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# INTRODUCTORY NOTE

## SUPPLEMENT TO PAPER 1, 1971 CENSUS

### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

The release of the all India Provisional Population Totals by the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, on 12th April 1971, i. e. within a period of just 8 days of the completion of enumeration (which was over on 3rd April, 1971) indeed speaks high of an efficient Census Organisation of this country. Soon after the release of the all-India figures, the various State series were also released. So far as this Territory is concerned the "Paper 1 of 1971 — Provisional Population Totals — Goa, Daman & Diu" was published on 21st April, 1971, which contained the following tables:—

- i) Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population.
- ii) Decadal Variation in Population since 1900.
- iii) Population by Sex of Cities over 100,000 Population in 1971, and the Growth Rate of Population 1960-1971.
- iv) Literacy (including literacy ratios for the 1960 and 1971 Censuses).

2. In addition, the following two tables were also included in Paper 1 of 1971 to enable a comparative study of the basic population characteristics of all the States and Union Territories of India:—

- i) Ranking of States/Union Territories in Population Size.
- ii) Distribution of Population, Sex Ratio, Growth Rate and Density of Population by State/Union Territory.

3. The present publication, which, as its title suggests, is a supplement to Paper 1, contains the following tables:—

- v) Rural and Urban Composition of Population.
- vi) Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns.
- vii) Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-workers.

- viii) Distribution of Working Population by Agricultural and other Workers.

(Note:—The table Nos. are continuous to that already published in Paper 1).

4. For purposes of the 1961 Census a town or an urban area was defined as a place which had:

- i) a Municipality, a Cantonment, a Notified Area Committee or a Notified Board;

or

- ii) (a) a population of 5000 and over, and  
(b) at least 3/4ths of male workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and  
(c) a density of population of not less than 1000 persons per square mile and  
(d) a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities.

5. Though it was not always possible to adhere strictly to all four tests mentioned in (ii) above in determining the status (urban or rural) of a locality, the first two i. e. ii(a) and ii(b) were insisted upon in the 1961 Census. The definition of a town in the 1971 Census continued to be the same as that of 1961, but the concept of "Town group" which was introduced in 1961 was given up in 1971 and instead the concept of "Urban Agglomeration" was introduced.

6. An Urban Agglomeration, which is a new concept for this country, includes an urban area statutorily constituted as a corporation, municipality, or cantonment plus the contiguous urban growth.

7. With the application of this concept in 1971, the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu has in all 13 urban localities of which two are Urban Agglomerations (Panaji and Margao) and the rest are Municipal towns. The number of urban localities remained constant

as that of the last Census. The combined population of the two Urban Agglomerations and 11 towns of Goa, Daman & Diu is 225,399 or

26.30% of the total population of the Union Territory. The districtwise rural/urban population is given below: —

TABLE No. 1

Distribution of total Population by District, Rural/Urban classification and percentage distribution of Population by rural/urban classification

Union Territory/District	Population			Percentage to Total Population		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOA, DAMAN & DIU ... ..	857,180	631,781	225,399	100.00	100.00	100.00
GOA DISTRICT ... ..	794,530	592,662	201,868	92.69	93.81	89.56
Daman ... ..	38,741	21,424	17,317	4.52	3.39	7.68
Diu ... ..	23,909	17,695	6,214	2.79	2.80	2.76

8. In 1960 census, the urban population of the Union Territory was 100,664 or 16.06% of the total population.

9. All the towns with the exception of Valpoi in Satari Taluka, have shown an increase in their population in 1971 over that of 1960. In the case of Valpoi town, however, the considerable decrease of population is not an indicator of any fall in the growth-rate or out-migration of population, but is only due to a corresponding reduction in its jurisdiction. Some 28 villages which were previously included in the jurisdiction of Valpoi town were excluded in 1970 when a new delimitation of town boundaries took place.

10. Table V at page 7 gives the distribution of population of Goa, Daman & Diu by rural/

/urban classification and also shows the percentage of urban population in 1960 and 1971.

