



CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 28

GOA, DAMAN & DIU

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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Director of Census Operations:
GOA, DAMAN & DIU AND
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

PREFACE

The Portrait of Population, as the name suggests, presents a succinct picture of the population of Goa, Daman and Diu as revealed by the 1971 Census. It is for the first time that such a popular version of the census data is being presented for the benefit of the average reader who has neither the time nor the necessary technical competence to go through a series of bulky and not unoften complicated census reports. One of the objectives of this popular version is to introduce to the high school and college students the subject of population & demography in the hope that they will have a much better understanding of the importance of a census and how useful is the census data in socio-economic planning of the state and the country.

This small book is the product of the joint work of many of my office colleagues but in particular I would like to make a mention of S/Shri N. Y. Gore and D. P. Naik, Asstt. Directors. The line drawings and pictorial presentations have been prepared by Shri S. Y. Pradhan, a gifted artist employed with the office of the Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Bombay, and I feel grateful to him for the same.

It was Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India who first thought of presenting a popular version of the 1971-census data. To him, therefore, goes the main credit for this publication. Shri R. B. Chari, the present Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, could spare some of his valuable time to go through

a draft of this book and make valuable suggestions and I am grateful to him for the same. Shri S. R. Sethi Manager, Government of India Press, Nasik and his colleagues also deserve my thanks for completing this job in a short time.

Panaji

September 2, 1975.

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CHAPTER 1

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

“The theory of population is in itself an interesting part of economics. The Census helps us to test and adopt that theory to facts”.

—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Though population census is fairly well known in our country and is also generally accepted as a useful governmental operation, not many even among the well-informed know what a wealth of very valuable information is contained in the census reports. In the absence of a 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 which are more often than not packed with various statistical tables, giving innumerable figures page after page, may not by themselves sustain the interest of the average reader for long. Often though he debates 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 towns ? Are the numbers of men and women balanced ? How many of us can read and write ? What are our main activities ? etc. It is for this type of people who are interested in knowing the basic general facts of population, rather than the detailed but intricate analysis of population and demographic data, that this publication is intended.

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Population census is very old and 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 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 Councils of cities and towns and the Panchayats of villages. How do we decide the number of representatives to be elected to the Lok Sabha, the Vidhan Sabhas or other such houses? Isn't the decennial Census the basic instrument for this purpose? Census data are also used for demarcating the boundaries of the electoral constituencies.



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How do we determine the number of schools to be opened and where they are to be located ? How do we work out our medical needs or employment opportunities ? How do we estimate our food requirements ? For these and many other purposes we have to know how many we are, how we are distributed and what we are doing. In other words, census data have immense utility in the context of planning for socio-economic development.

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.

Since the number and the socio-economic conditions of the people change from time to time, it becomes necessary that a census should also be taken at regular intervals. Thus, the periodical census which is taken in India every ten years is a kind of national stock-taking, presenting a snapshot picture of the size of population and its important characteristics.

For any country, a census is necessary to assess the socio-economic needs of its people and to draw a realistic action programme for their welfare. It is more so for India which is committed to the gigantic task of planned economic development of her teeming millions. The basic premise of planning in India is the removal of poverty of her people and the attainment of self-sufficiency in respect of essential needs of life. In other words raising the standard of our living

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through better education, health, living conditions and productivity in agriculture and industry. There cannot be 'planning' without 'census'.

India has a rich tradition of census taking. The Indian census, which covers the largest population of the world except that of China, celebrated its centenary in 1972. The Indian Census before 1941 was a synchronous one, that is, census enumeration throughout the country was undertaken on a particular night. The only exceptions were the snow-clad and inaccessible areas where census was taken at different periods. Elaborate arrangements had to be made for enumeration of travellers etc. The census had to be taken on a day when the movement of the population would be the least throughout the country. This was naturally very difficult. From 1941 onwards the method of "simultaneous enumeration" was given up, and the enumeration was spread over a period of time.

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 on 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 a 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 that seems to have been left incomplete. A fresh census

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was subsequently ordered and held on 17th February, 1881. From then onwards regular censuses have been held in this territory, almost after every 10 years.

The reference dates of the various censuses of Goa, Daman & Diu and that of India are given below.

Census Year	Reference date in	
	Goa, Daman & Diu	India
1	2	3
1881	. 17th February, 1881	17th February, 1881
1887	. 31st August, 1887	..
1891	. ..	26th February, 1891
1900/1901	. Night of 30th November— 1st December, 1900.	1st March, 1901
1910/1911	. Night of 30th-31st De- cember, 1910.	10th March, 1911
1921	. Night of 18th, 19th March, 1921.	18th March, 1921
1931	. 26th February, 1931	26th February, 1931
1940/1941	. 15th December, 1940	1st March, 1941
1950/1951	. Night of 14th—15th De- cember, 1950.	1st March, 1951
1960/1961	. Night of 14th—15th December, 1960.	1st March, 1961

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The census in India has always been taken on a cooperative and voluntary basis. It is a marvellous feat of cooperation between people and government where both realise the need for and the significance of a correct and complete census.



Of all the census schedules used in the 1971-Census, the “Individual Slip” (census questionnaire) is the most important.

The Individual Slip used in the 1971 Census had 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) Place of birth

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- (v) Place of last residence
- (vi) Duration of stay at the place of enumeration
- (vii) For married females only :
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Any child born during last one year.

Social Questions

- (viii) Religion
- (ix) Mother Tongue
- (x) Other Languages
- (xi) Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe
- (xii) Literacy
- (xiii) Educational level.

Economic Questions

- (xiv) Main Activity
- (xv) Subsidiary Activity.

Some of the numerous uses to which the census data are put have been discussed earlier. Demographers and population experts use these data to build up important growth-indicators like birth and death rates, marriage rates and migration trends, which are essential for long-term planning of social or economic development.

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But it is not sufficient to know only the size of population of the country. It is also essential to have its break up by age and sex in order to undertake various social welfare activities in the fields of education, health and labour welfare. Similarly, forecasting of the future population becomes easy if the present population and its distribution by age and sex is known.

The classification of the present population by age and marital status is useful in many ways. It 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.

Migration plays an important part in raising or reducing 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 tensions accompanying excessive in-migration may indeed be harmful for the area and endanger its peaceful living. The migration in the beginning is generally observed to be male dominated, and particularly of the younger age group. Thus the area from which they come is deprived of the normal youthful vigour and enthusiasm and is burdened with the old men and the women folk whose capacities of production of economic goods and services is essentially limited. This often leads to what has come to be known in the post-war period as "money-order economy" which is only

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an indicator of economic dependence. The data on migration helps study the type, volume and the composition of migrants.

The Constitution of India lays down that the Government will ensure the welfare of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Data on their educational level and economic pursuits measure the extent of progress made by these depressed communities.

Though India is still a predominantly agricultural country (over 70% of the economically active population being engaged in agriculture), significant changes have occurred in the composition of its working population. New industries are coming up and are absorbing ever increasing number of labourers. Valuable data on the working population and its distribution by age, sex, education level, etc. are very essential for estimating the future manpower needs of the country. The classification of industrial workers by different branches of industry is very necessary for building up the national or regional income estimates which, in turn, are the barometers of economic prosperity of the country or any of its regions.

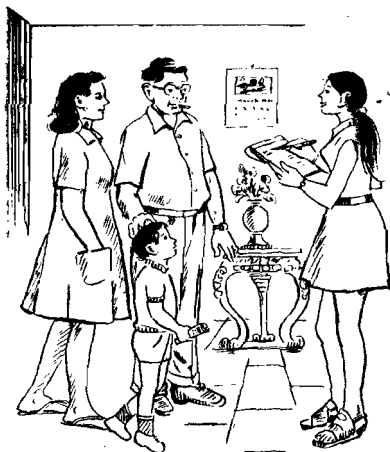
It would be realised that the census provides very valuable data on population which have a very wide application. While it may not be possible nor consistent with this publication to provide detailed analysis of all the aspects of population data collected under the 1971 Census, an attempt is made to provide basic information on the following selected aspects :—

- (i) Population size, its distribution and growth rate ;

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- (ii) Rural-urban composition of population;
- (iii) Sex ratio;
- (iv) Literacy ;
- (v) Religion ;
- (vi) Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes ;
- (vii) Main economic activities.

While this book is expected to satisfy the general curiosities of the common man in regard to the human society of which he forms a part, a more discriminating reader may be interested in a deeper analysis of census data. To him are recommended the various technical reports brought out under the publication programme of the 1971 Census.



CHAPTER 2

CHAPTER 2

HOW MANY ARE WE ? HOW ARE WE DISTRIBUTED AND BY HOW MUCH ARE OUR NUMBER GROWING ?

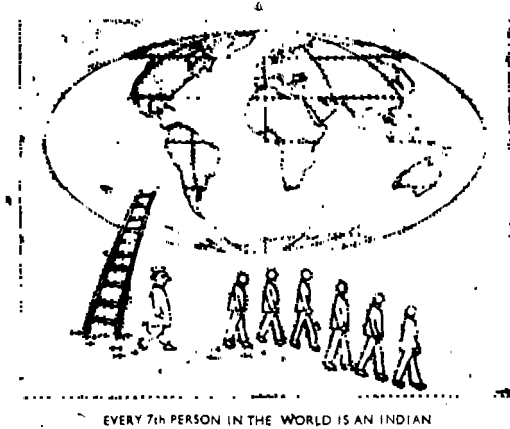
“Population when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio. Subsistence only increases in an arithmetical ratio”.

—Thomas Robert Malthus.

The preamble of our Constitution, which became effective on the 26th day of January, 1950, opens with the words “We, the people of India”. Obviously a great responsibility is devolved on the Government to find out how many are really these “People of India,” and what are their pronounced demographic characteristics. The decennial censuses of India precisely carry out this most responsible and difficult task. According to the last census which had the sunrise of 1st April, 1971, as its reference date, the total population of India is 547, 949, 809, or to put it succinctly, 548 millions or 55 crores. Ours is one of the largest populations in the world next only to the most populous country under the Sun, the People’s Republic of China.

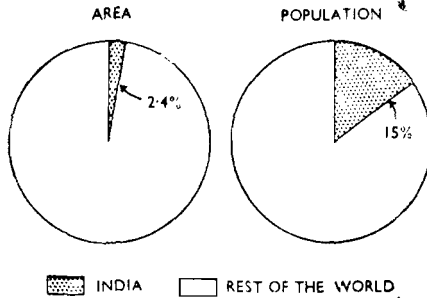
With the estimated world population of 3,700 millions in 1971, every seventh person of the world would be an Indian. In other words India accounts for one-seventh or roughly 15% of the total mankind. While numerically this is no doubt an impressive figure, in relation to the land available our position is very precarious.

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On an area of 3,280, 483.0 km² which is just 2.4% of the total land of the world, India has to support a population equivalent to 15% 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.

INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD'S AREA & POPULATION

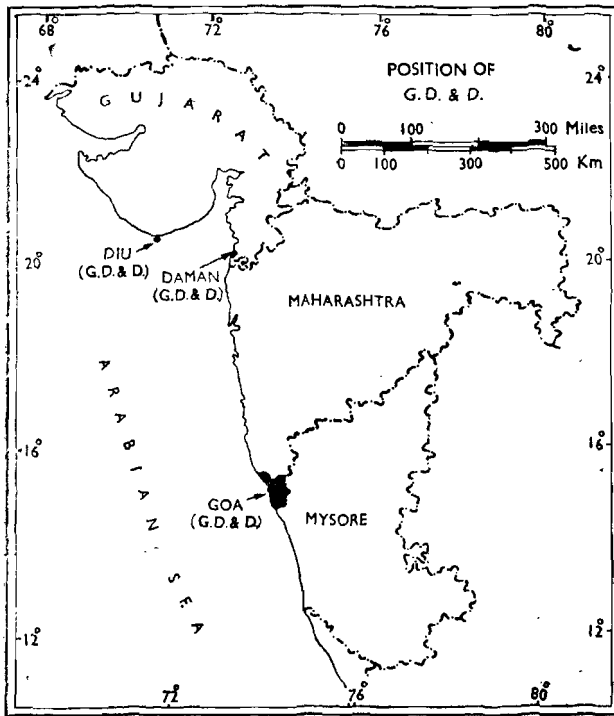


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Ours is a federal system of Government and the Union of India is made up of 21 States and 8 Union Territories. The Union Territory of Mizoram which was formed in 1971-72, had to be included for the 1971 Census purposes in the State of Assam. Goa, Daman & Diu, which forms an independent Union Territory, was under the erstwhile Portuguese regime but was integrated with India vide the Constitution (Twelfth Amendment) Act, 1962, dated 27th March, 1962. This Union Territory is comprised of three distinct land-blocks situated on the western coast of the Indian peninsula. It is made up of 3 districts, respectively named Goa, Daman and Diu. The district of Goa is bounded by the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra in the north, Belgaum and North Kanara districts of Mysore in the east, south-east and south respectively. Daman district is bordered on two sides by the Valsad district of Gujarat State and on the third side by Maharashtra State. Diu is a tiny island off the Saurashtra Coast, situated near the Veraval port and separated from the mainland by a narrow marshy strip.

The population of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1971 Census is 857, 771 of which 431,214 (or 50.3%) are males and 426,557 (or 49.7%) females. In comparison to the whole of the country, the population of this territory is very negligible. It is less than even one-fifth of a percent of the country's population. To be very exact, the population of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 0.16% of the total population of India. There are, however, as many as one State and six Union Territories whose 1971 Census population is less than that of Goa, Daman & Diu. These are : Nagaland (516,449),

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Pondicherry (471,707), Arunachal Pradesh (467,511), Chandigarh (257,251), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (115,133), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (74,170) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands (now renamed as Lakshadweep islands) (31,810).

If the 21 States and 8 Union Territories are arranged in the descending order of their populations, the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu would be

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ranked 22nd. The two units with largest and smallest population among the States and Union Territories are Uttar Pradesh with 88.34 million persons (or 16.12% of the country's total population) and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands with 31,810 persons (or 0.006% of the total population).

Though the 1971 Census population of Goa, Daman & Diu is rather insignificant when compared to some of the other States and Union Territories, there are some countries in the world whose population is less than that of Goa, Daman & Diu. For example, the African countries of Swaziland, Portuguese Guinea, Republic of Congo have population of less than 6 lakhs each. Luxembourg in Europe and the Fiji Islands too have much smaller populations. There may be many such countries spread all over the world.

In terms of geographical area also, Goa, Daman & Diu is a small unit, having an area of 3813.0 km² only. The territory ranks 24th amongst all the States and Union Territories of India in respect of geographical area.

A distribution of the 1971 Census population of Goa, Daman & Diu districtwise indicates that the Goa district accounts for 93% (795,120), Daman 4% (38,739) and Diu 3% (23,912) of the total population of the territory.

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Obviously the bulk of the population is residing in Goa district alone. The population is further distributed among the 13 talukas of the territory as under :

TABLE 1

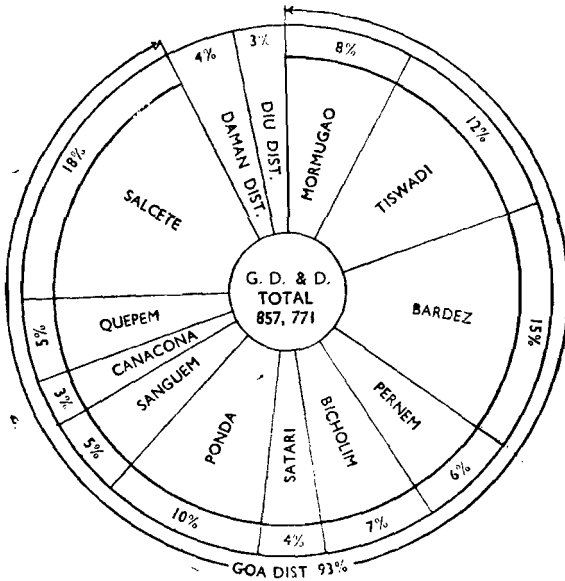
Population of each Taluka of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971.

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	1971 Census Population	Percentage of total popula- tion
1	2	3
<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>	857,771	100
1. <i>Goa district</i>	795,120	93
1. Tiswadi taluka	105,809	12
2. Bardez taluka	124,103	15
3. Pernem taluka	52,906	6
4. Bicholim taluka	58,389	7
5. Satari taluka	32,515	4
6. Ponda taluka	84,590	10
7. Sanguem taluka	44,588	5
8. Canacona taluka	29,486	3
9. Quepem taluka	41,547	5
10. Salcete taluka	155,676	18
11. Mormugao taluka	65,511	8
2. <i>Daman district</i>	38,739	4
1. Daman taluka	38,739	4
3. <i>Diu district</i>	23,912	3
1. Diu taluka	23,912	3

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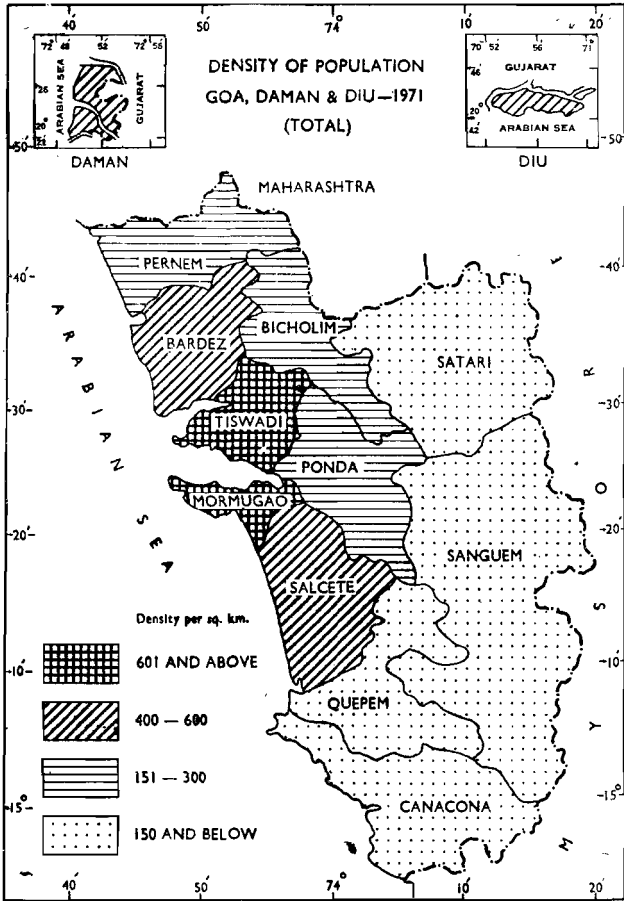
The talukas of Salcete, Bardez and Tiswadi together account for 45% of the total population of the territory. On the other hand, in some talukas such as Satari, Canacona, Quepem, Daman and Diu each the population is not more than 5% of the total population of the territory.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICTS
& TALUKAS, G. D. & D., 1971



In order that the true implication of the distribution of population in different talukas and districts is properly understood, it is necessary to examine the man-land ratio or, in other words, the density of population per km². Generally this density of population is worked in relation to the (i) geographical and (ii) the cultivated or net sown area. In case of Goa, Daman

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& Diu, however, since the cadastral survey is not yet completed, the available data on the cultivated or net sown area is very old relating to 1904 or so. Hence the density of population on the basis of the total geographical area only is relevant and is presented in the following table :

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TABLE 2

Number of Persons per Km², 1971

Union Territory/District/ taluka	Density of Population per km ² .
1	2
<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>	225
1. <i>Goa district</i>	215
1. <i>Tiswadi taluka</i>	637
2. <i>Bardez taluka</i>	467
3. <i>Pernem taluka</i>	219
4. <i>Bicholim taluka</i>	257
5. <i>Satari taluka</i>	66
6. <i>Ponda taluka</i>	299
7. <i>Sanguem taluka</i>	50
8. <i>Canacona taluka</i>	85
9. <i>Quepem taluka</i>	120
10. <i>Salcete taluka</i>	562
11. <i>Mormugao taluka</i>	837
2. <i>Daman district</i>	538
1. <i>Daman taluka</i>	538
3. <i>Diu district</i>	598
1. <i>Diu taluka</i>	598

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The density of population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971 is 225 persons per km². The same for India as a whole is 178 (excluding the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir). Among all the States and Union Territories, the rank of Goa, Daman & Diu in respect of density of population is 12th in 1971. The territory's density for the year 1960 was 164 persons per km².

