



Census of India 2001

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

SERIES-27

PART XII-A & B

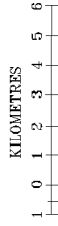
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

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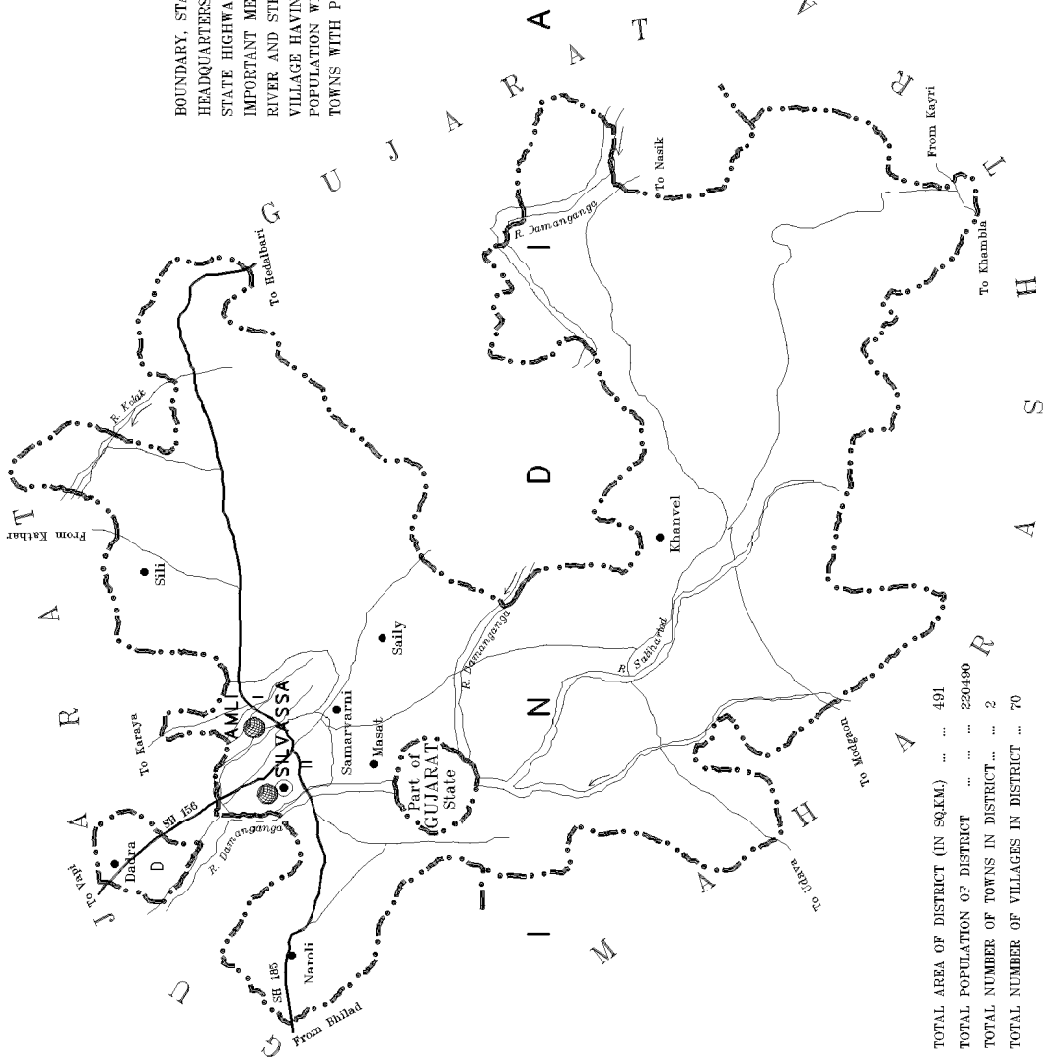
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, GUJARAT
AHMADABAD

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI DISTRICT DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI



- BOUNDARY, STATE/U.T.
- HEADQUARTERS, UNION TERRITORY
- STATE HIGHWAY SH-85
- IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS
- RIVER AND STREAM
- VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME
- TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS III



NOTE :-
 R.F. which comes under the village, that village name itself is a Reserved Forest name.
 C.D. Block boundary of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is co-terminus with State/U.T. boundary excluding statutory town.
 D Part of District D.N.H.

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT (IN SQ.KM)	491
TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT	220490
TOTAL NUMBER OF TOWNS IN DISTRICT	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT	70



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Part XII - A & B

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY



**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations,
Dadra & Nagar Haveli

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2001 - CEN-Book (E)



Entrance Gate Dadra

Till very recently this tiny Union Territory sandwiched between the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra, had no manifestation of its identity. Construction of an impressive Entrance Gate at Dadra at the point of entry to the Territory from National Highway No.8 from Vapi side was completed in the year 1996.

The Gate was given the name after the brave freedom fighter Shri Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Entrance Gate do not have ornamental value alone, but has immense utility and value, and would serve several purposes. This entrance gate would provide the District an identity as this small Territory is located in between two big States; It would help in widening and proper electrification of roads which would minimise the scope of road accidents, and proper Check-Post near this entrance gate would ensure better enforcement by Police, Transport, Excise and Forest Departments.

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FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) is brought out for each district since the first Census after Independence and is one of the most widely used publications compiled and prepared by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State Governments and the Union territory Administrations. This publication provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data up to village level for the rural areas and provides similar details ward-wise for each city or town, and also provides the present status on availability of important civic amenities/infra-structural facilities in villages and towns of the district concerned. This publication has proved to be of immense utility, as it is considered as an essential and basic document for the purpose of delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plan and also as an aid to district administration.

The publication of District Census Handbook (DCHB) was first introduced during the 1951 Census which contained a few important Census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. Thereafter, at each successive Census, the scope and coverage of this publication was enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 Census provided a comprehensive descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, Census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 Census-DCHB series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district Census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some States, Part-C was confined to district Census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing. At the 1981 Census, new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were introduced in the DCHB. These were published in two parts for each district. While Part-A comprised village and town directories, the PCA of village and town (ward-wise) including the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes PCA up to tahsil/town level were provided in Part-B. In restructuring the format of Village Directory, all the amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such amenity was given. Information on some new items such as Adult Literacy Centres, Primary Health sub-Centres and Community Health Workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Similarly information on approach to the village was also provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, another statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns. Apart from this, one column on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population and another on Adult Literacy classes/centres were added in the Statements IV and V respectively.

The manner of presentation of the DCHBs of the 1991 Census was by and large the same as followed in the 1981 Census. The format of PCA was, however restructured slightly in the 1991 Census. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given as against four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 Census. In addition, the sex-wise population in the 0-6 age group was also included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 Census. Another important addition in the DCHB of the 1991 Census was the Community Development Block level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional Tahsil/Taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, as the CD block is the lowest administrative unit for

developmental planning. Further, in order to facilitate the administrators, planners and researchers intending to use village directory and PCA data, either from the magnetic tapes/floppies or from the published records, both the computer and manual codes for each village were provided for the 1991 Census along with the corresponding codes of the 1981 Census.

The present series of the DCHB in 2001 Census have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The content of village directory has been broadened by including more types of facilities such as bank, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines available in villages. Information on most important commodity manufactured in village and also income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat, wherever possible are provided. Specific details on distances, in case a basic amenity is not available in the referent village is also given. These include distances in respect of availability of primary and middle school and college (in respect of the educational facility), Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary Health Centre (in respect of the medical facility), drinking water, Post Office and phone, communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In town directory, information on all types of slums, whether notified/recognised by the respective town authority or not and in respect of all statutory towns irrespective of their class as against only Class I and Class II towns of the 1981 and 1991 Censuses are provided. With reference to the village concerned, the nearest city with 5 lakh and above population has also been given in addition to 1 lakh and above population. The varied basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number of cross-classified inset tables and statements. A significant addition in the publication is inclusion of analytical notes as annexures on important aspects concerning Census data on (i) fertility, mortality and migration, (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, (iii) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of residence, (iv) main religions, (v) marital status of population, (vi) age, sex and education, and (vii) distribution of different mother tongue, all based on 1991 Census. The eight digits permanent location codes (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

It is worthwhile to mention that the District Census Handbooks of the Census of India, 2001 are being made available for the first time in electronic format in addition to printed volumes keeping in view the demand of data users.

This publication is a collaborative task of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the direction of Shri Jayant Parimal, Director of Census Operations Dadra & Nagar Haveli on behalf of the UT. Admn. At the same time, much effort has been made to ensure comparability with the corresponding 1991 Census data and also similar information brought out by the respective State Governments in annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director(EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft District Census Handbook manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

J.K. Banthia
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi, 24th November 2003.

PREFACE

The present DCHB is the fourth in the series so far as this Union Territory is concerned. As a tradition, separate DCHBs should have been brought out for each district, namely Dadra & Nagar Haveli. This district has single taluka and having small area and population.

The Territory remained under the Portuguese Colonial Rule from 1783 to 1954. It was liberated on 2^d August, 1954 by the Local Nationalist Workers.

Preparatory work for 2001 Census was started early in 1999. The schedules to be used in the 2001 Census were also tested in the field in June-July 2000 by the Directorate of Census Operations Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The work of conduct of 1991 and 2001 were entrusted to the Director of Census Operations, Gujarat by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi only because of it is adjacent to Gujarat State.

As was presented in earlier censuses, data in the District Census Handbook-2001 are also presented in two parts, viz. Part - A and Part-B. Part-A consists of the village Directory and Town Directory which is non-census data. While Part-B consists of the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) at village and town level. The Village Directory presents, particulars of amenities and facilities available in regard to Education, Medical, Improved Drinking Water, Post Office, Telephone, Transport Communications, Banks, Agricultural Credit Societies, Approach by Pucca Road, Power Supply and Land Use Pattern etc. for each village, likewise, the Town Directory presents similar data separately for each town of the Union Territory. The PCA presents the basic data on population, for each village and town and for each ward within the town.

The non-census data presented in this volume were collected from the local authorities such as, Education, Health, Planning, Statistics, Agriculture Department, etc. I am grateful to all of these Departments/Offices without their co-operation it has not been possible for me to present such data in this volume.

The Census Operations is a joint venture of the Central and the State Government and involves massive field operations for which a well-established hierarchy was set up in the State. I thank the State Government for extending full Co-operation and support in carrying out the Census Operations. I am also grateful to all the officers of the State Government, particularly the Enumerators and the Supervisors for their hard work and commitment to this national task.

I am deeply indebted to Shri O.P. Kelkar, Administrator of both the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli for personal attention paid in conducting Census 2001 within the quickest possible time.

My deep gratitude also to Shri Faquir Chand, Deputy Director of Planning and Statistics, Administration of Union Territory for the valuable help and Co-operation in fulfilling the requirements to bring out this publication.

Shri Jayant Parimal, IAS held the office of Director of Census Operations, Gujarat as well as Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli for the Census Operations of 2001 Census. The entire Operations relating to Houselisting and Enumeration were carried out under the able guidance of Shri Jayant Parimal. The data presented in this volume were also scrutinised and finalized under his guidance.

At the time of finalising of this volume, he has gone to Switzerland for specialised studies. It is our duty to offer him our sincere and grateful thanks for all that he did for this gigantic work of Census 2001.

My sincere thanks to Shri Babulal the then Joint Director and Shri B.K. Srivastava ADCO(T) of this Directorate for preparing the first draft of this publication. The collection, compilation and scrutiny of non-census data was done in census section of this Directorate Shri J.N. Pithadia, Investigator-I, Shri S.V. Shah, Stat.Investigator Grade-II and Smt. J.R. Sanghani, Stat. Investigator-Grade-III helped in drafting the analytical note of the volume, I also thank to Shri V.K.Nigam, ADCO (T) who is the DDE incharge,for timely processing of the household scheduleds.

The maps presented in this publication were prepared in the Map Section of my office, I am thankful to Shri J.P. Purohit, RO (Map) and his team.

The Handbook is the product of hard toil and labour of several persons in my office whose names are acknowledged separately. I must place on record my greatful appreciation of their contributions in collection of census and non-census data.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Shri J.K.Banthia, Registrar General, and Census Commissioner India for providing encouragement, valuable guidance from time to time at every stage of the Census work. The All India Census was conducted under his control.

I am deeply grateful to Shri R.G.Mitra, Deputy Registrar General(C&T), Shri C.Chakravorty, Joint Director, Shri I.C. Agrawal, Senior Research Officer(SS), Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director(SS), Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director(SS), Shri R.P. Singh, Dy. Registrar General(Map), Shri Mahesh Ram, Map Officer, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director(DPD) and Shri Himakar, Addl. Director(EDP) for providing technical guidance in finalising this publication.

Ahmadabad, August, 2004

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District Highlights - 2001 Census

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

	1991	2001
1. Number of Talukas	1	1
2. Number of Villages	71	70
3. Number of Towns	1	2
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli rank 33 rd in the population size among the States/UTs of India.		
5. Dadra & Nagar Haveli rank 30 th in Literacy among the States/UTs of India.		
6. Dadra & Nagar Haveli rank 33 rd in sex – ratio among the States/UTs of India.		
7. Union Territory has population growth of 59. 22 percent in 1991 – 2001 which is highest since 1900.		
8. Sex – ratio of the UT has accounted 812 females per 1000 males which is lowest during 1900 – 2001.		
9. During the last decade the proportion of total workers has remained the same.		
10. The economy of the district is mainly dependent on Other workers. Out of 100 workers in the district 52 are engaged in this category.		
11. Texturised yarn, Plastic products and Forest products are important non – agricultural economic activity of the district.		
12. There are 70 inhabited villages in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. None village is having a population of more than 10,000 but 7 villages are having a population of 5000-9999.		
13. Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory is famous for its Madhuvan Dam, Lion Safari, Vanganga Lake, Van Vihar Tourist Complex, Khandvel, Water Sports and Tentage Complex, Dudhani and Tribal Museum.		