11. The rural population of the Union Territory has apparently not increased as fast as the urban population over the last 10 years, the percentage increase of the former being 20.11 while that of the latter being 123.91. This spectacular rise in the urban population appears to be mainly due to the influx of population, though enlargement of jurisdiction in case of a few towns has also contributed to it to some extent.

12. Table VI at page 8 shows the distribution of urban population by size-class of urban agglomeration/towns. As in 1961 census, there are in all six classes in which all urban agglomerations/towns are grouped, as shown hereunder: —

Class of Urban Agglomeration/Town	Population Size
I ... ..	100,000 and over
II ... ..	50,000 to 99,999
III ... ..	20,000 to 49,999
IV ... ..	10,000 to 19,999
V ... ..	5,000 to 9,999
VI ... ..	Less than 5,000

13. Distribution of urban towns of Goa, Daman & Diu according to the above classification is given below: —

TABLE No. 2

**Distribution of 1971 Census Urban Agglomerations/Towns by size class of Population and percentage of Population in each size class to total urban Population in 1960 and 1971**

Size class	No. of Agglomeration/Towns 1971			Urban Population as % of total urban Population	
	Urban Agglomeration	Towns	Total	1960	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	2	11	13	100.00	100.00
<b>I</b> ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
<b>II</b> ... ..	1	-	1	-	26.24
<b>III</b> ... ..	1	2	3	35.23	49.42
<b>IV</b> ... ..	-	1	1	15.26	7.68
<b>V</b> ... ..	-	4	4	32.21	12.17
<b>VI</b> ... ..	-	4	4	17.30	4.49

14. There is no city or Town Agglomeration in size class I in Goa, Daman and Diu. There is only one Urban Agglomeration in size class II i. e. Panaji Urban Agglomeration. In size class III, there is 1 Urban Agglomeration (i. e. Margao Urban Agglomeration) and 2 towns i. e. Marmagoa and Mapusa. It is thus seen that the two urban agglomerations of Panaji and Margao and the Municipal towns of Marmagoa and Mapusa are the only urban localities in this territory which are really important, covering as they do more than 75% of the total urban population in 1971.

15. Table VII shows the distribution of population by workers and by sex for the Union Territory, its Districts and Talukas, and also the percentage of workers to total population in 1960 and 1971.

16. Before commenting on the 1971 census data on workers and non-workers, it is necessary to discuss at some length the definition of the term 'Workers' as used in the 1961 Census and the one used in the present census.

17. In the 1961 Census, a person was considered as a worker provided in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairing, household industry etc., he or she has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. In the case of regular employment in any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work was satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which the household was

enumerated. If on the check or revisional round such a person was found to be unemployed, no change in the original entry was considered necessary. A person who was working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes, was treated as a worker. A person who had been offered work but had not actually joined was treated as non-worker. Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

18. Person under training as an apprentice with or without stipend or wages was regarded as working.

19. An adult woman who was engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family resources was not considered as working. If however, in addition to her household work she engaged herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages, or minding cattle or selling cowdung cakes or grass etc., or any such work, she was treated as a worker.

20. Under the 1971 Census, the definition of a worker of the last Census was modified in view of the criticism levelled against it once the results of 1961 census were declared. In 1971 Census the definition of a worker was as follows.

21. Every person was asked what his main activity was, that is, how he engaged himself mostly. For this purpose, all persons would

have themselves divided into two broad streams of main activity namely, (1) as workers and (2) as non-workers according as the type of main activity that the person returned himself as engaged in mostly.

22. A 'worker' was defined as a person whose main activity was participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work involved not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

23. The reference period was one week prior to the date of enumeration in the case of regular work in trade, profession, service or business. If a person had participated in any such regular work on any one of the days during this reference period and this had been returned as his main activity, the person was categorised accordingly. A person who normally worked but had been absent from work during this reference period on account of illness, or travel, holiday, temporary breakdown, strike, etc., was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence. Persons under training such as apprentices with or without stipends or wages were considered as economically active and recorded as working. A person who had merely been offered work but had not actually joined it, was not treated as engaged in work.