Six talukas, viz. Tiswadi, Bardez, Salcete, Mormugao, Daman and Diu are conspicuous on account of a high density of population. Panaji, the capital of the Union Territory, is situated in Tiswadi taluka and accommodates a large number of offices, government as well as private, in its fold. This has raised the taluka's population and in turn its density to a considerable 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. Sea-transport activity in this town provides jobs to a large number of persons so much so that many have migrated to the port-town from various parts of the country. The area of Daman and Diu is relatively very small and as such the density of population is comparatively higher than in other talukas.

The talukas of Sanguem, Satari, Quepem and Canacona are hilly tracts and comprise of large forests. The relative availability of cultivated land being limited, and there being absence of other industrial or business activities to any appreciable extent, the

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population in these talukas is also scanty. The following table, therefore, may be useful :

TABLE 3

Area under Forest and Number of Persons per Km², 1971

Taluka	Area under Forest as a percentage of total geographical area of the taluka	Number of Persons per km ² .
1	2	3
Sanguem	56	50
Satari	49	66
Canacona	41	85
Quepem	34	120

As the percentage of area under forest to total geographical area decreases, the density of population increases.

If the density of population of the territory is worked out for the last 70 years it would be noted that in the first sixty years its rise was rather slow having increased only by 31 (i.e., from 133 persons per km² in 1900 to 164 persons per km² in 1960), but in the last one decade alone it went up to 225 from 164 in 1960 to 225 in 1971.

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Area remaining constant, the density of population depends upon the growth of population. Since the rate of population growth of Goa, Daman and Diu upto 1960 was almost negligible, the density of population too increased at a slow rate. But it shot up suddenly during the decade 1960-1971 when the rise of the population recorded a sudden spurt, being 36.88%.

A passing reference may be made here to the density of population in rural/urban areas for which the following table may be studied.

TABLE 4

Number of Persons per Km² by Rural and Urban Areas

Union Territory/ District	Density of Population per km ²	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	172	1,654
Goa district . . .	165	1,673
Daman district . . .	323	3,092
Diu district . . .	590	621

The density of population in the rural areas of Goa district is much less than that in Daman and Diu districts. In urban areas also, Daman district is more thickly populated than the other two districts.

How are we Housed ?

Besides food and clothing, shelter or housing is the most important need of the human being. The type of house a man prefers to live-in largely depends upon his financial position. But there are also some other important factors influencing 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. It may be useful first to find out the definition of the term "house" used in the 1971 Census of India.

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. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose." Thus a hut in a slum area and a posh flat in a modern colony are both treated on equal footing and recorded as census houses. An occupied residential house is one in which one or more persons were found to be residing at the time of enumeration. Of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu as many as 4,278 persons were enumerated as houseless persons. In other words, about half a percent of the population was found to be without a residential house to live in. Most of these

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persons were 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. Shepherds/cowherds from other areas were also classified as houseless if they were found to be living in the open.

The population of the territory is accommodated in 153,473 occupied residential houses. This gives a ratio of 5.6 persons per census house. In 1960, this ratio was 5.1. There are more persons per occupied residential house in 1971 than in 1960. A sudden increase in population of the territory in the preceding decade seems to have resulted in a slightly more congested living. The lowest per house density of population is seen in Diu district, being 4.9 in 1971. The highest per-house density is 6.5 and this is recorded in Pernem taluka.

In all the talukas excepting two, *viz.* Bicholim and Mormugao of Goa district there has been an increase in the number of persons per occupied residential house in 1971 as compared to 1960. Bicholim taluka is known for its mining activity and it seems that the mine owners have provided independent small huts or hutments to the mine workers during the last one decade. This seems to have reduced the intensity of persons per residential house in this taluka. In Mormugao, there are many slum localities which mostly comprise of single-room houses and thus the number of houses has increased.

What is the average size of the households in Goa, Daman & Diu? A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and

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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 857,771 is made up of 165,799 households. In other words, there are 5.2 persons per household. In 1960, this ratio was 4.7. Here again, the size of the household has increased over the decade.

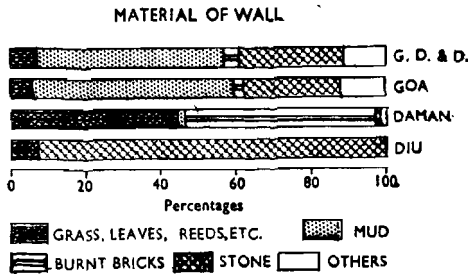
It is in Daman taluka that the household size in 1971 is the highest, being 5.7 persons. The lowest size is seen in the Sanguem taluka, being 4.7 persons.

The household size has increased in 1971 as compared to 1960 in all talukas except Bicholim and Sanguem. These two talukas are known for the mining and quarrying activities and it is felt that there may be a large number of single-member households in these areas than in other places because of migrated labour. This seems to have affected the average size of household in these talukas. Is there any difference in the household size in rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu ? It is seen that in the rural areas the household size is 5.1 while in urban areas it is 5.4. The household size in urban areas may be larger due to many reasons. For example, the incidence of institutional population (i.e. people living in hotels, hostels, jails, hospitals, etc.) is more in urban areas than in rural areas. It is a known fact that the size of an institutional household is far larger than the ordinary family household. Again due to acute housing shortage, many households in towns may accommodate persons who may be distant relatives or friends and may have come to the towns for education, service or such other purposes. The paying-guest system

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prevalent in urban areas also enlarges the household size.

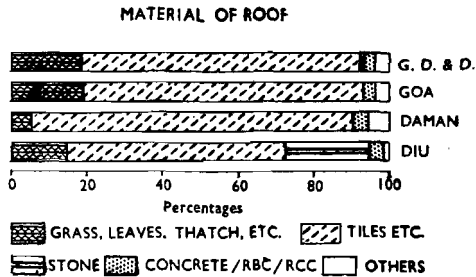
A study of the material used for construction of houses in Goa, Daman & Diu makes a very interesting reading. In the Goa district, for example, almost 54 out of every 100 houses are having walls built up of mud and another 26 of stone. The remaining houses have all sorts of materials like grass, leaves, reed, bamboo wood, cement etc. used for building the walls. In Daman district the picture is almost entirely different. There almost half of the houses are having walls built up of burnt bricks while of the remaining, an overwhelming majority comprises of huts and hutments build up of grass leaves, reeds or bamboo. In the Diu district, surprisingly, stone walls are most prominent accounting for almost 93 out of every 100 houses.



So far as the material for roofs of the houses is concerned, tiles seem to be the most important material used in the Goa district. In fact, three-fourths of the Goan houses are having roofs made up of tiles. For another 20% of houses grass, leaves, thatch, reeds, etc. provide the roofs. Tiles seem to be favoured for roofing by a majority of houses in Daman district

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also. So far as the district of Diu is concerned, though tiled roofs constitute a majority there also, other materials like stone, grass leaves, reeds etc. are also used to a considerable extent.



There is hardly any correlation between the type of material used for construction of the walls and that used for putting up the roofs. It is noticed that tiles are used both on the pucca and katcha houses in all the three districts. The only important difference noted in these districts is that while stone-roofs account for about 22% of the houses in Diu district they are almost absent in the other two districts.

As is well known, the size of a residential house (in terms of space available) occupied by a family generally depends upon two factors : ability to pay the rent and the size of the household itself. While full details of various sizes of houses in terms of floor area are not available, it may be interesting to find out the number of households living in one-room houses, two room houses, three room houses etc. A room was defined in 1971 Census as follows:—A room should have four walls with a door way with a roof

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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 considered and the rooms used exclusively for kitchen or storing of goods, etc. were not taken into account.

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

TABLE 5

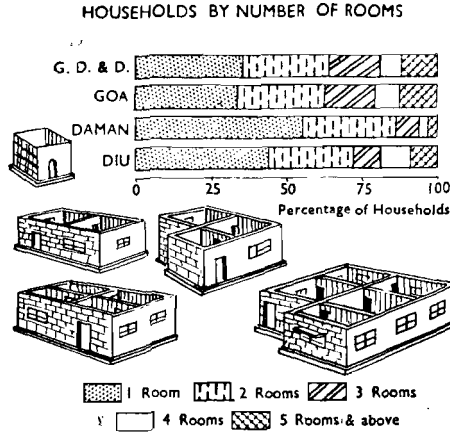
Percentage distribution of households of Goa, Daman & Diu according to number of rooms occupied by them

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	35.2	34.0	55.9	44.4
Households living in 2 rooms	29.1	29.1	30.2	28.0
Households living in 3 rooms	15.9	16.4	7.7	9.0
Households living in 4 rooms	9.5	9.8	3.6	9.3
Households living in 5 rooms	10.3	10.7	2.6	9.3

The percentage of households living in one room is higher in Daman district than in other two districts. About one third of the households of Goa district lives in one-room houses, but in case of Daman district about 56 % live in one room. One out of every

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nine households in Goa district lives in a house having five or more rooms.



The table below would indicate the average number of persons living per room, and would thus give an idea of the existing congestion.

TABLE 6

Number of persons per room in Rural and Urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Union Territory/ District	Number of Persons per room in		
	Total Area	Rural Area	Urban Area
1	2	3	4
Goa, Daman & Diu	2.2	2.1	2.2
Goa district	2.1	2.1	2.2
Daman district	3.5	4.4	2.8
Diu district	2.2	3.0	1.2

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It would be noted that the congestion of persons per living room is less in Goa district compared to the other two districts.

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 rate is nil. Its contribution to the growth of population of some of the countries was substantial in the past when there was a free movement of people from one country to another, or from one continent to another. In recent times, however, due to restrictions placed by each country over the immigrants, the influence of net migration on the growth of population of the country has been greatly reduced. Within a country, however, migration does influence growth rates of population of different states or regions.

It would be surprising to know that the estimated population of the entire world about 325 years back was just a little more than what is India's population in 1971. Now the world's population is more than six times that of India. The following figures make interesting reading in this context:—

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TABLE 7

Estimated World Population from 1650 A.D. to 1970

Year	Estimated World Popu- lation (in millions)
1	2
1650	600
1750	791
1800	978
1850	1,262
1900	1,650
1950	2,486
1970	3,631

(Source ; United Nations, the World-Population Situation in 1970 Population Studies, No. 49 page 4)

It would be noted that the growth of population of the world has been very fast. While it took initially a period of full 200 years for the world population to double itself (from 600 millions in 1650 to 1,262 millions in 1850), the next "doubling of the population" occurred in just 100 years (from 1,262 millions in 1850 to 2,486 millions in 1950). The first two hundred years witnessed a net addition of a little more than 600 millions to the mankind ; the next hundred years registered a rise of 1,200 millions ; and what is most surprising

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and equally alarming is the fact within a very short span of 20 years (from 1950 to 1970), the world population has increased by another 1,200 millions. The most important reason for this population explosion after the second world war appears to be the drastic reduction in deaths (and therefore of death rates) without a corresponding reduction in the birth rates.

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

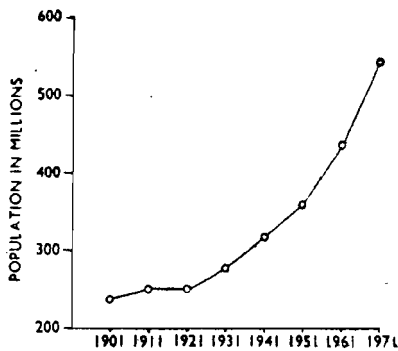
TABLE 8
Growth of Population of India 1901-1971

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

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The decrease in population during the decade 1911-1921 is due to the large-scale toll of life in the first world war, further accentuated by the great influenza epidemic of 1918 which, according to a rough estimate, reduced the population by at least 15 millions. In the same way, the dip in the rate of growth of population during the decade 1941-1951 is due to the effects 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 period 1961-1971 has been the highest so far recorded in India. Our population increased by almost 11 crores during the 10-year period. The magnitude of growth would be well realised against the fact that population of some of the countries of the world like Japan, Indonesia, Australia, etc., is around 11 crores. To put it the other way round, one Japan has been added to that of India during the last decade. No doubt we are heading towards a serious population explosion !

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF INDIA,
1901-1971



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How does the population of our territory compare to that of the country? It should be remembered 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 a stagnant import-oriented economy, very meagre, if at all, job opportunities for the educated as well as the uneducated were available within the territory which resulted into a large scale out-migration of population to other parts of the country, notably to Bombay, and to other parts of the world. Because 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

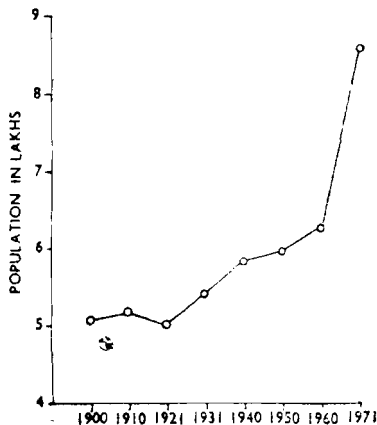
Growth of Population of Goa, Daman & Diu 1900-1971.

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

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It is apparent that the growth of population was just insignificant upto 1960. It went up almost suddenly in the decade 1960-1971, when the growth rate was recorded to be 36.88%. During the first 60 years of the current century the population increased by 119,149, or at an average decadal rate of a little less than 4% or average annual rate of less than half a per cent. But the last one decade viz. 1960-1971 saw a tremendous increase of population. The actual rise was 231,104 souls or almost the double the increase in the first sixty years—1900 to 1960. This sudden increase in population took place after 1961 when the territory was liberated from the Portuguese regime and became a part of the Indian Union in 1962. The area was for the first time “opened up” and the economy was freed from the bondages of the colonial administration.

GROWTH OF POPULATION OF
GOA, DAMAN & DIU, 1900—1971



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After liberation of the territory, the exodus of population of Goa, Daman & Diu to other parts of the country and abroad, specially to the African nations, was checked to a great extent, firstly because of an unfavourable political situation in these countries and secondly new job opportunities were available in the territory itself. Because of the development activities undertaken by the government in the field of education, public health, road & building constructions etc. the number of jobs in the territory increased and thus a good number of persons from the neighbouring states like Mysore, Maharashtra, Kerala etc. migrated into Goa. The mining operations also picked up momentum and the Mormugao harbour started humming with activity. These factors attracted labour from the other parts of the country in large numbers.

The population of the territory increased during the last 70 years by 69%, but the country's population increased by almost 139% in the same period. What is true of the territory is also true for its three districts. The growth of population of all the three districts was stunted upto 1960 due to various reasons mentioned earlier.

A moot question that comes to mind is whether the territory's population would grow at such a fast rate in the next few decades also. Or, in other words, what shall be the size of its population in 1981 or 1991? What would be the economic implications of the vastly increased populations in these years if the high rate of growth witnessed in the sixties is not

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abated in the seventies or eighties? How many additional jobs will have to be created in order to gainfully employ the new entrants to the labour force? What will be the nature of the jobs that will have to be created for them? Is the present educational pattern suitable for the needs of 1981 or 1991? What facilities will be required for ensuring an adequate level of education at the elementary, secondary and university stages? How much more of food-grains will be needed to feed these populations? What will be the requirements in respect of public health, sanitation and drinking water-supply? All these questions must be thought of now itself if the generally peaceful life of the population of the territory is not to be disturbed in future also.



CHAPTER 3

CHAPTER 3

VILLAGE DWELLERS AND TOWN DWELLERS

“Urbanisation is more a reaction against the lack of vigorous economic growth than a response to rising levels of income per head”.

—Gunnar Myrdal

Besides many other things, our country is also known all over the world as a land of villages and of rural people. This fact, which was true at the beginning of the twentieth century, holds good even now. The proportion of population living in towns or urban areas which was only about 11% in 1901, went upto no more than 20% in 1971. And this inspite of the fast growth of industry and commerce after the independence of the country. The following table shows the percentage distribution of India's population by rural and urban categories from 1901 to 1971.

TABLE 1

*Percentage of rural and urban population of India,
1900—1971*

Census Year	Percentage of Population living in	
	Rural Area	Urban Area
1	2	3
1901	89	11
1911	90	10
1921	89	11

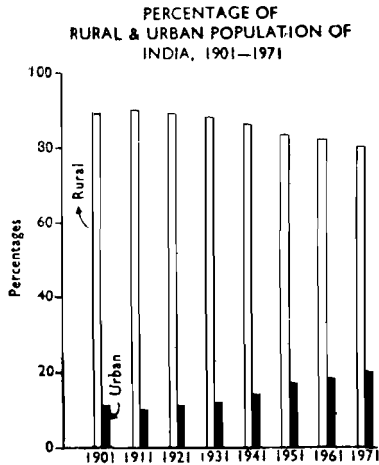
PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 1—contd.

Census Year	Percentage of Population living in	
	Rural Areas	Urban Areas
1	2	3
1931	88	12
1941	86	14
1951	83	17
1961	82	18
1971	80	20

What is the importance of study of the rural versus urban characteristics of population? The degree of urbanisation which in other words represents the extent of population living in towns— big and small—is one of the indicators of economic progress of a country. In modern times industrialization is a *sine-qua-non* for sound economic development, and industrialization and urbanisation are almost inter dependent. The economy of mass production is possible only with the help of factories and machines which need large numbers of labourers to run them. The process of industrialisation thus becomes instrumental for the growth of towns and cities and many rural places or villages become towns due to this fact in particular, though other factors also contribute their influence.

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To study the processes and trends of urbanisation, one should first look at the definition of the two terms “Town” and “Village”.