Important Statistics of the District

Particulars		Union Territory		Dadra & Nagar Haveli District			
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	70		70			
	Inhabited	70		70			
	Un-Inhabited	0		0			
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Total	2		2			
	Statutory Towns	0		0			
	Census Towns	2		2			
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal	45,586		45,586			
	Instituttional	156		156			
	Houseless	305		305			
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	220,490		220,490		
		Males	121,666		121,666		
		Females	98,824		98,824		
	RURAL	Persons	170,027		170,027		
		Males	91,832		91,832		
		Females	78,195		78,195		
	URBAN	Persons	50,463		50,463		
		Males	29,834		29,834		
		Females	20,629		20,629		
	PERCENTAGE URBAN POPLATION		22.89		22.89		
	DECADAL POPULATION GROWTH (1991-2001)	Persons	Number	82,013	59.22	82,013	59.22
			Males	50,713	71.5	50,713	71.5
Females			31,300	46.4	31,300	46.4	
AREA (Sq. Kms.)		491.0		491.0			
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometere)		449		449			
SEX RATIO (No of Females per 1,000 Males)	Total	812		812			
	Rural	852		852			
	Urban	691		691			
LITERATES	Persons	Number	103,653	57.6	103,653	57.6	
		Males	71,984	71.2	71,984	71.2	
		Females	31,669	40.2	31,669	40.2	
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION	Persons	4,104	1.9	4,104	1.9		
	Males	2,159	1.8	2,159	1.8		
	Females	1,945	2.0	1,945	2.0		
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION	Persons	137,225	62.2	137,225	62.2		
	Males	67,663	55.6	67,663	55.6		
	Females	69,562	70.4	69,562	70.4		

Important Statistics of the District

Particulars	Union Territory		Dadra & Nagar Haveli District		
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS					
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)	Persons	113,967	51.7	113,967	51.7
	Males	75,733	62.3	75,733	62.3
	Females	38,234	38.7	38,234	38.7
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	96,069	43.6	96,069	43.6
	Males	71,069	58.4	71,069	58.4
	Females	25,000	25.3	25,000	25.3
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	17,898	8.1	17,898	8.1
	Males	4,664	3.8	4,664	3.8
	Females	13,234	13.4	13,234	13.4
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	106,523	48.3	106,523	48.3
	Males	45,933	37.8	45,933	37.8
	Females	60,590	61.3	60,590	61.3
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (Main & Marginal)					
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	39,416	34.6	39,416	34.6
	Males	18,048	23.8	18,048	23.8
	Females	21,368	55.9	21,368	55.9
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	14,698	12.9	14,698	12.9
	Males	5,420	7.2	5,420	7.2
	Females	9,277	24.3	9,277	24.3
(iii) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES	Persons	849	0.7	849	0.7
	Males	491	0.7	491	0.7
	Females	358	0.9	358	0.9
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	59,005	51.8	59,005	51.8
	Males	51,774	68.4	51,774	68.4
	Females	7,231	18.9	7,231	18.9

Definition of Census Town : -

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns :

- i) A minimum population of 5,000;
- ii) At least 75 percent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and
- iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

Important Statistics of District

Houses and Household Amenities	Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli District
1. No. of Census Houses	57,503 (100.0)	57,503 (100.0)
2. Vacant Census Houses	5,697 (9.9)	5,697 (9.9)
3. Occupied Census Houses by their use	51,806 (90.1)	51,806 (90.1)
(i) Residential & Partly Residential	43,101 (83.2)	43,101 (83.2)
(ii) Shop, Office	3,142 (6.1)	3,142 (6.1)
(iii) School, College etc.	452 (0.9)	452 (0.9)
(iv) Hotel, Lodges, Guest House, etc	262 (0.5)	262 (0.5)
(v) Hospital, Dispensary, etc	96 (0.2)	96 (0.2)
(vi) Factory, Workshop, Workshed, etc	1,853 (3.6)	1,853 (3.6)
(vii) Place of Worship	241 (0.5)	241 (0.5)
(viii) Other non- residencial use	2,659 (5.1)	2,659 (5.1)
4. Households by type of Census House Occupied.	43,973 (100.0)	43,973 (100.0)
(i) Permanent	20,114 (45.7)	20,114 (45.7)
(ii) Semi – permanent	22,711 (51.6)	22,711 (51.6)
(iii) Temparary + Unclassifiable	1,148 (2.6)	1,148 (2.6)
5. Households by No. of Dweling Rooms	43,973 (100.0)	43,973 (100.0)
(i) No exclusive room	1,999 (4.5)	1,999 (4.5)
(ii) One room	23,030 (52.4)	23,030 (52.4)
(iii) Two rooms	13,769 (31.3)	13,769 (31.3)
(iv) Three rooms	3,705 (8.4)	3,705 (8.4)
(v) Four rooms	1,113 (2.5)	1,113 (2.5)
(vi) Five rooms	198 (0.5)	198 (0.5)
(viii) Six rooms and above.	159 (0.4)	159 (0.4)
6. No. of Married Couples having Independent Room for Sleeping	30,098 (70.8)	30,098 (70.8)
7. Households by source of drinking water-Tap	12,412 (28.2)	12,412 (28.2)
8. Source of lighting-Electricity	37,813 (86.0)	37,813 (86.0)
9. Household having bath room within the House.	13,890 (31.6)	13,890 (31.6)
10. Latrine avalable within the house.	14,318 (32.6)	14,318 (32.6)
11. Households having drainage for waste water outlet	9,821 (22.4)	9,821 (22.4)
12. Households having separate kitchen within the house	39,800 (90.5)	39,800 (90.5)
13. Households by type of fuel used for Cooking-L.P.G	9,595 (21.8)	9,595 (21.8)
14. Households availing Banking services	13,450 (30.6)	13,450 (30.6)
15. Household by availability of assets.		
1. Radio/Transistor	14,015 (31.9)	14,015 (31.9)
2. Television	12,210 (27.8)	12,210 (27.8)
3. Telephone	3,193 (7.3)	3,193 (7.3)
4. Bicycle	12,239 (27.8)	12,239 (27.8)
5. Scooter/Moter Cycle/Moped	6,518 (14.8)	6,518 (14.8)
6. Car/Jeep/Van	1,682 (3.8)	1,682 (3.8)

RANKING OF TALUKAS IN THE DISTRICT

As there is only one Taluka in the District of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli, no ranking has been given.

STATEMENT - 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/TALUKA, THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of District/Taluka	Name of District/Taluka Headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance form Taluka Headquarters to District Headquarters by Road / Railway (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli District	Silvassa	Urban	0
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Taluka	Silvassa	Urban	0

Note : Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

STATEMENT- 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT / TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK THEIR RURAL - URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of District / Taluka / C.D.block	Name of District/C.D. Block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Tauga / C.D. Block headquarters to District headquarters by road (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli District	Silvassa	Urban	0
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli CD Block	Silvassa	Urban	0

Note : Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

RANKING OF TALUKAS IN THE DISTRICT

As there is only one Taluka in the District of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli, no ranking has been given.

STATEMENT - 1

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT/TALUKA, THEIR RURAL/URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of District/Taluka	Name of District/Taluka Headquarters	Whether Urban / Rural	Distance form Taluka Headquarters to District Headquarters by Road / Railway (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli District	Silvassa	Urban	0
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Taluka	Silvassa	Urban	0

Note : Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

STATEMENT- 2

NAME OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF DISTRICT / TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK THEIR RURAL - URBAN STATUS AND DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of District / Taluka / C.D.block	Name of District/C.D. Block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Tauga / C.D. Block headquarters to District headquarters by road (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli District	Silvassa	Urban	0
1	Dadra and Nagar Haveli CD Block	Silvassa	Urban	0

Note : Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

STATEMENT - 3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1900 TO 2001

Union Territory/ District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Population Variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	1900	24,280	12,386	11,894	-	-
		1910	29,020	14,754	14,266	+4,740	+19.52
		1921	31,048	16,008	15,040	+2,028	+6.99
		1931	38,260	20,017	18,243	+7,212	+23.23
		1940	40,441	21,009	19,432	+2,181	+5.70
		1950	41,532	21,345	20,187	+1,091	+2.70
		1962	57,963	29,524	28,439	+16,431	+39.56
		1971	74,170	36,964	37,206	+16,207	+27.96
		1981	103,676	52,515	51,161	+29,506	+39.78
		1991	138,477	70,953	67,524	+34,801	+33.57
	2001	220,490	121,666	98,824	+82,013	+59.22	
	Rural	1900	24,280	12,386	11,894	-	-
		1910	29,020	14,754	14,266	+4,740	+19.52
		1921	31,048	16,008	15,040	+2,028	+6.99
		1931	38,260	20,017	18,243	+7,212	+23.23
		1940	40,441	21,009	19,432	+2,181	+5.70
		1950	41,532	21,345	20,187	+1,091	+2.70
		1962	57,963	29,524	28,439	+16,431	+39.56
		1971	74,170	36,964	37,206	+16,207	+27.96
		1981	96,762	48,846	47,916	+22,592	+30.46
		1991	126,752	64,499	62,253	+29,990	+30.99
	2001	170,027	9,1832	78,195	+43,275	+34.14	
	Urban	1900	-	-	-	-	-
		1910	-	-	-	-	-
		1921	-	-	-	-	-
		1931	-	-	-	-	-
		1940	-	-	-	-	-
		1950	-	-	-	-	-
		1962	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	-	-	-	-	-
1981		6,914	3,669	3,245	-	-	
1991		11,725	6,454	5,271	+4,811	+69.58	
2001	50,463	29,834	20,629	+38,738	+330.39		

STATEMENT - 4
AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AND POPULATION
IN DISTRICT AND TALUKA, 2001

S.I No.	District/ Taluka/ U.A./Town	3	4	5	Number of Villages		7	8	9	10	Population		
					Inhabited	Un- inhabited					Statutory Towns	No.of Census Towns	Persons
1					6						11	12	13
1		Total	491.0	449	70	-	-	2	45,586	220,490	121,666	98,824	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	Rural	473.8	359	70	-	-	-	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	
		Urban	17.2	2,934	-	-	2	2	11,648	50,463	29,834	20,629	
1		Total	491.0	449	70	-	-	2	45,586	220,490	121,666	98,824	
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	Rural	473.8	359	70	-	-	-	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	
		Urban	17.2	2,934	-	-	2	2	11,648	50,463	29,834	20,629	
1	Silvassa	Urban	6.7	3,258	-	-	-	1	5,099	21,893	12,463	9,430	
2	AmlI	Urban	10.5	2,721	-	-	-	1	6,549	28,570	17,371	11,199	

NA = Not Available

STATEMENT – 5

TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. Block	No. of Villages		Rural Population *		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	70	170,027	91,832	78,195
	C.D. Block (Rural) Total	70	70	170,027	91,832	78,195

* Excludes statutory and census towns.

STATEMENT - 6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of taluka where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambli	CT	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28,570	17,371	11,199
2	Silvassa	CT	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21,893	12,463	9,430
	District (Urban) total:			50,463	29,834	20,629

STATEMENT - 7

**VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK LEVEL
AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Taluka headquarters	Whether it is Taluka / C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available							
							Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Communi- cation	Banking	
							Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Subcentre	Tap water	Railway station	Commer- cial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	D.N.H.	Samarvarni	00001800	5,535	No	No	0	0	0	0	Yes	No	0	0
2	D.N.H.	Masat	00002200	6,566	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
3	D.N.H.	Saily	00002100	7,163	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
4	D.N.H.	Khanvel	00003900	6,168	No	No	1	0	1	1	Yes	No	1	0
5	D.N.H.	Sili	00000500	5,745	No	No	1	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
6	D.N.H.	Dadra	00000100	6,614	No	No	1	0	0	1	Yes	No	1	0
7	D.N.H.	Naroli	00001400	9,996	No	No	1	0	2	1	Yes	No	1	0

STATEMENT - 8
STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001
CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Taluka headquarters	Whether it is Taluka / C.D. block headquarters	Amenities available							
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Communication	Banking	
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hospital	Primary Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

NIL

STATEMENT - 9
HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF TALUKA, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Taluka / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	Total	305	1,471	797	674	156	4,344	2,896	1,448
		Rural	255	1,261	665	596	135	4,125	2,742	1,383
		Urban	50	210	132	78	21	219	154	65
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	Total	305	1,471	797	674	156	4,344	2,896	1,448
		Rural	255	1,261	665	596	135	4,125	2,742	1,383
		Urban	50	210	132	78	21	219	154	65
3	Silvassa CT	Urban	34	129	89	40	12	145	99	46
4	Amla CT	Urban	16	81	43	38	9	74	55	19

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

(i) History and Scope of the District Census Handbook :

Among the series of Census publications, the District Census Handbook (DCH) has come to be recognized as the most important and widely used publication. This valuable product of Census made its first appearance in 1951. The presentation of town and village directories covering important Census and non-Census data like amenities and facilities available in the villages and towns and the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) presenting the Census data down to a village and ward of a town has enhanced the utility of this publication so much so that it has become a tradition to bring this publication as soon after the Census count as possible. In fact this publication now gets almost the top priority.

The uni-district and the taluka union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the privilege to release its first District Census Handboob in 1971 only this being the first census organized on Indian pattern after the liberation of the territory from the erstwhile Portuguese regime. This publication is actually a State/U.T. Government Publication but the data presented in it are compiled and processed by the Census department of each state/union territory on behalf of the respective State/U.T. government. From 1971 to 1981 Censuses, the District Census Handbook was brought out in two parts, viz.,

Part A : Town and Village Directory;

Part B : Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract;

Herebefore, this volume was prepared and published under the Directorate of Census of Goa, but from 1991 and onwards it is published under the Directorate of Census of Gujarat State.

For the 1991 Census, the District Census Handbooks were prepared more or less on the same lines of the preceding 1981 Census. In 2001, the scope of both Part A & B has been enlarged by giving

several additional information which got possible because of large scale computerization.

The series of District Census Handbook have been prepared after scanning and processing of data collected through Houselist and Household Schedules, Several new innovations have been introduced at almost all the stages of the Census of India, 2001, right from the preparatory efforts to the data processing and dissemination of it. This includes certain fundamental changes in the form and contents of the Houselist and Household schedules, while maintaining the continuity and comparability of the basic housing and population characteristics with the earlier censuses. For the Census of India 2001, a system of Permanent Location Code Number (PLCN) has been adopted by assigning to each village within the State/UT a continuous series from I to N. Each village has been assigned an eight-digit code. The last two digits being "00" are kept for accommodating future changes in case of split of an existing village, of 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. It is imperative that under this scheme, the PLCN assigned to village at the Census of India, 2001 are adopted in future censuses also to ensure the comparability of the data at the village and other administrative levels over a long time series.

