



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

**A PORTRAIT
OF
POPULATION**

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
GOA, DAMAN & DIU

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU
(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series
No. 29)

Central Government Publications

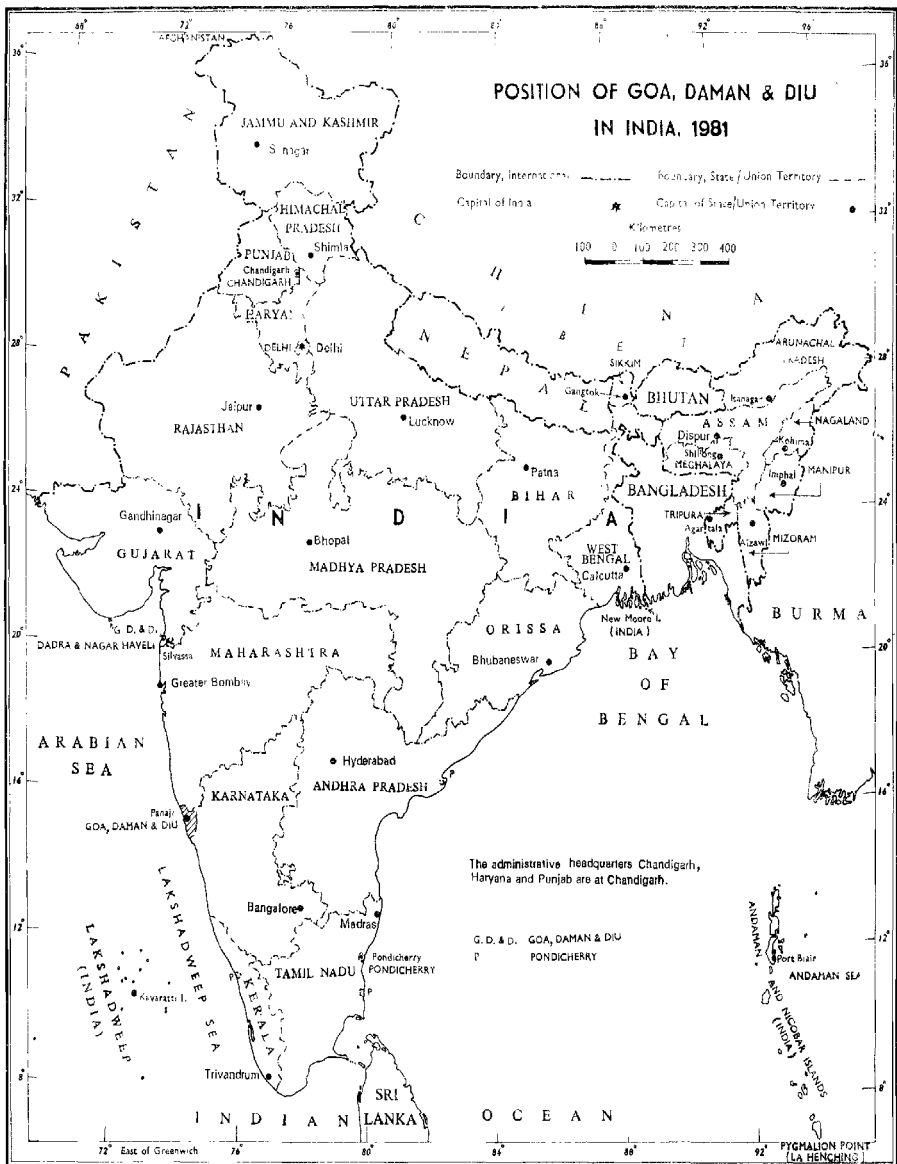
Part I-A	Administration Report Enumeration (for official use only)
Part I-B	Administration Report—Tabulation (for official use only)
Part II-A and II-B	General Population Tables and Primary Census Abstract
Part III-A & B & Part IV-A	General Economic Tables and Social and Cultural Tables
Part V-A & B	Migration Tables
Part VI-A & B	Fertility Tables
Part VII	Tables on houses & disabled population
Part VIII-A & B	Household Tables
Part IX	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
Part X-B	Survey Reports on selected towns.
Part X-C	Survey Reports on selected villages
Part XII	Census Atlas

Publications of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu

Part XIII-A & B	Village and Town Directory and Village and Town-wise Primary Census Abstract.
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**POSITION OF
GOA, DAMAN & DIU IN INDIA, 1981**

POSITION OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU IN INDIA, 1981



The administrative headquarters Chandigarh, Haryana and Punjab are at Chandigarh.

G. D. & D. GOA, DAMAN & DIU
 PONDICHERRY

Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, but has yet to be verified.

FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Census have been taken in an unbroken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily, a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C Rajagopalāchari or a Hendrik W Van Loon or a Minoos Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

NEW DELHI
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of informations. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/ U.T. at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also.

The Director of Census Operations, Dr. S. K. Gandhe under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing), K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Asstt. Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Asstt. Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up.

I am also grateful to my office colleagues who have laboured hard to bring out this publication particularly Shri Luís Rodrigues and Smt. Inocente Lobo, Investigators who have done their best to prepare the write-up including the tables. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by Shri Victor Pereira, Draftsman under the guidance of Shri S. P. Desai, Asstt. Director of Census Operations. The brunt of typing the manuscript and the tables fell on the shoulders of Shri S. R. Arlekar, L.D.C. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted co-operation in this venture.

The cover design has been prepared by Shri Dominic Cordo, an artist from the Goa College of Art, Panaji and I am grateful to him for the same.

PANAJI,
October 11, 1988.

S. RAJENDRAN
*Dy. Director of Census Operations,
Goa, Daman & Diu*

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Union Territory and its location

Goa, Daman & Diu, one of the Union Territories of the Indian Union is situated on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula. It was under the erstwhile Portuguese regime for about 450 years till its liberation from the foreign colonial rule on December 19, 1961 and it was integrated with India *vide* the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962 dated March 27, 1962.

The Union Territory which comprises three distinct land blocks respectively named Goa, Daman and Diu are separated from each other by a distance of more than 500 kms. The main and the biggest block which has Panaji as the capital of the territory, is situated between the coastal borders of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Daman which is situated on the Gujarat coast near the Valsad district lies about 168 kms. to the North of Bombay whereas Diu is a tiny island off the Saurashtra coast near the port of Veraval. The territory is too administratively divided into three districts respectively called, Goa, Daman and Diu. There are 13 talukas in this Union Territory being 11 in Goa district and one each in Daman and Diu districts.

According to the 1981 Census there are in all 412 inhabited villages and 17 towns in this territory of which 386 villages and 15 towns are in Goa district; 21 villages and one town are in Daman district and 5 villages and one town are in Diu district. Nine villages, all of them located in Goa district are uninhabited at the time of 1981 Census.

The geographical area of the Union Territory as per the Surveyor General, India is 3,814 sq.km. of which 3,702 sq.km. (or 97 per cent) is the area of the district of Goa. The geographical area of the district of Daman is 72 sq.km. (2 per cent) and that of Diu is 40 sq.km. (1 per cent).

India has a rich tradition of Census taking. Population Census is an important governmental operation conducted at regular intervals of 10 years since 1871. Yet, many people are not aware what useful and valuable information is collected

and available in the Census reports. In the absence of precise knowledge of the basic facts of human population, any expressed opinion or published news item relating to the census or its results is accepted without question. The Census reports provided with various statistical tables, giving innumerable figures page after page are ignored or neglected by the average reader. Often though he disputes about in his mind questions such as: How many are we? How are we distributed? By how much are our numbers growing? How many live in villages and how many in town? How many of us can read and write? What are our main activities? etc. The sole aim of this publication is to make available to the average reader, in a simple language, the information on the basic facts of the population collected during the 1981 Census count.

Population Census being very old, is known to have existed even before Jesus Christ. The word "Census" is derived from the Roman institution which used to keep a register of adult male citizens and a record of their property. It used to serve three purposes in those days, i.e. (i) to determine the political status of every person, (ii) to determine the tax payable by him and (iii) to determine his eligibility for military service.

India is a sovereign democratic republic and has a democratic system of government. People's representatives are periodically elected to the Lok Sabha, the Vidhan Sabhas of States, the Municipal Corporations and the councils of cities and towns and the Panchayats of villages. Here, an interesting question arises that on what basis do we decide the number of representatives to be elected to the Lok Sabha, the Vidhan Sabhas or other such Houses? It is undoubtedly on the basis of census data which are also used for demarcating the boundaries of the electoral constituencies.

How do we work out the number of schools to be opened and where they are to be located? How do we determine our medical needs or employment opportunities? How do we estimate our food requirements? It is the census data which help the planners to work out the programmes for the socio-economic development of a country or region.

The operation of counting all persons living in a particular area and collecting, tabulating and publishing details of age, sex, marital status, fertility, religion, mother tongue, literacy, occupation in which they may be engaged, are all summed up in one word: CENSUS.

In the case of Goa, Daman & Diu there has been a tradition of regular census enumeration since 1848 though sporadic censuses of limited areas are known to have been conducted even earlier. The first organised census of the territory was taken in 1850 but its results are not available now. In the report of the census of 1881, it is, however, mentioned that the population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1850 was 406,563. A second attempt to hold census appears to have been made in 1878. In this case also, no data are available except for the fact that the report on the 1881 Census again indicates the population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1878 to be 442,883. The third attempt to take a population census was made in 1880 but seems to have been left incomplete. A fresh census was subsequently ordered and held on February 17, 1881. From then onwards regular censuses have been held in this territory, almost after 10 years.

- The Census in India has always been taken on a cooperative and voluntary basis. It is an excellent noteworthy act of cooperation between people and government where both realise the need for and the significance of a correct and complete census.

The Indian Census, which covers the largest population of the world except that of China, celebrated its centenary in 1972. The 1981 Population Census is the twelfth in the series of Indian Censuses and the fourth since independence. So far as Goa, Daman & Diu is concerned, the 1981 census is the **Second in All India** pattern in this territory. The reference date/time for the 1981 census was the sunrise of March 1, 1981. The following were the basic schedules canvassed during the 1981 census: (i) House List, (ii) Household Schedule and (iii) Individual Slip.

Among the census schedules used in the 1981 Census, the "Individual Slip" (Census questionnaire) is the most important schedule. The Individual Slip used in the 1981 Census had an extended scope than that of 1971 with an addition of four more questions which are the following: (i) Attending school/college? (ii) Seeking/available for work? (in case of non-workers and marginal workers). (iii) Reasons for migration from place of last residence and (iv) Number of children ever born and surviving in respect of all ever-married women. Some items of individual information were canvassed on a sample basis also in major States in the 1981 census. The Individual Slip has broadly three distinct divisions, viz. demographic, social and economic.

The questions asked in the Individual Slip were as under :—

Demographic Questions :

- (i) Sex
- (ii) Age
- (iii) Marital Status
- (iv) Birth Place
- (v) Last residence
- (vi) Reasons for migration
- (vii) Duration of residence at the village or town
- (viii) For all ever-married only
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Number of children surviving by sex
 - (c) Number of children ever born alive by sex
- (ix) For currently married women only. Any child born alive during last one year.

Social Questions

- (x) Religion
- (xi) Mother Tongue
- (xii) Two other languages known
- (xiii) Whether S.C. or S.T.
- (ixv) Literate/Illiterate
- (xv) Educational attainment
- (xvi) Attending school/college

Economic Questions

- (xvii) Main activity last year
- (xviii) Any other work any time last year
WORK done anytime last year
- (xix) Seeking/available for work (in case of non-workers and marginal wrokers).

As said earlier the uses of Census data are numerous. Demographers and population experts use these data to build up important growth-indicators like birth and death rates and migration trends, which are necessary for long-term planning of social or economic development.

It is absolutely necessary to break up the population by age and sex soon after the size of population of the country is known, for undertaking several social welfare programmes in the fields of education, health and labour welfare. Similarly, it becomes easy to forecast the future population when the present population is distributed by age and sex.

The classification of the present population by age and marital status is useful in working out the mean age at marriage of the females which has an important bearing on the birth rate of the population. It also helps to work out marriage rates and the incidence of widowhood among the population. Changes in marriage rates coupled with variations in mean age at marriage would indicate the potentialities of natural growth of a population.

Among the demographic characteristics, migration is known to be playing an important role in increasing or decreasing the population size of a region over a given period of time, though for the country as a whole, its influence may be rather negligible. Migration also brings in its wake many social problems. While it is in the main a result of economic activity, the social excitements accompanying excessive in-migration may indeed be harmful for the area and endanger its peaceful living. It is generally observed that the migration was dominated by males of the younger age in the earlier periods. This reduces the normal youthful vigour and enthusiasm in the area from which they out-migrated thus burdening the old men and women folk whose capacities of production of economic goods and services are essentially limited to some extent. The data on migration helps study the type, volume and the composition of migrants.

Though several new industries are coming up from time to time and incorporating ever increasing number of labourers, India still continues to be a predominantly agricultural country for about 67 per cent of the total working force being engaged in agriculture. However, noteworthy changes have taken place in the composition of its working population and hence it is essential to distribute the economically active population by age, sex, education level, etc. for estimating the future manpower needs of the country. The classification of industrial workers by different branches of activity is absolutely necessary for building up the national or regional income estimates which, in turn, are the barometers of economic success of the country or any of its regions.

While going through this report the reader could come to know that the census collects very useful information which have a very wide application. Since this report presents a snapshot picture of the size of population and its important characteristics it may not be possible nor compatible with the same to give detailed analysis of all the aspects of population data collected under the 1981 Census. However, an attempt is made to provide basic information on the following selected aspects:

- (i) Population size, its distribution and growth rate;
- (ii) Rural-urban composition of population;
- (iii) Sex ratio;
- (iv) Literacy;
- (v) Language;
- (vi) Religion;
- (vii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (viii) Main activities;
- (ix) Fertility levels and trends; and
- (x) Migration.

While it is hoped that this book will satisfy the curiosities of the common man in regard to the human population, a more discriminating reader may be interested in a deeper analysis of Census data. We recommend to him the various census reports brought out under the publication programme of the 1981 Census.

CHAPTER 2

HOW MANY ARE WE ?

When the decennial census is conducted in our country we get a detailed information on the population of States/Union Territories at a reference time and date. As per the last census which had the sunrise of March 1, 1981 as a reference time and date the total population of India is 685,184,692 including projected population of Assam. Comparatively, our population is one of the largest in the world next only to the highly populated country, the People's Republic of China.

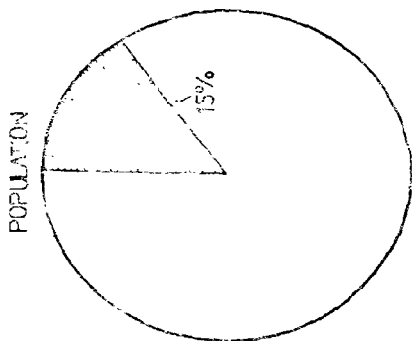
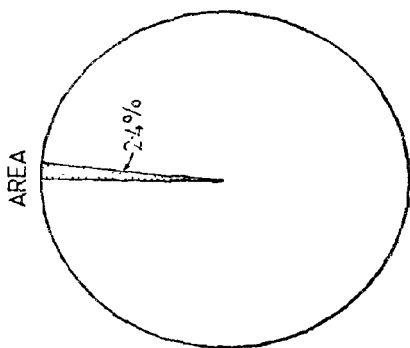
Considering the estimated world population of 4,453 millions in 1980, every sixth person of the world would be an Indian or in other words the population of India accounts for about 15 per cent of the total world population.

Having an area of 3,287,263.0 sq.km. which is just 2.4 per cent of the total land of the world, India has to support a population equivalent to 15 per cent of that of the world. This adverse land—man ratio has far reaching implications not only on the socio-economic lives of our own people, but in some respects on the countries of the world at large too.

The Union of India is made up of 22 States and 9 Union Territories. According to the 1981 Census the population of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu is 10,86,730 of which 5,48,450 (or 50.47 per cent) are males and 5,38,280 (or 49.53 per cent) are females. The population of this territory compared to the whole of the country is found to be very negligible being less than even one-fifth of a per cent of the country's population. In other words, to be very accurate, the population of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 0.16 per cent of the total population of India.

Among the States and Union Territories it may be seen that there are two states and seven Union Territories of which 1981 Census population is less than that of Goa, Daman & Diu. These are Nagaland (774,930), Arunachal Pradesh (631,839), Pondicherry (604,471), Mizoram (493,757), Chandigarh (451,610), Sikkim (316,395), Andaman and Nicobar Islands (188,741), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (103,676) and Lakshadweep (40,249).

INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD'S AREA & POPULATION



□ INDIA □ REST OF THE WORLD

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu would occupy the 22nd place in case the 22 states and 9 Union Territories are arranged in the descending order of their populations. The two units with largest and smallest population among the States and Union Territories are Uttar Pradesh with 110,862,013 persons (or 16.17 per cent of the country's total population) and Lakshadweep with 40,249 persons (or 0.006 per cent of the country's total population).

As far as the geographical area is concerned Goa, Daman & Diu being a small unit, has an area of 3,814 sq.km. The territory occupies the 26th place amongst all the states and Union Territories of India in respect of geographical area. Among the districts of the territory, Goa has an area of 3,702 sq.km., Daman 72.0 sq.km. and Diu 40.0 sq. km.

The districtwise distribution of 1981 Census population shows that the Goa district accounts for 93 per cent (10,07,749) Daman 4 per cent (48,560) and Diu 3 per cent (30,421) of the total population of the territory. It is evident that a larger part of the population resides in Goa district.

The population of the territory by districts and talukas may be seen in the following table.

TABLE 1

Population of each Taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	10,86,730	100
1. Goa district	10,07,749	93
1. Tiswadi taluka	1,31,941	12
2. Bardez taluka	1,53,913	14
3. Pernem taluka	59,352	6
4. Bicholim taluka	74,089	7
5. Satari taluka	40,838	4

1	2	3
6. Ponda taluka	1,07,888	10
7. Sanguem taluka	55,904	5
8. Canacona taluka	35,935	3
9. Quepem taluka	55,593	5
10. Salcete taluka	1,93,755	18
11. Mormugao taluka	98,541	9
2. Daman district	48,560	4
1. Daman taluka	48,560	4
3. Diu district	30,421	3
1. Diu taluka	30,421	3

If we take together the population of the talukas of Salcete, Bardez and Tiswadi it comes to 44 per cent of the total population of the territory. There are 6 talukas viz. Sanguem, Canacona, Quepem, Satari, Daman and Diu in which the population is not more than 5 per cent of the population of the territory. In respect of the population of a village it is observed that the average population size of a village in Goa, Daman & Diu is 1784 persons.

In order to understand the proper distribution of population in different talukas and districts it is essential to compare the man—land ratio or, in other words, the density of population which means the number of people for every square kilometre. It is worked out by dividing the population by the area. The density of population for the Union Territory, its districts and talukas is presented in the following table.