The definition of the term “village” has been a bit confusing in the earlier censuses of this country. In some areas the “revenue” village or the “mauza” was taken as the census village. In others, the residential village or collection of houses bearing a common name with its dependent hamlets was taken as the census village. While the confusion over the definition of a village might have affected the total number of inhabited or uninhabited villages, it might hardly have affected the extent of urban population. No place which was essentially rural could have been classified as towns or vice versa in earlier censuses, even for want of a clear cut definition.

As regards the definition of the term “town” there was no uniform and objective test to qualify a place as a town upto and including the 1951 Census.

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Such an attempt was first made in 1961. The definition of the term town in 1971 Census, which generally followed that of 1961, was as follows :—

- (a) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area.

or

- (b) All other places which satisfied the following criteria :—

- (i) a minimum population of 5,000.
- (ii) at least 75 % of the male working population was non-agricultural.
- (iii) a density of population of at least 400 per Km² (i.e. 1,000 per sq. mile).

When a firm and uniform definition of town was adopted in 1961, it was seen that in the country as a whole as many as 810 places which were considered as towns in 1951, were treated as villages in 1961.

In the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu the concepts were materially different due to the Portuguese type of administration which had not much in common with that in the rest of the country. Upto 1960 the census data was presented for each "freguesia". A "freguesia" may be equal to a part of an "Aldeia" (i.e a village), or an "Aldeia" or a group of "Aldeias". A "freguesia" was the administrative jurisdiction of a "Ragedor" who was the lowest level administrative functionary.

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As far as the definition of a 'town' is concerned, there was no objective test to decide the place as a town in the past in Goa, Daman & Diu. It was "purely subjective based on the development of the region and its constitution was defined by a legal Diploma"(1).

At the time of 1971 Census the concept of a "revenue" village as the lowest administrative unit for which basic census data of the Primary Census Abstract had to be presented in rural areas was adopted for the first time. The administration of Goa, Daman & Diu had in 1970 published the list of municipal towns in the territory, and hence there was no difficulty to adopt the same for the purpose of census. Since every taluka headquarters has been declared a municipal area, these places alone were treated as towns in 1971.

There were, in 1881, four towns in the territory, *viz.* Nova Goa (created on 22-3-1843), 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 the year 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

(1) Dr. J. C. Almeida, Census of India 1961, Vol. XXVII, Part II-A, Goa, Daman & Diu, Page 33.

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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 Census also.

Villages: There are in all 409 inhabited and 8 uninhabited villages in Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1971-Census. Revenue villages which have been included in the boundaries of municipal areas or urban agglomerations are not considered as Census villages. What is the average size of these villages in Goa, Daman & Diu ? 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 1971 Census.

TABLE 2

Number of villages, total, rural population and the size of inhabited villages, Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Total No. of Villages		Total Rural Popula- tion	Average popula- tion size of an in- habited village
	Inha- bited	Unin- habited		
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu .	409	8	630,997	1,543
Goa District . . .	383	8	591,877	1,545
Tiswadi taluka . . .	30	..	46,551	1,552
Bardez taluka . . .	39	..	104,102	2,669
Pernem taluka . . .	27	..	49,976	1,851
Bicholim taluka . . .	28	..	49,839	1,780

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TABLE 2 — contd.

1	2	3	4	5
Satari taluka .	77	3	29,593	384
Ponda taluka .	30	..	76,932	2,564
Sanguem taluka .	47	5	39,582	842
Canacona taluka .	9	..	28,151	3,128
Quepem taluka .	39	..	38,622	990
Salcete taluka .	45	..	107,083	2,380
Mormugao taluka .	12	..	21,446	1,787
Daman District . .	21	..	21,422	1,020
Daman taluka .	21	..	21,422	1,020
Diu District . . .	5	..	17,698	3,540
Diu taluka . . .	5	..	17,698	3,540

It will be seen that though the number of villages per taluka is very less, the average size of population of a Goan village is quite high, being 1,543 in 1971. In case of India and the two neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Mysore the average size is far too less as may be seen hereunder :—

TABLE 3

Average size of an Inhabited Village, 1971

Unit	Average size of an inhabited village, 1971
1	2
India	762
Maharashtra	970
Mysore	827
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,543

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It may be interesting to know the average size of villages in the different talukas also. The average size of a village is highest in Diu taluka (3,540 population per village) while the lowest is in Satari taluka of Goa district (384 population per village). Excepting Satari, Sanguem and Quepem talukas, the average population per village in all the other talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu is more than 1,000. Predominance of forests in the three talukas mentioned above seems to have attributed to the relatively smaller size of villages.

There are only 140 villages in Goa, Daman & Diu having a population of less than 500 as per the 1971 census. As against this, there are 146 villages where the 1971 Census population exceeded 1,500. Canacona and Diu talukas have 9 and 5 villages respectively, and in case of both these talukas, the average population per village is more than 3,000. In the absence of data on village-wise area (as the cadastral survey of this Union Territory is not completed) it is not possible to work out the density of population at the village level.

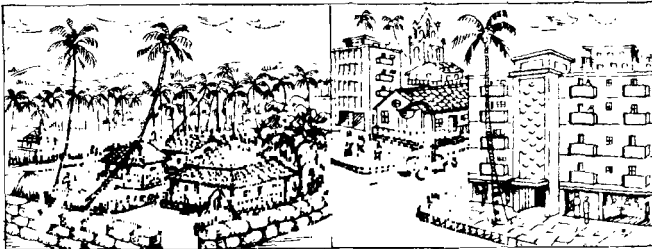
The distribution of rural population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971 by size of villages is shown below.

5.21 % rural population in 140 villages with population less than 500 in each	: 32,902
9.75 % rural population in 82 villages with population 500—999 in each	: 61,533
19.92 % rural population in 85 villages with population 1,000—1,999 in each	: 125,670
38.52 % rural population in 77 villages with population 2,000—4,999 in each	: 243,038
26.60 % rural population in 25 villages with population 5,000 and above in each	: 167,854

100.00%. Total villages 409. Total population 630,997.

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As said earlier, all the places which had either a municipality, corporation or cantonment or notified town area have been treated as urban or a town. For treating a non-municipal place as a town, one of the conditions laid down was that the place should have a minimum population of 5,000. This minimum population criterion could not be applied to non-municipal places of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. Now that the village and town-wise population data are available, it is seen that there are as many as 25 villages in Goa, Daman & Diu having a population of more than 5,000 in each of them. Of these, as many as 10 villages (9 of Goa district and 1 of Diu district) can be considered as towns since they satisfy 2 out of the 3 conditions laid down for treating a non-municipal place as urban. These are Serula (population 9,599), Nerul (population 6,093), Calangute (population 7,600), Siolim (population 7,382), Pale (population 5,124), Curchorem (population 6,460), Cuncolim (population 10,796), Benaulim (population 7,390), Cortalim (population 5,199) and Ghogla in Diu (population 7,329).



RURAL HOUSES

URBAN HOUSES

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Urban Areas : Though there are towns in this territory since 1881, no separate population figures for the towns are available upto the 1940 Census. Hence the comparable urban population data are available only from 1950 Census onwards. Compared to the country as a whole, the proportion of urban population to the total is higher in case of Goa, Daman & Diu. This is however, true for 1971 Census only. For earlier Censuses it was slightly less than the national average.

The following table shows the percentage of urban population to total population for Goa, Daman & Diu and India for the last three censuses viz. 1951, 1961 and 1971.

TABLE 4
*Percentage of Urban Population in India and Goa,
Daman & Diu for 1951 to 1971.*

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 (3,060 towns)	15 (7 towns)	13 (5 towns)	48 (1 town)	25 (1 town)
1961	18 (2,700 towns)	16 (13 towns)	15 (11 towns)	41 (1 town)	29 (1 town)
1971	20 (3,119 towns)	26 (13 towns)	26 (11 towns)	45 (1 town)	26 (1 town)

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The percentage 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. 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 representation of urban population. This is particularly true in respect of Daman district where the urban population accounts for a little less than half of the total population of the district.

In the Indian Censuses, various towns are grouped under six different classes depending upon their population, as shown below :—

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

There has never been a class I town in Goa, Daman & Diu. Similarly, there was no Class II town in 1950 and 1960 Censuses. In 1950, there were in all 7 towns with classification as follows:—

- (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. Vasco-da-Gama and Ponda.

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In 1960 Census, the number of towns went up to 13. In 1971 Census the number of towns remained the same though class-wise distribution changed to some extent as can be seen from the following:—

TABLE 5

Number of Towns in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 and 1971

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

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

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

TABLE 6

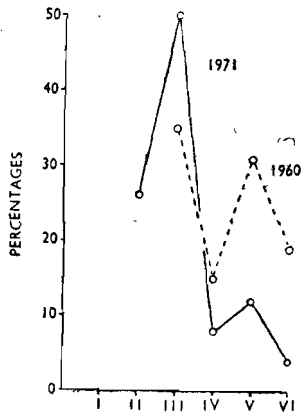
Number of Towns and Percentage of Population living in size class of Towns in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 and 1971

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

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It would be noted that the ratio of population living in Class III towns has gone up from about a third of population in 1960 to about half of the total in 1971. Another significant happening is that the only Class IV town in 1971 now accommodates about paltry 8% of urban population, as compared to 15% in 1960. On the whole, the large-sized towns though few in number have accounted for a major part of the urban population. What does it indicate? Is this phenomenon related, in any way to the economic investment policy of the authorities in towns? The growth of urban population is much faster in the towns of Panaji, Margao, Morgmugao and Mapusa.

URBAN POPULATION BY CLASS OF TOWNS IN G. D. & D., 1960 & 1971



Very often it is said that Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Sholapur, etc. are the industrial towns, or that Banaras, Nasik or Pandharpur are pilgrim centres or that Bhusawal, Itarsi or Mogul-sarai are the Railway transport towns, etc. In order

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

to understand these characteristics one has to refer to the functional classification of towns, which is explained below:—

The working population of a town was divided into nine industrial categories as under in 1961 and 1971.

1961	1971
1	2
I Cultivators	I Cultivators.
II Agricultural Labourers.	II Agricultural Labourers.
III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & allied activities.	III Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.
IV Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & repairs —Household Industry.	IV Mining & Quarrying. V(a) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs —Household Industry.
V Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs —other than household industry.	V(b) Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs —other than household industry.
VI Construction.	VI Construction.
VII Trade & Commerce.	VII Trade & Commerce
VIII Transport, Storage & Communications.	VIII Transport, Storage & Communications.
IX Other Services.	IX Other Services.

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For the purpose of functional classification of towns, the nine categories of workers have been combined and regrouped into five as follows:—

Functional Classification of Towns	Industrial categories of workers included	
	1961	1971
1	2	3
Primary	I, II, III	I, II, III, IV
Industry	IV, V, VI	V(a), V(b), VI
Trade & Commerce	VII	VII
Transport	VIII	VIII
Service	IX	IX

The ratios of workers under each of these five classes of economic activity to its total workers were calculated for each town and its functional character was determined on that basis.

The functional classification of 13 towns of Goa, Daman & Diu as per 1960 and 1971 censuses is as follows :

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TABLE 7

Functional Classification of Towns of Goa, Daman & Diu 1960 and 1971

Name of Town	Functional classification on the basis of Census data	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
Panaji Urban Agglomeration.	Service-cum-primary*	Service.
Mapusa . . .	Service-cum-industry-cum-commercial.	Service-cum-trade & commerce-cum-industry.
Pernem . . .	Primary	Primary-cum-service.
Bicholim . . .	Primary	Primary
Valpoi . . .	Primary	Service.
Ponda . . .	Service-cum-primary	Service-cum-trade & commerce-cum-industry.
Sanguem . . .	Primary	Primary-cum-service.
Chauri . . .	Service.	Primary-cum-service.
Quepem . . .	Primary	Service-cum-industry-cum-primary

*Based on census data of Panaji Municipality as it existed in 1960.

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TABLE 7—*contd.*

1	2	3
Margao Urban Agglomeration.	Service-cum-primary-cum-commercial†	Service-cum-trade & commerce-cum-industry.
Mormugao . . .	Transport-cum-service cum-industry.	Transport.
Daman . . .	Primary-cum-trade & commerce.	Service-cum-industry-cum-primary
Diu . . .	Primary-cum-service-cum-industry.	Service-cum-industry.

†Based on census data of Margao Municipality as it existed in 1960.

Obviously, the composition of Goan towns is changing, though slowly. In 1960, there were 6 mono-functional towns of which five were Primary Activity towns. In 1971, the number of mono-functional towns has been reduced to four of which only one is having Primary Activity as a predominant character. Even then Primary Activity is considerable in 1971 Census in as many as six towns.

Urban Agglomeration

The term “urban” used in the census context does not include the suburbs or the outskirts of a town or city which lie beyond the notified municipal limits of the town.

An attempt was made to present the 1961 census population data by adopting the concept of "Town-groups". Experience proved that even the concept of a town-group was not of much help in a proper identification of the functional urban area rather than the legal one. Hence the 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 of a town and its adjoining outgrowths, if any, of such towns.

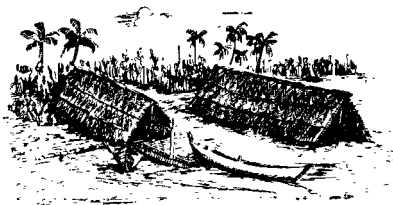
There are two Urban Agglomerations in Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971 Census. These are, Panaji Urban Agglomeration and Margao Urban Agglomeration. The Panaji Urban Agglomeration comprises of the Panaji Municipal Council and 8 villages situated on the borders of the Municipal areas. The Margao Urban Agglomeration comprised of the Municipal Council and two 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. It may be defined as the projected growth area of a city or town over the next two decades i.e. as it would be in or around 1991, taking

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into account not only the towns and villages which will get merged into the existing urban areas but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban. Such a tract will include all extra-municipal urban growths such as the suburbs (industrial and residential), railway colonies, civil lines and cantonments and also such of the villages which are likely to develop urban characteristics in the next two decades. A SUA will thus be an area which will extend beyond the main city or town and would contain all likely developments over the next 20 years. The SUA is identified by the administrative units that it encompasses, namely, city,, town, village etc. The boundaries of the SUA are the administrative boundaries of the peripheral units.

The SUAs have been formed in respect of those areas where the population of the main unit was 50,000 and above in 1961. But in case of Goa, Daman & Diu this condition was waived and we now have three SUAs in Goa, Daman & Diu. The Panaji SUA comprises of the Panaji Municipal Council and 11 surrounding villages and has a total population of 62,800. The Margao SUA is made of the Municipal Council and four villages and covers a total population of 56,700. The third SUA, i.e. Mormugao SUA has five villages in addition to the Municipal Council, and a total population of 52,200.



CHAPTER 4

CHAPTER 4

ARE THE NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN BALANCED? HOW OLD ARE WE?

As unto the bow the cord is, so unto the man is woman.
— Long fellow

Human population, or any other living species for that matter, is made up of two distinct sexes, males and females. Since the human race must grow, the proportion of males and females in a given population has to be more or less equal unless, of course, this balance is disturbed by certain extraneous factors like wars which usually take a heavy toll of young males or out-migration 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. In order to know the extent of imbalance in the number of sexes, it is necessary to find out the proportion of males and females in a given population and then to compare these proportions with those for the past periods or of other regions or areas. Another way of looking at the same problem is to find out the number of persons of one sex per every 1,000 of the other at a given point of time. In demographic parlance, the number of persons of one sex to 1,000 of the other is called the "sex ratio". 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.

But what is the real significance of a sex-ratio? A society where the proportion of males and females is not more or less equal for a long time may have to face many social problems. A perfectly balanced sex

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ratio is one where there are 1,000 females per 1,000 males. But various census counts have shown that such is generally not the case. While it is necessary that the numbers of males and females are near about equal, it would be ideal 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 would further be desirable to have a balanced sex-distribution among different races, religions and communities of a country. Unless this is so, many social problems may be faced by members of these religions or racial communities. If this aspect is studied at the commencement of life by examining the sex ratio at birth, it may be noticed that in most countries of the world including India the sex ratio at birth is more favourable to males than to females. Generally about 106 male babies are born per 100 female babies. In other words, more male babies are born than female babies.

But as if to set right the undue favour shown to the male-sex at birth, nature seems awakened with the growth of children. In most countries of the world it is observed that the initial advantage of males is lost in the first few years of life because biologically a female child is noticed to be more resistant to diseases than a male child with the result that male mortality is relatively high among the infants or the young children. The experience of the decade 1961-71 shows that a total of 6,952 male infant deaths were registered against 5,905 female infant deaths in Goa, Daman and Diu. Obviously, though the birth rate favours the boys more, the chances of female babies surviving the vicissitudes of growth in the infancy of life are relatively better.

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In case of 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 on the one hand and absence of any sort of family planning on the other, both of which together subject the women to heavy mental and physical strains particularly during the reproductive age range of 15 to 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.

At the same time the rapid industrialization of the country has exposed the male industrial workers to new health hazards since they are brought closer to machines and to the unhealthy and unhygienic working conditions of factories and mills. War is another important factor which wipes out a good number of males of a country. What is more distressing is the fact that war casualties are mostly from the males in the youthful stage of life.

A study of composition of population of a few selected countries of the world would reveal that in most countries of Europe, North America, Japan etc. there are more females than males. The following table shows the composition of population of a few selected countries of the world by sex.

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TABLE 1

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

Country	Reference year	Population (in Millions)			*Sex-ratio (i.e. No. of females per 1,000 males)
		P	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6
U.S.A. . . .	1-4-70	203	99	104	1,054
Japan. . . .	1-10-70	104	51	53	1,037
France	1-3-68	50	24	26	1,052
Germany Federal Republic	27-5-70	61	29	32	1,101
United Kingdom. . . .	25-4-71	55	27	28	1,060
U.S.S.R. . . .	15-1-70	242	112	130	1,171

(*The sex-ratio has been worked out on the actual population of males and females).

The excess of females over males in the United States of America, United Kingdom, Japan etc., may be attributed to a large extent to the heavy toll of fighting soldiers in the second world war. It may take another decade or so to make up the adverse situation created by the great war. According to a

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rough estimate about 50 million lives were lost in Europe, Asia, and Africa during the second world war of 1939-1945. Similarly in the Viet Nam war of 1963-73 an estimated 50,000 American male soldiers were killed.

So far as different regions of a country are concerned, the imbalance in sex ratio is mainly brought about by the growing mobility of labour, or migration, which is of male domination to a large extent. Migration of people from rural to urban areas may be due to lack of adequate and gainful job opportunities in the former. A good number of persons belonging to the depressed communities (like Harijans and the Untouchables) also opt for city life in order to escape the harsh treatment meted out to them in rural areas. Migration obviously results in raising the number of males in the receiving areas and thus creating imbalance in the sex distribution of population at both the ends, *i.e.* places where migration takes place, and areas from where it takes place.

How does this important sociological phenomenon, sex-ratio, operate in Goa, Daman & Diu? An eminent Goan scholar, Fonseca, has recorded that almost one hundred years back, *i.e.* in 1877 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.

