

**CENSUS OF INDIA 1981**  
**SERIES 29**  
**GOA, DAMAN & DIU**

**Paper I of 1981**

**Provisional Population Totals**

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**ALL - INDIA**  
**PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS**  
**1981 CENSUS**

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

\* Projected figures.



**GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**

Statement showing a comparative picture of the population

1981 — CENSUS  
(Provisional Figures)

State/District/Taluka	Total Population				Decennial Growth rates (percentage)		Density of population 1981 (per km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1971		1981		1961-71	1971-81		
	Population	Rank	Population	Rank				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>GOA, DAMAN AND DIU</b>	<b>857771</b>		<b>1082117</b>			<b>36.88</b>	<b>26.15</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Goa District</b> .....	<b>795120</b>		<b>1003141</b>			<b>34.77</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>271</b>
Tiswadi Taluka .....	105809	3	131473	3		33.26	24.26	792
Bardez Taluka .....	124103	2	153831	2		26.99	23.95	579
Pernem Taluka .....	52906	7	59246	7		25.26	11.98	245
Bicholim Taluka .....	58389	6	74010	6		29.12	26.75	326
Satari Taluka .....	32515	11	40638	11		37.23	24.98	83
Ponda Taluka .....	84590	4	107809	4		37.79	27.45	381
Sanguem Taluka .....	44588	8	55897	8		34.14	25.36	63
Canacona Taluka .....	29486	12	35931	12		30.22	21.86	103
Quepem Taluka .....	41547	9	55589	9		32.51	33.80	160
Salcete Taluka .....	155676	1	190354	1		31.94	22.28	687
Mormugao Taluka.....	65511	5	98363	5		86.64	50.15	1256
<b>Daman District</b> .....	<b>38739</b>		<b>48557</b>			<b>73.02</b>	<b>25.34</b>	<b>674</b>
Daman Taluka .....	38739	10	48557	10		73.02	25.34	674
<b>Diu District</b> .....	<b>23912</b>		<b>30419</b>			<b>67.45</b>	<b>27.21</b>	<b>760</b>
Diu Taluka .....	23912	13	30419	13		67.45	27.21	760

