CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

Provisional Population Totals
Paper 1 of 2011

Daman & Diu Series 26

Manish Bharadwaj, IAS
Director of Census Operations
Gujarat
Bapu’s notes on Census Enumerators

Article published in “Young India”, 9-3-1921; CWMG-vXIX-p.415

“I have been asked as to whether census enumerators should co-operate with the Government by responding to the Government’s call. Not being clear myself I have hitherto shirked a public answer. The spirit of civil disobedience in me has pulled me one way, my loyalty to the existing programme has pulled me in the opposite direction. My loyalty has triumphed and I am clear that we must co-operate with the Government in the matter of the census. I am convinced that it strengthens our cause. It disciplines us in the habit of even reluctant obedience to statutory rules when they do not hurt our conscience or honour, and demonstrates the high and non-violent character of our struggle. We must resist the temptation to offer civil disobedience even when it is so great as in the matter of the census. Thousands of us have a singular opportunity presented to us of showing our dislike of the existing system of Government. But the exercise of restraint at the present moment enables us to prepare for civil disobedience in future. Let us, therefore, help the Government to complete the census operations, not because we fear the punishment of disobedience, but because we are by nature and training law-abiding, and we need not as yet disobey immoral laws, whether by way of protest or with the view of destroying the authority of a Government which no longer enjoys our confidence. That extreme step in non-violent non-co-operation is open to us but we recognize that the atmosphere for its working has not yet been sufficiently created, and that we may not take extreme steps whilst milder measures are open to us. I hope, therefore, that all those who may be called upon in terms of the existing law to help census operations will render the required assistance to the authorities.”

M. K. Gandhi
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FOREWORD

The 2nd Census of the 21st century, the 15th decennial Census and the 7th since Independence has just concluded. It is a matter of immense pride and privilege to be associated with the important national task of Census 2011. So far, 15 decennial Censuses have been conducted in the country in an unbroken series starting from 1872. The task of conducting Census 2011 was more gigantic than the earlier ones with the added responsibility of canvassing the National Population Register (NPR).

Census of India 2011 was conducted in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu in two phases. The first phase i.e. Houselisting and Housing Census was conducted during 21st April - 4th June, 2010. Along with this, the National Population Register (NPR) was also conducted for the first time. The 2nd phase of Census 2011 i.e. Population Enumeration was conducted from 9th February to 28th February 2011 with revisional round from 1st March to 5th March 2011. The reference date for Population Enumeration is 00.00 hours of 1st March 2011. Census of India is undoubtedly regarded as the largest administrative exercise in the world. The magnitude of this mammoth exercise is evident from the fact in this Census over 2.5 million enumerators and supervisors were deployed in the country. In the Union Territory of Daman & Diu over 500 enumerators and supervisors performed the task.

The successful and outstanding completion of the field operations for Census of India 2011 was made possible by the untiring efforts of many persons and organisations. I gratefully acknowledge the role played by the people of the Union Territory of Daman & Diu in the successful conduct of this mammoth national exercise. The co-operation received from the Administration of Daman & Diu and all its functionaries was exemplary.

I express my sincere gratitude to Sh. Satya Gopal, IAS, Administrator of the Union Territory of Daman & Diu for the whole-hearted co-operation during the entire period of Census 2011. I could complete the work of this magnitude in the Union Territory of Daman & Diu with the whole-hearted support extended by the two District Collectors in the UT, who as Principal Census Officers along with their team of subordinates gave a stellar performance in the successful conduct of Census 2011.

I express my sincere gratitude to the star casts of popular TV serial ‘Tarak Mehta ka Ulta Chasma’ who willingly volunteered to be our Brand Ambassadors for Census 2011. A special word of thanks to Sh Asit Modi, producer of Neela
Telefilms Pvt Ltd, who dedicated two episodes on Census in the popular serial ‘Tarak Mehta Ka Ulta Chasma’ which was telecasted on SAB TV during the Census Operations in the country. These special episodes on Census were made free of cost and immensely helped in propagating the message of census throughout the country.

I am personally grateful to the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India Dr. C. Chandramouli, IAS, who has always been the pillar of strength and constant guidance at every step. I am also indebted to Sh. R.C. Sethi, Addl. Registrar General and host of other officers in the office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India. I express my sincere thanks to each one of them.

The dedication, enthusiasm and devotion to duty shown by my colleagues in the Directorate of Census Operations throughout this period is highly commendable. I thank each one of them and express my gratitude to them for making this mammoth task a grand success.

This is the first publication of Census of India 2011. The contents of this publication will be the only information available on Census for quite some time. I hope the data users will find this publication very useful.

Manish Bharadwaj, IAS
Director of Census Operations
Gujarat
## Provisional Population Totals
### Figures at a Glance

**DAMAN & DIU**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>2,42,911</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,50,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>92,811</td>
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</table>

### Decadal Population Growth 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>84,707</td>
<td>53.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>57,588</td>
<td>62.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>27,119</td>
<td>41.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Density of Population (per sq. km.)

- **2169**

### Sex Ratio (females per 1000 males)

- **618**

### Population in the Age Group 0-6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>25,880</td>
<td>10.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>13,556</td>
<td>9.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>12,324</td>
<td>13.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Literates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>1,88,974</td>
<td>87.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>1,24,911</td>
<td>91.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>64,063</td>
<td>79.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

## Provisional Population Totals

## FIGURES AT A GLANCE

### INDIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>1,21,01,93,422</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>62,37,24,248</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>58,64,69,174</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH 2001-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>18,14,55,986</td>
<td>17.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>9,15,01,158</td>
<td>17.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>8,99,54,828</td>
<td>18.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DENSITY OF POPULATION **(per sq. km.)(**

| Density         | 382 |

### SEX RATIO (females per 1000 males)

| Sex Ratio       | 940 |

### POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Percentage to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>15,87,89,287</td>
<td>13.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>8,29,52,135</td>
<td>13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>7,58,37,152</td>
<td>12.93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LITERATES **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literates</th>
<th>Absolute</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>44,42,03,762</td>
<td>82.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>33,42,50,358</td>
<td>65.46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:** please see notes overleaf.
General Notes

1. The figures for India and Manipur, include by sex, the estimated population, 0-6 population and literates of Paomata, Mao Maram and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur for Census 2001 and 2011.

2. For working out density of India and the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account.

3. For Census 2011, the population of “Others” has been clubbed with the “Males” for working out population, 0-6 population, literates and related rates and ratios.

4. In working out 'decadal variation' and 'percentage decadal variation' for 1941-1951 & 1951-1961 of India and Nagaland State, the population of Tuensang District for 1951 (7,025) & the population of Tuensang (83,501) & Mon (50,774) districts for 1961 Census have not been taken into account as the area was censused for the first time in 1951 and the same are not comparable.

5. The 1981 Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing in Assam. Hence the population figures for 1981 of Assam have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

6. The 1991 Census was not held in Jammu & Kashmir. Hence the population figures for 1991 of Jammu & Kashmir have been worked out by 'Interpolation'.

