali, Bodgeshwar Zatra of Hindus, and Carnival and Feast of Our Lady of Milagres are celebrated with great enthusiasm which brings gaiety and adds colour to the town. These festivals are attended by all the people of the town irrespective of religion, caste and creed.

The burning of the effigy of Narkasur by Hindus during Diwali is a common celebration in the neighbourhood of Angod, Feira Alta and Maharwado. In the neighbourhood of Angod the Christians celebrate St. Jorome Feast. In the neighbourhood of Feira Alta the Hindu residents celebrate Rastoli Godeneshwar Kala (Fair). In Maharwado, the Christian residents celebrate Ladain (Prayers) in the chapel. In the neighbourhood of Corlim, the important festivals celebrated by Hindus are Sarwajanik Ganesh Utsav, Fair at Sateri temple and Gopal Kala. At Cunchelim neighbourhood the important festivals reported by Hindus are Datta Jayanti, Shri Saibaba Utsav, Cunchelim Zatra (Fair). The important festivals celebrated by Christians are, Feast of Lady of Flights and 'Bhurgemchem Khursachem Feast'.

Purchase of commodities in and outside neighbourhood

The individuals selected were also asked to report about the purchase of the various essential commodities for their day to day need and from where they make their purchases. This information was collected with a view to know whether the essential commodities are available to the residents within the neighbourhood or outside.

As has already been mentioned Mapusa is a medium size town. It is a main commercial and business centre of North Goa. There is a well established Market which is located at the heart of the town and is very close to the bus stand. The Mapusa Municipal Market falls at a easy reach to all the localities of the town. Besides this Market, there are a number of grocery shops and vegetable stalls and small gadas selling, cigarette, bidies, pan, soap etc., scattered here and there in the town. From the information collected from the 50 individuals it is observed that major purchases of different commodities are made from the established Mapusa Municipal Market and some minor items of day to day need are purchased from within the neighbourhood.

Availability of educational facility in the neighbourhood

It is observed that institutions for primary education exist in most of the neighbourhood. Secondary educational facilities though do not exist within the neighbourhoods it is available at an easy reach outside the neighbourhood. In Mapusa town there are 10 high schools located in different localities of the town. There is one Arts and Science College and one Commerce College in the town. Education at higher secondary level is provided in these colleges. Besides, there is an I. T. I. for certificate courses in technical education. The educational facility in medicine, engineering, law, architecture, fine arts and painting, polytechnic etc. are availed from outside the town.

Medical facility

It is reported by a majority of individuals that medical facility is available within the neighbourhoods. Out of 50 individuals 46 have reported as having the same within the neighbourhoods. They also avail this facility from outside the neighbourhood in the town. There is an urban health centre in the town. Besides, there is one government general hospital and one T. B. hospital in the town. There are a number of private nursing homes and maternity homes to cater to the needs of the inhabitants and others. A number of medical practitioners specialised in different fields of medicine also practise in the town.

Recreational facility

There is a cinema theatre in the neighbourhood of Feira Alta and a private library at Corlim. For other neighbourhoods the facility is available outside the neighbourhood but within the town. There are two cinema theatres, one drama hall, three libraries, 5 clubs and two playgrounds for providing recreational facility to the inhabitants of the town.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

Households by number of members

According to 1981 Census, there were 4703 households in the town consisting of 25,998 persons. The average size of the household was 5.5. The intensive study covered 200 houses comprising 1058 persons. The number of persons per household was 5.3. The following table shows the composition of sample households by number of members and age of head of household.

TABLE VIII-1

Distribution of households by number of members and age of head of households, 1985, Survey

Age of head of household	Number of households having members									Total
	Single	2	3	4	5	6-7	8-9	10-12	13+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Below 20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20—29	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
30—39	1	2	5	8	6	8	..	..	..	30
40—49	..	2	3	15	6	12	6	4	..	48
50—59	5	3	8	8	10	15	12	8	1	70
60+	4	5	11	4	5	5	7	5	..	46
Total	11	15	29	35	27	40	25	17	1	200

Households of different size groups (comprising single member to 13+ members) have been listed during the survey. However, a large number of households in the town constitute medium size and small size families comprising 5 to 7 members and 3-4 members respectively. Of the total household studied 33.5 per cent constitute medium size households of whom 20.0 per cent consists of 6-7 members and 13.5 per cent consists of 5 members. Altogether 32.0 per cent are small size households of whom 17.5 per cent are 4 member households and 14.5 per cent are 3 member households. 8.5 per cent are large size households comprising 10-12 members. There is only one household with the highest number of members of 13 and above. Single member and 2 member households constitute 5.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively of the total households studied.

The correlation between the age of the head of the household and the size of the family shows that there was no head of the household below the age of 20 years. A small number i.e. 6 head of households (3.3 per cent) had been listed under age-group 20-29 with family composition of 1-3 members. A majority of the head of the households 70 or 35.0 per cent belonged to age-group 50-59 and the family composition of a majority of them was 6-7 members followed by 8-9 members and 5 members. 48 or 24.0 per cent of the head of the household were in age group 40-49 and these households were mostly small size and medium size consisting of 4 members and 5-7 members. Households whose head belonged to age-group 60+ were 46 (23 per cent) and the family composition of a largest number of them was 3 members followed by 8-9 members.

Composition by age and sex

The composition of households with reference to migration status and place of birth of head of households by sex and age-status of members of households is furnished in the table below.

TABLE VIII-2

Distribution of households by migration status and place of birth of head of households by sex and age-status of members of households (minor upto 14 and adult 15 and above), 1985 Survey.

Migration status	Adult male & female & minor male & female	Adult male & female	Adult male, males only	Adult female, females only	Adult male & minor male &/or female	Adult female & minor male or female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	117	56	10	9	..	8	200
A-Non migrant	55	26	4	4	..	1	90
B-Migrant	62	30	6	5	..	7	110
(i) Born outside the town in the district	32	17	2	4	..	4	59
(ii) Born in other states	28	9	4	1	..	2	44
(iii) Born in other countries	2	4	..	..	..	1	7

For the purpose of the study, children upto 14 years have been treated as minor and 15 and above as adults. The table reveals that there were 117 households with adult males and females and minor males and females, 56 households with adult male and female only, 10 households with adult male only, 9 households with adult female only and 8 households with adult female and minor male or female.

Considering the migratory characteristics of the head of the households by place of birth it is revealed that among both migrant and non-migrant households, a large number of households have adult males and females and minor males and females. Of the total 117 households in this category, 55 were non-migrant households and 62 were migrant households of whom 32 were born in the district, 28 were born in other states and 2 head of households were born in other countries. Out of 56 households with composition of adult male and female only 26 were non-migrant and 30 were migrant of whom 17 were born in the district, 9 from other states and 4 were born in other countries. The remaining categories show a similar trend.

Nature of relation of members to head of households

Households in the town have been classified according to nature of relations of members to head of households. It is observed that the relation of members to head of households differs in each case. A table giving the composition of households by nature of relation of members to head of households and their migration status by place of last residence, in respect of 12 standard types is given below:

TABLE VIII-3

Distribution of households by nature of relation of members head of household and migration status of head of household, to 1985, Survey

Nature of relation of members to head of household	Number of households where migration status of head of household is		
	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Self	6	5	11
2. Self, spouse	2	6	8
3. Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	34	56	90
4. Self, spouse, married son and sons' wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	6	3	9
5. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with/without unmarried sons and daughters	..	..	..
6. Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with/without unmarried sons/or and daughters	2	..	2
7. Self, (male) unmarried son/daughter	1	1	2
8. Self (female) unmarried son/daughter	2	11	13
9. Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed father	1	..	1
10. Self, spouse with or without unmarried son/daughter and widowed mother	5	5	10
11. Self (male), unmarried brother/sister	1	2	3
12. Others (46 types of families)	20	31	51
TOTAL	80	120	200

In fact, in all, 57 types of households by nature of relation of members to the head of households were recorded. 11 are single member households and 8 are self and spouse. A large number of households come under the composition of self, spouse and unmarried sons and daughters. There are 90 such households of whom 56 are migrants and 34 are non-migrants. In respect of 43 households the head of the households have no spouse. Of them 28 are head by females and the remaining 15 by males.

Types of households

The households are further classified separately according to its type which is again based on the nature of relation of the members to head of household. They are grouped into twelve types. The definition of each type of family is given in an Appendix at the end of the chapter.

The distribution of households by type is given in the following table VIII.4.

TABLE VIII-4

Distribution of households by type, 1985. Survey

Type of household	No. of households
1	2
1. Nuclear	95
2. Supplemented nuclear	28
3. Sub-nuclear	28
4. Single person	11
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	4
6. Collateral joint	—
7. Supplemented collateral joint	1
8. Lineal joint	8
9. Supplemented, lineal joint	6
10. Lineal collateral joint	2
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	—
12. Others	17
TOTAL	200

The table VIII.4 shows that nuclear households are more common in the town. Out of 200 sample households 95 or 47.5 per cent are nuclear households i.e. a couple with or without unmarried children. The next common type of households are supplemented nuclear and sub-nuclear followed by single member households.

Nuclear households are common in the town which is an indication of the decaying old traditional joint family system. There are also other households having characteristics of nuclear households but which include some other lineal relatives which correlates with them. Such household number 8 have two couples between whom there is a lineal link. This link may be between parent and married son and sometimes it may be between parents and married daughter. There are 6 households classified under supplemented lineal joint family followed by supplemented sub-nuclear. The distribution by relation shows that out of 95 nuclear households 67 belong to Hindus, 21 to Christians and 7 to Muslims. The Hindus and the Christians are the major religious communities in the town. Under supplemented nuclear households 20 out of 28 belong to Hindus. Under sub-nuclear out of 28 households 15 belong to Hindus and 13 to Christians. Whereas under single member households, 7 out of 11 are Christian households and 4 are Hindu households. Out of 8 households of lineal joint type 6 belong to Hindus and one each to Christian and Muslim.

While classifying the type of households, the literacy and educational standard of the head of the household was also studied. The following table presents the data for the various types of households.

TABLE VIII. 5

Distribution of households by type and educational level of head of households, 1985, Survey.

Type of household	Number of households where educational level of head of household is																		Total
	Illiterate	Literate without educational level)		Below Primary	Primary	Middle	Matriculation/ Secondary	Higher secondary/ intermediate/ Pre-University	Non-technical Diploma or Certificate not equal to degree	Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to degree	Graduate degree other than technical degree	Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	Technical degree or certificate equal to degree or post graduate degree						
		Non-formal	Formal										Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture and dairing	Veterinary	Teaching	Others	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Nuclear	7	..	..	12	28	10	17	5	..	1	7	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	95
2. Supplemented Nuclear	3	..	..	3	8	1	7	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
3. Sub-nuclear	7	..	..	3	6	7	3	..	..	..	1	..		1	1	..		..	28
4. Single person	5	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
6. Collateral Joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Supplemented Collateral joint	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
8. Lineal joint	1	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
9. Supplemented leneal joint	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
10. Lineal Collateral joint	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Others	6	..	..	4	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
TOTAL	31	..	..	26	54	19	34	9	..	1	15	6	3	..	..	..	2	..	200

It may be seen that only 15.5 per cent of the head of households are illiterates and 13 per cent are below primary, 27 per cent are primary pass, 17 per cent are matriculates and 13 per cent are graduates and above. The table also reveals that amongst nuclear type of households 88 (92.6 per cent) are literates and the remaining 7 (7.4 per cent) are illiterates. A majority of these heads of households i.e. 28 (31.8 per cent) have passed primary level, followed by matriculates and graduates and post graduates. Under supplemented nuclear households out of 28 households 25 (89.3 per cent) are literates and only 3 heads of households are illiterates. Similarly out of 28 sub-nuclear type of households 21 (75 per cent) households are literates and the rest are illiterates.

Another table classifying these households by occupation of head of household is given below in order to know the classification of these households by types among the various occupational groups.

TABLE VIII. 6

Distribution of households by type of household and type of occupation of head of household, 1985, Survey

Type of occupation of head of household	Number of household where type of household is												
	Nuclear	Supplemented nuclear	Sub-Nuclear	Single person	Supplemented sub-nuclear	Collateral Joint	Supplemented collateral joint	Lineal Joint	Supplemented lineal joint	Lineal collateral joint	Supplemented lineal collateral joint	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Unskilled manual	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12
2. Skilled manual	20	3	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	35
3. Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. primary teacher)	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
4. Small business	18	3	2	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	31
5. Highly skilled and supervisory manual	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
6. Clerks and shop assistants	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
7. Intermediate Professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
8. Medium business	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	13
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
11. Cultivators	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
12. Pensioners and retired personnels	6	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
13. Beggars& Prostitutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Unclassified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Non-workers	5	6	15	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	8	42
TOTAL	95	28	28	11	4	..	1	8	6	2	..	17	200

It may be seen that the highest number of heads of households were engaged in the skilled manual jobs, which number 35 followed by small business (31). There are 13 head of the households doing medium business, 11 each were working as 'clerks & shop assistants' and as cultivators. 10 heads of households were holding higher professional and salaried posts. Only 3 head of households were reported to be owners of factories and bigger shops. The remaining 53 heads of the households were non-workers of whom 11 were pensioners and retired persons.

Composition of households by country, state, religion and language

Most of the head of the households belong to the same district. Out of 200 households covered by the survey 163 (81.5 per cent) belong to the same district. Of them 116 (58.0 per cent) belong to Mapusa town itself. 21 (10.5 per cent) belong to Maharashtra, 15 (7.5 per cent) to Karnataka and only one household is from Kerala State. The following table shows the distribution of households by locality and

district/state to which the head of the household belongs:—

TABLE VIII.7

Distribution of households by locality and district/State to which head of household belong, 1985 survey.

Locality	Number of households where head of household belong to					
	Same Town	Same district	Other States			Total
			Maharashtra	Karnataka	Kerala	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Commercial Area .	24	12	3	1	..	40
2. Thickly Populated Area . . .	43	14	7	10	1	75
3. Developing Area .	3	8	3	1	..	15
4. Ethnic Group .	12	1	..	2	..	15
5. Sub-urban pocket	34	12	8	1	..	55
TOTAL .	116	47	21	15	1	200

Regarding the place of birth of the head of the households it is noticed that out of 200 households 149 were born in the same district of whom 90 were born in Mapusa town, 49 in rural areas and 10 in urban areas of the district. Head of 44 households were born in other states, 18 of them in rural areas and 26 in urban areas. There were 7 head of households who were born in foreign countries.

The following table VIII.8 shows the distribution of households, population and average size of the household by religion and locality.

It may be seen from table VIII.8 that the Hindus form the major religious community of the town, followed by Christians and Muslims. The distribution by localities shows that Hindus are in majority in 3 localities viz. commercial area, developing area and thickly populated area. The locality of Ethnic Group has the majority of Christians. Hindus and Christians are almost equal in the rural pockets. Muslims are reported relatively more in the thickly populated area.

TABLE VIII.8

Distribution of households, population and average size of household by locality and religion (in case of household, religion of the head of the household is considered to be religion of the household), 1985 survey.

Locality	Religion											
	HINDU			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN			TOTAL		
	Household	Population	Average size of household	Household	Population	Average size of household	Household	Population	Average size of household	Household	Population	Average size of household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Commercial Area . .	30	169	5·6	1	7	7·0	9	33	3·7	40	209	5·2
2. Thickly Populated Area .	56	309	5·5	7	46	6·6	12	49	4·1	75	404	5·4
3. Developing Area . .	12	74	6·2	2	16	8·0	1	9	9·0	15	99	6·6
4. Ethnic Group . .	4	25	6·3	1	12	12·0	10	54	5·4	15	91	6·1
5. Sub-urban Pocket . .	27	148	5·5	..	..	..	28	107	3·8	55	255	4·6
TOTAL . .	129	725	5·6	11	81	7·4	60	252	4·2	200	1,058	5·3

So far as average size of the household is concerned it may be seen that there are 200 households consisting of 1058 persons which gives an average of 5.3 persons per household. Considering the average number of persons per household in the selected localities, it is found that the average size of household is the smallest in Sub-urban pocket with 4.6 while it is the highest in Developing area with 6.6. Among the three religious groups, the average size of household is observed to be the highest among Muslims being 7.4 and the lowest among Christians being 4.2. The average size of household by religious groups in the different localities reveals the above trend excepting the locality of Developing area.

As had already been mentioned Hindus are in majority in the town. There were 17 castes reported under Hindus. They were Maratha, Vaishya, Bhandari, Gaud Saraswat brahmins, Daivadnya brahmins, Toshta brahmins, Deshastha brahmins, Kokanastha brahmin, Gomantak Maratha, Mesta, Kharvi, Malo, Madval, Lingayat, Mahar and Chambhar. However, Maratha was the major caste reported followed by Vaishya, Bhandari and Gaud Saraswat brahmins. Among Christians the castes reported are Sudir. Chardo, Brahmins, Mahar and Gauda. However, Sudir, Chardo and Brahmins are the major castes among Christians. Similarly, among Muslims Sunni and Shaikh are the castes reported. Sunni being the major caste.

As regards mother tongue, Konkani was reported to be the mother tongue of a large number of people in the sample households followed by Marathi. The other mother tongues reported by few households were Urdu, Kannada, Hindi, English and Malayalam.

Members staying outside—reasons, nature of link with the household :

Out of 200 households covered by the survey, close family members of the 87 households are staying outside. Of them, 51 are Hindus, 31 are Christians and 5 are Muslim households. The 51 Hindu households whose family members are staying outside comprises the following castes: Maratha (19), Gaud Saraswat Brahmin (11), Vaishya (7), Bhandari (5), Deshastha brahmin (3), Toshta brahmin (2) and one each of Daivadnya brahmin, Kokanastha brahmin, Mesta (carpentar) and Lingayat. Similarly, of the 31 Christian households whose family members are staying outside, consists of the following castes. Chardo (9), Sudhir (8), Brahmin (7), Mahar (3), Gaudа (2) and caste not stated (2). Among 5 Muslim households, 3 are Sunni and for the remaining 2 households caste is not stated. Of the 87 households whose members are staying outside 54 households belong to the district of Goa in the state of Goa, of whom 26 are Hindus, 25 are Christians and 3 are Muslim households. 19 households are from Maharashtra state of whom 16 are Hindus, 2 Christians and one Muslim household. 10 households reported their state as Karnataka of whom 9 were Hindus, and one was a Christian household. There was one Christian household each belonging to Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. There were also two Christian households belonging to foreign countries.

Considering the distance of last residence of the head of the households out of 87 households whose members are staying outside, the head of 21 households are natives of the town itself of whom 10 each belong to Hindu and Christian and one is a Muslim household. 32 households had come to stay in the town from a place within a distance of 50 kms. Of them 18 are Hindu households, 13 are Christian households and one is a Muslim household. 2 households who were Hindus had their last residence at a distance of 51-100 kms. and another Hindu household had it at a distance of 100-200 kms. 14 households reported their last residence at a distance of 200-500 kms. of whom 13 were Hindu households and one was a Muslim household. The last residence of the remaining 17 households was at a distance of above 500 kms. Of them 7 were Hindu households., 8 Christian and 2 were Muslim households.

The households whose family members were staying outside were also studied in correlation with their economic activity and religion of the head of the households. It was observed that out of 87 households the head of 60 households were workers and 27 were non-workers. Out of 51 Hindu households whose members were staying outside 45 were workers and 6 were non-workers. Similarly, of the 31 Christian house holds 6 were workers and a majority of 25 were non-workers. All the five households of Muslim were workers. Based on the type of the economic activity of the head of the households whose members were staying outside all the working households were further classified accoring to occupational groups of the NCO. In all 31 different occupations were reported by 60 head of households who were classified as workers. A Table VIII.9 showing the occupational categories in which the households engaged by religion is presented below.