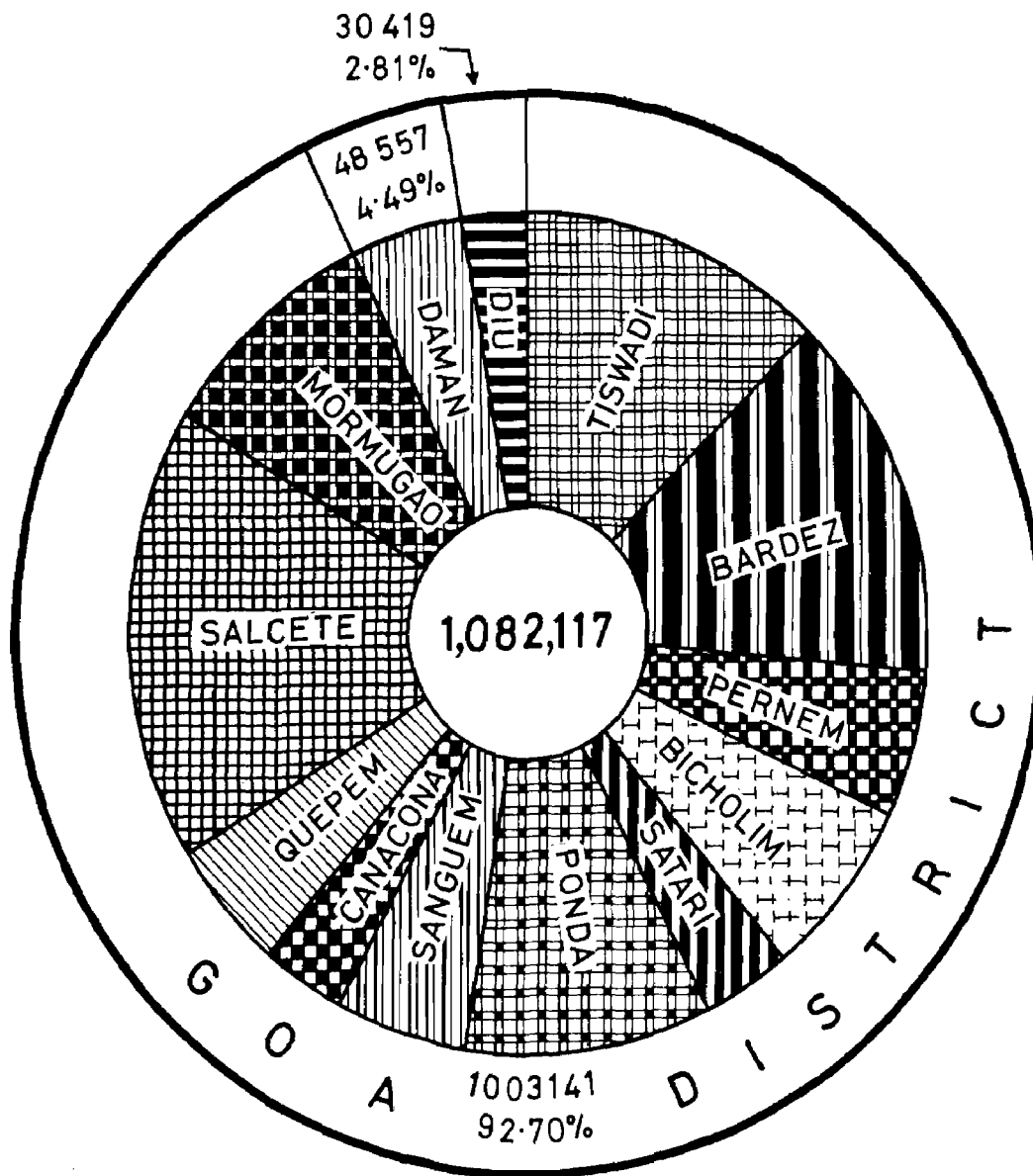




**MAPS  
&  
CHARTS**

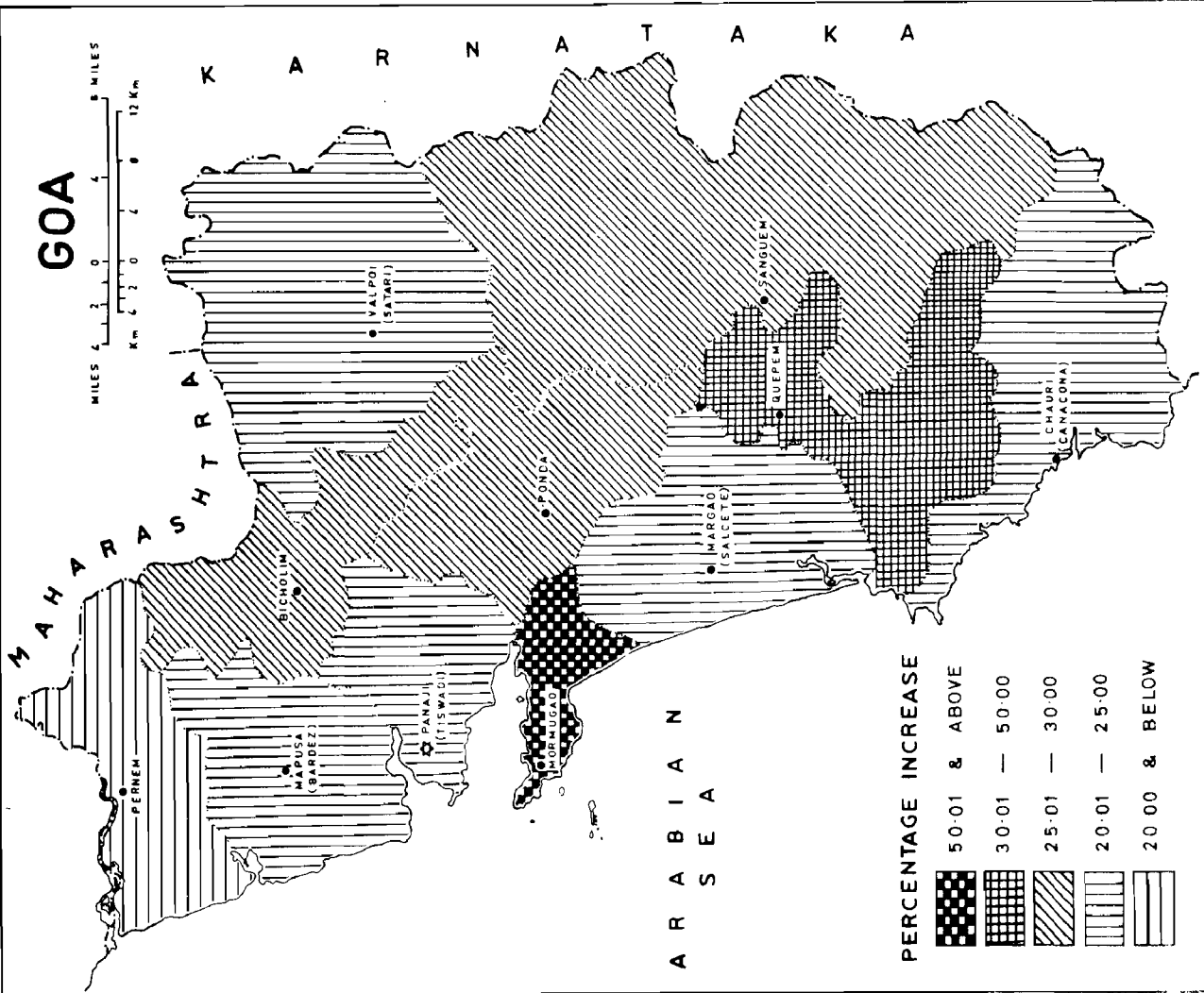


# CHART SHOWING THE COMPARATIVE POPULATION SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS / TALUKAS 1981



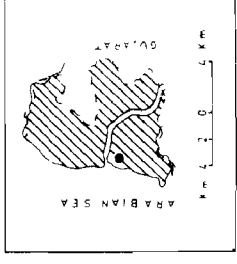


# DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES 1971-81 (TALUKAS)

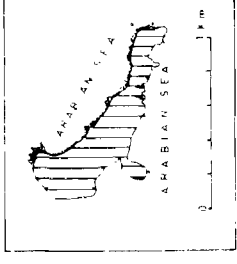


BOUNDARY, U.T.  
 TALUQA  
 STATE (CAPITAL)  
 TALUKA HEADQUARTERS

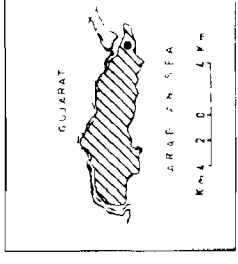
## DAMAN



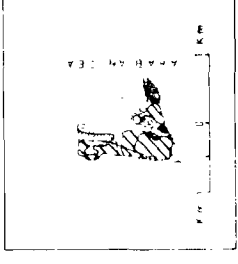
## ANJADIP



## DIU



## SIMARBANDAR



**PERCENTAGE INCREASE**

	50.01 & ABOVE
	30.01 — 50.00
	25.01 — 30.00
	20.01 — 25.00
	20.00 & BELOW

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



# DENSITY OF POPULATION 1981 (TALUKAS)

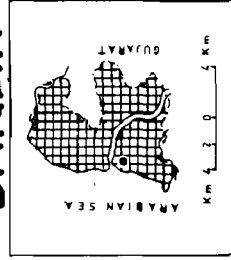
BOUNDARY, U.T.