7. The distribution of population of Pondicherry (Puducherry) by sex for 1901 (246,354), 1931 (258,628) and 1941 (285,011) is not available. The figures of India for these years are, therefore, exclusive of these population figures so far as distribution by sex is concerned.

8. Arunachal Pradesh was censused for the first time in 1961.

9. In 1951, Tuensang was censused for the first time for 129.5 sq.kms. of areas only. In 1961 censused areas of Tuensang District of Nagaland was increased to 5356.1 sq. kms.

10. Due to non-availability of census data the figures for the decades, from 1901 to 1951 have been estimated for the districts of Kohima, Phek, Wokha, Zunheboto, and Mokokchung of Nagaland. Estimation however could not be done for Tuensang and Mon as they were not fully censused prior to 1961.

11. As the sex break-up for the districts Sheopur, Morena, Bhind, Gwalior, Datia, Shivpuri, Guna, Ratlam, Ujjain, Shajapur, Dewas, Jhabua, Dhar, Indore, West Nimar (Khargone), Barwani, Raigarh, Bhopal, Sehore and Raisen is not available for the year 1901. Figures for males and females have been estimated for the year 1901 for Madhya Pradesh.

12. One village Ramtapur (code No. 217 and 101 in 1951 and 1961 respectively) of Jukkal circle of Degulur taluka which was transferred under the state Reorganisation Act, 1956 from Maharashtra to Andhra Pradesh, still continues in Nanded district of Maharashtra. The population of this village has, however, been adjusted in Nizamabad district for the year 1901 - 1951.

13. The names of Uttaranchal and Pondicherry have changed to Uttarakhand and Puducherry respectively after Census 2001

Note of caution:

The figures in this report being of a provisional nature, only the important footnotes have been given above. The detailed footnotes would be given when the final population tables are released.
### Provisional Population Totals 2011

Figures at a Glance – India and States / UTs

Population distribution, Percentage Decadal Growth, Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/UT Code</th>
<th>India/State/UT*</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage decadal growth rate</th>
<th>Sex-Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)</th>
<th>Literacy Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Males</td>
<td>Females</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,210,193,422</td>
<td>623,724,248</td>
<td>586,469,174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>12,548,926</td>
<td>6,665,561</td>
<td>5,883,365</td>
<td>29.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>6,956,509</td>
<td>3,473,892</td>
<td>3,382,617</td>
<td>17.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>27,704,236</td>
<td>14,634,819</td>
<td>13,069,417</td>
<td>20.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Chandigarh *</td>
<td>1,054,686</td>
<td>580,282</td>
<td>474,404</td>
<td>40.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
<td>10,116,752</td>
<td>5,154,178</td>
<td>4,962,574</td>
<td>20.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>25,353,081</td>
<td>13,505,130</td>
<td>11,847,951</td>
<td>28.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>NCT of Delhi *</td>
<td>16,753,235</td>
<td>8,976,410</td>
<td>7,776,825</td>
<td>47.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>68,621,012</td>
<td>35,620,086</td>
<td>33,000,926</td>
<td>28.41</td>
</tr>
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<td>09</td>
<td>Uttar Pradesh *</td>
<td>199,581,477</td>
<td>104,596,415</td>
<td>94,985,062</td>
<td>25.85</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Bihar</td>
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<td>54,185,347</td>
<td>49,619,290</td>
<td>28.62</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Sikkim</td>
<td>607,688</td>
<td>321,661</td>
<td>286,027</td>
<td>33.06</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>27.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,025,707</td>
<td>954,895</td>
<td>64.53</td>
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<td>538,675</td>
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<td>Tripura</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>2,964,007</td>
<td>1,492,668</td>
<td>1,471,339</td>
<td>30.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>31,169,272</td>
<td>15,954,927</td>
<td>15,214,345</td>
<td>18.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td>46,927,389</td>
<td>44,420,347</td>
<td>17.77</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
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<td>16,931,688</td>
<td>16,034,550</td>
<td>23.36</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>21,201,678</td>
<td>20,745,680</td>
<td>16.25</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>25,540,196</td>
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<td>12,712,281</td>
<td>18.27</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
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<td>34,984,645</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
<td>60,383,628</td>
<td>31,482,282</td>
<td>28,901,346</td>
<td>22.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu *</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>150,100</td>
<td>92,811</td>
<td>55.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Dadra &amp; Nagar Haveli *</td>
<td>342,853</td>
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<td>149,675</td>
<td>59.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
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<td>54,011,575</td>
<td>22.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
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<td>84,665,533</td>
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<td>42,155,652</td>
<td>14.59</td>
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<td>Karnataka</td>
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<td>717,012</td>
<td>15.21</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>Lakshadweep *</td>
<td>64,429</td>
<td>33,106</td>
<td>31,323</td>
<td>17.30</td>
</tr>
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<td>32</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>33,877,857</td>
<td>16,021,290</td>
<td>17,366,387</td>
<td>9.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>72,138,958</td>
<td>36,158,871</td>
<td>35,980,087</td>
<td>11.72</td>
</tr>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Puducherry *</td>
<td>1,244,464</td>
<td>610,485</td>
<td>633,979</td>
<td>20.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands *</td>
<td>379,944</td>
<td>202,330</td>
<td>177,614</td>
<td>26.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTORY NOTE
**Introductory Note**

Census of India, the world’s largest administrative exercise is much more than a head count. It gives a snapshot of not only the demographic but also the economic, social and cultural profile of the country at a particular point of time. More often than not, it is the only available source of primary data at the level of the village and town (ward). It provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies by the Government and is also used widely by National and International agencies, scholars, business persons, industrialists, and many more. In addition, the Census provides a basic frame for conduct of other surveys in the country. Any informed decision making that is based on empirical data is dependent on the Census. Democratic processes like the delimitation of electoral constituencies and affirmative action like reservation are also based on the basic data sets of the Census. It has indeed come a long way from what was described as “the idle curiosity of an eccentric sirkar” (Molony, 1911). No wonder therefore, that Census 2011 has adopted an apt tagline – “Our Census, Our Future”!

**What is a Population Census?**

A population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well delimited part of a country.

Population is basic to the production and distribution of material wealth. In order to plan for, and implement, economic and social development, administrative activity or scientific research, it is necessary to have reliable and detailed data on the size, distribution and composition of population. The population census is a primary source of these basic benchmark statistics, covering not only the settled population but also homeless persons and nomadic groups. Data from population censuses should allow presentation and analysis in terms of statistics on persons and households and for a wide variety of geographical units, ranging from the country as a whole to individual small localities or city blocks.

HISTORY

The earliest references of Census taking in India can be traced back to the Mauryan period in Kautilaya’s ‘Arthashastra’ (321-296 BC) and later during the Mughal period in the writings of Abul Fazl (1595-96) in the ‘Ain-e-Akbari’. However, the first Indian Census was conducted in 1872 in an asynchronous manner and from 1881 onwards, complete and synchronous decennial Census has been conducted throughout the country at the beginning of each decade. The Indian Census operations have been successfully completed despite having faced the two World Wars, the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movement and the Partition of the Country. The Census of India 2011 is the 15th Decennial Census since 1872, seventh after Independence and the second Census of this century.