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The favourable sex ratio for female continued upto and including the year 1960. This fact is borne out by the following table which shows the sex ratio of Goa, Daman & Diu from 1900 to 1971. For a better understanding of the aspect of sex-ratio, the figures for India as a whole have also been furnished.

TABLE 2

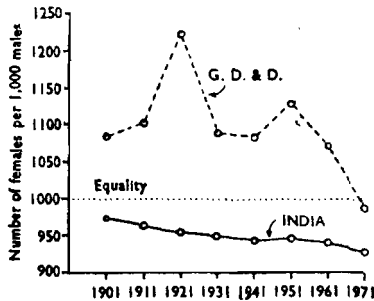
Sex-ratio in India and Goa, Daman & Diu from 1900/1901 to 1971

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

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The position that held a sex ratio favouring female in the first seven censuses (*i.e.* from 1900 to 1960) has been reversed in 1971 when for the first time there was an excess of males over females in this territory. If the position at the lower administrative levels like a district or a taluka 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 & Diu stand out prominently in this respect having recorded more females than males in almost all the decennial censuses from 1900 upto 1971. 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.

SEX RATIO IN INDIA & G. D. & D. 1901-1971



The classification of population by rural-urban division is available since 1950 only. There is a general belief that sex ratio is in favour of males in the urban areas of any region or country, mainly because of the fact that migration of labour, mostly male-dominated, takes place from rural to urban areas. This is by and large borne out by the 1971 census in respect

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of Goan towns also. In the capital town of Panaji, only 915 females were found per every 1,000 males. In Margao, the corresponding ratio was 914. For Mapusa and Ponda it was 926 and 881 respectively. But the extreme case was of Mormugao, where the sex ratio was just 667. Obviously, among the large number of migrants into this Port town, 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. In the towns which are less developed economically, the number of females is relatively higher. For example in smaller towns like Chauri, Bicholim, Sanguem etc. though the sex-ratio still favours males, the number of females is not much less, being, respectively, 996, 981 and 976. Even in Daman, it is 997.

It can also be said that areas predominated by the primary activities (like agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, forestry etc.) are not prone to encourage in-migration to any sizable extent (and in case the migration takes place it is of the entire family and not of males only) and, therefore, sex ratio in these areas favours females by and large. Conversely, in areas where secondary and tertiary sectors of economy (industry, trade & commerce, service, professions, etc.) flourish, in-migration is likely to take place particularly so if the development of these sectors has been rather sudden as in this territory and that helps the sex ratio swinging in favour of males.

Now what are the possible reasons for excess of females over males in Goa, Daman and Diu upto 1960 Census and a sudden swing in the reverse direction in 1971? Can it be said that during the erstwhile

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Portuguese regime, the administration was encouraging directly or indirectly the out-migration of population and especially males? Or is it that many Goan males either due to political persecutions or for seeking better job opportunities left the territory for Bombay, South African countries, the Arabian Gulf countries or some European countries? Was the out-migration of males a regular feature during the colonial rule? Fonseca has reported in 1878 that "in the zenith of its prosperity, Goa was the centre to which the enterprising people of almost all the countries of the East flocked for commercial purposes. Hence it was for a long time one of the most populous cities in India during the Portuguese ascendancy. At present, however, there is little occasion for in-migration and with the exception of handful of Gavalis who annually resort from British territories to Satari (of Goa district) for grazing cattle, scarcely any people think of fixing their abodes permanently in the once flourishing settlement of Goa. On the other hand, for the last forty or fifty years it has been noticed that a vast proportion of the natives of the place principally belonging to the menial classes annually emigrate to British India in search of employment. The total number of such may be estimated at 25,000 to 30,000". It is a well known fact that many Goans migrated during the last 100 years not only to the Portuguese colonies in Africa but to many other parts of Africa, Europe and further away to the United States, Canada and the South American countries.

A large number of Goans has also shifted to Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra during the last 50-60 years. It may be worthwhile to note that during the 1961 Census of India as many as 101,417

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persons were enumerated in Maharashtra whose place of birth was in Goa, Daman & Diu, of these 52,172 were males and 49,245 females. Similar was the case for earlier censuses also since the cultural and economic links between Goa and Bombay have been too strong and pretty well established for more than a century.

However, the 1971 Census completely reversed the trend of the female dominated society, and the sex-ratio swung for the first time in favour of males. As shown in a table earlier, there were 989 females for every 1,000 males in the territory in 1971. In other words, the preponderance of females over males of the last sixty years or more has disappeared. Two main factors seem to have contributed to this sudden change. In the past, persons born in Goa (specially males) used to out-migrate to foreign countries as well as to other parts of India. With the attainment of Independence by most of the Afro-Asian nations during the last two decades, the out-migration to the former colonies has gradually stopped; on the other hand many settlers of Indian origin had to return back. Thus repatriates came back to Goa, amongst whom the majority was of males, obviously because while many males used to go abroad they would not take their families for quite sometime, *i.e.* until they were well settled. Some never took the families with them but visited the home once in a few years or so. Secondly, the government undertook many developmental activities after liberation with the result that many people from outside Goa were attracted to these new jobs and came here in search of work. This also checked to a large extent the out-flow of males outside the territory. These new in-migrants form the other states of the country notably Maharashtra, Mysore

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Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh etc. were mostly males as is usually the case in the initial stages of migration. Though the government activities expanded in almost all fields, the rate of development was particularly marked in respect of education, public health and construction activities. A few statistics may clearly bring out these facts.

Let us take the field of education. In the year 1961-62, there were only 274 primary, 8 middle, and 8 High Schools and there was no institution for collegiate education. There were, in addition, other language schools like 120 English Schools, 186 Marathi Schools, 10 Gujarati Schools and 8 Urdu Schools. Besides there were 19 different technical schools. The total enrolment (*i.e.* in 1961-62) in all these schools was 63,559. At the time of the 1971 Census, there were 1,048 primary, 204 middle and 181 High Schools. In addition there were 7 University Colleges including a centre for post-graduate studies. The total enrolment went up to 182,674. This sudden expansion created large scale openings in the field of education with the result that many male teachers and a good number of female teachers were recruited in the various educational institutions after 1961 and quite a few of them were drawn from outside.

Construction projects provided another field for a large scale in-migration of labour from outside. It would be of interest to know that according to the 1931 Census, persons engaged in construction activities numbered around 2800. In the next twenty years the same actually reduced slightly, as in 1950 it was recorded to be only 2,600. In 1960, the number was noted to be about 4,000. But in the next ten

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years it multiplied very fast as, according to the 1971 Census, the number of persons engaged in construction activities was more than 12,300 a three-fold increase over that in 1960.

It is again a well known fact that majority of the workers engaged in construction works have come from Mysore, Andhra Pradesh or Maharashtra and a considerable proportion of them is of males.

Transport industry is another economic activity which has flourished after the liberation of the territory. The Mormugao port is one of the biggest ports in India. The number of workers engaged in Mormugao taluka (in which the Port-town is situated) under transport industry has almost doubled during the last one decade, *i.e.* from 4,800 in 1960 it has gone up to 9,200 in 1971. Almost 95% of these workers are males which is worth noting. Most of the new entrants into the industry were outsiders. All these facts tend to show that the low sex ratio has been due to check on out-migrants (of males) to outside Goa on the one hand, and inflow of workers (mostly males) to this territory for jobs etc. on the other.

In order to see the social structure of the population, a passing reference may be made to the sex ratio amongst different religions of this territory since 1900 to 1971. The following table gives the religion-wise sex ratio for the three main religions of the territory (which account for almost 99% population) for the years 1900 to 1971.

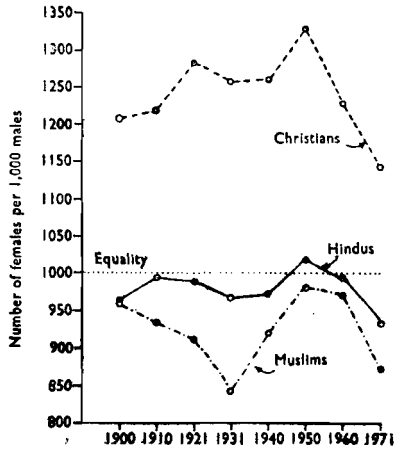
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TABLE 3

Religionwise Sex Ratio in Goa, Daman & Diu since 1900 to 1971

Year	Sex ratio among		
	Hindus	Christians	Muslims
1	2	3	4
1900	966	1,209	961
1910	995	1,219	935
1921	990	1,282	912
1931	968	1,257	844
1940	973	1,258	919
1950	1,019	1,327	981
1960	994	1,226	972
1971	932	1,142	874

RELIGIONWISE SEX RATIO IN G. D. & D.,
1900-1971



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Age, like sex, is an important characteristic of the population. Many would consider it rather easy to elicit a quick and correct answer to a seemingly innocent question like "What is your age today?" But, experience has it that in a country like India where 70% of the population is illiterate, where boys and girls are admitted to primary schools without rigidly insisting on a regular birth certificate and where birthdays are not celebrated by and large, this simple question becomes very difficult to answer. The term "age" in a census can mean either the number of completed years at the birthday preceding the enquiry, or at the birthday succeeding the enquiry or at the birthday which is nearest to the enquiry. For the purposes of the census in our country, however, the term 'age' relates to the age in completed years at the last birthday. The age of an infant is noted as 0. An infant is a child who has not completed 12 months of life at the time of enumeration.

Though India has a rich tradition of census taking for over 100 years, the quality of age data of our census cannot be considered quite satisfactory even with regard to the latest census. There is generally a tendency on the part of the rural people to round up the age to the nearest figures ending with a zero, or round it around half of the distance between 0 and 9 i.e. at a figure ending with 5. Thus ages between 16 and 19 are rounded up and quoted as either 15 or 20. This preference is called, in the ter-

minology of demography, the digit-preference. "The real difficulty in our country has been not so much the tendency" says the Registrar General, India in his 1951 census report, "to prefer particular digits (of which we have very much more than our fair share), as complete inability to make any returns at all. A surprisingly large number of people decline even to make the attempt to figure out their own age". To cope with such a situation the enumerators of 1971 census, as indeed of the past censuses too, were equipped with a "calendar of important events"—Local, provincial, national and international—to help the respondent to recall what his age was when the event took place. In our censuses most of the socio-economic data are presented for relevant age-groups like 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60 and above. Single year age tables are also prepared and published.

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 population of a country can be classified by infants and young children, boys and girls, young men and women etc. through a proper and judicious combination of age data, or what is known as age-groups. The different stages of life like infancy, child-

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age, youth, middle-age “elderly” phase etc. are generally indentified with certain age ranges as shown below: –

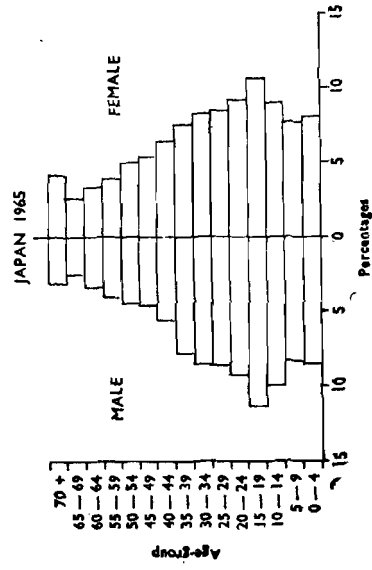
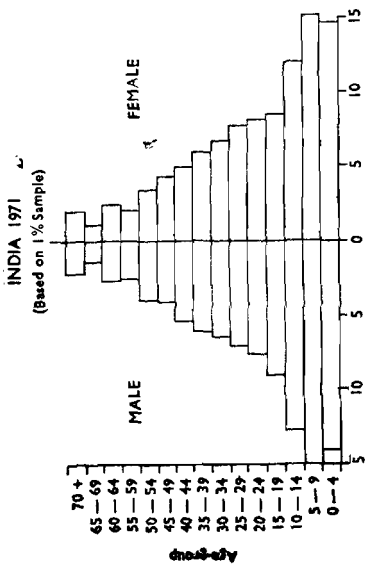
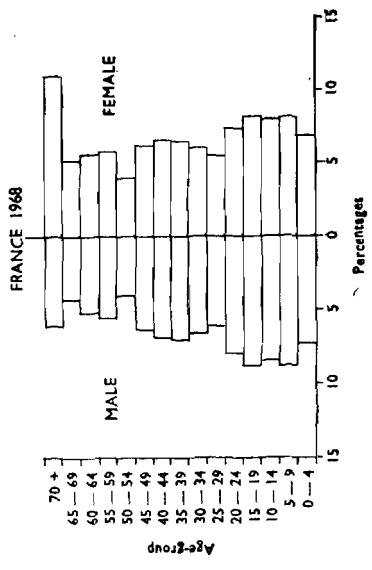
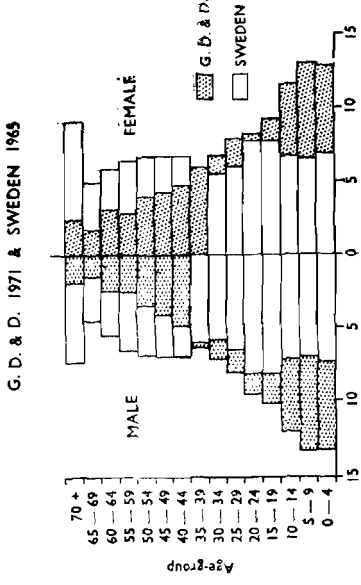
TABLE 4
Categorization of Population by different age-groups

Category of Population	Age-Groups
1	2
Infants and young children	0 to 4
Boys and girls	5 to 14
Young men and women	15 to 34
Middle aged men and women	35 to 54
Elderly persons	55 and over.

The age-pyramids for the population of India (1971), of Goa, Daman & Diu (1971) and for a few selected countries of the world like Sweden (1965), France (1968), Japan (1965) etc. are presented here. If the age-pyramids of India and Goa, Daman & Diu are compared with that of Sweden for example, it would be noted that the base of the age-pyramid of India and of Goa, Daman and Diu is much broader than that of Sweden. In India and Goa, Daman & Diu the infants and young children form 14.36% and 13.07% respectively of the total population as against 7.07% in Sweden. Indian and Goan “boys and girls” constitute 27.44% and 25.03% respectively, while that of Sweden account for 13.65%.

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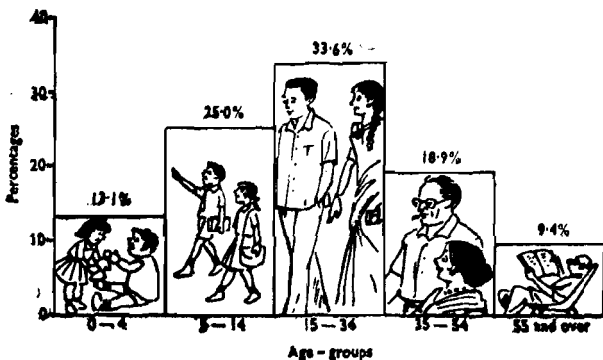
AGE PYRAMIDS



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Similar differences in other age groups could also be studied. The proportion of elderly persons in case of India and Goa, Daman & Diu is 8.25% and 9.38% respectively, but the same for Sweden is 25.03%.

CATEGORIZATION OF POPULATION BY DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS.
G. D. & D. - 1971



The age-pyramids for rural and urban population if drawn for Goa, Daman & Diu on the basis of 1960 and 1971 Census data, a disparity in the number of males and females in the young and old age-groups will be markedly seen. Impact of outmigration of males on 1960 census data and that of in-migration of males on 1971 data may account for this marked disparity to some extent.

It is generally accepted that the proportion of population of the age groups 0-14 ; 15-49 and 49 and above of a country may indicate whether the population is progressive, stationary or regressive. The right proportion of population per 1,000 persons of age group 0-14 is 400, 330 and 200 in progressive, stationary and regressive populations respectively. This may be examined with reference to the data available for

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India, Goa, Daman & Diu and a few western countries with the help of the following table.

TABLE 5

Proportion per 1,000 of the Population in three age-groups for India, Goa, Daman & Diu and other selected countries

Country/Union Territory	Year	Proportion of Population in Age Group					Total
		0—14	15-49	50 and above	Age Not Stated		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
India	1. IV 1971(c)	420	459	121	N	1,000	
Goa, Daman & Diu	1. IV 1971(c)	381	488	131	N	1,000	
Sweden	1. VII 1971(e)	208	466	326	..	1,000	
†West Germany	1.VII 1971(e)	230	473	297	..	1,000	
Japan	1-X 1970(c)	239	565	196	..	1,000	
France	1-III 1968(c)	238	478	284	..	1,000	

Source : U.N. Demographic year book, 1972.

'e' Stands for Estimated data.

'c' Stands for Census data.

'†' includes data of Berlin.

The youthfulness of the population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu is noticed immediately. This has a tremendous significance for the economic planners of the country. It will call for more investment in education, public health services, maternity and child welfare, etc. It will also call for massive investments in agriculture to sustain the growing numbers.

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Dependency Ratio: The population of a country/region is economically supported by persons who work. It is the population of age-group 15-59 that has to support the other two segments of population i.e. the younger ones of the age group 0-14 and the older ones of age group 60 and above. The proportion of population of age groups 0-14 and 60+ to the population of age group 15-59 is known as the dependency ratio. If the proportion of population of age group 0-14 is higher in a country's population, then the dependency ratio is also bound to be high. For example, the total dependency ratios of Goa, Daman and Diu and the country as a whole are 81 and 92 respectively (1971 Census). These are rather high compared to most of the developed countries like the U.S.A., U.K., France, etc. where the dependency rate is generally less than 75.



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The relatively higher young dependency ratio in our country is necessarily due to the higher fertility on the one hand, and the reduced mortality now attained due to various preventive and control measures of public health on the other. The relatively higher old dependency ratios among the western countries are attributable to longer expectancy of life. Naturally older people in the west account for a larger proportion of population as compared to India or Goa, Daman and Diu.



CHAPTER 5

CHAPTER 5

HOW MANY OF US CAN READ AND WRITE ?

“Literacy is indeed a pre-condition for more considerable success in all practical strivings.”

—Gunnar Myrdal

Of the many indices of real progress of a country or a region, one relating to literacy is rather important. In all the countries of the world literacy has been accepted as the most essential device to cope up with the needs of all-round advancement of knowledge, and its measure therefore is very valuable. Census being perhaps the only operation involving contact of every household, provides the best opportunity to measure the extent of literacy.

At the time of 1971 Census, the definition of the term “Literate” 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 a literate.”

By convention, all persons of age group 0—4 were treated as illiterate. This definition is based on the United Nations’ definition of literacy which is defined as “the ability to read with understanding and to write a short statement on everyday life in any language. A person capable

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

of reading only should be considered illiterate. Also a person capable of reading and writing figures and his own name should be considered illiterate.”