TABLE 2
Number of persons per sq. km., 1981

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Density of population per sq. km.
1	2
Goa, Daman & Diu	285
1. Goa district	272
1. Tiswadi taluka	667
2. Bardez taluka	604

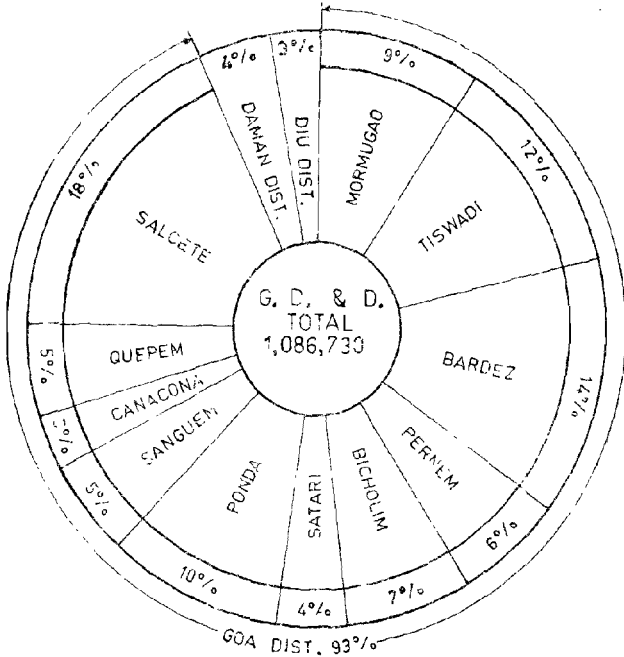
1	2
3. Permen taluka	246
4. Bicholim taluka	317
5. Satari taluka	82
6. Ponda taluka	375
7. Sanguem taluka	64
8. Canacona taluka	192
9. Quepem taluka	175
10. Salcete taluka	661
11. Mormugao taluka	931
2. Daman District	674
1. Daman taluka	674
3. Diu District	761
1. Diu taluka	761

The density of population of Goa, Daman and Diu stands at 285 persons per sq.km. whereas for India as a whole the same accounts to 216 (including Assam). The rank of Goa, Daman & Diu in respect of density of population is 13th (including Assam) among the States and Union Territories in 1981. In 1971 the territory's density was 225 persons per sq.km.

Six talukas viz. Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete, Mormugao, Daman and Diu are glaring for having high densities of population. This attributes to the fact that Panaji being the capital of the Union Territory and situated in Tiswadi Taluka accommodates a large number of offices, government as well as private, in its fold thus raising the taluka's population and in turn its density to a certain extent. Mapusa and Margao which are the headquarters of Bardez and Salcete talukas respectively are important commercial centres. Mormugao a leading port of the country, is situated in the taluka of the same name. Large number of persons have migrated to the port town from various parts of the country on account of jobs in connection with the sea-transport activities. As Daman and Diu are very small in area the densities of population are higher compared to other talukas.

The talukas of Sanguem, Satari, Quepem and Canacona which are located at the interior of Goa district are covered by hilly tracts, barren lands and large forests and as such have less

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS & TALUKAS G. D. & D. 1981



population and lower densities. The following table shows the percentage of total geographical area under forest and density of population.

TABLE 3

Area under Forest and Number of Persons per sq. km., 1981

Taluka	Area under forest as a percentage of total geographical area of the taluka	Number of persons per sq. km.
1	2	3
Sanguem	46	64
Satari	31	82
Canacona	31	102
Quepem	31	175

It is evident that when the proportion of area under forest to total geographical area is lesser, the density of population is higher.

Since the censuses of 1900 to 1960 it is to be noted that the rise in density was rather slow having increased only 31 (i.e. from 133 persons per sq.km. in 1900 to 164 persons per sq.km. in 1960), but in the last two decades it shot up to 225 in 1971 and 285 in 1981. The density of population depends upon the growth of population when the area remains constant. Till the 1960 Census, the percentage of population growth in Goa, Daman & Diu was less than even one per cent per annum and therefore the density also increased at a slow rate. But it went up during the last two decades 1960-71 and 1971-1981 when the rate of growth of the population registered a sudden spurt, being 36.88 per cent and 26.69 per cent respectively.

The following table shows the density of population per sq.km. in rural/urban areas by districts.

TABLE 4

Number of Persons per sq. km., by Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/District	Density of Population per sq. km.	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	203	1,824
Goa district	194	1,821
Daman district	415	3,751
Diu district	747	801

As far as the rural area is concerned the density of population in Goa district, is too less than that in Daman and Diu districts whereas in respect of urban areas Daman district is more thickly populated than the other two districts.

How are we housed ?

Among the different needs of the human being such as food, clothing, etc., shelter or housing is the most important requirement necessary for his living. The selection of the spot and house is not entirely dependent upon his financial position but also depends on his choice of a house like social customs of the area; the easy availability of building materials locally, the climate and the level of technological development in building construction activity, etc. But before proceeding further, one should understand the definition of the term "house" used during the census of India in 1981.

A 'Census House' according to this definition is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be inhabited or vacant. A hut in a slum area and a posh bungalow or building in a modern locality are both treated and recorded as census houses. An occupied residential house is the one in which one or more persons were found to be residing at the time of enumeration. 7,198 persons or 0.66 per cent of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu were recorded as houseless persons or without residential house to live in. These are mainly beggars, vagrants, destitutes, menial servants, saints, "saddhus", etc. who do not live in regular houses but pass their nights under a bridge, on footpath, railway platform, etc. In case shepherds/cowherds found to be living in the open they were classified as houseless.

The total population of the territory being 10,86,730 is accommodated in 199,531 occupied residential houses thus showing a ratio of 5.4 persons per census house. This ratio which was 5.6 in 1971 indicates that there are less persons per occupied residential house in 1981 than in 1971. The highest ratio of persons per census house is recorded in Ponda taluka and the lowest in Mormugao taluka, being 6.0 and 4.9 respectively, in 1981.

Out of 11 talukas of Goa district, in Sanguem, Canacona and Quepem, a slight increase in the number of persons per occupied residential house has been recorded as compared to 1971. In three talukas viz. Bardez, Ponda and Salcete the per house density of population is the same for 1971 and 1981.

What is the average size of the households in Goa, Daman & Diu? In order to find out the average size of the households in Goa, Daman and Diu, it is very essential to understand the definition of the term "household". A "household" is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. The territory's population of 10,86,730 is accommodated in 210,412 households. In other words, there are 5.2 persons per household. The size of the household has, however, remained the same in 1971 and 1981. The size of the household by talukas shows that in Daman taluka, the household size is the highest, being 5.8 persons in 1981. The lowest size is observed in Mormugao taluka, being 4.7 persons. In four talukas viz. Satari, Ponda, Sanguem and Canacona of Goa district the household size has increased in 1981 as compared to 1971. In Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim, Quepem and Salcete talukas the size remained the same as that of 1971. In respect of rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman and Diu, it is noticed that the household size in rural areas is 5.2 while in urban areas it is 5.1.

A study of the material used for construction of houses in Goa, Daman and Diu makes a very interesting reading. In Goa district about 57 per cent and 24 per cent of households live in houses which have walls of mud and stone respectively. The houses of remaining households are built with other type of materials such as grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo, wood, cement etc. for walls. In Daman district 49 per cent of households live in houses built with walls of burnt bricks while the remaining households made the use of other materials viz. grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, etc. for walls. In Diu district 91 per cent of households live in houses having stone walls.

As far as the material for roofs of the houses is concerned, tiles is the predominant material for roofing the houses in Goa district. 80 per cent of the households live in the houses in Goa have roofs of tiles, slate or shingle and the remaining 20 per cent households have made the use of grass, leaves, thatch, reeds, etc. for roofing. Similarly, in Daman and Diu districts a majority of households live in houses covered with roofs of tiles, slate and shingle.

It is seen that the type of material used for construction of the walls and that used for putting up the roofs of houses has no relation between them. It is clear that for the majority of the pucca and kutchha houses, tiles are used for roofs in all the

three districts. In Diu district 15.29 per cent of households live in the houses which are stone roofed while this proportion is comparatively very low in Daman and Goa districts being 0.18 per cent and 0.09 per cent respectively.

In respect of the material of floor it may be noted that 70 per cent and 62 per cent of the households living in the houses have floors of mud in the districts of Goa and Daman respectively, whereas in Diu district about 71 per cent of households live in the houses provided with floors of cement.

Generally, the size of a residential house (in terms of space available) occupied by a household depends upon two factors; ability to pay the rent, in case it is rented, and the size of the household itself. Hence it may be useful to know the number of households living in one-room houses, two-room houses, three-room houses, etc. In 1981 Census a room was defined as follows: A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof over head and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 metres, and a breadth of at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres, and 2 metres in height. For the purpose of deciding the number of rooms in a house, only the living rooms were taken into account and the rooms used exclusively for kitchen, stores, etc. were not considered at all.

The following table gives the distribution of households by number of rooms occupied by them in the three districts.

TABLE 5

Percentage distribution of households of Goa, Daman & Diu according to number of rooms occupied by them

Item	Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa District	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households living in 1 room	39.8	39.4	49.8	38.0
Households living in 2 rooms	28.7	28.2	34.1	33.9
Households living in 3 rooms	16.3	16.8	10.7	11.1
Households living in 4 rooms	10.2	10.4	4.3	12.8
Households living in 5 rooms	5.0	5.2	1.1	4.2

The percentage of households living in one room houses is comparatively higher in Daman district. In Goa and Diu districts almost 40 per cent of the households live in one-room houses while in Daman district 50 per cent of the households live in one-room houses. In Goa district 5 households out of every 100 live in houses having five or more rooms.

The following table shows the average number of persons living per room and gives an idea of the existing congestion.

TABLE 6
Number of persons per room in Rural and Urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Union Territory/District	Number of Persons per room in		
	Total Area	Rural Area	Urban Area
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	2.2	2.3	2.0
Goa district	2.2	2.2	2.0
Daman district	3.2	3.9	2.6
Diu district	2.1	2.7	1.3

It may be observed that the congestion of persons per living room is less in Diu and Goa districts compared to Daman district. The congestion is more in rural area than the urban area in the districts of Daman and Diu.

Growth rate

The growth of population of a country or a region is influenced by the inter-play of births, deaths and migration.

For obvious reasons, the influence of migration on the total world population or its growth is nil. In olden times when there was a free movement of people from one country to another, or from one continent to another the influence of migration was substantial, but in recent times the influence of net migration on the growth of population of the country has been decreased on account of the restrictions adopted by each country over the immigrants. However, migration does influence growth rates of population of different states or regions, within the country.

It would be surprising to know that the estimated world population in 1980 compared to that of India in 1981 is slightly

more than six times that of our country. The following figures make an interesting reading in this context :—

TABLE 7
Estimated world Population from 1650 A.D. to 1980

Year	Estimated World population (in millions)
1	2
1650	600
1750	791
1800	978
1850	1,262
1900	1,650
1950	2,486
1970	3,631
1980	4,453 (Mid year)

Source : United Nations, the World-Population situation in 1970 Population Studies, No. 49 page 4. For 1980 figure the source is Table-1 of U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1983.

It would be noted that the growth of population of the world has been very fast. The world population which was 600 millions in 1650 doubled to 1252 millions in 1850 i.e. after a period of 200 years. Subsequently, the next 'doubling of the population' has taken place in just 100 years (from 1,262 millions in 1850 to 2,486 millions in 1950). It is interesting to know that within a span of 30 years (from 1950 to 1980) the world population has increased by another 1,967 millions.

In respect of our country also, the growth of population was very slow till 1921 but has been gradually stepped up thereafter. This can be seen from the following table.

TABLE 8
Growth of Population of India 1901—1981

Year	Total Population	Percentage decadal variation (or growth rate)
1	2	3
1901	238,337,313	..
1911	252,005,470	+ 5.73
1921	251,239,492	- 0.30
1931	278,867,430	+ 11.00
1941	318,539,060	+ 14.23
1951	360,950,365	+ 13.31
1961	439,072,582	+ 21.64
1971	547,949,809	+ 24.80
1981	685,184,692*	+ 25.04

*Includes projected population of Assam

The decrease in population during the decade 1911-1921 occurred due to large number of deaths in the first world war and also due to the great influenza epidemic of 1918 which, according to a rough estimate, reduced the population by at least 15 millions. Similarly, the decline in the rate of growth of population during the decade 1941-1951 is due to the consequences of the second world war as well as due to the losses in the 'communal riots' of 1947-48, i.e. soon after the partition. The growth of population during the decade 1971-1981 has been the highest so far recorded in India. During this 10 year period, our population has increased by 137 millions.

In order to compare the population of our territory to that of the country's it should be recalled that Goa, Daman & Diu was a 'closed area' upto 1961. The Portuguese government had put in many restrictions on the movement of population. Moreover, due to the lack of job opportunities for the educated as well as uneducated in this territory, large population out-migrated to other parts of the country, notably to Bombay and to other parts of the world. On account of religious persecution also many people preferred to leave Goa and settle down in other parts of the country. All these facts restricted the growth rate of the territory's population to the minimum as can be seen from the following table :

TABLE 9

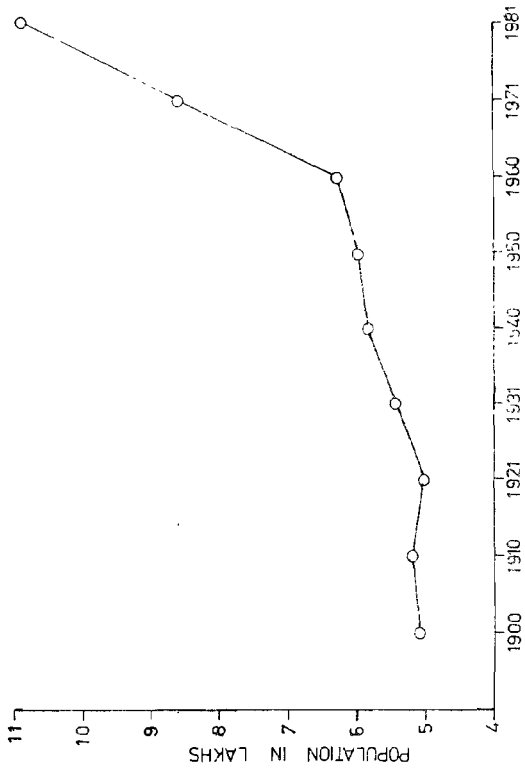
Growth of Population of Goa, Daman & Diu 1900—1981

Year	Total Population	Percentage decadal variation
1	2	3
1900 . . .	507,518	..
1910 . . .	519,222	+ 2.31
1921 . . .	500,904	- 3.53
1931 . . .	541,710	+ 8.15
1940 . . .	583,736	+ 7.76
1950 . . .	596,059	+ 2.11
1960 . . .	626,667	+ 5.14
1971 . . .	857,771	+36.88
1981 . . .	10,86,730	+26.69

Studying the trend of growth of population in the last eight decades, it would be observed that in the first six decades i.e. 1900-1960, the decadal growth of population was abnormally low, having never, reached even 10 per cent in any decade. In fact, there was a negative growth in 1910-21. The overall position in the first sixty years taken together revealed that the average annual rate of growth of population was even less than half a per cent. The first decade after liberation i.e. 1960-71 witnessed a very high rate of growth of 36.88 per cent or an annual growth of 3.7 per cent. This was not only because of the normalisation of the political, social and economic situation in the territory following a very turbulent decade (1950-60) but also on account of introduction of large-scale development programmes which attracted labour from far off places of the country and, to some extent, repatriation of Goans from abroad, mainly Africa. The rate of growth witnessed in the last one decade, viz, 1971-81 (26.59 per cent) which was more or less in tune with the normal rates observed in most of the other states in this decade. This is an indirect indication of the fact that the growth rate of this territory had now more or less stabilised. While immigration of labour continued in the seventies also, the overall rate of growth was subdued by a steady out migration (especially emigration to the Gulf countries) which was a marked feature of this decade.

It would be noticed that during the last 80 years the population of this territory had more than doubled i.e. went up by 114.13 per cent of which contribution of the last two decades alone was 73.41 per cent.

PLATE NO. 4

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF
GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1900-1981

CHAPTER 3

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

Our country was known all over the world as land of villages and of rural people. This fact holds good even now as the proportion of population living in towns or urban areas which was 11 per cent in 1901 has only doubled to 23 per cent in 1981 (after eight decades) in spite of fast expansion of industries and commerce after the independence of the country. The following table shows the percentage distribution of India's population by rural and urban areas from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE 1
Percentage of rural and urban population of India 1900—1981

Census Year	Percentage of population living in	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
1	2	3
1901	89	11
1911	90	10
1921	89	11
1931	88	12
1941	86	14
1951	83	17
1961	82	18
1971	80	20
1981	77	23

Generally in the census it is usual to divide the population into two groups as rural population and urban population. This distribution is necessary to find out the degree of urbanisation or the bulk of population living in towns which is one of the indicators of economic progress of a country. In recent times industrialisation is much more essential for sound economic development, and industrialisation and urbanisation are almost inter-dependent. The economy of mass production is possible only with the help of factories and machineries which require many workers to run them.

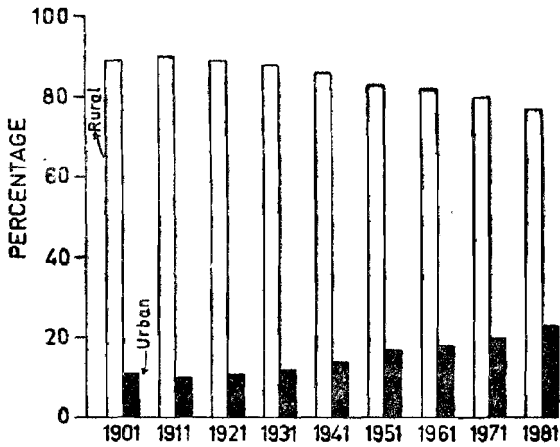
The process of industrialisation is one of the most important reasons for the growth of towns and cities besides other reasons such as, the lack of job opportunities in the villages, the availability of employment in the towns, the better educational and medical facilities in the urban areas due to which people are attracted to migrate to the towns. Similarly many rural places or villages become towns essentially due to the process of industrialisation though many other factors also contribute their influence.