TABLE VIII-9

Household whose members are staying outside by religion of head of households and occupational category, 1985 Survey

Occupation of head of households whose members are staying outside	Religion			
	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
02. Architects, Engineers, Technologists and Surveyors	1	..	..	1
03. Engineering Technicians	1	..	..	1
08. Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians	..	1	1	2
12. Accountants, Auditors and Related Workers	1	..	..	1
13. Social Scientists and Related Workers	1	..	..	1
15. Teachers	4	1	..	5
19. Professional Workers n.e.c.	..	1	..	1
21. Administrative and Executive Officials Government and Local Bodies	1	..	..	1
22. Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	1	..	..	1
23. Directors and Managers, Financial Institutions	3	2	..	5
24. Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers Mining Construction, Manufacturing & related Concerns	1	..	..	1

1		2	3	4	5
26.	Working Proprietors, Directors and Managers, Other Services	..	1	..	1
35.	Clerical and Related workers	1	..	..	1
40.	Merchants and Shopkeepers, Wholesale and Retail Trade	9	2	..	11
43.	Salesman, Shop Assistants and Related Workers	2	..	1	3
50.	Hotel and Restaurant Keepers	1	..	..	1
52.	Cooks, Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Domestic and Institutional)	..	1	..	1
54.	Building Caretakers, Sweepers, Cleaners and Related Workers	2	..	..	2
57.	Protective Service Workers	3	..	..	3
61.	Cultivators	1	..	..	1
65.	Other Farm Workers	1	..	..	1
77.	Food and Beverage Processors	1	..	..	1
79.	Tailors, Dress Makers, Sewers, Upholsterers and Related Workers	3	..	..	3
81.	Carpenters, Cabinet and Related Wood Workers	1	..	..	1
84.	Machinery Fitters, Machine Assemblers and Precision Instrument Makers (Except Electrical)	..	..	1	1
85.	Electrical Fitters and Related Electrical and Electronic Workers	1	..	..	1
87.	Plumbers, Welders, Sheet Metal and Structural Metal Preparer and Erectors	1	..	..	1
89.	Glass Formers, Potters and Related Workers	..	1	..	1
95.	Bricklayers and other construction workers	1	..	..	1
97.	Material Handling and Related Equipment Operators, Loaders and Unloaders	2	..	..	2
98.	Transport Equipment Operators	1	..	2	3
	Non Workers	6	21	..	27
	TOTAL	51	31	5	87

Table VIII.10 shows the particulars of the persons staying outside by occupation of the head of households and nature of relation with the head of households.

TABLE VIII-10

Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of households and nature of relation with head of household, 1985 survey

Occupation of head of household		Total number of households	Numbers of members who are staying outside as related to head of household as							
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Others (specify)	
									Husband	Wife
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-1	Professional. Technical and Related Workers	12	3	8	3	..	5	3	2	1
2	Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	9	1	8	2	..	4	1	..	..
3	Clerical and Related Workers	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
4	Sales Workers	14	7	5	2	1	6	1	..	1
5	Farmers, Fisherman, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	7	3	3	2	..	3	..	..	..
6	Service Workers	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
7-8-9	Production and Related Workers. Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	15	2	5	9	2	8	..	..	2
X	Workers Not Classified by Occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-Workers	27	..	1	44	2	2	..	1	..
	TOTAL	87	17	32	62	5	30	6	3	4

It may be seen that altogether 159 persons from 87 households are staying outside. The maximum number of relation who is staying outside is son (62) followed by mother (32) brother (30) and father (17). Husband in three cases and wife in four cases are also staying outside.

Appendix

Type of Household

1. Nuclear family : a couple with or without unmarried children.
2. Supplemented nuclear family : a nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated, or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.
3. Sub-nuclear family : a fragment of a former nuclear family. Typical examples are the widow with unmarried children or, the widower with unmarried children, or siblings-whether unmarried, or widowed, separated, or divorced-living to-gether.
4. Single-person household.
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear : a group of relatives members of a formerly complete nuclear family, plus some other unmarried, divorced, or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family. For example, a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother1in-law.
6. Collateral joint family : two or more married couples between whom there is a sibling bond-usually a brother-brother relationship-plus unmarried children.
7. Supplemented collateral joint family : a collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives. Typically, such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8. Lineal joint family : two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9. Supplemented lineal joint family : a lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced, or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families, for example the father's widower brother of the son's wife's unmarried brother.
10. Lineal-collateral joint family : three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically, parents and their two or more married sons, plus the unmarried children of the three or more couples.
11. Supplemented lineal-collateral joint family : a lineal collateral joint family plus unmarried, widowed, separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked, for example the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
12. Others—(Those not covered above).

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

This chapter deals with the housing condition and material culture which relates to structural details like the material used in construction, the size of house in terms of number of rooms, ownership of house and the amenities and facilities which a household enjoys in his house. It also throws light on the standard of living of a household in terms of furniture in use, type of utensils and luxury goods in possession of the household. These details were collected in the household schedule.

The distribution of houses selected for this purpose was 40 in Commercial Area, 15 each in Developing Area and Ethnic Group, 55 in Sub-urban Pocket and 75 in Thickly Populated Area. The following table presents data on the relation of houses with reference to compound, floor etc. by locality.

TABLE-IX,1

Position of houses of selected households with reference to compound, floor etc. 1985 survey

Locality	Number of houses studied	Number of households	Number of separate houses		Number of houses which are flats in multi-flats housing unit	Number of houses which are floors in multi floors housing unit
			With Compound	Without Compound		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Commercial Area	40	40	..	28	..	12
2. Developing Area	15	15	1	11	..	3
3. Ethnic Group	15	15	2	11	1	1
4. Thickly Populated Area	75	75	13	50	1	11
5. Sub-urban Pocket	55	55	17	38	..	..
TOTAL	200	200	33	138	2	27

It may be seen that the houses were categorised into four groups viz. separate houses with compound and without compound, houses which are flats in multi-flats housing unit and houses which are floors in multi-floors housing unit. Out of 200 sample houses studied in five localities 33 houses or 16.5 per cent were separate houses with compound. 138 houses or 69.0 per cent were independent houses but without compound. Only two houses or 1.0 per cent were flats in multi-flats housing unit and 27 houses or 13.5 percent were floors in multi-floors housing unit. In respect of separate houses with compound the sub-urban Pocket have reported the highest number (17) followed by Thickly Populated Area (13). Houses which are floors in multi-floors housing unit have been reported more in Commercial Area (12) followed by Thickly Populated Area (11).

The following table IX.2 shows the floor position of houses of selected households with reference to floor.

TABLE IX.2

Position of houses of selected households with reference to floor, 1985 survey

Locality	Number of house-holds	Floor in the building	Number of households whose houses are in				Problem because of the position with reference to floor	Number of households
			Ground Floor	1st Floor	2nd Floor	3rd Floor		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Commercial Area	28	One	28	..	..	..	..	..
	6	Two	..	6	..	..	..	..
	5	Three	..	..	5	..	..	..
	1	Four	..	..	..	1	..	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Developing Area . . .	12	One	12	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Two	2	..	..	..	..	..
	1	Three	1	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Four	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethnic Group	13	One	13	..	..	..	..	..
	2	Two	1	1	..	..	..	..
	..	Three	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Four	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-urban Pocket . . .	55	One	55	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Two	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Three	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Four	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thickly Populated Area .	63	One	63	..	..	..	Congested and	2
	5	Two	..	5	..	..	leakage in	1
	4	Three	..	..	4	..	rainy season congested and	..
	3	Four	..	..	..	3	improper ventilation	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	171	One	171	..	..	..	Congested and	2
	15	Two	3	12	..	..	leakage in rainy season congested and improper ventilation	1
	10	Three	1	..	9	..	..	..
	4	Four	..	..	..	4	..	..
	..	Five and above	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	200		175	12	9	4	..	..

171 of the 200 houses covered in the survey or 85.5 per cent are single storeyed houses and the remaining 29 or 14.5 per cent are multi-storeyed buildings. In multi-storeyed buildings 15 out of 29 houses have 2 floors, 10 consist of 3 floors and 4 houses consist of 4 floors in them. Multi-storeyed buildings are mostly found in Commercial Area, Developing Area and Thickly populated Area. All the houses are single floored in the sub-urban Pocket, 12 out of 15 households are living on the first floor and 3 on the ground floor in the two storeyed buildings. Out of 10 households studied one is living on ground floor while the remaining on the 3rd floor. Whereas in the four storeyed buildings all the four households have their residences on the 4th floor. The localitywise position is self explanatory from the table.

Vicinity and ventilation

Excepting three, no other household has reported any problems of vicinity, ventilation or floor space. In thickly populated area 2 households whose dwellings were on the first floor of the two storeyed building complained of congestion and leakage in rainy season. Another one complained of congestion and lack of ventilation. Excepting this the remarks of the households in general were good and satisfactory.

Predominant material used in construction of houses

Data in respect of predominant material of floor, wall, roof, ceiling, doors and windows etc. was also collected during the study. Table IX.3 presents such information by locality.

TABLE IX·3

Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality, 1985 Survey

Locality	Predominant material of floor					Predominant material of wall						Predominant material of roof					
	Total	Mud	Cement	Mosaic tiles	Others	Total	Coconut leaves	Mud	GI sheets other metal sheets	Stone	Others	Coconut leaves	Tiles, slate shingle	Corre-gated iron, zink or other metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Concrete RBC/ RCC	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Commercial Area .	40	14	15	10	1	40	..	14	1	19	6	..	32	..	1	4	3
2. Developing Area . .	15	6	8	1	..	15	1	4	..	10	..	2	8	..	2	3	..
3. Ethnic Group . .	15	9	5	1	..	15	..	5	..	10	..	..	13	..	..	2	..
4. Sub-urban Pocket .	55	27	28	..	..	55	2	14	..	39	..	4	51	..	..	..	..
5. Thickly Populated Area	75	23	40	9	3	75	—	16	2	54	3	..	57	2	2	12	2
TOTAL . . .	200	79	96	21	4	200	3	53	3	132	9	6	161	2	5	21	5

TABLE IX·3—*Contd.*

Locality	Predominant material of ceiling					Predominant material				
						Door and window				
	Wood	Concrete	Hardboard	Coconut leaves	No artificial ceiling	Wood	Wood/Steel	Wood/Steel/ Glass	Wood/Glass	Tin
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. Commercial Area . .	12	1	1	—	26	21	9	9	1	..
2. Developing Area . .	2	..	..	..	13	8	1	4	2	..
3. Ethnic Group . .	..	..	..	..	15	10	1	4	..	..
4. Suburban Pocket . .	..	..	..	1	54	30	9	16	..	..
5. Thickly populated Area .	6	1	..	..	68	28	25	18	2	2
TOTAL . . .	20	2	1	1	176	97	45	51	5	2

Floor

It is evident from the table IX.3 that cement is mostly used in construction floor followed by mud. Out of 200 houses covered 96 (48.0 per cent) had cement floor and 79 (39.5 per cent) had mud floor. In the locality of Ethnic Group 60 per cent houses have mud floor and 33 per cent houses have used cement. The use of mosaic tiles is found only in case of 10.5 per cent of the houses which are mostly in Commercial Area and Thickly Populated Area.

Wall

Stone was revealed to be a predominant material in construction of walls. 132 or 66.0 per cent houses have stone walls. The next material is mud which is found in case of 53 or 26.5 per cent houses. The proportion of houses using stone by localities ranges between 48 per cent to 72 per cent, followed by mud ranging from 21 per cent to 35 per cent.

Roof

In case of roof, tiles are found to be more common in use. 161 or 80.5 per cent houses have covered the roof with tiles, slate or shingle, concrete. RBC/RCC roofs are reported in case of 10.5 per cent houses. The proportion of houses having tiled roofs is more than three fourth in the Commercial Area, Ethnic Group, sub-urban Pocket and Thickly populated area. In Developing Area 53.3 per cent houses have been covered by tiles and 20 per cent houses have used concrete, RBC/RCC.

Ceiling

As regards ceiling 24 out of 200 houses have made use of ceiling. Wood is common material for making ceilings. Out of 24 houses 20 houses or 83.3 per cent have used it which are mostly in Commercial and Thickly populated Areas.

Door and window

Wood is generally used in making doors and windows. 97 houses or 48.5 per cent used only wood for doors and windows. Wood, steel and glass were used in case of 51 houses or 25.5 per cent and wood and steel in case of 45 or 22.5 per cent houses. Wood was the common material used in making doors and windows in all the localities as is evident from the above table.

Number of members and number of rooms

An analysis of the data covered by the survey revealed that the 200 households consisting of 1058 persons (521 males and 537 females) had, in all 658 rooms to live in. The average size of the household works out to 5.3. The average number of rooms available to a household is 3.29 roughly one room for 2 persons. If this could be taken as a norm then it could be presumed that the town does not have much problem of congestion and crowding in the houses. In order to have a better picture of the housing accommodation and the size of the houses, the households have been classified into five categories viz. household with one room, two rooms, three rooms, four rooms and five rooms and above. As there are single room houses in the town, there are also spacious houses consisting of 12 to 13 rooms. The following table IX.4 presents data for households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied by them by locality.

It is seen from the table IX.4 that 28(14.0 per cent) households are living in single room houses, 60 (30.0 per cent) households in 2 room houses 45 (22.5 per cent) households in 3 room houses 23 (11.5 per cent) households in 4 room houses and 44 (22.0 per cent) households are living in houses with 5 rooms and above. It may be worth noting that about one third of the households have 2 room houses and about one half have 3 to 4 room houses. A majority of the households in commercial locality had 3 room houses at their disposal and the average size of the family in this category was 4.9. The largest size of the house in this locality consists of nine rooms with 10 members. In the localities of developing area and Ethnic group every 5 persons had 2 rooms to share. A majority of the households i.e. about 47 per cent in this locality occupy 2 room houses with a ratio of 3 persons per room. The largest size of the house is the 10 room house situated in Developing Area with 8 members living in it. The average size of the family was 4.6 in the locality of sub-urban pocket and the availability of room is 4 rooms for every five persons. A majority of the households in this locality are living in houses with 5 rooms and more. The biggest size of the house in this locality consisted of 13 rooms and only one member was living in it at the time of survey. The average size of the household in the locality of Thickly Populated Area is 5. The average comes to 3 rooms for five persons. A majority of the households in this locality have three and two room houses.

The position of availability of rooms was also studied in correlation with the number of married couples living together with other members aged 5 and above. The following table IX.5 presents

TABLE IX·4

Household classified by number of members, number of rooms occupied and locality, 1985—Survey

Locality	Total number of members		Total number of households studied	Total number of rooms	Households with one room			Household with two rooms			Household with three rooms			Household with four rooms			Household with five rooms and above		
	Males	Females			Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members		Number of households	Number of members	
						M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F		M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Commercial Area .	99	110	40	129	6	16	14	9	25	29	12	25	34	5	11	9	8	22	24
2. Developing Area .	44	55	15	41	4	8	14	7	21	19	..	..	..	2	9	11	2	6	11
3. Ethnic Group . .	49	42	15	41	2	4	6	7	25	18	3	7	7	1	3	3	2	10	8
4. Sub-urban Pocket .	126	129	55	200	6	13	8	17	43	43	9	20	24	4	6	9	19	44	45
5. Thickly Populated Area . . .	203	201	75	247	10	21	23	20	63	51	21	47	47	11	31	37	13	41	43
TOTAL . .	521	537	200	658	28	62	65	60	177	160	45	99	112	23	60	69	44	123	131

data for households classified by numbers of married couples without other members aged 5 and above and with other members aged 5 and above and the number of rooms occupied by them.

TABLE IX.5

Households classified by number of married couples without other members aged 5 and above, with other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them, 1985 survey

Classification of households	Total number of households	Total Number of members	Households occupying one rooms		Households occupying 2 rooms		Households occupying 3 rooms		Households occupying 4 rooms		Households occupying 5and more rooms	
			Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members	Number of households	Number of members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
One married couple :												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above .	12	24	3	6	6	12	3	6	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged 5 and above .	122	664	13	66	40	246	28	141	18	95	23	116
Two married couples :												
(a) Without Other members aged 5 and above .	2	18	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	1	10
(b) With other members aged 5 and above .	12	102	1	5	1	10	1	10	2	20	7	57
Three married couples :												
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) With other members aged 5 and above .	2	19	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	1	10
Others .	50	162	11	37	11	27	13	46	3	7	12	45
TOTAL . .	200	989	28	114	60	312	45	203	23	122	44	238

Classification of the households by the number of married couples indicated that among 200 households 150 or 75.0 per cent are having married couples with or without other members aged 5 and above. There are 134 households which had only one married couple. Of these 12 households consisting of 24 members are without any member aged 5 and above. In this category 3 households (25.0 per cent) with 6 members were occupying single room houses 6 households (50.0 per cent) with 12 members are occupying 2 room houses and the remaining 3 (25.0 per cent) with 6 members are occupying 3 room houses. The remaining 122 households with 664 members had other members aged 5 and above besides the married couples. In this category 13 households (10.7 per cent) consisting of 66 members are occupying single room houses. The ratio is 5 persons per room. 40 households (32.8 per cent) consisting of 246 persons had two room houses. The ratio in this case is 3 persons per room. 28 households (22.9 per cent) consisting of 141 members are occupying 3 room houses. The average worked out was roughly 2 persons per room. There were 18 households (14.8 per cent) consisting of 95 members who had 4 room houses which gives a ratio of 1 person (1.32) per room. 23 households (18.8 per cent) consisting of 116 members had spacious houses with five rooms and more.

In the second category of two married couples there were 14 households consisting of 120 persons. Of these only 2 households consisting of 18 members were without other members aged 5 and above. Of these one household with 8 members was living in 2 room house and another one with 10 members was living in a house consisting of 5 rooms and above. 12 households consisting of 102 members had other members aged 5 and above. One household consisting of 5 members was occupying a single room house and two households consisting of 10 members each were occupying 2 room house and a 3 room house. 2 households with 20 members were occupying 4 room houses and 7 households consisting of 57 members were occupying houses with 5 rooms and above. Considering the 2 married couples with other members aged 5 and above the picture presented is that of overcrowding in single room and 2 room houses. It is comparatively better in case of 3 room and 4 room houses.

In the third category of three married couples only two households were listed consisting of 19 members who had also other members aged 5 and above of whom one household with 9 members was living in a 2 room house and another one with 10 members was occupying a house consisting of 5 rooms and more.

Floor Space

The position of per capita floor space available to the households was also assessed for 200 households covered under the survey. Households have been classified according to the availability of per capita floor space in the following categories viz. one or less square metre, 2-3 square metres, 4-5 square metres, 6-9 square metres, 10-15 square metres and 16 square metres and above. The table IX.6 presents the data by localities covered under the survey. It is revealed that only one household consisting of 8 members have one square metre per capita floor space. 22 households consisting of 161 members had 2-3 square metres of floor space, 26 households consisting of 158 members had 4-5 square metres of floor space, 48 with 275 members had between 6-9 square metres of floor space, 46 with 233 members had between 10-15 square metres of floor space and a majority that is 57 households consisting 223 members had 16 and more square metres floor space.

The minimum per capita floor space availed of one or less square metre is reported by only one household consisting of a 8 member from Thickly Populated Area. In the remaining localities the minimum per capita floor space available to the household was 2-3 square metres. Excepting the Developing Area and Ethnic group localities, relatively a large member of households avail 16 square metres and above floor space in their housing units.

TABLE IX·6

Households classified by locality and per capita floor space, 1985 Survey.