24. A man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties such as cooking for own household or performing one's own household duties or a boy or a girl who was primarily a student attending institution, even if such a person helped in the family's economic activity but not as a full time worker was not treated as a worker for the main activity. On the other hand, if a person was primarily engaged in some economic activity but at the same time also attended to some household chores or a night school etc., he or she was

treated basically as a worker for the main activity and categorised accordingly.

25. The 1971 census definition of a worker was entirely modified as far as housewife etc., are concerned who occasionally extended some help in the household's economic activity, be it cultivation, trade, household industry like weaving, bidi-making, etc. While in 1961 census such a housewife was automatically taken as a worker, in 1971 Census her main activity had to be first determined. If according to her main activity, she was primarily non-worker, she was not included in the "Workers" group. We can get comparable data on workers as per definition of 1961 Census, by the following method.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{No. of workers as per 1961 Census definition} &= (\text{Workers as per 1971 census definition}) \\ &+ (\text{Non-Workers in main activity of 1971 Census who are engaged in some economic activity but as a secondary occupation}) \end{aligned}$$

26. However, in case of Goa, Daman and Diu, in 1960 census, the classification of a person as a worker or non-worker was based on the answer to Q. No. 36 of the Family Schedule which was canvassed in 1960 Census by the erstwhile Portuguese regime. At the time of tabulation of data, however, the tabulation was done according to all India scheme of tabulation.

27. According to 1971 Census, the number of workers in Goa, Daman and Diu is 271,919 out of a total population of 857,180 or just 31.72% of the total population. In 1960, the total number of workers in Goa, Daman and Diu was 258,138 or 41.19% of the total population.

28. The following table shows the districtwise population of workers only with the percentage of workers to total population in 1960 and 1971.

TABLE No. 3

Population of workers (1960 and 1971 Census) by sex and districts and percentage of workers to total population by sex and districts 1960 and 1971

Union Territory/District	Year	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of workers to total population		
					Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Goa, Daman and Diu ...	1960	258,138	155,112	103,026	41.19	51.27	31.79
	1971	271,919	204,881	67,038	31.72	47.53	15.73
Goa ...	1960	244,261	147,036	97,225	41.40	51.48	31.94
	1971	254,847	191,639	63,208	32.08	47.77	16.07
Daman ...	1960	9,543	5,509	4,034	42.62	50.77	34.96
	1971	11,423	8,875	2,548	29.49	46.52	12.96
Diu ...	1960	4,334	2,567	1,767	30.35	42.37	21.49
	1971	5,649	4,367	1,282	23.63	40.54	9.76

29. It is clear from the above table that the percentage of workers to total population has come down to a sizeable extent in 1971 as compared to that in 1960. While, no doubt, the revised definition of a worker as adopted in 1971 has resulted into the fall of the ratio of workers, there may be some other factors too attributing to this phenomenon. It is important to note that the fall has occurred not only in respect of female workers but that of males also. However, the percentage of female workers in 1971 is just half of that in 1960. The other factors responsible for this reduction need to be fully investigated.

30. An examination of the classification of workers into cultivators, agricultural labourers, and other workers reveals a systematic shift in the proportion of each of these three classes

in 1960 and 1971. While the ratio of agricultural labourers remains more or less the same for the entire territory of Goa, Daman and Diu in 1971 when compared to 1960, the share of cultivators goes down considerably in 1971 over that in 1960. This deficiency appears to have been made good by an increase in the share of workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers. This shift from one class to another needs detailed investigation which is possible only when full tabulation is undertaken.

31. The following table shows districtwise percentage distribution of total workers by three broad categories of workers, i.e. cultivators, agricultural labourers and other workers in 1960 and 1971 Censuses.

TABLE No. 4  
Percentage distribution of workers by districts and broad industrial categories in total workers in 1960 and 1971

Union Territory / District	Total		Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Other Workers (HHI + OW)	
	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Goa, Daman and Diu ... ..	100.00	100.00	43.08	23.83	15.24	14.84	41.68	61.33
Goa ... ..	100.00	100.00	42.63	23.63	15.54	14.87	41.83	61.50
Daman ... ..	100.00	100.00	56.28	31.07	8.76	16.61	34.96	52.32
Diu ... ..	100.00	100.00	39.27	18.30	12.53	9.79	48.20	71.91

HHI = Household Industry ;      OW = Other Workers.