METHODOLOGY

The Census of India is conducted once in a decade, following an extended de facto canvasser method. Under this approach, data is collected from every individual by visiting the household and canvassing the same questionnaire all over the country, over a period of three weeks. The count is then updated to the reference date and time by conducting a Revision Round. In the Revision Round, any changes in the entries that arise on account of births, deaths and migration between the time of the enumerators visit and the reference date/time is noted down and the record updated.

In Censuses until 1931, a synchronous de facto method was adopted wherein the Census was conducted throughout the country on a single night. This method, besides being costly, required the deployment of an extremely large force of Census takers. This method was given up in the 1941 Census and the present method adopted.

In Census 2011, the canvassing of the questionnaire was done from 9th of February 2011 to 28th of February 2011. A Revision Round was then conducted from 1st to 5th of March 2011 and the count updated to the Reference Moment of 00:00 hours on the 1st of March 2011.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

In India, the population Census is a Union Subject (Article 246) and is listed at serial number 69 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Census Act, 1948 forms the legal basis for the conduct of Censuses in independent India. Although the Census Act is an instrument of Central Legislation, in the scheme of its execution the State Governments provide the administrative support for the actual conduct of the Census.

The Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India is the over all in-charge of conducting Census operations throughout the country. In each State and Union Territory, the Director of Census Operations is appointed to conduct the
Census operations. However, the Director of Census Operations, Gujarat had the added responsibility of conducting the Census operations in the State of Gujarat as well as in the two Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

All the District Collectors and Commissioners of Municipal Corporations were appointed as Principal Census Officers for their Districts or Municipal Corporations respectively for the timely and successful conduct of Population Census 2011 by the Gazette Notification under the provisions of Census Act, 1948. Similarly, all Resident Deputy Collectors and Deputy Commissioners of Municipal Corporations were appointed as District Census Officers and City Census Officers respectively to assist the Principal Census Officers. Taluka Mamlatdars, Chief Officers of Municipalities and Ward Officers of Municipal Corporations were appointed as Census Charge Officers for their jurisdictional areas called Charges.

In the Defence and Para-military areas (which are out of bound for the civil administration), Officers from the Defence/Para-military were appointed as Special Charge Officers. At the lowest tier of the hierarchy are the Primary/Secondary School teachers who were appointed as Supervisors and Enumerators under the Census Act, 1948. Each Supervisor handles six Enumerators and the smallest unit of Census is the Enumeration Block (E.B.) for which an Enumerator is appointed. An ideal E.B. has ordinarily 150 households or 800 population.
PLANNING FOR CENSUS 2011

Freezing of Administrative Boundaries and Finalization of the Rural-Urban Frame

It is very important to first prepare complete and unduplicated list of all geographical entities in the State for systematic and complete coverage of all areas in the State. These geographical areas are broadly classified into Rural and Urban. For the Census 2011, the jurisdictional changes in Daman and Diu effected upto 31st December, 2009 were taken into consideration.

Villages and Towns lists were obtained from the UT Administration for finalizing the Rural-Urban frame. Village lists were finalized in consultation with all the Mamlatdars of Daman and Diu. Newly created villages were included in the final Village list after obtaining the Gazette Notification from the Revenue Department, Administration of Daman and Diu. Similarly the Town list was prepared in consultation with the Urban Development Dept, Administration of Daman and Diu.

Jurisdictional Changes

The administrative changes that have taken place since the last Census were updated and incorporated in Census 2011. The broad changes taken place in the UT- Daman and Diu since Census 2001 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Districts</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Talukas</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Towns</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>+6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Statutory Towns</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Census Towns</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>+6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Villages</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census Town

A Census Town is one which has the following:
- Minimum population of 5,000
- At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural activities
- Density of population of atleast 400 persons per sq. km.
Permanent Location Code

One of the important inputs in Census taking is assigning of the Location Code Numbers at various administrative levels. The Location Code Number is a simple device by which every compact geographical area in any administrative unit can be uniquely identified. Each such Administrative Unit starting from State right down to the village/ward can be referred to by a combination of such unique numbers. Until the 1991 Census, a hierarchical coding system was followed, whereby each administrative unit was coded within the next higher administrative unit serially and systematically following a geographical order.

The frequent changes in district and sub-district administrative units during the inter-census period posed several problems of study in changes in growth and distribution of population and their characteristics from one Census to another. For the Census of India, 2001, a system of Permanent Location Code Numbers (PLCN) had been adopted by assigning to each village within the State/UT a continuous series of numbers. Each village had been assigned an eight digit code. The first six digits represent the code of the Village as existing at the present Census. The last two digits are kept ‘00’ for accommodating future changes in case of split of an existing village or creation of new villages etc.

Since the permanent Location Codes have been assigned to each village, theoretically tracing the precise location of village on account of future jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of various administrative areas within the State should not pose a problem.

While the basic schema of Census 2001 has been retained, some improvements have been made. Firstly, the State and District Codes were pre-printed on the Schedules. Secondly, short codes were introduced for field work in order to reduce the scriptory work of enumerators – 2 digits (within the State), 3 digits in the case of sub Districts (within the District), and 4 digits in the case of Villages and Towns (within a sub-District). Thirdly, normal Villages have been given a range between 0001 and 5999, while forests Villages have been given a range between 6000-6999. Fourthly, Statutory Towns have been given Codes within the range of 7001-7999 and Census Towns are covered in the range of 8001-8999. This makes it easy to distinguish each type of Administrative Unit clearly. This is however only for the purpose of field work. In the detailed presentations of data, the full Codes will be given.

NOTIFICATION REGARDING CONDUCT OF CENSUS OF INDIA 2011

The Census of India is conducted under the provisions of the Census Act 1948 and the Census Rules, 1990. The statute requires the Notification of various processes under provisions of the above Act and Rules. Accordingly, various processes have been duly notified in the Gazette of India after following the processes laid down. The various Notifications are listed below:

- The Notification regarding the intention of the Government of India to conduct a Census of the population of India in 2011 was published in the
In the same Notification, the Reference Date was also notified as 00:00 hours of the first day of March 2011. The Notification regarding the conduct of Houselisting and Housing Census from 21st April 2010 to 4th June 2010 in Daman and Diu was published in the Gazette of Daman and Diu on 25th March 2010.

The questions proposed to be canvassed during the Houselisting and Housing Census was published in the same Gazette of Daman and Diu on 25th March 2010.

The Notification regarding the questions to be canvassed in the Population Enumeration was published in the Gazette of Daman and Diu on 29th September 2010.

PRINTING AND DISPATCH OF CENSUS MATERIALS

A feature that makes the Indian Census particularly complex is that the Schedules are canvassed in 16 languages and the Instruction Manuals are developed in 18 languages.