TALUKA

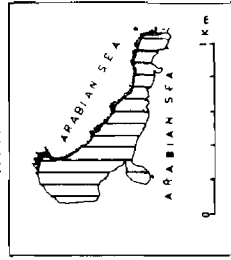
STATE CAPITAL

TALUKA HEADQUARTERS

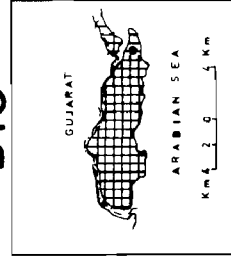
## DAMAN



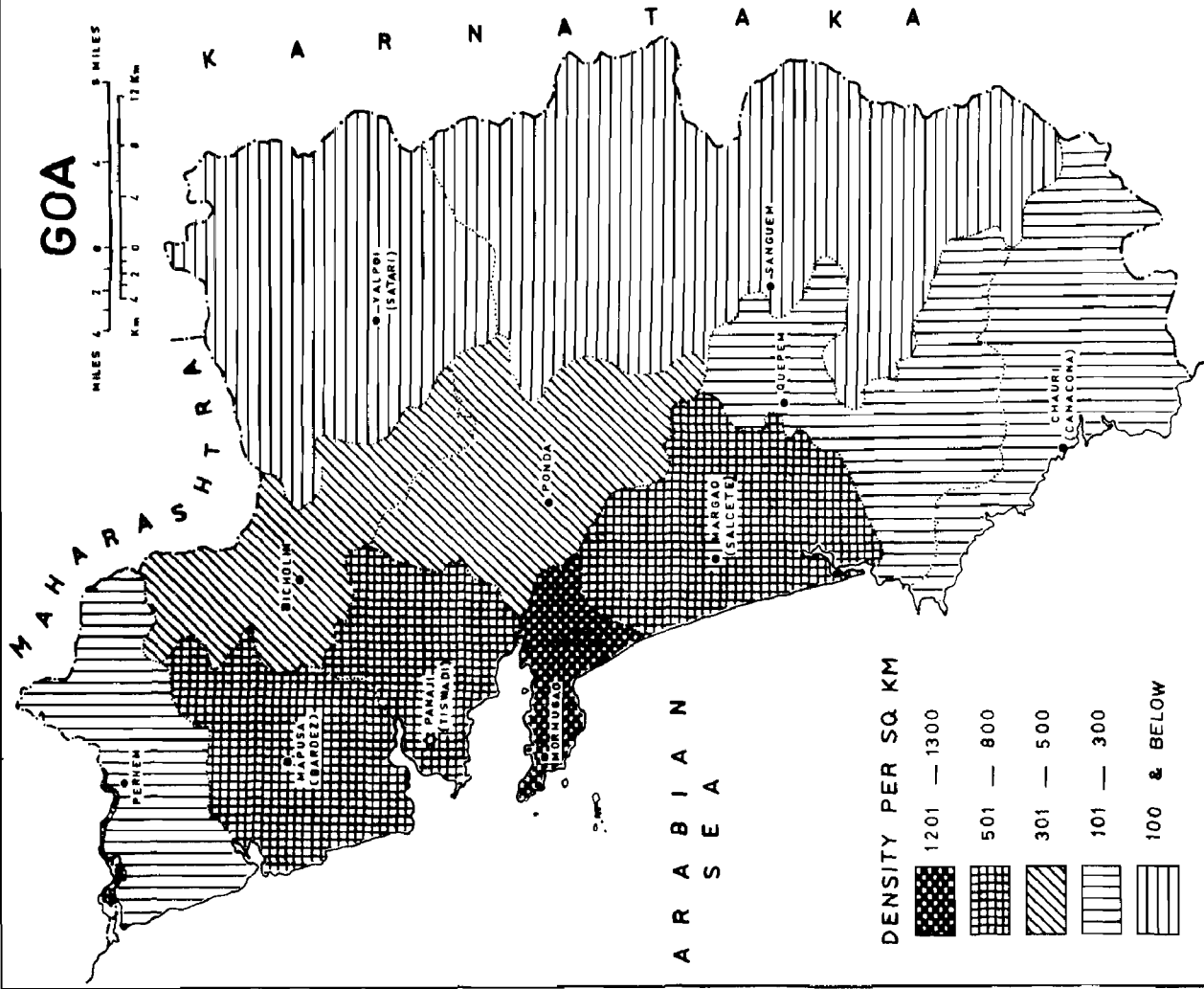
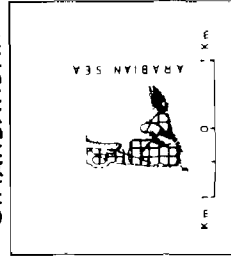
## ANJADIP



## DIU



## SIMARBANDAR



DENSITY PER SQ KM

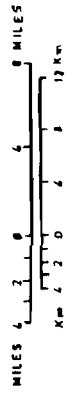
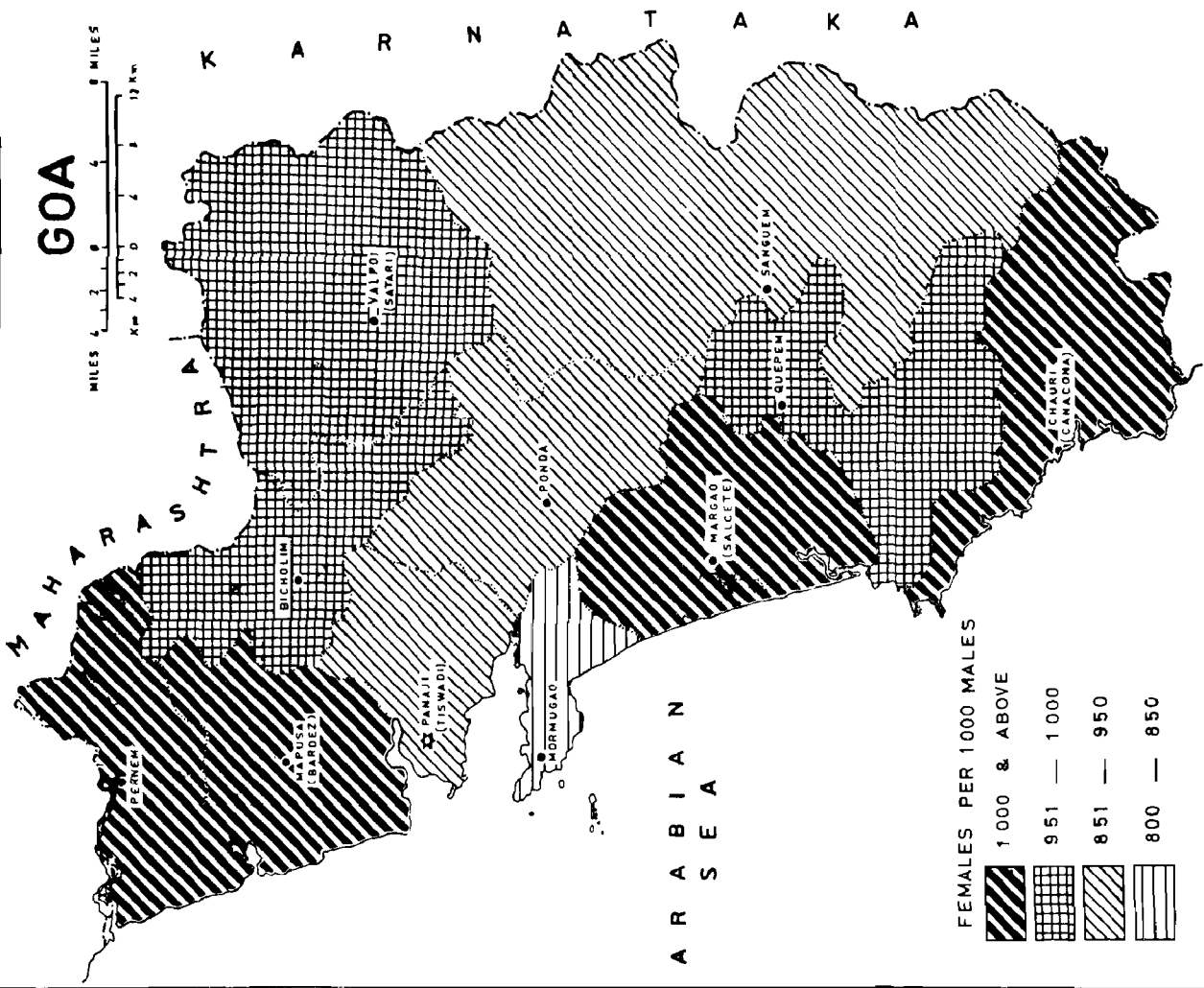
1201 — 1300
501 — 800
301 — 500
101 — 300
100 & BELOW

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





# SEX RATIO, 1981 (TALUKAS)



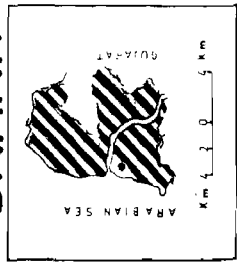
BOUNDARY, UT

77 TALUKA

STATE CAPITAL

TALUKA HEADQUARTERS

**DAMAN**



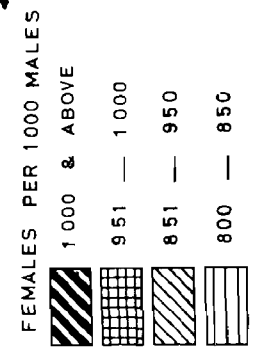
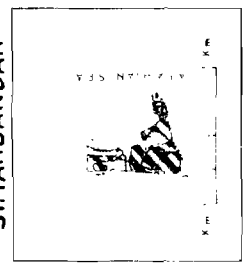
**ANJADIP**