In 1981, there were four towns in the territory of Goa, Daman & Diu viz. Nova Goa (created on March 22, 1843), Velha Goa (or Old Goa which was the seat of capital of the erstwhile administration), Daman and Diu. Subsequently the two towns viz. 'Velha Goa' and Diu were disqualified as towns and thus there were only two towns, namely, Nova Goa and Daman. In 1921, the village 'Vasco-da-Gama' was given the status of a town and in the same year the village of Diu was reclassified as a town. In 1933, Margao and Mapusa were raised to the status of towns. Ponda was added to the list in 1950 Census raising the total number of towns in this territory to 7. The all India definition of a town was applied to the places of Goa, Daman & Diu where the census was held in 1960 and accordingly 13 places were treated as towns. These 13 places, which are the Taluka Headquarters, continued to be towns in 1971 and 1981 Censuses also. In the 1981 census, four new towns were added and the total number of town was raised to 17.

In order to study the process and trends of urbanisation it is necessary to understand the definition of urban and rural areas adopted for the census purposes. The criteria used in 1971 census for determining the urban status of a locality were used in 1981 census also with just a slight modification. They are as under :

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area ;
- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :
 - (i) A minimum population of 5000;
 - (ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;
 - (iii) A population of at least 400 per sq. km. (or one thousand per square mile).

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL & URBAN POPULATION OF INDIA 1901 - 1981



The urban criterion of 1981 varied slightly from that of 1971 Census, in that the males working in activities such as livestock, forestry, fishing, etc. were treated as engaged in non-agricultural activity and, therefore, contributed to the 75 per cent criterion in 1971 Census, whereas in the 1981 Census these activities were treated as on par with cultivation and agricultural labour for the purpose of this criterion and thus were excluded.

The total population in Goa, Daman & Diu was 10,86,730 as per the 1981 census of whom 3,51,808 persons or 32 per cent live in urban areas. Whereas in the country (including Assam) the proportion of people living in urban areas accounts to 23 per cent.

In the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, about one-third of the total population is urban, but this proportion differs variously among the States and Union Territories as will be seen from the following table :

TABLE 2
Proportion of urban population in States and Union Territories, 1981

India/States/Union Territories	Proportions of urban population to total population
1	2
INDIA	23.31
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	23.32
2. Assam*	10.29
3. Bihar	12.47
4. Gujarat	31.10
5. Haryana	21.88
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.61
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21.05
8. Karnataka	28.89
9. Kerala	18.74
10. Madhya Pradesh.	20.29

Table—Contd.

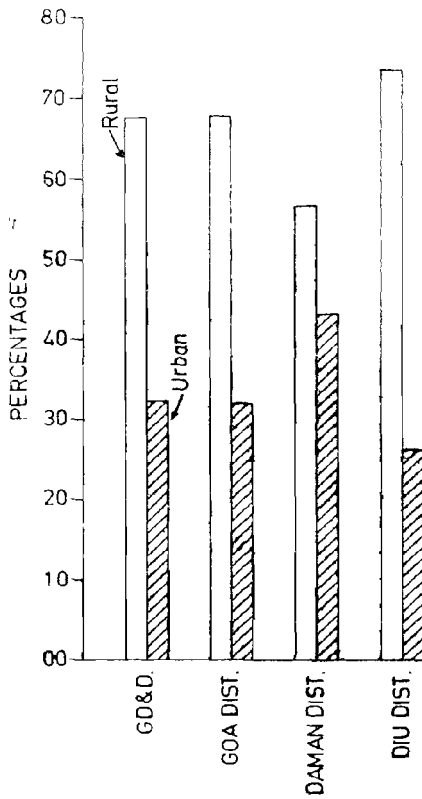
1	2
11. Maharashtra	35.03
12. Manipur	26.42
13. Meghalaya	18.07
14. Nagaland	15.52
15. Orissa	11.79
16. Punjab	27.68
17. Rajasthan	21.05
18. Sikkim	16.15
19. Tamil Nadu	32.95
20. Tripura	10.99
21. Uttar Pradesh	17.95
22. West Bengal	26.47
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	26.30
2. Arunachal Pradesh	6.56
3. Chandigarh	93.63
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.67
5. Delhi	92.73
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	32.37
7. Lakshadweep	46.28
8. Mizoram	24.67
9. Pondicherry	52.28

*Projected population.

It is evident that among the states, Maharashtra is the most urbanised with 35.03 per cent followed by Tamil Nadu with 32.95 per cent of their population in the urban areas, while Himachal Pradesh is the least urbanised with 7.61 per cent of its population in urban areas. Among the Union Territories, Chandigarh and Delhi are the most urbanised with 93.63 per cent and 92.73 per cent of urban population respectively whereas Arunachal Pradesh is the least urbanised with 6.56 per cent urban population.

In the rural areas the smallest unit of revenue administration is a village which has definite surveyed boundaries recognised by the normal district administration and is identified as a 'revenue' village.

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL & URBAN POPULATION IN G.D.&D. 1981



Villages : There are in all 412 inhabited and 9 uninhabited villages in Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1981 Census as against 409 inhabited and 8 uninhabited villages in 1971. Some revenue villages which are wholly included in the towns and also the villages which formed part of urban agglomerations are not considered as census villages. The following table shows the number of villages total rural population and the average size of a village in each taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1981 Census.

TABLE 3

Number of Villages, total rural population and the size of inhabited villages, Goa, Daman and Diu, 1981

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	Total Number of villages		Total rural population	Average population size of an inhabited village
	Inhabit- ed	Un- inhabited		
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	412	9	734,922	1,784
Goa District	386	9	684,964	1,775
Tiswadi taluka	28	..	54,715	1,954
Bardez taluka	41	..	109,402	2,668
Pernem taluka	27	..	55,377	2,051
Bicholim taluka	28	..	62,856	2,245
Satari taluka	77	3	36,943	480
Ponda taluka	31	..	92,558	2,986
Sanguem taluka	48	4	49,927	1,040
Canacona taluka	8	1	34,306	4,288
Quepem taluka	39	..	43,832	1,124
Salcete taluka	46	..	116,191	2,526
Mormugao taluka	13	1	28,857	2,220
Daman District	21	..	27,557	1,312
Daman taluka	21	..	27,557	1,312
Diu District	5	..	22,401	4,480
Diu taluka	5	..	22,401	4,480

The average population size of an inhabited village in 1981 in Goa, Daman and Diu is 1784 as against 1543 in 1971, though the number of inhabited villages increased by 3. The average size of an inhabited village in India and the two neighbouring

states of Maharashtra and Karnataka is comparatively too less. It is 911 in the case of India and 1037 and 977 in Maharashtra and Karnataka respectively.

As regards to the average size of a village among the talukas it is observed that the highest is in Diu taluka (4,480 persons per village) whereas the lowest is in Satari taluka of Goa district (480 persons per village). In eight talukas viz. Bardez, Pernem, Bicholim, Ponda, Canacona, Salcete, Mormugao and Diu the average population per village is more than 2,000. The average size of village is 1954 persons and 1312 persons in Tiswadi and Daman talukas, respectively. In Satari, Sanguem and Quepem talukas the average population per village is less than 1,200 due to the smaller size of villages and on account of the existence of forests. The average population per village is the highest (4288) in Canacona taluka in Goa district.

There are 125 villages in Goa, Daman and Diu having a population of less than 500 as per the 1981 Census. 162 villages and 90 villages accommodate a population 500—1,999 each and 2,000—4,999 each, respectively. 35 villages cover a population of 5,000 and above.

Urban Areas : As mentioned earlier though there are towns in this territory since 1881, separate details of population are not available for these towns till the 1940 Census. Comparable urban population data are available only from 1950 Census onwards. The proportions of urban population when compared to the country is higher in case of Goa, Daman & Diu, for the two consecutive censuses of 1971 and 1981. In case of earlier censuses, it was slightly less than the national average. The following table shows the proportion of urban population to total population for Goa, Daman & Diu and India for the last four censuses viz. 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981.

TABLE 4
Percentage of Urban Population in India and Goa, Daman and Diu for 1951 to 1981

Census Year	Urban population as Percentage of Total Population				
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa District	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951 . .	17	15	13	48	25
1961 . .	18	16	15	41	29
1971 . .	20	26	26	45	26
1981 . .	23	32	32	43	26

During the last three decades i.e. from 1951 it is seen that the proportion of urban population in the two districts of Daman and Diu, has always been higher than that of Goa district, as well as of India. This attributes to the fact that there is only one town in each of these two districts, but the size of population of each district itself is so small that even one town accounts for a much higher proportion of urban population. The percentage of urban population in Daman district is considerably higher than that of Goa district as well as of India in 1981.

In the Indian Censuses, the towns are grouped into six different classes in the order of population size, as shown below :—

Class I towns (or called cities)	Population 100,000 and over
Class II towns	Population 50,000 to 99,999
Class III towns	Population 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV towns	Population 10,000 to 19,999
Class V towns	Population 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI towns	Population less than 5,000

There has never been a class I town in Goa, Daman and Diu. Similarly, there was no class II town in 1950 and 1960 censuses. There were in all 7 towns in 1950 under the following classifications :

- (a) one class III town i.e. Panaji.
- (b) three class IV towns i.e. Mapusa, Margao and Daman.
- (c) one class V town i.e. Diu.
- (d) two class VI towns i.e. Mormugao and Ponda.

In 1960 Census the number of towns increased to 13. This number remained the same in 1971 census also changing their classwise distribution to some extent. As said earlier, the number of towns went up to 17 in 1981 on account of four revenue villages being raised to the status of towns as can be seen from the following table :

TABLE 5
Number of Towns in Gos, Daman & Diu in 1960, 1971 and 1981

Size class of town	Number of Towns in		
	1960	1971	1981
	2	3	4
All classes	13	13	17
Class I	..	..	..
Class II	..	1 (Panaji, Urban Agglomeration)	3 (i) Margao Urban Agglomeration (ii) Mormugao & Panaji Urban Agglomeration.
Class III	..	3 (i) Margao Urban Agglomeration (ii) Mormugao & (iii) Mapusa	2 (i) Daman & (ii) Mapusa
Class IV	..	1 (Daman)	3 (i) Bicholim (ii) Cuncolim & (iii) Ponda
Class V	..	4 (i) Mapusa (ii) Valpoi (iii) Daman & (iv) Mormugao	5 (i) Calangute (ii) Curchorem (iii) Diu (iv) Sanguem & (v) Siolim
Class VI	..	7 (i) Bicholim (ii) Chauri (iii) Pernem (iv) Ponda (v) Quepem (vi) Sanguem & (vii) Diu	4 (i) Chauri (ii) Pernem (iii) Quepem & (iv) Valpoi.

It may be noteworthy to know the percentage of total urban population living in each of these classes of towns. It can be seen from the following table :—

TABLE 6

Number of Towns and Percentage of Population living in size class of Towns in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960, 1971 and 1981

Class of Towns	1960			1971			1981		
	No. of towns	Percentage of total urban population	No. of towns	Percentage of total urban population	No. of towns	Percentage of total urban population	No. of towns	Percentage of total urban population	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7			
All Classes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class I	13	100	13	100	17	100			
Class II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Class III	..	..	1	26	3	60		
Class IV	1	35	3	50	2	13			
Class V	1	15	1	8	3	11			
Class VI	4	32	4	12	5	12			
	7	18	4	4	4	4			

It would be noted that the proportion of population living in class II towns went up from about one-fourth of population in 1971 to more than one-half of the total urban population in 1981. The class III towns in the 1981 census accommodated only 13 per cent of urban population as against 50 per cent in the 1971 census. It is observed that the large-sized towns account for a larger proportion of the urban population even though they are few in number. The growth of urban population is much faster in the towns of Panaji UA, Margao UA, Mormugao, Mapusa, Ponda and Bicholim.

Urban Agglomeration

The term 'urban' used in the census context does not include the suburbs or the outskirts of town or city which lie beyond the notified municipal limits of the town. At the time of 1961 Census, it was, for the first time, attempted to present the population data by adopting the concept of 'Town-Groups'. But since the Town-Group concept did not effectively tackle the problems involved in urban statistical reporting viz. the problem of municipal jurisdiction versus spillover growth and the accretion of population by annexation the above said concept was given up and a new concept of 'Urban Agglomeration' was introduced in 1971 Census. An 'Urban Agglomeration' has been defined as the main town and the adjoining areas of outgrowths which should be treated as urban spread, the population covered by such spreads being categorised as urban. It may be made up of more than one statutory town, adjoining cantonments and also other adjoining urban growths such as a railway colony or a university campus. Similarly, other outgrowths which did not qualify to be treated as individual towns in their own right are also to be attached to the urban unit to which they are adjacent. In other words, the Urban Agglomeration is a continuous spread comprising a town and its adjoining outgrowths, if any, of such towns.

These were two Urban Agglomerations in Goa, Daman & Diu which were identified in 1971, viz. the Panaji Urban Agglomeration and the Margao Urban Agglomeration. These are continued in 1981 also. The Panaji Urban Agglomeration comprises the Panaji Municipal Council and 10 villages situated on the borders of the Municipal areas. The Margao Urban Agglomeration comprises the Municipal Council and 2 villages on its periphery.

Standard Urban Area : The concept of Standard Urban Area (SUA) which is related to the programme of town planning is different from that of Urban Agglomeration. The Standard

Urban Area is defined as the projected growth area of a city or town as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the towns and villages which were expected to get merged with it but also intervening rural areas which are potentially urban. This includes all extra municipal growths such as suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines, cantonment and villages and rural areas which are likely to be urbanised by 1991. The Standard Urban Area (SUA) would thus be an areal unit which extends beyond the main city or town limit, municipal or otherwise. The SUA was normally identified with respect to the administrative units such as cities, towns or villages encompassed by it. The boundaries of the SUA are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

The characteristic features of a SUA required that it (i) should have a core town of a minimum population of 50,000, (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural administrative units should have close mutual socio-economic linkages with the core town, and (iii) the probability was that the entire area would get urbanised within a period of 2-3 decades.

The SUAs were delimited for those towns whose 1961 census population was likely to be 50,000 or more by 1971. In case of Goa, Daman & Diu there was no town with population 50,000 and above in the 1961 Census. The growth of population of the Union Territory was observed to be very fast immediately after liberation and hence the condition of the population (50,000 and above in 1961) was relaxed and we now have three SUAs in Goa, Daman & Diu. The Panaji SUA comprises of the Panaji Municipal Council and 11 surrounding villages with a total population of 81,827. The Margao SUA is made of the Municipal Council with 4 villages covering a population of 74,991. The third SUA, i.e. Mormugao SUA is formed by 5 villages in addition to the Municipal Council having total population of 82,622.

CHAPTER 4

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED ?

Human population, or any other living species consists of two distinct sexes, males and females. Normally as the human population grows, the percentage of males and females should be more or less equal if this balance is not disturbed on account of some reasons such as war which causes a heavy losses of young males or outmigration which, at least in the initial stages, transfer adult males from one part of the country to another or from one nation to another for settlement or due to other reasons. In order to find out the extent of imbalance in the number of males/females it is essential to work out the proportions of males and females in a given population and compare them with those for earlier periods or of other regions or areas. This can be done by calculating the 'sex ratio' which is defined as the number of persons of one sex per every 1,000 of the other sex at a given point of time. There are two ways of expressing the sex ratio. It can be either the number of males per 1,000 females or the number of females per 1,000 males. In our country, the latter method of expressing the sex ratio is adopted.

Ideally, the number of males and the females in the population should have been equal, but this is not observed anywhere and hence in a society where the population of males and females is not more or less equal for a long time may have to face many social problems. The ratio can be said as balanced when there are equal number of males and females or in other words 1,000 females per 1,000 males. But various census counts have shown that such is generally not the case. While it is essential that the number of males and females are near about equal, it would be desirable to have such a balance of sex distribution in various age-groups also. The latter situation is rarely observed.

There are imbalances in different age groups for different reasons. It is desirable to have a balanced sex-distribution among different races, religions and communities of a country in order to avoid many problems which may arise at any time. Normally, at the beginning of life, the sex ratio at birth is examined, it may be noticed that in most countries of the world including India, the sex ratio at birth is in favour of males than females. In other words the number of male babies born are more than the female babies. But, even then it is observed that in most countries of the world the surviving chances for the male babies are

less than the female babies as the latter are biologically more resistant to diseases in the first few years of life. In view of this the male mortality is high among the infants or young children.

In India, however, the female child is neglected in most cases for social or traditional reasons. Whether it is in the matter of education or material comforts of life a son is generally given a preferential treatment over a daughter. The situation is further complicated due to the custom of child marriage which subject the women to heavy mental and physical strains particularly during the reproductive age range of 15-44. The strains of child bearing in the early stages of life and in particular the short intervals between two pregnancies make the Indian women vulnerable to many puerperal ailments and diseases. It is noticed that once the reproductive age-group of 15-44 is passed, risk to life is reduced to a great extent for Indian women.

Similarly, due to the speedy industrialisation of the country, the male industrial workers are put to new health hazards bringing them closer to machines and also due to the unhealthy and unhygienic working conditions of factories and mills. War, being another important factor, wipes out mostly male population of a country. Besides, war casualties are reported from the males in the youthful stage of life.

The study of composition of population of a few selected countries of Europe, North America, Japan, Australia, etc., reveals that the females outnumber the males in those countries. The following table shows the population and sex ratio of some selected countries of the world.

TABLE 1
Population of selected countries of the world and sex-ratio in these countries

Country	Reference Year	Total population (in 000's)	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
Union of Soviet Socialist Republic	1979	262,436	1,145
United States of America	1980	226,546	1,059
Japan	1980	117,060	1,033
Federal Republic of Germany	1970	60,651	1,101
United Kingdom	1981	55,678	1,060
Burma	1983	35,314*	1,016
Canada	1981	24,343	1,017
German Democratic Republic	1981	16,706	1,128
Australia	1981	14,576	1,006

*Provisional

Source : U.N. Demographic Year Book, 1985.

The imbalance in sex ratio of the different regions of a country occurs due to the growing mobility of labour, or migration which is dominated by male population to a large extent. It may be, perhaps, that people from rural areas are bound to migrate to urban areas due to the absence of adequate and gainful job opportunities in the former areas. Similarly, persons belonging to backward classes (including the scheduled castes) choose to move to urban areas for various reasons. In view of this phenomenon the number of males increases in the areas where the people in-migrated and decreased in places from which out migrated thus creating imbalance in the sex distribution of population at both the ends.