- Age at marriage was collected for males also, while it was collected for only ever married females until the 1991 Census.
- The type of educational institution attended by a person was enlarged to include school, college, vocational institute, and other literacy centers.
- The scope of the definition of 'Work' was expanded in the Census of India, 2001, to include production of milk for domestic consumption. In

the 1991 Census, cultivator of certain crops even for self-consumption was treated as economic activity. The scope of the term 'Cultivation' was expanded in this Census to include certain other crops such as tobacco, fruits, all types of flowers, roots and tubers, potatoes, chillies and turmeric, pepper, cardamom, all types of vegetables and fodder crops etc. This meant that activities related to production of all the above-mentioned crops for domestic consumption has been treated as work. Only five crops viz. tea, coffee, rubber, coconut and bet nuts have been classified under 'Plantation' in the Census of India 2001.

- At the 1991 Census, the question on seeking/available for work was canvassed for only non-workers. At the Census of India 2001, this question is asked from the Marginal Workers also. A question to elicit information on secondary work canvassed at the 1991 Census is dropped.
- From among the categories of non-workers adopted at the 1991 Census, the category 'Inmates of institutions' has been dropped and 'Retired Persons and Rentiers' has been replaced by the category 'Pensioners'.
- A new response category 'Moved after birth' was included in the question on reason for migration to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in the 1991 Census is covered under category of 'Other'.
- Number of children born alive to currently married women during last one year was collected for male and female children separately.

Besides the above modifications, the following new questions were canvassed at the 2001 Census.

- A question on total disability was canvassed in the 1981 Census. In the 1991 Census, no question on disability was included. At the Census of India, 2001, a question to elicit information on total or partial disability was canvassed. The five types of disability in which information is collected are in seeing, in hearing, in speech in movement and mental.

- A new question on 'Travel to place of work' is canvassed mainly for workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Information on distance from the residence to place of work and mode of travel to place of work is collected under this section.

The mode of presentation of DCHB in 2001 will by and large be same as that of 1991. The uniqueness of Census 2001 is that single record (Household Schedule) has been processed as against two records viz. Individual Slip and Household Schedule in the previous Censuses. Apart from this some innovation has been made this time by incorporating analytical notes on migration, fertility & mortality, education, marital status, age structure etc. pertaining to 1991 Census of the respective district in the DCHB in the form of Annexure II to VIII. Similarly Tables based on Houselist data pertaining to Census 2001 have been included in DCHB.

(ii) Brief History of the Union Territory and its District :

The Portuguese occupied Dadra and Nagar Haveli between 1783 and 1785 and ruled it till its liberation in 1954. The regime was marked by rapacity and corruption on the part of Government and its officials, exploitation of the local Tribal Population by a handful Sahukars (money lenders) and total indifference to the welfare of the people. About 170 years of Portuguese rule was brought to an end on 2 August 1954 by the volunteers of Goa parties acting in close cooperation with the local inhabitants. After liberation, the administration of the territory was carried on by an Administrator with an Advisor to advise him on all administrative matters and soon steps were taken to associate the local people in the administration by the creation of Varistha Panchayat and Group Panchayat.

On 12th June 1961, the Varistha Panchayat unanimously passed a resolution for integration with the Indian Union. On 11.08.1961, the territory became nationally united by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act 1961 (No.35 of 1961) passed by the Parliament. Consequently, the free Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration was succeeded by a formal statutory Administration headed by an Administrator, Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprising of 71 villages and one town from a single district and single taluka as Union

Territory. All the villages have been divided into ten Patelads for revenue purposes, each in the charge of Patel Talati who is also the ex-officio Secretary to the Group Panchayat. The Administrative head of the Union Territory is the Administrator who is also the Administrator of Daman & Diu.

Population Censuses in Dadra and Nagar Haveli :

In the Portuguese regime, the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli constituted a Tahsil of Daman district and the Census operations conducted by the then Portuguese Authorities embraced this tract, too. The first Census results documented by the Portuguese Authorities relate to the year 1881. This volume, however, reveals that earlier attempts at population count were made in 1850 and 1878; but the results of these two counts do not seem to have been published. The population totals of these years were published in the census volume of 1880 Census.

The Census held in 1880 augured a regular series of decennial censuses and the results were documented in the respective volumes of 1890, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 census.

This territory was liberated in 1954 and the Free Nagar Haveli Administration did make an attempt to take the census in 1960 and they actually canvassed the schedules but nothing further was done to the tabulation of the data and the entire operation remained a mere exercise in census taking. After some time of the completion of the field enquiry, the Free Nagar Haveli Administration was succeeded by a formal statutory Administration headed by an Administrator consequent upon the constitution of the territory as a Union Territory by an Act of Parliament called the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act 1961 (No.35 of 1961). The tenth decennial census in the Indian union had since concluded with reference date as the 1st March 1961 and tabulation of data was in process in the regional offices all over country. The census commission felt that if they did not take a fresh count in this Territory, the rich census data would not be available for this territory during the whole decade. The Registrar General, India, therefore, decided upon to take a census in this Territory. No sooner did the new Administration settle down to work than the Registrar General paid a visit to the Territory

and explored the possibilities of holding a census as early as it could be feasible. He consulted the local Administration and impressed on the Administration the need for taking a fresh census in the Territory on the lines of the operation concluded in the entire Country in March 1961. The first Census was to be taken under the Indian Consulate with 1st March 1962 as the reference date.

At the 1971 Census the enumeration took place from 10th March, 1971 to 31st March 1971, whereas at 1981 Census, the enumeration was commenced from 9th February 1981 to 20th February 1981. At the 1991 Census the enumeration was commenced from 9th February 1991 to 28th February 1991. Also in the 2001 Census the date of enumeration is the same i.e., between 9th February 2001 and 28th February 2001. But in 2001 Census the reference date is different from 1991 Census. In 1991 Census the reference date was sunrise of 1st March 1991, whereas the 2001 Census related to the reference date as 00.00 hours of 1st March 2001. All policy matters relating to Census are decided by the Registrar General, India and Census Commissioner at national level and are implemented through Census Directorates at States/Union Territory level.

(iii) Administrative Set Up :

Region of the State/U.T where district is located :

The Union territory/district of Dadra & Nagar Haveli located near the Western Coast of the Indian Continent between the parallels of 20^o-0' and 20^o-25' of latitude north and between the meridians 72^o-50' and 73^o-15' of longitude and situated at 500 feet above Mean Sea Level. It has an area of 491.0 sq km. This territory comprises of two pockets Viz., Dadra and Nagar Haveli. This territory is surrounded on the west, north and east by Valsad district of Gujarat and in the South and South-east by Thane and Nasik districts of Maharashtra.

In the district of the Union Territory Dadra & Nagar Haveli two system of administrative set up are functioning viz.(1) revenue system in rural areas and (2) local system in urban areas. Under the revenue system, the district is divided into Prants (Divisions) and further into talukas/C.D. Blocks and

revenue villages. Under the local system the urban areas are classified into statutory towns, cantonment areas, notified areas etc. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli, union territory, Community Development Blocks are co-terminus with talukas and the hamlets of villages are not identified.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli union territory consists of one district viz., Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. For the implementation of development activities all the above jurisdictions (i.e. village, taluka / C.D. block district and town) have their own relevance and important.

In 2001 Census Dadra & Nagar Haveli com-

prising 70 villages and two towns forms a single district and single taluka. Both towns Silvassa and Amli are Census Towns. All the villages have been divided into 11 Gram Panchayats consisting of elected members. The Administrative head of the Union Territory is Administrator. However, there is a District Panchayat which has been delegated certain powers and duties under village panchayat Rules. One seat of Lok Sabha has been allotted to the Union Territory.

The boundaries of the district and taluka remained unchanged between the period of two censuses i.e. from 1991 to 2001. Following changes are observed in the village/towns of the district during 2001 Census.

Sl.No.	Name of Taluka/C.D. Block	Village		Town	
		L.C.No.of 1991	Name	L.C.No. of 2001	Name
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	71	Amli	II	Amli(CT)

The above statement shows that the village Amli which was rural area in preceding census 1991 had been classified as urban area and declared as Census town for the purpose of enumeration of 2001 Census.

(iv) Physical Features :

Location :

The Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is situated near the western coast of India between the parallels of 20° - 0' and 20° - 25' of latitude North and between the meridian of 72° - 50' and 73° - 15' of longitude. It has an area of 491.0 Km² as per the Surveyor General, India and comprises of two enclaves (pockets) viz., Dadra with 3 villages and Nagar Haveli with 67 villages and two towns.

The territory is surrounded on the west, north and east by Valsad district of Gujarat and in the South and South-East by Thane and Nasik districts of Maharashtra.

Physiography :

1. Major Physical Divisions :

Major Physical Divisions :- (1) Hilly tract, (2) Central-Western and North-Western plains.

Major part of the Union Territory is occupied by the hilly tract. The hilly tract has an elevation between 76 to 346 meters above Mean Sea Level. The maximum height rises to 361 meters near village Sindoni in the extreme east of the Union Territory. The close contours of the hilly tract is characterized by steep slopes. The hilly tract forms a part of the Deccan Trap where the rocks are hard, compact and massive.

The other major physical division of the Union Territory is the plains covering parts of Central-Western and North-Western part of the Union Territory. The plains have an elevation of up to 76 meters above Mean Sea Level. The plains are characterized by deep clayey soil. The general topography of the Union Territory is hilly and undulating.

Drainage :

Damanganga is the main river flowing through the Union Territory. The river rises from Sahyadri Ghat of Nasik district of Maharashtra State. The river discharges itself in the Arabian Sea of the port of Daman. The terrain is intersected by number of small seasonal streams. Two other rivers - Piparia and Sankartod also flow through this territory and are flooded in monsoon. No waterfalls and islands are found in the territory. Damanganga Water Reservoir project is a joint venture of Government of Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman & Diu.

Climate :

The climate is moderate and generally healthy in the central zone though hot during summer. The rainy season is normally from the middle of June to September. The Union Territory receives an average annual rainfall between 2000 to 2500mm. During 2000 the rainfall was 2,103.22 mm. Details of annual rainfall are given below.

Year	Annual Rainfall		
1991	2,239.50	m.m	(89.56")
1992	2,325.30	m.m	(93.09")
1993	2,772.20	m.m	(110.08")
1994	3,829.41	m.m	(153.18")
1995	1,682.87	m.m	(67.31")
1996	1,976.25	m.m	(79.05")
1997	1,675.00	m.m	(67.00")
1998	2,425.74	m.m	(97.02")
1999	2,360.88	m.m	(94.43")
2000	2,103.22	m.m.	(84.13")

Source: Department of Planning & Statistics, Silvassa

So far as temperature is concerned, following statement gives yearwise minimum and maximum temperature chart for the month of January and May.

Temperature data

Year	January		May	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
1	2	3	4	5
1991	5 ^o .0	39 ^o .5	24 ^o .0	41 ^o .0
1992	7 ^o .5	38 ^o .5	24 ^o .0	42 ^o .0
1993	11 ^o .0	38 ^o .0	23 ^o .0	40 ^o .0

1	2	3	4	5
1994	9 ^o .0	37 ^o .0	24 ^o .0	38 ^o .5
1995	11 ^o .0	37 ^o .0	22 ^o .0	39 ^o .5
1996	12 ^o .0	34 ^o .0	25 ^o .0	37 ^o .0
1997	10 ^o .5	35 ^o .0	23 ^o .0	38 ^o .0
1998	12 ^o .0	37 ^o .0	26 ^o .0	40 ^o .0
1999	9 ^o .0	38 ^o .0	27 ^o .5	36 ^o .0
2000	9 ^o .0	38 ^o .5	24 ^o .0	38 ^o .0

Source: Department of Planning & Statistics, Silvassa

Coldest month : January

Hottest months : May and June

Natural Economic Resources :**Forestry :**

Forestry is an important economic resource of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It consists of Teak, Sadra, Khair, Mahara, Sisam etc. The 21142.10 hectares area of forest in the Territory constitutes about 44 per cent of geographical area. To balance the economic system, the Forest Department has undertaken a massive plantation programme. The teak and khair are the most predominant species available in this territory. There is a moratorium on felling of trees in the forests. Forest conservation, enrichment and rehabilitation of habitat are given priority. Among main species of wildlife are leopard and other herbivorous.

Dependence of Tribals on Forests :

The tribals are heavily dependent on forests. The tribals gather food and other materials from forests. The social and economic lives of the tribals revolve around the forests.

The tribal population of the territory enjoys the privilege of free collection of Minor Forest Produce from forests. The tribals are also allowed free and concessional grant of timber for the purpose of construction and repairs.

Important Schemes and Project :

- 1 Production Forestry
- 2 Social Forestry
- 3 Distribution of Seedlings

- 4 Minor Forest Produce
- 5 Forest Protection and conservation
- 6 Medicinal and aromatic plants
- 7 Wildlife preservation

Adequate protection to forest wealth is extended by the forest staff, 282.56 lakh trees have been planted since inception of 20 points programme. Total 13199.17 hectares area has been brought under tree plantation.

Wildlife development in the area, where administration has initiated action to restore the lost wildlife population by improving their habitat. It has been decided to declare an area of 92 Sq.km. as wild life sanctuary. The Forest Department is implementing social forestry scheme and joint Forestry Management. A botanical garden is being developed at Vasona village. Industries have voluntarily come forward to take up plantation in the areas of degraded forest. Van Mitra mandal with elected representatives of people and officials of police and forest department

have been set up to guard against illegal felling of trees.

Minerals and Mining :

There are eight stonecrusher quarries in the Union Territory.No other mines are there in the territory.

Soil and Cropping Pattern :

Soil erosion is a menace in the hilly and undulating terrain of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The highest intensity of rainfall is in the months of July and August. The soil prevailing in the territory are vulnerable to erosion by water. The population of this Union Territory is predominated by Tribals whose main occupation is agriculture. The tribal farmers use “up and down” Cultivation methods in the unprotected sloping land there by accelerating the rate of soil erosion to a great extent.

Cropping pattern in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is given as under.

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Month of Sowing	Month of Harvesting
1	2	3	4
1	Rice	July/ August	October / November
2	Nagli	August	November
3	Jowar	June/ July	October/ November
4	Wheat	December/ January	March/ April
5	Tuwar	June/ July/November/ December	November/December/March

Source:- Agricultural Department, Daman & Diu

Land and Land use pattern :

Land classification of rural areas (in hectares)

Sl.No.	Classification of Area	Rural Area (As 31.03.99) (in hectares)
1	2	3
1	Forest	21,142.10 (44.83)
2	Irrigated	1,444.39 (3.06)
3	Unirrigated	21,433.04 (45.44)
4	Cultivable Waste	1,229.55 (2.61)
5	Area not available for Cultivation	1,915.27 (4.06)
Total		47,164.35 (100.00)

Source : Village Directory

The above statement reveals the data that in rural

area of Union Territory, Unirrigated area is of the highest percentage i.e., 45.44 per cent. While the area under forest and irrigated is 44.83 per cent and 3.06 per cent respectively. The percentage of culturable waste land is only 2.61 percent whereas land not available for cultivation is 4.06 per cent.