**DIU**



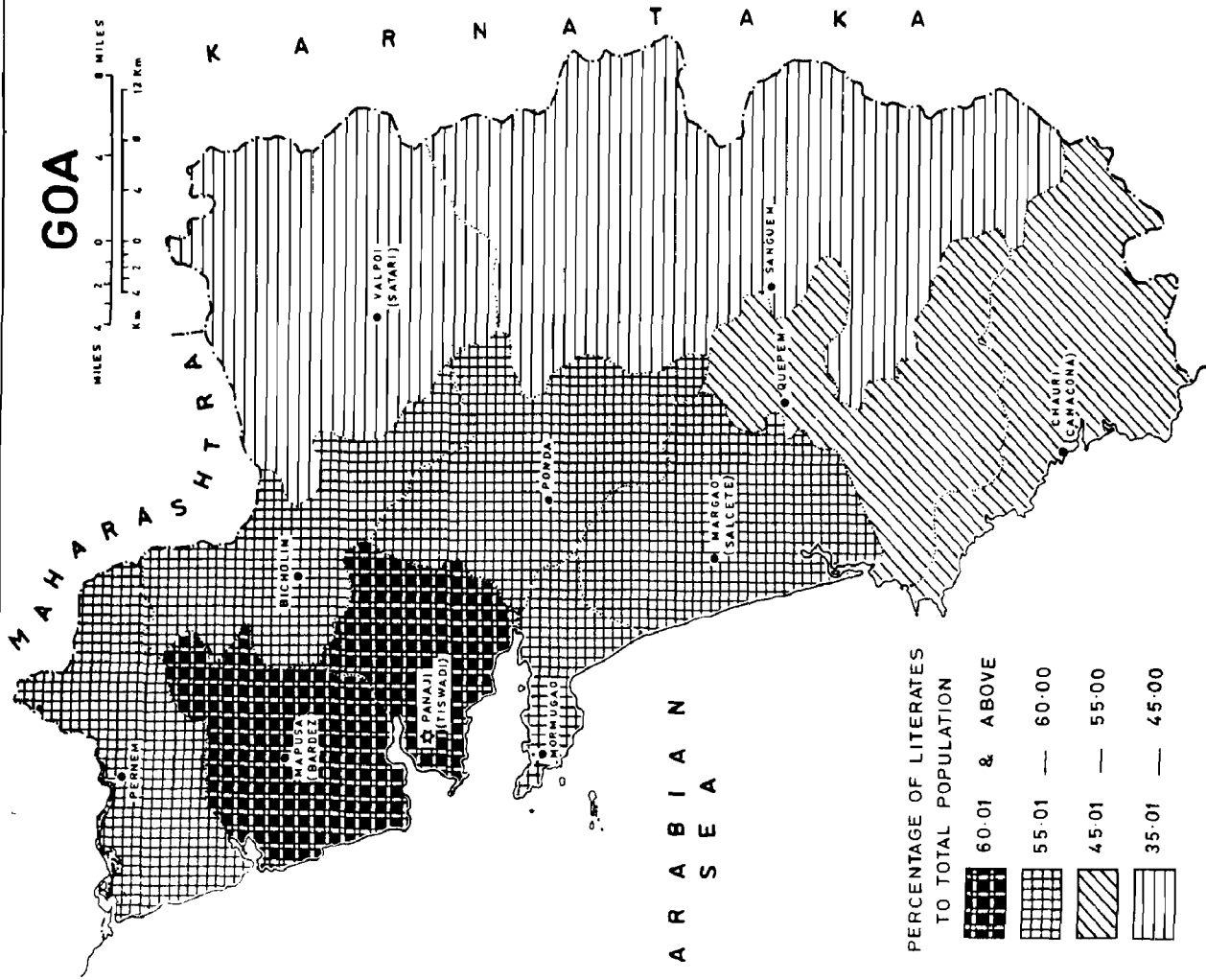
**SIMARBANDAR**





# LITERACY, 1981

## Percentage of Literates to Total Population (TALUKAS)



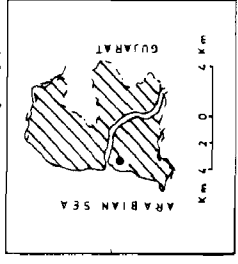
BOUNDARY, U.T.

17 TALUKA

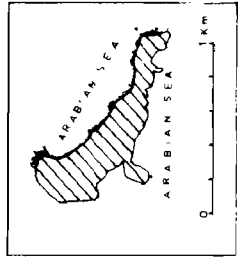
STATE CAPITAL

TALUKA HEADQUARTERS

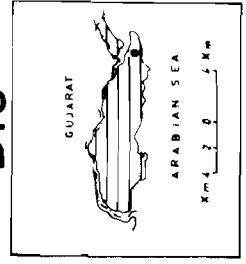
### DAMAN



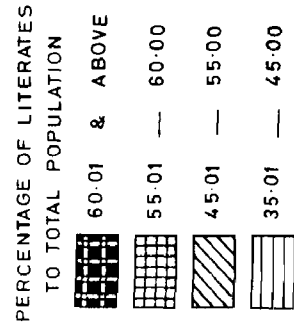
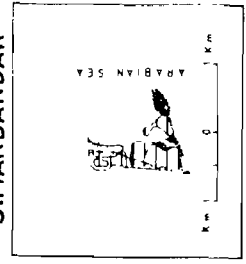
### ANJADIP



### DIU



### SIMARBANDAR





CENSUS 1981  
BACKGROUND NOTE



Preparatory work for the gigantic task of counting every living individual and collecting detailed socio-economic data of each such individual as well as the household to which he/she belongs, commenced all over the country including this Union Territory early in 1978. One of the first requirements for conducting the decennial population census was to clearly identify the administrative units for which the data would be compiled and presented. For this purpose, we had to finalise the lists of revenue villages and towns and identify their exact boundaries in terms of hamlets, wards etc. Detailed maps for the districts, talukas, towns and revenue villages were collected and used in completing this task. Help of the district collectors and the taluka mamlatdars who were in charge of the revenue administration in their respective areas was also sought. Once the administrative units were clearly identified, the State Government was requested to ensure that no changes in the administrative status of villages and towns or boundaries of talukas/districts were made until after the 1981 Census. The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu readily agreed with our request and issued suitable instructions.