To add to the complexity, the Schedules had to be printed on special grade paper, the specifications for which were evolved in India for the first time in consultation with experts in scanning technology and paper technologists. The services of the National Institute of Design were utilized to upgrade the quality and aesthetics of the Schedule. Unique features that make it stand out are Bar Codes in each Schedule, Unique Form Numbers, Pre Printing of certain Location Particulars, Uniform quality of printing and colour drop-out facility. This required printing in high end Presses having facility of variable printing and very high production volumes. That the entire quantity of material has been printed within the stringent timelines and with strict adherence to quality is a feat in
itself. The result is that the Indian Census Schedules are comparable with the best in class internationally.

All other Census materials like the Instruction Manuals, Working Sheets, Enumerators Abstracts, Appointment Letters of Enumerators/Supervisors, etc. were printed in various State Govt. Presses Gujarat located at Gandhinagar, Ahmadabad, Rajkot, Vadodara and Bhavnagar. These materials were also dispatched directly from the Presses to the Charges by the Directorate through the Department of Posts.

Stationery kits comprising of water proof carry bags and plastic folders, writing boards, ball pens, pencils, erasers, sharpeners, marker pens, stamp pads and plastic coated clips were provided to all the Master Trainers, Enumerators and Supervisors. These items were procured for the Directorate by the Gujarat Civil Supplies Corporation and dispatched to the Districts/Municipal Council through the Dept. of Posts.

In Census 2011, the Directorate of Census Operations Gujarat pioneered the use of Photo Identity Cards to all the Master Trainers, Enumerators and Supervisors.

TRAINING

Training plays a very important role for the smooth and successful conduct of Census, since it requires a clear understanding of several Census concepts. Moreover, some of the questions to be canvassed are very sensitive in nature and requires detailed probing to get the correct answer.

In Census 2011, the strategy of training program was different from the one adopted in Census 2001. In 2011, in addition to the officials of Directorate, the participation of NGOs called Master Trainer Alliance (MTA) was introduced for training purpose. Gramin Vikas Trust, Dohad were selected by the Office of the Registrar General of India as the MTA for Gujarat and Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli UTs.

The training programme commenced with a State level Training-cum-Workshop of Secretaries of various Departments whose role was critical for the conduct of Census. The training cascade was as follows:

1. National Trainers (DCO & Alliance).
2. Master Trainer Facilitators (MTFs) [DCO level and Alliance level].
3. Master Trainers. (State officials).
National Trainers deputed from this office were trained by ORGI. They in turn imparted training with the help of Alliance to MTFs and officials of this office.
The Master Trainer Facilitators from this office as well as from Alliance assigned the responsibility of imparting two days training to all the Charge Officers in different districts of the State of Gujarat and Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Thereafter, these MTFs from the Directorate and Alliance imparted training to Master Trainers in each district during December 2010 to January 2011.

During the Census 2011, complete training was imparted using Power-point presentation. In addition, a CD containing the speech of Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India and practical scenery of population enumeration (mock enumeration) was also used in the training. Apart from this, a separate training CD of 60 minutes duration was prepared by this Directorate, which was provided to each charge for training purpose.

Enumerators/Supervisors were given three days detailed training with practical session. With a view to have an effective training, so as to understand the concept of various questions to be canvassed by the Enumerators/Supervisors, the number of participants was restricted to a batch of about 50 Enumerators/Supervisors.

For the first time, besides, Instructions Manual & Household Schedule, the Master Trainer Facilitators and Master Trainers were supplied more elaborative and illustrative MTF Guides and MT Guides.
Anticipating the possibility of various queries to be raised by the Enumerators/Supervisors, a booklet titled ‘frequently asked questions and its answers’ prepared by this Directorate in advance and supplied to the participants of the training.

Since the Administration of Daman and Diu is directly involved in the Census exercise, various Administration of Daman and Diu agencies provided the training venues and other necessary infrastructure facilities throughout the UT. The guidance and co-operation received from the Administration of Daman and Diu is praiseworthy.

PUBLICITY

Census of India 2011 being the world’s largest administrative exercise and as the outcomes are completely depended on the information provided by the respondents i.e. the people, it was imperative that the people were made aware as far as possible to make this exercise a success in Daman and Diu. Herein publicity plays a vital role in canvassing a comprehensive and correct data base. Census being a people oriented exercise, various publicity campaign measures were undertaken by this Directorate to create maximum awareness amongst the citizens educating them about their role and duties and the purpose behind this exercise. The details of the major publicity measures undertaken by this Directorate are enumerated below:
The star-casts of the famous Hindi TV serial ‘Tarak Mehta ka Ulta Chashma’ became the Brand Ambassadors of Census Operations. Their messages with appeal to the common public to participate and co-operate in the Census operations were extensively used in Ad. Campaigns, posters, banners, hoardings, etc. The Producer of Neela Telefilms Pvt. Limited dedicated two special episodes on Census enumeration, which was telecasted by SAB TV in their popular serial ‘Tarak Mehta ka Ulta Chashma’ during the period of Population Enumeration in the country. Our Directorate provided the script for these special episodes which were made free of cost. Immensely helped in spreading awareness about census in the country.

Hoardings of size 20’x10’ with Census message and Logo were put-up at important busy places and cross-roads in the districts/talukas/towns. Multi-coloured Banners of 8’x4’ size were displayed in all the talukas and towns and Posters of 35.5 cms. X 48 cms. size were pasted at eye-catching places in all the villages and wards.

Ad. Campaign like cinema slides, reverse telefilm Reels and Slides about Census were prepared and supplied to all the Cinema theatres/Multiplexes, which was shown by them before each show throughout the UT during the entire period of Population Enumeration at free of cost.

Pre-recorded message of Population enumeration was recorded on office Telephones; thus anyone calling office telephone numbers could know the period of Population enumeration.

Calendars printed with Census message and Logo was supplied to all the Village Panchayats and other offices.

Caps with Census Logo supplied to all the Census functionaries for wearing while conducting the Population Enumeration.

Mugs with Census Logo distributed amongst VIPs and other important dignitaries for their use, so that the large number of people visiting them could see it.
This is the era of computer and other electronic gadgets. Thus, it was felt that Pen Drives with Census Logo could be an effective medium for creating awareness amongst the urban population particularly the educated one. Pen Drives with Census Logo were distributed in the Secretaries meeting and to Principal Census Officers.

Another item the Directorate prepared for distribution to the VIPs and other dignitaries was shoulder bags with Census Logo made by the artisans of Kachchh.

Mementos of ‘Sidi Sayyed ni Jali’, which is a very famous symbol of Ahmadabad, with Census Slogan and Logo on it were prepared and distributed to the VIPs and other dignitaries.

Framed message of Mahatma Gandhiji on Census, wherein the photo of Mahatma Gandhiji spinning the Charkha also added on top of the message were prepared and distributed to the VIPs and other dignitaries.

Census website of Directorate of Census Operations, Gujarat was launched wherein all Circulars, training programmes, helpline numbers, etc. were kept updated from time to time for the benefit of public.