32. It will be seen from the above table that a considerable change has occurred in the pattern of industrial distribution of workers of this Territory over the last one decade. The

disparity in the share of Agricultural Labourers in the total population of workers as far as Daman and Diu Districts are concerned has to be found out.





**TABLE V**  
**Rural and Urban composition of population**

**1971 CENSUS**  
**(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)**

Union Territory / District /Taluka	Population 1971			Percentage of Urban to total population		Decennial Growth Rate 1960-71		
	Total	Rural	Urban	1960	1971	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>GOA, DAMAN &amp; DIU...</b>	<b>857,180</b>	<b>631,781</b>	<b>225,399</b>	<b>16.06</b>	<b>26.30</b>	<b>+36.78</b>	<b>+20.11</b>	<b>+123.91</b>
<b>GOA DISTRICT ...</b>	<b>794,530</b>	<b>592,662</b>	<b>201,868</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>25.41</b>	<b>+34.67</b>	<b>+17.90</b>	<b>+131.16</b>
Goa ... ..	105,686	46,537	59,149	44.67	55.97	+33.11	+5.93	+66.77
Bardez ... ..	124,097	104,093	20,004	8.39	16.12	+26.99	+16.27	+144.01
Pernem ... ..	52,904	49,974	2,930	4.72	5.54	+25.25	+24.18	+46.94
Bicholim ... ..	56,000	47,449	8,551	8.51	15.27	+29.79	+21.12	+115.44
Satari ... ..	34,871	31,948	2,923	32.68	8.38	+35.32	+85.45	-65.78
Ponda ... ..	84,549	76,893	7,656	5.70	9.06	+37.72	+41.71	+133.49
Sanguem ... ..	44,467	39,461	5,006	7.34	11.26	+33.78	+28.12	+105.16
Canacona ... ..	29,475	28,142	1,333	1.99	4.52	+30.17	+26.81	+196.22
Quepem ... ..	41,554	38,630	2,924	3.64	7.04	+32.53	+27.86	+156.04
Salcete ... ..	155,623	108,162	47,461	13.02	30.50	+31.89	+5.39	+208.91
Marmagao ... ..	65,304	21,373	43,931	18.47	67.27	+86.05	-25.31	+577.63
<b>DAMAN DISTRICT ...</b>	<b>38,741</b>	<b>21,424</b>	<b>17,317</b>	<b>41.08</b>	<b>44.70</b>	<b>+73.03</b>	<b>+62.39</b>	<b>+88.29</b>
Daman ... ..	38,741	21,424	17,317	41.08	44.70	+73.03	+62.39	+88.29
<b>DIU DISTRICT ...</b>	<b>23,909</b>	<b>17,695</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>28.98</b>	<b>25.99</b>	<b>+67.43</b>	<b>+74.47</b>	<b>+50.17</b>
Diu ... ..	23,909	17,695	6,214	28.98	25.99	+67.43	+74.47	+50.17