*Urban and rural areas:*

Under the 1971 Census we had 13 towns in Goa, Daman & Diu. However, in 1976 the Government denotified four of the towns into revenue villages. Thus, when the preparatory work of 1981 Census commenced, we had only nine statutory towns. At the same time four of the revenue villages deserved to be considered as urban areas in the 1981 Census on the basis of demographic tests like size and density of population, types of occupations of male workers, extent of availability of urban amenities etc. The villages of Calangute and Siolim in Bardez Taluka, Cuncolim in Salcete taluka and Curchorem in Quepem taluka were therefore considered to be non-statutory urban areas in the 1981 Census. Subsequently, in July, 1980, the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu notified the villages of Chauri and Quepem as municipal areas and also its intention to declare Valpoi and Pernem villages as municipal areas. Since this development took place before commencement of the census enumeration we had to treat these four villages also as towns even if it meant a rearrangement of the location code numbering system in the concerned talu-

kas. The 1981 Census thus accounted for 17 towns or urban areas.

As per notification No. RD/LND/213/69-71/II dated 15th February, 1971 of the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu, there were in all 462 revenue villages in the territory. Of them, 29 were included in the 17 towns referred to above. We had therefore, now 433 revenue villages, each one of which was considered to be a separate rural unit for the purposes of the current census. In other words, the number of revenue villages and census villages is identical in the current census.

The districtwise distribution of towns and villages is given below: —

**Number of Villages/Towns in Goa, Daman & Diu, 1981**

Union Territory/District	Number of	
	Villages	Towns
Goa, Daman & Diu ...	433	17
Goa District ...	407	15
Daman District ...	21	1
Diu District ...	5	1

*Pre-tests of Census Schedules:*

While the above administrative formalities were being completed we had also to undertake two pre-tests of the Schedules/Questionnaires that would be used in the census. The first such pre-test was conducted in three villages and four towns in the month of September, 1978, while the second one was conducted in four villages and four towns in June, 1979. Detailed notes on the findings of these pre-tests were sent to the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

*Census Charge Officers:*

Though conducting the decennial population censuses is the responsibility of Ministry of Home Affairs and for which purpose the Offices of the Registrar General, India & Census Commissioner of India at the national level, and the Directors of Census Operations at the State/Union Territory level have been created, the field operations of the census are essentially conducted with the active participation of the employees of the respective State/Union Territory Government. The Census Act, 1948 (Act No. 37 of

1948), a central legislation passed by the Parliament of India, vests enough powers in the central and state government to requisition services of their employees and those of municipal and other local self-government organisations, autonomous bodies etc. for census work. Senior state government officials like the district collectors, deputy collectors, taluka mamlatdars and a few block development officers were assigned census responsibilities by designating them as the census charge officers for their respective areas. Similarly, most of the senior officers of the Department of Planning & Statistics of Goa Government were associated with the census operations and this proved to be of great help especially in conducting the census training classes.

For collecting information regarding the defence personnel and for count of the sea and boat population, we had to create five Special Charges (three for navy, one for military and one for sea population) in this territory. Navy and army officers were appointed census charge officers for the first four charges, while for the last special charge, an Assistant Director of the Mormugao Port Trust was appointed the census charge officer.

#### *Two Phases of the Census:*

The 1981 Census consisted of two phases, viz. First Phase—Housenumbering and Houselisting, and Second Phase—Enumeration of Population. The First Phase was carried out in this territory during March-April 1980, when two schedules viz. Houselist and Enterprise List were canvassed for every household or enterprise. Canvassing of the Enterprise List was in fact a part of the Economic Census which was combined with the population census at the instance of Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, Government of India, New Delhi. In all 1261 enumeration blocks in rural areas and 496 enumeration blocks in urban areas were formed for the First Phase. Each enumeration block consisted of about 150 households in urban areas and about 200 households in rural areas. A notional map showing the block limits with permanent features and land marks, and a layout sketch showing all the structures within the block boundaries were prepared for each enumeration block. The field work of the First Phase started on 15th March, 1980, and was completed by 10th April, 1980.

The enumeration blocks for the Second Phase were formed in such a way that each of them consisted of about 120 households in urban areas and about 150 households in rural areas. Some of the enumeration blocks of the First Phase were found to comprise of a much larger number of households and had to be divided into two blocks during the Second Phase. In all, 1363 enumeration blocks in rural areas and 593 blocks in urban areas were formed during the Second Phase. Work of one block was assigned to one enumerator; there was one supervisor for a group of five enumerators on an average. About 2500 officials were appointed as enumerators and supervisors who were by and large drafted from amongst the primary school teachers, talatis, panchayat secretaries, gramsevaks and employees of Central/State Governments, local bodies, public sector undertakings, autonomous organisations, etc.

#### *Schedules used:*

The following schedules were canvassed in the Second Phase:—

- (a) Household Schedule Part I.
- (b) Household Schedule Part II  
Population Record—Cols. 1 to 7.
- (c) Individual Slip (Universal).
- (d) Individual Slip (Sample).
- (e) Degree Holder and Technical Personnel Schedules.

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

#### *Training arrangements:*

Intensive training classes were organised for the enumerators and supervisors both in the First Phase as well as in the Second Phase. During the First Phase, two rounds of training of two-day duration each were held, while during the Second Phase, three rounds of intensive training of two-day duration each were arranged.



In the first round of training, the trainees were exposed to the theoretical underpinning of the instruments of observation as well as of the census concepts and definitions. The second round of training was devoted to a discussion of the mistakes and shortcomings noticed in the sample household schedules and the individual slips filled in by the trainees. In the third round, a question-answer session was held with the help of a test-questionnaire followed by an open discussion. In all 285 classes were conducted for the two phases in all the towns, talukas and special charges taken together. Three 'State-level' meetings were held at the State headquarters (Panaji) in order to acquaint the Census Charge Officers and the Additional Charge Officers with the various minute details of the census operations. The second State-level meeting was also used as a training seminar for these higher level census functionaries.

*The enumeration period:*

The reference date/time for the 1981 Census was the sunrise of 1st March, 1981. The enumeration of population living in houses was done from 9th February to 28th February, 1981. The enumeration of the houseless population was done on the night of 28th February, 1981. Thereafter, a revisional round was undertaken by all the enumerators and supervisors from 1st March to 5th March, 1981, in order

to bring the information upto date in relation to the reference date and time. Chargelevel provisional totals of population were compiled by the Charge Officers from abstracts prepared by each enumerator and sent to the District-Collectors by 9th March, 1981. The district totals were ready by 10th March, 1981 and those of the whole territory, by the 11th March, 1981.

*Provisional nature of data:*

This paper presents data on some basic characteristics of the population of Goa, Daman & Diu as on 1st March, 1981. These figures, however, are only the quick totals compiled from the abstracts furnished by the census enumerators on completion of the field operations. The figures so abstracted from the records of hundreds of enumerators are bound to have their own limitations and are thus *purely provisional*. The final and firm figures will be available only after the census schedules are fully processed in the Regional Tabulation Office set up this month (March, 1981) at Panaji or computerised at the DDE (Electronic) Centre, Bombay. It is expected that in about a year's time detailed tabulation of census data will be completed and the data for each village and town, and also for each ward within the town, will be available for publication.