CENSUS HELP CENTRES AND CENSUS HELPLINE

Census Help Centres and Census Help lines were introduced for the first time in Census 2001, which received an overwhelming response from the public. Thus, during Census 2011 also, Census Help Centres and Census Helplines at UT as well as District & Charge levels were also established. Further, BSNL Toll free No. was also activated through ORGI and the complaints received through this Toll free No. regarding non-enumeration were forwarded to the concerned authorities on a day-to-day basis and the status of resolved complaints was forwarded to Toll free Centre as well as to ORGI.
CONDUCT OF CENSUS 2011

Houselisting and Housing Census

The Census Operations in India are carried out in two phases namely; (i) Houselisting and Housing Census (ii) Population Enumeration. The first phase of Census Operations - 2011 i.e. Houselisting was conducted in Daman and Diu during 21st April, 2010 to 4th June, 2010. For the first time along with Houselisting Operations, National Population Registrar (NPR) schedules were canvassed for the purpose of issuing Unique Identification Number (UIN) to all the citizens of India.

The objective of the House Numbering and Houselisting Operations is to systematically list all the structures, houses and households throughout the UT for preparation of a sound and foolproof frame for conducting the Population Enumeration. All the buildings and houses are divided into separate Enumeration Blocks and numbered for easy identification at the time of actual Population Enumeration.

During Houselisting operations data on availability of certain basic amenities like drinking water, electricity, latrine, no. of dwelling rooms, etc. were collected. Besides this, data on different assets available to the household like Radio, Television, Telephone, Computer, Bicycle, Scooter/Motor cycle etc. were also collected.

In Houselisting operations each Enumerator was allotted one Houselisting Block comprising of 120-150 households or 600-700 population. Prior to Houselisting operations, each building/structure was numbered and some basic data was collected.
CHANGES IN THE HOUSELISTING AND HOUSING CENSUS SCHEDULE

The attempt at every Census is to maintain continuity in order to allow comparisons and give a time series of data. However, every Census also permits a few changes in keeping with the demands of stake holders. The changes made in Census 2011 are as follows:

(i) **Type of wall**: A differentiation has been made between ‘stone packed with mortar’ and ‘stone not packed with mortar’.

(ii) **Type of roof**: The Codes for material of roof have been modified by distinguishing hand-made tiles from machine made-tiles.

(iii) **Main source of drinking water**: The heading of the question has been changed from “Drinking water source” to “Main source of drinking water”. Drinking water cannot be classified as ‘safe’ or ‘unsafe’ without proper testing. However an attempt has been made for improving the categorisation of the sources of drinking water through provision of separate codes for ‘tap water from treated source’ and ‘tap water from untreated source’.

(iv) **Source of Lighting**: The heading has been modified as ‘Main Source of Lighting’

(v) **Bathing facility within premises**: Realising that bathroom within the house was a predominantly urban phenomenon, the heading has been changed as bathing facility within the premises. Moreover, the categories have been expanded to include ‘Enclosure without roof’.

(vi) **Latrine**: In Census 2001, information was sought on the availability of latrine ‘within the house’; in Census 2011 it has been modified as available ‘Within the premises”. Attempt has also been made to include other types of latrines. These categories are more in keeping with the WHO/UNICEF categories.

(vii) **Computer**: This is a new question. Computer and internet penetration in the country is still a matter of conjecture as there are no authentic sources for this data. The Census 2011 would give rich data on this, which would be a vital input for policy planning.

(viii) **Telephone**: The scope of the question on Telephone has been expanded to separately include Mobile Phone also. With the rapid expansion of Mobile Phone coverage, traditional land line telephones have become less attractive. The present Census would give rich data on this aspect.
POPULATION ENUMERATION

As scheduled the actual Population Enumeration was conducted from 9th to 28th February, 2011 (both days inclusive) with revisional round from 1st to 5th March, 2011 in the Daman and Diu UT. The Census moment i.e. the reference time at which the snapshot of the population is taken was 00:00 hours of 1st March, 2011. The houseless population, as has been the usual practice, was enumerated on the night of 28th February, 2011. Special arrangements were made for enumerating the houseless population in all cities. The Census Enumeration is carried out by the Enumerators and Supervisors who are mostly among Primary/Secondary School teachers.

During the revisional round, Household Schedules were updated by deleting the individual particulars of dead persons & incorporating the particulars of newly born.

The Household Schedules is having 29 questions on socio-economic, demographic aspects. The specimen copy of Household Schedule is annexed with this book.

The new features of Census 2011 are the inclusion of question on date of birth and data on ‘other’ along with male and female. In 2001 Census, data on land under cultivation/irrigation & whether it is owned or rented was also collected. However, this question was excluded from the Household Schedules of Census 2011.
Apart from this, new codes for mental retardness and mental illness along with multiple disabilities were also introduced in Census 2011. Persons who are at present not attending any education institutions under the question on status of attendance in educational institutions was bifurcated into two categories as attended before and never attended.

**Features of the Census 2011 Questionnaires**
- Forms designed by National Institute of Design, Ahmadabad
- Each Form has a Bar Code and a distinct Number
- Printed in select high-end Presses having capacity for digital printing
- Special colours used to enable complete drop-out after scanning
- Pre-printing of State and District Location Codes attempted for the first time
- Facility for noting continuity made in the Form
- Specification for Paper evolved in consultation with experts
- Paper quality

The new features in Household Schedule of Census 2011 as compared to the previous Census are as follows:

a) **Pre-printing of Location particulars up to District**: A highlight of Census 2011 was the pre-printing of location codes up to District level and the use of shorter Location Codes in the field. This reduced the burden on the Enumerators to an extent and improved compliance in the writing of location Codes on every Schedule.

b) **Printing of Bar Codes/ Form Number**: The introduction of unique Form Number and Bar Codes in each Schedule was a new feature. This greatly facilitated proper inventory management and tracking of Schedules.

c) **Colour Drop-Out**: The colours chosen for printing the Schedule were such that they dropped out totally after scanning. This is designed to facilitate considerable improvement in Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR).

d) **Edge Cut**: Cutting one edge in the Schedule is designed to facilitate proper alignment of Schedules during scanning.

e) **Linking of Houselisting with Population Enumeration**: A procedure to link the Housing Census data of matched households to the Population Enumeration data has been attempted for the first time.
f) **Tracking system in case of more than one form is used:** A provision to record the number of the continuation forms used in the case of normal/Institutional households where more than one Schedule has been used has been made.

g) **Description of Institutional Households:** A provision has been made for recording the description of Institutional households.

h) **Gender:** In a radical departure from the past, a provision has been made for the respondent to return a gender other than male or female. This is an option to be exercised by the respondent and not determined by the Enumerator.

i) **Date of birth:** A provision has been made to record age in completed years as well as date of birth. This is expected to improve reporting of age at least among a section of the population.

j) **Current marital status:** Separate Codes have been assigned for ‘Divorced’ and ‘Separated’.