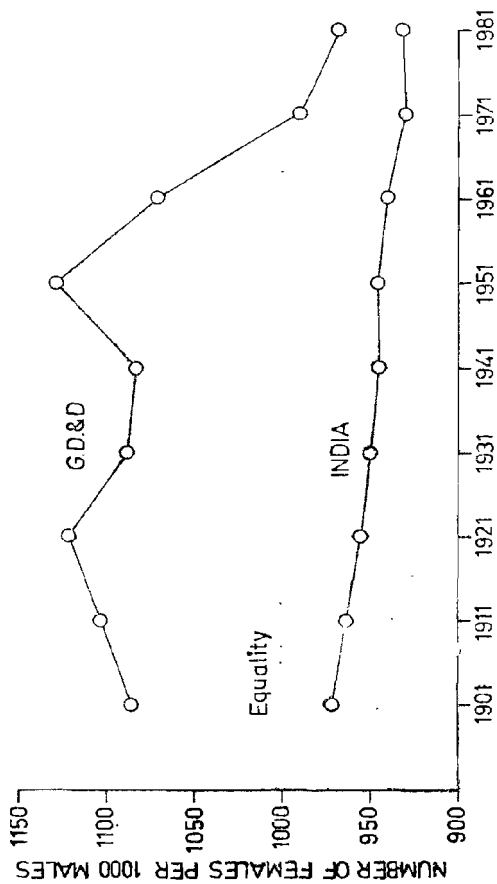
It is noteworthy to study this important sociological phenomenon, sex ratio, in Goa, Daman and Diu. An eminent Goan scholar, Fonseca, has recorded in 1877 that the sex ratio was in favour of females for the entire district of Goa, though considerable variations were observed from one part of the district to another. For the areas known as "Velhas Conquistas", the average sex ratio favoured females, there being 1063 females per 1,000 males. On the other hand, the number of females per 1,000 males was only 925 in the areas then known as the "Novas Conquistas". On the whole, there were more females than males, the proportion being 1,016 females per 1,000 males.

The sex ratio favouring females continued till the year 1960. The following table shows the sex ratio of Goa, Daman & Diu as well as of India from 1901 to 1981.

TABLE 2
Sex-ratio in India and Goa, Daman & Diu from 1900/1901 to 1981

Census Year	Sex-Ratio in	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
1901	972	1,085
1911	964	1,103
1921	955	1,122
1931	950	1,088
1941	945	1,083
1951	946	1,128
1961	941	1,071
1971	930	989
1981	933	981

SEX RATIO IN INDIA & G.D.&D. 1901-1981



It may be seen that the sex ratio favouring females from 1900 to 1960 has shown an adverse trend in 1971 and 1981 Census counts when the males outnumbered the females in this territory. If the sex ratio at the district or taluka level is examined, it would be found that there are certain definite areas where there are excess of females over males. The talukas of Bardez, Pernem, Salcete, Daman and Diu stand out prominently in this regard having recorded more females than males in almost all the decennial censuses from 1900 upto 1981. But the talukas of Mormugao, Satari and Sanguem are conspicuous by the distribution of their population heavily in favour of males throughout. In the remaining talukas sex ratios have favoured males in some censuses and females in others.

The classification of population by rural-urban break up is available since 1950 only. Generally, the sex ratio is in favour of males in the urban areas of any region or country on account of the fact that migration of labour, mostly male dominated, taken place from rural to urban areas. As far as the sex ratio of towns are concerned it is mentioned that in the capital town of Panaji, 927 females were recorded per every 1,000 males in 1981 Census. In Margao the sex ratio was 958. For Mapusa and Mormugao it was 987 and 817 respectively. But the extreme case was of Ponda where the sex ratio was just 680. It is clear that Ponda is known to be industrially developed area in which among the large number of migrants a majority was made up of males. Faster the rate of growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors of economy, more seems to be in-migration leading to sex-ratio favouring males. The number of females is relatively higher in the towns which can be expressed as less developed economically. For example in smaller towns like Bicholim, Chauri, Quepem, etc., even though the sex ratio is in favour of males, the number of females is not much less, being 954, 937 and 936 respectively.

We may now consider the sex ratio in the States and Union Territories in India, including Goa, Daman & Diu. The All India sex ratio according to the 1981 Census is 933 while that of Goa, Daman & Diu is 981. The sex ratios of the other states and Union Territories in India are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Sex ratio in the States and Union Territories, 1981

India/State/Union Territories	Sex ratio
1	2
INDIA	933
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	975
2. Assam*	901
3. Bihar	946
4. Gujarat	942
5. Haryana	870
6. Himachal Pradesh	973
7. Jammu & Kashmir	892
8. Karnataka	963
9. Kerala	1,032
10. Madhya Pradesh	941
11. Maharashtra	937
12. Manipur	971
13. Meghalaya	954
14. Nagaland	863
15. Orissa	981
16. Punjab	879
17. Rajasthan	919
18. Sikkim	835
19. Tamil Nadu	977
20. Tripura	946
21. Uttar Pradesh	885
22. West Bengal	911
UNION TERRITORIES	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760
2. Arunachal Pradesh	862
3. Chandigarh	769
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974
5. Delhi	808
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	981
7. Lakshadweep	975
8. M.zoram	919
9. Pondicherry	985

*Based on projected population of Assam.

From the above table it is seen that the sex ratio is generally less than 1000 excepting one case. In other words, the number of females is less than the males as a general pattern in all the States/Union Territories with the exception in Kerala. The females exceed males only in Kerala among the States. The sex ratio is in favour of males in all the Union Territories. It may be due to the migration of male folk in large numbers from Kerala to other areas for business and employment the sex ratio in that State favours the females.

Age, like sex, is an important characteristic of the population. In our censuses most of the socio-economic data are presented for age groups like 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60+ and age not stated. Single year age tables are also prepared and published.

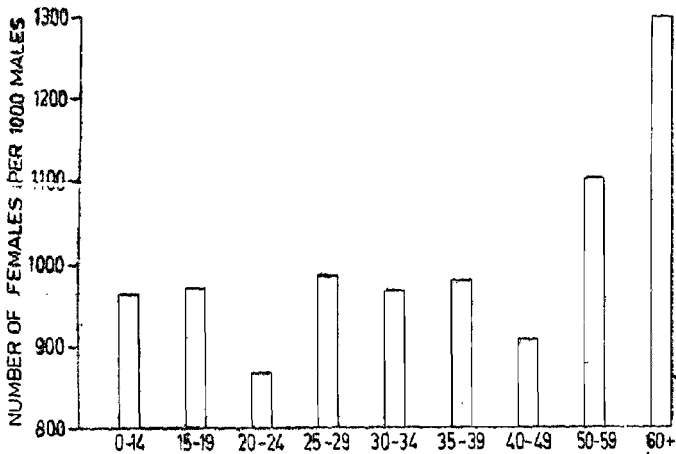
The following table gives the population and sex ratio by broad age groups in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981.

TABLE 4
Sex-ratio in different age-groups in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age-group	Total Population		Sex Ratio
	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4
0-14 . . .	194,544	187,759	965
15-19 . . .	60,126	58,497	973
20-24 . . .	56,489	49,018	868
25-29 . . .	45,070	44,478	987
30-34 . . .	38,657	37,441	969
35-39 . . .	35,016	34,438	983
40-49 . . .	54,792	49,769	908
50-59 . . .	31,680	35,070	1,107
60+ . . .	31,984	41,758	1,306

It may be seen from the table that the sex ratio is in favour of females only in the age groups 50-59 and 60+ being 1107 and 1306 respectively. In the remaining age groups the sex ratios are in favour of males.

SEX RATIO IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPS
G. D. & D. 1981



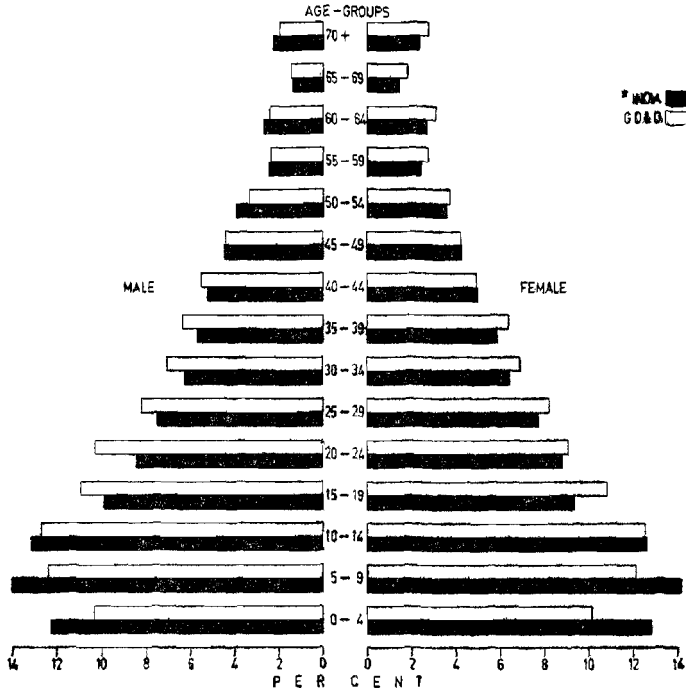
A study of different characteristics of population arranged in five-year age groups (like 0 to 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 14, etc.) is possible with the help of age-pyramids. An "age pyramid" may be described as a histogram showing the population by age and sex and is so named because of its pyramidal shape. The age-pyramids for the population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu based on the 1981 census data are presented on page 44.

Dependency Ratio : Generally it is accepted that the population of a country/region is economically supported by persons who are capable of working or, in other words, they are said to be in the working age group 15-59. Certainly it is not correct to say that all those between 15 and 59 are working, as some of them may not be employed or economically active, but they are treated as such for the purpose of population studies. The two segments of the population i.e. the younger ones of the age group 0-14 and the older ones of age group 60 and above are considered as not in the labour force and hence have to be supported by the population of the age group 15-59. The proportion of population of age groups 0-14 and 60+ to the population of age group 15-59 and expressed per 100 is called the dependency ratio.

The dependency ratios for Goa, Daman & Diu and the country as a whole are 72 and 85 respectively as per the 1981 Census. Now what does this mean? It means that for every 100 persons capable of working there are 72 and 85 persons in Goa, Daman & Diu and India respectively who depend on those that work. When all persons between 15-59 are not employed, the burden of maintenance of dependents on those that do work is much more. The dependency ratio is bound to be higher in case the proportion of population in age group 0-14 is higher in a country's population. It is noticed that the dependency ratios of Goa, Daman & Diu and the country are rather high compared to most of the developed countries like U.S.A., U.K., France, Japan, etc., where the dependency ratio is generally less than 69. The dependency ratio in selected countries as compared to India and Goa, Daman & Diu are shown below :

POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS IN INDIA & G.D.&D. 1981

PLATE NO. 9



*Excludes Assam

TABLE 5

Dependency ratios in selected countries

Country	Dependency Ratio (per 100)
1. U.S.S.R.	53
2. Canada	57
3. U.S.A.	62
4. England	68
5. Argentina	73
6. Nepal	89
7. Iran	94
8. Bangladesh	103
9. Mexico	104
10. Pakistan	108
11. India	85
12. Goa, Daman & Diu	72

The young dependency ratio is generally high in our country due to higher fertility on the one hand, and the reduced mortality attained due to various preventive and control measures of public health on the other. The old dependency ratios which are relatively higher in Western countries are attributable to longer expectancy of life. Hence the proportion of aged people in the foreign countries is naturally higher compared to India or Goa, Daman & Diu.

Age distribution and marital status

The data on marital status are of great demographic importance as it has a profound effect on the birth rate. Further, the data on marital status by age distribution and by sex give valuable information. We have analysed these data by broad age groups because of certain advantages. The following table shows the percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, sex and marital status in Goa, Daman & Diu as revealed by the 1981 Census.

TABLE 6

Percentage distribution of population by broad age groups, sex and marital status in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age groups	MALES					FEMALES				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	
All ages		63.3	35.0	1.4	0.1	52.6	36.5	10.5	0.2	
0-14		99.9	0.0	N	N	99.8	0.1	N	..	
15-34		71.9	27.8	0.1	0.0	47.2	51.5	0.9	0.2	
35-59		6.1	91.0	2.5	0.2	3.5	74.5	21.3	0.4	
60+		5.0	80.1	14.5	0.2	4.7	24.1	70.9	0.1	

NOTE.—The percentages for all ages include "age not stated".

It is seen from the table that among the total male population, a little less than two-thirds are never married and a little more than one-third are married and the widowed is about one per cent. Whereas among females, a little more than one-half are never married and a little more than one-third are married and the widowed is 11 per cent. Thus, the data on marital status show quite significant differences among males and females. The data by broad age-groups also show an interesting picture of the population. The age-group 0-14 is evidently the youngest population almost cent per cent of which is never married both among males and females. This goes to prove that the child marriage is almost totally absent in this territory. A little more than one-fourth of the male population is married in the age-group 15-34 whereas a little more than one-half of the female population is married in this age-group. The population of never married is 72 per cent among males and 47 per cent among females in this age-group. The proportion of married is as high as 91 per cent among males in the age-group 35-39 and it is 75 per cent among females in the same age-group. The difference is quite striking in the category widowed among males and females in the age-groups 35-59 and 60+. The larger proportion of widows as compared to the widowers in the age-group 60+ may be due to a larger number of deaths of husbands who are always older than their wives and are subjected to a more hazardous life.

CHAPTER 5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

Literacy is one of the important items on which the census throws considerable light. Census being perhaps the only operation envisaging contact of every household, it provides the best opportunity to measure the extent of literacy. Information on literacy and educational level is not only important for educational planning but also an important factor to gauge the quality of men and women.

The definition of the term 'Literate' adopted in the 1981 census was as follows :—

“A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate.

A person who can merely read but cannot write, is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard”.

A child of the age 4 years or less was treated as illiterate even if the child was going to a school and might have picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

India is one of the countries in the world where the proportion of illiterates is very high, though it is no secret that her future development largely depends upon the educated masses. While some of the advanced countries have already attained almost 100 per cent (universal) literacy and the question on literacy during the census in those countries is not that important. In a country like India where the proportion of the illiterate population is very high, the question on literacy and education assumes greater importance. After independence much emphasis has been laid on education by the central and the state governments under their plan programmes, still many more decades are required for our country to achieve 100 per cent literacy for its population.

Rank in literacy :

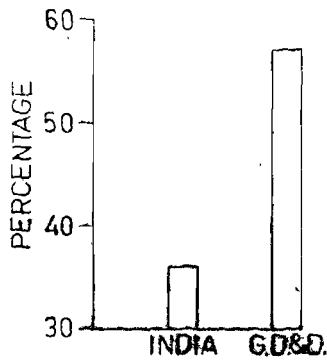
Though our country is relatively backward in respect of literacy in comparison to such advanced countries as U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Japan, Israel etc., in relation to some other countries

of Asia, Africa and Latin America our achievement after Independence has been noteworthy. However, considerable variation is obtained in the level of literacy among various states/union territories. The following table, where the states/union territories have been arranged according to their rank in literacy, presents the crude literacy rates as per the 1981 Census. The literacy rate of the population of an area is the ratio (percentage) of the literate persons to the total population of the area. The children in the age-group 0-4 (which is always taken as illiterate) are also included in the total population and hence it is called the crude literacy rate.

TABLE 1
CRUDE LITERACY RATES FOR STATES AND UNION
TERRITORIES, 1981

Rank in 1981	State/Union Territory	Crude literacy rate
1	2	3
	INDIA	36
1	Kerala	70
2	Chandigarh	65
3	Delhi	62
4	Mizoram	60
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	57
6	Pondicherry	56
7	Lakshadweep	55
8	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	52
9	Maharashtra	47
10	Tamil Nadu	47
11	Gujarat	44
12	Nagaland	43
13	Himachal Pradesh	42
14	Tripura	42
15	Manipur	41
16	West Bengal	41
17	Punjab	41
18	Karnataka	38
19	Haryana	36
20	Orissa	34
21	Meghalaya	34
22	Sikkim	34
23	Andhra Pradesh	30
24	Madhya Pradesh	28
25	Uttar Pradesh	27
26	Jammu & Kashmir	27
27	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27
28	Bihar	26
29	Rajasthan	24
30	Arunachal Pradesh	21

LITERACY RATES OF INDIA & G.D.&D. IN 1981



It would be seen from the table that the literates in the country form 36 per cent to the total population. The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu stands 5th in rank among the 30 states and Union territories. The first rank goes to Kerala State where the literacy rate has been quite high. The second rank goes to Chandigarh, the third to Delhi and the fourth to Mizoram.

It is a matter of pride and prestige for Goa, Daman & Diu that it is one of the advanced states in India in regard to literacy. The rate of literacy indicated above viz. 57 per cent is higher than India's rate of literacy which is 36 per cent. The level of literacy in Goa, Daman & Diu has always been higher than the national average. The following table presents the crude Literacy Rates for the country as a whole and for Goa, Daman and Diu from 1900 to 1981.

TABLE 2

CRUDE LITERACY RATES IN INDIA AND GOA, DAMAN AND DIU FROM 1900 to 1981

Year	Percentage of total literates Population to total population	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
1901		5
1911		6
1921		7
1931		10
1941		N.A.
1951		17
1961		24
1971		29
1981		36

The literacy rate which was 11 per cent in 1901 for this territory went upto 57 per cent in 1981. The rate of literacy has been increasing from decade to decade, except the decennial census held in the year 1921, when the rate of literacy was found

to have come down by about one per cent compared to the earlier census of 1911. It is, however, worth noting that the progress of education is very spectacular especially after the liberation in 1961.

The district and talukawise study of progress of literacy over the last two decades may be interesting. The following table shows the literacy rates by districts and talukas for the years 1960, 1971 and 1981.

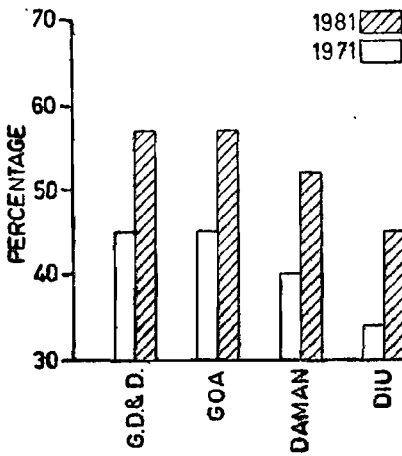
Table 3

CRUDE LITERACY RATES IN DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU IN 1960, 1971 AND 1981

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Crude literacy rates (in percentage) in		
	1960	1971	1981
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	31	45	57
1. Goa District	31	45	57
1. Tiswadi Taluka	41	53	64
2. Bardez Taluka	42	56	67
3. Pernem Taluka	22	38	55
4. Bicholim Taluka	22	43	57
5. Satari Taluka	10	26	39
6. Ponda Taluka	22	42	58
7. Sanguem Taluka	16	31	45
8. Canacona Taluka	21	34	45
9. Quepem Taluka	22	36	46
10. Salcete Taluka	38	49	58
11. Mormugao Taluka	39	47	57
2. Daman district	22	40	52
1. Daman Taluka	22	40	52
3. Diu District	25	34	45
1. Diu Taluka	25	34	45

A perusal of the above figures would not fail to bring home the progress made in practically all the parts of the territory in the last two decades in literacy. The analysis by districts shows that the district Daman was the lowest in literacy in 1960 and

LITERACY RATES OF G.D.& D. IN 1971 & 1981



the district Diu became the lowest in 1971 and 1981 censuses. The district of Goa has maintained the lead in all the three censuses. The distribution by talukas shows that in all the last three censuses viz. 1960, 1971 and 1981, it was Satari taluka which had recorded the lowest rate of literacy among all the talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu. This is a hilly tract, inhabited by socially backward communities like "Dhangars", "Kunbis" etc. The villages of this taluka are of small size and the means of communications are also not adequately developed. It is obvious that future effort will have to be concentrated in this taluka and also in Sanguem, Canacona, Quepem and Diu talukas, if the overall rate of literacy has to be raised appreciably.