**ANALYSIS  
OF  
RESULTS**



*Population, its size and growth:*

The population of 10,82,117 recorded in the 1981 census indicates that Goa, Daman & Diu continued to grow at a relatively fast rate in the decade 1971-81 also. During this ten-year period a net addition of 2,24,346 persons has taken place in the territory's population. The significance of this rise in numerical terms is that the Union Territory has crossed the one million mark in 1981. It would be of interest to study the decadal variations of population since the beginning of the current century. The following table may be seen for this purpose:

DECADAL VARIATIONS

Year	Population	Percentage variation (Growth Rate)
1	2	3
1900 .....	5,07,518	—
1910 .....	5,19,222	+ 2.31
1921 .....	5,00,904	— 3.53
1931 .....	5,41,710	+ 8.15
1940 .....	5,83,736	+ 7.76
1950 .....	5,96,059	+ 2.11
1960 .....	6,26,667	+ 5.14
1971 .....	8,57,771	+36.88
1981 .....	10,82,117	+26.15

In the first six decades (1900-1960) when the territory was under an alien rule, the decadal growth of population was abnormally low, having never reached even 10%. In fact there was a negative growth in the decade 1910-1921. The overall position in the first sixty years reveals that the growth of population was even less than half a per cent per annum, which was obviously very low as compared to the rates obtaining in the rest of the country. The first decade after liberation, i.e. 1961-71 witnessed a very high rate of growth of 36.9% or an annual growth of 3.7%. This was not only because of the normalization of the political, social and economic situation in the territory following a very turbulent decade (1951-61) but also on account of introduction of large-scale development programmes which attracted labour from far off places of the country. The rate of growth witnessed in the decade 1971-81, i.e. 26.15%, is obviously a normal growth expected in almost all the States of the country. This is also therefore an indirect indication of the fact that the growth rate in this ter-

ritory has now stabilised and is in tune with the happenings all over the country. While immigration of labour continued in the seventies also, the overall rate of growth has been subdued by a steady outmigration (especially emigration to the Gulf countries) which was a marked feature of this decade.

The territory's total population of 10,82,117 is distributed amongst its three districts as under:

Goa .....	10,03,141
Daman .....	48,557
Diu .....	30,419

Along with the territory, the district of Goa has also crossed the one million mark of population in 1981. During the decade 1971-81 the three districts surprisingly showed more or less a similar rate of growth, being 26% for Goa, 25% for Daman and 27% for Diu. This is particularly noteworthy against the background of a wide variation in the district-wise rates of growth in the preceding decade, 1961-71, when Goa's rate was 35%, Daman's 73% and Diu's 67%. Taking a long range view over the last 20 years, it is interesting to note that the populations of Daman and Diu districts have actually been doubled (more than 100% growth) while that of Goa district has gone up by 70%.

*Urbanisation:*

A significant revelation of the rising population during the decade 1971-81 is the high rate of urbanisation in this territory. In 1971 we had in all 2.27 lakh people living in urban towns which then accounted for about 26% of the total population. In 1981 the number of urban dwellers has gone up to 3.51 lakhs accounting for 32% of the total population. There is no doubt that this is a high ratio compared to many other states. The increase in the urban population is on account of two factors: firstly, the leading towns of Vasco, Margao, Panaji, Mapusa and Ponda maintained their high rate of growth, and, secondly, four villages which were rural localities hitherto have now been considered as non-statutory urban towns in 1981 census because of certain demographic tests like size and density of population, types of occupation of male workers, availability of civic amenities etc. (These are Calangute and Siolim in Bardez taluka, Cuncolim in Sal-

cete taluka and Curchorem in Quepem taluka). The concept of Urban Agglomeration introduced in the 1971 census is continued in the 1981 census also. We have two such Urban Agglomerations, one for Panaji and the other for Margao. The population of Panaji Urban Agglomeration has gone up from 59,258 to 76,839 or by about 30%. The Margao Urban Agglomeration has gone up from 48,593 to 64,820 recording a growth rate of almost 33%. However, if we compare the areas of municipal council only, Mormugao Municipal Council easily stands out having reached a total population of 69,517. This town records an alarming rate of growth of 58% over the decade. Comparatively, the municipal areas of Margao and Panaji have recorded somewhat lower growth rates, being 27% and 23% respectively. On the other hand, smaller towns of Ponda, Bicholim and Mapusa have recorded higher rates. Ponda, in particular, has grown out of all proportion having literally more than doubled its population in the last ten years (from 7,658 in 1971 to 15,325 in 1981). Thus, amongst urban areas Ponda records the highest rate of growth of more than 100%. Bicholim and Mapusa have grown at 31% and 30% respectively.

#### *Sex Ratio:*

The sex-ratio of this territory continued to favour males in the 1981 census just as it was the case in 1971 too. We have now 981 females for every 1000 males in the territory. The district-level position however is not consistent. In Goa district there are only 975 females for every 1000 males but interestingly enough in Daman and Diu districts females are more than males, the sex ratio in these two districts being 1,017 and 1,139 respectively. Sex-ratio is an indication of the employment situation in any particular area, as, axiomatically, there is a migration of labour force from the low-employment areas to the high-employment areas. Thus, an area having a sex-ratio favouring males is supposed to have better employment market than an area having a sex-ratio favouring females. It is a well known fact that the district of Goa has been immigrating labour from different parts of the country, and since labour migration is male specific at least in the initial period, the sex-ratio is heavily in favour of males in this district. On the other hand the districts of Daman and Diu are known to be the net exporters

of labour; it is not surprising therefore that the sex-ratio in these districts should favour females. Even within Goa, there are certain areas where the sex-ratio favours females, these being the talukas of Bardez, Salcete, Canacona and Pernem. These talukas are particularly known for outmigration of labour force to different parts of the country and abroad also. As said earlier, heavy outmigration to the Gulf countries is a special development of the seventies, and is known to have taken place notably from these areas. Conversely, we have the taluka of Mormugao which has only 841 females for every 1000 males, which is not surprising inasmuch as labourers are known to have migrated here from all parts of the country for employment on the Port Trust or as dock labour.

#### *Density of Population:*

The density of population (i. e. number of persons per km.<sup>2</sup>) in the territory jumped up from 225 in 1971 to 284 in 1981. Amongst the districts, Goa has recorded a density of 271 while Daman and Diu have recorded densities of 674 and 760 respectively. It is obvious that these two districts detached from the mainland of Goa, are very small so far as area is concerned and have therefore to bear a much higher pressure of population. But the density of Goa district is in itself pretty high. A staggeringly high density is recorded in the Mormugao taluka, being 1,256 persons per km.<sup>2</sup> This has out-shadowed the densities of all other areas. Nevertheless, relatively speaking, the densities of Tiswadi, Salcete and Bardez talukas are also high, being 792, 687 and 579 respectively. On the contrary, talukas of Satari and Sanguem still continue to have a very low pressure of population, being less than 100.

Among the towns, it is found that Mormugao is the most thickly populated town of Goa having a density of 5962 persons per Km.<sup>2</sup> though Panaji is not lagging much behind with 5,699. Daman, Quepem and Margao towns have densities of more than 3,000 but less than 4,000. Looking to the availability of area, the towns of Mormugao and Panaji are growing much too fast. If this trend is allowed to continue, it will not be long before these towns become too congested to be places of happy domicile of safe transport. The high rate of growth of population in these towns is also bound to disrupt civic

amenities unless corrective measures are taken betimes.