k) **Disability:** The question on disability has been vastly enlarged in Census 2011. In comparison to the 5 Codes in Census 2001, 8 Codes have been provided in the present Census. The new Codes are: Mental Retardation, Mental Illness, Any Other and Multiple Disability. The questions and the instructions have been finalised after extensive deliberation with civil society organisations and the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Respondents with multiple disabilities would now be able to report up to 3 disabilities for the first time.

l) **Status of current attendance in educational institution:** Separate codes have been given for persons who have never attended any educational institution and persons who have attended earlier. An additional code for recording persons attending special institution for the disabled has also been added.

m) **Worked any time during last year:** The question on Work Status has been modified as below:

   **Main Worker**
   If worked for 6 months or more

   **Marginal Worker**
   If worked for 3 months or more but less than 6 months
   If worked for less than 3 months

   **Non Worker**
   If not worked at all
Such a classification would not only retain the older categorization of Main, Marginal and Non Worker but would also offer richer data on the period of work.

n) **Non-economic activity:** A category of ‘Others’ has been included to account for commercial sex workers and persons involved in illegal activities. A new code for ‘rentier’ has also been introduced.

o) **Migration:** While processing of the Census 2001 data, it was found that the non-response with respect to providing the district names was relatively more both in the question on place of birth and place of last residence. It was felt that as the names of the districts might have undergone a change, the respondent was unable to provide the correct names. Thus, in Census 2011, an added item, namely, the name of village/town has been added in both these questions.

p) **Number of children born alive during last one year:** Mention of the specific period ‘1st March 2010 to 28th February 2011’ on the body of the Schedule has been done.

**POST ENUMERATION SURVEY**

It is the tradition in the Census Operations to conduct a Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) immediately after the conduct of Houselisting Operations as well as Population Enumeration to find out the veracity of data collected in both the operations. The Post-Enumeration Survey of Houselisting operations i.e. 1st phase of Census 2011 was carried out during August - September 2010 which covered approximately 0.02% samples of total Blocks of Daman and Diu UT.

Post-Enumeration Survey (PES) of Population Enumeration i.e. 2nd phase of Census - 2011 will be carried out in the month of May, 2011.

The main objectives of Post-Enumeration Survey of Census are:

(i) to get an estimate of coverage error of Census houses.

(ii) to get an estimate of coverage error of population.

(iii) to provide an estimate of the extent of the content.

**PROVISION POPULATION TOTALS**

Indian Census has a long tradition of releasing the population data on a provisional basis immediately after the completion of the enumeration work. It has always been a matter of great pride for this organization to release the initial population totals in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, the software of population tools was prepared first time by the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi for generation of provisional population.
totals. The training about operation of this software was imparted to all concerned Computer Operators from all Districts and Charge levels.

Population Tool was used for data entry of the Enumeration Block-wise data on total population, 0-6 age group population and literate population. The advantage of this software are that the software shows the inconsistency of data at Enumeration Block level as soon as data entry is made and Village-wise analysis module of total population, sex ratio and literacy was incorporated in this software in order to find out the inconsistency of data at village level.

This software is prepared in such a way that on completion of data entry, charge-wise and district-wise total population, 0-6 age group population and literate population are generated automatically at village, charge and District level. As a result, lot of time in compiling the data was saved.
A PRELUDE TO ANALYSIS
A Prelude to Analysis

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS (PPT)

This booklet contains the Provisional Population figures for Census of India 2011, which includes Total Population, Population in the age group of 0-6 years, literates by sex at State/District level. These are Provisional figures and the final figures are expected to be released shortly.

ANALYSIS OF PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS (PPT)

As soon as the work of enumeration is completed, it is the tradition of Census to release Provisional Population figures. Provisional figures are released on the basis of Enumerators Abstract prepared by Enumerators for each Enumeration Block. The Charge Officers collates all the figures at Charge level and the Principal Census Officers assemble all the figures at district level and the Directorate of Census Operations at State level. Collating the State totals, the office of the Registrar General, India releases the countrywide totals.

ANALYSIS OF RESULT

One of the most important purposes of Census is to provide a database for public Policy and Planning in socio-economic fields. Whatever may be the trends of the population, its analytical study always provides a base for social development programmes and economic planning. Therefore, usefulness of the Census depends on its analytical work. On the basis of these Provisional Population totals, Tables 1 - 6 are prepared and presented in this paper. It may be noted that while comparing the provisional figures of Census 2011 with earlier Censuses, necessary jurisdictional adjustments have been taken care of.
A Prelude to Analysis

The provisional population of India at 00:00 Hrs as on 1st March, 2011 is 1,21,01,93,422 comprising 62,37,24,248 males and 58,64,69,174 females. The population of Daman and Diu at the same date and time is 2,42,911 comprising 1,50,100 males and 92,811 females.

Daman and Diu stands at 34th rank amongst the States/UTs in the country in respect of population and at 4th rank in population density. In terms of percentage, Daman and Diu accounts 0.003% of the area of India and 0.02% of the population of India.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the population figures of Census 2011 are very close to the projected figures by the Technical Group on population projections constituted by the Planning Commission after the release of Census 2001 data. The projected population of Daman and Diu by the Technical Group was 270 (thousands) comprising 175 (thousands) males and 95 (thousands) females as on 1st March 2011 against which the Census 2011 figures for the Daman and Diu UT is 2,42,911 persons.

The decadal population growth rate of Daman and Diu reveals a declining trend as the growth rate during 2001-2011 is 53.54%, which was 55.73% during 1991-2001. India also shows declining pattern in G.R. During 2001-2011 growth rate for India is 17.64% which was 21.54% during 1991-2001.

It can be seen from Table-1 that sex-ratio for Daman and Diu UT decreased by 92 points in Census 2011 as compared to Census 2001. Population density, which was 1413 persons per Sq.km. in Census 2001, has increased to 2169 persons per Sq.km. in Census 2011.
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Population of UT and districts in 2011 Census, is given in table -1. The total population of UT at 00.00 Hrs on 1st March 2011 is recorded as 242,911 comprising 150,100 males and 92,811 females.

Statement-1
Ranking of Districts by Population Size, 2001 and 2011

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<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>113,989</td>
<td>72.05</td>
<td>190,855</td>
<td>78.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>44,215</td>
<td>27.95</td>
<td>52,056</td>
<td>21.43</td>
<td>02</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Statement–1 shows the ranking of Districts by population size in 2001 and 2011 Censuses. The share of Daman district regarding population is 78.57% which was 72.05% in 2001 Census. Share of Diu district is 21.43% in 2011 Census.

DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE

The Population of Union Territory of Daman & Diu is 242,911 comprising of 150,100 males and 92,811 females. There was 55.73% growth rate in decade 1991-01, which has decreased by 2.19% and become 53.54% in 2001-11. This territory contains two districts viz Daman and Diu. The growth rate of these two districts during 2001-11 decade is 67.43% and 17.73% respectively. The rate of growth for Daman & Diu in decade 1991-01 was 83.55% and 11.98% respectively.

Table-2 depicts the Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for UT and Districts since 1900-2011. From this table we can analyze the variation in population for UT and districts. Population of UT and districts do not follow any consistent pattern. Variation in population evidently increases in decade 1960-1971 for UT and both the districts as well. For decade 2001-11, UT has a variation of 17.73% in Diu and 67.43% in Daman.