Literacy among Males and Females

When we analyse the literacy among males and females it is observed that the literacy rates for females are generally lower than those for males in many parts of our country. The reasons for the low literacy rate for females in India are many, some are social and some are economic factors. Education was not considered as a necessity for women in those parts of the country, where girls are used to marry at an early age. Since women have not been accorded status equal to that of men, the son generally gets a preferential treatment over the daughter in a family. The main duty of a women was considered to be to look after the house and bring up the children. The social customs prohibited free movement of girls outside the house, or in a society. Education of girls was not acceptable in the Indian society in olden days. As there were not separate schools for girls in those days, the Indian society could not reconcile to the idea of co-education even at the primary stage. Because of all these factors, the female education suffered much. However, the position of female literacy in Goa, Daman and Diu is much better when compared to the country as a whole. While only one fourth of the female population is literate in the country, almost one half of the female population is literate in Goa, Daman and Diu as per the 1981 Census. The following table shows the literacy among males and females in the districts and talukas of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1981.

Table 4

**LITERACY AMONG MALES AND FEMALES IN TALUKAS OF
GOA, DAMAN AND DIU, 1981**

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Males	Females
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu	66	48
1. Goa District	66	48
1. Tiswadi taluka	72	56
2. Bardez taluka	75	59
3. Pernem taluka	68	44
4. Bicholim taluka	68	45
5. Satari taluka	51	27
6. Ponda taluka	69	46
7. Sanguem taluka	55	34
8. Canacona taluka	53	33
9. Quepem taluka	54	37
10. Salcete taluka	65	51
11. Mormugao taluka	65	48
2. Daman District	63	42
1. Daman taluka	63	42
3. Diu District	56	34
1. Diu taluka	56	34

It may be seen from the table that the districts of Goa and Daman show better literacy than Diu both among males and females. As much as two-thirds of male population and about one-half of female population are literates in Goa District. The proportion of literates in Daman district is 63 per cent among males and 42 per cent among females. A little more than one half of the male population and one-third of female population are literates in Diu District. Among the talukas in Goa district, the talukas of Bardez, Tiswadi, Ponda, Salcete and Mormugao show a comparatively better literacy both among males and females than other talukas.

Growth of literacy

Literacy and the spread of education has been fast in this territory in the post-liberation period. Prior to December 1961, i.e. before Liberation the facilities for higher education were

almost negligible except one medical school and one pharmacy school. There was one higher secondary school (Lyceum) in Portuguese medium. For higher education many young Goans had to migrate to the towns and cities of the neighbouring states like Bombay, Poona, Kholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bangalore etc. This difficulty was overcome when the territory was liberated in 1961 from the erstwhile Portuguese regime. More and more educational institutions were established for higher education in general and professional fields. There has been a tremendous progress in education during the last two decades. The following table shows the growth of literacy by Districts during the two decades 1960-71 and 1971-81 and during 1960-81.

Table 5

GROWTH RATE OF LITERACY BY DISTRICT 1960-81.

Union territory/ District		Literacy rate			Growth rate of literacy		
		1960	1971	1981	1960-71	1971-81	1960-81
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	P	31	45	57	46	27	84
	M	39	54	66	39	21	68
	F	23	35	48	52	36	107
Goa District	P	31	45	57	45	26	83
	M	39	55	66	39	21	68
	F	24	36	48	52	27	105
Daman District	P	22	40	52	84	31	140
	M	32	52	63	61	21	94
	F	12	28	42	140	47	253
Diu District	P	25	34	45	36	31	77
	M	35	46	56	31	22	60
	F	18	24	34	38	40	94

It is seen from the table that the percentage of literate population has increased from 31 in 1960 to 45 in 1971 and to 57 in 1981 in Goa, Daman and Diu and also in Goa district. In Daman district, it has increased from 22 in 1960 to 40 in 1971 and to 52 in 1981. In Diu district it has increased from 25 in 1960 to 34 in 1971 and to 45 in 1981. Similar increases are seen among males and females in all the three districts. The

literacy rates are relatively higher in Goa district followed by Daman and Diu districts both among persons and males and females.

The analysis of growth rates of literacy by districts shows that there was tremendous growth of literacy during the decade 1960-71 especially in Daman district followed by Goa and Diu districts. The growth of literacy is as high as 140 per cent among females and 61 per cent among males in Daman district during the decade 1960-71. The growth rates are quite appreciable in Goa and Diu districts too. It is a noteworthy factor the growth of literacy among females is quite spectacular in all the three districts. The growth of literacy is, however, lower in the decade 1971-81 in all the three districts. But the growth of literacy among females is appreciably high in all the three districts. The possible reason for the higher growth rate in 1960-71 as compared to 1971-81, is that the post liberation period of 1960-71 has witnessed a significant advancement in educational development simultaneously with other development activities. Many schools were opened in rural and urban areas and colleges were opened in the leading urban towns.

The growth rate recorded in all the three districts in the last 20 years from 1961 to 1981 is quite high and particularly so in Daman district. In Daman district, the growth of literacy among persons is 140 per cent and it is 94 per cent among males and 253 per cent among females which is the highest. Next to Daman where the growth recorded is high in Goa district. The growth rate registered among person is 83 per cent and it is 68 per cent among males and 105 per cent among females. In Diu district, the growth rate of literacy among persons, males and females are 77, 60 and 94 per cents respectively.

Literacy in Urban areas

At the time of 1971 Census there were 13 towns in Goa. Daman and Diu and the number increased to 17 in 1981 census. The rate of literacy in 1971 was 50 per cent or above in 11 out of 13 towns whereas in 1981 Census, it is observed that in 16 out of 17 towns the rate of literacy was 60 per cent or above. The table below shows the crude literacy rates in towns of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1981.

Table 6

**CRUDE LITERACY RATES IN TOWNS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU,
1981.**

Name of Town	Literacy rate
1	2
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	67
Mapusa	71
Calangute.	62
Siolim	69
Pernem	63
Bicholim.	66
Valpoi	72
Ponda	72
Sanguem	65
Chauri	70
Quepem	62
Curchorem	65
Margao Urban Agglomeration	65
Cuncolim	64
Mormugao	59
Daman	62
Diu	68
All towns	65

A perusal of the above table reveals that the highest percentage of literates are found in Valpoi and Ponda with 72 per cent closely followed by Mapusa with 71 per cent and Chauri with 70 per cent. The literacy rates recorded in the smallest towns like Valpoi and Chauri are surprisingly high. In the newly formed census towns viz. Calangute, Cuncolim, Curcho-rem and Siolim more than 60 per cent of the population is literate. The town Mormugao has recorded the lowest literacy rate among the towns which is slightly less than 60 per cent. The reason for the low literacy rate in this town may be attributed to the fact that Mormugao being a port town, a large number of illiterate persons have migrated to this town to work as dock-labourers.

Literacy among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The extent of spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as compared to the general population by district may be seen in the following table.

Table 7

LITERACY RATE IN THREE DISTRICTS BY SEX

Union Territory	Persons Males Females	General Literacy Rate	Literacy rate among	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	P	57	38	26
	M	66	49	34
	F	48	28	19
Goa District	P	57	36	29
	M	66	47	38
	F	48	25	17
Daman District	P	52	61	26
	M	63	71	34
	F	42	55	19
Diu District	P	45	44	27
	M	56	64	22
	F	34	25	39

It is seen from the table that the literacy among the Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes is generally low when compared to the general population as a little more than one-half of the general population is literate, only a little more than one-third of the Scheduled Castes population and one-fourth of the Scheduled Tribe population are literates. Among males, when two-third of the general population is literate, only one-half of the Scheduled Caste population and one-third of the Scheduled tribe population are literates. It is worse among females as while about one-half of the general population is literate, only little above one-fourth of the Scheduled caste and one-fifth of Scheduled tribe population are literates.

The literacy by districts shows that Daman and Diu are in a better position than Goa as far as the literacy among the Scheduled castes was concerned. As regards the Scheduled Tribes, Goa is in a slightly better position than the other two districts excepting that of females. However, the over all low literacy rate for the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population of the territory only highlights the need for raising the literacy standard among scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population.

School and College attendance

In 1980-81, the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu had 967 primary schools (916 Government and 51 Private), 147 middle schools (130 Government and 17 Private) and 257 high/higher secondary schools (29 Government and 228 private). The number of primary schools went up from 776 to 967 and of the high school from 193 to 257 from 1971 to 1981.

The district of Goa which constituted the major portion of the territory had alone 942 primary schools, 128 middle schools and 247 high/higher secondary schools in 1980-81. The following table shows the attendance of students by sex in the districts of Goa, Daman and Diu in the year 1980-81.

Table 8

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS BY SEX IN THE DISTRICTS OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU FOR THE
YEAR 1980-81.**

Union Territory/ District	Primary School			Middle School			Secondary School		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman & Diu .	69,669	60,079	1,29,748	39,015	30,795	69,810	24,482	18,634	43,116
Goa District . .	63,768	55,414	1,19,182	36,439	28,974	65,413	22,987	17,945	40,932
Daman District .	3,837	3,239	7,076	1,458	1,092	2,550	781	498	1,279
Diu District . .	2,064	1,426	3,490	1,118	729	1,847	714	191	905

The collegiate education facilities which did not exist at all in this territory during the Portuguese regime were provided in arts/science in Goa immediately after Liberation. Later on, the number of Arts/Science/Commerce colleges went on increasing from year to year. The following table shows the number of colleges existing in Goa, Daman and Diu and the college attendance in 1980-81.

Table 9

COLLEGE ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1980-81

Name of the College	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
1. Centre of Post-graduate & Research, Panaji (Now Goa University)	285	206	491
2. Dhempe College of Arts and Science, Panaji	877	718	1595
3. Smt. Parvatibhai Chowgule College of Arts and Science, Margao	834	573	1407
4. St. Xaviers College of Arts and Science, Mapusa	599	568	1167
5. Carmel College of Arts and Science, Nuvem	..	477	477
6. S. S. Dhempo College of Commerce and Economics, Panaji	754	518	1272
7. M.E.S. College of Arts & Commerce, Vasco	431	276	707
8. D. Mandal's College of Commerce, Mapusa	546	287	833
9. V.V. Mandal's College of Commerce, Margao	1073	699	1772
10. Govt. College, Daman	192	81	273
11. Goa Medical College, Panaji	230	126	356

1	2	3	4
12. Engineering College, Farmagudi	367	3	370
13. College of Pharmacy, Panaji	80	68	148
14. Govt. Polytechnic, Panaji	576	46	622
15. College of Art, Panaji	77	34	111
16. Nirmala Institute of Education, Panaji	49	94	143
17. Mhadevrao Salgaonkar College of Law, Panaji	470	69	539
18. Govind Ramnath Kare College of Law, Margao	282	42	324
19. Government Primary Teachers Training College, Alto-Betim	18	62	80
20. Seva Samaj Sangh Primary Teachers Training College, Margao	10	71	81
21. Shri Damodar D. Ed. Training College, Margao	27	130	157
22. ACDIL's Teachers Training College, Alto-Betim	5	202	207

It is evident from the table that the number of colleges has increased considerably since liberation in so many faculties such as Arts and Science, Commerce, Medicine, Engineering, Pharmacy, Polytechnic, Art etc. The enrolment in the Colleges is quite satisfactory. It may be noticed that Goa District being the major portion of the territory, all the educational facilities in respect of higher education have been provided in Goa district except one Arts and Science College in Daman district. The district of Diu has no facilities in higher education because of its small size in area and population.

The information on school/college attendance was also collected for the first time in the 1981 Census. The following table shows the number of students attending school/college by completed level of education for the union territory and its districts by sex at the time of 1981 Census.

Table 10

**NUMBER OF STUDENTS ATTENDING SCHOOL/COLLEGE BY COMPLETED LEVEL OF EDUCATION
AT THE TIME OF 1961 CENSUS IN THE DISTRICTS OF GOA, DAMAN & DIU**

Union Territory/ District	Primary		Middle		Matriculation/Secondary				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa, Daman & Diu .	38,354	30,139	68,493	28,524	21,483	50,007	8,368	5,686	14,054
Goa District .	36,097	28,653	64,750	27,587	21,079	48,666	7,907	5,535	13,442
Daman District .	1,289	947	2,236	527	286	813	342	112	454
Diu District .	968	539	1,507	410	118	528	119	39	158

Union Territory/ District	Higher secondary/Intermediate/ Pre-University		Non-Technical & Technical Diploma or certificate not equal to Degree		Graduate and above				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Goa, Daman & Diu .	4,942	3,041	7,983	407	134	541	1,095	561	1,656
Goa District .	4,812	2,998	7,810	393	134	527	1,063	545	1,608
Daman District .	112	39	151	13	..	13	29	14	43
Diu District .	18	4	22	1	..	1	3	2	5

It may be seen from the table that the number of students attending school/college by completed levels of education steadily decreases as the level of education increases in respect of the Union Territory as well as its districts. For the Union Territory as a whole, the number of students attending school after completing the primary level is 68,493 and after the middle level is 50,007. The number of students attending college after the matriculation/secondary level is 14,054 and after the higher secondary/Pre-university it is 7,983. The number of students attending college after completing non-technical & technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree is 541 and those attending college after completing graduation is 1,656. The distribution of students by sex shows that male students are invariably more than the female students in all the levels of education.

It may be stated here that the number of students enrolled by sex during 1980-81 given in tables 8 and 9 is not strictly comparable with these data as the information given in tables 8 and 9 are those attending the school/college in different levels of education mentioned in the tables. Whereas, the information given in table 10 is by the completed level of education at the time of 1981 Census (9—28 February, 1981).

CHAPTER 6

LANGUAGES WE SPEAK

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household Schedule alongwith the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual Slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 1,086,730 in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, the institutional population is only 27,718 constituting 2.55 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household Schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The raw returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by languages grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of Table 1.

Table 1 : Part A

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SPEAKERS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUSIVE OF VARIANTS GROUPED UNDER EACH) SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Language	Number of speakers
Assamese	12
Bengali	811
Gujarati	77,677
Hindi	21,158
Kannada	33,512
Kashmiri	10
Malayalam	7,634
Marathi	266,649
Oriya	97
Punjabi	1,314
Sanskrit	3
Sindhi	415
Tamil	3,884
Telugu	5,527
Urdu	27,703

Table 1 : Part B

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SPEAKERS OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION BY LANGUAGE MAINLY SPOKEN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (INCLUSIVE OF VARIANTS WHERE GROUPED) OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE VIII TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA.

Language	Number of speakers
Arabic/Arbi	11
Bhili/Bhildi	206
Coorgi/Kodagu	36
Dogri	65
English	6,407
Gorkhali/Nepali	460
Halabi	2
Kharia	7
Khasi	4
Konkani	600,004
Kurukh/Oraon	7
Lushai/Mizo	5
Mundari	5
Tibetan	2
Tulu	316
Other/Languages	5,069

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 1,059,012 in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, 446,406 are the speakers of Schedule VIII languages constituting 42.15 per cent and 612,606 are the speakers of other languages constituting 57.85 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A and B of the table, variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of the linguistic information readily

available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

PART A

Gujarati	Saurashtra
Hindi	Awadhi, Banjari, Bhojpuri, Garhwali, Kumauni, Lamani/Lambadi, Maithili, Marwari, Pahari, Rajasthani.
Sindhi	Kachchhi
Tamil	Kaikadi
Telugu	Vadari

PART B

Bhili/Bhilodi	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna, Varli
Konkani	Malwani

All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'Others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER 7

RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

India is a land of many religions and faiths and every citizen is guaranteed the freedom to profess his religion or faith by the Constitution. India is probably the only nation in the world where the people profess so many religions. The census gathers information on religions because it is recognised that many aspects of a person's life are influenced by his religion, though in varying degrees. Sociologists and others are interested in studying the influence of religion on other social characteristics such as literacy, migration, marriage, economic conditions etc. Religion is the basic cultural characteristics of the population.

A census enumerator had instructions to record the religion as actually returned by a respondent. In the 1981 Census, each head of the household and also each person was asked the specific question as to what his religion was, and the answer was faithfully recorded by the enumerator. The 1981 census provides statistical data in respect of six main religions, viz: Hinduism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism and Jainism. In addition, two other broad grouping of persons, viz.; 'Other religions and persuasions' and 'Religion not stated' are also used for presentation of data.

The religion data of 1981 Census which have been discussed in this Chapter are based on the religion of the head of household as recorded in the Household schedule in respect of normal and houseless households and on the religion of the individual as recorded in the individual slip in respect of the institutional households.

The religion-wise distribution of the population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 Census is given in the following table alongwith the corresponding figures for the country as a whole.

TABLE 1
Population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu by religion, 1981

Religion	India		Goa, Daman & Diu	
	Population	Percentage	Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	665,287,849	100.00	1,086,730	100.00
Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71	302	0.03
Christians	16,174,498	2.43	318,249	29.28
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63	716,169	65.90
Jains	3,192,572	0.48	602	0.06

1	2	3	4	5
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36	48,461	4.46
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96	1,380	0.13
Other religions and persuasions	2,766,285	0.42	562	0.05
Religion not stated	60,217	0.01	1,005	0.09

Note : India figures exclude Assam.

It is seen from the table that there are distinct differences between the religion-wise composition of population of Goa, Daman & Diu and the country. Though Hindus form a majority in both, their proportion is only 66 per cent in the territory as against 83 per cent for the country as a whole. The percentage of Muslims in the total population of India is 11 per cent while in case of Goa, Daman & Diu it is 4 per cent only. However, the most marked difference is in respect of Christians who account for about 29 per cent of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu but at the all-India level their share is about 2 per cent.

Much against the popular belief, Goa, Daman & Diu is not the only area having a relatively large Christian population in the country. There are in all five other States/Union Territories where the Christian population is more than 25 per cent of their total population as per the 1981 Census. These are Mizoram (84 per cent), Nagaland (80 per cent), Meghalaya (53 per cent), Manipur (30 per cent) and Andaman and Nicobar Island (26 per cent).