Since mass illiteracy is the greatest hindrance in any programme of social and economic development, all the countries of the world are eager to wipe it off completely from their hands. Hence primary education has been made compulsory and free for all the children of the school-going age in many countries. The Directive Principles of the Constitution of our country make a pointed reference to the primary education of the children. All our Five Year Plans have laid sufficient stress on education which is nothing but an invisible investment in human beings who are a source of strength of the country. We have launched even “adult literacy classes” to literate the older people.

India is one of the countries of the world where the proportion of illiterate people is still very high. While the developed countries of Europe, America and Asia have been successful in achieving almost universal literacy, most of the under-developed parts of the world are much lagging behind in this respect. Though there has been almost 100% literacy in many developed countries of Europe and America, it is interesting to note that “data are completely lacking for a number of economically developed countries, and for many others statistics for current years are not available. This is due to the fact that a question on literacy status is not included in population censuses unless there is need to measure an illiteracy

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problem, and in many of these countries, illiteracy having been almost eliminated the need is no longer felt.”*

According to the latest available data literacy in the U.S.A. (of age 15 and above) and the U.S.S.R. (for population of age group 9-49) is as high as 98%. Nearer home, Srilanka has a literacy of more than 75%, while Burma claims it to be at least 58%. However, in Pakistan (before separation of Bangladesh) and Nepal, literacy is rather poor. According to their 1961 censuses, Pakistan's rate of literacy was just 19%, while that of Nepal, only 9%.

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 rate (i.e. inclusive of population 0—4 years in the denominator which is always taken as illiterate) as per 1971 Census.

*United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 1973, Page 32.

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 1

*Crude Literacy rates for States and Union Territories,
1971*

Rank in 1971	State/Union Territory	Crude Literacy rate
1	2	3
	India	29
1	Chandigarh	62
2	Kerala	60
3	Delhi	57
4	Pondicherry	46
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	45
6	Laccadiv, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	44
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	44
8	Tamil Nadu	39
9	Maharashtra	39
10	Gujarat	36
11	Punjab	34
12	West Bengal	33
13	Manipur	33
14	Himachal Pradesh	32
15	Mysore	32

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 1—Contd

Rank in 1971	State/Union Territory	Crude Literacy rate
1	2	3
16	Tripura	31
17	Meghalaya	29
18	Assam*	29
19	Nagaland	27
20	Haryana	27
21	Orissa	26
22	Andhra Pradesh	25
23	Madhya Pradesh	22
24	Uttar Pradesh	22
25	Bihar	20
26	Rajasthan	19
27	Jammu & Kashmir	19
28	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15
29	Arunachal Pradesh	11

*Includes Mizo district which now forms an independent Union Territory of Mizoram.

Among the first five ranks, four are occupied by Union Territories i.e. Chandigarh (1st), Delhi (3rd), Pondicherry (4th), and Goa, Daman & Diu (5th). The second rank goes to Kerala State where right from the beginning the literacy rate has been quite high. The Goans should be justly proud of the rank obtained by them when it is remembered that the erstwhile

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Portuguese regime had done precious little to encourage education among the masses. But even in such an alien atmosphere the people of Goa, Daman & Diu always strove hard to impart education to their children through the privately run primary schools and by sending them to the neighbouring states for the purposes of higher education. It is not for nothing that 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 & Diu from 1900 to 1971.

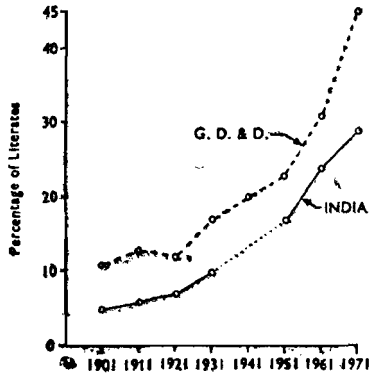
TABLE 2

Crude Literacy Rates in India and Goa, Daman & Diu from 1900 to 1971

Year	Percentage of total literate population to total population in	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
1901 . . .	5	11
1911 . . .	6	13
1921 . . .	7	12
1931 . . .	10	17
1941 . . .	N.A.	20
1951 . . .	17	23
1961 . . .	24	31
1971 . . .	29	45

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CRUDE LITERACY RATES IN INDIA &
G. D. & D. 1901-1971



The literacy rate which was 11% in 1900 for this Territory went upto 45% in 1971. It is, however, worth noting that even after a lapse of 70 years, not even half of the population could be made literate. The rate of literacy has been increasing from decade to decade, except in the decennial census held in the year 1921, when the rate of literacy was found to have come down by about 1% compared to the earlier census of 1911.

A further study of progress of literacy in the three districts has revealed that throughout the period since the turn of the current century, the literacy rates have been the lowest in Diu district, with the exception of the censuses of 1910 and 1960 when the lowest rate of literacy was noticed in Daman. Relatively, however, from 1931 onwards both the districts of Daman and Diu have been much behind the Goa district in this respect. According to the 1971 Census, the literacy in Goa district was 45% while that in Daman and Diu districts was 40% and 34% respectively.

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A taluka-wise study of progress of literacy over the last one decade may be interesting. The following table shows the literacy rates for each taluka for the years 1960 and 1971.

TABLE 3

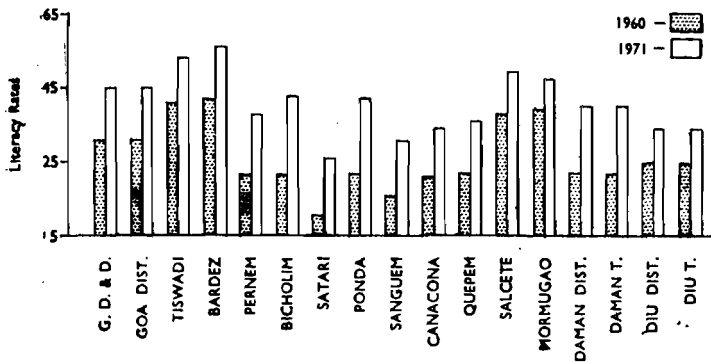
Crude Literacy rates in districts and talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 and 1971

Union Territory/District/Taluka	Crude literacy rates (in%) in	
	1960	1971
1	2	3
<i>Goa, Daman and Diu</i>	31	45
1. <i>Goa District</i>	31	45
1. Tiswadi taluka	41	53
2. Bardez taluka	42	56
3. Pernem taluka	22	38
4. Bicholim taluka	22	43
5. Satari taluka	10	26
6. Ponda taluka	22	42
7. Sanguem taluka	16	31
8. Canacona taluka	21	34
9. Quepem taluka	22	36
10. Salcete taluka	38	49
11. Mormugao taluka	39	47
2. <i>Daman district</i>	22	40
1. Daman taluka	22	40
3. <i>Diu district</i>	25	34
1. Diu taluka	25	34

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A perusal of the above figures would not fail to bring home the good progress made in practically all the parts of the territory in the last one decade in literacy. It would also be seen that in 1960 it was Satari taluka which had recorded the lowest rate of literacy among all the talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu. In 1971 Census also the lowest literacy rate is obtained there only. 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 such other tracts, if the overall rate of literacy has to be raised appreciably.

CRUDE LITERACY RATES IN G. D. & D. IN 1960 & 1971 (Taluka-wise, Total)



The literacy rates in urban areas are generally higher than those of the rural places. The following table shows the literacy rates in urban towns of Goa, Daman & Diu as per the 1971 Census.

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

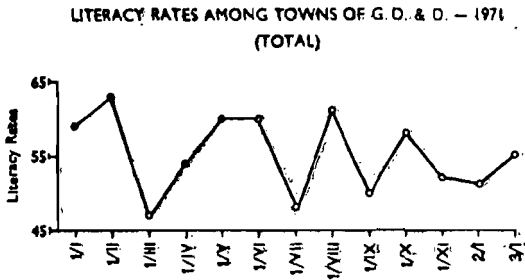
TABLE 4

*Crude Literacy rates in Urban Towns of Goa, Daman
& Diu, 1971*

Name of Town	Literacy rate
1	2
Panaji Urban Agglomeration	59
Mapusa	63
Pernem	47
Bicholim	54
Valpoi	60
Ponda	60
Sanguem	48
Chauri	61
Quepem	50
Margao Urban Agglomeration	58
Mormugao	52
Daman	51
Diu	55
All Towns	56

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In 11 out of the 13 towns of this territory the rate of literacy in 1971 was 50% or above, four of them having 60% or more. Mapusa with 63% ranks first in the urban areas in respect of literacy. Relatively low rates of literacy were observed in the towns of Pernem and Sanguem. These towns also represent the backward talukas of Goa district. Though Satari taluka is also very backward, its headquarters (Valpoi) has a rather high proportion of the literate persons. Obviously, a better weightage of Government officials and teachers in a relatively small size of the town's population seems to account for this phenomenon.



The Government of Goa, Daman & Diu has done considerable work in the last one decade for spreading primary education in the nook and corner of the territory. In Goa district 84% of villages have at least one primary school each. In Daman district 86% villages are served with this facility, while in Diu district the percentage is 80.

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While the crude literacy rates are no doubt general indicators of progress of literacy, it would be more pertinent to study the progress of literacy for specific age-groups. The following table shows the literacy rates as per 1960 and 1971 Censuses in rural and urban areas of Goa, Daman & Diu for the three age-groups of 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19, i.e. for the school and college going age-population.

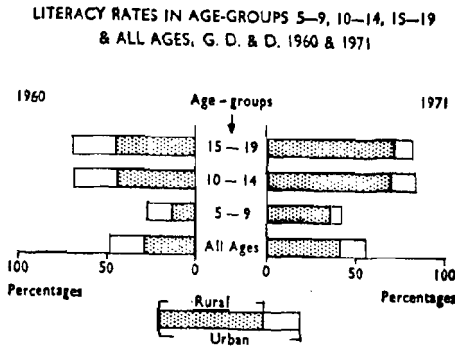
TABLE 5

Literacy Rates in Age Group 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 in Rural and Urban Areas of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1960 and 1971

Age Group	1960		1971	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
All Ages	28	48	41	56
5-9	13	27	35	42
10-14	44	68	70	83
15-19	45	69	71	82

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It would be noted from the above that 35% in rural areas and 42% in urban areas of the children in age group 5-9 are literate in the year 1971. All the same it is also a sad reminder that almost 65% of rural and 58% of urban children of the primary school going age are illiterate. Similarly, almost 30% of the rural populations of age groups 10-14 and 15-19 are illiterate in 1971. The position is somewhat better in the urban areas.



That the spread of education has been fast in this territory in the post-liberation period has been emphasized time and again in this chapter. It may be remembered that prior to December 1961, the facilities for higher education in this territory were almost negligible and many young Goans had to migrate to outside areas like Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Bangalore, etc., for higher studies. The following colleges were established in this territory after the liberation and upto the end of March, 1974.

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TABLE 6

Number of Colleges in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1974

Type of College/Institution	Number
1	2
Medical College	1
Engineering College	1
Arts & Science College	5
Commerce College	1
Government Polytechnic	1
Pharmacy College	1
Teacher's Training College	1
Post Graduate Centre	1
Law College	1
College of Fine Arts	1

Very shortly, this Union Territory may have a full fledged university of its own and the prospects for higher education in Goa, Daman & Diu would be further brightened.

Female Literacy

The literacy rates for females are generally lower than those for males in most of the countries all over the world. It is, therefore, no wonder that in India as

also in Goa, Daman & Diu the same situation is obtained. The reasons for the low literacy rate for females in India are many, some are social, some economic. Since women have not been accorded a status equal to that of men, the son generally gets a preferential treatment over the daughter in a family. Again the "purdah" system which prevailed in many parts of the country in one form or the other, compelled women to remain indoors most of the time and as such girls were not generally sent to school. The system of early marriage also adversely affected education among females. Education of girls was not acceptable in the Indian society till the turn of the last century. Even in the early years of the current century, only a few schools were available for girls. The society almost upto the first quarter of the 20th century, could not reconcile to the idea of co-education even at the primary stage. It was again not the lack of facilities alone which prevented girls from attending a school, but the financial position of most of the families was not strong enough to meet the expenses on education of all the children and naturally the girls' education was given the least importance. Even if education as such might be free, or even the books and stationery might be provided free of charge by the state, a girl needed a much better dress than a boy while going to school. Moreover a girl in an Indian house especially in the rural areas helped her parents in many ways. She looked after her younger brothers and sisters when the father and the mother would be away for work. She collected cow-dung and fire-wood in the forests. She might have to help in the season of sowing and harvesting of crops. Because of all these factors, the female education in India suffered much. In fact, at the beginning of this century the female literacy rate in India was less than one percent.

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Inspite of these factors, the position of female literacy in Goa, Daman & Diu was relatively better when compared to the country as a whole. The following table should, therefore, come as a great surprise to many:—

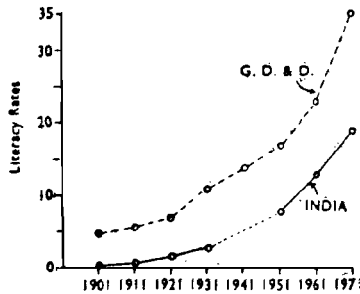
TABLE 7

Crude Female Literacy Rates in India and Goa, Daman & Diu 1901 to 1971

Year	Female literacy rates in	
	India	Goa, Daman and Diu
1	2	3
1901	0.7	5
1911	1	6
1921	2	7
1931	3	11
1941	14
1951	8	17
1961	13	23
1971	19	35

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CRUDE FEMALE LITERACY RATES IN
INDIA & G. D. & D. 1901-1971



The female literacy rates in Goa, Daman & Diu were 4 to 5 times higher than that for the country as a whole upto 1931. In the censuses of the past two decades (i.e. 1961 & 1971) the female literacy level in Goa, Daman & Diu has been almost double that of the country. A study of the rural/urban literacy rates of the country and Goa, Daman & Diu, however, brings out a somewhat different picture. The following table shows the female literacy rates for India and Goa, Daman & Diu in 1961 and 1971.

TABLE 8

Crude Female Literacy Rates in Rural/Urban Areas of India and Goa, Daman & Diu 1961 and 1971

Year	India			Goa, Daman and Diu		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1961	13	9	35	23	20	39
1971	19	13	42	35	31	47

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The considerable lead established by Goa, Daman & Diu in rural literacy rates is still maintained, but in respect of female literacy rates in urban areas, this territory is not much in vanguard. Obviously, female literacy in urban areas of the rest of the country has almost caught up with the level of this territory in the last few decades.

The female literacy rates in different talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu and by rural/urban classification are shown in the following table.

TABLE 9

Crude female literacy rates in talukas of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Female Literacy rates		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>	35	31	47
1. <i>Goa district</i>	36	32	48
1. Tiswadi taluka	44	35	50
2. Bardez taluka	47	45	55
3. Pernem taluka	25	24	35
4. Bicholim taluka	29	27	44
5. Satari taluka	17	13	51
6. Ponda taluka	31	29	50

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 9—*Contd.*

Union Territory/ District/Taluka	Female Literacy rates		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
7. Sanguem taluka	21	19	38
8. Canacona taluka	26	25	52
9. Quepem taluka	29	28	43
10. Salcete taluka	42	39	49
11. Mormugao taluka	36	28	40
2. <i>Daman district</i>	28	19	40
1. Daman taluka	28	19	40
3. <i>Diu District</i>	24	15	49
1. Diu taluka	24	15	49

The high rate of female literacy in Goa, Daman & Diu, it must be admitted, is mainly due to the influence of the Christian population. The three talukas where the Christian population is predominant are : Tiswadi, Bardez and Salcete. In these talukas the female literacy in the total population is also higher than those obtained in other talukas.



CHAPTER 6

CHAPTER 6

THE RELIGIONS WE FOLLOW

“In a modern civilization all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement each other.”

—John Newton.

Our Constitution secures to all the citizens of India, among other things, the right of “Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.” Though India is a secular state, which means that the state does not follow or favour any one particular religion yet all its citizens are free to follow any religion of their choice. They will not suffer any discrimination of whatsoever nature on account of the religion followed by them. Information regarding every individual’s religion is being collected under the Indian Census right from its beginning.

At the time of the 1971 Census each person was asked the specific question as to what his religion was, and the answer was faithfully recorded by the Enumerator. The 1971 Census presents 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. Since the replies given by the respondents to the question on religion were faithfully recorded exactly as stated by every person, there were some replies

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which did not indicate the name of the main religion, but of its sector sub-sect. There were cases when the religion was stated as, Roman Catholic or Catholic or Protestant, etc. All such persons were grouped under the main known religion, in this case "Christianity".

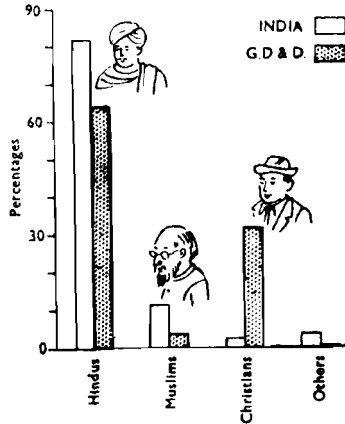
The religion-wise distribution of the population of Goa, Daman & Diu, in 1971 Census, is given in the following table along with the corresponding figures for the country as a whole.

TABLE 1
*Population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu
by religion, 1971*

Religion	India		Goa, Daman and Diu	
	Population	%	Population	%
1	2	3	4	5
All Religions	547,949,809	100.00	857,771	100.00
Hindus	453,292,086	82.72	550,482	64.18
Muslims	61,417,934	11.21	32,256	3.76
Christians	14,223,382	2.60	272,509	31.77
Sikhs	10,378,797	1.89	885	0.10
Budhists	3,812,325	0.70	260	0.03
Jains	2,604,646	0.47	556	0.06
Other religions and persuasions	2,184,556	0.40	269	0.03
Religion not stated.	36,083	0.01	560	0.07

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MAJOR RELIGIONS OF INDIA &
G. D. & D. — 1971



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 64% in the territory, as against 83% for the country as a whole. The percentage of Muslims in the total population of India is 11.21% while in case of Goa, Daman & Diu it is 4% only. However, the most marked difference is in respect of Christians who account for about 32% of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu but at the all-India level their share is less than 3%. The population of all other religions as well as of those who did not state their religion does not constitute even half a per cent in Goa, Daman & Diu.

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

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

all five other States/Union Territories where the Christian population is more than 20% of the total population as per the 1971 Census. These are: Nagaland with 67% Christians, Meghalaya with 47%, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, and Manipur with 26% each, and Kerala with 21%.