Daman district is having the higher decennial growth rate of 67.43% during 2001-2011.
SEX RATIO

The Sex Ratio is defined as number of Females per 1000 Male Population. Here the Third Gender (Others) has been included in the male population.

Sex Ratio is denoted by following formula:

\[
\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{No. of Females}}{\text{No. of Males}} \times 1000
\]

Sex ratio for UT and district since 1900-2011 is given in table -3. It can be seen from the table that sex ratio decreases to 618 in 2011 from 710 in 2001 for the UT. For Diu district sex ratio reduces to 1030 in 2011 from 1118 in 2001 while for Daman district it is 533 for 2011 and 591 for 2001.

Also we can interpret that the sex ratio is not consistent since 1900 for both the districts. For this UT sex ratio was showing an upward trend for first three decade then it is constantly falling down since 1960. It was 995(in 1900), 1040(in 1910), 1143(in 1921), 1088(in 1931), 1080(in 1940), 1125(in 1950), 1169(in 1960), 1099(in 1971), 1062(in 1981), 969(1991), 710(in 2001) and 618 in 2011.

**Statement-2**

**Ranking of Districts by Sex-Ratio, 2001 and 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2001</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sex- ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)</th>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For calculation of sex ratio total of males and others as males used

Ranking of districts by sex ratio is given in statement -2. Both the districts have same rank as it was in 2001, i.e. Diu is at 1 rank and Daman district at 2 rank.
**Statement-3**  
**Ranking of Districts by Child Sex- ratio, 2001 and 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2001</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Child Sex- ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)</th>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The child sex ratio for Daman and Diu has decreased from 926 in 2001 Census to 909 in 2011 Census. Diu district shows a sharp decline of child sex ratio whereas Daman district shows decrease of only 2 points (from 907 to 905).

**Statement-4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Child Sex-ratio</th>
<th>Overall Sex-ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>1062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>926</td>
<td>710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>909</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen from above table that from 1981, the child sex ratio of Daman and Diu has a decreasing trend. In 1991 Census it is decreased by 93 points (1062 to 969), in 2001 Census it is decreased by 43 points whereas in 2011 Census the child sex ratio is decreased by only 17 points (926 to 909).
DENSITY OF POPULATION

Population density is defined as number of persons per Square Kilometer area of well delineated administrative units.

Statement-5
Ranking of Districts by Population Density, 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank in 2001</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
<th>Rank in 2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>1583</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>1105</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population density for UT and districts is shown in table – 1. For 2011 Population density increases for both the districts and hence obviously for the UT also. For 2011, UT has a density of 2169 persons per sq km which was 1413 in 2001 and for Diu district it is 1301 in 2011 and 1105 for 2001. Population Density of Daman was 1583 in 2001 and it increase to 2651 in 2011. Daman district has remarkable increased in population density in 2011 as compared to 2001.

So we can say that among the two districts, Daman is most densely populated.

LITERACY RATE

In Census concept, a person is treated as literate if one can read and write with understanding in any language. However, the children below the age of 7 years have not been treated as literate, even if they may be able to read and write with understanding. Thus, the literacy rate can be derived by using the following formula:

\[
\text{Literacy Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of literates}}{\text{Population of age 7+}} \times 100
\]

Another important demographic characteristic obtained in the census is literacy. From 2001 Census onwards the question on literacy is being canvassed only for population aged seven years and above. Table -4, gives the Population in the age-group 0-6, number of literates and literacy rate for UT and Districts for 2011 whereas table-5 gives the sex wise literacy rate for 2001 and 2011.

Total literacy rate for UT in 2011 increased to 87.07% from 78.18 % in 2001. Thus recording a growth of 8.89% during a span of ten years. While comparing...
the data for males and females separately it may be seen from the statement that the literacy rate have shown an upward trend for both males (91.48%) and females (79.59%). In Daman, literacy rate works out to be 88.06% in 2011 against 80.65% in 2001, while in Diu district it is 83.36% in 2011 against 71.38% in 2001.

Statement-6
Literacy Rate 1991-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>71.20</td>
<td>82.66</td>
<td>59.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>78.18</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td>65.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>87.07</td>
<td>91.48</td>
<td>79.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Literacy rates for 1991 to 2011 related to the population aged seven years and above.

Literacy rate since 1991-2011 is represented in statement-6, which shows a good increase in female literacy, it was 65.61 in 2001 and in 2011 it is recorded 79.59%, male literacy is 91.48% in 2011 which was 86.76% in 2001. Overall UT’s literacy curve is also going upward.

Statement-7
Ranking of Districts by Literacy Rate and Sex: 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>District</td>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>88.06</td>
<td>Daman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>83.36</td>
<td>Diu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement-7 depicts the ranking of districts by gender wise literacy rate for Census 2011. Amongst the two districts, Daman district stands 1st in rank with 88.06% followed by Diu with 83.36%. Similar ranking is followed in case of male and female literacy rates. Male literacy rate for Daman district is 91.53% and for Diu district it is 91.24% and female literacy for Daman district is recorded as 81.14% and 75.83% for Diu district.
PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>83.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>17.64</td>
<td>67.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>17.73</td>
<td>55.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>11.98</td>
<td>53.54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN DAMAN & DIU
1900-2011

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - DAMAN & DIU 31
PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN DIU DISTRICT
1900-2011
PERCENTAGE DECADAL VARIATION IN DAMAN DISTRICT
1900-2011

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - DAMAN & DIU
SEX RATIO
2001 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>933</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>1118</td>
<td>1030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VARIATION IN SEX RATIO IN DAMAN & DIU
1900 - 2011

VARIATION IN SEX RATIO IN INDIA
1901 - 2011

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - DAMAN & DIU 35
VARIATION IN SEX RATIO IN DIU DISTRICT
1900 - 2011
VARIATION IN SEX RATIO IN DAMAN DISTRICT
1900 - 2011

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - DAMAN & DIU  37
CHILD SEX RATIO
2001 VS 2011

India: 927 (2001), 914 (2011)
Daman: 926 (2001), 905 (2011)
LITERACY RATE

2001 - 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>64.84</td>
<td>74.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>71.38</td>
<td>83.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>80.65</td>
<td>88.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daman &amp; Diu</td>
<td>78.18</td>
<td>87.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERACY RATE – DAMAN & DIU

2001 VS 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>64.84</td>
<td>74.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>78.18</td>
<td>87.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td>91.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>65.61</td>
<td>79.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERACY RATE – DIU DISTRICT
2001 VS 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>64.84</td>
<td>74.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>71.38</td>
<td>83.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>84.39</td>
<td>91.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>60.09</td>
<td>75.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LITERACY RATE – DAMAN DISTRICT