Locality	Households		Per capita floor space											
	Total number of households	Number of members	1 or less sq. metre		2—3 sq. metre		4—5 sq. metre		6– 9 sq. m.		10– 15 sq. m.		16 sq. m and above	
			Number of house-holds	Number of members	House-holds	Member	house holds	Member	House-holds	Member	House-holds	Member	House-holds	Member
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Commercial Area	40	209	..	..	5	48	6	37	7	35	5	20	17	69
2. Developing Area	15	99	..	..	5	30	3	22	3	21	3	18	1	8
3. Ethnic Group	15	91	..	..	2	20	1	8	5	29	4	10	3	24
4. Sub-urban Pocket	55	255	..	..	6	30	8	44	15	68	11	62	15	51
5. Thickly Populated Area . . .	75	404	1	8	4	33	8	47	18	122	23	123	21	71
TOTAL	200	1,058	1	8	22	161	26	158	48	275	46	233	57	223

Amenities

Amenities like separate kitchen, separate bathroom, lavatory, water for drinking and washing, electrification etc., are some of the essential amenities required in any housing unit for a better living condition. The presence of such amenities in the housing unit also form the basis for deciding the standard of living of a particular household. Table IX.7 throws light on this aspect for the selected households by localities.

TABLE IX.7

Availability of amenities by locality, 1985 survey

Locality	Total number of households	Availability	Amenities and availability					
			Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Commercial Area	40	(a) Not having	..	4	7	..	..	3
		(b) Having separately	39	31	18	22	21	32
		(c) Shares with other households	1	5	15	18	19	5
Developing Area	15	(a) Not having	..	6	7	..	..	4
		(b) Having separately	15	9	3	7	7	6
		(c) Shares with other households	..	..	5	8	8	5
Ethnic Group	15	(a) Not having	..	6	7	..	..	6
		(b) Having separately	15	9	4	9	9	9
		(c) Shares with other households	..	..	4	6	6	..
Sub-urban Pockets	55	(a) Not having	..	25	32	1	1	12
		(b) Having separately	55	30	22	24	24	37
		(c) Shares with other households	..	..	1	30	30	6
Thickly Populated Area	75	(a) Not having	..	20	27	..	..	6
		(b) Having separately	75	53	35	37	35	59
		(c) Shares with other households	..	2	13	38	40	10
All areas	200	(a) Not having	..	61	80	1	1	31
		(b) Having separately	199	132	82	99	96	143
		(c) Shares with other households	1	7	38	100	103	26

Kitchen

It is evident from the table that the facility of the an independent kitchen in the house is enjoyed by almost 99.5 per cent households. Only one has to share with other household. The cent per cent households in Developing Area, Ethnic Group, sub-urban Pocket and Thickly Populated Area have separate kitchen in their housing units.

Bathrooms

Out of 200 households studied a majority i.e. 132 (66.0 per cent) households have separate bathroom in their houses 61 or 30.5 per cent has reported as not having and 7 or 3.5 per cent had to share with other households. 40 per cent households in Developing Area and Ethnic Group and 45.5 per cent households in sub-urban Pocket had no bathroom in their housing-units.

Lavatory

40.0 per cent households have no lavatory in their housing units. 41.0 per cent of the households are having separately and 19.0 per cent share with other households. About 47 per cent of the households in Developing Area and Ethnic Group, 58.2 per cent in sub-urban Pocket and 36 per cent in Thickly Populated Area do not have this facility in their housing units. This goes to prove that the lavatory facility in the town is inadequate.

Source of Drinking Water

As regards source of drinking water and water for washing, it is easily available to about 50 per cent households as they had separate source of drinking water. Only one household from the sub-urban Pocket do not have this facility and the remaining share with other households. The main source of drinking water was well and tap.

Electricity

Electric connections were available to 71.5 per cent households separately and 13 per cent had shared connections with other households. The remaining 15.5 per cent do not have this facility. 40 per cent of the households in Ethnic Group, 26.7 per cent of the households in Developing Area and 21.8 per cent of the households in sub-urban Pocket have no electricity in their houses.

Tenural status

Out of 200 households covered during the intensive study 124 or 62.0 per cent were living in owned houses, 67 or 33.5 were living in rented houses and the remaining 9 or 4.5 per cent were living in houses allotted by their relatives etc. The nature of right in the house was also studied in relation to duration of stay of the household in the present residence. It was revealed that out of 200 households 3 households were living for less than a year, 7 households were living for 1-4 years, 17 households were living for 5-9 years and the remaining 173 households for 10 years and above. Of those living for less than a year 2 were tenants and one was living in an allotted house. Of those living for 1-4 years, one owned the house, 4 were tenants and one was living in an allotted accommodation. Of those living for 5-9 years, 3 owned their houses and 14 households were tenants. And of those living for 10 years and above, 119 (68.8 per cent) were living in their own houses, 47 (27.2 per cent) were living in rented houses and the remaining 7 (4.0 per cent) were living in accommodations allotted to them. Of those living in accommodation allotted, 6 households were occupying the houses either allotted to them by relatives like in-laws, sisters etc. or by the landlords to the tenants in their respective properties without payment of rent. One of the head of the household who was a priest by profession was occupying the accommodation allotted to him by the seminary. The locality-wise position is furnished in the table IX.8 below :—

TABLE IX.8

Households classified by locality, duration of stay in the present residence and tenural status, 1985 survey

Locality	Duration of stay in present residence	Total number of households	Number of households living in houses which are		
			Owned	Rented	Allotted
1	2	3	4	5	6
Commercial Area	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	3	1	2	..
	5–9 years	2	..	2	..
	10 years+	35	16	16	3
	Total	40	17	20	3
Developing Area .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	1	..	1	..
	5–9 years	2	..	2	..
	10 years+	12	9	3	..
	Total	15	9	6	..
Ethnic Group .	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	..	..	..	..
	5–9 years	..	..	..	..
	10 years+	15	11	4	..
	Total	15	11	4	..
Sub-urban Pockets	Less than 1 year	1	..	1	..
	1–4 years	2	1	..	1
	5–9 years	3	2	1	..
	10 years+	49	43	4	2
	Total	55	46	6	3
Thickly Populated Area	Less than 1 year	2	..	1	1
	1–4 years	1	..	1	..
	5–9 years	10	1	9	..
	10 years+	62	40	20	2
	Total	75	41	31	3
Total . . .	Less than 1 year	3	..	2	1
	1–4 years	7	2	4	1
	5–9 years	17	113	14	..
	10 years+	173	119	47	7
	Total	200	124	67	9

Furniture

Data collected on various items of furniture is compiled and presented in the following table IX.9.

TABLE IX 9

Existence of furniture by locality and duration of stay in the present residence, 1985 survey.

Locality	Duration of stay in the present residence	Total number of households	Number of households having no furniture	Number of households having					
				Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Newar Cot	Other furniture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Commercial Area	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	3	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
	5 years+	37	..	38	37	4	32	..	26
	Total	40	..	39	38	4	34	..	28
2. Developing Area	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 years+	14	4	10	9	1	7	..	6
	Total	15	4	10	9	1	7	..	7
3. Ethnic Group	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 years+	15	..	13	12	1	10	..	10
	Total	15	..	13	12	1	10	..	10
4. Sub-urban Pockets	Less than 1 year	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1–4 years	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	2
	5 years+	52	4	44	42	1	40	1	29
	Total	55	5	46	44	1	42	1	31
5. Thickly Populated Area	Less than 1 year	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	2
	1–4 years	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
	5 years+	72	2	65	66	5	60	48	48
	Total	75	2	68	69	6	63	49	50
6. Total	Less than 1 year	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
	1–4 years	7	..	4	4	..	5	..	5
	5 years +	190	10	170	166	12	149	49	119
	Total	200	11	176	172	13	156	50	126

It may be seen that a majority of the households in the town were having one or the other article of furniture in their housing units. Only 5.5 per cent households out of 200 reported as not having any item of furniture in their housing units and these households are from two localities viz. sub-urban Pocket and Thickly populated area. Between 78.0 to 88.0 per cent of the households have reported as having cots, tables and chairs and furniture like Diwan was reported by 6.5 per cent households. The other items of furniture like steel and wooden cupboards was reported by 62.5 per cent households, sofa-set and show cases by 11.0 per cent and 18.0 per cent households respectively. A majority of the households reporting these articles of furniture have more than 5 years of stay in the town. In brief the study of the data covered under the survey revealed that so far as furniture is concerned the households have a better status as 94.5 per cent of them have one or more articles of furniture in their housing units.

Utensils

Utensils are a must for cooking and servicing food and there cannot be a household without them, may be of whatever material they are made. Utensils commonly used for cooking and serving food are made of brass, copper, aluminium, iron, steel, china clay etc. Utensils used by the households were classified into two categories viz. cooking utensils and serving utensils. The following table IX.10 shows the material of which the utensils for cooking and serving food are made for each selected locality in the town.

TABLE IX.10

Material of which untensils are made by locality and state and district to which the households belong, 1985 Survey

Locality	State/District to which the households belongs	Total number of households	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of														
			Stainless steel, Aluminium	Aluminium	Indalium stainless steel	Earthen, Aluminium	Aluminium, Indalium	Stainless Steel, Brass	Indalium	Aluminium, Brass, stainless steel	Indalium, copper	Stainless steel.	Copper, Aluminium, stainless steel	Stainless steel, indalium, Brass, Copper	Indal., Copper, Brass	Aluminium, Brass
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Commercial Area .	Goa,Daman & Diu/Goa	36	5	8	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Uttar Kannad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total .	40	6	9	4	3	3	1	4	1	1	4	1	1	1	1
Developing Area .	Goa,Daman & Diu/Goa	11	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Kolhapur .	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Bangalore .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	15	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ethnic Group .	Goa,Daman & Diu/Goa	13	2	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Mangalore .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Dharwad .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	15	2	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sub-urban Pocket .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	46	7	15	..	22	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Kolhapur .	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sawantwadi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Shigao .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka /Belgaum .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	55	8	22	..	23	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thickly Populated Area	Goa, Daman&Diu/Goa	57	9	19	9	1	..	2	3	3	..	6	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Satara .	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Belgaum .	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Dakshin Kannad . . .	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Chikmaglore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Bijapur .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Kerala/Kottayam . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	75	11	25	14	1	..	3	3	3	..	10	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL .	200	29	65	20	36	3	4	7	7	1	17	1	1	1	1

TABLE IX·10—*Concld.*

Locality	State/District to which the household belong	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of				Number of households where utensils for serving food are made up of							
		Stainless steel, Copper, Brass	Aluminium Indalium, stainless steel	Copper, Indalium, stainless steel	Aluminium, Copper	Stainless steel	Porcelain steel	Porcelain	Alumi-nium	Aluminium Porcelain	Stainless steel, brass	Stainless steel, Alumi-nium	Copper, -Stainless steel
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Commercial Area .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	..	..	..	..	26	3	5	..	1	1	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Uttar Kannad	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	..	..	..	..	29	3	5	1	1	1	..	..
Developing Area .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	1	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	Maharashtra/Kolhapur .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Bangalore .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Total .	1	..	..	..	9	..	1	3	..	..	2	..
Ethnic Group .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	..	..	..	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Mangalore .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Dharwad .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Total .	..	1	..	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
Sub-urban Pocket .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	..	..	..	..	15	2	25	3	..	1	..	..
	Maharashtra/Kolhapur .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sawantwadi	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Shigao .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Belgaum .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	..	..	..	..	20	4	25	4	1	1	..	..
Thickly Populated Area . . .	Goa, Daman & Diu/Goa	2	..	1	2	45	3	6	..	1	..	1	1
	Maharashtra/Sindhudurg	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Maharashtra/Satara .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Belgaum .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
	Karnataka/Dakshin Kannad	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Chikmaglore	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Karnataka/Bijapur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kerala/Kottayam .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total .	2	..	1	2	59	3	6	3	1	..	2	1
	GRAND TOTAL .	3	1	1	2	121	10	47	12	3	2	4	1

As regards cooking utensils aluminum was found to be more common in use. Out of 200 households 65 or 32.5 per cent reported it. 33 or 16.5 per cent households used earthen and aluminium vessels for cooking, 29 or 14.5 per cent stainless steel and aluminium and 20 or 10.0 per cent indalium and stainless steel. There were 17 households or 8.5 per cent who used only stainless steel utensils for cooking. The number of households using other metal utensils were very few. In Commercial Area aluminium, stainless steel and aluminium and indalium and steel utensils were more common in use. In Developing Area a majority of households were using aluminium utensils and 13.3 per cent stainless steel and aluminium. In Ethnic Group 40.0 per cent of the households were using earthen and aluminium utensils for cooking and 13.3 per cent stainless steel and aluminium. In sub-urban Pocket earthen and aluminium utensils were used by 41.8 per cent and 40.0 per cent used only aluminium utensils. In thickly populated area aluminium, indalium and stainless steel and stainless steel and aluminium utensils were generally used. The district of origin of a majority of households is Goa District in Goa, Daman and Diu.

The utensils for serving food were generally made of stainless steel. 60.5 per cent households used stainless steel utensils for serving food. Porcelain was reported from 23.5 per cent households, aluminium by 6.0 per cent and porcelain and stainless steel by 5.0 per cent households. In Commercial Area, Developing Area and Thickly Populated Area a majority of households reported stainless steel utensils for serving food. The percentage of households using it was ranging between 60 per cent to 80 per cent. In Ethnic Group locality 66.7 per cent used porcelain. A majority of the households in this locality were christians. In Sub-urban Pocket porcelain and stainless steel was found more common in use. The percentage of households using it was 45.5 per cent and 36.4 per cent respectively.

Light and fuel

Data was also collected on light and fuel under housing culture. It was compiled for migrant and non-migrant households. The following table IX.11 presents the data by locality.

Of the 200 sample households selected for the study 120 were migrant households and 80 were non-migrant households by place of last residence. It is seen from the table that the most common type of fuel used for cooking was firewood and 81 or 40.5 per cent households used firewood for cooking. Of these 23.5 per cent were migrants and 17.0 per cent were non-migrants. Gas and kerosene was reported by 17.0 per cent migrant households and 5.0 per cent non-migrant households. Gas and firewood was used as fuel by 8.0 per cent non-migrant households and 4.5 per cent migrant households. The proportion of households using only gas was found more among migrant households (5.5 per cent) than the non-migrant households (1.5 per cent). For the purpose of lighting, electricity was used by 49.0 per cent migrant households and 35.0 per cent non-migrant households. 32.5 per cent households in Commercial Area reported the use of Gas and kerosene as fuel for cooking. Of them 22.5 per cent are migrants and 10.0 per cent are non-migrants. As for lighting nearly 93 per cent households used electricity of whom 57.3 per cent were migrants and 35.0 per cent non-migrants. In Developing Area, Ethnic Group and Sub-urban Pocket firewood was commonly used by migrant as well as non-migrant households. In Thickly Populated Area while a majority of migrant households have reported Gas and kerosene, it was firewood followed by Gas and firewood in case of non-migrant households.

Dresses

Pant and shirt is a common dress among men folk irrespective of religion or caste. A minor male wears half pant and shirt. The traditional dhoti though gradually disappearing is found in use among the elderly and aged persons particularly among Hindus. Saree and blouse is a common dress of women folk in the town. Frock, skirt and blouse is more common among christian females. The minor females wear frock, skirt and blouse. The traditional nine yard saree is used by mostly aged women among Hindus. Churidar, salwar and khamiz is becoming a common dress among the teen aged girls.

Luxury Articles

Luxury articles generally include wrist watch, radio, television, record player, refrigerator, car, motor cycle etc. While collecting data on housing culture, the availability of such luxury goods in the selected housing units was also enquired during the survey. The data collected is presented in the following table IX.12 by locality.

TABLE IX. 11

Light and Fuel by locality and migration status of households, 1985 Survey

Locality	Total Number of house-holds	Migrant households									Non-migrant households									
		Number using fuel						Number using light			Number using fuel								Number using light	
		Gas	Kero-sene	Fire-wood	Gas/ Kero-sene	Gas/ Fire-wood	Kero-sene/ fire-wood	Elect-ricity	Kero-sene		Gas	Kero-sene	Fire-wood	Gas/ Kero-sene	Gas/ Fire-wood	Kero-sene/ fire-wood	Gobber gas/ fire-wood	Gas/ Kero-sene/ fire-wood	Electri-city	Kero-sene
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Commercial Area . . .	40	4	4	2	9	3	2	23	1		1	1	2	4	4	3	..	1	14	2
Developing Area	15	..	1	9	2	..	1	8	5		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Ethnic Group	15	2	..	4	1	..	..	5	2		..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	4	4
Sub-urban Pocket. . . .	55	..	2	23	6	1	2	25	9		..	..	14	..	3	2	..	2	18	3
Thickly Populated Area . .	75	5	3	9	16	5	4	37	5		2	1	12	5	8	2	1	2	32	1
TOTAL . . .	200	11	10	47	34	9	9	98	22		3	2	34	10	16	8	1	6	70	10

TABLE IX.12

Presence of luxury and costly goods in households by locality, 1985 Survey

Locality	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing												
			Wrist watch	Table Clock/ Wall clock	Radio	Television	Gramophone/ Record Player	Others (specify)							
								Tape Recorder	Refrigerator	Car	Scooter/ Motor-Cycle/ Moped	Mixer/ Grinder	Telephone	Video	Electric ovan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Commercial Area	40	1	38	29	31	15	2	12	11	1	10	20	1	..	..
2. Developing Area	15	1	12	8	10	3	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	..
3. Ethnic Group	15	3	11	7	11	4	1	..	4	2	4	4	..	1	..
4. Thickly Populated Area . . .	75	1	72	47	64	29	7	29	28	2	21	33	2	..	1
5. Sub-Urban Pocket	55	5	45	34	39	11	..	20	9	..	8	11	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	200	11	178	125	155	62	11	61	55	5	46	72	3	1	1

Out of 200 households 189 or 94.5 per cent possessed one or the other items of luxury and costly goods in their housing units. Only 11 or 5.5 per cent did not report any such items with them. As many as 178 (89.0 per cent) Households reported to have wrist watches, 155 (77.5 per cent) had radio sets, 125 (62.5 per cent) had table clocks/wall clocks, 62 (31.0 per cent) had television sets and only 11 (5.5 per cent) had gramophone/record player. Other items of luxury goods such as tape-recorder, refrigerator, scooter/motor cycle/moped, mixer/grinder were also reported by a good number of households. There were 5 households who owned car and 3 households had telephones in their housing units. For individual localities the table is self explanatory.

The following table IX.13 presents the data on presence of luxury and costly goods by religion and locality.

It may be seen that there are no significant variations in the possession of luxury and costly goods by religion. However, it may be noted that 95.3 per cent of households among Hindus and 91.7 per cent among Christians and all the households among Muslims possess one or the other items of luxury and costly goods in their houses.