There are usually differences 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 has, therefore, been prepared to show the proportion of each of the six principal religions to total rural/urban population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE 2

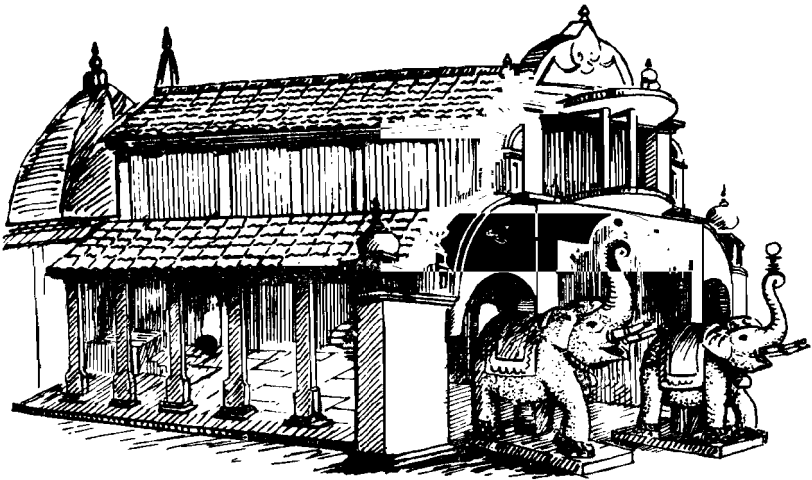
Percentage distribution of Rural and Urban population of India and Goa, Daman & Diu by religion, 1971

Religion	India		Goa, Daman and Diu	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hindus	84.34	76.25	65.54	60.39
Muslims	9.96	16.21	1.83	9.12
Christians	2.43	3.26	32.50	29.74
Sikhs	1.91	1.81	0.06	0.22
Budnists	0.65	0.88	0.01	0.08
Jains	0.24	1.43	0.02	0.20
Others	0.47	0.16	0.04	0.25

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The proportion of urban population of some religions such as Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism to total urban population is comparatively higher than their corresponding representation in rural population.

The three main religions viz. Hinduism, Christianity and Islam account among themselves for over 99% of the total population of this territory. A brief study of the retrospective growth of these religion-wise populations may be of interest.



Hinduism : Hindus constitute 64.18% of the total population of the territory as per 1971 Census and obviously form the predominant group. The

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

population of this religion in the past censuses is given in the following table.

TABLE 3

Population of Hindus and its percentage to total population in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1900-1971

Year	Total Population	Total Hindu Population	Hindu Population as a percentage of total population
1	2	3	4
1900 . .	507,518	236,269	46.55
1910 . .	519,222	241,405	46.49
1921 . .	500,904	243,615	48.64
1931 . .	541,710	280,711	51.82
1940 . .	583,736	321,465	55.07
1950 . .	596,059	347,996	58.38
1960 . .	626,667	384,378	61.34
1971 . .	857,771	550,482	64.18

The percentage of Hindu population in the total population of the territory has been steadily increasing since 1910 when it was 46.49%. A further analysis of the growth data indicates that though the population of Hindus has increased from decade to decade, the rate of increase was not uniform. In the first two decades of the current century (i.e. from 1900 to 1921) the

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

population of Hindus rose at an annual average rate of 0.16%. The next two decades (1921 to 1940) registered a much faster growth rate, the increase being 1.60% per annum. In the forties and fifties, though the population of Hindus increased, the overall average annual rate of growth declined to some extent, it being 0.97% for the two decades of 1940-1960. The last one decade (1961-1971), however, witnessed a very high rate of growth of Hindu population i.e. 4.32% per annum.



Christianity: Christians form 31.77% of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971. However it is important to note that 99% of them are in Goa district alone. The position has been more or less the same in the earlier censuses also. The proportion of Christian population among the total population, which was as high as 51.71% in 1900, came down to

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

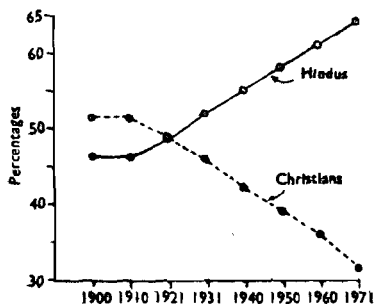
31.77% in 1971. In fact their proportion has been steadily decreasing from decade to decade as seen from the following table.

TABLE 4

Population of Christians and its percentage to total population of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1900-1971

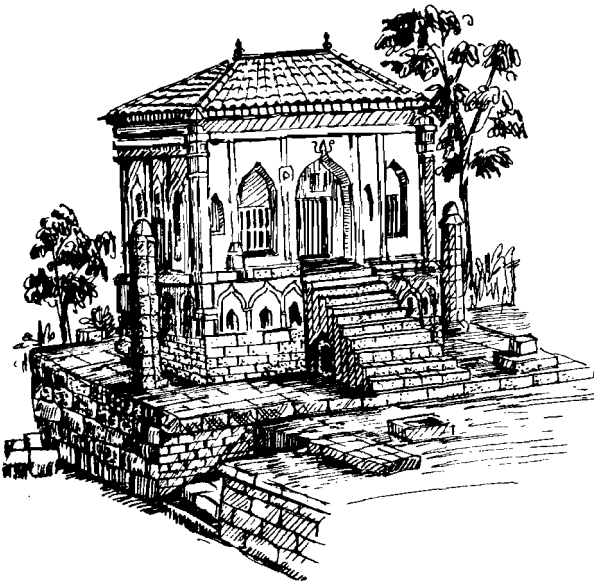
Year	Total Christian Population	Christian population as a % of total population
1900	262,426	51.71
1910	268,343	51.68
1921	247,258	49.36
1931	249,604	46.08
1940	248,054	42.49
1950	233,403	39.16
1960	227,202	36.26
1971	272,509	31.77

POPULATION OF HINDUS & CHRISTIANS
AMONG TOTAL POPULATION,
G. D. & D., 1900-1971



PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

Marked declines in the Christian population were noted in the censuses of 1921, 1940, 1950 and 1960. In absolute numbers also, the Christian population was less in 1921 than in 1910 ; less in 1940 than in 1931 ; and less in 1960 than in 1950. In fact the Christian population of 1960 was the least ever recorded. Their population, however, registered some rise during the decade 1960-1971, but the annual rate of growth in this decade was 2.00% i.e. less than half of that of Hindus.



Islam : Muslims form 3.76% of the total population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1971, 82% of whom were enumerated in Goa District, 14% in Daman District and 4% in Diu District. In the earlier censuses also

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the districtwise representation was not materially different. The growth of population of Muslims since 1900 to 1971 has been recorded in the following table.

TABLE 5

Population of Muslims and its percentage to total population of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1900-1971

Year	Total Muslim Population	Muslim Population as a percentage of total population
1900	8,324	1.64
1910	8,841	1.70
1921	9,291	1.85
1931	10,947	2.02
1940	13,329	2.28
1950	14,008	2.35
1960	14,600	2.33
1971	32,250	3.76

The population of Muslims has been rising from decade to decade. Even during the decade of 1910-1921, when the great influenza epidemic claimed a heavy toll of life in India and elsewhere, the population of Muslims increased by 5.09%.

During the same decade Hindu population increased by just 0.92% while that of Christians actually declined by 7.86%. The most spectacular rise in the

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Muslim population has occurred in the last one decade, 1961-1971, when the average annual rate of growth has been more than 12%. From 1.64% in 1900, the representation of Muslims to the total population of the territory has gone upto 3.76% in 1971.

Besides the three main religions mentioned above, there are other religions also in this territory but, as said earlier, all of them together do not make even half a percent of the total population. Their position is briefly discussed below :

Jainism : Population of this religion has been independently recorded in all the censuses since 1900, except in those of 1940 and 1950. It seems that it was clubbed with "other religions" in these two censuses. Only 556 Jains were recorded in 1971.

Zorostrians : The members of this religion are referred to as "Parsees" in the Census reports of 1900 to 1960. No separate figure in respect of Parsees is available for the 1940 census. The members of this religion are mostly located in Daman district. According to the 1971 Census, there were 135 Zorostrians in Goa, Daman & Diu.

Budhism: There were only 2 females of this religion in 1900 and one female in 1910. In 1921 Census, no person of this religion was enumerated in Goa, Daman & Diu. In 1931 again, there was only one female of this religion. In 1950, there were 56 males and no females belonging to Budhism. In 1960, there were 169 males and 20 females. In 1971, there were 211 males and 49 females of this religion.

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Sikhism: No Sikh was recorded in the censuses of this territory upto 1960. They were reported for the first time in 1971 when 692 males and 193 females were enumerated.

A reference to the sex-ratio among the different religions has been made in another chapter. In passing it may be mentioned here that the sex ratio was always more than unity in the case of Christians. For Hindus it was always less than unity with the only exception of the census of 1950. In case of Muslims, there have always been less females than males.



CHAPTER 7

CHAPTER 7

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

“Separation and isolation are dangerous theories and strike at the root of national solidarity. Safety lies in union and not in isolation”.

A. V. Thakkar

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. These low castes were looked down upon by the others ; in fact no social cohesion existed between them and the others so much so that even a casual touch of the body of a low-caste person was unpalatable. In other words they were treated as the “untouchables”. It was the Commissioner for the 1931 Census of India, Dr. J.H. Hutton, who made efforts to list these castes in a systematic order. Thereafter the British Government notified a list of castes as Scheduled Castes *vide* the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order of 1936. The Scheduled Tribes, on the other hand, are supposed to be the oldest inhabitants of the country. Being the aborigines, they are also called the “Adivasis”. Since they live in isolation in hills and forests, and generally do not come in contact with the population living in other villages, towns and cities, they have retained a distinct culture of their own and a

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way of living which is entirely different from the non-tribal people. Their habits, religious concepts, traditions and social practices are entirely different. Because of their isolation, they have remained backward materially as well as socially. The Indian Constitution provided definite directives to the State to take special steps for the betterment of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, the President may specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes, and specify the tribes or the tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which will be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes respectively.

These two classes of Indian Society i.e. the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, have been given special rights and privileges with the sole aim of bringing about their social and economic betterment. Thus Article 339 of the Constitution provides that the President of India "may at any time and shall at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the constitution, appoint a commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes".

Under the "Directive Principles" of the Constitution, "the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes".

Under Article 335 of the Constitution, the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration in

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the making of appointment to services and posts. Under Article 338 of the Constitution there shall be a special officer for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and it shall be his duty to investigate all matters, relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.

In Goa, Daman & Diu, however, no caste or community was declared as Scheduled Caste or Tribe and no special efforts were made for the upliftment of the backward communities under the Portuguese rule. Naturally upto and including the Census of 1960, there is no data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for this territory. It was only in 1968 that the President of India under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India specified the following castes and tribes as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

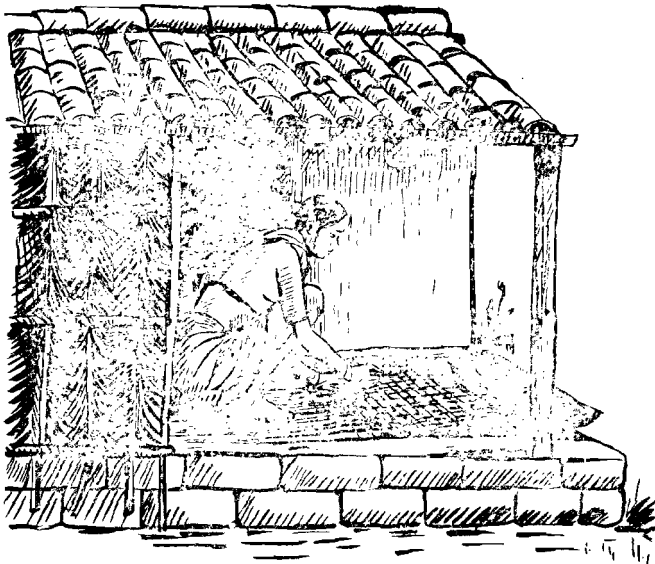
Scheduled Castes

<i>Caste</i>	<i>Synonym</i>
1. Bhangi	Hadi
2. Chambhar
3. Mahar
4. Mahyavanshi	Vankar
5. Mang

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Scheduled Tribes

<i>Tribes</i>	<i>Synonym</i>
1. Dhodia
2. Dubla	Halpati Talavia
3. Naikda	Nayaka
4. Siddi . . . . .	..
5. Varli . . . . .	..



Before attempting an analysis of the data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes collected for the first time under the 1971-Census, it will be better to note the limitations of the data. In the

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

first place there is an area restriction *i.e.* the President's order specifies certain castes and tribes as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for a particular area. For example, if a person whose caste is declared as a Scheduled Caste in area A but not so declared in area B, moves from area A to area B and was enumerated there, he/she will 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 may be following identical occupations in their respective areas and may be socially stratified in exactly the same manner, yet one person may be enumerated as Scheduled Caste in one area while the other residing in another area may not be so enumerated. Thus a "Chambhar" of Goa, Daman & Diu and a "Mochi" of Gujarat State may be performing identical functions of a cobbler in their respective areas. But if a "Mochi" comes to Goa, Daman & Diu and is enumerated there he will not be treated as belonging to the Scheduled Caste in Goa, Daman & Diu and if enumerated there, he will not be treated as belonging to the Scheduled Caste since the President's order for Goa, Daman & Diu does not specify the caste "Mochi" as a Scheduled Caste. These limitations have to be borne in mind while using the Census data on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

As per the 1971 Census, the total population of the territory is 857,771, while the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 16,514 and 7,654 respectively. In other words, the Scheduled Caste population is 1.93% of the total population of the territory while that of the Scheduled Tribes

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is only 0.89%. In case of whole of India, however, the Scheduled Castes account for 14.60% and Tribes for 6.94% of the total population. There is no other state or union territory in the country having the proportion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population taken together less than what is in Goa, Daman & Diu *i.e.* 2.82%. There are, however, a few States/Union territories where there is 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 1

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in a few States/Union territories of India, 1971

State/Union Territory	1971 Population of		Population of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes as a % of Total population of the area
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	
1	2	3	4
Nagaland . . .	No Scheduled Castes	457,602	89
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	- Do -	18,102	16

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 1—contd.

1	2	3	4
Laccadive, Minicoy & Amindivi Islands	No Schedu- led Castes	29,540	93
Haryana	1,895,933	No Sched- uded Tribes	19
Jammu & Kashmir	381,277	—Do—	8
Punjab	3,348,217	—Do—	25
Chandigarh	29,073	—Do—	11
Delhi	635,698	—Do—	16
Pondicherry	72,921	—Do—	15

The district-wise distribution of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of Goa, Daman & Diu as per 1971 Census is given in the following table.

TABLE 2

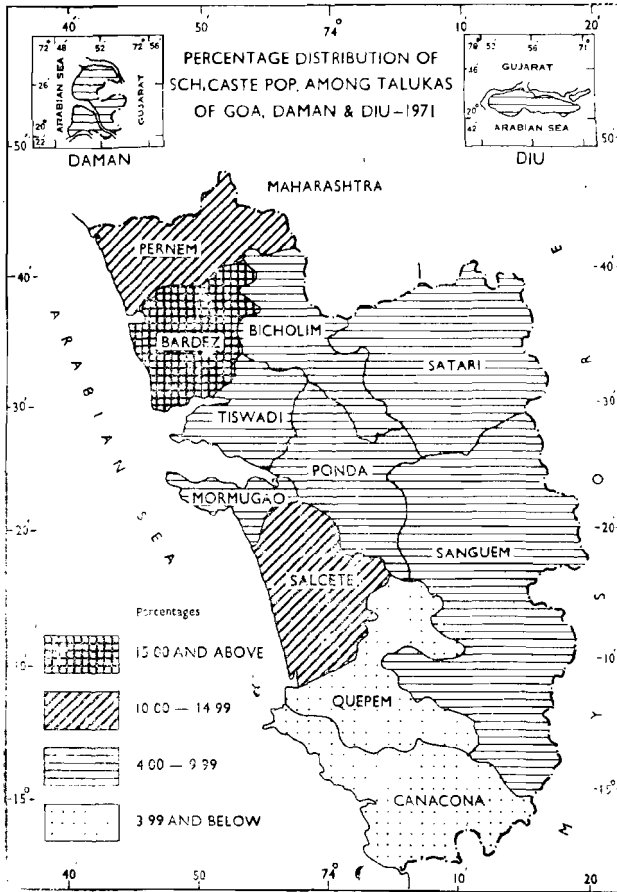
Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the districts of Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Union Territory/ District	Population of		Percentage of total population	
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1	2	3	4	5
Goa, Daman & Diu	16,514	7,654	2	1
Goa District	14,193	439	2	0
Daman District	1,413	7,165	4	19
Diu District	908	50	4	0

It is interesting to know that while about 86% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the territory is residing in Goa district only, in the case of the

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Scheduled Tribes, it is in the Daman district that almost 94% of the total Scheduled Tribe population of the territory is located.



The distribution of population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the three districts of Goa, Daman & Diu is shown in Table 3 below.

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TABLE 3

Population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the districts of Goa, Daman and Diu, 1971

Scheduled Castes/ Tribes	Total Population	Population in the District of		
		Goa	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5
II Scheduled Castes	16,514	14,193	1,413	908
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Bhangi	890	92	51	747
	(5)	(1)	(4)	(82)
Chambhar	4,924	4,922	..	2
	(30)	(35)		(0)
Mahar	7,856	7,856	..	..
	(48)	(55)		
Mahyavanshi	1,561	41	1,361	159
	(9)	(0)	(96)	(18)
Mang	326	325	1	..
	(2)	(2)	(0)	..
Unspecified	957	957	..	..
	(6)	(7)		..
All Scheduled Tribes	7,654	439	7,165	50
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)
Dhodia	916	11	903	2
	(12)	(3)	(13)	(4)
Dubla	5,719	12	5,707	..
	(75)	(3)	(80)	..
Naikda	446	354	92	..
	(6)	(80)	(1)	
Siddi	50	9	..	41
	(1)	(2)		(82)
Varli	491	21	463	7
	(6)	(5)	(6)	(14)
Unspecified	32	32
	(0)	(7)		

NOTE.—Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

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Mahar and Chambhar are the two predominant Scheduled Castes of the territory. These two castes among themselves account for 77% of the total Scheduled Caste population of the Territory. In the case of the Scheduled Tribes, it is the Dubla tribe which is predominant as it accounts for almost three-fourths of the total Scheduled Tribe population.

Some interesting facts from the above table may be noted. Compared to the size of total population of Diu district, the concentration of Bhangi population there is very high. Almost 84% of the total Bhangi population of the territory is resident of the Diu district alone. The Chambhar, Mahar and Mang Castes are almost entirely located in Goa district. On the other hand, most of the Mahyavanshis are found in Daman district.

Incidentally, it may be noted that there are as many as 149 villages out of 409 inhabited census villages of the Union Territory which do not have even one person belonging to any Scheduled Caste. Similarly, there are 358 villages where there is not a single person belonging to any Scheduled Tribe.

Distribution of the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes between rural and urban areas of the Territory is presented in the following table.