Tenancy :

In the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli before the liberation following tenures were identified.

(i) Alwara land :

Alwaras were granted by the then Portuguese regime as perpetual lease for indefinite period on payment of fixed assessment. The said alwaras granted to the holders. On the death

of the holder of the alwara, their heirs and legal representatives were thus entitled to inherit the lands held under the alwara and to partition the same amongst them. In this manner each one of the holders are the original holder of the alwara:

(ii) Terum Land :

Terum land granted within the meaning of article-84 of the Organizacao Agraria law with condition of renewal of one year lease.

(iii) Tenant Land :

Every person lawfully cultivating any land of another person shall be deemed to be the tenant.

After the liberation of this territory, new survey was carried out from the year 1961-1964 and land record promulgated in the year 1965, the revenue record maintained on the pattern of Gujarat Government and entered the names of the land occupiers in the revenue record on the name of land holders tenures as stated above considering the original name as "GOVERNMENT".

The Land laws normally, Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation 1971 promulgated by the President of India came into force w.e.f. 1.5.1974. Under the provisions of the said regulation were to abolish Alwara and terum tenures, to confer occupancy rights on alwara and terum holders and their tenants, to impose a ceiling on possession of agricultural lands, to provide for acquisition and distribution of land held in excess of such ceiling and to regulate the relation of landlords and tenants, in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and for matters connected therewith.

Under the regulation, the work regarding granting of occupancy rights to the alwara holders, terum holders, and tenant etc. have been taken during 1975 and onwards and almost said work completed by the department of Land Reforms. The details regarding occupancy rights granted are as under:-

- (1) Total No. of persons to whom occupancy rights granted : 18,646
- (2) No. of tenant to whom occupancy rights granted are :

ST	7,155
SC	185
Others	56
Total :	7,396

The definition of the said tenures defined under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Land Reforms Regulation 1971 is as under :

Under Section-2(7) :

"Alwara" means a document evidencing the grant of concession to enjoy land given under article -50 of the Organizacao Agraria:

Under Section-2(29) :

"Tenant" means a person who possess land on lease under an agreement, whether oral or written and includes :

- (i) A person who is deemed to be a tenant U/S-41;
- (ii) A person who is a tenant within the meaning of sub-clause(9) of clause 2 of the Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Ordinance, 1961;
- (iii) A Wayleaver; and
- (iv) A sub-lease, but does not include an alwara-holder, a terum-holder and a temporary lease under the Government referred to in section-5.

Under Section-2(31) :

Terum-holder in relation to any land, means a person in whose favour a Terum has been granted in respect of that land and includes the successor-in-interest of such person and where such land has been mortgaged with possession to any other person, such other person.

Agriculture :

Agriculture is the vital sector of socio-economic development of the territory. The agriculture production is mainly depended on rainfall and mostly on a single crop system. The general topography of the territory is hilly and undulating except in the Central Nothern and Western parts, as a result of which cultivable land tends to be available in patches rather than the large compact blocks.

In the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

about 91.26% of farming population belongs to weaker section of which 89.36% are Scheduled Tribes and 1.5% are Scheduled Castes. The percentage of small and marginal land farmers is 76.37% and the average size of holding in respect of total Cultivable land is 1.81 Hectares. The per capita land available for cultivation has declined from 0.21 Hectares to 0.17 Hectares, during last four years due to rapid industrial development and manifold increase in population. This Union Territory falls in heavy rainfall agro-climatic zone. Paddy is the main staple crop of this region and other crops like Nagli, Tuwar, Maize and Niger etc. are also grown in irrigated condition. The horticulture crops like Mango, Chiku, Guava etc are grown on large scale due to congenial agro-climatic condition. Efforts are being made to replace the old out-dated varieties of these crop to high yielding varieties.

Area under major Crops :

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Area under Major Crops (In Hectare)		
		1990-91	1994-95	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5
1	Paddy	11,943	13,050	14,405
2	Nagli	2,325	1,786	1,593
3	Jowar	483	537	474
4	Tuwar	1,594	1,767	1,598

Source: Statistics & Planning Dept., Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The above Statement shows that paddy is the main crop in the Union Territory. This crop was sown in 14,405 hectare, during the year 1999-2000. The area of cultivation under Nagli is gradually decreasing.

Agricultural Implements :

Following statement gives information regarding agricultural implements in the territory.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Sl. No.	Name of Agricultural Implements	Year 1992
1	2	3
1	Hand Operated:	
	I Seed-Cum-ferti drill	1
	II Seed drill	3
	III Chaff Cutter	4
	IV Wheat hoe	26
	V Sprager and Duster	418

1	2	3
	VI Rice Planter	11
	VII Thresher	9
	Total	472
2	Animal Operated Implements	15,869
	I Wooden Plough	-
	(a) Soil Stirring	75
	(b) Soil Turning	13
	(c) Triphali-Cultivator	26
	Total	15,983
	II Other Implement	
	(a) Disc Harrow	2
	(b) Seed cum fertilizer. drill	2
	(c) Seed drill	1
	(d) Levelling kerah leveller	14,078
	(e) Wet Land Pudller	19
	(f) Olpad Animal Operated thresher	2
	(g) Animal Cart	1,238
	(h) Sugar cane Crusher	9
	(i) Ghanis	-
	(j) Persian Wheel	-
	Total	15,351
3	Plant protection equipment engineering etc.	
	(a) Power operated sprayer/duster	8
	(b) Diesel Engine Pumpset	463
	(c) Electric Pumpset	155
	Total	626
4	Tractor and other power operated Implements	
	(a) Agriculture power trallers	9
	(b) Agriculture Tractors	61
	(c) Mould board plough	2
	(d) Disc harrow	5
	(e) Seed-cum-fertilizer driller	5
	(f) planter	-
	(g) Leveller	21
	(h) Potato digger	2
	(i) Trailler	40
	(j) Combine harvester	
	(i) Tractor operated	2
	(ii) Self operated	-
	(k) Power operated Thresher	
	(i) Paddy	2
	(ii) Wheat	-
	(iii) Multiple Crops	-
	(l) Maize Sheller	-
	(m) Chaff cutter	3
	(n) Sugarcane crusher	1
	(o) Reaper	-
	(p) Others	9
	Total	162

Source: Livestock census/Agricultural Census-1992

Irrigation :**(i) Area under irrigation:**

The area irrigated by different crops in the year 1990-91, 1993-94 and 1997-98 is shown in the following statement.

CROPWISE AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

Sl. No.	Name of crop	Area (in '00 Hectares)		
		1990-91	1993-94	1997-98
1	Paddy	582	1714	2004
2	Wheat	205	520	602
3	Pulses	206	256	-
4	Sugarcane	535	1429	1508
5	Fruit & Vegetable	703	576	911
6	Other food crops	86	-	-
7	Spices	-	20	58

Source : Season and Crop report, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

The above statement indicates that the highest area under irrigated crops is of Paddy i.e. 2004 hundred hectares in 1997-98. Whereas the areas under irrigation crops for the wheat, sugarcane, fruits & vegetables and spices are 602 and 1508 and 911 and 58 hectares respectively in the same year.

(ii) Source of Irrigation :

The area irrigated by different sources in Dadra and Nagar Haveli district is presented below for the period 1990-91, 1993-94 and 1997-98.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION BY SOURCE

Sl. No.	Source of irrigation	Area (in '00 hectares)		
		1990-91	1993-94	1997-98
1	Govt. Canal	548	1,581	1,604
2	Tanks	-	-	-
3	Wells	469	924	1,398
4	Others (Check Dam, Rivers)	691	1,940	2,081
Total		1,708	4,445	5,083

Source: Season and Crop report, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The above statement indicates that in 1990-91 area irrigated by government canals, wells and other sources are 548 and 469 and 691 hundred hectares respectively which increased and reached to 1604 and 1398 and 2081 respectively in 1997-98.

(iii) Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes :

The following statement gives the irrigation

potential in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

SCHEMEWISE IRRIGATION POTENTIAL, POTENTIAL CREATED AND BALANCE IRRIGATION

Name of Scheme	Major/ Medium	Irrigation Potential (in hectares)		
		Ultimate	Created upto March 99	Balance Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5
DamanGanga irrigation project	Major	4,235.00	250.00	3,985

Source: Irrigation Department, Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Livestock and Animal Husbandry :**LIVE STOCK POPULATION**

Particulars	Number	
	1992	1997
1	2	3
Total Live Stock	77,591	-73,745
Cattle	50,395	-47,495
Cow in milk	4,280	-4,221
Buffaloes	3,806	-3,237
Buffaloes in milk	1,015	- 757
Sheep	223	- 90
Goats	19,207	+20,237
Horses & Ponies	10	+14
Pigs	183	-176
Dogs	3,767	-2,481
Rabbits	N.A.	+15
Poultry	116,814	+143,884

Note:

1. Cattle includes Cow-in-milk also
2. Buffaloes includes Buffaloes-in-milk also
3. N.A=Not Available

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary (Statistical Cell) Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

As per livestock Census 1997, total population of livestock in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli was 73,745 against 77,591 in 1992. Out of the total population of livestock, 47,495 were cattle (64.40 per cent) followed by Goats (27.44 per cent) and Buffaloes (4.39 per cent). The above statement also reveals that except Goats and Horse and Ponies all categories of livestock which were found in 1997 were less in number to that in 1992.

The total poultry population of the Territory was 143,884 in 1997 against 116,814 in 1992

Institution for Medical Treatment of LiveStock :

Sl. No.	Type of Institution	Number during 1999-2000
1	2	3
1	First Aid Veterinary Centre	9
2	Veterinary Hospital	1

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries (Planning & Statistics Department).

The above statement indicates that the well equipped veterinary Hospital is one in the territory. Over and above, there are nine veterinary centres in the territory for the medical treatment to the livestock.

Fishery :**PRODUCTION OF FISH (APPROXIMATE VALUE)**

Year	Production in metric tones	Value (Approx.) - in lakh Rs.
1996-1997	39.85	23.91
1997-1998	15.31	9.18
1998-1999	17.00	10.20
1999-2000	20.85	12.51

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry & Fisheries (Planning & Statistics Department).

The above statement reveals that maximum production of fish was recorded during 1996-97. During 1997-98, production of fish was substantially decreased and gone down to only 15.31 metric tones amounting to Rs.9.18 lakh only.

Industry :

After the integration of this Union Territory with the Union of India the first industrial unit started at Piparia, Silvassa in the year 1965 in Co-operative Sector. Thereafter Industrial Estates at Masat (1978), Khadoli (1982) and second phase of Silvassa (1985) were established.

In 1999 there were 1,273 industrial units functioning. They provided employment to about 11,831 persons.

The Administration is implementing the economic liberation policy announced by the Centre in letter and spirit. For this purpose various administrative procedures have been streamlined and simplified to encourage industrial growth viz., a single window system "SWIFT" (Single Window Investor Friendly Time Bound System) has been introduced for prompt disposal of the applications of industrialists and entrepreneurs. Bottlenecks like power shortage are being removed. The Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation set up by the centre for both the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been made functional and is playing a major role in the acceleration of industrial growth, tourism promotion and promotion of Cottage Industries.

Important industrial establishment and total number of persons employed per day in the Union Territory is given below.

DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Sl. No.	Major Group	Manufacturing of	As on 31.12.1998		As on 31.12.1999	
			No. of Establishments	Average No. of persons employed per day	No. of Establishments	Average No. of persons employed per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chemical	Chemical products	60	900	80	1,260
2	Construction	Construction material	10	60	12	80
3	Electrical	Electrical items	25	75	30	150
4	Food	Food products	10	100	12	125
5	Garment	Clothes & Garments	02	50	02	50
6	Leather	Leather bags, Chappal	02	08	02	08
7	Machinery	Machinery, Machinery parts	20	200	25	260
8	Medical	Medicines, Drugs, Capsules	10	200	15	310
9	Metal	Metallic Products	25	200	30	300
10	Ceramic	Ceramic Products	28	270	30	310
11	Cosmetic	Hair Oil, Shampoo, Talcum Products	23	200	30	300
12	Electronics	Electronic Goods	25	220	30	280

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Sl. No.	Major Group	Manufacturing of	As on 31.12.1998		As on 31.12.1999	
			No. of Establishments	Average No. of persons employed per day	No. of Establishments	Average No. of persons employed per day
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Engineering	Engineering, Fabrication work	250	2,000	288	2,500
14	Hatchery	Hatcher items	01	03	01	03
15	Insecticides	Insecticides	0	0	02	20
16	Others / Miscellaneous	Not covered under other Industries	30	300	40	410
17	Paper	Paper Box, Carton, Stickers	80	1,600	90	180
18	Plastics	Plastic, Household, goods	170	1,700	220	2,200
19	Printing	Printing on Plastic, Aluminum Foils	20	200	25	200
20	Repair/Service	Repair / Servicing	15	16	20	21
21	Rubber	Rubber products	10	30	11	34
22	Textile	Poly, Cotton, Texturising of yarn	258	2,600	264	2,700
23	Wood	Wood based units	12	120	14	130
Total			1,086	11,052	1,273	11,831

Source : District Industry Centre, Silvassa

Trade and Commerce :**Banking Facilities :**

Finance is the important factor in the socio-economic growth of the district. The main agencies to provide money for development activities in the district are State Bank of India, Dena Bank, Bank of Baroda, Kerala Bank, I.C.I.C.I Bank, Development Credit Bank, Co-operative Banks and private money lenders. The commercial banking facilities in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are shown as under :

Sl. No.	Type of Banks	No. of Banks
1	2	3
1	Scheduled Banks	
	(i) Main	5
	(ii) Branches	12 *
2	Co-operative Banks	2

* (including one mobile Bank)

Co-operative Societies :

Co-operative activities play a significant role in the rural economy. A super structure of co-operative societies with an apex bank at the district level and Co-operative Societies at the village level is built up with the objective of strengthening the rural economy. The details of Co-operative societies during 1990-91, 94-95 and 99-2000 in the Union Territory are given below :

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Sl. No.	Type of Co-operative Society	Societies	1990-91		1994-95			1999-2000		
			Membership	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)	Societies	Membership	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)	Societies	Membership	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	P.A.C.S.	2	1,211	385.4	2	1,211	488.6	2	1,211	600.3
2	LAMPS	6	10,739	7,512.4	6	10,739	8,876.4	6	10,739	9,485.6
3	Credit Emp.	10	3,276	33,216.0	20	5,876	49,872.0	27	6,600	57,792.1

Sl. No.	Type of Co-operative Society	1990-91			1994-95			1999-2000		
		Socie-ties	Member-ship	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)	Socie-ties	Member-ship	Paid-up Share Capital (Rs.'000)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4	Consumers	9	1,999	3,842.6	11	2,168	4,341.6	11	2,168	4,565.0
5	Ind.Estate.	1	196	2,145.4	1	196	2,811.7	1	196	3,246.7
6	Milk	7	151	20.0	7	151	20.0	7	151	20.0
7	Poultry	8	182	190.0	8	182	190.0	8	182	190.0
8	Womens	2	55	5.2	4	121	12.1	4	121	12.1
9	Housing	25	345	145.0	33	498	7,542.6	36	540	8,596.0
10	Forest	2	1,528	1,470.6	2	1,528	1,872.5	2	1,528	2,010.3
11	Irrigation	1	13	1.3	1	13	1.3	1	13	1.3
12	Fruits & Vegetables	1	13	1.3	1	13	1.3	1	13	1.3
13	Kharid Vechan Sangh	-	-	-	1	127	127.0	1	127	127.0
14	Marketing	3	75	7.5	3	75	7.5	3	75	7.5
15	Tailoring	8	128	14.6	10	177	20.4	17	204	20.4
16	Other Ind.	8	184	19.4	10	189	24.6	15	222	24.6
17	Labour Contract	2	77	8.0	2	77	8.0	2	77	8.0
18	Transport	1	152	18.2	1	152	18.2	1	152	18.2
19	Sugar	1	22,316	175,416.0	1	28,513	180,116.4	1	30,123	182,016.9

Source: Assistant Registrar of Co.Operative Societies.