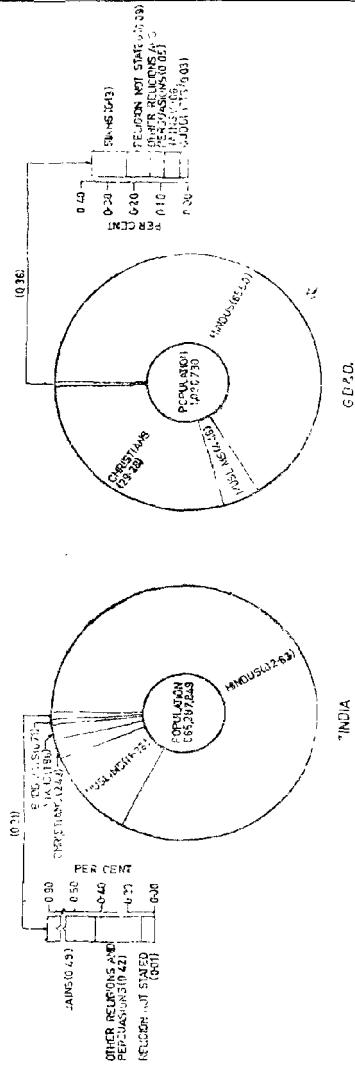
The religionwise proportion of population by districts in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 Census is given in the following table.

TABLE 2

Proportion of Population of each Religion to total population by districts, 1981

Union Territory/ District	Percentage to total population								
	Bud- dhists	Chris- tians	Hin- dus	Jains	Mus- lims	Sikhs	Other Reli- gions not and persu- asions	Reli- gion stated	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa Daman & Diu	0.03	29.28	65.90	0.06	4.46	0.13	0.05	0.09	100.00
Goa district	0.03	31.35	64.20	0.05	4.10	0.13	0.04	0.10	100.00
Daman district	..	4.36	84.14	0.23	10.95	0.08	0.24	..	100.00
Diu district	..	0.76	93.11	0.09	6.00	0.03	0.01	..	100.00

RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF POPULATION IN INDIA & G.D.&D. 1981



NOTE: FIGURES ARE IN PER CENT UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

It is clear from the table that in Goa district, while a little less than two-thirds of its populaion are Hindus a little less than one-third is of Christians. The Muslim population constitutes 4 per cent in Goa district. Whereas in Daman district, the Hindus constitute 84 per cent and that of Muslims and Christians constitute 11 and 4 per cent respectively. In Diu district, the Hindus constitute 93 per cent and Muslims constitute 6 per cent. Thus, the proportion of population by religion and by districts show that the second major community in Goa district is Christians, while in Daman and Diu it is Muslims.

There are usually variations in the rural/urban distribution of population by religions. The minority communities for various socio-economic reasons tend to concentrate in urban areas. The following table shows the proportions of each of the six principal religions to total rural/urban population for India and Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE 3
Percentage distribution of Rural and Urban population of India and Goa,
Daman & Diu by religion, 1981

Religion	India		Goa, Daman & Diu	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Buddhists	0.63	0.96	0.01	0.07
Christians	2.26	2.99	30.36	27.03
Hindus	84.53	76.51	67.46	62.65
Jains	0.23	1.29	0.03	0.11
Muslims	9.82	16.31	1.95	9.70
Sikhs	2.02	1.80	0.06	0.26
Others	0.51	0.14	0.13	0.18

It can be seen from the table that the proportion of urban population of some religions such as Jainism, Islam and Buddhism to total population is comparatively higher than their corresponding proportions in rural population in India as well as in Goa, Daman & Diu. Whereas the proportions of Hindu and Christian population in the rural areas of this territory is slightly higher than that in the urban areas. The rural population represents basically the indigenous population not subject to the influence of migration and other socio-religious forces to the extent that urban population does. The indigenous population of this territory is made up of two predominant communities, viz., Hindu and Christian.

The following table shows the growth rate of major religions in India and Goa, Daman & Diu during the decade 1971-81.

TABLE 4

Religions	Percentage increase' 1971-81	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
Buddhists	22.52	16.15
Christians	16.83	16.78
Hindus	24.14	30.10
Jains	23.17	8.27
Muslims	30.69	50.27
Sikhs	26.15	55.93

Note : India figures exclude Assam.

The sex ratio among the six major religions in Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1981 census is shown in the table below :

TABLE 5

Sex Ratio

Religious communities	Sex ratio (Females per 1,000 males)
Buddhists	213
Christians	1,139
Hindus	927
Jains	786
Muslims	894
Sikhs	487

It is seen from the table that the sex ratio is in favour of females only in the case of Christians and in respect of other religions it is not so.

CHAPTER 8

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

India is one of the few countries which have in its fold many castes and communities, tribes and sects, religions and faiths. The society here is divided into many small groups and sub-groups. Some castes are based on occupations followed by the members and the lowest castes are identified with menial occupations like sweeping, leather tanning, basket weaving etc.

According to the Constitution of India the term 'scheduled castes' refers to such castes, races, tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races, or tribes as were declared to be scheduled castes by the President of India under Article 341. The term 'scheduled tribes' means such tribes or tribal communities or part of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as were declared to be scheduled tribes by the President of India under Article 342.

By the President's orders under the above Articles of the Constitution the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for Goa, Daman & Diu were declared as under.

List of Scheduled Castes

[The Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968]

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

List of Scheduled Tribes

[The Constitution (Goa, Daman & Diu) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1967]

Name	Synonym
1. Dhodia . . . . .	..
2. Dubla	Halapati, Talavia
3. Naikda	Nayaka
4. Siddi . . . . .	..
5. Varli . . . . .	..

It may be mentioned here that the scheduled castes can belong to the Hindu or the Sikh religion only while the scheduled tribes can belong to any religion.

Each enumerator was furnished with a list of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes applicable for Goa, Daman & Diu. He was instructed to record a person as belonging to scheduled caste or scheduled tribe as returned by the person, if it figured in the list.

It would be important to note the limitations of the data on scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. In the first place, there was an area restriction i.e. the President's order specified certain castes and tribes as scheduled castes or scheduled tribes for a particular area. For example, if a person whose caste was declared as a scheduled caste in area A but not so declared in area B, moved to area B and was enumerated there, he/she would not be considered as belonging to a scheduled caste in area B though he/she would have been so considered had he/she been enumerated in area A.

In the second place, two persons might be following identical occupations in their respective areas and might be socially stratified in exactly the same manner, yet one person might be enumerated as scheduled caste in one area while the other residing in another area might not be so enumerated. Thus a "Chambhar" of Goa, Daman & Diu and a "Mochi" of Gujarat state might be performing identical functions of a cobbler in their respective areas. But if a "Mochi" came to Goa, Daman & Diu and if enumerated there he would not be treated as belonging to the scheduled caste since the President's Order for Goa, Daman & Diu did not specify the caste "Mochi" as a scheduled caste. These limitations would have to be borne in mind while using the census data on the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

As per the 1981 Census, the total population of the territory is 10,86,730 while the total population of scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes is 23,432 and 10,721 respectively. In other words, the scheduled caste population is 2.16 per cent of the total population of the territory while that of the scheduled tribes is only 0.99 per cent. The corresponding proportions in 1971 Census were 1.93 per cent and 0.89 per cent. Studying the decennial growth of the SC/ST population during the decade 1971-81 it is a revelation to find that both had registered growth rates which were considerably higher than the territory's decennial growth rates for the whole population. The SC growth

rate was 41.89 per cent and the ST rate was 40.07 per cent which were almost one and a half times higher than the territory's growth rate of 26.69 per cent during the decade 1971-81. In absolute terms, the SC population went up from 16514 in 1971 to 23432 in 1981, a net increase of 6918. The ST population went up from 7654 in 1971 to 10721 in 1981, a net increase of 3067.

However, a few states/union territories where there is an absence of either the scheduled caste or the scheduled tribe population, but the proportion of the other is much higher than the combined proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Goa, Daman & Diu. This may be seen from the following table.

TABLE I
Percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a few States/
Union territories of India, 1981

State/Union Territory	1981 Population of		Population of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes as percentage of total population of the area
	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	
1	2	3	4
Nagaland	No Scheduled Castes	650,885	84
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—Do—	22,361	12
Lakshadweep	—Do—	37,760	94
Haryana	2,464,012	No Scheduled Tribes	19
Jammu & Kashmir	497,363	—Do—	8
Punjab	4,511,703	—Do—	27
Chandigarh	63,621	—Do—	14
Delhi	1,121,643	—Do—	18
Pondicherry	96,636	—Do—	16

The district-wise distribution of population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1981 Census is given in the following table.

TABLE 2

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the districts of Goa Daman & Diu, 1981

Union Territory/District	Population of		Percentage to total population	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled tribes	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	23,432	10,721	2.16	0.99
Goa District	20,619	690	2.05	0.07
Daman district	1,684	9,828	3.47	20.24
Diu district	1,129	203	3.71	0.67

It is interesting to know that among the districts the highest concentration of SC population was found in Goa district being 88 per cent whereas the highest concentration of ST population was noticed in Daman district being 92 per cent.

Sex ratio

The index number measuring the relative difference between males and females is called the sex ratio. In other words, it is a proportion of the number of males to that of females or the vice-versa, in a given population. In United States of America sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 1000 females, whereas in United Kingdom and other countries it is the number of females per 1000 males. The Census of India follows the latter system.

In the total scheduled caste population of Goa, Daman & Diu there were 11787 males and 11645 females leading to a deficit of 142 females. The sex-ratio works out to 988. In the total scheduled tribe population of Goa, Daman & Diu there were 5512 males and 5209 females leading to a deficit of 303 females. The sex ratio among the STs works out to 945. The sex ratio by districts among SC/ST population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 is presented in the following table.

TABLE 3

Sex Ratio among SC/ST population, Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

UT/District	SC Population			ST Population		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	11,787	11,645	988	5,512	5,209	945
Goa district	10,542	10,077	956	374	316	845
Daman district	695	989	1,423	4,994	4,834	968
Diu district	550	579	1,053	144	59	410

It is evident from the table that the sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is in favour of females in the districts of Daman and Diu and it is in favour of males in Goa district. The sex-ratio among the Scheduled Tribes is in favour of males in all the three districts.

Rural and Urban distribution

According to the 1981 Census, the scheduled caste population in Goa, Daman & Diu was 23432. 14076 (or 60 per cent) of them were residing in rural areas and the remaining 9356 (or 40 per cent) were residing in urban areas. The Scheduled Tribe population in Goa, Daman & Diu was 10721 of which 8232 (or 77 per cent) were residing in rural areas and the remaining 2489 (or 23 per cent) were residing in urban areas of this territory. The distribution of the scheduled castes and the tribes by rural and urban areas in the three districts is presented in the following table.

TABLE 4

Distribution of rural and urban population of Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

UT/District	Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	23,432	14,076	9,356	10,721	8,232	2,489
	(100)	(60)	(40)	(100)	(77)	(23)
Goa district	20,619	12,166	8,453	690	361	329
	(100)	(59)	(41)	(100)	(52)	(48)
Daman district	1,684	1,369	315	9,828	7,753	2,075
	(100)	(81)	(19)	(100)	(79)	(21)
Diu district	1,129	541	588	203	118	85
	(100)	(48)	(52)	(100)	(58)	(42)

Note:—Figures with brackets are percentages.

The distribution by district shows that a little over half of the district SC population was residing in urban areas in Diu district. In Goa district 41 per cent of its SC population was residing in urban areas. In respect of Daman district, this proportion was very low being only 19 per cent.

In respect of ST population it could be seen from the table that a little over 75 per cent of the total ST population of the territory was living in rural areas. At the district level, the proportion of ST population residing in urban areas in the districts of Goa and Diu were 48 and 42 per cents respectively. In respect of Daman only 21 per cent of its district ST population was residing in urban areas.

Literacy Rates

The position of literacy among the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes as compared to the general population can be seen from the following table.

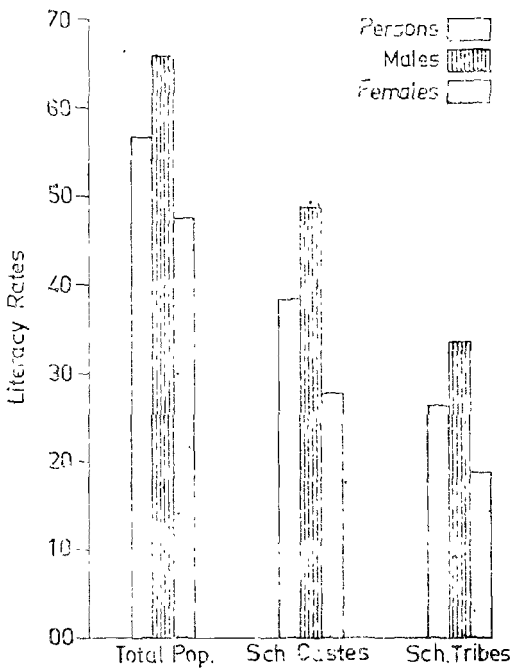
TABLE 5

Crude literacy rates among the general population, Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes by sex in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Item	Literacy Rates among		
	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Persons	56.66	38.38	26.48
Males	65.59	48.79	33.65
Females	47.56	27.84	18.89

It is seen from the table that the proportions of literates among the SC and ST population are considerably lower than those of the general population. However, the literacy rates of the scheduled castes are higher than those for the scheduled tribes. The literacy rate by sex shows rather significant variations especially among the scheduled tribes. Only 18.89 per cent of ST females are literates as against 27.84 per cent of SC and 47.56 per cent of total population in the territory.

LITERACY RATES, G. D. & D. 1981 (TOTAL / SC / ST)



CHAPTER 9

HOW MANY OF US WORK ?

Main activities

The population of a country is broadly divided into those who are economically active and those who are not. Economically active population forms the back-bone of our developing on the subject, economically active population consists of "an economically active or inactive. According to the U.N. experts on the subject, economically active population consists of "all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during the time reference chosen for the investigation". In other words, the simple explanation is that the economically active population, or the working population includes all those who produce economic goods or perform economic services e.g. farmers, factory workers, shopkeepers, office clerks, etc. All those who do not contribute to the production of economic goods or to services are known as non-workers such as students, housewives, pensioners, etc.

Who is a worker ?

Work is defined in the census as participation in any economically productive activity. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work.

In the 1981 census a worker was defined as a person who had done any economically productive work during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. According to this definition, the term workers included all the full time workers, seasonal workers, part-time workers and even those workers whose contribution to work would generally be considered insignificant. The workers were further divided into main workers and marginal workers. For main worker, the time criterion of engagement in work was the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days in the preceding one year, while those who worked for some time during the last year, but not for the major part of the year were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last one year were treated as non-workers.

About 31 per cent of the territory's population is found to be economically active according to the 1981 Census. This proportion among the males and females is 46 and 15 per cents respectively. The position compared to the country as a whole is as under :

TABLE 1

Proportion of main workers by sex for India and Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Sex	Proportion of main workers(percentage)	
	India*	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
Persons	33.45	30.59
Males	51.62	45.85
Females	13.99	15.04

*Excludes Assam

In the total population and among males it is seen that the work participation rate is higher for the country than for Goa, Daman & Diu. Whereas, the proportion among females is more in the territory than the country.

The total population of the territory is 10,86,730. Of these 3,32,463 or 30.59 per cent are main workers, 49,985 or 4.60 per cent are marginal workers and the remaining 7,04,282 or 64.81 per cent are non-workers.

The districtwise percentage distribution of population into total workers, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers is shown in the following table.

TABLE 2

Percentage distribution of population into workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex

Union Territory/ District	Sex	Total Population	Total workers	Total main workers	Marginal workers	Non- workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	Persons	100.00	35.19	30.59	4.60	64.81
	Males	100.00	48.20	45.85	2.35	51.80
	Females	100.00	21.93	15.04	6.89	78.07

TABLE 2—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Goa	Persons	100.00	35.35	30.89	4.46	64.65
	Males	100.00	48.48	46.06	2.42	51.52
	Females	100.00	21.88	15.33	6.55	78.12
Daman	Persons	100.00	36.19	28.04	8.15	63.81
	Males	100.00	46.42	44.85	1.57	53.58
	Females	100.00	26.14	11.52	14.62	73.86
Diu	Persons	100.00	28.48	24.98	3.50	71.52
	Males	100.00	41.22	40.11	1.11	58.78
	Females	100.00	17.29	11.69	5.60	82.71

It may be seen that the work participation rate (including marginal workers) in the territory is 35.19 per cent. The work participation rate among males is obviously higher being 48.20 per cent than that of females which is 21.93 per cent. The position among the districts reveals that Daman has recorded a slightly higher rate (36.19 per cent) than Goa (35.35 per cent) and Diu (28.48 per cent). The work participation rate of the main workers by districts shows that the district of Goa has recorded a higher rate of 30.89 per cent followed by Daman (28.04 per cent) and Diu (24.98 per cent). The work participation rates for main workers and marginal workers by sex show quite significant variations in all the three districts.

It is quite natural that there are differences in the work participation rates of the population living in rural and urban areas. This may be ascertained from the following table which gives the proportion of workers in rural and urban areas of India and Goa, Daman & Diu for 1981 Census.

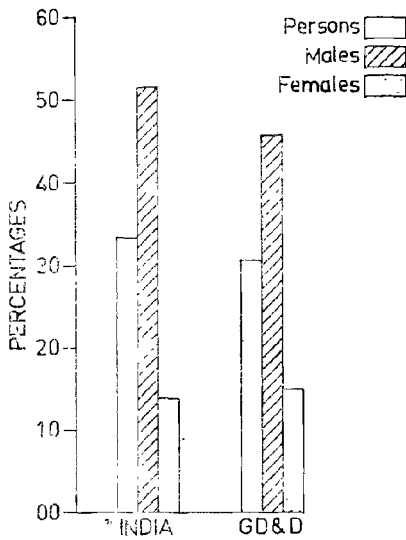
TABLE 3

Proportion of workers by sex in rural and urban areas of India and Goa,
Daman & Diu, 1981

Country/Union Territory	Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7
India*	34.8	52.6	16.0	29.2	48.5	7.3
Goa, Daman & Diu	30.2	44.3	16.2	31.5	49.0	12.5

*Excludes Assam.

PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN INDIA & G.D.&D. BY SEX 1981



*Excludes Assam

It is seen from the table that the work participation rate in rural areas is higher in the country (34.8 per cent) than Goa, Daman & Diu (30.2 per cent). Whereas the position is otherwise in urban areas. The work participation among males in rural areas is considerably higher in the country than in Goa, Daman & Diu and the position in urban areas is broadly similar. It is noteworthy that the work participation of females is considerably higher in the urban areas of the Union Territory (12.50 per cent) than in the country (7.3 per cent).

Categories of workers

It is obvious that the types of jobs people do are innumerable. Due to this wide range of activities among workers it would be useful to divide the workers into certain groups so that we can have a better idea of the distribution of the workers. For this purpose, the workers are divided into the following categories :

Category	Description
I . . .	Cultivators
II . . .	Agricultural Labourers
III . . .	Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation orchards and allied activities.
IV . . .	Mining and Quarrying
V(a) . . .	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs—Household industry.
V(b) . . .	Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs—Other than household industry.
VI . . .	Construction
VII . . .	Trade and Commerce
VIII . . .	Transport, storage and communications
IX . . .	Other services

The following table shows the distribution of the main workers by industrial categories for India and Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981.