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 4

Population of each Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe by rural/urban category in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Name of Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Caste Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Castes	16,514	10,809	5,705
Bhangi	890	363	527
Chambhar	4,924	2,605	2,319
Mahar	7,856	6,311	1,545
Mahyavanshi	1,561	1,301	260
Mang	326	32	294
Unspecified	957	197	760

Name of Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Tribe Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All Scheduled Tribes	7,654	5,824	1,830
Dhodia	916	743	173
Dubla	5,719	4,443	1,276
Naikda	446	211	235
Siddi	50	3	47
Varli	491	425	68
Unspecified	32	1	31

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

It would be noted that 65.45% of Scheduled Castes and 76.09% of Scheduled Tribes of Goa, Daman & Diu live in villages. The percentage of Scheduled Castes who live in towns or urban areas is more than that of Scheduled Tribes. The rural/urban distribution of members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes largely depends upon the occupations followed by them.

The extent of spread of education among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes can be seen from the following table which presents the literacy rates among these communities :

TABLE 5

Crude literacy rates among the general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex, in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

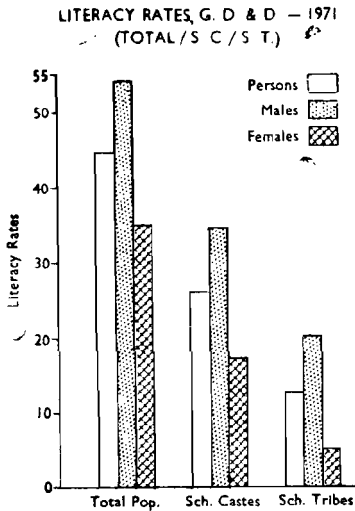
Item	Literacy Rates among		
	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4
Persons	44.75	26.14	12.73
Males	54.31	34.79	20.33
Females	35.09	17.38	5.08

There is a great disparity in the literacy rates as seen in the above table. Though the literacy rates of the Scheduled Castes are higher than those for the Scheduled Tribes, the same are lower than those of

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

the total population. This is true not only for the total population but for males and females also. The literacy rate of Scheduled Tribe females is just 5.08% as against 35.09% for females among the total population.

Much efforts will be needed to wipe out illiteracy among the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Excepting the Mahyavanshis, in no other caste or tribe the literacy rates are nearer those of the general population. As a matter of fact, the literacy level among the females of most of the castes or tribes is miserably low.



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Work Participation rates : The work participation rates among the general population, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are important to know. It is a known fact that the standard of living of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is very low. The following table shows the work participation rates among general population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes by sex for Goa, Daman & Diu as per 1971 Census.

TABLE 6

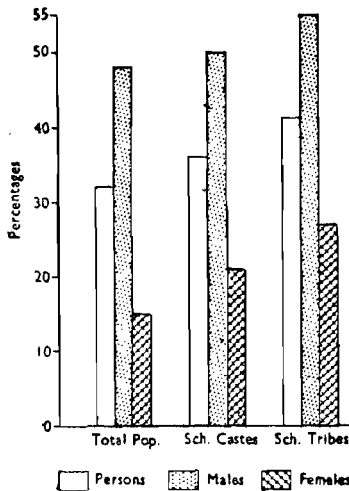
Work participation rates among general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by sex in Goa, Daman & Diu 1971

Category	Percentage of workers among		
	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General Population	32	48	15
Scheduled Caste Population	36	50	21
Scheduled Tribe Population	41	55	27

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It is important to note that amongst the Scheduled Tribes the percentage of workers is the highest, being 41% followed by that of the Scheduled Castes being 36% and in the end is the general population where the percentage of workers is 32%. This order holds good for males and females also. It would thus appear paradoxical that inspite of a higher work-participation ratio, these communities have remained economically weak. This is so because the occupations in which they are mostly engaged do not provide them much returns as in the case of other occupations. The following table shows the distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to the broad industrial categories of workers.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS, G. D. & D. — 1971
(TOTAL/S C./S. T.)



PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 7

Distribution of total workers among general population, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to nine broad industrial categories of workers in Goa, Daman and Diu, 1971

Category of workers	Total Number of workers among		
	General Population	Scheduled Caste population	Scheduled Tribe population
1	2	3	4
Total	271,641 (100.00)	5,897 (100.00)	3,137 (100.00)
Cultivator (I)	65,110 (23.97)	453 (7.68)	601 (19.16)
Agricultural Labourer (II)	40,768 (15.01)	853 (14.47)	1,476 (47.05)
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities (III)	13,463 (4.94)	74 (1.25)	204 (6.50)
Mining & Quarrying (IV)	16,439 (6.05)	489 (8.29)	81 (2.58)

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 7—Contd.

1	2	3	4
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs.(V)			
Household Industry [V (a)]	15,673 (6.77)	1,782 (30.22)	27 (0.86)
Other than Household Industry [V (b)]	16,551 (6.09)	513 (8.70)	1.08 (3.44)
Construction (VI)	12,352 (4.55)	166 (2.81)	189 (6.03)
Trade & Commerce (VII)	26,114 (9.61)	148 (2.51)	79 (2.52)
Transport, Storage and Communications (VIII)	24,185 (8.90)	596 (10.11)	158 (5.04)
Other Services (IX)	41,046 (15.11)	823 (13.96)	214 (6.82)

NOTE.—The figures within brackets indicate percentages.

A study of the above table would indicate the following :

- (i) Relatively few Scheduled Caste persons cultivate either their own land or other land taken on lease. Their share in Category I-Cultivators is quite low.

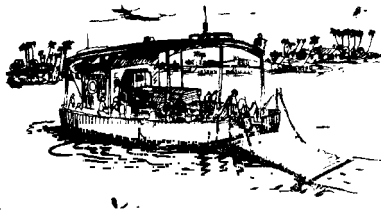
PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

- (ii) Mahar is the predominant Scheduled Caste. The traditional occupation of Mahars being "basket weaving" (a household industry) it would be noted that 30.22% workers among Scheduled Castes are engaged in "Manufacturing, Repairing & Servicing-Household Industry".
- (iii) The Percentage of Scheduled Caste workers in Category VII-Trade and Commerce is also very low. This is perhaps on account of their low status and untouchability.
- (iv) Almost half of the Scheduled Tribe workers are agricultural labourers and about a fifth are cultivators. However, most of them are cultivating small parts of land taken on lease and have to depend on agricultural labour wages inspite of their own cultivation. This is not much helpful in raising their standard of living.
- (v) Though Scheduled Tribes are supposed to have close links with forests and jungles, the percentage of Scheduled Tribe workers engaged in Category III, "Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities" is not very high. One important reason for this is that the district of Daman which accommodates almost 94% of the Scheduled Tribe population, does not have a large share of these occupations except that of fishing.

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- (vi) Because of a very low literacy level, the percentage of workers of Scheduled Tribes in "Other Services" is much less (6.82%) as compared to that obtained for general population (15.11%) and Scheduled Caste population (13.96%).

Obviously strenuous efforts in various directions are necessary to change this picture which shows the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the lowest rung of the prosperity ladder.



CHAPTER 8

CHAPTER 8

OUR MAIN ACTIVITIES

A nation's true wealth "consists not in its gold and silver only but in its lands, houses, and consumable goods" of all different kinds. It is the annual produce of the land and labour of the society."

— Adam Smith:

This chapter deals with the rather mundane aspect of the economic characteristics of the population which have now assumed (in combination with those of age and educational levels) immense importance in the context of the commitment of developing nations to raise the level of living of their people. The per capita income of a country (which roughly indicates the comparative level of economic prosperity of the people) depends, among other things, on the distribution of total economically active persons among various branches of economic activities. In India, even today, 70% of the economically active population is dependent upon agriculture. Japan took 14 years (1949-1962) to bring down the ratio of workers engaged in agriculture from 50% in 1949 to under 29% in 1962.

How is a person classified as economically active or inactive? Or, in other words, how is a population distributed between workers and non-workers? 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

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

time reference chosen for the 'investigation''. For the purposes of the 1971 Census, a worker was defined to be a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession or service or business. There are certain types of works which are not carried on throughout the year such as cultivation, livestock keeping, plantation, some types of household industries etc. A person's main activity should be ascertained with reference to such work in the last one year even if he was not economically active in the week prior to enumeration.

In case of Goa, Daman and Diu, the population censuses upto and including 1960 were conducted as per instructions issued by the erstwhile Portuguese regime which were different from those of India. The schedules canvassed in 1960 Census were also not identical with those of India.

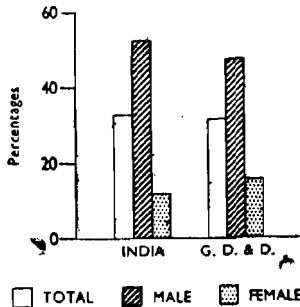
Almost 32% of the territory's population can be considered as economically active as per the 1971-Census. Among the males, this proportion is as high as 48% while among the females, it is only 15%. The position compared to the country as a whole is as under :

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 1
Proportion of workers by sex for India and Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Sex	Proportion of economically active population (Percentage)	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
Total	32.9	31.7
Males	52.5	47.8
Females	11.9	15.4

PERCENTAGE OF ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION IN INDIA & G. D. & D. BY SEX 1971



The work participation ratio is more or less similar for the country as a whole and for Goa, Daman & Diu. While about 4.5% more males are found to be economically active for the country, this is largely counter-balanced by about 3.5% lesser participation among the females. It is also clear that in Goa, Daman & Diu more females are economically active compared with the entire nation.

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Are there any differences in the work participation rates of the population living in rural and urban areas? This may be studied from the following table which shows the percentages of workers in rural and urban areas of India and Goa, Daman & Diu for 1971 Census.

TABLE 2

Proportion of workers by sex in rural and urban areas of India and Goa, Daman & Diu, 1971

Country/ Union Territory	RURAL			URBAN		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India .	33.8	53.5	13.1	29.3	48.8	6.6
Goa, Daman & Diu .	31.4	46.5	16.7	32.4	51.0	11.4

In rural areas, the proportion of male workers of Goa, Daman and Diu is lower than that of the country, but in case of urban areas it is higher. In case of females, however, the rates are higher in respect of Goa, Daman and Diu both in rural as well as urban areas. What are the reasons for a high work participation rate of females of Goa, Daman & Diu? One may be that the number of female employees in different Government departments of this territory has rapidly increased after the liberation. The following table will show the number of female government employees as on 31st of March of each year.

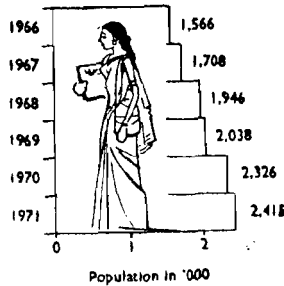
PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

TABLE 3

Number of Female Government Employees since 1966 to 1971

Year	No. of female Govt. employees of Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu.
1966	1,566
1967	1,708
1968	1,946
1969	2,038
1970	2,326
1971	2,415

STRENGTH OF
FEMALE GOVT EMPLOYEES
1966-1971



Side by side with government employment there has been increased employment opportunities in the field of construction works where a considerably large number of females is employed.

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

The composition of workers of Goa, Daman & Diu and the country by broad nine industrial categories of workers of 1971 Census has been shown in the following table.

TABLE 4

Proportion of workers in each Industrial category of workers for India and Goa, Daman & Diu 1971

Category	Percentage distribution of workers	
	India	Goa, Daman & Diu
1	2	3
All Categories	100.00	100.00
I	43.34	23.97
II	26.33	15.01
III	2.38	4.94
IV	0.51	6.05
V(a)	3.52	5.77
V(b)	5.94	6.09
VI	1.23	4.55
VII	5.57	9.61
VIII	2.44	8.90
IX	8.74	15.11

NOTE.—The categories are explained below :—

- I —Cultivators
- II —Agricultural Labourers
- III —Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.
- IV —Mining and Quarrying
- V(a) —Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing, and Repairs—Household Industry.
- V(b) —Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Other than household industry.
- VI —Construction
- VII —Trade & Commerce
- VIII —Transport, Storage and Communications.
- IX —Other Services.

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The above table shows how the Goan economy is different in many respects from that of India. Whereas in case of Goa, Daman & Diu the percentage of workers dependent on agriculture is just 39% only, it is as high as 70% in case of India. On the other hand in all other categories of workers (from category III to IX) the percentage is more in case of Goa, Daman & Diu. The notable categories are Mining and Quarrying (Category IV); Construction (Category VI); Transport (Category VIII) and other services (Category IX). Mining is one of the major industries of this territory and contributes more than 10% of the income of the territory. The following table shows the production of iron ore, manganese ore and ferro manganese in Goa district for the period 1961 to 1970.

TABLE 5

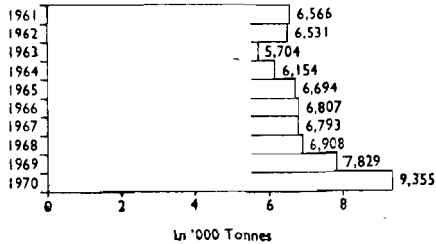
Production of Iron, Manganese and ferro manganese ores in Goa since 1961 to 1970

Year	Production of (in '000 tonnes)			
	Iron ore	Manganese ore	Ferro-Manganese	All Minerals
1	2	3	4	5
1961 . . .	6,395	49	122	6,566
1962 . . .	6,130	82	319	6,531
1963 . . .	5,509	49	146	5,704
1964 . . .	6,052	36	66	6,154
1965 . . .	6,584	33	77	6,694
1966 . . .	6,718	22	67	6,807
1967 . . .	6,751	18	24	6,793
1968 . . .	6,856	16	36	6,908
1969 . . .	7,656	173*	..	7,829
1970 . . .	9,138	24	193	9,355

*Includes ferruginous manganese ore.

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PRODUCTION OF MINERAL ORES
GOA, DAMAN & DIU 1961-1970



During the decade 1960-1971 many new large buildings, roads, bridges etc. were taken up for construction in this territory. The most notable among them are :

1. A bridge over river Mandovi which was completed in the year 1970.
2. Construction of Zuari Agro Chemical Fertilizer Factory at Sancoale, Mormugao taluka, Goa district.
3. Construction of Government quarters at Altinho, Panaji.
4. Construction of Engineering and Medical College complex in Goa district.
5. Construction of buildings for National Institute of Oceanography at Dona Paula Panaji, Goa district.
6. Corlim Industrial Estate.
7. Dempo House, and Dhempe College of Arts & Science.

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

8. Darbandora to Sancorda Road in Goa district.
9. Construction of Junta House at Panaji.
10. Construction of water pipe line from Opa Water Works to Mormugao Harbour.
11. Modernisation and expansion of the Mormugao Port, etc. etc.

All these new constructions were taken up during the decade 1960-1971 or were under construction during 1971. This must have boosted the figures of workers working under the category of "construction workers".

With the expansion of the Mormugao harbour, and with the substantial increase in the export of iron ore from that harbour, it is but natural that the number of workers under the category of "Transport" should correspondingly increase. Goa, district is very fortunate in having the two rivers, Mandovi and Zuari, which are navigable throughout the year. The barges which carry iron ore from the mines to the harbour mainly use these two rivers. The number of barges in operation which was 110 in 1961 went upto 219 in 1971. Many new bus-routes were opened for traffic during the decade 1960-1971 and this must have given additional employment to persons in transport industry. The following table shows the number of buses, trucks, etc. which were registered during the year 1963-64 to 1970-71.

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TABLE 6

*Number of motorised vehicles registered since
1963-64 to 1970-71*

Year	Number registered			
	Buses	Trucks	Motor Cycles	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1963—64 . .	41	76	49	166
1964—65 . .	96	174	304	574
1965—66 . .	25	174	1,108	1,307
1966—67 . .	34	134	419	587
1967—68 . .	52	201	543	796
1968—69 . .	51	273	646	970
1969—70 . .	67	311	768	1,146
1970—71 . .	40	544	998	1,582

It seems that the year 1965-66 was an abnormal year as all of a sudden 1,108 motor cycles were registered in that year. Even if that year is left out being rather abnormal, it is seen that there has been a very steady increase in the number of motor transport vehicles registered in Goa over the last decade. This has also helped in raising the share of transport workers in the total number of workers.

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The number of workers under "other services" has also increased considerably. This is mainly due to the developmental activities undertaken by the Government. The notable fields in which expansion has occurred are education, public health, police and defence services. The following table shows the total number of employees of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu for the years 1966 to 1971.

TABLE 7

*Number of Government Employees since 1966
to 1971*

Year on 31st March	Number of Govt. employees
1	2
1966 . . .	10,904
1967 . . .	12,168
1968 . . .	13,235
1969 . . .	14,312
1970 . . .	15,139
1971 . . .	15,683

The Government of India have established a naval base in Mormugao taluka and the Signal Training Corps in the talukas of Tiswadi, Ponda and Salcete of the Goa district. All the personnel of the Defence Sector are included in Category IX "Other Services".

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The average aggregate work-participation rate for the territory is 31.67%. A study of the taluka-wise work participation rates (i.e. percentage of "workers" to the total population) reveals that the highest participation (39.62%) is in Mormugao taluka. It is discussed earlier how a large number of workers from outside has migrated to this port town for work, and how its sex-ratio was exceptionally in favour of males due to the widespread prevalence of incomplete family system. The high work participation rate had, therefore, to be expected. The lowest work participation rate is noticed in Diu taluka, being 23.75%. Almost a reverse situation obtains in this taluka. A large number of males having outmigrated, the sex ratio is heavily weighed in favour of females. There is obviously prevalence of incomplete family system here also, but the important distinguishing factor is that while absence of wives and other females created incomplete families in Mormugao, in Diu it is the absence of husbands and other males which resulted into the incomplete family system.

Another important conclusion warranted by the above analysis is that there is a negative correlation between the female-favoured sex ratio and the higher work participation rate. The higher the sex-ratio in favour of females the lower the work participation ratio for the entire community as such.

Age Composition of Workers : The age-composition of the workers is important not only from the point of view of efficiency of the workers (which incidentally depends upon a number of other factors besides the worker's age), but from the human angle also. If the proportion of workers in age group 0-14

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or 60+ happens to be too large in any country, it is obvious that such a country is forced to exploit the children and the aged to meet its needs of production of economic goods. With a view to avoiding such exploitation, many countries of the world have enacted legislations prohibiting employment of children below the age of 14 for certain categories of work. The following table shows the percentage distribution of workers by broad age-groups for Goa, Daman & Diu.

TABLE 8

Percentage distribution of workers by broad age-groups for 1960 and 1971 censuses

Age-Group	1960			1971		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Ages .	100	100	100	100	100	100
0—14 .	3	3	4	3	2	5
15—34 .	47	48	45	91	92	89
35—59 .	41	40	42			
60+ .	9	9	9	6	6	6
A.N.S.	N	N	N

N—Negligible.

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There has been some shift in the age-composition of the workers of Goa, Daman and Diu from 1960 to 1971 Census. In the 1960 Census, 3 per cent of workers belonged to age group 0-14. In 1971 it has been reduced to 2.72% (rounded to 3). In the same way the percentage of workers who were in age group 60+ was 9 which has come down to 6 in 1971.

Let us compare the total population of India and Goa, Daman and Diu in age groups 0-14 and 60+ separately and then find out how many of them are workers of age group 0-14 and 60+ respectively. This is done in the following table.