Transport and Communications :

Silvassa, the Headquarter of the Administration is situated about 18 km from Vapi the nearest Railway Station on Western Railways. During 1998-99 the total length of roads in the Territory was 553.34 km. All the 70 villages have been connected with all weather roads. One highlevel two-way brdige over Piparia river and one on Sakartod river has been constructed. The following statement gives about type of roads in the Union Territory.

Road length by different Categories :

TYPE OF ROADS

Year	Type of Roads and Road length in Km					Total
	Highway Roads		District Roads		Village Roads	
	National	States	Main	Other		
1990-91	-	36.40	75.80	128.09	108.71	349.00
1994-95	-	42.40	85.17	120.93	261.54	510.04
1998-99	-	42.40	95.37	110.73	304.84	553.34

Source : Excecutive Engineer,Roads & Buildings,Silvassa

The above figures reflect that in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district total road length was 553.34 km in 1998-99 out of that other district roads and Village roads were 110.73 and 304.84 km respectively, and district main roads and State high way were 95.37 km and 42.40 km respectively.

Railway :

There is no railway station in th U.T. The nearest railway station is at Vapi (of Western Railways) in Valsad district of Gujarat State.

State Road Transport :

In Silvassa, Gujarat State transport buses are available for few routes, while regular State Road Transport buses are available from Vapi, Bhilad and Valsad. Bombay - Ahmadabad National highway No.8 connects Silvassa via Vapi by road. Private bus services are also available to Silvassa from different parts of the country.

Some important data may be seen in the following statement regarding transportation :

Sl. No.	Item	Units	During 1999-2000
1	Road Length		
	(i) Total	Km.	579.785
	(ii) Surfaced	Km.	548.45
2	Vehicles Registered	No	23954
3	No.of Bus routes	No	38
4	No.of Passanger bus / Omni bus on the road	No	51
5	Frequency of bus Services	No	320
6	Villages Connected with all weather roads	No	70

Source: Department of Socio -Economic Development & Department of Planning and Statistics, Silvassa.

Posts and Telegraphs :

Communication is the important service for the speedy development of the territory. The following statement shows the number of villages in the district possessing Post, Telegraph and Phone facilities during 1999-2000.

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Sl. No.	Items	No during 1999-2000
1	2	3
1	No of Post Offices	
	(i) Sub-post office	3
	(ii) Branch Post Office	0
2	Villages having Post Office	41
3	No of Telephone Exchanges	6
4	No. of Telex Exchange	1
5	No. of Wireless Station	1
6	District National Informatic Center (NIC)	1

Source : Department of Socio Economic Development & Department of Planning & Statistics, Silvassa

The above statement records that out of 70 villages postal facilities were enjoyed by 41 villages, 6 telephone exchanges were installed for providing telephone facility in the district. One each telex exchange and wireless station were also installed in the district.

Electricity and Power :

All the villages of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are electrified. A plan for 100 per cent electrification of

houses and hamlets is under progress. Union Territory is having 66/11 K.V. substations with transformation capacity of 90 MVA, one each at Pipariya, Khadoli, Masat, Dadra and Kharadpada. In addition to these, the Union Territory has proposed to have two more sub-stations of 66/11 K.V. to meet the growing demand.

Panchayati Raj/Gram Panchayats :

The Pradesh Council was dissolved immediately before the constitution of the District Panchayat after 73rd Constitutional Amendment and Panchayat Election were held in November, 1995.

In accordance with the Panchayat Regulation 1994, now there is two level Panchayati Raj established in the Union Territory (1) Village Panchayat (2) District Panchayat.

The Union Territory has been delimited into 124 constituencies for the village Panchayats and Members of the same constituencies are further delimited into 12 District Panchayat constituencies. Accordingly, the Election was held in 1995 and 2000. At present there are 11 Village Panchayats and 1 District Panchayat in the Union Territory which are functioning.

After the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act the major change in the Panchayat Administration has been the introduction of Gram Sabhas. In the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, the Gram Sabha has been empowered to participate in the Panchayat matters. The Union Territory Administration has placed the subject matter under the village panchayat and District Panchayat as per 2nd and 3rd Schedule of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Village Panchayat Amendment Regulation, 1994. The Village Panchayat in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, shall in their respective Panchayat areas have powers and responsibilities with respect of preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for development of social justice in relation to the matters specified in the 2nd and 3rd Schedules of the District.

Panchayat bodies shall have powers and responsibilities with respect to the preparation of plans and schemes for development of social justice in

relation to all the matters specified in the 2nd and 3rd Schedules involving 2 or more village Panchayats and in relation to the matters in Schedule 3.

In accordance with the intention of Government of India, Ministry of Rural Affairs, the Poverty Alleviation Programme under the DRDA scheme have already been placed under the District Panchayat. The Administration has now decided to devolute powers to the District Panchayat and Village Panchayat for the following matters :

1. The Primary Education from Std. I to Std. VII with all the functions, funds, functionaries and Infrastructure.
2. Distribution of seed and fertilizers.
3. (i) Rural Water Supply
(ii) Rural roads.
(iii) Minor Irrigation
(iv) Rural electrification i.e. street lighting implementation of Kutir Jyoti Yojana.
4. Entire functions of Community development along with functions of funds, functionaries and infrastructure.

Recently the Administration has transferred the necessary funds and functionaries at the disposal of the District Panchayat. Thus the Local bodies will be able to take part in the developmental activities at the micro level effectively.

(v) Census Concepts :

Building :

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings(residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of

construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent Houses :

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semi-Permanent Houses :

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

Temporary Houses :

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Dwelling Room :

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office, etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or

servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House :

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder :

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can

be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case, 'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ Hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/ hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel / hotel was treated as a separate census house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separate

structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Village :

The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. The revenue village may comprise of one or more hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In unsurveyed areas, like villages within forest areas, each habitation area with locally recognized boundaries is treated as one village.

Town/Urban Area :

The following areas are treated as towns/urban areas :

- (a) All places with a municipality, municipal corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria simultaneously
 - i) A minimum population of 5,000;
 - ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and
 - iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

City :

Towns with population of 1,00,000 and above are called cities

Urban Agglomeration :

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together and any adjoining urban outgrowths of such towns. In some cases railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, etc., may come up near a city or statutory town outside its statutory limits but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the town as a continuous urban spread.

For the purpose of delineation of Urban Agglomerations during Census of India 2001, following criteria are taken as pre-requisites:

- (a) The core town or at least one of the constituent towns of an urban agglomeration should necessarily be a statutory town; and
- (b) The total population of all the constituents (i.e., towns and outgrowths) of an Urban Agglomeration should not be less than 20,000 (as per the 1991 Census).

With these two basic criteria having been met, the following are the possible different situations in which Urban Agglomerations would be constituted:

- i) a city or town with one or more contiguous outgrowths;
- ii) two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths; and
- iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread.

Household :

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so, Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live

in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi member households.

Institutional Household :

A group of unrelated persons who live in a institution and take their meal from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly perceptible to the enumerators at the census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category or households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and shared a common kitchen.

Houseless Household :

Households who do not live in buildings or census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in hume pipes, under fly-overs and staircases, or in the open in places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc., are treated as Houseless Households.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe :

Article 341(1) of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342(1) similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no

person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the Union territory is given below:

Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1 Bhangi (Hadi)	1 Dhodia
2 Chamar	2 Dubla (Halpati)
3 Mahar	3 Kathodi
4 Mahyavanshi, Dhed	4 Kokna
	5 Koli Dhor (Kolgha)
	6 Naikda or Nayaka
	7 Varli

Language and Mother Tongue :

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate :

A person age 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates.

Literacy Rate :

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational Level :

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work :

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker :

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker'.

Marginal Worker :

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker'.

Non Worker :

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator :

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut a betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer :

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works

Household Industry Worker :

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural labourers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'.

Work Participation Rate :

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

Population Density :

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometre of the area.

Age :

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex – Ratio :

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

(vi) Non Census Concepts On :**Improved Drinking Water :**

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System Of Sewerage :

Generally, a sewerage system would mean a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, sylk pattern drain, etc., in these towns.

Type of Latrine and Method of Disposal of night Soil :

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz.(i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the streets sewer does not exist, these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a sub-soil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This

dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrines from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility :

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) :

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

Crude Death Rate (CDR) :

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$\text{CDR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid-year Population}} \times 1000$$

Natural Growth Rate :

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) :

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$\text{ASFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate(ASMFR) :

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 married women.

$$\text{ASMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

General Fertility Rate (GFR) :

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$\text{GMFR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years.}} \times 1000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASFR}}{1000}$$

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$\text{TMFR} = \frac{5 \times \sum_{15-19}^{45-49} \text{ASMFR}}{1000}$$

Age-Specific Mortality Rate (ASMR) :

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$\text{ASMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

q1 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5 :

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) :

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

Number of infant deaths during the year

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) :

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Late Neo-natal Mortality Rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Post Neo-natal Mortality Rate (PNMR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than One year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (PMR) :

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still Birth Rate (SBR) :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) :

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 1,00,000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 100,000$$

Eligible Couple (Couples per 1000 Population) :

Number of currently married females in the age group 15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child Woman Ratio (0-4) :

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Child Woman Ratio (5-9) :

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :-

- (i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or

educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.

- (ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.
- (iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is treated as the place of last residence other than enumeration of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991 Census, is covered under category of 'Others'. The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/employment'.

Internal and International Migration :

The migrational movements are of three types (i) Migration within the state itself with its components (a) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra district migration) (b) Migration from one district of the state to another district of the state (inter district migration), (ii) Migration from one State to another State of the country (inter-state migration), (iii) Migration from one country to another country. The first two streams together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. The present name of the

country, state or district were recorded and not the name by which they were known at the time of her/his birth or last residence.

Rural - Urban Components of Migration:

Rural or Urban status in respect of migrants have been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not with reference to any point of time after that.

The flow of migrants consists of four streams viz. rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban.

Civic Status of Urban Units :

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size Class of UA/Town :

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town UAs./Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I .These Class I UAs/towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/Town. These are M7(5,000,000 and above); M6(2,000,000 to 4,999,999); M5(1,000,000-1,999,999) M4(500,000-999,999); M3(300,000-499,999), M2(200,000-299,999) & M1(100,000-199,999). towns with, 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns, having with 20,000 to 49,999 population are classified as Class III towns, population as class 10,000-19,999 are classified as Class IV towns, with population with 5000 - 9999 thousand are classified as Class V towns and towns with less than 5000 population are classified as Class VI towns.

Slum Area :

As per The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation/light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

Mega city :

The concept of ‘Mega city’ is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the “mega city”. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

(vii) 2001 Census findings population, its distribution :

(a) Distribution of Population in Rural and Urban areas.

It is being shown in the following statement:

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 2001 CENSUS

Name of U.T/ District	Rural/ Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rural	170,027	91,832	78,195
	Urban	50,463	29,834	20,629

Above statement indicates the sexwise population of rural / urban areas at district level of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In Dadra & Nagar Haveli district total population is 220,490 out of that 170,027 is in rural area and 50,463 is in urban area. The rural population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT is 77 percent of total population. Therefore, the urban population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT is 23 percent only.

(b) Size class and status of towns, population, Growth, Density and Sex ratio, work participation rate, Details of physically handicapped population, Literacy, Availability of University Education in the district :

There are two towns in the territory i.e. Silvassa and Amli as shown in the following statement.

Sl. No.	Size class and status of towns	Population	Growth Rate	Density	Sex Ratio
1	III Silvassa (CT)	21,893	+86.72	3,268	757
2	III Amlli (CT)	28,570	-	2,721	645

The above statement shows the Urban Population, Growth rate, Density and Sex Ratio for both Silvassa and Amlli towns. The Urban Population of the district

is 23 percent of the total population. It means that the rural population is higher than the urban population. The urban growth rate of Silvassa Town is +86.72 percent. The density and sex ratio of Silvassa town are 3268 and 757 respectively. Amlli is new Census Town of Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT in 2001 census, the density and sex ratio of Amlli town are 2721 and 645 respectively.

TOTAL WORKERS AND THEIR PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS - 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Size Class and Status of Towns	Total Population			Total Workers			Percentage of Workers in Total Population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Silvassa (CT)	21,893	12,463	9,430	9,245	7,831	1,414	42.23	62.83	14.99
2	III Amlli (CT)	28,570	17,371	11,199	13,289	11,713	1,576	46.51	67.43	14.07

The above statement shows that in Silvassa and Amlli towns male workers are more than female workers. Male work participation rate in Amlli town is 67.43 percent which is higher than Silvassa town

i.e 62.83 percent. Female work participation rate is lower in Amlli town at 14.07 percent against 14.99 percent in Silvassa town.

LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS - 2001 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Size Class and Status of Towns	Total Population (excluding 0-6 population)			Literates			Literacy Rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	III Silvassa (CT)	18,595	10,715	7,880	16,105	9,839	6,266	86.61	91.82	79.52
2	III Amlli (CT)	23,964	14,917	9,047	19,791	13,442	6,349	82.59	90.11	70.18

It can be seen from the above statement that in Silvassa town, the literacy rate is higher than in Amlli town. Male literacy rate is higher than female literacy rate in both the towns.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

In respect of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists as contained in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders Act, 1976 are valid for the purpose of Census of India 2001. There are in all 4 Scheduled Castes and 7 Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory which are listed below :

List of Scheduled Castes :

- 1 Bhangi
- 2 Chamar
- 3 Mahar
- 4 Mahyavanshi Dhed

List of Scheduled Tribes :

- 1 Dhodia
- 2 Dubla including Halpati
3. Kathodi
4. Kokna
5. Koli Dhor including Kolgha
6. Naikda or Nayaka
7. Varli

The Statement below gives the decadal growth rate of Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribes population during 1991-2001 which are 50.33 percent and 25.46 percent respectively. Out of the total population of 4,104 Scheduled Castes in Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory as per 2001 Census, 2,834 live in rural area and the remaining 1,270 belong

DECADAL VARIATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of U.T. / District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Castes population		Percentage decadal Variation	Scheduled Tribes population		Percentage decadal variation
			1991	2001		1991	2001	
			4	5		7	8	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT	Total	2,730	4,104	50.33	109,380	137,225	25.46
		Rural	2,243	2,834	26.35	105,864	127,410	20.35
		Urban	487	1,270	160.78	3,516	9,815	179.15
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	Total	2,730	4,104	50.33	109,380	137,225	25.46
		Rural	2,243	2,834	26.35	105,864	127,410	20.35
		Urban	487	1,270	160.78	3,516	9,815	179.15

to urban area. Of the total Scheduled Tribes population, 127,410 live in rural area while 9,815 live in urban area.

Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes population as percentages of total population of 2001 Census in Rural and Urban areas of the Territory and its district.

The statement below separately shows the

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION IN TOTAL POPULATION OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 2001

U.T/District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes in								
	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.3	2.9

The population of Scheduled castes works out to 1.9 percent in total population, 1.7 in rural and 2.5 in urban population of the Union Territory. The

percentage of female Scheduled Castes population is more than that of male Scheduled Castes population in total, rural and urban areas

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN TOTAL POPULATION OF RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 2001

U.T/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes in								
	Total Population			Rural Population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T	62.2	55.6	70.4	74.9	68.3	82.8	19.4	16.7	23.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	62.2	55.6	70.4	74.9	68.3	82.8	19.4	16.7	23.5

The total Scheduled Tribes population of the territory works out to 62.2 percent of the total population. The corresponding percentage for rural and urban areas are 74.9 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.

Sex Ratio :

The index number measuring the relative difference between males and females is called the sex ratio. In the total Scheduled Castes population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory there are

2,159 males and 1,945 females. The sex ratio works out to 901. In the total Scheduled Tribes population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory there are 67,663 males and 69,562 females and sex ratio works

out to 1,028. The sex ratio among Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli in 2001 is presented in the following Statement:

SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI U.T

UT District	Scheduled Caste Population			Scheduled Tribe Population		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT	2,159	1,945	901	67,663	69,562	1,028
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	2,159	1,945	901	67,663	69,562	1,028

Literacy :

The figures given in the statement below reflect

the figures of literacy separately for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in territory and district.

LITERACY RATES - 2001

(The percentage have been calculated on the total Scheduled Caste population exclusive of the population in age group 0-6)

U.T. / District	Among the total Scheduled Castes Population			Among the Rural Scheduled Castes Population			Among the Urban Scheduled Castes Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Dadra & nagar Haveli U. T	78.2	88.4	67.1	75.7	86.7	63.8	83.9	92.1	74.5
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	78.2	88.4	67.1	75.7	86.7	63.8	83.9	92.1	74.5

The average literacy rate for the Scheduled Castes population of the territory is 78.2 percent and that of males is 88.4 percent and of females is 67.1 percent. The rural / urban literacy rate among Scheduled Castes

population is 75.7 percent and 83.9 percent. It is noticed that male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy rate in total, rural and urban areas of the territory and the district.

LITERACY RATES - 2001

(The percentage have been calculated on the total Scheduled Tribes population exclusive of the population in age group 0-6)

U.T. / District	Among the total Scheduled Tribes Population			Among the Rural Scheduled Tribes population			Among the Urban Scheduled Tribes population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T.	41.2	56.0	27.0	38.9	53.8	24.6	69.2	81.5	56.7
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	41.2	56.0	27.0	38.9	53.8	24.6	69.2	81.5	56.7

The average literacy rate for Scheduled Tribes population of the territory is 41.2 percent and that of males is 56.0 percent and of female is 27.0 percent. The rural/urban literacy rate among Scheduled Tribes population is 38.9 percent and 69.2 percent. It is noticed that male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy rate in total, rural and urban areas of the territory and the district.

education facilities, such as Arts, Commerce and Science. The facilities are available from Vapi of Gujarat at a distance of 18 km. There is no educational facilities of Medical, Engineering and Polytechnic in both towns. In Amli and Silvassa towns there are the facilities of Higher Secondary, Secondary / Matriculation, Junior Secondary and Middle School, Primary School and Adult literacy Classes.

Availability of University Education :

Amli and Silvassa both towns have no college

(viii) Brief Analysis of PCA Data :

The District and Taluka (C.D.Block) Primary Census Abstract, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Primary Census Abstract, village/townwise Primary Census Abstract, urban block wise population etc are

mainly incorporated in Part 'B' of this book. On the basis of these data, number of tables have been prepared and a brief analysis relating to certain population characteristics in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territory is given below.

TABLE - 1**DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF TALUKA BY RESIDENCE, 1991-2001**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001			Total	Rural	Urban	1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	138,477	126,752	11,725	220,490	17,0027	50,463	59.22	34.14	330.39	8.47	22.89
District Total:		138,477	126,752	11,725	220,490	170,027	50,463	59.22	34.14	330.39	8.47	22.89

The above table indicates that in this Union Territory or District the growth rate of total population is 59.22 percent, the growth rate of rural population is 34.14 percent and the growth rate of urban population is 330.39 percent. Thus, the growth rate

of Urban population is more than the growth rate of Rural population during the decade of 1991-2001.

TABLE 2: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION , 2001

Serial number	District / Taluka / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Population less than 200		
			Persons	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	170,027	91,832	78,195	1 (1.4)	20	20
Districts(Rural)Total:		70	170,027	91,832	78,195	1 (1.4)	20	20

Serial number	District / Taluka / C.D. block	Population 200-499			Population 500-999			Population 1000-1999		
		Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7 (10.0)	1139	1221	12 (17.1)	4,434	4,674	15 (21.4)	10,826	10,333
Districts(Rural)Total:		7 (10.0)	1139	1221	12 (17.1)	4,434	4,674	15 (21.4)	10,826	10,333

Serial number	District / Taluka / C.D. block	Population 2000-4999			Population 5000-9999			Population 10000 and above		
		Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females	Number and percentage of villages	Males	Females
1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28 (40.0)	47,807	41,766	7 (10.0)	27,606	20,181	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts(Rural)Total:		28 (40.0)	47,807	41,766	7 (10.0)	27,606	20,181	0 (0.0)	0	0

It can be seen from the data presented in above table that out of 70 villages 28 villages or 40 percent inhabited villages are found in the population range

2000-4999 in Dadra and Nagar Haveli district and 35 villages comes under less than 2000-4999 population range. Only 7 villages are having population range 5000 & above.

TABLE – 3

**NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND
MERGED TOWNS IN 2001 CENSUS**

Name of towns :	
(a) New	
(i) Statutory town	————Nil———
(ii) Census town : Amlī	
(b) Denotified	
(i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns :	————Nil———
(ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria :	————Nil———
(iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notified as statutory town in 2001 census :	————Nil———
(c) Declassified :	————Nil———
(d) wholly merged with other town(s) :	————Nil———

Declassified means the census towns of 1991 census which failed to satisfy the demographic and economic criteria.

The above table shows that the village Amlī which was rural area in preceding Census 1991 had been classified as urban area and declared as Census Town for the purpose of enumeration of 2001 Census.

TABLE – 4

**DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION
DENSITY, 2001**

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	0	0	0	0
11-20	0	0	0	0
21-50	0	0	0	0
51-100	0	0	0	0
101-200	0	0	0	0
201-300	0	0	0	0
301-500	0	0	0	0
501 +	70	100	170,027	100
Not known	0	0	0	0
District Total:	70	100	170,027	100

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 359

Out of 70 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli all 70 (100 %) villages are in density range of population per square kilometer of 501+.

TABLE - 5

SEX RATIO OF UT AND DISTRICT, 1901 – 2001

Census Year	Union Territory			DNH District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1900	960	960	-	960	960	-
1911	967	967	-	967	967	-
1921	940	940	-	940	940	-
1931	911	911	-	911	911	-
1941	925	925	-	925	925	-
1951	946	946	-	946	946	-
1961	963	963	-	963	963	-
1971	1,007	1,007	-	1,007	1,007	-
1981	974	981	884	974	981	884
1991	952	965	817	952	965	817
2001	812	852	691	812	852	691

Note: Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1000 males.

The sex ratio of Union Territory or district in 2001 census is 812. The above table shows the sex ratio during last century from 1900-2001 in rural and urban areas. Sex ratio has been defined here as the number of females per 1,000 male. During the whole century in 1971 Census the sex ratio was highest at 1,007 females per 1000 males.

TABLE – 6

SEX RATIO BY TALUKA, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	812	852	691
District Total:		812	852	691

The above table shows the sex ratio of Rural and Urban population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka. The sex ratio of rural population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka works out 852 which is higher than 812 total sex ratio of the taluka, while the sex ratio of urban population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka is 691 females per thousand males.

TABLE – 7

SEX RATIO BY TALUKA / CD BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / CD block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	852
District (Rural) Total:		852

It is seen from the above table that sex ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Taluka / CD Block is 852.

TABLE – 8
SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY
RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	7	10.0	32,249	19.0
700-749	4	5.7	17,694	10.4
750-799	1	1.4	3,320	2.0
800-849	2	2.9	13,144	7.7
850-899	3	4.3	7,612	4.5
900-949	8	11.4	20,338	12.0
950-999	7	10.0	18,068	10.6
1000-1099	29	41.4	46,686	27.4
1100+	9	12.9	10,916	6.4
District Total:	70	100.0	170,027	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			852	

The above table indicates that villages in range 1,000-1,099 are highest than in all other ranges. In this range 29 (41.4%) villages fall with 46,686 (27.4%) population, followed by range of sex ratio for villages of 1,100+ in which falls 9 (12.9%) villages with population 10,916 (6.4%). On the other hand the lowest represented range of sex ratio for villages of 750-799 contains only one village (1.4%) and its population is 3,320 (2.0%).

TABLE – 9
SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS
TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A./ Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Ambli	CT	645
2	Silvassa	CT	757
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			691

It can be seen from the data presented in above table that in Dadra and Nagar Haveli sex ratio of urban area for the district is 691. While in Ambli (Census Town) the sex ratio is 645 which is less than the district (urban) sex ratio of 691 and in Silvassa (Census Town) sex ratio found is 757, which is more than district (urban) sex ratio.

TABLE – 10
SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP
0-6 FOR TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	40,560	20,524	20,036	976
		Rural	32,656	16,322	16,334	1,001
		Urban	7,904	4,202	3,702	881
District Total:		Total	40,560	20,524	20,036	976
		Rural	32,656	16,322	16,334	1,001
		Urban	7,904	4,202	3,702	881

The above table indicates that the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 in rural area is 1,001 and is higher than the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 in urban area with 881. Not only that the urban sex ratio is also lower than the total sex ratio of Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka or district.

TABLE – 11
SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TALUKA / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32,656	16,322	16,334	1,001
District (Rural) Total:		32,656	16,322	16,334	1,001

This table shows the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for taluka is 1,001, which is more than the district total sex ratio.

TABLE – 12
SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	1	1.4	56	0.2
700-749	3	4.3	743	2.3
750-799	1	1.4	98	0.3
800-849	2	2.9	552	1.7
850-899	4	5.7	2,265	6.9
900-949	8	11.4	3,703	11.3
950-999	17	24.3	9,037	27.7
1000-1099	19	27.1	11,297	34.6
1100+	15	21.4	4,905	15.0
District (Rural) Total	70	100.0	32,656	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		1,001		

The above table indicates the sex ratio of rural population in the age group of 0-6 which is found highest in the range of sex ratio between 1,000-1,099 as for 19 villages with population 11,297 while the

lowest number of villages for sex ratio are found in the ranges of sex ratio less than 700 and 750-799. One village each is found in these ranges with population of 56 and 98 respectively.

TABLE – 13
SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amlı	CT	4,606	2,454	2,152	877
2	Silvassa	CT	3,298	1,748	1,550	887
District(Urban) Total			7,904	4,202	3,702	881

The above table shows the sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 of Amlı and Silvassa census towns. It can be seen that the sex ratio 887 of Silvassa census town is higher than urban (district) sex

ratio. While Amlı census town, 877 sex ratio in the age group 0-6 is lower than the district (urban) sex ratio of the age group 0-6 population.

TABLE - 14
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
POPULATION IN TALUKA, 2001

Serial number	Name of Taluka	Total/ Rura/ Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2		3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	220,490	4,104	137,225	1.86	62.24
		Rural	170,027	2,834	127,410	1.67	74.94
		Urban	50,463	1,270	9,815	2.52	19.45
	District Total:	Total	220,490	4,104	137,225	1.86	62.24
		Rural	170,027	2,834	127,410	1.67	74.94
		Urban	50,463	1,270	9,815	2.52	19.45

The table 14 shows the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka. Further it seems that the total number of Scheduled Tribe population is higher than the total Scheduled Castes population in whole Union Territory and also in rural and urban areas. In whole Union Territory the

Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are 62.24 and 1.86 percent respectively. While in rural area Scheduled Tribes population is 74.94 percent and Scheduled Castes population is 1.67 percent. In urban area Scheduled Tribes population is 19.45 percent and Scheduled Castes population is 2.52 percent.