TABLE 4

Distribution of main workers by industrial categories

Category	Percentage	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
All categories	100.00	100.00
Category I	41.58	18.82
" II	24.94	9.74
" III	2.26	5.57
" IV	0.57	5.79
" V(a)	3.47	3.41
" V(b)	7.84	11.81
" VI	1.67	5.46
" VII	6.33	11.79
" VIII	2.75	8.01
" IX	8.59	19.60

It is seen from the table that the economy in Goa, Daman & Diu is different in many respects from that of India. The percentage of workers depending upon agriculture is even less than one-third in Goa, Daman & Diu while it is two-thirds in case of India. Whereas in all other categories excepting V(a), the proportion of workers is more in Goa, Daman & Diu than that of India. The proportion of workers in the tertiary sector (Cat. VII, VIII & IX) is as high as 39.40 per cent in Goa, Daman & Diu, whereas it is only 17.67 per cent in the case of India.

We may now see the distribution of main workers by industrial categories in the Union Territory and its districts in the following table.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MAIN WORKERS
BY INDUSTRIAL CATEGORIES IN INDIA & G.D.&D. 1981

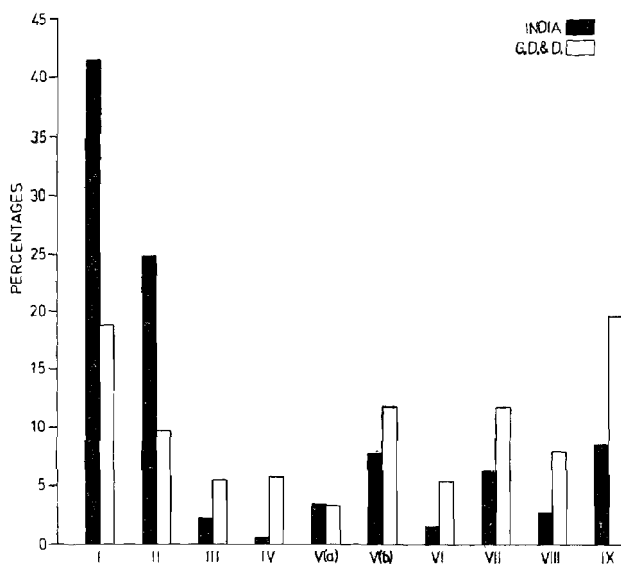


TABLE 5

Distribution of main workers in each industrial category of workers in Goa, Damaⁿ & Diu and its districts, 1981

Category	Percentage distribution of main worke			
	Goa, Daman & Diu	Goa district	Daman district	Diu district
1	2	3	4	5
All categories	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
I	18.82	18.76	22.12	15.57
II	9.74	9.82	10.51	5.36
III	5.57	4.68	14.34	26.01
IV	5.79	6.10	0.26	2.99
V(a)	3.41	3.36	5.19	2.33
V(b)	11.81	11.66	16.01	10.48
VI	5.46	5.50	3.65	6.67
VII	11.79	11.85	10.84	10.78
VIII	8.01	8.15	4.83	8.25
IX	19.60	20.12	12.25	11.56

It is seen from the table that the distribution of main workers by industrial categories by districts reveal an interesting picture of the economy in each district. The proportion of workers depending upon agriculture (cultivators & agricultural labourers) is the highest in Daman district (32.63 per cent) followed by Goa (28.58 per cent) and Diu (20.93 per cent). The proportion of workers engaged in "lives.ick, forestry, fishing etc.", is the highest in Diu district (26.01 per cent.) followed by Daman (14.34 per cent) and Goa (4.69 per cent). Mining is one of the major industries in Goa district which alone accounts for 6.10 per cent. In manufacturing, processing, servicing etc. in household as well as non-household industries, the district of Daman leads the rest with the largest proportion of workers. In the tertiary sector consisting of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, and other services the district of Goa has the largest proportion of workers (40.12 per cent) followed by Diu (30.59 per cent) and Daman (27.92 per cent). If we consider 'other services' exclusively which consists of the employees of the central; state and local Governments, men in the armed forces, persons offering per-

sonal services like medical practioners, lawyers etc., the percentage of workers engaged in this category is as high as (20.12 per cent) in Goa district. As mentioned elsewhere, Goa district is very predominant in area as well as in population.

Non-workers and their categories

Out of the total population of 10,86,730 of Goa, Daman & Diu 70-282 or 64.81 per cent are non-workers. These include those carrying on household duties at homes, students, dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions and other non-workers like persons seeking job, etc. The non-workers consists of 284070 males and 420212 females. The number of females is obviously considerably higher, than males. The non-workers are broadly divided into seven categories which are shown in the following table :

TABLE 6
Distribution of non-workers by types of non-workers

Type of Non-worker	Percentage proportion to total non-workers	
	Number	
1	2	3
1. Household duties	188594	26.73
2. Students	269756	38.30
3. Dependents	204713	29.07
4. Retired persons or rentiers	10705	1.52
5. Beggars, vagrants or cases such as person with no indication of source of income, etc.	933	0.14
6. Inmates of Institutions	1999	0.14
7. Other non-workers	28515	4.05
Total	704282	100.00

From the above table it is seen that the percentage of students is the largest followed by the dependents which together constitute 67.37 per cent of the total non-workers. If the proportion of those under household duties is added, these three categories together account for 94.15 per cent of the non-working population. The proportion of other non-workers who were seeking work at the time of 1981 Census was 4 per cent.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population is small in the territory of Goa, Daman & Diu. According to the 1981 Census, out of 10,86,730 persons, the scheduled castes were 23,432 and the Scheduled Tribes were 10,721 accounting to 2.16 and 0.99 per cents respectively. If the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is brought together their proportion comes to 3.15 per cent only.

The proportion of main workers among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is observed to be higher as compared to the total population. While the proportion of main workers among the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 31 per cent, the proportions of workers among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are 35 and 39 per cents respectively. The following table shows the proportions of main workers by industrial categories among the scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers as compared to the total workers of Goa, Daman & Diu

TABLE 7

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers by Industrial categories in Goa, Daman & Diu

Category	Percentage distribution of workers among		
	Total workers	Scheduled caste workers	Scheduled tribe workers
1	2	3	4
All Categories	100.00	100.00	100.00
I	18.82	4.00	11.16
II	9.74	10.39	32.14
III	5.57	1.20	11.11
IV	5.79	8.25	0.79
V(a)	3.41	22.20	5.79
V(b)	11.81	15.29	15.41
VI	5.46	6.77	6.63
VII	11.79	5.32	5.57
VIII	8.01	7.10	3.71
IX	19.60	19.48	7.68

It is seen from the table that the Scheduled Caste population is in a better position than the Scheduled Tribe population. While 29 per cent of the total workers is engaged in agriculture (Cultivation plus agricultural labour) only 14 per cent of the Scheduled Caste and as high as 33 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe workers are engaged in agriculture. 11 per cent of the Scheduled Tribe worker is engaged in the category livestock, forestry, fishing etc. As much as 37 per cent of the Scheduled Caste workers and 21 per cent of Scheduled Tribe workers are engaged in the manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs in household and non-household industries. These proportions are considerably higher than that observed in the total workers. In the tertiary sector consisting of trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications and other services 32 per cent of the Scheduled Castes workers and 17 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes workers are found engaged as against 40 per cent of the total workers in the sector. The proportion of workers of Scheduled Caste in the category other services (Cat. IX) is quite appreciable. However, the table reveals that the economic lot of the Scheduled Tribes needs to be improved as much as 55 per cent of its workers are engaged in the primary sector economy.

CHAPTER 10

FERTILITY LEVELS AND TRENDS

Fertility is the term used in demography to indicate the actual number of children born alive. While the term fertility refers to actual reproductive performance, the term fecundity is used to indicate the physiological ability to bear children. Thus, fertility is the measure of the reproductive performance of women as obtained from statistics of the number of live births.

The number of births occurring in any year in a population is determined partly by demographic factors and partly by the social and economic factors. The demographic factors are such as the age and sex distribution of population, the number of married couples and their distribution by age, duration of marriage and number of children already born etc. The social and economic factors are housing conditions, education, income, religion and current attitudes towards family size. Both these factors are closely interrelated and it is very difficult to isolate and measure the effect of each of these factors. Hence, there are several methods of fertility measurement each with advantages and disadvantages, each suitable under certain circumstances and unsuitable under others.

In the 1981 Census four questions relating to fertility were canvassed. These related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women while the last one was canvassed only in the case of currently married women. Ever married women would include all women who may be currently married, the widowed, the separated and the divorced. Currently married women would include all those women whose marriage is subsisting at the time of enumeration with the spouse living.

The fertility indicators on which information is presented herein are age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), general marital fertility rate (GMFR), total marital fertility rate (TMFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR) and are based on the question on "births during last year". These terms are defined as follows :

Age specific fertility rate :	The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.
Age specific marital fertility rate :	The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.
General fertility rate :	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
General marital fertility rate :	The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.
Total fertility rate :	Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.
Total marital fertility rate :	Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the census, the question on births during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married women for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of the single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the census enumeration period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, GMFR and GFR the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of any data on deaths during the last year of females, the number of

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females classified by age-groups as reported in the census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating the births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than the actual levels.

Table-1 presents the ASFR and the ASMR for all areas and for rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu separately.

TABLE 1
Fertility indices—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age Group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19 .	0.012	0.010	0.016	0.167	0.165	0.170
20—24 .	0.121	0.125	0.111	0.260	0.269	0.244
25—29 .	0.180	0.190	0.160	0.216	0.226	0.199
30—34 .	0.121	0.130	0.104	0.134	0.144	0.116
35—39 .	0.057	0.062	0.046	0.064	0.070	0.051
40—44 .	0.020	0.022	0.015	0.024	0.027	0.019
45—49 .	0.009	0.010	0.007	0.012	0.013	0.009

The age pattern of fertility is indicated by the age specific fertility rates. It may be seen that the ASMR are generally higher than the ASFR in all the age-groups, because only the married women in the particular age-groups were considered for working out the former rates, while all women in the particular age-groups were considered for the latter rates. It may also be observed that fertility is relatively low in the age-group 15-19 but shoots up sharply in the age-group 20-24 and remains almost equally high in the age-groups 25-29 and 30-34 and comes down steadily thereafter with increase in age. The fertility in rural areas is relatively higher than the urban areas.

We may now consider the GFR, GMFR and TFR and TMFR of Goa, Daman & Diu in comparison with those rates of India which are shown in table 2

TABLE 2
GFR, GMFR, TFR, TMFR for India and Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Rates	India			Goa, Daman & Diu		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. General Fertility Rate	112	119	91	80	82	76
2. General Marital Fertility Rate	139	143	123	131	134	124
3. Total Fertility Rate	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.3
4. Total Marital Fertility Rate	4.3	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.0

It may be seen that the rural/urban differentials are quite evident in all these rates for India as well as Goa, Daman & Diu. However, the fertility levels are invariably lower in the case of Goa, Daman & Diu when compared to India excepting that of total marital fertility rates which are by and large similar in both the cases.

The following table 3 shows a comparative picture of the ASFR of 1980 based on the 1981 Census with the average ASFR for the period 1971 to 1975 as derived from the results of sample Registration System (SRS).

TABLE 3
ASFR(Per 1,000 women) from 1981 Census compared with ASFR 1971-75 (SRS)

Age Group	Rural			Urban		
	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	Col. 2 —x100 Col. 3	Census 1981	SRS 71-75	Col. 5 —x100 Col. 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15—19	10	18	55.6	16	14	114.3
20—24	125	160	78.1	111	119	93.3
25—29	190	220	86.4	160	172	93.0
30—34	130	165	78.8	104	119	87.4
35—39	62	91	68.1	46	66	69.7
40—44	22	30	73.3	15	22	68.2
45—49	10	6	166.7	7	6	116.7

It may be seen from the table that the fertility has declined in all ages, with the percentage decline being higher in the older age-groups. The decline is higher in urban areas.

The question on any birth during the last one year was also canvassed in the 1971 Census for all currently married women as in the 1981 Census. However, the results of the 1971 Census were presented by the age-groups 13-17, 18-22, 23-27, 43-47, 48 and above, and these age-groups are not comparable with the age-groups adopted for presentation in the 1981 Census. Therefore, the ASFR and ASMFR by age-groups as derived from these two censuses are not strictly comparable. However, the indices of GMFR and TMFR of the two censuses can be compared and these data are presented in table-4.

TABLE 4

GMFR and TMFR—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971 and 1981

Rural/Urban	General marital fertility rate		Total marital fertility rate	
	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5
Rural	196	134 (68·37)	5·7	4·6 (80·70)
Urban	190	124 (65·26)	5·38	4·0 (74·35)

Note : 1. The denominator for calculating of GMFR is married females in the age-group, 13—47 in 1971 and 15—49 in 1981.

2. Figures in brackets below the 1981 figures indicate the proportion (in per cent) of 1981 level compared to the 1971 level and is indicative of the relative decline.

It may be seen that fertility has declined in both the rural and urban areas. The decline in urban areas is more which is notable.

Number of children ever born

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in table-5.

TABLE 5

Average number of children ever born per woman—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
15—19 . . .	0·031	0·023	0·047
20—24 . . .	0·543	0·528	0·572
25—29 . . .	1·838	1·886	1·754
30—34 . . .	3·004	3·108	2·806
35—39 . . .	3·884	3·998	3·633
40—44 . . .	4·233	4·364	3·919
45—49 . . .	4·481	4·599	4·180
50+ . . .	4·134	4·134	4·133

It may be seen that the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age both in rural and urban areas. However, the age-groups 25-29 through 45-49 show lower rates in urban areas. The average number of children ever born per woman is slightly lower in the age-group 50+ than that in age-group 45-49 in both rural and urban areas. This may be probably attributed to recall lapse.

Sex ratio of children ever born

The sex ratios of children ever born in Goa, Daman & Diu by age of mother is presented in table-6.

TABLE 6

Sex ratio (females per 1000 males) of children born—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Present age of mother	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All ages	928	931	923
Less than 15 * * * *	1142	1000	1250
15—19	952	912	998
20—24	954	975	919
25—29	947	962	918
30—34	933	931	938

1	2	3	4
35—39	944	945	941
40—44	933	936	924
45—49	930	930	932
50 and above	911	912	907
15—49	938	941	931

It is seen from the table that the sex ratio of children ever born in Goa, Daman & Diu is 928 females per 1000 males. It is 931 in rural areas and 923 in urban areas. In the age-group 15-19 the sex ratio is 952 and in the age-groups 20-24 and 25-29 the sex ratio is closer to 952, the generally assumed sex ratio at birth. A declining trend in the sex ratio may be noticed in the older age-groups. However, the sex ratio is very low in the age-groups 50 and above which may probably be due to the omission of female children in the older age-groups of mothers.

The sex ratios of surviving children by age of mothers is presented in table-7.

TABLE 7
Sex ratio (females for 1000 males) of children surviving— Goa, Daman & Diu,
1981

Present age of mother	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All ages	937	939	934
Less than 15	1,400	667	2,500
15—19	985	978	992
20—24	967	987	934
25—29	955	970	928
30—34	1,030	1,073	940
35—39	952	953	950
40—44	940	943	931
45—49	933	931	939
50 and above	925	923	928
15—49	963	974	938

It may be seen from the table that the sex ratios of surviving children by age of mother is higher than those of the children at birth in all the age-groups. This shows that mortality among males is more than that among the females after

birth. However, the sex ratios of surviving children steadily decline in the older age-groups as in the case of children born. This trend is broadly similar both in the rural and urban areas.

Parity

Information on total number of children ever born to ever married women has been tabulated by order of parity. Table-8 presents the percentage distribution of ever married women by parity in rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE 8
Percentage distribution of ever married women by parity, 1981

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total ever married women	Parity						Not stated
		0	1	2	3	4+		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Total . . .	100·00	11·38	13·12	14·80	14·71	45·80	0·19	
Rural . . .	100·00	11·09	12·54	13·89	14·34	47·89	0·25	
Urban . . .	100·00	12·02	14·43	16·81	15·51	41·17	0·06	

It may be seen from the table that the proportion of ever married women in parity 4+ is 47.89 per cent in rural areas which is considerably higher than that in urban areas (41.17 per cent). Further, the proportions by order of parity show an increasing trend in rural areas while in urban areas the proportions in the first, second and third orders are not only higher than those in rural areas, but the proportion has actually declined in the third order parity. Thus the data on parity clearly reveal the rural urban differentials.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children

Table-9 presents the proportion of ever married females with three children or more by age-groups.

TABLE 9

Percentage of ever married females with 3 children or more by age group—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All ages . . .	60.51	62.23	56.68
15—19. . . .	1.50	1.57	1.38
20—24. . . .	11.57	10.47	13.69
25—29. . . .	38.62	39.43	37.11
30—34. . . .	62.95	65.65	57.73
35—39. . . .	75.53	77.36	71.49
40—44. . . .	76.76	79.51	72.52
45—49. . . .	77.47	78.46	74.90
50+	71.75	71.83	71.56

It is seen from the table that 62.23 per cent of ever married females in rural areas and 56.68 per cent of ever married females in urban areas have three or more children. Except in the age-group 20-24, in all the other age-groups, the proportion is lower in urban areas.

Table-10 shows the percentage distribution of ever married women by age-groups for rural and urban areas.

TABLE 10

Percentage distribution of ever married women by age-group—Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981

Age Group	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All ages . . .	100.0	100.00	100.00
Less than 15 . . .	0.12	0.09	0.18
15—19. . . .	1.63	1.37	2.19
20—24. . . .	9.00	8.58	9.93
25—29. . . .	14.72	13.88	16.59
30—34. . . .	13.84	13.24	15.18
35—39. . . .	13.04	13.02	13.10
40—44. . . .	10.10	10.34	9.55
45—49. . . .	8.74	9.14	7.85
50 and above . . .	28.80	30.32	25.43

It may be seen from the table that as much as 55 per cent of the ever married women are concentrated in the age-groups 20-24 to 35-39 in urban areas as against 49 per cent in rural areas. The urban areas account for more concentration of ever married women even in the younger age-groups of less than 15 and 15-19.

Table-11 shows the percentage distribution of ever married women below and above 25 years with three or more children in rural and urban areas.

TABLE 11
Percentage of ever married females with three or more children in rural and urban areas

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
1	2	3	4	5
Total . . .	10.75	9.91	89.25	66.60
Rural . . .	10.05	9.16	89.95	68.16
Urban . . .	12.30	11.29	87.70	63.05

It may be seen from the table that the proportion of ever married women with three or more children among the women below 25 years is slightly lesser in rural areas than urban areas. Whereas this proportion among the women above 25 years is more in rural areas than urban areas.