TABLE 9

Distribution of Population in age-group 0-14 and 60+ for India and Goa, Daman & Diu

Age Group	1971		
	Total Population in the age-group in col. 1	Total No. of workers who belong to age group specified in col. 1	Col. 3 expressed as a percentage of col. No. 2.
1	2	3	4
India			
0-14	230,253,987	10,738,324	4.66
Goa, Daman and Diu			
0-14	326,730	7,391	2.26
India			
60+	32,692,765	14,108,385	43.15
Goa, Daman and Diu			
60+	56,823	16,454	28.96

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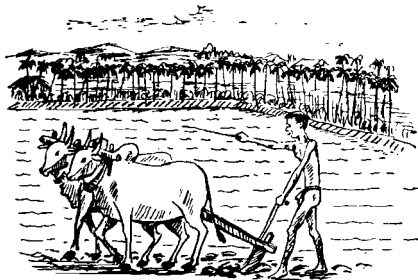
The unique position of Goa, Daman and Diu is very clearly revealed from the above table. In the first place the proportion of workers in age group 0-14 and 60+ to the respective total populations is lower in this territory as compared to the nation as a whole. What are the possible reasons for lower percentages in age group 0-14 of Goa, Daman & Diu as compared to those of India? It appears that in case of Goa Daman & Diu agriculture is not an economic activity as it is in case of whole country. Out of the total workers of Goa, Daman & Diu the percentage of those engaged in categories I and II together is 39% as against 70% for India as a whole. Since both the children below 15 years of age and the old ones above 60 do work on their fields, their proportion is higher at the national level.

In case of age group 60+ there is a wide gap between the position in Goa, Daman and Diu and the country. The proportion for India is 43% and that for Goa, Daman & Diu is 29%.

It has already been stated that in 1971 Census, the "workers" are further sub-divided into nine broad industrial categories which are briefly commented upon in the context of this territory.

Cultivators (Category I) : For the purpose of 1971 Census, a person was classified as cultivator if he or she was engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or direction in one's capacity as the owner or lessee of land. Cultivation involved ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops.

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The percentage of workers engaged in cultivation to the total workers is 24% in Goa, Daman & Diu as against the all-India ratio of 43%. This category of workers is very predominant in the talukas of Pernem (51%), Canacona (46%) and Satari (45%). The lowest percentage is obtained in Mormugao taluka (2%).

Agricultural Labourers (Category II): Of all the workers, as many as 15% workers are working as agricultural labourers as per their main activity. A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share was regarded as an agricultural labourer. It is in Satari taluka that the percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers is highest i.e. 26%. The lowest percentage is noted in Mormugao taluka again i.e. 5%. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers in India in 1971 was 26%.

The percentage of workers who are dependent upon agriculture in Goa, Daman & Diu is 39% as against 70% in case of India. This low percentage

in Goa, Daman & Diu is due to the less area available in Goa, Daman & Diu for cultivation. According to the available statistics, the per-capita availability of cultivated land in this territory is 0.16 ha., while the national average is 0.25 ha.

Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities (Category III) : The proportion of workers engaged in this category to the total workers is 5%, in the Union Territory. The talukas of Ponda (7%), Canacona (14%), Daman (15%), Diu (21%) and Satari (5%) have a relatively higher proportion of workers in this category.

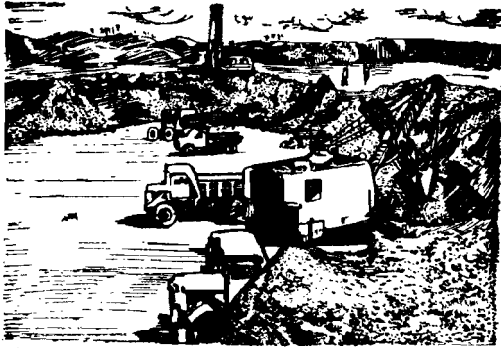


Conacona taluka has a large area under forests and as such it is natural that forest provides work to many of the labourers in this taluka.

Fishing is an important activity in Daman and Diu talukas and hence a large proportion of workers of these areas is engaged in it.

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Mining and Quarrying (Category IV) : The proportion of workers engaged in this category to total workers is 5% in Goa, Daman & Diu while the all India average is only 0.5%. In fact, mining is the most important industrial activity of Goa district.



Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs—Household Industry (Category V (a)) : The proportion of workers engaged in this category to total workers of Goa, Daman & Diu is 6%. It will not be out of place to mention here the definition of the term “Household Industry”.

A household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lives in urban areas. A household industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (not merely of selling) of goods.



The “household industry” category is important in Pernem (8%), Bardez (8%), Canacona (10%), Salcete (8%) and Diu (8%) talukas. The production of country liquor, basket weaving, pottery, goldsmithy, bakery etc. are some of the important industries of these talukas.

Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs-Other than Household Industry (Category V (b)) : The proportion of workers engaged in this category in Goa, Daman & Diu is 6%. Its percentage is quite high in the talukas of Tiswadi (8%), Bardez (8%), Bicholim (7%), Salcete (8%) and Mormugao (10%). Many important industrial units of the territory are located in these talukas, providing gainful employment to a large number of workers.

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There is also a large number of small scale industrial units which due to the definition of the term "household industry" could not be so classified. These are, therefore, included in the present category.

Construction (Category VI) : The contribution of construction workers to the total working population is 5%. In the 1960 Census, its share was 2%. Soon after liberation in 1961, a good many projects were taken up and hence the workers in the house-building industry, road-construction, bridge construction etc. were attracted to this area. Details of important construction works undertaken in this Union Territory after liberation have been listed earlier. This category is quite prominent in Pernem (9%), Mormugao (13%), Daman (6%) and Diu (6%) talukas.

The percentage of workers in construction category in Satari taluka is not even 1% of total workers of that taluka. This being a backward taluka and the road communication facilities being also poor, there is not much construction activity here as compared to other talukas of Goa. In villages the houses generally are of 'Kuchha' type.

Trade & Commerce (Category VII) : This sector of economy accounts for almost 10% of total workers of the territory. Since Goa is not an industrially advanced area, trading activity has a natural prominence. The rank of this category in terms of total workers is fourth, the first three being, cultivators (Category I), other services (Category IX) and agricultural labourers (Category II). It is in Salcete taluka that the proportion of workers engaged in this category is highest (14%) followed by Mormugao (13%).

The percentage of workers of this category in Tiswadi and Bardez talukas is almost equal being 12%. The low percentages are obtained in Satari taluka (3.15%) and Pernem taluka (3.33%).

Transport, Storage and Communications (Category VIII) : The proportion of workers engaged in this category is 9%. However, one single taluka, Mormugao, dominates over all other talukas. In this taluka as large a part of its workers as 35% is engaged in transport, storage and communications. It is just inevitable, Mormugao being one of the leading seaports of India. In terms of goods traffic handled, it is second to Bombay only. Many workers are engaged in inland water transport and road transport also. The only airport of the territory, Dabolim, is also located in this taluka. A branch railway line of the South Central Railway also terminates here. In Satari and Pernem talukas the proportion of workers engaged in this category is very low.

Other Services (Category IX) : This is a miscellaneous group of workers who could not be accommodated in the eight industrial categories discussed above. This category of workers includes the employees of the Central, State and Local Governments, men in the armed forces, persons offering personal services like medical practitioners, pleaders, barbers etc. For the territory as a whole, the percentage of workers engaged in this category is as high as 15%. This category of workers is very prominent in the talukas of Tiswadi (32%), Salcete (19%), Mormugao (15%) and Ponda (15%). Panaji, which falls in Tiswadi taluka, is the capital of the territory and as such a large number of government offices—central as well

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as state—is located here. Margao is the headquarters of the south division of Goa district and hence here also a concentration of government offices and educational institutions is found. It is in Sanguem taluka that the percentage of workers in this category is quite low, i.e. 6%.

Summing up, the three most important industrial activities in each taluka are given below :—

Taluka	Important Industrial Activity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
1. Tiswadi	IX (Other Services)	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)
2. Bardez	I (Cultivators)	IX (Other Services)	II (Agricultural Labourers)
3. Pernem	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)	VI (Construction)
4. Bicholim	I (Cultivators)	IV (Mining & Quarrying)	II (Agricultural Labourers)
5. Satari	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)	IX (Other Services)
6. Ponda	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)	IX (Other Services)
7. Sanguem	IV (Mining & Quarrying)	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)

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Taluka	Important Industrial Activity		
	1st	2nd	3rd
8. Canacona	I (Cultivators)	III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities)	V(a) (Manufacturing, Processing, servicing and Repairs. Household Industry).
9. Quepem	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural Labourers)	IX (Other Services)
10. Salcete	II (Agricultural Labourers)	IX (Other Services)	I (Cultivators)
11. Mormugao	VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications)	IX (Other Services)	VII (Trade and Commerce)
1. Daman	I (Cultivators)	II (Agricultural labourers.	III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & allied activities)
2. Diu	III (Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	I (Cultivators)	III (Transport, Storage, and Communications)

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Pattern of Main activity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes : It has already been pointed out that the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman & Diu is very meagre.

It is also mentioned earlier that the proportion of workers is higher among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as compared to other communities. It is noted that 36% of scheduled castes and 41% of scheduled tribes are workers. Compared to this the proportion of workers to total population of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 32%.

The following table presents the category-wise distribution of workers of the Scheduled Castes :—

TABLE 10

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Caste Workers in each Industrial category

Category	No. of Scheduled Caste Workers	Percentage to total scheduled Caste workers	Percentage in respect of all general workers
1	2	3	4
I . . .	453	8	24
II . . .	853	14	15
III . . .	74	1	5
IV . . .	489	8	6
V(a) . . .	1,782	30	6

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TABLE 10—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
V(b)	513	9	6
VI	166	3	4
VII	148	3	10
VIII	596	10	9
IX	823	14	15
TOTAL	5,897	100	100

It will be seen that the percentage of cultivators among the Scheduled Caste workers is almost one-third of what is obtained in general population. The proportion of agricultural labourers among the Scheduled Castes is almost the same as in the general population. The proportion of Scheduled Caste workers in category of Trade & Commerce is one-fourth of that in general population. Thus in the prestigious occupations the Scheduled Castes are not adequately represented. The mainstay of the Scheduled Caste workers is the household industry group like bamboo-work, broom-making, tanning etc. The literacy among the Scheduled Castes is also very low, only 26% of Scheduled Castes being literate as compared to 45% among the total general population.

The picture presented by Scheduled Tribes is again different. It must, however, be remembered that it is in Daman taluka alone that 94% of the

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated. The following table shows the distribution of workers of Scheduled Tribes into nine broad industrial categories.

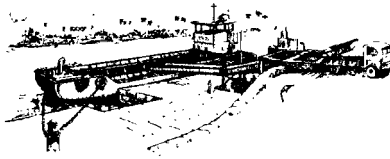
TABLE 11

Percentage distribution of Scheduled Tribe Workers in each Industrial Category

Category	No. of Scheduled Tribe workers	Percentage to total Scheduled Tribe workers	Workers of general population as a percentage of total workers
1	2	3	4
I . . .	601	19	24
II . . .	1,476	47	15
III . . .	204	6	5
IV . . .	81	3	6
V(a) . . .	27	1	6
V(b) . . .	108	3	6
VI . . .	189	6	4
VII . . .	79	3	10
VIII . . .	158	5	9
IX . . .	214	7	15
TOTAL . . .	3,137	100	100

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Almost half of the Scheduled Tribe Worker are agricultural labourers and nearly a fifth of them work as cultivators. In all other categories their percentage to total scheduled tribe workers is very low. It only indicates that the economic lot of the workers of Scheduled Tribes is rather poor and is wedded to the primary occupation of farm-labour.



CHAPTER 9

CHAPTER 9

SUMMING UP

The Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu accommodates a population of 8.58 lakhs within its area of 3813 Km². These persons live in 13 towns and 409 inhabited villages of the three districts of the territory whose names are Goa, Daman and Diu. These three districts are distinct land-blocks situated away from each other on the western coast of the country. The two districts of Daman and Diu are not only physically different from the main and most populous district of Goa but culturally also. The total area of 3,813.0 Km². of Goa, Daman & Diu is only 0.12% of the total area of the country. Similarly, its population of 8.58 lakhs is only 0.16% of the total population of India. Though the Union Territory is a very small unit in size as compared to the country as a whole, it has a density of 225 persons per Km². as against the country's average of 178 persons per Km². Again the growth of population of this territory between 1960 and 1971 has been of the order of 36.88% which is almost one and a half times that of the whole country. What is remarkable about Goa, Daman & Diu, however, is that during the first 60 years of the 20th century, the population increased by 23.48%. But during the entire period of 70 years from 1900 to 1971 the population

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registered a growth of 69.01% over that of 1900. In the decade 1960-71 there was a net addition of 231,104 persons. As against this in the period 1900-1971, the net addition to the population of the territory was 350,253. Will the population of this territory increase by leaps and bounds in the next decade also? According to the experts in this field, the population of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1981 will be 10.29 lakhs or will increase by 20% over that of 1971.

With an abnormal increase in population in the decade 1960-1971, its sex composition has also undergone crucial changes. Right from the middle of the 19th century till 1960, there used to be an excess of females over males in this territory. This was perhaps due to outmigration of many Goans (mostly males) to other parts of the country, as well as to other countries of the world. In fact, there were certain pockets in the territory where almost all villages and towns had excess of females over males. But for the first time a net deficit of females was seen in 1971-Census. In 1971, we have 989 females per 1000 males as against 1071 a decade ago. However, the sex ratio of 1971 of Goa, Daman & Diu is much higher than that of India which is 930.

The data for the dichotomy of population into rural and urban are available only from the 1950 census, though there were recognised towns in this territory from the middle of 19th century. In fact, the town municipality of Panaji is said to be one of the oldest in Asia. The percentage of urban population to total population of the territory in 1971 is 26.44% as against 19.91%, for the entire country. Nevertheless, there is no town in Goa, Daman & Diu whose

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1971 Census population is 100,000 or above. In other words, there is no "A" class city here. There are in all 13 towns in the territory each of which happen to be taluka headquarters. Each has a municipal status too. There is no non-municipal town.

In the sphere of literacy the performance of this territory is much better than other States/Territories. We have a crude literacy rate of 44.75% in 1971 for total population (as against 54.31% for males and 35.09% of females). In case of the entire country the crude literacy rate is no more than 29.46% (39.45% for males and 18.72% for females). In respect of literacy, Goa, Daman & Diu ranks fifth amongst all the States/Union Territories in 1971. Our performance in the field of female literacy is also equally good. In comparison to the females of Goa, Daman & Diu the females of only Chandigarh, Kerala and Delhi have a better literacy rate. In all other States and Union Territories the crude literacy rates is less than that of Goa, Daman & Diu. It must be admitted that under the Portuguese rule also, the female literacy in this territory was higher than that of India.

The noteworthy progress in the field of education has been possible because of the Government's policy of opening primary schools in almost all villages with a population of 500 and over. There is at least one primary school in 344 out of 409 villages. Though the percentage of crude literacy has increased from 30.75% in 1960 to 44.75% in 1971, yet in terms of absolute number we find that the total population of illiterate persons is more in

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1971 than in 1960. In 1960 there were 433,951 illiterate persons in Goa, Daman & Diu. But in 1971 it is 473,907. Obviously, much more efforts are called for to completely wipe out the stigma of illiteracy from this territory.

The percentage of workers to total population of the territory is 31.67%. The relative figure for India is 32.92%. The agricultural sector which includes cultivation, animal husbandry, forestry & logging and fisheries contributes only about 31% (1970-71) of the total regional income of this territory as against about 50% contribution made by the same sector to the total national income. According to the available statistics, the net sown area is only 1.33 lakhs Ha. or about 36% of the total. For all India, the proportion of net area sown to the total geographical area exceeds 42%. The per capita net sown area in Goa, Daman & Diu is 0.16 Ha. as against 0.25 Ha. for the country as a whole. Mining and quarrying is the most important activity of the secondary sector of the economy of the territory. Its share among the total regional income is about 12% (1970-71) as against only 1% in the country's national income. This sector of economy is important from another point of view also. It gives sufficient employment to workers engaged in transport and communications.

So far the impact of industrialization is not felt much in Goa, Daman & Diu. There are very few large scale factories. The total number of registered factories under the Factories Act 1948 is less than 120.

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As far as the economic infra structure is concerned, this territory appears to be relatively better served. The road mileage per 100 sq. km. of area is 90 kms. Besides all the towns, there are 49 villages where banking facilities are available. The number of villages having post offices is 116. The territory is fortunate in having two perennial navigable rivers, *i.e.* the Mandovi and the Zuñari.

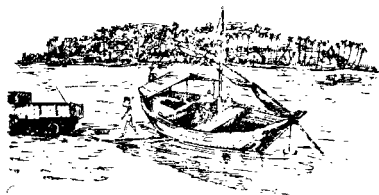
The main problem of the territory is the rapid increase in population which is mostly due to migration. The natural growth rate is high because of low death rate which is again due to better health services available at the village level.

The population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is meagre being only 2.82% of the total. It appears that the problem of untouchability is not so acute in this territory as it is in other parts of the country. The religious composition of the population shows that Hindus (64.18%) and Christians (31.77%) are the two major religious groups. Among them they account for 95.95% of the total population. People of these two religions lead a good harmonious life.

This territory was liberated from the Portuguese rule on 19th December, 1961. Since then it has seen three general elections of 1962, 1966 and 1971. The process of democratic decentralization of power has been set in with the formation of elected village panchayats and municipal councils. The general social and political atmosphere of the territory is relatively healthy. The future of the territory is bright provided

PORTRAIT OF POPULATION

a few problems like that of educated unemployment, deficiency in food-supply etc. are solved within a reasonably short period of time. The pace of industrialisation also needs to be stepped up, but care has to be taken to ensure that the beautiful countryside and beaches are not subjected to the ill-effects of industrialisation, in particular pollution.



**CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE AS ADOPTED IN THE
INDIVIDUAL SLIP, 1971 CENSUS**

1. Name
2. Relationship to head.
3. Sex
4. Age
5. Marital Status
6. For currently married women only
 - (a) Age at marriage
 - (b) Any child born in the last one year.
7. Birth place
 - (a) Place of birth
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country
8. Last Residence
 - (a) Place of last residence
 - (b) Rural/Urban
 - (c) District
 - (d) State/Country

9. Duration of Residence at the village or town of Enumeration
10. Religion
11. Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.
12. Literacy
13. Educational level
14. Mother tongue
15. Other languages
16. Main activity
 - (a) Broad Category
 - (i) Worker
 - (ii) Non-worker
 - (b) Place of work (Name of village/town).
 - (c) Name of Establishment
 - (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker
17. Secondary Work
 - (a) Broad Category
 - (b) Place of work (Name of village/town)
 - (c) Name of Establishment.
 - (d) Nature of Industry, Trade, Profession or Service
 - (e) Description of work
 - (f) Class of worker.