**TABLE VI**  
**Population of Urban Agglomerations/Towns**

1971 CENSUS  
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Total of each size class/Urban agglomerations, Towns	Population 1971			Proportion of Population in each size class to Total Urban Population		Growth Rate		Sex Ratio
	Persons	Males	Females	1960	1971	1950 - 60	1960 - 71	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>ALL CLASSES</b> ... .. (No. of towns 13).	225,399	119,056	106,343	100.00	100.00	+12.59	+123.91	893
A. Total Class I ... .. (100,000+). (No. of towns Nil).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Total Class II ... .. (50,000 — 99,999). (No. of towns 1).	59,149	30,877	28,272	..	26.24	..	..	916
Panaji Urban agglomeration ... ..	59,149	30,877	28,272	..	26.24	..	..	916
C. Total Class III ... .. (20,000 — 49,999). (No. of towns 3).	111,396	61,029	50,367	35.23	49.42	+11.01	+270.76	825
Margao Urban agglomeration ... ..	47,461	24,307	23,154	..	21.06	-10.54	+208.91	953
Marmagoa ... ..	43,931	26,339	17,592	..	19.49	+32.66	+577.63	668
Mapusa ... ..	20,004	10,383	9,621	..	8.87	-43.64	+144.01	927
D. Total Class IV ... .. (10,000 — 19,999). (No. of towns 1).	17,317	8,673	8,644	15.26	7.68	-65.85	+88.29	997
Daman ... ..	17,317	8,673	8,644	..	7.68	-65.85	+88.29	997
E. Total Class V ... .. (5,000 — 9,999). (No. of towns 4).	27,427	13,506	13,921	32.21	12.17	+521.67	+98.37	1031
Bicholim ... ..	8,551	4,314	4,237	..	3.79	..	+115.44	982
Ponda ... ..	7,656	4,073	3,583	..	3.40	+38.12	+133.49	880
Diu ... ..	6,214	2,586	3,628	..	2.76	-20.65	+50.17	1,403
Sanguem ... ..	5,006	2,533	2,473	..	2.22	..	+105.16	976
F. Total Class VI ... .. (Less than 5,000). No. of towns 4).	10,110	4,971	5,139	17.30	4.49	+139.80	-16.64	1,034
Pernem ... ..	2,930	1,417	1,513	..	1.30	..	+46.94	1,068
Quepem ... ..	2,924	1,382	1,542	..	1.30	..	+156.04	1,116
Valpoi ... ..	2,923	1,504	1,419	..	1.30	..	-65.78	943
Chauri ... ..	1,333	668	665	..	0.59	..	+196.22	996

TABLE VII

Distribution of Population by Workers and Non-Workers

1971 CENSUS

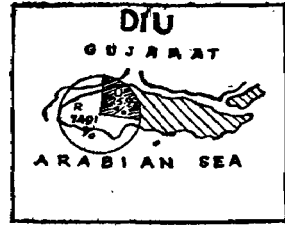
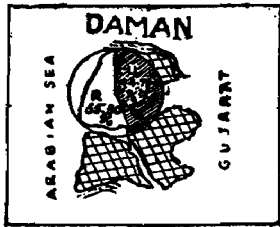
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Union Territory / District / Taluka	Persons Males Females	Total Population	Workers	Non-workers	Percentage of workers to total Population	