TABLE IX.13

Presence of luxury and costly goods by religion and locality, 1985 Survey

Locality	Religion	Total number of households	Number of households possessing no luxury and costly goods	Number of households possessing												
				Wrist watch	Table-clock/ Wall-clock	Radio	Tele-vision	Gramo-phone/ Record-player	Other (specify)							
									Tape-recorder	Refri-girator	Car	Scoot-er/ motor cycle/ Moped	Mixer/ Grinder	Tele-phone	Video	Electric oven
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Commercial Area	HINDU	30	1	28	19	22	12	1	7	4	..	8	13	1	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	9	..	9	9	8	3	1	4	7	1	2	7	..	..	..
	MUSLIM	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	40	1	38	29	31	15	2	12	11	1	10	20	1	..	..
2. Developing Area . .	HINDU	12	1	9	7	7	2	1	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..
	MUSLIM	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	15	1	12	8	10	3	1	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	..
3. Ethnic Group . .	HINDU	4	..	3	4	4	2	..	..	2	1	2	2	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	10	3	7	3	7	2	1	..	2	1	2	2	..	1	..
	MUSLIM	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	15	3	11	7	11	4	1	..	4	2	4	4	..	1	..
4. Thickly Populated Area	HINDU	56	1	55	36	46	22	5	18	21	2	15	26	2	..	1
	CHRISTIAN	12	..	12	8	11	5	2	7	7	..	5	6	..	..	..
	MUSLIM	7	..	5	3	7	2	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Total	75	1	72	47	64	29	7	29	28	2	21	33	2	..	1
5. Sub-Urban Pocket .	HINDU	27	3	20	10	17	3	..	7	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
	CHRISTIAN	28	2	25	24	22	8	..	13	9	..	5	7	..	..	..
	MUSLIM	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	55	5	45	34	39	11	..	20	9	..	8	11	..	..	..
TOTAL . .	HINDU	129	6	115	76	96	41	7	32	29	3	30	48	3	..	1
	CHRISTIAN	60	5	54	45	49	19	4	24	26	2	15	23	..	1	..
	MUSLIM	11	..	9	4	10	2	..	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	Total	200	11	178	125	155	62	11	61	55	5	46	72	3	1	1

CHAPTER X

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

During the Portuguese rule there was no democratic set up in Goa. With the advent of the dictatorial regime of Salazar in Portugal in 1926, people's freedom was curbed and by passing the colonial Act of 1933 all civil liberties were suppressed. After the prolonged freedom struggle against Portuguese rule, Goa was liberated on December, 19, 1961. In October, 1962 panchayat elections were held in Goa, Daman & Diu. In December, 1962 general elections for 30 assembly seats and two parliament seats were held. Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party came out with success and the first popular ministry was installed on December 20, 1962. The opinion poll was held in January, 1967 to ascertain the wishes of the people whether Goa should merge with Maharashtra or remain as a union territory. The people of Goa decided to continue as the Union territory of India. In the last general election in December, 1984, the National Congress (I) came into power. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu was bifurcated into the State of Goa and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu under the Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 (Act No. 18 of 1987) which was passed by Parliament and assented by the President of India on 23rd May, 1987. The State of Goa was formed on 30-5-1987.

The political changes helped the social revolution. After liberation of Goa, the power to elect the representatives was passed on to the hands of the governed irrespective of their economic and social status. As popular support is now required for political parties, the politicians closely associate themselves with the people of all communities to know and solve their genuine difficulties and thus gain their confidence.

After the liberation of Goa and its becoming a part of Indian Union more than half a dozen recognised political parties have come into existence in Goa, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party and Indian National Congress (I) seem to have a strong hold in the town. In the last general election held in December, 1984, to the Legislative Assembly from Mapusa constituency, Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party won the seat. While for the Lok Sabha from the North Goa constituency and from the South Goa constituency, the Indian National Congress (I) won both the seats. The other parties which contested in the elections are Bhartiya Janata Party, CPI, CPI(M), Janata Party, Lok Dal, Goa Congress, Gomantak Lok Pokx, Rashtriya Sanjai Manch and the Independents.

In the election held in December, 1984, 8 candidates contested for Mapusa constituency for the Assembly seat. Of the total electorates 19,791 registered in the constituency, 14,459 or 73.06 per cent exercised their franchise of which 14,019 votes i.e. 70.83 per cent were found to be valid. Shri Chandrasekhar Shivram Diucar from Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party won the election by a margin of 392 votes against his nearest rival belonging to the Indian National Congress (I). The details of the votes polled by each candidates for the Assembly seat of Mapusa constituency in given below :

TABLE X.1

Votes polled by candidates at the 1984 General Election for Vidhan Sabha-5 Mapusa

Name of candidate	Name of the party	No. of votes polled	Percentage of the votes polled
1	2	3	4
1. Shri Chandrasekhar Shivram Diucar .	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	4,649	33·16
2. Shri Ulhas Bhiku Dhuri	INC (I)	4,257	30·37
3. Shri Syamsundar Jairam Neogi . .	Independent (Goa Congress)	3,274	23·35
4. Shri Chandrakant Shiva Kochkar .	Independent (Bhausaheb Bandodkar Gomantak Party)	821	5·86
5. Shri Chandrakant Jairam Pandit . .	Bhatiya Janata Party	589	4·20
6. Shri Mathew Urban Braganza . .	Independent	253	1·80
7. Shri Kumar Sadashiva Gaitonde . .	Indenpendent	140	1·00
8. Shri Sanjiv Ganeshyam Sardesai . .	Independent	36	0·26
	TOTAL	14,019	100·00

In case of election to Lok Sabha of general election in December, 1984, from North Goa constituency, 12 candidates contested. Of the total number of 2,91,101 registered voters in the constituency, 2,12,803 or 73.10 per cent voted in the election. Of these 2,05,575 or 70.62 per cent were found to be valid. The congress candidate Shri Shantaram L. Naik was elected by defeating his nearest rival with a margin

of 39,548 votes. The table showing votes polled by each candidate is given below :

TABLE X.2

Votes polled by candidates at the 1984 General Election for Loksabha– North Goa

Name of candidates	Name of the party	No. of votes polled	Percentage of the votes polled
1	2	3	4
1. Shri Shantaram L.Naik	INC (I)	88,326	42·97
2. Shri Motilal Bombi Bandekar	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	48,778	23·73
3. Smt. Sanyogita Jaiba Rane Sardesai	Independent (Goa Congress)	29,261	14·23
4. Shri Amrut Kansar	Independent Gomantak LokPokx	8,367	4·07
5. Shri Gangadhar Yeshawant Bhandare	Bhartiya Janata Party	7,324	3·56
6. Shri George Vaz	CPI	6,217	3·02
7. Shri Ghaneshyam Satoskar	Independent	5,688	2·77
8. Shri Shivaji Desai	Janata Party	5,007	2·44
9. Shri N. B. Rao	Independent (Rastriya Sanjai Manch)	2,352	1·14
10. Shri Subodh Vithal Naik	Lok Dal	1,934	0·94
11. Shri Gopinath N. Rao	CPI (M)	1,818	0·88
12. Shri J.J. Shinkr	Independent	503	0·25
	Total	2,05,575	100·00

Trade Unions

There are some trade unions working in various industries and commercial banks etc. in Mapusa. Major trade unions in the town are (1) The Goa Trade & Commerce workers union (2) The cots garments workers union (3) The Goa Majadoor Sangh (4) The Goa Telecommunication and System Ltd. employees association (Industrial estate) (5) M/s. Photophone Ltd. and its associate companies employees union (6) The Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank employees union (7) The Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank Officers association.

During the field investigation, in household schedules information regarding neighbourhood and community life was collected. This information covers most respected and influential persons in the neighbourhoods and in the town. These persons are in the forefront of socio-political activities of the town.

As reported in the field investigation, information regarding the most respected and most influential persons in the town were gathered. Particulars of these persons are given in the table X.3.

According to the opinion of the persons interviewed, Shri Ramakant D. Khalap is the most widely accepted person of high reputation. He is the opposition leader in the Goa Assembly and the president of the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party. He is elected from Mandrem constituency. Shri Khalap is also one of the leading advocates in

TABLE X·3

Particulars of the most Respected and Influential Persons in the Town, 1985 Survey

Name	Sex	Religion	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Shri Ramakant D. Khalap	M	Hindu	Maratha	B.Sc. LLB.	Advocate & MLA
2. Shri Dayanand G. Narvenkar	M	,,	Kshatriya	BA. LLB	Speaker in Goa Leg. Assembly.
3. Shri Syamsunder Neogi	M	,,	Vaishya	SSC	Proprietor of Cashew nut factory and Goa fine art Industry.
4. Shri Shriranga Narvenkar	M	,,	Vaishya	Xth	Proprietor of whole sale & Retail wine shop and Best stage Actor.
5. Shri Prabhakar Vernekar	M	,,	Daivadnya Brahmin	Vth	Goldsmith & President of MCL.
6. Shri Chandrasekhar Diucar	M	,,	Vaishya	VIIIth	Civil Contractor & MLA
7. Shri Surendra Sirsat	M	,,	Vaishya	M.Com.	Professor in Dnyanprasarak Mandal College.
8. Shri Suresh Amonkar	M	,,	Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	MA B.Ed.	Chairman of Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education.
9. Shri Subhash Narvenkar	M	,,	Kshatriya	BA LLB	Advocate & Councillor of MCL
10. Shri Lavuchandra Gaundalkar	M	,,	Vaishya	IVth	Cloth Merchant
11. Shri Govind Sirsat	M	,,	Vaishya	3rd year Lycium or present VIIIth Std.	Businessman and jeweller
12. Shri Raghuvir Pankar	M	,,	Gomantak Maratha	2°grau or present Vth Std.	General Merchant
13. Shri Ramdas Kolvalkar	M	,,	Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	BA LLB	Advocate
14. Shri Ulhas Dhuri	M	,,	Bhandari	BA.B.Ed.	Principal of Smt. Sunandabai High School
15. Smt. Gracinda Braganza	F	Christian	Catholic	BA.B.Ed.	Teacher in Janata High School, Mapusa
16. Shri Anthony Braganza	M	Christian	Kshatriya	BA. LLB.	Advocate and Councillor Mapusa Municipal Council, Vice-president of Communidade of Mapusa.
17. Father Nicolau pereira	M	Christian	Catholic	M.Sc.	Principal, St. Xavier's College Mapusa.

Goa. He is also the vice Chairman of Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank, Mapusa. He is quite well known for social work.

Shri Dayanand G. Narvenkar is referred to by most of the persons interviewed as the most popular and influential person in the town. He is the speaker of Goa Assembly and elected from Tivim constituency which is very close to Mapusa town. He is by profession, an advocate. He is one of the youngest speakers in the country.

The name of Shri Syamsunder Neogi is mentioned by some, as one of the popular persons in the business community. He is proprietor of cashew nut factory and fine art industry. He is also the president of Hanuman Natyagraha Mapusa.

Shri Shrirang Narvenkar is another popular person in the town. He is well known in the business community and is a proprietor of wholesale/ retail shop of wine. He is one of the best stage actors. He arranges for the international tours to Bangkok, Singapore etc. He is very good in behaviour and also a spirited worker for the welfare of the socially backward communities.

Another respected person in the town is Shri Prabhakar Vernekar. He is the ex-president of Mapusa Municipal Council. He is a proprietor of jewellery shop. Shri Vernekar is also the president of Dattamandir Cunchelim, Mapusa.

Shri Chandrasekhar Shivram Diucar is referred to by some people as a very popular person in the town. He is an M.L.A. of Mapusa constituency and elected on Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party ticket. He is a contractor of building, interior decorator and painting contractor.

Shri Surendra Sirsat is the most respected person in the town. He is professor in Dnyanprasarak Mandal College of Commerce, Mapusa and Incharge of Higher Secondary Section and very helpful to the needy students.

Shri Suresh Amonkar is referred by some persons as a respected person in the town. He is the Chairman of the Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education. He is the Principal of New Goa High School, Mapusa. He is a very good social worker.

Shri Subhash Narvenkar is also having much reputation in the town. He is a Councillor of Mapusa Municipal Council. He is an advocate by profession.

Shri Lavuchandra Gaundalkar is one of the famous cloth merchants of Mapusa town and a respected person. He is the Chairman of Dnyanprasarak Mandal Mapusa.

The names of Shri Govind Sirsat, a Businessman Shri Raghuvir Pankar, a general merchant, Shri Ramdas Kolvalkar, an advocate, Shri Ulhas Dhuri, the principal of Smt. Sunandabai High School Salvador do Mundo, Smt. Gracinda Braganza, a teacher of Janata High School, Mapusa, Shri Anthony Braganza, an advocate and Councillor Mapusa Municipal Council & Vice President of Communidade of Mapusa and Fr. Nicolau Pereira, Principal, St. Xavier's College, Mapusa of the town are mentioned by some informants as having respects and influence in the town.

According to the opinion of the persons interviewed there are 17 persons who enjoyed respect and are influential persons at town level. Of them 6 belong to Vaishya and 2 each belong to Kshatriya and Gaud Saraswat Brahmin. One each belongs to Maratha, Daivadnya Brahmin, Gomantak Maratha and Bhandari and three persons are Christians. The distribution of these persons show that 10 persons are graduates and above. One has studied upto S.S.C. while the remaining 6 are below matriculation. The town being a commercial centre, business community is prominant dominated by Vaishya community. The opinions of interviewees show that 42.85 per cent of the respected and influential persons in the town are from business community. There are also other persons who have been reported as respected and influential persons in the town but they have scored less points in comparison to those mentioned above.

Besides the above most respected and influential persons in the town, information was also collected about the most respected persons in the selected localities of the town. Table X.4 gives the list of most respected persons in each of the five localities by name, sex, caste, education and occupation.

TABLE X·4

Particulars of most respected persons in the locality, 1985 Survey.

Locality	Name of the person	Sex	Caste	Education	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6
Commercial Area .	Shri Dilip Kinkre	M	G.S.B. Hindu	B.A.	Prop. of Oil and husking Rice & floor mill and Kasturi tea agent.
	Ramakant D.Khalap	M	Maratha Hindu	B.Sc. LL..B.	Practicing Advocate & M.L.A.
	Jagannath Khalap	M	Vaishya Hindu	Diploma in Agriculture.	Mine Owner
	Dr. S. Kalangutkar	M	Hindu Brahmin (G.S.B.)	M.B.B.S., D.G.O.	Medical Practitioner
	Digamber Kalangutkar	M	Vaishya Hindu	S.S.C	Clerk in Central Bank
	Anthony Braganza	M	Kshatriya Christian	B.A., L.L.B.	Practicing Advocate and Councillor

1	2	3	4	5	6
Thickly Populated Area	Anant C. Karekar	M	Tosta Brahmin Hindu	IVth Marathi	Bangle seller
	Digambar Shinde	M	Tosta Brahmin Hindu	S.S.C.	Prop. of Grocery & Fair Price Shop.
	Prabhakar Dalal	M	G.S.B. Hindu	B.Com.	Manager in United Insurance Co. Ltd.
	Chandrakant Dhakankar	M	G.S.B. Hindu	Matric	Wholesale & Retail dealer in Fertilizer and Liquor and Provision Merchant.
	Ramesh Mishal	M	Vaishya Hindu	B.A.	Govt. Employee.
	Ramkrishna Morajkar	M	G.SB. Hindu	M.B.B.S.	Doctor
Developing Area	D.G. Narvekar	M	Kshatriya Hindu	B.A. L.L.B.	Speaker in Goa Assembly
	Mahadev Phadte	M	Vaishya Hindu	S.S.C.	Hotel Proprietor
	Manohar Gaundalkar	M	Vaishya Hindu	B.Sc.	(i) Chemist with Bandekar Co. (ii) Principal Dnyan Prasarak High School
	Raghunath Tople	M	Vaishya Hindu	B.A. (Eco. Psycho.) B.Ed.	Principal Janata High School
	Subhash Narvekar	M	Kshatriya Hindu	B.A. L.L.B.	Advocate and Councillor of M.M.C.
	Pascol Fernandes	M	Christian Chardo	Illiterate	Prop. Tea Shop, Bar and Bakery.
Ethnic Group	Dr. Hilery D'Souza	M	Catholic Christian	M.B.B.S. (MRCP)	Doctor
	Sergio Carvalho	M	Roman Catholic Christian	B.A. (Philosophy & English) B.Ed. & M. Ed.	Lecturer in Nirmala Institute
	Auria Gomes	M	Catholic Christian	B.Sc., B.Ed., M. Ed. & L.L.B.	Head Master in New Goa High School.
	Prakash Malgaonkar	M	Chambar (SC) Hindu	S.S.C.	Civil Draftsman in Irrigation Deptt.
	Justinha Pinto	M	Catholic Christian	S.S.C.	Prop. National Bakery
	Melvin Rodrigues	M	Catholic Christian	S.S.C.	Prop. Mosaic Tiles Factory.
Sub-urban Pocket	Prabhakar Vernekar	M	Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu	Vth Marathi	Prop. of Jewellery shop & President of M.M.C.
	Shri Paes	M	Kshatriya Christian	S.S.C.	Police Inspector
	Babi Patre	M	Bhandari Hindu	S.S.C.	Prop. of Liquor Bar
	Michael Pereira	M	Chardo Christian	S.S.C.	Pensioner.

The table X.4 reveals that 14 out of 28 respected persons within the localities one is graduate and above, 11 are matriculates, 2 are below matriculates and one is an illiterates. The occupations of the respected persons in general are proprietorship of business establishments, medical and legal practices, educationists etc.

CHAPTER XI

LEISURE AND RECREATION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, SOCIAL AWARENESS, RELIGION AND CRIME

In this Chapter an attempt has been made to highlight the various recreational, cultural and social activities of the people of the town and the institutions that provide recreational, cultural and entertainment facilities to the enthusiastic inhabitants of the town. Detailed information on parks, playgrounds, town halls, clubs, libraries, cinema theatres, and religious centres and their activities, crime statistics etc., is given here.

Parks

There are three public parks in the town viz. the Chacha Jawahar Park, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Garden and the Olympic Children's Park-cum-Garden.

The Chacha Jawahar Park

This park is located at Ansabhat, opposite to the Zonal Education Office. This park was inaugurated on 8th June, 1954 and is managed by the Mapusa Municipal Council. Cement benches have been provided for the use of the public. An elephat slope and an ordinary slope, made of cement and an artificial spring have been provided in the park. A number of trees have been grown around the park.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Garden :

This park is located at the entrance of the town near the old bus stand and Maruti temple. This park was inaugurated on 31st December, 1978 and is managed by the Mapusa Municipal Council. Cement benches and Cement Chairs have been provided for the use of the public. It is a beautiful garden with Ashok trees, fancy trees and with rose plants, sun flowers, white Dasavanti flowers plants etc. There is also a badminton court in the garden. Radio and loudspeaker facilities have also been provided in the garden.

The Olympic Children Park-cum-Garden

This park is located at Altinho near the Judicial Court. It was inaugurated on 14th November, 1985 by Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa, Minister for Tourism and Urban Development, Government of Goa. It is also managed by the Mapusa Municipal Council. Cement benches have been provided. There are 6 swings, one cement slope, 4 balancing bars and 3 round ladders for children's Play. It is also a beautiful garden with variety of flowers and garden plants.

Play Ground

There are two play grounds in this town, one situated at the locality called Duler and another at the locality called Pedem. The play ground at Pedem is called as Pedem Sports Complex where all athletic games, football matches and cricket matches are organised. Whereas the ground at Duler is mainly a football ground. Football is the most popular game of this district right from the time of Portuguese rule. A large number of football matches are played every year in this district, some of which are participated by players of international repute. Besides, there is a play ground belonging to St. Xavier College but it is used for college sports and inter-collegiate sports only.

Cinema Theatre

Entertainment facilities to the people of the town are provided by two cinema theatres and a Natyagraha (drama theatre).

El Capitan Cinema

The Cine El Capitan Theatre is located at Feira Alta locality near the judicial court of Mapusa. It was established in 1963. It is a cement concrete building with roof covered by cement sheets with a floor area of 750 sq. metres. The projection length of the theatre is 24 metres. The theatre accommodates to 555 persons. The seats are grouped into three categories vis Balcony with 178 seats. the upper stall with 319 seats and the lower stall with 58 seats. The rates of tickets charged for balcony is Rs. 3.60 per seat, the upper stall Rs. 2.65 per seat and the lower stall Rs. 1.30 per seat. Daily four shows are conducted in the theatre. The first show begins at 10.00 a.m., the second show at 2.45 p.m., the third at 6.15 p.m. and the last show at 10.00 p.m. Generally Hindi films are screened in the theatre. Marathi and English films are also exhibited occasionally. The audience to the Hindi films are generally more than that of Marathi and English films. On an average 1,200 tickets are sold per day. The annual sale proceeds towards the sale of tickets as reported during the survey year 1984-85 was Rs. 5,13,810.00.