*Literacy:*

A very interesting feature of the current census is the high rate of literacy i. e. 55.86% of total population recorded for this territory. In fact, 65 of every 100 males in our territory are now literate. Among the females, however, this ratio is still low being 47. Goa district has higher rates of literacy for the total population as well as males and females when compared to those of Daman and Diu.

At the taluka level, Bardez ranks first with an overall literacy rate of 67% (males 75% females 59%) followed by Tiswadi with 63% (males 71% fe-

males 55%). All the other talukas have recorded literacy below 60%. mention must, however, be made of Satari taluka where the literacy is still very low being less than 40%, and particularly so in respect of females which is just 27%. Immigration of illiterate labour seems to have affected the literacy rate of Goa in general, and Satari taluka in particular.

The analysis of the provisional population data presented in this paper relates to only a few demographic characteristics of Goa's population for the simple reason that so far even the provisional figures are not available for any other characteristic. A more detailed and indepth analysis will have to wait till the final compilation of census data in the Regional Tabulation Office is over or the computerised tables are available.





**PROVISIONAL  
POPULATION TABLES**



TABLE - 1

1981 - CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

## Distribution of Population, Sex-Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by Districts and Talukas

State/District/Taluka	Population 1981		Sex-Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		Density of popula- tion per km <sup>2</sup>			Decennial growth rate of population	
	Persons	Males	Females	1971	1981	1971	1981	1960-71	1971-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>GOA, DAMAN AND DIU</b>	<b>1082117</b>	<b>546260</b>	<b>535857</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>+86.88</b>	<b>+26.15</b>
Goa District	1003141	507966	495175	981	975	215	271	+84.77	+26.16
Tiswadi Taluka	131473	67834	63639	942	938	637	792	+33.26	+24.26
Bardez Taluka	153831	75678	78153	1080	1033	467	579	+26.99	+23.95
Pernem Taluka	59246	28706	30540	1067	1064	219	245	+25.26	+11.98
Bicholim Taluka	74010	37837	36173	956	956	257	326	+29.12	+26.75
Satari Taluka	40638	20462	20176	983	986	66	83	+37.23	+24.98
Ponda Taluka	107809	56036	51773	949	924	299	381	+37.79	+27.45
Sanguem Taluka	55897	29415	26482	911	900	50	63	+34.14	+25.36
Canacona Taluka	35931	17902	18029	1006	1007	85	103	+30.22	+21.86
Quepem Taluka	55589	28367	27222	966	960	120	160	+32.51	+33.80
Salcete Taluka	190354	92303	98051	1071	1062	562	687	+31.94	+22.28
Mormugao Taluka	98363	53426	44937	741	841	837	1256	+86.64	+50.15
<b>Daman District</b>	<b>48557</b>	<b>24072</b>	<b>24485</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>1017</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>+73.02</b>	<b>+25.34</b>
Daman Taluka	48557	24072	24485	1031	1017	538	674	+73.02	+25.34
<b>Diu District</b>	<b>30419</b>	<b>14222</b>	<b>16197</b>	<b>1218</b>	<b>1189</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>+67.45</b>	<b>+27.21</b>
Diu Taluka	30419	14222	16197	1218	1139	598	760	+67.45	+27.21

TABLE - 2

1981 - CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

Decadal Variation in Population since 1900

State/District/Taluka	Percentage Decadal Variation in Population								
	1900-1910	1910-1921	1921-1931	1931-1940	1940-1950	1950-1960	1960-1971	1971-1981	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<b>GOA, DAMAN AND DIU</b> .....	+2.31	-3.53	+8.15	+7.76	+2.11	+5.14	+36.88	+26.15	
<b>Goa District</b> .....	+2.36	-3.55	+7.62	+7.05	+1.21	+7.77	+34.77	+26.16	
Tiswadi Taluka .....	+7.83	-2.63	+9.58	+11.90	+4.14	+8.58	+33.26	+24.26	
Bardes Taluka .....	+6.24	-10.71	+5.48	+0.97	-2.58	-5.73	+26.99	+23.95	
Pernem Taluka .....	+1.44	-5.67	+14.81	+7.13	-4.61	-1.04	+25.26	+11.98	
Bicholim Taluka .....	-1.48	-3.64	+14.42	+12.35	-1.15	+26.09	+29.12	+26.75	
Satari Taluka .....	-8.50	-3.20	+2.66	+17.89	-6.71	+28.81	+37.23	+24.98	
Ponda Taluka .....	+5.95	-1.89	+9.45	+8.36	-3.56	+7.43	+37.79	+27.45	
Sanguem Taluka .....	-21.90	-3.45	-1.83	+8.30	+9.70	+44.69	+34.14	+25.86	
Canacona Taluka .....	-6.87	+0.06	-1.20	+4.83	+4.21	+7.85	+30.22	+21.86	
Quepem Taluka .....	+0.78	-1.60	+7.19	+6.39	+10.75	+17.05	+32.51	+33.80	
Salcete Taluka .....	+2.88	-0.73	+6.55	+7.50	+2.66	-0.50	+31.94	+22.28	
Mormugao Taluka .....	+21.90	+16.04	+13.21	+2.54	+15.82	+28.87	+86.64	+50.15	
<b>Daman District</b> .....	+5.23	-4.01	+12.38	+16.91	+19.03	-18.50	+73.92	+25.34	
Daman Taluka .....	+5.23	-4.01	+12.38	+16.91	+19.03	-18.50	+73.92	+25.34	
<b>Diu District</b> .....	-3.04	-2.80	+20.54	+18.23	+7.13	-92.44	+67.45	+27.21	
Diu Taluka .....	-3.04	-2.30	+20.54	+18.23	+7.13	-92.44	+67.45	+27.21	