					1960	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GOA, DAMAN & DIU .....	P	857,180	271,919	585,261	41.19	31.72
	M	431,026	204,881	226,145	51.27	47.53
	F	426,154	67,038	359,116	31.79	15.73
GOA DISTRICT .....	P	794,530	254,847	539,683	41.40	32.08
	M	401,176	191,639	209,537	51.48	47.77
	F	393,354	63,208	330,146	31.94	16.07
Goa .....	P	105,686	34,798	70,888	37.47	32.93
	M	54,417	26,337	28,080	48.70	48.40
	F	51,269	8,461	42,808	26.62	16.50
Bardez .....	P	124,097	33,724	90,373	34.84	27.18
	M	59,676	24,116	35,560	44.58	40.41
	F	64,421	9,608	54,813	26.94	14.91
Pernem .....	P	52,904	16,671	36,233	47.21	31.51
	M	25,607	11,891	13,716	53.01	46.44
	F	27,297	4,780	22,517	42.05	17.51
Bicholim .....	P	56,000	17,903	38,097	47.47	31.97
	M	28,595	14,088	14,507	56.80	49.27
	F	27,405	3,815	23,590	37.99	13.92
Satari .....	P	34,871	11,857	23,014	50.68	34.00
	M	17,615	8,733	8,882	57.00	49.58
	F	17,256	3,124	14,132	44.16	18.10
Ponda .....	P	84,549	26,953	57,596	42.46	31.88
	M	43,395	20,946	22,449	52.16	48.27
	F	41,154	6,007	35,147	32.98	14.60
Sanguem .....	P	44,467	17,435	27,032	54.49	39.21
	M	23,286	12,701	10,585	63.58	54.54
	F	21,181	4,734	16,447	44.08	22.35
Canacona .....	P	29,475	9,088	20,387	44.07	30.83
	M	14,691	7,174	7,517	51.80	48.83
	F	14,784	1,914	12,870	36.59	12.95
Quepem .....	P	41,554	13,625	27,929	45.16	32.79
	M	21,122	10,402	10,720	52.53	49.25
	F	20,432	3,223	17,209	37.98	15.77
Salcete .....	P	155,623	47,169	108,454	36.44	30.31
	M	75,285	32,901	42,384	46.73	43.70
	F	80,338	14,268	66,070	27.73	17.76
Marmagoa .....	P	65,304	25,624	39,680	44.65	39.24
	M	37,487	22,350	15,137	61.50	59.62
	F	27,817	3,274	24,543	23.97	11.77
DAMAN DISTRICT .....	P	38,741	11,423	27,318	42.62	29.49
	M	19,078	8,875	10,203	50.77	46.52
	F	19,663	2,548	17,115	34.96	12.96
Daman .....	P	38,741	11,423	27,318	42.62	29.49
	M	19,078	8,875	10,203	50.77	46.52
	F	19,663	2,548	17,115	34.96	12.96
DIU DISTRICT .....	P	23,909	5,649	18,260	30.35	23.63
	M	10,772	4,367	6,405	42.37	40.54
	F	13,137	1,282	11,855	21.49	9.76
Diu .....	P	23,909	5,649	18,260	30.35	23.63
	M	10,772	4,367	6,405	42.37	40.54
	F	13,137	1,282	11,855	21.49	9.76