Cine Alankar

The Cine Alankar is located in Rajwado locality of the town and was established in 1966. It is a cement concrete building with roof covered by asbestos cement sheets. Its floor area is 966 sq. metres and the projection length measures 33.5 metres. This theatre has 715 chairs. The seats are arranged in four categories viz. balcony with 237 chairs, the first stall with 284 chairs, the 2nd stall with 84 chairs and the lower stall with 110 chairs. Normally, the theatre conducts three shows daily. The first show begins at 2.45 p.m., the second show at 6.15 p.m. and the third show at 9.45 p.m. On Saturdays and on Sundays an extra show is conducted at 10.00 a.m. Mostly Hindi films are exhibited and Marathi and English films are also

screened occasionally. The average number of tickets sold per day is 1300. The total sale proceeds towards the sale of the tickets as reported during the survey year 1984-85 was Rs. 6,65,239.

The Hanuman Natyagriha

The Hanuman Natyagriha (drama hall) is located in front of Maharudra Saunsthan and is very close to Mapusa Bus Stand. This theatre belongs to Maharudra Saunsthan and was built in 1968. The managing trust of the Maharudra Saunsthan took initiative to build this theatre as there was social need of having a theatre in Mapusa town for performing all sorts of cultural programmes and dramas throughout the year. There was a tradition of staging dramas during Ramnavmi Festival of the Maharudra Saunsthan. Previously, the Hanuman Natyagriha was a temporary 'Mandap' made of wood, bamboos and thatches which was erected to perform dramas during Ramnavmi festival of Maharudra Saunsthan. In course of time with the persistent efforts of the Maharudra Saunsthan committee and the cooperation of the Mahajans, devotees and well wishers, the temporary 'Mandap' of Hanuman Natyagriha was raised to a pucca structure of cement concrete which catches the eye of the visitors just at the heart of the town. The space for construction of this theatre was donated by Mapusa Municipal Council. The total capacity of the theatre is 1100 seats. It is a well known fact that the Goan people have unusual interest in music and drama. A number of reputed drama companies from Bombay visit Goa and hold a number of show in different towns and places where drama halls are available. Besides stage performances, the Hanuman Natyagriha is also utilised for performing marriages of all communities irrespective of caste and creed and holding meetings and conferences. The functioning of the theatre is looked after by an executive committee of Maharudra Saunsthan which consists of President, Vice President, Secretary, Vice Secretary, Treasurer, Vice Treasurer, Attorney and Vice Attorney. The members of the executive body include the leading businessmen of the town, architects, school teachers and the reputed persons of the town. The management charges Rs. 900 per day for professional dramas, Rs. 500 per day as hire charges per marriage and Rs. 200 per day for meetings and conferences. On an average 26 dramas and orchestras are held in this theatre and 60 teatro (konkani drama of Christians) are staged every year. Round about 100 marriages take place and some meetings are held every year in this theatre. As reported during the survey year 1984-85 the total income derived was Rs. 1,47,000. The management also runs a sangeet vidyalaya in the Hanuman Natyagriha which provides lesson in classical singing, harmonium and tabla. During the survey year 1984-85, the total enrolment in the sangeet vidhyalaya was 60 students and there were three teachers. The nominal fee charged is Rs. 15 per month per student.

Religious centres and activities

There are a number of temples and churches and also a mosque in the town. The chief Hindu temples are Shri Maharudra Temple (Maruti Temple), Shri Dattatriya Temple, Shri Bodgeshwar Temple and Shri Vithal Rakhumai Temple. The main church is St. Jerome Church (our lady of Miracle church). There are a number of chapels and a mosque in the town.

Shri Maharudra Temple

The temple of Shri Maharudra popularly called as Maruti Temple is a beautiful structure situated at the heart of the town and always catches the attention of the visitors. The temple was founded in 1843 by a small section of people in the town, to worship the original idol of Shri Maruti which was believed to be offered by one Sadhu to a shopkeeper selling fireworks to fulfil his desire for a child. The idol of Maruti was worshipped in a small house initially. After sometimes a small garbhariya (gabhara) was built and in course of time it was raised to a beautiful (temple) structure. The main festivals celebrated in the temple are Ramnavmi, Hanuman Jayanti, Kojagiri Pournima, Ekadashi, Dussehra etc. However, Ramnavmi is celebrated with grandeur and enthusiasm. The festival lasts for six days during which dramas are staged and cultural programmes are presented by local artists. The festival adds gaiety and colour to the town. In the month of Shravan, Shravani Saturday is celebrated. The arti and prayers are the daily religious activities in the temple. Every Saturday a large number of devotees visit the temple to offer prayers. The running of the temple is looked after by Maharudra Saunsthan Committee which includes reputed persons of the town.

Shri Dattatriya Temple

Shri Dattatriya Temple is located in Dattawadi locality of this town. It was established in 1935. It is believed that one person brought Padukas of Shri Dattatriya and the temple was built. The principal deities in the temple are Shri Dattatriya, Shri Ganesh and Shiva Linga. There is a temple committee to look after the day to day religious activities of the temple. The main festivals celebrated in the temple are Gudi Padva, Ramnavmi, Shri Hanuman Jayanti Ananta Chaturdashi, Kojagiri Pournima, Guru Dwadashi, Shri Datta Jayanti, Gudi Padva, Mahashivaratri etc. The arti and prayers are the daily religious activities of the temple.

Shri Bodgeshwar Temple

It is a small shrine dedicated to Kanakeshwar Baba popularly known as Shri Bodgeshwar. The temple is situated in the field in the midst of greenary. The temple was built in 1930. It is believed that God Bodgeshwar is capable of fulfilling any desires. The devotees therefore make vows to the deity for fulfilment of various demands like the gift of a child, employment, relief from physical and mental ailments, business prosperity, success in examination etc. On fulfilment of their vows, the devotees offer the God gifts as promised. A very popular fair called 'Bodgeshwar Jatra' is organised in the town in the premises of Shri Bodgeshwar temple in January every year. The fair is attended by thousands of people and devotes from all over Goa. There is a temple committee to look after the functioning of

the temple which consists of a President, Vice-President, General Secretary, Secretary Treasurer, Asstt. Treasurer and members.

Vithal Rukhumai Temple

The Vithal Rukhmai temple which is dedicated to God Vithoba and Goddess Rakhumai is situated in the Ansabhat locality of this town. It was established on 25th February, 1926. It is reported that one inhabitant of the locality brought the deities from Pandarpur and worshipped in one residential house. Later the devotees constructed a temple. The main festival celebrated in this temple are kakad arti in November, the Sausthanpan day (founder day) on 26th February every year, Ekadashi and Navratra. Every Wednesday prayers and pujas are being performed by the people of the locality. Kirtan and bhajan are also arranged occasionally. There is a temple committee to look after the various religious activities of the temple. The executive body consists of a President, Vice President, General Secretary, Secretary, Treasurer, Sub-treasurer, Attorney, Secretary to Attorney and 8 members.

St. Jerome Church

The St. Jerome Church is located in Tar area of this town (locally called Tarikade). This area lies at the pheriphery of the town. It is a big church which was built in 1594 and was rebuilt in 1719. It was destroyed by fire in 1838 and was constructed a new in 1839. The principal images on the Altar are St. Jerome and our Lady of Milagres (Miracles). Our Lady of Milagres is worshipped with great verneration not only by christians but also by Hindus. It is believed by Hindus that Milagres is a sister of Goddess Lairai at Sirigao. They also believe that if prayers are offered and vows are made in case of miseries, ailments or in other difficult situations Our Lady of Milagres come to the rescue. The feast of Milagres is a great feast celebrated in the church every year on the 2nd Monday after Easter. On this day thousands of people assemble and offer their prayers to the Goddess. A fair is also organised in the premises of the church.

Ahle Sunnat Jamatul Muslamin—Jama Masjid

This mosque is located at Angod in ward No. 7. It was established in 1955. It has a cement concrete building built by the Muslims of this town. It has a big prayer hall. Prayers are performed five times a day at 6.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 5.45 p.m., 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. There is a special prayer on Fridays. The Mosque runs Urdu and Arabic Classes in the Mosque.

Voluntary organisations

There are three clubs of international repute in Mapusa town. They are Lions club, Rotary club and Jaycees club. Besides, there are two small clubs viz., the Youth club of Mapusa and the Carrom club formed by the local youths to encourage sports and games.

Lions Club

The Lions club of Mapusa town was established on 2nd October, 1965. It is a unit of Lion International Organisation with a main aim of service to the community. The members of the club are the distinguished persons of the town. The activities of the club are mainly connected with the educational field, medical field and development of sports activities. In the educational field the club helps the needy and poor students by distributing books and uniforms freely. In medical fields, medical camps are organised for free check up and free distribution of medicines to poor patients. The club arranges for free medical check up of students in schools of this town and surrounding areas. The club also runs a physiotherapy centre wherein treatment is given to the needy at a nominal rate. In the field of sports the club organises running races, chess tournaments, foot-ball, games, painting competitions for children etc. The total membership of Lions club of Mapusa as reported during the survey year 1984-85 was 52. The annual fee charged per member is Rs. 550/-.

Rotary Club

The Rotary club of Mapusa was established on 23rd February, 1965. This club is a small unit of the Rotary International, an association of the Rotary clubs of the world. The executive body of the Rotary club consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Directors. The object of this club is to render service to the society. The club helps the needy in educational and medical fields. The total membership of the club as reported during the survey year 1984-85 was 35. Admission fee per member is Rs. 150/-

Jaycee Club

The Jaycee club of Mapusa was established on 7th May, 1972. The Jaycee club is also a unit of Jaycee International. The Executive body of Jaycee consists of President, Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer and members. Basically it is an individual development organisation which work for betterment of the community and especially youth to build up a healthy future. The club organises blood donation compaigns, traffic safety awareness trainings, competitions, for children like Quiz contest, drawing, singing competitions etc. The other social work of Jaycee are distribution of free uniform and note books to poor students, orientation and vocational courses for SSC students, tree plantation programmes etc. The total membership of the club as reported during the survey year 1984-85 was 94. The membership fee is Rs. 10/- per month for working members and Rs. 2/- for unemployed members. The age limit to become members of the club is between 18 to 40 years.

Mapusa Youth Club

The Mapusa Youth Club was established in 1962. It is run by a committee of members consisting of President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Treasurer and members. The membership fee is Rs. 25/- and for students it is Rs. 5. The main object of the club is to develop sports activities among the youths of the town. The club organises sports tournaments.

Carrom Club

The carrom club was established in 1982. It is a private club started by a carrom lover. The club opens at 11.00 a.m. and closes at 5.00 p.m. The

owner charges one rupee per game. About 25 carrom lovers visit the club daily.

Town Halls

With a small family size becoming vogue and decaying joint family system and smaller housing units it is difficult to organise any social function in the house premises and particularly so in towns. Under such circumstances the town hall serves the people of all economic strata and especially the middle class and lower inome group families for organising different social functions like engagements and marriage ceremonies other religious and cultural functions exhibitions, competitions, meetings, conferences etc. There are a number of town halls established in this town to cater to the social needs of the people and other organisations and institutions to conduct their various functions. There are altogether 8 town halls in this town, 5 belonging to private bodies and one each to Mapusa Municipal Council. State Government and Janata Education Trust. Of the private halls 3 belong to Hindus and 2 to Christians. The details collected in respect of each town hall are discussed below :

Mapusa Municipal Hall

The Mapusa Municipal Hall is located in the Municipal building itself and was established in 1977. The total floor area of the halls measures 120 sq. metres which accommodates 100 chairs. Besides the municipal meetings. the hall is utilised for holding meetings and conferences, exhibitions, competitions of private bodies and institutions.

Tourist Hostel Hall

This hall is located in Tourist Hostel built by the State Government in this town. The tourist hostel is located near Gandhi Chowk on Panaji Mapusa Road and is very close to Mapusa Bus Stand. This was established in 1982. The floor area of this hall measures 800 sq. metres and accommodates 800 chairs. Besides being utilised for official purposes, it is also used for marriage celebrations and meetings and conferences. The hire charges for marriages is Rs. 500/- per day and for meetings and conferences it is Rs. 150/- per day.

Sirsat Hall

The Sirsat Hall is built in Sirsat building located at the centre of Mapusa town and is very close to Mapusa Municipal Market. It is a private hall belonging to Shri Ramchandra Sirsat and brothers, the leading businessmen of this town. The hall was established in 1970. The total floor area of this hall measures 750 sq. metres which accommodates 1000 chairs. It is utilised for marriages, meetings, conferences, parties etc. The per day hire charges for marriages varies between Rs. 450 to 500 and for meetings Rs. 50 to 100 per day.

Laximibai Tar Memorial Hall

The Laximibai Tar Memorial Hall is located in a building belonging to Dr. Vinayak Ganesh Tar of this town. The building is situated at Altinho locality just on Mapusa Sanquelim Road. The hall was built in 1977. The total floor area of this hall measures 625 sq. metres which accommodates 400 chairs. The hall is utilised for marriages of all the communities and also for meetings and conferences. The hire charges for marriages varies from Rs. 200 to 400 per day.

Anant Raghunath Tople Sabhagraha

The Anant Raghunath Tople Sabhagraha was established in the year 1982. This sabhagraha belongs to Janatha Education Trust. It is also utilised for marriages and meetings. The Trust charges Rs. 300/- per day for marriages.

Xatriya Samaj Hall

The Xatriya Samaj Hall is located near the Bodgeshwar Temple and was built in 1986. Its total floor area is 195 sq. metres and it accommodates 350 chairs. Marriages and meetings are held in this hall.

Andrew Felicidade Hall

The Andrew Felicidade Hall is located at Xelpem locality of this town and was built in 1982. It is a private hall belonging to Mr. Andrew D'Souza and sons. The total floor area of this hall is 840 sq. metres and it accommodates 900 chairs. It is utilised for marriages of all the communities, meetings, exhibitions etc. The hire charges is Rs. 600/- per day for marriages and Rs. 375/- per day for meetings.

Xavier Hall

The Xavier Hall is also located at Xelpem locality and is a private hall belonging to Mr. Diogo Sequeira. The hall was built in 1986. Its total floor area is 450 sq. metres and it accommodates 400 chairs. It is being utilised for marriages of all the communities and meetings. The hire charges is Rs. 700/- per day for marriages.

Libraries

The Mapusa Municipal Library

The Mapusa Municipal Library is a very old library of Portuguese time. It was founded on 12th November, 1883 by Dr. Jose Joaquim Borges D'Azavede Ennes and was named as Biblieteca Athaide. The word biblieteca in Portuguese means library and the Athaide was the surname given to the library in memory of Eathu Francisco Athadide who dedicated his life for education. The school at Monte de Guirim a nearly village was also established by him. In the beginning it was a private library but afterwards the committee members of Biblieteca Athaide decided to give the charge of this library to the Mapusa Municipality. The Municipality agreed to the suggestion made by the committee members and took over the charge of the libraray on 9th April, 1897. After taking over the charge of Biblieteca Athaide, the municipality named it as Biblieteca Athaide Municipal and it became a public institution.

The Library is located in the Municipal Office premises. There are, in the library, altogether 18,553 books on different subjects like Arts and Literature (12183), Applied Science and technology (494), Sociology (399), History and Geography

(345), Religion (307), Philosophy (305), Science (299), Languages (226) and Others (3995). Besides, there are 269 books consisting of chillren's literature. The different languages in which the books are available, are English (7653), Portuguese (4300), Marathi (3600), Hindi (1800) and Konkani (1200). The children's literature is available in English (179), Hindi (50), Marathi (25) and Konkani (15) languages. A number of daily news papers local and outside, periodicals and annual magazines are also received in this library. The different daily newspapers and periodicals (weekly, fortnightly, monthly magazines) received in this library have been listed in the table XI.1 :

TABLE XI·1

Number of daily newspapers and periodicals received in the Library, 1985, Survey

Daily Newspapers		Weekly		Fortnightly		Monthly	
1		2		3		4	
The Navhind Times	English (Local)	Illustrated Weekly	English	Star & Style	English	Wisdom	English
O Heral'd	English (Local)	Eves Weekly	English	Filmfare	English	Readers Digest	English
The Times of India	English	Current	English	Femina	English	Goa Today	English (Local)
The Indian Express	English	Blitz	English	Onlooker	English	Stardust	English
The Economic Times	English	Screen	English	India to-day	English	Picture Post	English
The Indian Post	English	Sports Week	English	Business India	English	Imprint	English
Gomantak	Marathi(Local)	Times (USA)	English	Madhuri	Hindi	Mirror	English
Rashtramat	Marathi(Local)	News Week (USA)	English			Science to-day	English
Navprabha	Marathi(Local)	Sunday	English			National Geography	English
Tarun Bharat	Marathi(Local)	Employment News	English			Chandamama	English
Loksatta	Marathi(Local)	Official Gazette	English			Sputnik	English
Maharashtra Times	Marathi(Local)	Dharmayug	Hindi			Soviet Women	English
Sunaparant	Konkani(Local)	Shree	Marathi			Soviet Union	English
Navem Goem	Konkani(Local)	Swaraj	Marathi			Soviet Film	English
		Rasrang	Marathi			Soviet Literature	English
		Goa Times	Konkani (Local)			Sports of USSR	English
		Vavaradecho Yest	Konkani			BBC calling	English
		Cine Times	(Local)			Office Skill	English
		Vangaword	,,			Carrier and Competition Times	English
						Prasad	Marathi
						Daxata	Marathi
						Vichitra Vishwa	Marathi
						Amrit	Marathi
						Chandoba	Marathi
						Lalita	Marathi
						Parag	Hindi
						Gulab	Konkani (Local)

Certain news papers and periodicals have been offered to the library by its publishers which include Lokraj, Lokbhumi, Pradip, Sthanik, Swaraj, Navee Parva, Konkan Times, Soviet Union Varta and Vichar etc.

On an average 350 to 400 persons visit this library and reading room daily for reading newspapers and periodicals. About 60 persons take books and periodicals for reading at home. The reading room is kept open from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in the morning and from 4.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. in the evening. The number of members in this library as reported during 1983-84 was 3253. The terms and conditions for membership are as follows : Any person who is a citizen of Goa can become a member of this library. The membership fee for working members is Rs. 10 per annum and for students it is Rs. 5 per annum. If a person continues to be the member of the library for three successive years the membership fee is reduced to Rs. 5 for working members and Rs. 3 for students per annum. The library and the reading room is managed by a librarian who is an employee of the Mapusa Municipal Council. The library is financed by Mapusa Municipal Council.

Shabir Library

The Shabir Library is a private institution and is located near Alankar Cinema Theatre. it was established in 1975. There are in the library altogether about 10,000 books consisting of English (4990), Marathi (500), Hindi (500) and Konkani

(10). There are about 2000 comic books for children and about 2000 magazines. About 60 persons visit this library daily. There is no reading room in this library and the books are taken to home for reading. The total number of members in the library is about 500. The membership fee is Rs. 30 per annum. Charges per day varies from 10 paise to 75 paise according to the type of books taken by the readers. For books like comics 10 paise per day and for novels 75 paise per day have been charged.

Taranath Shinde Library

Taranath Sindhe Library is also a private library started by an individual named Taranath Sindhe, in 1976. It is located at Simer in Corlim. There are about 4500 books on different subjects and languages in this library. There is no reading room in this library and the books are taken for home reading. The owner charges 25 paise to 75 paise per day depending on the type of books.

Particulars of newspapers and journals in circulation

The newspapers and periodicals are rich sources of knowledge. It is also a good source of time-pass and leisure time activity to those having reading habits. Therefore, more the number of literate and educated people greater the sale and circulation of newspapers and periodicals in the town. The sale and circulation also depends on the popularity of the newspapers and periodicals. A number of newspapers and periodicals are in circulation in the town. The following table XI.2 shows the name of newspapers and periodicals (weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines) and the number of copies in circulation in this town.