TABLE - 15
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
POPULATION IN TALUKA / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	170,027	2,834	127,410	1.67	74.94
	District Total:	170,027	2,834	127,410	1.67	74.94

The table 15 gives the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in rural areas. According to this it seems

that Scheduled Tribes population is 74.94 percent, whereas Scheduled Castes population is only 1.67 percent.

TABLE – 16
PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	37	52.9	0	0.0
Less than 5	29	41.4	905	31.9
5-10	2	2.9	1,394	49.2
11-20	2	2.9	535	18.9
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total	70	100.0	2,834	100.0

The above table reveals the proportion of Scheduled Castes population to Total population in villages. The Scheduled Castes population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district is 1.67 percent to total population.

Out of 70 villages of the district 37 villages (52.9%) have no Scheduled Caste population.

Maximum number of villages i.e., 29 villages or 41.4 percent have Scheduled Castes population of less than 5 percent, 2 villages or 2.9 percent have Scheduled Castes population of 5-10 percent and other 2 villages or 2.9 percent also have Scheduled Castes population.

TABLE – 17
PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	1	1.4	1,775	1.4
31-40	4	5.7	7,513	5.9
41-50	2	2.9	5,193	4.1
51-75	7	10.0	12,958	10.2
76 and above	56	80.0	99,971	78.5
District Total	70	100.0	127,410	100.0

The above table shows proportion of Scheduled Tribes. Population in total population of villages. Scheduled Tribes population in Dadra and Nagar Haveli is 74.9 % to total population. It reveals that out of 70 villages maximum number of villages i.e., 56 villages (or 80.00%) are in the range of 76 and above, 2 villages (or 2.9%) are in the range of 41-

50, only. 1 village (or 1.4%) is in the range of 21-30 percentage. It is noted that there is no Scheduled Tribes population in the percentage range between less than 5 to 20 percent in the rural area of the district.

TABLE – 18

**NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001**

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amlī CT	28,570	657	5,604	2.3	19.6
2	Silvassa CT	21,893	613	4,211	2.8	19.2
District(Urban) Total		50,463	1,270	9,815	2.5	19.4

The above table reveals the number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes population in Amlī census town as 5,604 (or 19.6 percent) which is nearly nine times more than the Scheduled Castes population at 657 (or 2.3 percent). While in Silvassa (census town) the Scheduled Tribes population is 4,211 (or 19.2 percent) which is nearly seven times more than the Scheduled Castes population of 613 (or 2.8 percent).

TABLE – 19

**SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES IN TALUKA/C.D. BLOCKS, 2001**

Serial Number	Name of Taluka / C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	915	1,032
District (Rural) Total		915	1,032

The above figures reveal that in rural area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes is 1,032 which is higher than the sex ratio of Scheduled Castes which is 915.

TABLE – 20

**SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN
AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001**

Sl. No.	Name of U.A. / Town	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Amlī CT	846	992
2	Silvassa CT	898	949
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		870	973

The above figures reveal that in Amlī (census town) sex ratio of Scheduled Castes is 846 which is lower than the sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes at 992, on the same way in Silvassa (census town) sex ratio of Scheduled Tribes is 949 which is higher than the sex ratio of Scheduled Castes at 898.

TABLE – 21
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in Male/ Female Literacy Rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	103,653	71,984	31,669	116,837	49,682	67,155	57.6	71.2	40.2	31.0
		Rural	67,757	48,703	19,054	102,270	43,129	59,141	49.3	64.5	30.8	33.7
		Urban	35,896	23,281	12,615	14,567	6,553	8,014	84.3	90.8	74.5	16.3
District Total:		Total	103,653	71,984	31,669	116,837	49,682	67,155	57.6	71.2	40.2	31.0
		Rural	67,757	48,703	19,054	102,270	43,129	59,141	49.3	64.5	30.8	33.7
		Urban	35,896	23,281	12,615	14,567	6,553	8,014	84.3	90.8	74.5	16.3

The above table shows the percentage of literates by rural and urban areas. The total literacy rate of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District is 57.6%. The literacy rates for males and females are 71.2 % and 40.2% respectively. The above data reveal that males literacy rate is much more than the female

literacy rate, whereas the urban literacy rates for males and females are 90.8% and 74.5 % respectively. It seems that male literacy in urban area is more than the female's. It is also noted that in rural area male literacy is very much higher than the female literacy rate.

TABLE – 22
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TALUKA/C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in Male / Female Literacy Rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	67,757	48,703	19,054	102,270	43,129	59,141	49.32	64.5	30.8	33.7
District (Rural) Total:		67,757	48,703	19,054	102,270	43,129	59,141	49.32	64.5	30.8	33.7

It can be seen from the above table that in rural areas the percentage of literate males is 64.5

which is about double than the 30.8 percentage of female literates.

TABLE – 23
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	5	7.1	9,750	5.7
21-30	16	22.9	23,590	13.9
31-40	15	21.4	21,607	12.7
41-50	13	18.6	41,664	24.5
51-60	10	14.3	23,798	14.0
61-70	3	4.3	10,027	5.9
71-80	8	11.4	39,591	23.3
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	70	100.0	170,027	100.0
Literacy rate for District:		57.61		

The above table shows the distribution of villages by literacy rate range at 2001 Census. It reveals that out of 70 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district, 8 villages (11.4%) and 13 (18.6%) villages fall in the range of literacy rate for villages between 71-80 and 41-50 respectively and also cover the population of 39,591(23.3%) and 41,664 (24.5%) respectively, which is nearly half of the total population. On the

contrary 3 (4.3%) villages and 5 villages (7.1%) fall in the range of literacy rate for villages between 61-70 and 11-20 respectively and that ranges also cover the population of 10,027 (5.9%) and 9,750 (5.7%). Remaining 41 villages (58.6%) fall in the range of literacy rate between 21-60 but none of it in 41-50 range.

TABLE – 24
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in Male/Female Literacy Rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amlı CT	19,791	13,442	6,349	8,779	3,929	4,850	82.59	90.11	70.18	19.93
2	Silvassa CT	16,105	9,839	6,266	5,788	2,624	3,164	86.61	91.82	79.52	12.31
District(Urban) Total		35,896	23,281	12,615	14,567	6,553	8,014	84.34	90.83	74.53	16.30

The above table shows that in Amlı census town percentage of male literate is 90.11 which is higher than the percentage of female literate at 70.18. Not only that it is also higher than the district (urban) that percentage of literate at 84.34. Whereas in Silvassa census town the percentage of literates among males

and females is 91.82 and 79.52 which is higher than in the Amlı census town. In Silvassa percentage of male literate is 91.82 which is more than the percentage of female and of district (urban) at 79.52 and 84.34 respectively.

TABLE - 25
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITEERATES
BY SEX IN TALUKA / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka / C.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1800	1074	726	1034	406	628	75.7	86.7	63.8	22.9
District (Rural) Total:		1800	1074	726	1034	406	628	75.7	86.7	63.8	22.9

The above table reveals that in rural area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district or taluka the total number of Scheduled Castes literates is 1,800 among them the males and females are 1,074 and 726 respectively. While

illiterate males are 406, such females are 628 and total illiterates are 1,034. The percentage of literates among males and females is 86.7 and 63.8 respectively. Gap in male/female literacy rate is 22.9 percent

TABLE - 26
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR
SCHDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	1	3.0	8	0.3
41-50	3	9.1	32	1.1
51-60	3	9.1	122	4.3
61-70	5	15.2	637	22.5
71-80	5	15.2	614	21.7
81-90	5	15.2	1,362	48.1
91-99	1	3.0	25	0.9
100	10	30.3	34	1.2
District Total:	33	100.0	2,834	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural):

75.7

Out of 70 villages in Dadra & Nagar Haveli only 33 villages are having the Scheduled Castes population and that out of 33 villages, 10 villages possess 100 percent literacy rate, while 5 villages each falls in the ranges between 61-70,71-80and 81-90. Total Scheduled Castes population in Dadra & Nagar Haveli rural area is 2,834. Out of that major portion

of the population i.e., 92.3 percent falls between the range of literacy rate 61-90, about 6 percent between 31-60 while only about 2 percent falls between the range of literacy rate 91-100. It is also noted that the literacy rate for rural is 75.7 percent.

TABLE - 27
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX
IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amlī CT	457	270	187	200	86	114	82.8	91.2	73	18.2
2	Silvassa CT	434	252	182	179	71	108	85.1	93	76.2	16.8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)		891	522	369	379	157	222	83.9	92.1	74.5	17.5

In respect of percentage of Scheduled Castes literates and illiterates by sex in towns, the above table reflects the data of both Silvassa and Amlī towns. The percentage of male and female literates is higher in Silvassa town than in Amlī town. Not only that it is also higher than the district of Dadra & Nagar

Haveli (urban area). The gap in male/female literacy rate is 18.2 percent in Amlī town and Silvassa town has 16.8 percent which is less than the district of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The literacy rate gap in male/female literacy rate is 17.5 percent.

TABLE - 28
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES
BY SEX IN TALUKA / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka / C.D. Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	39017	26474	12543	88393	36215	52178	38.9	53.8	24.6	29.2
District (Rural) Total:		39017	26474	12543	88393	36215	52178	38.9	53.8	24.6	29.2

The above table reveals that in Dadra & Nagar Haveli rural area, district and taluka, the total number of Scheduled Tribes literates is 39,017 out of them 26,474 are males and 12,543 are females. The percentage of literates is very low at 38.9 but

the percentage of male literates is 53.8 which is more than double the female literates at 24.6. The gap in male/female literacy rate is 29.2 percent, which seems too much high.

TABLE - 29
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	6	8.6	12,451	9.8
21-30	18	25.7	22,929	18.0
31-40	20	28.6	43,380	34.0
41-50	12	17.1	28,290	22.2
51-60	9	12.9	15,741	12.4
61-70	3	4.3	2,324	1.8
71-80	2	2.9	2,295	1.8
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	70	100.0	127,410	100.0

Literacy rate for District (Rural): **38.9**

In Dadra & Nagar Haveli district in rural area out of 70 villages, 50 villages or 71.4 percent villages are having range of literacy rate between 21-50 for Scheduled Tribes population. Whereas 14 villages or

20.1 percent of the villages having Scheduled Tribes population fall in ranges of literacy rate 50 and above.

TABLE - 30
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES
BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates			Persons	Males	Females	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Amlī CT	3200	1889	1311	2404	924	1480	68.4	81.6	55.6	26
2	Silvassa CT	2499	1482	1017	1712	679	1033	70.2	81.5	58.3	23.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)		5699	3371	2328	4116	1603	2513	69.2	81.5	56.7	24.8

The above table reveals that the percentage of females literates at 58.3 is higher in Silvassa town than the percentage of female literates in Amlī town, not only that it is also higher than the

Dadra & Nagar Haveli urban area. Gap in male/female literacy rate in Amlī town is 26 percent which is also higher than total is in the Silvassa town.

TABLE – 31
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS,
AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Persons/ Males/ Females	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Persons	96,069	43.6	17,898	8.1	113,967	51.7	106,523	48.3
		Males	71,069	58.4	4,664	3.8	75,733	62.3	45,933	37.8
		Females	25,000	25.3	13,234	13.4	38,234	38.7	60,590	61.3
District Total:		Persons	96,069	43.6	17,898	8.1	113,967	51.7	106,523	48.3
		Males	71,069	58.4	4,664	3.8	75,733	62.3	45,933	37.8
		Females	25,000	25.3	13,234	13.4	38,234	38.7	60,590	61.3

The above table shows the number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non workers by sex in the Dadra and Nagar Haveli during 2001 Census. In respect of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District, the percentage of main workers and marginal workers to the total population is 43.6% and 8.1% respectively, whereas 48.3% are non-workers. The proportion of main workers in

male and female workers is 58.4% and 25.3% respectively. Thus male main workers are more than double the female main workers. In respect of marginal workers it is noted that the percentage of male workers is much lower than the female workers being 3.8% and 13.4% respectively.

TABLE - 32
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS,
AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN TALUKA / C.D.BLOCKS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and marginal)		Non-Workers	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	Persons	74,941	44.1	16,492	9.7	91,433	53.8	78,594	46.2
		Males	51,983	56.6	4,206	4.6	56,189	61.2	35,643	38.8
		Females	22,958	29.4	12,286	15.7	35,244	45.1	42,951	54.9
District (Rural) Total		Persons	74,941	44.1	16,492	9.7	91,433	53.8	78,594	46.2
		Males	51,983	56.6	4,206	4.6	56,189	61.2	35,643	38.8
		Females	22,958	29.4	12,286	15.7	35,244	45.1	42,951	54.9

The above figures indicate that in Dadra and Nagar Haveli taluka (C.D. Blocks) total workers (main and marginal workers) are more than 50 percent i.e. 53.8% and 61.2 and 45.1 percentage are for males and females respectively. Further,

data show that total number of non-workers in the Taluka (C.D. Blocks) from 46.2 percent. The male and female higher by are 38.8 and 54.9 percent respectively.

TABLE - 33
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND
NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS/TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Main Workers		Marginal Workers		Total Workers (Main and marginal Workers)		Non-Workers	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Amlı (CT)	Persons	12,449	43.6	840	2.9	13,289	46.5	15,281	53.5
		Males	11,489	66.1	224	1.3	11,713	67.4	5,658	32.6
		Females	960	8.6	616	5.5	1,576	14.1	9,623	85.9
2	Silvassa (CT)	Persons	8,679	39.6	566	2.6	9,245	42.2	12,648	57.8
		Males	7,597	61.0	234	1.9	7,831	62.8	4,632	37.2
		Females	1,082	11.5	332	3.5	1,414	15.0	8,016	85.0
District (urban) Total	Persons	21,128	41.9	1,406	2.8	22,534	44.7	27,929	55.4	
	Males	19,086	64.0	458	1.5	19,544	65.5	10,290	34.5	
	Females	2,042	9.9	948	4.6	2,990	14.5	17,639	85.5	

The above table shows that in Silvassa census town total workers (main and marginal workers) are 42.2 percent. Out of that male and female total workers (main and marginal) are 62.8% and 15.0%

respectively. While in Amlı census town total workers (main and marginal workers) are 46.5 percent among them male and female are 67.4 and 14.1 percent respectively.