TABLE — 3

1981 — CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

## Literacy (including population in age group 0-4)

State/District/Taluka	Total Population 1981			Literacy Population 1981			Percentage of Literate to total population					
	Population 1981		Persons	Population 1981		Persons	1971			1981		
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<b>GOA, DAMAN AND DIU</b> .....	1082117	546260	535857	604489	353882	250657	44.75	54.81	35.09	55.86	64.77	46.78
<b>Goa District</b> .....	1003141	507966	495175	565714	390765	294949	45.31	54.65	35.79	56.39	65.12	47.45
Tiswadi Taluka .....	131473	67834	63639	82846	47886	34960	53.08	62.05	43.57	63.01	70.59	54.93
Bardez Taluka .....	153831	75678	76153	102733	56546	46187	55.84	65.77	46.65	66.78	74.72	59.10
Pernem Taluka .....	59246	28706	30540	32700	19378	13322	38.49	53.35	24.57	55.19	67.51	43.62
Bicholim Taluka .....	74010	37837	36173	41365	25359	16006	42.66	55.42	29.32	55.89	67.02	44.25
Satari Taluka .....	40638	20462	20176	15860	10406	5460	26.27	35.83	16.55	39.04	50.86	27.06
Ponda Taluka .....	107809	56036	51773	61323	38110	23213	41.95	52.20	31.15	56.88	68.01	44.84
Sanguem Taluka .....	56897	29416	26482	25140	16180	8960	30.91	39.97	20.96	44.98	55.01	33.33
Canacona Taluka .....	35931	17902	18029	16214	9359	6855	33.99	41.70	26.33	45.13	52.28	38.02
Quepem Taluka .....	55589	28367	27222	25108	15086	10022	36.02	42.51	29.30	45.17	53.18	36.82
Salcete Taluka .....	190354	92303	96051	107334	58380	48954	48.68	56.04	41.80	56.39	63.25	49.93
Mormugao Taluka .....	98363	53426	44937	55085	34075	21010	47.22	55.79	35.67	56.00	63.78	46.75
<b>Daman District</b> .....	49557	24075	24485	25236	15105	10181	39.88	51.86	28.26	52.07	62.75	41.58
Daman Taluka .....	48557	24072	24485	25286	15105	10181	39.88	51.86	28.26	52.07	62.75	41.58
<b>Diu District</b> .....	30419	14222	16197	13489	7962	5627	34.11	45.91	24.42	44.34	55.98	34.12
Diu Taluka .....	30419	14222	16197	13489	7962	5627	34.11	45.91	24.42	44.34	55.98	34.12

TABLE — 4

1981 — CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

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

Sl. No.	Name of city	Provisional Population 1981			Sex ratio	Total Literates			Literacy rates			Remarks
		Persons	Males	Females		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

There is no city with a population of 100,000 and above in this territory.

**SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE — 4**

1981 — CENSUS  
(Provisional figures)

**Towns with a population of less than 100,000 in 1981**

Sl. No.	Name of Towns	Provisional Population		Growth Rate (1971-81)	Density of Population (Per Km <sup>2</sup> ) 1981
		1981	1971		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Panaji Urban Agglomeration ... ..	76839	59258	29.67	2077
	(a) Panaji Municipal Council ... ..	43081	34953	23.25	5699
2.	Mapusa ... ..	26006	20001	30.02	2273
3.	Calangute ... ..	9620	7600	26.58	887
4.	Siolim ... ..	8892	7382	20.46	760
5.	Bicholim ... ..	11232	8550	31.37	923
6.	Ponda ... ..	15325	7658	100.12	2913
7.	Sanguem ... ..	5977	5006	19.40	1107
8.	Curchorem ... ..	7998	6460	23.81	2580
9.	Margao Urban Agglomeration ... ..	64820	48593	33.39	2733
	(a) Margao Municipal Council ... ..	53047	41655	27.35	3124
10.	Cuncolim ... ..	12694	10796	17.58	672
11.	Mormugao ... ..	69517	44065	57.76	5962
12.	Chauri ... ..	1629	1335	22.02	920
13.	Quepem ... ..	3763	2925	28.65	3189
14.	Pernem ... ..	4006	2930	36.72	1590
15.	Valpoi ... ..	3894	2922	33.26	416
16.	Daman ... ..	21003	17317	21.29	3751
17.	Diu ... ..	8020	6214	29.06	801

Note: Calangute, Siolim, Curchorem and Cuncolim which were rural areas (i.e. Villages) in 1971 have been considered as non-statutory towns in 1981 Census on the basis of certain demographic tests.

APPENDIX

List of Census Officers

Name of the Officer	Designation
<i>Census Directorate</i>	
1. Shri S. K. Gandhe	Director of Census Operations.
2. Shri S. Rajendran	Dy. Director of Census Operations.
3. Shri S. P. Desai	Asstt. Director of Census Operations.
<i>Goa District</i>	
1. Smt. Suman Swarup	Collector-cum-Principal Census Officer.
2. Shri R. I. Jai Prakash	Additional Collector-cum-District Census Officer.
3. Shri D. G. K. Bambolkar	Statistical Officer-cum-Addl. District Census Officer.
<i>North Goa Sub-Division</i>	
1. Shri Rajeev Talwar	Dy. Collector-cum-Town Census Officer for Panaji Town.
2. Shri R. V. Urankar	Dy. Director of Planning & Statistics-cum-Addl. Town Census Officer, Panaji.
3. Shri T. J. Faleiro	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Tiswadi Taluka.
4. Shri P. S. Nadkarni	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Bardez Taluka.
5. Shri. B. V. Dubhasi	Statistical Officer of Planning & Statistics-cum-Addl. Census Charge Officer, Bardez Taluka.
6. Shri R. G. Waglo	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Pernem Taluka
7. Shri R. B. Dessai	Research Assistant of Planning and Statistics-cum-Addl. Census Charge Officer, Pernem Taluka.
8. Shri A. M. Bhandare	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Bicholim Taluka.
9. Shri S. P. Camotim	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Satari Taluka.
<i>South Goa Sub-Division</i>	
1. Shri Rakesh Mohan	Dy. Collector-cum-Town Census Officer for Margao Town.
2. Shri B. S. C.C. Dias	Statistical Officer of Planning & Statistics-cum-Addl. Town Census Officer, Margao Town.
3. Shri G. V. P. Dessai	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Ponda Taluka.
4. Shri P. M. Borkar	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Sanguem Taluka.
5. Shri A. X. B. Viegas	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Canacona Taluka.
6. Shri A. V. Figueiredo	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Quepem Taluka.

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Name of the Officer	Designation
7. Shri J. J. Barreto	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer, Salcete Taluka.
8. Shri H. K. Ravinder	Dy. Director of Planning & Statistics-cum-Addl. Census Charge Officer, Salcete Taluka.
9. Shri S. S. Keshkamat	Block Development Officer-cum-Census Charge Officer, Mormugao Taluka.
10. Shri Jose Carvalho	Mamlatdar-cum-Town Census Officer, Mormugao Town.
11. Shri G. K. Verlekar	Statistical Officer of Planning and Statistics-cum-Addl. Town Census Officer, Mormugao Town.
<i>Special Charges</i>	
1. Capt. Darshan Singh	Military Census Charge Officer, Panaji.
2. Lt. T. T. Bose	Naval Census Charge Officer, I.N.S. Mandovi.
3. Lt. Cdr. T. Dass	Naval Census Charge Officer, I.N.S. Hansa.
4. Lt. U. K. Shahane	Naval Census Charge Officer, I.N.S. Gomantak.
5. Shri K. S. Rao	Asst. Director-cum-special Census Charge Officer, Mormugao Port Trust Mormugao (Sea Population).
<i>Daman District</i>	
1. Shri A. Venkataratnam	Collector-cum-Principal Census Officer.
2. Shri S. S. Kolvekar	Statistical Officer of Planning and Statistics-cum-Addl. District Census Officer.
3. Shri K. V. Goswami	Block Development Officer-cum-Census Charge Officer.
<i>Diu District</i>	
1. Shri Balaji Counto	Civil Administrator-cum-Principal Census Officer.
2. Shri D. A. Quadros	Mamlatdar-cum-Census Charge Officer.

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*Note:* The Dy. Collectors of North and South Goa also functioned as Sub-Divisional Census Charge Officer for their respective areas.