TABLE XI.2

Particulars of newspapers/periodicals in circulation in Mapusa Town, 1985, Survey

Sl. No.	Name of newspaper/ periodical	Whether daily/ weekly/ fortnightly/ monthly	Language in which published	Place from where published	Approximat number of copies in circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	The Navhind Times	Daily	Engiish	Panaji-Goa	1,420
2.	Herald	,,	,,	,,	450
3.	Gomantak	,,	Marathi	,,	750
4.	Navprabha	,,	,,	,,	450
5.	Rashtramat	,,	,,	Margao-Goa	25
6.	The Maharashtra Times	,,	English	Bombay	350
7.	The Times of India	,,	,,	,,	350
8.	The Economic Times	,,	,,	,,	65
9.	Blitz	Weekly	English	,,	70
10.	Current	Weekly	English	Bombay	70
11.	Eves Weekly		,,	,,	100
12.	Illustrated Weekly	,,	,,	,,	125
13.	Money	,,	,,	,,	75
14.	Indrajal Comics	,,	,,	,,	175
15.	Screen	,,	,,	,,	160
16.	Sports Week	,,	,	,,	125
17.	Sunday Observer	,,	,,	,,	50
18.	Sunday Middle	,,	,,	,,	75
19.	Shree Profit	,,	,,	,,	35
20.	Sports Star	,,	,,	Madras	125
21.	Sports World	,,	,,	Calcutta	30
22.	Sun	,,	,,	Delhi	175
23.	Weekend	,,	,,	Delhi	50
24.	The Week	,,	,,	Kerala	20
25.	Cine Times	,,	Konkani	Bombay	300
26.	Chitranand	,,	Marathi	,,	35
27.	Lokprabha	,,	,,	,,	115
28.	Marmik	,,	,,	,,	20
29.	Shree	,,	,,	,,	350
30.	Swaraj	,,	,,	Poona	110
31.	Sayadri	,,	,,	,,	50
32.	Jatra	,,	,,	,,	50
33.	Rasrang	,,	,,	Nasik	30

TABLE XI-2—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Dharmayug	Weekly	Hindi	Bombay	45
35.	Maypurni	,,	,,	Poona	125
36.	Body care	Fortnighlty	English	Bombay	50
37.	Bombay	,,	,,	,,	30
38.	Business India	,,	,,	,,	40
39.	Femina	,,	,,	,,	137
40.	Filmfare	,,	,,	,,	75
41.	India to-day	,,	,,	,,	210
42.	Industriai Times	,,	,,	,,	25
43.	Onlooker	,,	,,	,,	20
44.	Star & Style	,,	,,	,,	125
45.	Tinkle	,,	,,	,,	125
46.	Women's Era	,,	,,	Poona	100
47.	Chowkar	,,	Marathi	,,	150
48.	Chanderi	,,	,,	,,	125
49.	Kridangar	,,	,,	,,	175
50.	Shatkar	,,	,,	,,	250
51.	Ashtapaiha	,,	,,	,,	150
52.	Khebharati	,,	Hindi	Delhi	20
53.	Bulland	,,	Marathi	Mapusa	50
54.	Amrut	monthly	,,	Nashik	21
55.	Chandoba	,,	,,	Madras	700
56.	Chandamama	,,	English	,,	200
57.	Cine Blitz	,,	,,	Bombay	30
58.	Car & Computor Times	,,	,,	,,	30
59.	Detective Digest	,,	,,	,,	85
60.	Debonair	,,	,,	,,	35
61.	Electronics for you	,,	,,	,,	30
62.	Elector Electronics	,,	,,	,,	20
63.	Imprint	,,	,,	,,	20
64.	Inquest	,,	,,	,,	25
65.	Mirror	,,	,,	,,	55
66.	Movie	,,	,,	,,	60
67.	Picture Post	,,	,,	,,	50
68.	Reader's Digest	,,	,,	,,	40
69.	Science to-day	,,	,,	,,	70
70.	Show Time	,,	,,	,,	30
71.	Star Dust	,,	,,	,,	200
72.	Savvy	,,	,,	,,	55
73.	Society	,,	,,	,,	40
74.	Dakshata	,,	Hindi	,,	25
75.	Manohar Kahaniya	,,	,,	,,	25
76.	Filmi Kaliya	,,	,,	Poona	25
77.	Filmi Duniya	,,	,,	,,	25
78.	Gulab	,,	Konkani	Panaji-Goa	200
79.	Goa To-day	,,	,,	,,	150

Nature of leisure time activities of members belonging to different categories of households.

Information on leisure time activities is collected in the household schedule in respect of working members only. There are 346 persons engaged in different types of economic activity of whom 264 are males and 82 are females. It is obvious that all may not have leisure time activity. Out of 264 male workers 62 have reported some or the other leisure time activity and out of 82 female workers only 16 have leisure time activity besides their main work. The various leisure time activities that have come across are reading, reading and watching T.V., reading and going for walk, reading and listening music, playing piano, playing tabla and domestic work. The information collected in respect of workers by age-group (and sex) is presented in the table

below (for each locality separately). This table does not include the workers of the age-group 0-14.

TABLE XI.3

Leisure time activity of workers by age and sex, 1985 (Excluding children aged 0–14)

Description of leisure time activity	Population in the age-group					
	15–19	20–24	25–34	35–44	45–59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Reading . . .	2	7	14	23	11	1
Reading and watching T. V. . .	1	1	1	4	5	..
Reading and going for walk . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Reading and listening to music . .	..	1	..	1	..	..
Playing Piano . .	..	..	2	..	1	..
Playing Tabla . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Household duties .	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL .	3	9	17	29	19	1

It is observed that reading in leisure time activity of majority of workers between age-groups 25-34, 35-44 and 45-59.

The leisure time activity is also studied with reference to type of occupation of the workers. The following table XI.4 presents data for workers by occupation, age-group (excluding age-group 0-14) and sex. The table is self explanatory.

TABLE XI·4

Leisure time activity as related to occupation, age and sex, 1985 Survey

Occupation	Discription of Leisure time activity	Population in the age group					
		15—19	20—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Skilled Manual	Reading	2	1	..	2	..	..
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lowest Professional and administrative (e.g. Primary teacher)	Reading	..	2	2	4	..	..
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..
Small Business . . .	Reading	..	1	..	1	2	..
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	1	..	1	..	3	..
	Reading and going for walk . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Playing tabla	..	..	..	1	..	..
Highly skilled and supervisory manual	Reading	..	..	1	4	..	..
Clerk and shop assistants .	Reading	..	..	4	1	1	..
	Readi..g and istening to music . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..
Intermediate professional and related posts, secondary teachers, etc.	Reading	..	2	2	4	2	1
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	..	..	..	2	..	..
	Playing Piano	..	..	1	..	1	..
Medium business . .	Reading		1	1	..	5	..
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Household duties	..	..	..	..	1	..
Highly professional and salaried posts	Reading	..	..	4	7	1	..
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Reading and listening to music . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Playing Pinao	..	..	1	..	..	..
Grand Total	Reading	2	7	14	23	11	1
	Reading and watching T.V. . . .	1	1	1	4	5	..
	Reading and going for walk . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..
	Reading and listening to music . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Plying Piano	..	..	2	..	1	..
	Playing tabla	..	..	..	1	..	..
	Household duties	..	..	..	..	1	..
	TOTAL	3	9	17	29	19	1

Crime

There is a Police Station in this town. Its jurisdiction extends to 25 villages of Bardez taluka viz. Aldona, Assagao, Bastora, Calvim, Camurlim, Canca, Colvale, Corjuem, Corlim, Cunchelim, Guirim, Maina, Moira, Nachinola, Nadora, Oxel, Paliem, Parra, Pirna, Punola, Revora, Siolim (census town), Tivim, Ucassaim and Verla. The staff of the Police Station consists of one Police Inspector, 2 sub-Inspectors, 3 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head constables and 60 constables. There are 2 head clerks and 6 private secretaries in the administrative section. The information collected about law and order, crime and deviant behaviour as supplied by the Office of the Police Inspector, Mapusa Police Station is furnished below, in table XI.5.

TABLE XI-5

Number of crime cases by type dealt with during 1984

Sl. No.	Type	Number of cases		
		Registered	Charge sheeted	Finalised
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Burglary	38	9	29
2.	Theft	42	20	22
3.	Motor accident	73	62	11
4.	Fatal accident	10	7	3
5.	Riotings	20	18	2
6.	Assault on public servant	7	7	..
7.	Robbery	6	2	4
8.	Cheating	4	2	2
9.	Hurts	19	18	1
10.	Criminal breach of Trust	6	5	1
11.	Murder	1	1	..
12.	Mischief	1	1	..
13.	Coins and Currency notes	1	..	1
14.	Other IPC cases	44	37	7
	TOTAL	272	189	83

There were altogether 270 criminal cases registered in Mapusa Police Station during 1984. Of them 189 cases were charge sheeted and only 81 cases were finalised. The major cases were motor accident, theft, burglary, rioting, hurts and fatal accidents.

There is a judicial court in this town to settle criminal cases. The following table XI.6 shows the number of cases filed in the court during the year 1984.

TABLE XI.6

Particulars of cases filed in the judicial court of Mapusa during the year 1984

Sl. No.	Type	No. of cases filed	Number of cases carried for			No. convicted	Number quitted
			less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Theft	20	1	4	6	8	1
2.	Rioting	18	..	5	12	..	1
3.	Hurts	18	..	1	16	..	1
4.	Burglary	9	..	..	5	4	.
5.	Cheating	2	..	..	1	..	1
6.	Criminal breach of Trust	5	..	3	2	..	..
7.	Robbery	2	1	..	1	..	..
8.	Murder	1	..	..	1	..	..
9.	Mischief	1	..	..	..	..	1
10.	Fatal accident	7	..	1	6	..	..
11.	Assault on Police Servant	7	..	..	7	..	..
12.	Other Motor accidents	62	..	..	57	5	..
13.	Other IPC cases	37	..	3	33	..	1
	TOTAL	189	2	17	147	17	6

Altogether 189 criminal cases were filed in the Judicial Court of Mapusa town. Of them 147 were carried over for more than 2 years, 17 cases were carried over for 1-2 years and only 2 for a period of less than a year. 17 cases were ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal. Those convicted were involved in theft (8), motor accident (5) and burglary (4).

There is also a judicial lock-up in the town which is attached to Mapusa Police Station. This lock-up accommodates under-trial prisoners.

There is no borstal school/after-care home, home for rehabilitation of rescued women or beggar's home in the town.

CHAPTER XII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu was bifurcated into Goa State and the Union Territory of Daman and Diu on 30-5-1987. The State of Goa comprises the territories which immediately before that were comprised in the Goa district of the Union Territory, vide Government of Goa, (Law Department) Notification No. LD/I/87-L.A.B. dated 9-7-1987. In other words, the former Goa district has become the State of Goa. Further, the Government of Goa has reconstituted the State of Goa into the districts, sub-divisions and talukas as mentioned below, vide Government of Goa, Revenue Department Notification No. 16/15/87-RG dated 3-8-1987.

Sl. No.	Districts	Sub-Divisions	Taluka
1	2	3	4
1.	North Goa . . .	Mapusa	Bardez
			Bicholim
			Satari
			Pernem
		Panaji	Tiswadi
		Ponda	Ponda
2.	South Goa . . .	Margao	Salcete
		Mormugao	Mormugao
		Quepem	Quepem
			Sanguem
			Canacona

Mapusa town falls in the newly created district of North Goa. As the detailed data on demographic and economic characteristics of the new district are not available separately the discussion in this chapter is made with reference to the then Goa district in the then Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. This chapter deals with the Goa as a whole. The area of the district is 3702 sq. Km. The boundaries of the district are well defined in the north by river Tiracol which separates it from Sindhu Durg district of Maharashtra State, in the east and south by the Belgaum and Uttar Kannada districts of the Karnataka state and in the West by the Arabian Sea.

The Goa district has a hilly terrain especially on its eastern side where lies the southern ends of the Sahyadri ranges. The terrain is intersected by a number of rivers flowing westwards and meet the Arabian sea. These rivers provide a network of internal water-ways. The important rivers are Mandovi, Zuari, Tiracol, Chapora and Betul which are navigable and most vital for the economy of the district.

The district was divided into two sub-divisions viz. North Goa and South Goa. North division contained talukas of Tiswadi, Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim and Satari. Whereas South division consisted of Ponda, Sanguem, Canacona, Quepem, Salcete and Mormugao talukas for the purpose of revenue administration. There are 15 towns in Goa district. Of these nine are Municipal towns and the remaining six towns are 'census towns'.

General Population

As per 1981 Census, the total population of Goa district was 10,07,749 with 5,10,152 males and 4,97,597 females. In 1971 Census the total population of Goa district was reported as 7,95,120 with 4,01,362 males and 3,93,758 females. This gives the decadal percentage increase as 26.74 per cent The following table XII.1 gives decadal variation in population of the district since 1901.

TABLE XII-1

Decadal variation in population of the district since 1901

Census Years	Males	Females	Persons	Decadal variation	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901 .	2,27,393	2,48,120	4,75,513	..	..
1910 .	2,30,923	2,55,829	4,86,752	+11,239	+2·36
1921 .	2,21,429	2,48,065	4,69,494	−17,258	− 3·55
1931 .	2,41,936	2,63,345	5,05,281	+ 35,787	+7·62
1940 .	2,59,591	2,81,334	5,40,925	+ 35,644	+7·05
1950 .	2,57,267	2,90,181	2,47,448	+ 6,523	+1·21
1960 .	2,85,625	3,04,372	5,89,997	+ 42,549	+7·77
1971 .	4,01,362	3,93,758	7,95,120	+2,05,123	+34·77
981 .	5,10,152	4,97,597	10,07,749	+2,12,629	+26·74

It is seen from the above table that the rate of growth of the district was very low till the 1960 Census and it is quite spectacular thereafter. It is seen that there was a negative growth during 1921 Census because of the heavy toll of life taken by the great influenza epedemic of 1918. A sudden increase in population after the 1960 Census was due to its liberation from the Portuguese rule on December 19, 1961 and its merger with the Indian Union. Various developmental activities have been undertaken in Goa after the liberation. The boundaries of Goa were opened to national boundaries with the rest of the country and the growth rate has increased considerably. However the growth of population during the last decade 1971-81 may be considered

as normal. It indicates that the growth of the district has more or less stabilised.

The following table XII.2 gives the distribution of population of the district by age and sex.

TABLE XII·2

Population classified by age-group and sex, 1971 and 1981

Age Group	1971 Census			1981 Census		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	7,95,120 (100·00)	4,01,362 (100·00)	3,93,758 (100·00)	10,07,749 (100·00)	5,10,152 (100·00)	4,97,597 (100·00)
0—14	2,99,063 (37·61)	1,52,457 (37·98)	1,46,606 (37·23)	3,48,267 (34·56)	1,77,308 (34·76)	1,70,959 (34·36)
15—19	77,757 (9·78)	40,688 (10·14)	37,069 (9·42)	1,10,721 (10·99)	56,066 (10·99)	54,655 (10·98)
20—24	71,613 (9·01)	38,863 (9·68)	32,750 (8·32)	99,118 (9·84)	53,396 (10·47)	45,722 (9·19)
25—29	64,440 (8·10)	32,809 (8·17)	31,631 (8·03)	84,040 (8.34)	42,472 (8·32)	41,568 (8·35)
30—39	1,04,726 (13·17)	53,969 (13·45)	50,757 (12·89)	1,36,553 (13·55)	69,556 (13·63)	66,997 (13·46)
40—49	72,500 (9.12)	36,092 (8·99)	36,408 (9·25)	97,824 (9·71)	51,657 (10·13)	46,167 (9·28)
50—59	51,757 (6·51)	23,823 (5·94)	27,934 (7·09)	62,389 (6·19)	29,716 (5·82)	32,673 (6·57)
60+	53,132 (6·68)	22,564 (5·62)	30,568 (7·76)	68,703 (6·81)	29,892 (5·86)	38,811 (7·80
A.N.S.	132 (0·02)	97 (0·03)	35 (0·01)	134 (0·01)	89 (0·02)	45 (N)

Note ; Figures in parenthesis are percentages.

The above table reveals that in 1971 the highest percentage of population is in the age group 0-14 with 37.61 per cent. The next age group that follows is 30-39 with 13.17 per cent. The lowest proportion of population is in the age groups 50-59 and 60+. This pattern holds good in male and female population too. In the 1981 Census although the position is broadly similar, the proportion in the age group 0-14 has declined from 37.61 per cent in 1971 to 34.56 per cent in 1981. Whereas all other age groups excepting the age group 50-59, has shown a slight increase in their proportions. This shows that the population is ageing from 1971 to 1981.

Sex Ratio

As per the Census of 1981 there were 510,152 males and 497,597 females in Goa district. The sex ratio works out to 975 i.e. there were 975 females per every 1000 males. Whereas in the 1971 Census the sex ratio was 981. The trend in sex ratio in the censuses from 1900 to 1981 may be seen from the following table XII.3.

TABLE XII·3

Sex Ratio in the district since 1900

Year	Sex ratio (i.e. number of families per 1000 males)
1	2
1900	1,091
1910	1,108
1921	1,120
1931	1,088
1940	1,084
1950	1,128
1960	1,066
1971	981
1981	975

The above table shows a considerable variation in sex-ratio. However the trend of female favouring sex-ratio in seven decades from 1900 to 1960 has changed from 1971 census for the first time in favour of male. This trend continued in 1981 Census also. The reasons attributable for female favouring sex ratio may be due to male migration to outside the district. It is reported that many Goans had migrated during the last 60/70 years to many of the Portuguese colonies in Africa as well as other parts of Africa and Europe. A good number of them even went further away to the U.S.A., Canada and South American countries. Some Goans had left the district for Arabian Gulf countries. This emigration took place mainly for seeking better job opportunities which were very meagre in the district during the Portuguese regime. A large number of Goans had also shifted to Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra during this period. All these factors helped to retain the sex-ratio favouring females to a high level for quite a long time. After the liberation of Goa, the sex ratio has turned in favour of males. The reason may be due to the fact that immediately after the liberation the local Government undertook many developmental activities and many people from outside Goa were attracted to the new jobs opportunities which were created here. The out-flow of males outside the district which was pretty heavy during preliberation days was also checked to a great extent. In fact Goa started immigrating labourers from different parts of the country in the last two decades for execution of its developmental activities. Since labour migration was male specific at least in the initial stage, the sex ratio was in favour of males in the district.

While the general sex ratio as well as the Urban sex-ratio are in favour of males in 1971 and 1981, the rural sex ratio in the district has been in favour of females being 1025 and 1010 respectively.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

In the 1981 Census it was reported that there were 2.12 per cent of total population belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. It is an improvement over the last decade i.e. in 1971 Census it was only 1.85 per cent. The scheduled caste population has grown from 1.79 to 2.05 per cent during 1971 to 1981. And scheduled tribe population has increased from 0.06 per cent to 0.07 per cent.

The highest percentage of scheduled castes in 1981 census is found in Mapusa town (5.23 per cent) and the lowest in Quepem town (0.96). The scheduled tribes are very less in number. The percentage distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Goa district and its towns are given in table XII.4.