2001 VS 2011

- India
  - 2001: 64.84%
  - 2011: 74.04%
- Persons
  - 2001: 80.65%
  - 2011: 88.06%
- Male
  - 2001: 87.38%
  - 2011: 91.53%
- Female
  - 2001: 68.60%
  - 2011: 81.14%
### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage decadal growth rate of population</th>
<th>Sex-Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)</th>
<th>Population density per sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Uman and Dui</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>150,100</td>
<td>92,811</td>
<td>55.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Dki</td>
<td>52,056</td>
<td>20,830</td>
<td>26,417</td>
<td>11.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>180,985</td>
<td>124,491</td>
<td>66,494</td>
<td>83.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>67.45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For calculation of sex ratio, others have been considered as males.*

*For calculation of sex ratio total of males and others as males used.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>Population 2011</th>
<th>Percentage decadal growth rate of population</th>
<th>Sex- Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males)</th>
<th>Population density per sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>150,100</td>
<td>92,811</td>
<td>55.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>52,056</td>
<td>25,639</td>
<td>26,417</td>
<td>11.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>190,855</td>
<td>124,461</td>
<td>66,394</td>
<td>83.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For calculation of sex ratio total of males and others as males used*
### Table-2

**Percentage Decadal Variation in Population for UT and Districts : 1900 – 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>Percentage Decadal Variation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>1.45</td>
<td>-3.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>-3.04</td>
<td>-2.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>5.23</td>
<td>-4.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table-3
Sex-Ratio for UT and Districts : 1901-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/ District Code</th>
<th>UT/ District</th>
<th>Sex-ratio since (Number of females per 1000 males)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For calculation of sex ratio, others have been considered as males*
### Table-4
Population in the Age-Group 0-6, Number of Literates and Literacy Rate for UT and Districts : 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>Population in age group 0-6</th>
<th>Number of literates*</th>
<th>Literacy rate#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>242,911</td>
<td>150,100</td>
<td>92,811</td>
<td>25,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>52,056</td>
<td>25,639</td>
<td>26,417</td>
<td>6,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>190,855</td>
<td>124,461</td>
<td>66,394</td>
<td>19,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Literates exclude children in the age group 0-6 years that were by definition treated as illiterate in the Census of India 2011.

#Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to total population aged 7 years and above.

Literacy rate=Number of Literates/Population of age 7+ *100
Table-5

Literacy Rates by Sex for UT and District : 2001 and 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>Literacy rate*</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>78.18</td>
<td>87.07</td>
<td>86.76</td>
<td>91.48</td>
<td>65.61</td>
<td>79.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>71.38</td>
<td>83.36</td>
<td>84.39</td>
<td>91.24</td>
<td>60.09</td>
<td>75.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>80.65</td>
<td>88.06</td>
<td>87.38</td>
<td>91.53</td>
<td>68.60</td>
<td>81.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note-*  Literacy rate is the percentage of literates to population aged 7 years and above
## Table-6

**Proportion of Child Population in the Age-Group 0-6 to Total Population : 2001 and 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UT/District Code</th>
<th>UT/District</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Daman and Diu</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>0.17</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAMAN AND DIU
DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION
2001-2011

PERCENTAGE DECADAL GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION DURING 2001-2011 AT DISTRICT LEVEL

67.43
U.T. Average 53.54
17.73
DAMAN AND DIU
DENSITY OF POPULATION, 2011

BORDER LINES
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

DISTRICT DIU

ARABIAN SEA

DISTRICT DAMAN

TOTAL POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETRE
DURING 2011 AT DISTRICT LEVEL

2651
U.T. Average 2169

1301
DAMAN AND DIU
SEX RATIO AND CHANGE IN SEX RATIO
2001-2011

BOUNDARIES
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

DISTRICT DIU

GUJARAT
ARABIAN SEA

DISTRICT DAMAN

ARABIAN SEA

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALE POPULATION DURING 2011 AT DISTRICT LEVEL

- 1030
- U.T. Average: 618
- 533

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 2001-2011

- -88 (Decrease in Sex Ratio)
- -58

PROVISIONAL POPULATION TOTALS - DAMAN & DIU  55
DAMAN AND DIU
CHILD SEX RATIO, 2011

BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

DISTRICT DIU

DISTRICT DAMAN

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALE POPULATION
IN AGE GROUP 0-6 DURING 2011 AT DISTRICT LEVEL

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>U.T. Average 909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>905</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DAMAN AND DIU
CHILD SEX RATIO AND CHANGE IN CHILD SEX RATIO
2001-2011

BOUNDARIES:
STATE / UNION TERRITORY

NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALE POPULATION
IN AGE GROUP 0-6 DURING 2011 AT DISTRICT LEVEL

- 923
- U.T Average: 909
- 905

CHANGE IN SEX RATIO 2001-2011

- 37 (Decrease in Sex Ratio)
- 2
DAMAN AND DIU
GENDER GAP IN LITERACY

GENDER GAP IN LITERACY RATE
(Percentage difference between male and female literacy 2011)

15.41
10.39

Percentage figures in blue denote male literacy rate
Percentage figures in red denote female literacy rate
ANNEXURES
### Census of India 2011

**Houselisting and Housing Census Schedule**

Fill in the following details:

- **Line number**: [Provided]
- **Building number**: [Provided]
- **House number**: [Provided]

**Predominant material of floor, wall, and roof of the census house**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Floor/Wall/Roof Code (as per Comptroller's list below)</th>
<th>Actual Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Household number**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>House number</th>
<th>Total number of persons normally residing in this household</th>
<th>Name of the head of the household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information relating to the head of the household:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Type of latrine facility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Availability of latrine facility**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**Use of cooking fuel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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</table>

**Use of cooking fuel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>

**Use of drinking water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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**Use of drinking water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Count the number of entries and give total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Main source of drinking water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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**Main source of drinking water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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**Fill in the total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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**Signature of the Enumerator with Date**

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<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</table>

Use only male names as indicated here.
Census of India 2011
Housellisting and Housing Census Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line number</th>
<th>Building number</th>
<th>Census house number</th>
<th>Predominant material of floor, wall and roof of the census house</th>
<th>Ascertain use of Census house</th>
<th>Householder number</th>
<th>Total number of persons normally residing in this household</th>
<th>Name of the head of the household</th>
<th>Information relating to the head of the household</th>
<th>Amenities available in the household</th>
<th>Assets possessed by the household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
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**Note:**
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- Select the appropriate code from the respective list.
- Use the code number from the respective list below.
## List of Principal Census Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Name of Principal Census Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>Smt Ankita Mishra Bundela</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>1 Shri J.B.Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 Shri Manoj kumar Sahoo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## List of District Census Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Name of District Census Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>Shri Surendar Kumar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>Smt Chanchal Yadav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## List of Charge Officers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>District Name</th>
<th>Name of Charge Officer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Diu</td>
<td>Shri J.L.Patel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Diu M.Cl</td>
<td>Shri J.L.Patel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Daman</td>
<td>Shri D.R.Damania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Daman M.Cl</td>
<td>Shri Vijendra Singh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Heroes are ordinary men and women, who on motivation perform extraordinary feats in extraordinary times”

-A tribute to all the Census functionaries

Thank you .....