Childless women

The proportion of women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. The proportions of such women in rural and urban areas in Goa, Daman & Diu are 8.57 and 8.56 per cents respectively as per the 1981 Census.

Currently married women in reproductive age-group 15-49

The proportion of currently married women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 years in Goa, Daman & Diu is 61.00 per cent as per the 1981 Census. The rural urban break ups are 60.89 and 61.24 per cents respectively. The proportion of currently married women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 is slightly higher in urban areas than the rural areas.

CHAPTER 11

MOVEMENT OF PEOPLE

What is meant by migration ?

Migration is the outcome of a decision making process by an individual or household. The decision making process is initiated by a relative dissatisfaction with the present place and/or by perceived opportunities at the place of destination commonly known as "push" and "pull" factors. In other words, migration is defined as movement from one place (origin) to another place (destination) during a given period of time. If this movement is confined to a national boundary it is known as internal migration. If the movement cuts across the international boundaries, it is called international migration.

The study of migration assumes importance for the following three reasons: (i) migration is one of the important factors leading to population growth of an area/region; (ii) migration plays an important role in population redistribution among different geographical units and (iii) migration shows differentials in short-distance mobility and selectivity of the area of the movements.

In the census, migrants are classified on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. Hence migration streams can, therefore, be studied on the basis of place of birth or place of last residence. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his birth. Similarly, a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he is enumerated during the Census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

Migrants by place of birth

On the basis of migrants by place of birth, there are 486952 migrants in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 made up of 295420 males and 281532 females. These migrants constitute 45 per cent of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu. Male migrants constitute 37 per cent of the male population while female migrants constitute 52 per cent of the female population. The total migrants on the basis of place of birth would include migrants within the union territory and also outside the Union territory/country.

Table-1 shows the distribution of total migrants by place of birth in the Union Territory by sex in 1971 and 1981.

TABLE 1

Migrants by place of birth (proportion in per cent)						
Place of birth	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants born within the union territory of Enumeration to total migrants	67.80	56.47	75.86	63.93	55.28	70.25
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrants	67.54	56.09	75.68	63.64	54.89	70.02
(ii) Migrants born in other district of union territory to total migrants	0.26	0.38	0.18	0.29	0.39	0.23
B. Migrants born in other states of India to total migrants	29.27	39.78	21.81	33.78	41.99	27.79
C. Migrants born in other countries to total migrants	2.85	3.68	2.25	2.29	2.73	1.96

It is seen from the table that in 1981, of the total migrants, 63.93 per cent were migrants within the Union territory, 33.78 per cent were born in other states/Union Territories of India and 2.29 per cent were born in other countries. Among male migrants 55.28 per cent were born in the Union Territory, 41.99 per cent were born outside the Union Territory and 2.73 per cent were born in other countries. Whereas among females 70.25 per cent were born in the Union Territory, 27.79 per cent were born outside the Union Territory and 1.96 per cent were born in other countries. It is also seen that the position in 1971 was slightly different in the sense that the proportions of migrants born within the Union territory of enumeration are more in 1971 than those in 1981 in persons as well as among males and females. Whereas, the proportions of migrants born outside the Union territory in 1971 were less than those in 1981 in persons as well as among males and females. The proportions of migrants born in other countries were more in 1971 than those in 1981 in persons as well as among males and females.

The migrant population within the Union territory of enumeration consists of those who moved from their place of birth to the place of enumeration within the district itself and of those who moved from their place of birth to a place of enumeration located in another district of the Union territory. In other words, the migrant population within the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu itself consists of migrants within the district and between the districts. It is seen from the Table-1 that the proportion of migrants between the districts in the Union territory in 1971 as well as in 1981 are very small.

There are 164492 persons in the Union territory who were born in other states/Union territory of India constituting 15.14 per cent of the total population of the Union territory in 1981. In 1971, the number of persons who were born in other States/Union Territory were 99027 constituting 11.54 per cent of the total population in 1971. Of the migrants born in other States/Union Territories the migrants born in Karnataka and Maharashtra constitute 69.43 and 76.58 per cents in 1971 and 1981 respectively. It is obvious because these two states are close neighbours to this union territory.

Internal Migrants by place of birth

The migration stream consists of three elements namely migration within the State of enumeration itself, migration from Other States/Union Territories of India to the State of enumeration and migration from other countries to the state. The first two streams constitute the internal migration. Table-2 shows the distribution of internal migrants by place of birth.

TABLE 2

Distribution of internal migrants by place of birth, 1981 (Proportions in per cent)

Migration by place of birth	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Migrants within the Union Territory of Enumeration (i.e. intrastate migrants) to total internal migrants	65.43	56.83	71.65
B. Migrants from other States in India. (i.e. inter-State migrants) to total internal migrants	34.57	43.17	28.35
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.71	97.27	98.04

It is seen from the table that of the total migrants by place of birth, as much as 97.71 per cent represents internal migrants. The proportions among males and females are 97.27 and 98.04 per cents respectively. It is also evident that two-thirds of the total internal migrants are the migrants within the Union territory itself, both intra-district and inter-district while one-third represents migrants born outside the Union territory. The proportion of male inter-state migrants to total male internal migrants of 43.17 per cent is quite high compared to the corresponding proportion of 28.35 per cent in the case of females. As against this, the proportion of female migrants within the Union territory itself to total internal migrants is 71.65 per cent which is higher than the corresponding proportion of 56.83 per cent among males.

Migrants by place of last residence

On the basis of migrants by place of last residence, there are 500342 migrants in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 made up of 213013 males and 287329 females. These migrants constitute 46 per cent of total population. Male migrants constitute 39 per cent of the total male population and the female migrants constitute 53 per cent of the total female population. These total migrants would include those who have moved from their place of last residence to the place of enumeration within the district itself and between the districts of the Union territory and also would include those who have moved from the place of last residence outside the Union territory/Country.

Table-3 shows the distribution of total migrants by place of last residence in the Union territory by sex in 1971 and 1981.

TABLE 3

Migrants by place of last residence (Proportion in per cent)

Place of last residence	1971			1981		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Migrants within the Union Territory of enumeration to total migrants	67.31	57.78	74.32	65.85	58.26	71.49
(i) Migrants who have resided elsewhere in district of enumeration to total migrant	66.96	57.26	74.08	65.41	57.65	71.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(ii) Migrants who have resided in other district of state to total migrants .	0.35	0.52	0.24	0.44	0.61	0.32
B. Migrants who have resided in other states of India to total migrants .	29.15	37.78	22.81	31.48	38.48	26.28
C. Migrants who have resided in other countries to total migrants .	3.46	4.35	2.80	2.67	3.26	2.23

It is seen from Table-3 that in 1981, of the total migrants, 65.85 per cent were migrants by place of last residence within the Union territory of enumeration itself, 31.48 per cent were migrants who had their last residence in other States/Union Territory of India and 2.67 per cent were migrants who had their place of last residence in other countries. The corresponding proportions among male migrants are 58.26, 38.48 and 3.26 per cents respectively. These proportions among female migrants are 71.49, 26.28 and 2.23 per cents respectively. The comparative positions in 1971 and 1981 is self explanatory.

There are 157481 persons in the Union territory who had the place of last residence in other States/Union Territories of India constituting 14.49 per cent of the total population of the Union territory in 1981. In 1971, the number of such persons were 105269 constituting 12.27 per cent of the total population of the Union territory in 1971. Of these migrants who had residence in Other States/Union Territories of India, the migrants who had last residence in Karnataka and Maharashtra constitute 73.73 and 76.91 per cents in 1971 and 1981 respectively. It is because that these two states have a close cultural and social link with the people of this Union territory.

Internal migrants by place of last residence

Table-4 shows the distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence.

TABLE 4
Distribution of internal migrants by place of last residence, 1981 (Proportions in per cent)

Migration by place of last residence	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
A. Migrants within the U.T. of Enumeration (i.e. intra-State migrants) to total internal migrants	67.66	60.22	73.12
B. Migrants from other States in India (i.e. inter-State migrants) to total internal migrants	32.34	39.78	26.88
C. Internal migrants to total migrants	97.33	96.74	97.77

It is evident from the table that of the total migrants by place of last residence, 97.33 per cent are internal migrants and the proportions among males and females are 96.74 and 97.77 per cents respectively. It is also clear that two-thirds of the total internal migrants are the migrants within the Union territory itself and one-third represents migrants from other States/ Union Territories of India. While these proportions among males are 60.22 and 39.78 per cents, the proportions among females are 73.12 and 26.88 per cents respectively.

Rural-urban components of migration

The flow of migration consists of four streams such as rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban. Tables 5 and 6 show the data on the basis of these various streams in the case of migrants by place of birth and migrants by place of last residence. These tables present the data only in respect of internal migrants and exclude those who have migrated in to the Union territory from abroad.

TABLE 5

Rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of birth, 1981 (proportions in per cent)

Place of birth	Place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total internal migrants			
1. Within the Union Territory of enumeration	Total	72.29	27.71
	Rural	45.38	18.10
	Urban	26.89	9.61

1	2	3	4
2. In other States/Union Territories of India.			
Total	100.00	48.85	51.15
Rural	50.02	26.91	23.11
Urban	49.87	21.88	27.99

The proportions of internal migrants by place of birth in the Union territory in 1981 show that of the total migrants within the Union territory of enumeration (intra-district and inter-district migration) about two-thirds have migrated from the rural areas and a little more than one-third has migrated from the urban areas. The migrants flow from rural to rural areas constitutes as high as 45.38 per cent while the flow from rural to urban areas constitutes only 18.10 per cent. While the migration flow from urban to rural areas is 26.89 per cent the flow from urban to urban areas is only 9.61 per cent. Among the inter-state migrants i.e. the migrants who have come into the Union territory from other States/Union territories of India, the proportions from rural and urban areas constitute 50 per cent each. The migration flow from rural to rural areas is 26.91 per cent and the same from rural to urban areas is 23.11 per cent. The migration flow from urban to rural areas is 21.88 per cent and the same from urban to urban areas is 28 per cent.

TABLE 6

Rural-urban composition of internal migrants by place of last residence (proportion in per cent)

Place of last residence	Place of enumeration		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
Total internal migrants			
1. Within the Union territory of enumeration			
Total	100.00	71.73	28.27
Rural	62.57	44.80	17.77
Urban	37.41	26.92	10.49
2. In other States/Union territories of India			
Total	100.00	47.91	54.09
Rural	44.50	23.50	21.00
Urban	55.41	24.37	31.04

The proportions of internal migrants by place of last residence in the Union territory in 1981 show that of the total migrants within the Union territory of enumeration, 62.57 per cent have migrated from rural areas and 37.41 per cent from urban areas. The migration flow from rural to rural areas constitutes 44.80 per cent and the same from rural to urban areas represents 17.77 per cent. These proportions in urban to rural and urban to urban areas are 26.92 and 10.49 per cents respectively.

Among the inter-state migrants by place of last residence, the proportions of migrants from rural and urban areas constitute 44.50 and 55.41 per cents respectively. The migration flow from rural to rural areas is 23.50 per cent and the same from rural to urban areas is 21 per cent whereas the migration flow from urban to rural and urban to urban constitutes 24.37 and 31.04 per cents respectively.

Reasons for migration

For the first time in the census, reasons for migration were collected in the 1981 Census. For certain reasons, the reasons for migration were limited to five categories only as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Reasons for migration have been collected only with reference to movement from place of last residence. Table 7 shows the proportions of migrants by reasons and residence in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981.

It is seen from the table that among the total migrants employment is the main reason for migration for males (31.94 per cent) and marriage is the main reason for migration for females (45.44 per cent). Family movement is the second main reason for one-fourth of the male migrants as well as female migrants. Among the migrants within the Union territory of enumeration, in rural areas a little more than one-fourth of the male migrants have moved on account of employment while about two-thirds of the female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. These proportions in urban areas are only 17.03 and 30.21 per cents respectively among males and females. Among the migrants who have moved from other States/Union territories in India beyond the U.T. of enumeration, in rural areas, a little more than one-half of the male migrants have moved for the purpose of employment while one-fourth have moved consequent on family movement. Among the female migrants, family movement is the main reason followed by marriage. The females who have moved for the purpose of employment constitute about 10 per cent. In the urban areas, 40.71 per cent of male migrants and 7.10 per cent of female migrants have moved for the purpose of employment. Marriage is the reason for migration for 22.10 per cent of female migrants. Also 'family moved' is another main reason for 49 per cent of female migrants and 29 per cent of the male migrants in urban areas. As regards the migrants from foreign countries, the reason 'family moved' accounts for the largest proportions both among males and females.

CHAPTER 12

SUMMARY

The Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has an area of 3,814 sq. Kms. and a population of 10.87 lakhs as per the 1981 Census. It comprises three distinct land-blocks named Goa, Daman and Diu and they are situated away from each other on the western coast of the country. The Goa district, the most populous among the three districts, has a population of 10.08 lakhs or 93 per cent of the Union Territory's population. The population of Daman and Diu districts is 48,560 (4 per cent) and 30,421 (3 per cent) respectively. The population of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 0.16 per cent of the total population of India. The territory has 13 talukas being 11 in Goa district and one each in Daman and Diu districts. There are in all 412 inhabited villages and 17 towns in this territory. Nine villages in Goa district are uninhabited at the time of 1981 Census. Even though the Union Territory is a very small unit as compared to the country, it has a density of 285 persons per Sq. Km. as against the country's density of 216 persons per Sq. Km. (including Assam). The growth rate of population of the territory during the decade 1971-81 is 26.69 per cent as against 25.04 per cent for the country.

The percentage of urban population to total population of the territory in 1981 is 32.37 per cent as against 23.31 per cent for the country (including projected population of Assam). There is no class I city having a population of 100,000 or above in Goa, Daman & Diu. There are 11 municipal towns and 6 census towns in the territory at the time of 1981 Census.

The sex-composition of the population in this territory has undergone crucial changes. There used to be an excess of females over males in the territory during the six decades from 1900 to 1960. This trend has been reversed in the last two decades and there has been an excess of males over females. In 1971, we had 989 females per 1000 males. In 1981 we have 891 females per 1000 males. However, the sex-ratio of 981 of Goa, Daman & Diu is much higher than that of India which is 933.

In the sphere of literacy, the performance of this territory is much better than other States/Union Territories. We have a crude literacy rate of 57 per cent in 1981 for total population

and the proportions among males and females are 66 and 48 per cents respectively. The crude literacy for India is only 36 per cent for the total population and the proportions among males and females are 47 and 25 per cents respectively. In respect of literacy, Goa, Daman & Diu ranks fifth amongst all the States/Union territories in India. Our performance in female literacy is also equally good.

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 10.59 lakhs in the Union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu, 4.46 lakhs are the speakers of the Schedule VIII languages (42.15 per cent) and 6.13 lakhs are the speakers of non scheduled languages (57.85 per cent). The major languages spoken in the households (excluding institutional households) in this territory are Konkani (57 per cent), Marathi (25 per cent) and Gujarati (7 per cent).

The religion-wise distribution of population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 Census shows that major religious of this territory are Hindu and Christian which account for 66 and 29 per cents respectively of the total population of this territory. The Muslims constitute 4.46 per cent of the total population of this territory. All these three religions have a good harmonious life.

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is very small in this territory being 2.16 and 0.99 per cents respectively of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu. The literacy rates among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population are 38 and 26 per cents respectively which are lower as compared to the literacy rate of total population in this territory which is 57 per cent.

Of the total population of this territory of 10.87 lakhs, 3.33 lakhs (or 30.59 per cent) are main workers, 0.50 lakhs (or 4.60 per cent) are marginal workers and the remaining 7.04 lakhs (or 64.81 per cent) are non-workers. The distribution of main workers by industrial categories reveals that the economy in Goa, Daman & Diu is different in many respects from that of India. The proportion of main workers depending upon agriculture (cultivation and agricultural labour) is even less than one third in this territory while it is two-thirds in the case of India. The proportion of main workers engaged in tertiary sector (categories; trade and commerce; transport, storage and communications and other services) is about 40 per cent in Goa, Daman & Diu whereas it is only 18 per cent in the case of India.

Among the non-workers, the proportion of students constitutes 38 per cent followed by dependents (29 per cent) and those under household duties (27 per cent). These three categories constitute as much as 94 per cent of the total non-workers in Goa, Daman & Diu.

The fertility levels, as revealed by the indicators of general fertility rate, (GFR), general marital fertility rate (GMFR) and total fertility rate (TFR), are lower in the case of Goa, Daman & Diu when compared to India. The indices of GFR, GMFR and TFR for India are 112,139 and 3.6 respectively while the corresponding indices for Goa, Daman & Diu are 80,131 and 2.6 respectively. However, the total marital fertility rates are by and large the same in both the cases, while it is 4.3 for India, it is 4.4 for Goa, Daman & Diu.

The indices of GMFR and TMFR of 1971 and 1981 Censuses in Goa, Daman & Diu show that the fertility has declined from 1971 to 1981 both in rural and urban areas. The decline in respect of GMFR in rural and urban areas is 68.37 and 65.26 per cents respectively, while the decline in respect of TMFR in rural and urban areas is 80.70 and 74.35 per cents respectively. It is notable that the decline in urban areas is more.

The data on total number of children ever born to ever married women by order of parity show that the proportion of ever married women in parity 4+ is higher in rural areas (47.89 per cent) than that in urban areas (41.17 per cent).

In the Census, migration streams are studied on the basis of place of birth and place of last residence. 45 per cent of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 Census are the migrants by place of birth. Male migrants constitute 37 per cent while female migrants represent 52 per cent of the respective total population. Of these total migrants, 64 per cent represents migrants who were born within the Union Territory itself but outside the place of enumeration, 34 per cent represents migrants who were born in other States/Union Territories of India and 2 per cent constitutes migrants who were born in other countries.

46 per cent of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 are migrants by place of last residence. The proportions among males and females are 39 and 53 per cents respec-

tively. Of these total migrants by place of last residence, 66 per cent are migrants within the union territory itself who had their place of last residence elsewhere than in the place of enumeration, 31 per cent are migrants who had their last residence in other States/Union territories of India and 3 per cent are migrants who had their last residence in other countries. It may be noted that 77 per cent of the migrants who were born in other States/Union territories of India were born in the neighbouring two states of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Exactly the same proportion of the total migrants who had their last residence in other States/Union Territories of India had their last residence in Karnataka and Maharashtra.

The data collected on reasons for migration show that among the total migrants, employment is the main reason for migration for males (32 per cent) and marriage is the main reason for migration for females (45 per cent). Family movement is the second main reason for migration in respect of one-fourth of the male migrants as well as female migrants.