TABLE XII·4

Percentage of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the Towns in Goa district, 1981

District/Town	Percentage of Scheduled castes to total popualtion			Percentage of scheduled tribes to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District Goa—						
Total . .	2·05	2·07	2·03	0·07	0·07	0·06
Rural . .	1·78	1·82	1·74	0·05	0·06	0·04
Urban . .	2·62	2·57	2·67	0·10	0·10	0·11
Panaji U.A. . .	2·34	2·38	2·29	0·03	0·03	0·02
Mapusa . .	5·23	5·07	5·39	0·13	0·10	0·16
Calangute . .	1·75	1·79	1·70	..	..	..
Silolim . .	1·20	1·25	1·16	..	..	..
Pernem . .	4·96	5·26	4·67	..	..	..
Bicholim . .	3·05	2·96	3·16	..	..	..
Valpoi . .	2·64	2·81	2·47	..	..	..
Ponda . . .	1·30	1·15	1·51	0·12	0·10	0·15
Sanguem . .	1·05	1·03	1·08	0·02	0·03	..
Chauri . .	1·78	2·26	1·27	..	..	..
Quepem . .	0·96	0·89	1·02	..	..	..
Curchorem . .	1·15	1·26	1·02	0·29	0·35	0·21
Margao U.A. . .	2·50	2·48	2·53	0·28	0·27	0·30
Cuncolim . .	1.31	1·21	1·38	..	..	..
Mormugao . .	3·10	2·91	3·34	0·07	0·06	0·08

Literacy

The literacy rate in the district was 45.31 per cent in 1971 as against 31.23 per cent in 1960. The district has further made a considerable progress during the decade 1971-81 and the literacy rate has increased to 57.25 per cent. It is 53.56 per cent in rural area and 65.08 per cent in urban area. Among the towns of Goa district the highest percentage of literacy is found in Valpoi (71.96) followed by Ponda (71.59) and Mapusa (70.89). The lowest percentage of literacy is found in Mormugao with 59.19 per cent.

The general literacy rate among males and females in the district is 65.99 per cent and 48.29 per cent respectively. Whereas, in urban area of the district male and female literacy works out to 71.88 per cent and 57.57 per cent respectively. The male literacy in urban area varies from 66.35 per cent in Mormugao to 79.37 per cent in Ponda. Among the females, the percentage of literacy is very high with 65.28 per cent in Valpoi and the lowest with 40.43 per cent in Mormugao town. The following table XII.5 shows the literate and educated persons by sex in 1981 Census.

TABLE XII·5

Distribution of Literate and Educated Persons by sex, 1981.

District/Town	Total population			Literate and Educated Persons		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
District—Goa						
Total	10,07,749	5,10,152	4,97,597	5,76,928	3,36,634	2,40,294
Rural	6,84,964	3,40,821	3,44,143	3,66,871	2,14,926	1,51,945
Urban	3,22,785	1,69,331	1,53,454	2,10,057	1,21,708	88,349
Panaji U. A.	77,226	40,086	37,140	51,420	29,139	22,281
Mapusa	25,998	13,432	12,566	18,431	10,343	8,088
Calangute	9,621	4,800	4,821	5,982	3,317	2,665
Siolim	8,892	4,170	4,722	6,170	3,231	2,939
Pernem	3,975	1,920	2,055	2,491	1,386	1,105
Bicholim	11,233	5,750	5,483	7,438	4,232	3,,206
Valpoi	3,895	2,063	1,832	2,803	1,607	1,196
Ponda	15,330	9,127	6,203	10,974	7,244	3,730
Sanguem	5,977	3,107	2,870	3,867	2,257	1,610
Chauri	1,629	841	788	1,143	644	499
Quepem	3,763	1,797	1,966	2,347	1,217	1,130
Curchorem	7,998	4,277	3,721	5,185	3,085	2,100
Margao U.A.	64,858	33,760	31,098	42,394	24,385	18,009
Cuncolim	12,706	5,846	6,860	8,166	4,173	3,993
Mormugao	69,684	38,355	31,329	41,246	25,448	15,798

Marital Status

Marital status represents the demographic and social characteristics of the population of the district. According to the 1981 Census, out of 1,007,749 persons 585,297 or 58.08 per cent were never married 360,114 or 35.73 per cent were married 60,763 or 6.03 per cent were widowed and 1317 or 0.13 per cent were divorced or separated. The marital status of the remaining 258 or 0.03 per cent persons were returned as unspecified. The following table XII.6 gives the marital status of male and female population in percentages by broad age-groups.

TABLE XII·6

Marital status by broad age-groups and sex, 1981

Age-group	Males					Females				
	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified	Never married	Married	Widowed	Divorced/ Separated	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—14	99·92	0·08	N	N	N	99·81	0·18	N	..	0·01
15—34	72·89	26·90	0·11	0·05	0·05	48·16	50·64	0·97	0·19	0·04
35—59	6·34	90·80	2·59	0·25	0·02	3·73	74·22	21·60	0·43	0·02
60+	5·21	80·00	14·49	0·25	0·05	5·04	23 78	71·06	0·09	0·03
A.N.S.	53·41	38·64	3·41	..	4·54	44·45	24·44	28·89	2·22	..
TOTAL	63·39	35·02	1·47	0·09	0·03	52·64	36·46	10·71	0·17	0·02

The composition of male and female population by marital status reveals that the percentage of never married is higher among males being 63.39 per cent when compared with females which is 52.64 per cent. Whereas, the percentage of married females is higher being 36.46 per cent as against 35.02 per cent in males. Similarly, the percentages of widowed and divorced/separated are also higher in females than in males.

The marital status of males and females by broad age groups shows that the percentage of never married is almost cent per cent among both the sexes in the young age-group 0-14. The percentage of never married males in the age-group 15-34 is as high as 72.89 per cent while the position among females shows that one-half of the female population in this age-group is married. The percentage of married among both the sexes is the highest in age-group 35-59 being 90.80 per cent in males and 74.22 per cent in females. Among females of age 60 and above the percentage of widowed is the highest being 71.06 per cent as against 14.49 per cent among males in the same age-group.

Economic Characteristics

There are 3,11,247 main workers in Goa district accounting for 30.89 per cent of the total population. Of these main workers 2,34,975 are males and 76,272 are females. The following table XII.7 gives the distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the district by sex.

TABLE XII·7

Distribution of main Workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex, 1981

Worker/Non-worker	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total Main Workers . .	3,11,247	2,34,975	76,272
Cultivator	58,376	37,321	21,055
Agricultural labourer . .	30,556	16,454	14,102
Household Industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs . .	10,451	8,046	2,405
Other workers . . .	2,11,864	1,73,154	38,170
Marginal workers . .	44,962	12,367	32,595
Non Workers	6,51,540	2,62,810	3,88,730

The following table XII.8 shows the percentage distribution of main workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries, manufacturing processing services repairs, other workers, marginal workers and non workers in the district and the towns.

TABLE XII·8

Percentage distribution of population into workers, marginal workers and non-workers in district and towns, 1981.

District/Town	Total main workers	Main Workers				Marginal workers	Non-Workers
		Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry, manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs	Other workers		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District Goa—							
Total . . .	30·89	5·79	3·03	1·04	21·02	4·46	64·65
Rural . . .	30.34	7.95	4·11	1·15	17·12	5·73	63·93
Urban . . .	32·03	1·20	0·73	0·79	29·31	1·77	66·19
Panaji U.A.	33·63	1·27	1·03	0.57	30·76	2·18	64·19
Mapusa	29·63	0·93	0·80	1·57	26·33	1·04	69·32
Calangute	29·20	4·16	1·29	0·80	22·94	5·03	65·77
Siolim	25.41	4·00	1·41	2·41	17·60	2·64	71·94
Pernem	28·38	6·40	3·17	0·93	17·88	4·13	67·50
Bicholim	28·74	1·61	0·92	0·76	25·44	2·58	68·68
Valpoi	24·62	0·49	0·05	0·82	23·26	2·46	72·91
Ponda	39 60	0.40	0·37	0·26	38·53	0·48	59·95
Sanguem	27·18	4·07	0·87	0·59	21·67	3·35	69·47
Chauri	29·77	5·34	0·25	0·80	23·39	0·49	69·74
Quepem	25·32	1.67	1·17	1·14	21·34	3·48	71·19
Curchorem . . .	31·06	0·81	0·39	0·56	29·29	2·39	66·55
Margao U.A. . . .	33·48	0·52	0·90	0·90	31·17	1·55	64·97
Cuncolim	22·16	4·28	0·68	1·94	15·26	2·09	75·75
Marmugao	33·30	0·09	0·04	0·35	32·83	0·89	65·80

It may be seen that of the total workers in rural areas, 7.95 per cent are cultivators, 4.11 per cent are agricultural labourers, 1.15 per cent are in household industries, manufacturing, processing and repairs and 17.12 per cent in other workers. The marginal workers are 5.73 per cent. The non-workers in rural areas are 63.93 per cent. Whereas in urban areas 1.20 per cent are cultivators, 0.73 per cent agricultural labourers, 0.79 per cent are in household industry manufacturing, processing, service and repairs, 29.31 per cent in other workers, 1.77 per cent are marginal workers and 66.19 per cent are non-workers.

Among the towns of Goa district the work participation rate is the highest in Ponda (39.60 per cent) followed by Panaji Urban Agglomeration (33.63 per cent), Margao Urban Agglomeration (33.48 per cent) and Mormugao (33.30 per cent). Whereas in Mapusa town the main workers are 29.63 per cent. The percentage of workers is the lowest in Cuncolim (22.16) followed by Valpoi (24.62) and Quepem (25.32). It is revealed from the above table that other workers are predominant in all the towns of Goa district. The percentage of this category of workers ranges between 15 to 39 per cent to total population. The high percentage of other workers is found in the towns of Ponda (38.53), Mormugao (32.83), Margao Urban Agglomeration (31.17) and Panaji Urban Agglomeration (30.76). The lowest percentage of workers in other workers reported are in the town of Cuncolim (15.26), Siolim (17.60) and Pernem (17.88).

In case of cultivators, the percentage of workers found in this category ranges between 0.09 to 6.40. Higher percentages of workers found in this age old occupation in order are Pernem (6.40), Chauri (5.34), Cuncolim (4.28), Sanguem (4.07), Calangute (4.16) and Siolim (4.00). The low percentage of cultivators are found in the towns of Mormugao (0.09), Ponda (0.40), Valpoi (0.49), Margao (0.52), Curchorem (0.81) and Mapusa (0.93).

However, it is seen from the above table that the percentage of workers in Agricultural labourers and household industry (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) are very low. In case of agricultural labourers percentage of workers is ranging from 0.39 to 3.17. Only Pernem with 3.17 per cent and Siolim (1.41), Calangute (1.29), Panaji (1.03) are to be mentioned. The percentage of workers in household industry, (manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs) is varying from 0.26 to 2.41. The towns having above one per cent workers in this category are Siolim (2.41), Cuncolim (1.94), Mapusa (1.57) and Quepem with 1.14 per cent.

Number of towns and villages

The district comprises 15 towns, 386 inhabited villages and 9 uninhabited villages. Four new towns have been added in 1981 census. These are Siolim, Calangute, Curchorem and Cuncolim. The number of villages in 1971 Census were 383 inhabited and 8 uninhabited villages and the towns were 11. The following table XII.9 shows the number of towns and villages by taluka in Goa district.

TABLE XII·9

Towns and Villages in Talukas of Goa District, 1981

District/Taluka	Number of towns	Number of villages Inhabitated	Number of villages Uninabited	Towns per 100 inhabited villages
1	2	3	4	5
District Goa	15	386	9	3·89
Tiswadi	1	28	..	3·57
Bardez	3	41	..	7·32
Pernem	1	27	..	3·70
Bicholim	1	28	..	3·57
Satari	1	77	3	1·30
Ponda	1	31	..	3.23
Sanguem	1	48	4	2·08
Canacona	1	8	1	12·50
Quepem	2	39	..	5·13
Salcete	2	46	..	4·35
Mormugao	1	13	1	7·69

The following table XII.10 shows the villages classified by population size.

TABLE XII·10

Villages classified by Population size, 1981 Census

Population size	Number of villages	Total Population	Proportion to total population of the district (Percentage)
1	2	3	4
Less than 200	46	4,939	0·72
200—499	70	23,895	3·49
500—999	58	42,083	6·15
1,000—1,999	95	1,40,773	20·55
2,000—4,999	85	2,65,973	38·83
5,000—9,999	31	1,95,638	28·56
10,000 and above	1	11,663	1·70
TOTAL	386	6,84,964	100·00

It may be seen from the table that there are 46 villages in the size class less than 200, 70 villages in size class 200-499, 58 villages in the size class 500-999, there are 95 villages in the size class 1000-1999, there are 85 villages with population 2000-4999, there are 31 villages with population 5000-9999 and there is one village having population 10,000 and above in the district.

Density of Population

The density of Goa district in 1981 Census is 272 persons per sq. km. It was 159 in 1960 and 215 in 1971 censuses. The rural density in 1981 census is 194 per sq. km. and in urban area it is 1821 per sq. km.

Among the towns of Goa, Mormugao is the most thickly populated with a density of 5976 persons per sq. km. followed by Quepem town with a density 3189. The following table XII.11 gives the density of population by towns.

TABLE XII·11

Density of Population by Towns, 1981, Census

District/Town	Area in Sq.km.	Density per sq. km.
1	2	3
Goa District		
Total	3,702·0	272
Rural	3,524·7	194
Urban	177·3	1,821
Panaji U.A.	45·96	1,680
Mapusa	11·44	2,273
Calangute	11·51	836
Siolim	12·57	707
Pernem	2·52	1,577
Bicholim	12·17	923
Valpoi	9·36	416
Ponda	5 26	2,914
Sanguem	5·40	1,107
Chauri	1·77	920
Quepem	1·18	3,189
Curchorem	3·12	2,563
Margao U.A.	24 10	2,691
Cuncolim	19·27	659
Mormugao	11·66	5,976

Transport and Communications

The Goa district has all the modes of transport such as railway, road, inland and coastal navigation and air. The road transport is important one in Goa district. The road transport is also served as a feeder to inland water transport in the movement of mineral ores. The roads are well linked and integrated to all the towns and villages. The two main national highways are connecting the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka with Goa district. The other roads are state highways, district roads and village roads.

The rail transport in Goa district passes through the talukas of Sanguem, Quepem, Salcete and Mormugao. This is the metre gauge railway line connecting Castle-rock (in Karnataka) with Mormugao Harbour. The total rail mileage is only 79 kms. It handles both passenger as well as goods traffic.

Water transport with a fine network of inland water ways plays an important role in transporting minerals. The important rivers for navigation are Mandovi, Zuari, Sal and Chapora which are navigable all the year round. The total length of mileage of river navigability is about 250 kms. The two major rivers Mandovi and Zuari account for more than half of the length of total navigable mileage. Inland water transport is found to be a very economical means of bulk transport of the mineral ores and thus helps the progress of mining industry. Goa is also connected to Bombay by sea route with steamer service operating from October to May and it is closed during monsoon season.

The air transport in Goa district is existing since Portuguese rule. But it was limited to connecting Goa with Daman, Diu and Portugal. After liberation a modern airport at Dabolim in Mormugao taluka was developed. And Dabolim is connecting air service with Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, Cochin and Belgaum. Dabolim airport has recently started to provide facilities to land international air crafts from Abu Dhabi, Dubai and Kuwait.

The postal and telecommunication facilities are well established in the towns and villages of Goa. The district is having a Head Post Office in Panaji and sub-post offices and branch post offices are spread throughout the district. The facilities of telegraph and postal services are combined. These facilities are available to majority of villages the district. The Panaji telegraph department works round the clock, STD facilities have also been provided in connecting the important cities of India and outside.

Main Productive Activities

The main productive activities of the district are agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining industry and trade and commerce.

Agriculture

Agriculture is an important productive activity in Goa district. The crops grown in the district are paddy, ragi, maize and pulses. Paddy is the main crop of Goa district. There are two seasons of paddy growing viz. Kharif or 'Sorod' and rabi or 'Vaingan'. The monsoon crops are called Kharif crops and winter crops are called the rabi crops. In Kharif season crops grown are paddy, ragi local name is Nachani) and pulses. During rabi season crops grown are paddy, pulses like horse gram, black-gram (udid) and a variety of beans and few vegetables.

Garden crops such as cashew, coconut, arecanut, pineapple and variety of mango fruits are produced in Goa district. Cashew and coconut are grown all over the district. The talukas famous for cashew crops are Satari, Bicholim, Ponda, Sanguem Pernem.

The various kinds of vegetables grown in the district are brinjals, radish, lady's fingers, cucumber, pumpkins, drumsticks, breadfruit and different varieties of gourds. Sweet potatoes, chillies, onions are also produced where adequate irrigation facilities are available.

Fishing

Fishing is also an important economic activity of Goa District. Fish is a part of stable food of goan population. This district enjoys the coastal area of about 100 kms. The length and another 250 kms. of inland waterways which provide in abundance rich marine and inland fisheries potentials. Variety of fish found in Goa coastal and inland waterways are mainly prawns, mackerels and sardines in addition to other varieties. The important exchange earning commodity is prawns besides other fishes. Huge shoals of mackerels and sardines regularly visited the sea-shores of Goa and yielded bumper catch.

Forestry

Forestry is also one of the important natural resources of Goa. The total geographical forest area of the district was 88903.3 hectares. The talukas of Sanguem, Satari, Canacona and Quepem cover major part of the forest areas. In the talukas of Ponda, Pernem and Bicholim were found minor forests. After liberation of Goa, a systematic scheme was drawn to survey and democrate the forest area. The Indian Forest Act was made applicable to Goa since 1965. For the development of forest areas a systematic plantation of fast growing species such as teak, eucalyptus, bamboo etc. was taken up in 1963. In order to protect the wild life, the wild life sanctuaries were established at Bondla, Molem and Cotigao.

Mining

Mining is the backbone of the economic activity of the district. The important mineral ores found in the district are iron, ferromanganese and manganese. Other minerals like limestone, bauxite, clay, quartz and silica are also found but in small quantities. The iron ore produced in the district are exported mainly to Japan.

Trade and Commerce

The trade and commerce was well developed in Goa district. This district situated on the west coast and having a very fine and developed harbour and had a vantage location from the point of view of internataional trade. However, till late fifties, Goa's export trade was restricted to a few agricultural commodities, notably coconut, mangoes, areca-nut and fish. Among these commodities, coconut was by far the most important item exported from Goa till before the advent of mineral ores on the trade list. The trade in metalliferrous ore viz. iron ore, manganese ore and ferromanganese started in the late forties, but got the real boost in the fifties and sixties. Now among all the commodities exported from Goa, iron ore was the most important one both in respect of quantity as well as value. Iron ore pallcts were also an important item of export from Goa. Among the imports in the post-liberation era, mention might be made of mineral oils (petroleum products), fertilisers, lubricants, food grains etc. However, these imports were not for consumption in Goa alone, but for onward transport to southern states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, etc. The large variety of consumer goods including perishable items like vegetables and milk were being brought in Goa from the neighbouring statcs of Karnataka and Maharashtra. A further boost to the trade and commerce in Goa district was given by the expanding tourist traffic. The rising tourist traffic has resulted in a very fast expansion in the touristic industry, especially the hotel industry.

Relation with other towns

There are 15 towns in this district including the town under reference. The major towns are Panaji, Margao, Mormugao and the remaining are small towns. Mapusa is well connected by road by all these towns. Panaji, being the headquarters of the State and Goa district is a service town i.e. it is monofunctional in character. Whereas Margao, Ponda and Mapusa are multifunctional in character. They are service-cum-trade and commerce-cum-industrial towns. Mormugao is a port town i.e. it is monofunctional in character i.e. transport.

Mapusa is well connected with all the towns and villages of Goa district. Mapusa is having Arts, Commerce and Science colleges besides other educational facilities like Higher Secondary and typing institutions. Panaji town is having facilities of higher educaton in Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicines, Pharmacy, Law and Education.

The town of Ponda is the centre of Goa district and is connected to all the towns of the district by an excellent network of road and transport system. This town is also located on the national highway connecting Karnataka. It is also an important industrial, Commercial and trading centre. This town is also tourist centre because of important Hindu temples situated in the vicinity of the town. Important temples situated near the town are Shantadurga temple at Queula, Ramanathi, Nageshi and Mahalaxmi at Bandora, Mahalsa at Mardol and Mangeshi at Priol.