**TABLE VIII**  
**Distribution of Working Population by Agricultural and Other Workers**

1971 CENSUS  
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

Union Territory/District/ Taluka	Persons Males Females	Total Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Workers other than cultiva- tors or Agri- cultural Labourers.	Percentage of Agricultural and other Workers to Total Workers					
						Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers-other than cultivators or Agricultural labourers	
						1960	1971	1960	1971	1960	1971
						7	8	9	10	11	12
GOA, DAMAN & DIU	P	271,919	64,800	40,350	166,769	43.08	23.83	15.24	14.84	41.68	61.33
	M	204,831	45,353	21,092	138,436	37.22	22.14	8.24	10.29	54.54	67.57
	F	67,038	19,447	19,258	28,333	51.90	29.01	25.78	28.73	22.32	42.26
GOA DISTRICT ...	P	254,847	60,217	37,900	156,730	42.63	23.63	15.54	14.87	41.83	61.50
	M	191,639	41,668	19,909	130,062	36.83	21.74	8.32	10.39	54.85	67.87
	F	63,208	18,549	17,991	26,668	51.40	29.35	26.46	28.46	22.14	42.19
Goa ... ..	P	34,798	5,278	4,424	25,096	32.41	15.17	15.98	12.71	51.61	72.12
	M	26,337	3,485	2,479	20,373	26.30	13.23	9.46	9.41	64.24	77.36
	F	8,461	1,793	1,945	4,723	43.21	21.19	27.50	22.99	29.29	55.82
Bardez ... ..	P	33,724	7,965	4,318	21,441	37.65	23.62	17.33	12.80	45.02	63.58
	M	24,116	4,595	1,957	17,564	30.81	19.05	7.91	8.12	61.28	72.83
	F	9,608	3,370	2,361	3,877	46.82	35.08	29.97	24.57	23.21	40.35
Pernem ... ..	P	16,671	6,627	2,225	5,819	70.72	51.75	9.26	13.35	20.02	34.90
	M	11,891	5,844	1,043	4,999	62.81	49.15	4.57	8.81	32.62	42.04
	F	4,780	2,783	1,177	820	79.61	58.22	14.52	24.62	5.87	17.16
Bicholim ... ..	P	17,903	4,875	2,226	10,802	50.01	27.23	7.38	12.43	42.61	60.34
	M	14,088	3,954	1,176	8,958	43.31	28.07	2.61	8.35	54.08	63.58
	F	3,815	921	1,050	1,844	60.18	24.14	14.63	27.52	25.19	48.34
Satari ... ..	P	11,857	5,250	3,129	3,478	73.34	44.28	11.75	26.39	14.91	29.33
	M	8,733	3,953	1,981	2,799	71.36	45.27	7.31	22.68	21.33	32.05
	F	3,124	1,297	1,148	679	75.96	41.52	17.67	36.75	6.37	21.73
Ponda ... ..	P	26,953	6,807	5,542	14,604	55.83	25.26	12.66	20.56	31.51	54.18
	M	20,946	5,354	3,001	12,591	52.85	25.56	6.77	14.33	40.38	60.11
	F	6,007	1,453	2,541	2,013	60.45	24.19	21.77	42.30	17.78	33.51
Sanguem ... ..	P	17,435	4,450	2,082	10,903	37.74	25.52	6.70	11.94	55.56	62.54
	M	12,701	3,511	1,122	8,068	33.03	27.64	4.31	8.84	62.66	63.52
	F	4,734	939	960	2,835	45.51	19.83	10.66	20.28	43.83	59.89
Canacona ... ..	P	9,088	4,134	885	4,069	60.11	45.49	15.82	9.74	24.07	44.77
	M	7,174	3,391	490	3,293	58.97	47.27	8.91	6.83	32.12	45.90
	F	1,914	743	395	776	61.66	38.82	25.30	20.64	13.04	40.54
Quepem ... ..	P	13,625	5,247	2,326	6,052	57.67	38.51	12.66	17.07	29.67	44.42
	M	10,402	3,859	1,443	5,100	53.52	37.10	8.29	13.87	38.19	49.03
	F	3,223	1,388	883	952	63.27	43.06	18.55	27.40	18.18	29.54
Salcete ... ..	P	47,169	7,045	9,478	30,646	24.40	14.94	27.55	20.09	48.05	64.97
	M	32,901	3,368	4,506	25,027	20.46	10.24	14.61	13.69	64.93	76.07
	F	14,268	3,677	4,972	5,619	30.00	25.77	45.99	34.85	24.01	39.38
Marmagaoa ...	P	25,624	539	1,265	23,820	10.92	2.10	17.10	4.94	71.98	92.96
	M	22,350	354	706	21,290	7.04	1.58	9.30	3.16	83.66	95.26
	F	3,274	185	559	2,530	23.17	5.65	41.64	17.07	35.19	77.28
DAMAN DISTRICT	P	11,423	3,549	1,897	5,977	56.28	31.07	8.76	16.61	34.96	52.32
	M	8,875	2,874	937	5,064	50.23	32.38	7.91	10.56	41.86	57.06
	F	2,548	675	960	913	64.55	26.49	9.92	37.68	25.53	35.83
Daman ... ..	P	11,423	3,549	1,897	5,977	56.28	31.07	8.76	16.61	34.96	52.32
	M	8,875	2,874	937	5,064	50.23	32.38	7.91	10.56	41.86	57.06
	F	2,548	675	960	913	64.55	26.49	9.92	37.68	25.53	35.83
DIU DISTRICT ...	P	478	1,034	478	4,062	39.27	18.30	12.53	9.79	48.20	71.91
	M	506	.79	506	3,310	31.59	18.57	4.40	5.63	64.01	75.80
	F	972	.63	972	752	50.42	17.39	24.34	23.95	25.24	58.66
Diu ... ..	P	265	.95	265	4,062	39.27	18.30	12.53	9.79	48.20	71.91
	M	706	.79	706	3,310	31.59	18.57	4.40	5.63	64.01	75.80
	F	559	.63	559	752	50.42	17.39	24.34	23.95	25.24	58.66