Margao is one of the important towns of Goa at a distance of 45 kms. away from Mapusa town. It is the administrative headquarters of South Goa division. It is one of the biggest commercial centres of Goa and is connected by rail to Mormugao another important town and this town also plays as intermediate terminus for rail passengers and freight movement. Margao is linked to all the towns and important villages. It is a commercial centre for agriculture produce and garden products. This town also produces/manufactures soap, country liquor, wine and does fish canning.

Mormugao is a port town and it is also a taluka headquarters. It is the second biggest harbour of India and plays a vital role in Goa's economy Many cargo ocean liners call here from all over the world. The Goa's airport, Dabolim lies on the outskirt of Mormugao town. Mormugao is also a rail terminus of Goa. Mormugao is 45 kms. away from Mapusa town. It has also close link with other towns by road and rail.

The other towns namely Pernem, Bicholim, Valpoi, Sanguem, Chauri, Quepem and newly formed census towns Siolim, Calangute, Curchorem and Cuncolim are the small towns of the district. Calangute is famous for its beautiful beach which attracts tourists from abroad besides tourists from other parts of India.

Travel Index of the population

The travel index of the population is the arithmetic average of maximum distance travelled by all persons aged 5 and above, during life time, covered in the sample. The travel index broadly indicates the mobility of the population in terms of the maximum distance travelled.

In the household schedule the data on maximum distance travelled by persons during life time was collected. The localitywise travel index of the population is given in table XII.12.

TABLE XII·12

Travel Index of Persons, Males and Females by locality, 1985, Survey.

Name of locality	Travel Index in kms.		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Commercial Area	636	736	549
Thickly Populated Area	531	592	468
Developing Area	303	303	304
Ethnic Group	379	378	379
Sub-urban packet	405	445	368
TOTAL	488	541	437

The travel index of males in comparison to females is much higher in the town in general excepting two localities. The highest travel index is found in the commercial area. The lowest travel index is found in the locality of developing area.

The following table gives the travel index of persons, males and females by religion and caste.

TABLE XII·13

Travel Index by persons by caste, 1985, Survey.

Caste/Tribe Community	Travel Index in kms.		
	Persons	Males	Females
HINDU			
Daivadnya Brahmin	587	583	593
Deshastha Brahmin	924	1,144	741
Gaud Saraswat Brahmin	1,083	1,409	838
Kokanasth Brahmin	1,430	..	1,430
Tosta Brahmin	481	573	343
Vaishya	707	738	677
Bhandari	278	373	174
Gomantak Maratha	532	576	445
Maratha	306	367	245
Kashatriya	707	903	576
Kharvi	768	911	576
Mesta	311	45	576
Mhalo (Barber)	164	177	154
Madval	163	309	47
Lingayat	324	441	253
Mahar (S.C.)	176	200	142
Chambhar (S.C.)	49	53	43
CHRISTIAN			
Brahmin	448	378	512
Charddo	853	890	830
Sudir	349	349	349
Kshatriya	809	759	965
Mahar	281	339	230
Gauda	589	691	517
Not Stated	868	986	757
MUSLIM			
Sunni	261	272	244
Shaikh Siya	231	248	196
Not Stated	226	372	141
TOTAL	485	541	437

The highest travel index is found among Kokanasth Brahmin females with 1430 kms. followed by Gaud Saraswat Brahmin with 1083 kms and Deshastha Brahmin with 924 kms. This shows that Brahmins have a higher travel index compared to others. The lowest travel index is reported from Chambhar (SC) with 49 kms. Among the Chiristians, the highest travel index 853 kms. is found in Charddo Caste followed by Kshatriya with 809 kms. The travel index is lowest among Shaikh Sia (231 kms). followed by Sunni (261 kms.) among Muslims.

Demographic and other characteristics of the villages studied at different distances from Mapusa town

In order to know the influence of Mapusa town among the nearby villages, 10 villages within a distance of 10 kms. have been selected. The socio-demographic and other characteristics of these villages are compiled in the following table XII.14.

TABLE XII·14

Demographic features of the nearby villages of Mapusa town, 1981, Census

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Distance from the town (kms.)	Total Number of		Ratio of households to house	Population	Persons per sq. kms.	Percentage of literacy	Total Number of			
			Houses	Households					Workers	Marginal	Non-Workers	Percentage of workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bastora	2	477	507	1·06	2,609	779	68·76	775	111	1,723	33·96
2.	Moira	2·5	684	718	1·05	3,171	790	64·46	898	181	2,092	34·03
3.	Guirim	3	679	725	1·08	4,253	1,017	70·37	1,072	479	2,702	36·47
4.	Parra	3·5	523	554	1 06	2,695	515	66 16	595	43	2,057	23·67
5.	Arpora	5	450	477	1.06	2,385	546	64.53	531	50	1,804	24.36
6.	Colvale	8	616	663	1·08	3,311	325	65·87	919	232	2,160	34·76
7.	Aldona	8	1,263	1,311	1·04	5,826	698	67·80	1,340	345	4,141	28·92
8.	Tivim	9	1,114	1,167	1·05	5,463	272	62·86	1,416	238	3,809	30·28
9.	Socorro	9	968	999	1·03	4,594	353	63·41	1,192	433	2,969	35·37
0.	Anjuna	10	1,483	1,520	1·03	7,175	620	68·03	1,795	265	5,115	28·71

The first hypothesis is that the villages with high urban influence will tend to have larger population and greater density compared to the other villages of the region. The population density in Mapusa town is 2273 per sq. km. as per the 1981 census. The villages located within 2 to 3 kms are having higher densities than the villages located beyond that distance. However, Aldona located at 8 kms. away from the town and Anjuna located at 10 kms. away from the town also have higher densities of 698 and 620 respectively. The highest population of 7175 observed in the village Anjuna is a developing touristic centre and Tivim at a distance of 9 kms. With population 5463 is having an industrial estate. Thus, it is seen that there is not much urban influence in the nearby villages as far as population is concerned.

The second hypothesis is that villages with high urban influence will tend to have high ratio of households to census houses compared to the other villages of the region. The ratio of households to occupied census house of Mapusa town is 1.05 as per the 1981 Census. This hypothesis is proved as the villages within the distance of 5 kms. have higher ratios of households. However, the village Colvale at the distance of 8 kms. has the highest ratio of 1.08.

The third hypothesis is that villages with high urban influence will have comparatively higher level of literacy. The percentage of literacy among the selected villages varies between 62.86 per cent to 70.37 per cent. The literacy is the highest (70.37 per cent) in Guirim village located at a distance of 3 kms. followed by Bastora with 68.76 per cent located at a distance of 2 kms. However, the village Anjuna located at a distance of 10 kms. has better literacy rate of 68.03 per cent is mainly because of better educational facilities available in the village. There are 3 high school in this village.

Other hypotheses which could be applied to these selected villages are (a) *presence of market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements,* (b) *comparatively easy availability of amenities and services and* (c) *comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services.* These hypotheses are well applicable to all these selected villages.

It is thus evident that the villages closed to the urban town do broadly have the urban influence such as higher density, higher, literacy and also easy availability of civic amenities and services.

CHAPTER XIII
CONCLUSION

A glance through these pages would have given the reader a clear picture of the town, its socioeconomic structure, the interaction between the various units of its structural composition, its demographic characteristics, cultural background, the impact of foreign rule and the liberation, the role played by the political and administrative machineries, the impact of urbanisation in the town and the nearby villages, the behaviour of the town population etc.

The data analysed in the report call for testing of certain theoretical orientation and hypotheses. Before we test some hypotheses with reference to the size of the town, functional category, its growth history etc., we may briefly recapitulate the broad results of the present socio-economic survey.

Goa, Daman and Diu was under the Portuguese rule for about 450 years since 1510. It was liberated from the foreign rule on December 19, 1961 and was integrated with India vide the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962 dated March 27, 1962. under the Portuguese rule, the territory's economic progress suffered enormously as the Portuguese were not keen in the development of the territory. As the economy remaining stagnant, thousands of Goans were forced to migrate to places like Bombay, Middle East and even beyond East Africa in search of jobs. The people at home were sustained by remittances from their kith and kin in foreign lands. Progress in economic condition was prominent only after the liberation.

The growth history of Mapusa town is closely related to the growth of a colonial rule by the Portuguese regime in Goa, Daman and Diu. The Portuguese conquered Goa in 1510 and made it the capital of their seaborne empire in the east. With the acquisition of more and more area of the Goa territory, the present taluka of Bardez came under the effective control of the Portuguese rule in 1543 and lasted till 1961.

The pre-urbanisation history of the growth of the town till 1931 and the post-urbanisation history till the liberation in 1961 and the post-liberation growth of population can be examined as three phases. In the first phase between 1900 and 1931 the growth of population was only 6.86 per cent. In the second phase extending from 1931 to 1960, during which Mapusa enjoyed the urban status and upto the liberation the growth was negative i.e. 28.52 per cent. in the third phase between 1961 and 1981 i.e. after liberation of this territory the growth of population was spectacularly as high as 217.13 per cent. Before the liberation, the territory of Goa, Daman & Diu was almost a 'closed' area with a stagnant import oriented economy. After the liberation in 1961 the area was for the first time opened up and the economy was freed from the bondages of the colonial administration and with this many people returned back to their home and many others migrated to the town in search of jobs etc. In fact the town witnessed a very high rate of population growth i.e. 143.97 per cent in the first decade after the liberation i.e. 1960-71. The decadal growth rate of 29.98 per cent during 1971-81 is a normal one. However, such a phenomenal growth after the liberation had, in fact, influenced much the ecological complex of the town. Initially, the town occupied all the possible foothill sites at Gavaswado and Corlim. Subsequently, the people have even tended to occupy the marginal hilly areas in the same localities. Since the commissioning of water supply scheme of Assonora in 1969, most of the expansions have taken place in the low plateau, housing board development being the latest. In the localities of Pedem, Karasvado, Cunchelim etc., all the possible plateau tops are by now occupied by developmental activities.

Being a small town no internal transport within the town has been introduced either by the Municipal administration or by any other authority. The place of work within the town is easily accessible. The town is enjoying an excellent network of road communication with its hinterlands. People in the town are generally cordial to each other and the ills of the bigger towns have not yet crept into the inhabitants of this town. From the report available from the police station, it is revealed that only 272 cases of crime were registered during the year 1984. Majority of them were of motor accidents followed by theft, burglary, fatal accident etc.

Though small but Mapusa is a fast growing commercial town and asks for a better civic amenities. It is observed that the Municipality has not been able to provide better hygienic conditions in the thickly populated localities of Corlim, Cunchelim and Ansabhat. The town needs a better sewage system to prevent incidence of filaria.

The educational facilities available in the town are very good. In fact, the rate of literacy which was 63.11 per cent in 1971 Census has gone upto 70.89 per cent in 1981. Among males it went up from 70.31 per cent in 1971 to 77.00 per cent in 1981 and among females from 55.34 per cent to 64.36 per cent during the same period. Further, the literacy rate observed during the survey is still higher being 80.53 per cent in the total population. It is 86.18 per cent and 75.05 per cent among males and females respectively.

In public health too, the town is enjoying very good facilities. There are two Government hospitals including a T.B. Hospital, one urban Health Centre and 9 private hospitals. The total number of beds in Government and Private hospitals is 366. These institutions not only serve the needs of the people of the town but also those of surrounding villages.

Potable drinking water facilities in the town are provided by the public Health Engineering Department of the State Government since 1969. The Municipal Council has provided 24 public taps in the various localities of the town. However, it is observed that a sizable number of households in the town has to still depend upon well water. It is observed that there is a growing demand from the people of the town for more and more connections.

The town has been enjoying the facility of electricity supply even during the Portuguese time since 1954, generated through costly thermal installation using imported diesel oil. However, at present the power supply is received from Super Thermal Power Plants KORBA (in Madhya Pradesh) and Ramagundem (in Andhra Pradesh) transmitted through the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

The town is enjoying the facility of postal services since 1875 and the telegraph services since 1930. The telephone system was introduced in the town in 1962. It is observed that the demand for telephone connections in the town is fast increasing. Fire-fighting services are provided by the Police department in the town since 1976.

Hindus are the predominant religious groups in the town (69.01 per cent) followed by Christians (24.58 per cent) and Muslims (6.29 per cent) in the 1981 Census. The distribution of population by communities reveals that Brahmin, Maratha, Vaishya and Bhandari are the major communities among Hindus. There is no caste system in Christianity, however, the Goan Christians, belong to the Roman Catholic Church have still kept the old distinction of castes despite their conversion from Hinduism. Charddo, Brahmin, Sudir, Kshatriya, Mahar and Gauda are the main communities among Christians. Those of the Muslims are Sunni and Shaikh-shia. The residential pattern and social structure of the town reflects the region as a whole. Inter caste living in the residential set-up is prevalent. The Scheduled Castes also have their residence mixed amidst other settlements. Thus, the social structure of the town may be said to be more or less the same as in other urban areas of the region.

The study has revealed that age at marriage among the three main religions in the town is higher among Christians in both the sexes. Only one case of widow's remarriage and 3 cases of divorces remarriages were reported during the survey. Caste integration by marrying within the caste is still maintained as not a single case of inter-caste or inter-religion marriage was reported during the survey. The child marriage is no longer prevailing in the town.

The town people are more conscious about sending their children to school. Out of 200 households studied 106 households were having children of school going age and of whom only 9 households were failing in sending their children to school.

The institution of family reveals that nuclear type of households are common in the town which is an indication of the decaying traditional joint family system. Relationship between the family and neighbourhood is cordial as was in the past.

Housing has developed radially from the original nucleus of the town and growth has tended to be spread out in all available space in the town. The study revealed that majority of houses in the town are pucca and spacious but a large number of houses in the sub-urban pockets, Ethnic group locality and Developing Area is devoid of amenities like bathrooms and lavatories. Those recently built, however, are better ventilated and are provided with all essential amenities. Drinking water is available to almost all the households either through tap or well. 84.5 per cent of the 200 households covered under study are enjoying the facility of electricity. Though 41.5 per cent of the total surveyed households possess gas for cooking, firework is still continued to be used as a major source of fuel for cooking.

The town is multifunctional and was recognised as trade and commerce cum-service-cum-industrial town in 1971 and has still continued to be the same in 1981 as well as in 1985. The work participation rate in the town has increased from 26.05 per cent in 1971 to 29.63 per cent in 1981 and at the time of survey it was 32.70 per cent. Less proportion of the population in the town depends on the primary sector for their livelihood. Cultivation has a very little place in the economic life of the people. The proportion of workers engaged in secondary sector in 1981 is the same as what it was in 1971 i.e. 28 per cent. However, the proportion of workers in tertiary sector has increased from 59 per cent in 1971 to 63 per cent in 1981.

Many taluka level Government offices of various departments, setting up of Mapusa and Tivim Industrial Estates and the spectacular growth of trading and service establishments has certainly geared up the process of urbanisation and has helped in the improvement of the socio-economic condition of the people of the town. Thus, it may be said that the growth of the town has helped in advancing those changes in the social structure which are conducive to economic development.

The development of good net-work of road communication after the liberation of this territory has played an important role in the development of the town's commercial link with the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The retail as well as wholesale trade facilities in the town therefore are very good.

While studying the movement of populations from the data collected during the study it transpired that the percentage of migrant population by place of birth was 42.91 per cent. Whereas, by place of last residence it was still more being 45.84 per cent. However, the majority of migrants were from within the district of Goa. Further, female migrants were quite considerable as against male migrants from within the district. This is mainly an account of marriage migration. Migrants to the town from other states were mainly from the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Influx has been more from the urban areas.

Rural-Urban linkages do exist in the town. They are mainly of social and economic nature. Many of the residents in the town are found to have some social and economic interest in the surrounding villages. The role of service oriented institutions like college, technical school, hospitals, cinema houses and the taluka level administrative and other offices in providing rural-urban linkages cannot be denied. A good number of persons from surrounding villages commute to the town for availing of these services. Also being an important commercial centre a good number of vegetable/fish vendors from surrounding villages come to the town everyday for business. Famous weekly fair held on every Friday in the Mapusa market attracts hundreds of people from surrounding villages and town for making purchases.

So far as the interest groups are concerned we find Lions club, Rotary club, Jaycee club, etc. extending educational and health services to the needy lot of the town dwellers. They also promote sports activities in the town. The youth club of Mapusa also plays an important role in promoting the sports activities by organising tournaments. To the book lovers, there exists a Municipal library located in the Municipal Council building, besides others in the town.

Keeping in view the growth of urban population certain hypothesis may now be examined. Chrystller formulated a hypothehis that a town as a central place has a cluster of service functions which spread over the surrounding area to the extent it is economically viable. Centres of low order tend to rest within the hinterlands of centres of next higher order. This hypothesis when tested with reference to the conditions of the Mapusa town it happens to be true as it is a taluka head quarters, it has a cluster of service functions in the fields of administration, education public health, marketing facilities etc.

Burgess formulated the hypothesis that according to which cities grow in a series of concentric zones as maintaining pressure of population and land value, converging from all directions on the city centre, leads to a segregation of different uses of land, working outward from the central business district to the city suburb. This hypothesis is true only to the extent that the pressure of population and land value is high in the heart of the town.

According to Hoyt growth migrated along the radial routes in wedge shaped sectors, narrow and compressed at the centre but broad and free to expand at the margins. This hypothesis is applicable in respect of Mapusa town to the extent that outward growth along the radial routes into and out of the town as predicted by Hoyt in his sector theory is noticeable along Mapusa-Tivim road, Mapusa-Cunchelim road, Mapusa-Siolim road and Mapusa-Assagao road. However, the wedge shaped sectors have not emerged so far and this phenomenon may be attributed to the physical features.

Chauncy Harris viewed that cities grow up like a series of cells which, in expanding outwards, each from its own nucleus, joined up with others in a living organism, with the most powerful nucleous, drawing the rest together and giving them a certain integration if not orientation. This is also true in respect of this town. The settlements in the localities of Corlim, Dhuler, Cunchelim, and Karaswadá in the town are closely integrated with the main town. However, the whole town gives an impression of a compact unit.

The large and speedy growth of the town no doubt, is caused by the inmigration of people especially from the other parts of the Goa district and the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. Virtually migration makes a change in the composition and the residential pattern of population. Normally, it is the poor and middle class of society that moves from place to place for livelihood and better living. Hence it obviously increases its proportion in the town. But so far as the movements of the upper class to the outskirts in the town is concerned it is very limited. Mapusa has now been developed as a compact unit and the upper income groups do not move to further places from the central areas. In fact, the movement of the riches is instrumental in the development of outskirts which becomes a symbol of class distinction, but this situation has not yet emerged in this town. The riches renovate their own dwellings or construct new dwellings at the same place. The increase in the lower class of population has, of course, resulted in the conversion of residential houses into multiple dwellings to some extent and also the construction of unauthorised dwellings. This has resulted in the deterioration of housing standard to a certain extent. ,

The community in the town has a heterogenous composition. Heterogenuity has, of course, its impact on social mobility. It however, helped participation in voluntary group and association by the members of these heterogenous groups. There is no spatial segregation. There is however an increased tolerance on social diffrences and in the behaviour of population in the town.

To sum up, it can be stated that the town has made a noteworthly progress in the fields of education, trade and commerce and industrial activities particularly after the liberation. The town has a potential for further development for which requisite infrastructure exists. The town is provided with good road communication facilities which are essential for commercial and industrial growth. The authorities and the population of the town need to be more conscious in improving the environmental and sanitary condition of the town and pay more attention towards hygiene in certain area the growth of population coupled with unplanned expansion of commercial and industrial activities may result in deterioration of ecological setting of the town.

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