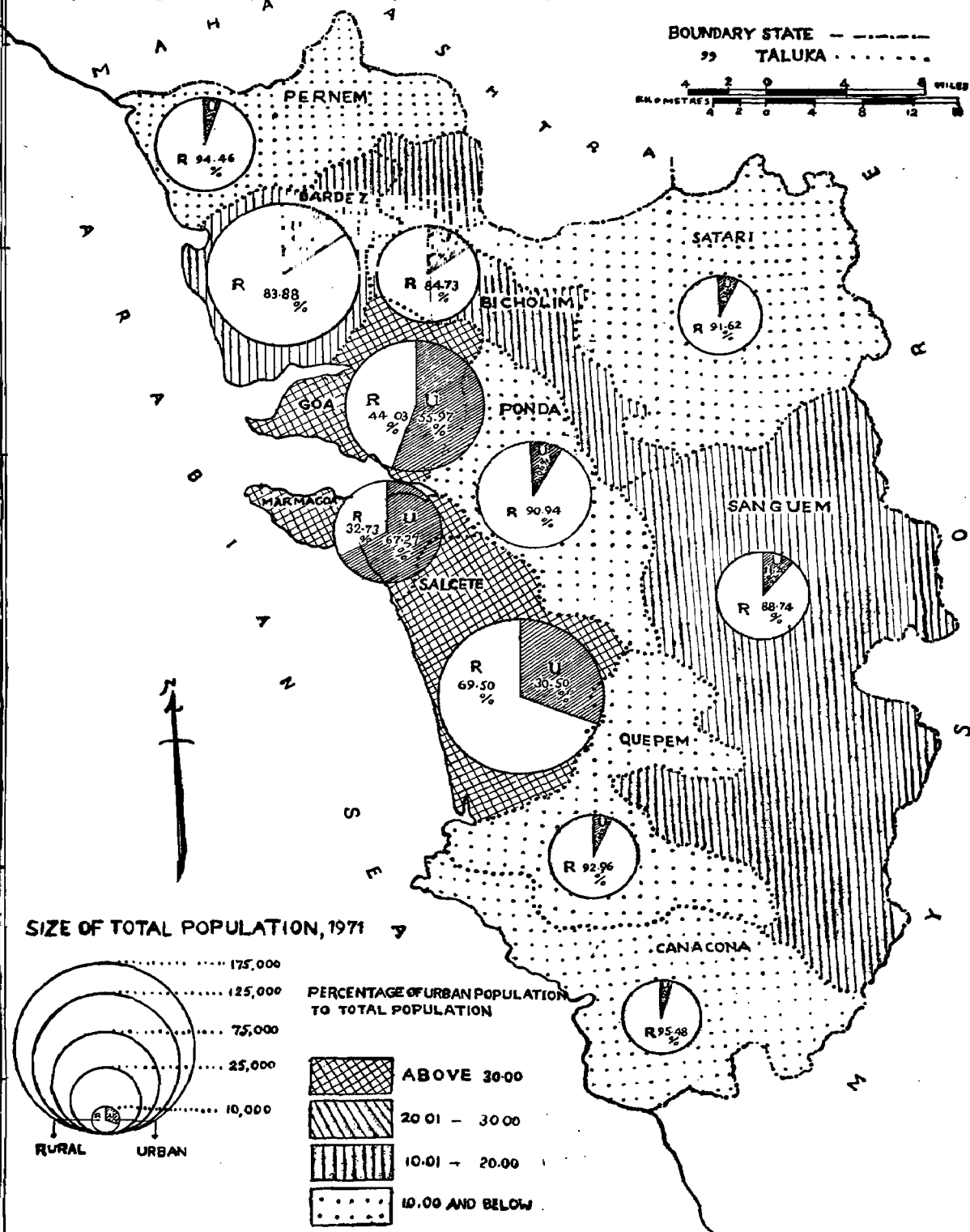
# GOA, DAMAN & DIU

## RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

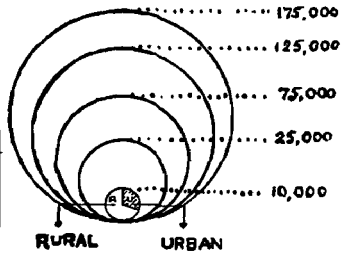
### 1971

(PROVISIONAL)

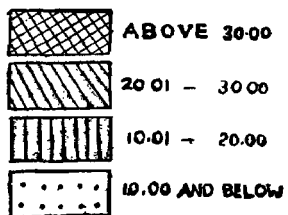
BOUNDARY STATE - - - - -  
TALUKA . . . . .



SIZE OF TOTAL POPULATION, 1971



PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION







## GOA, DAMAN & DIU

PROPORTION OF TOTAL  
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS  
TO TOTAL POPULATION  
R 1971 (PROVISIONAL)