TABLE - 34
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TALUKA, 2001

Serial number	Name of Taluka	Persons / Males / Females	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
				Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dadra & Nagar Havelı	Persons	113,967 (51.7)	39,416 (34.6)	14,697 (12.9)	849 (0.7)	59,005 (51.8)
		Males	75,733 (62.3)	18,048 (23.8)	5,420 (7.2)	491 (0.7)	51,774 (68.4)
		Females	38,234 (38.7)	21,368 (55.9)	9,277 (24.3)	358 (0.9)	7,231 (18.9)
District Total:	Persons	113,967 (51.7)	39,416 (34.6)	14,697 (12.9)	849 (0.7)	59,005 (51.8)	
	Males	75,733 (62.3)	18,048 (23.8)	5,420 (7.2)	491 (0.7)	51,774 (68.4)	
	Females	38,234 (38.7)	21,368 (55.9)	9,277 (24.3)	358 (0.9)	7,231 (18.9)	

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

It is revealed from the data presented in the above table that the percentage of total workers among males are more than females i.e., 62.3 and 38.7 percent respectively. It is noted that the female percentage (55.9) of Cultivators are more than double the male percentage (23.8%) of Cultivators. Same

case is with the Agricultural labourers among which female Agricultural labourers are about three times more than males i.e. 24.3% versus 7.2%. It is also revealed that out of 849 Household Industry workers 491(0.7%) are males and 358 (0.9%) are female workers respectively.

TABLE – 35
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TALUKA / C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka/ C.D. Block	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
				Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Persons	91,433 (53.9)	37,969 (41.5)	14,195 (15.5)	678 (0.7)	38,591 (42.2)
		Males	56,189 (61.2)	17,265 (30.7)	5,220 (9.3)	384 (0.7)	33,320 (59.3)
		Females	35,244 (45.1)	20,704 (58.7)	8,975 (25.5)	294 (0.8)	5,271 (15.0)
	District (Rural) Total:	Persons	91,433 (53.9)	37,969 (41.5)	14,195 (15.5)	678 (0.7)	38,591 (42.2)
		Males	56,189 (61.2)	17,265 (30.7)	5,220 (9.3)	384 (0.7)	33,320 (59.3)
		Females	35,244 (45.1)	20,704 (58.7)	8,975 (25.5)	294 (0.8)	5,271 (15.0)

Note: Percent of Worker to total worker are given in brackets

In respect of rural areas of the district the percentage of main workers and marginal workers to the total rural population is 53.78 percent. Out of four categories of workers viz. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers the highest workers are engaged in the fourth category Other Workers with 42.21 percent, while the lowest workers are found in Household Industry with 0.74 percent in

rural areas. As regards male and female workers are concerned males workers are found highest in Other Workers category with 59.30 percent and found lowest in Household Industries workers with 0.68 percent. As regard female workers, they are found highest in Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers categories with 58.74 and 25.47 percent and found lowest in household industry workers with only 0.83 percent.

TABLE - 36
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATION/TOWNS, 2001

Sr. No.	Name and Urban Status of Town	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
				Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Amlı (CT)	Persons	13,289 (100.0)	996 (7.5)	397 (3.0)	119 (0.9)	11,777 (88.6)
		Males	11,713 (100.0)	537 (4.6)	152 (1.3)	87 (0.7)	10,937 (93.4)
		Females	1,576 (100.0)	459 (29.1)	245 (15.6)	32 (2.0)	840 (53.3)
2	Silvassa (CT)	Persons	9,245 (100.0)	451 (4.9)	105 (1.1)	52 (0.6)	8,637 (93.4)
		Males	7,831 (100.0)	246 (3.1)	48 (0.6)	20 (0.3)	7,517 (96.0)
		Females	1,414 (100.0)	205 (14.5)	57 (4.0)	32 (2.3)	1,120 (79.2)
District Urban Total		Persons	22,534 (100.0)	1447 (6.4)	502 (2.2)	171 (0.8)	20,414 (90.6)
		Males	19,544 (100.0)	783 (4.0)	200 (1.0)	107 (0.6)	18,454 (94.4)
		Females	2,990 (100.0)	664 (22.2)	302 (10.1)	64 (2.1)	1,960 (65.6)

The above table indicates that in Silvassa census town out of four categories i.e. Cultivators, Agricultural Laborers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers the highest workers are found in Other Workers category with 93.4 and 6.6 percent workers are found in remaining three

categories. The same trend is seen in Amlı census town 88.6 percent workers are found in 'Other Workers' category while only 11.4 percent workers are found remaining three categories i.e. Cultivator, Agricultural Laborers and Household Industry workers.

(ix) Brief Analysis of the Village Directory and Town Directory data**Analysis of Village Directory :**

The Village Directory data supplied by the village officials are presented in Part -A of this Handbook.

It shows various type of amenities and land use data in each village of the district. These data have been tabulated for each taluka of the district in the form of village directory. On the basis of these data, certain tables have been designed and brief analytical note thereon is given below :

TABLE – 37
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport communi- cations \$	Banks	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70 (100.00)	69 (98.57)	67 (95.71)	69 (98.57)	34 (48.57)	33 (47.14)	63 (90.00)	4 (5.71)	8 (11.43)	69 (98.57)	69 (98.57)
	District Total	70 (100.00)	69 (98.57)	67 (95.71)	69 (98.57)	34 (48.57)	33 (47.14)	63 (90.00)	4 (5.71)	8 (11.43)	69 (98.57)	69 (98.57)

Note:- Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport / communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

The above table presents the data regarding availability of different amenities in inhabited village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District. Out of 70 villages 69 villages are having facilities of education, drinking water, approach by pucca road and power supply. As much as

67 villages are having medical facilities, 63 villages are having transport and communication facilities while post office and telephone are available in 34 and 33 villages respectively. Only 4 villages are having banks and 8 villages are enjoying the agricultural credit society facility.

TABLE – 38
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Educa- tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport communi- cations \$	Banks	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	170,027 (100.00)	169,987 (99.98)	168,438 (99.07)	169,987 (99.98)	120,475 (70.86)	119,042 (70.01)	164,322 (96.64)	26,475 (15.57)	32,563 (19.15)	169,987 (99.98)	169,987 (99.98)
	District Total	170,027 (100.00)	169,987 (99.98)	168,438 (99.07)	169,987 (99.98)	120,475 (70.86)	119,042 (70.01)	164,322 (96.64)	26,475 (15.57)	32,563 (19.15)	169,987 (99.98)	169,987 (99.98)

Note:- Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport / communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Out of 10 essential amenities 50 percent facilities viz., Education, Medical, Improved drinking water, Approach by Pucca Road and Power supply are available to more than 99 percent in rural population of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District. Whereas Transport / Communication, Post office and Telephone

these three amenities are available in 96.64 percent, 70.86 percent and 70.01 percent population respectively. While Agricultural Credit Society and Banks facilities are available to 19.15 percent and 15.57 percent population respectively.

TABLE – 39
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES, ARRANGED BY
DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			Total (Col.2 - 4)
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	1	-	-	1
(b) Middle School	23	10	1	34
(c) Degree College	1	3	65	69
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	5	16	48	69
(b) PHC	24	22	15	61
3. Post Office	31	4	1	36
4. Telephone	11	11	15	37
5. Bus Service	8	2	-	10
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	14	22	30	66
(b) Cooperative Bank	6	15	49	70
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	25	20	17	62

Out of 70 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district only 1 village of the district is not having basic Primary education facility which is available within radius of 5 km, Whereas middle school facility is available in 23 villages within less than 5 km, in 10 villages within 5-10 km and in 1 village beyond 10 + km. As much as 65 villages of the district are enjoying the facility of Degree college beyond the distance of 10 + km. Only 3 villages and 1 village are availing the facility of Degree college within the distance 5-10 km and within less than 5 km respectively. As regards the medical facility the Hospital facility are enjoyed in 5, 16 and 48 villages within the distance of less than 5 km, 5-10 km and beyond 10+ km respectively, while Primary Health Centre facility in 24 villages are enjoyed it within distance of less the 5 km and 22 villages are enjoying within distance of 5-10 km and 15 villages are enjoying the same facility beyond 10+ km. The facility of Post office in 31 villages are enjoyed within distance of less than 5 km and and 4 and 1 villages are enjoying the same facility within the distance of 5-10 km and beyond 10+ km respectively, while the facility of telephone in 11 villages are enjoyed within distance of less than 5 km

and in other 11 villages the facility of telephone is available within 5-10 km and 15 villages are enjoying the same facility beyond 10+ km. Bus service is the important service for the progress of the district. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli district out of 70 villages 60 villages have the facility of Bus service. Out of remaining 10 villages, 8 villages are enjoying the bus service within less than 5 km and 2 villages are enjoying this facility within 5-10 km. For economic progress, banking facility is important factor. In Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union territory there are two types of bank service:- (1) Commercial Banks and (2) Co-operative Banks. The facility of the Commercial banks in 14 villages are available within less than 5 Km, while 22 villages are availing within the distance of 5-10 Km and 30 villages are availing beyond distance of 10 + Km. As regards the Co-operative bank facility 6, 15 and 49 villages are enjoying it at a distance of less than 5 Km, within 5-10 Km, and beyond 10 + Km respectively. The Agricultural Credits Society facility is availed in 25, 20 and 17 villages within a distance less than 5 Km, within 5-10 Km and beyond 10+ Km respectively.

TABLE – 40
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN
AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available							
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications \$	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 -15	4 (100.00)	3 (75.00)	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	3 (75.00)	3 (75.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (25.00)	3 (75.00)
16-50	54 (100.00)	54 (100.00)	52 (96.30)	30 (55.56)	30 (55.56)	50 (92.59)	3 (15.54)	7 (12.96)	54 (100.00)
51+	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	3 (25.00)	0	10 (83.33)	0	0	12 (100.00)
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	70 (100.00)	69 (98.57)	67 (95.71)	34 (48.57)	33 (47.14)	63 (90.00)	4 (5.71)	8 (11.43)	69 (98.57)

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport / communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

The above table reveals that in the distance range of 5-15 Km the numbers of inhabited villages are 4 out of 70 villages and in distance range of

51+ Km the number of villages is 12 while remaining 54 villages fall in the range of 16-50 Km.

TABLE – 41

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Educa-tion	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Tele- phone	Transport communi- cations \$	Banks	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	8 (100.00)	7 (87.50)	7 (87.50)	7 (87.50)	1 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	7 (87.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	7 (87.50)	7 (87.50)
500-999	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)	11 (91.67)	12 (100.00)	1 (8.33)	3 (25.00)	9 (75.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (8.33)	12 (100.00)	12 (100.00)
1,000-1,999	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	14 (93.33)	15 (100.00)	4 (26.67)	6 (40.00)	12 (80.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (6.67)	15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)
2,000-4,999	28 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	28 (100.00)	22 (78.57)	17 (60.71)	28 (100.00)	1 (3.57)	4 (14.29)	28 (100.00)	28 (100.00)
5,000-9,999	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	6 (85.71)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	3 (42.86)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
10,000+	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
District total	70 (100.00)	69 (98.57)	67 (95.71)	69 (98.57)	34 (48.57)	33 (47.14)	63 (90.00)	4 (5.71)	8 (11.43)	69 (98.57)	69 (98.57)

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

\$ Transport / communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Table No.41 gives the distribution of villages according to population range and amenities availed at 2001 census.

It reveals that out of 70 villages of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District, 8 villages are small in size i.e., having population below 500 persons. Out of these 8 villages, 7 villages avail the facilities of Power Supply, Drinking water, Education, Medical, Transport and Pucca Road etc. As many as 28 villages of the District fall in the population range of 2000 – 4999. Education, Medical, Drinking water, Transport, Pucca Road and Power supply facilities are available in 100 percent villages of this range. Whereas Post Office, Telephone, Banks and Credit Society facilities are available in 22, 17, 1, and 4 villages respectively. 15 villages are in the population range of 1000 – 1999, Education, Drinking water, Pucca Road and Power

supply facilities are available in all the villages of this population range. Medical facilities are available in 14 villages, Transport facilities are available in 12 villages and Post office, Telephone and Credit Society facilities are available in 4, 6, and 1 villages. It is noted that no bank facility is available in the villages of this population range. 12 villages fall in the range of 500 – 999, Education, Drinking water, Pucca Road and Power supply facilities are available in 100 Percent villages of this range. Medical and Transport facilities are available in 11 and 9 villages respectively. Remaining 7 villages fall in the range of 5000 – 9999 and most of the villages are enjoying Education, Medical, Drinking water, Telephone, Transport, Pucca Road and Power supply facilities. While Post Office and Bank facilities are available in 6 and 3 villages followed by 2 villages having Credit Societies.

TABLE – 42
DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Name of the District:	Name of Taluka / C.D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	47,164.35	48.51	6.31
District Total:		70	47,164.35	48.51	6.31

Note: Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

The above table shows that there are 70 villages in the District at 2001 Census. These villages are having an area of 47,164.35 hectares. Out of which 48.51 percent area is Cultivable and 6.31 percent is Irrigated area to total cultivable area.

Analysis of Town Directory :

The Town Directory data which have been presented in 7 statements and five inset tables are considered for the purpose of analysis. These 7 statements are given in section II of Part-A under the heading of Town Directory for all the towns of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. For presentation of data, the towns of the district have been arranged in alphabetical order within the district. The details of the data covered in these statements/tables are described below :

Statement-I :

Town wise status and some basic demographic data are presented in this statement. It specifically covers civic administrative status, area in square kms. number of households including houseless households, decadal growth rate beginning from 1981, density and sex ratio for the last two Censuses. There are two towns in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. The population norms for deciding the size class town and the class wise number of town in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district alongwith their names, as per 2001 Census are given below.

Sl. No.	Population size	Number of Towns	Name of Towns covered in the respective class
1	2	3	4
1	100,000 and above	-	-
2	51,000 – 99,999	-	-
3	21,000 – 49,999	2	Silvassa, Amlı
4	10,000 – 19,999	-	-
5	5000 – 9,999	-	-
6	Below 5000	-	-

The population growth rate for each town of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district from 1901 to 2001 is indicated in this statement. The growth rate of Silvassa town in 2001 census is 86.72 whereas Amlı is newly created census town in 2001 census, while the density of population in Amlı and Silvassa towns is 2,721 and 3,268 and sex ratio is 645 and 757 respectively.

Statement-II :

This statement depicts the physical aspects and location particulars of Amlı and Silvassa towns, such as average rainfall and temperature which have been obtained from the concerned local officers of Amlı and Silvassa towns. There is no city having one lakh and above population within the district and/or Union Territory. Nearest city with population of one lakh and more is Navsari for both towns. While nearest railway station is Vapi at a distance of 18 km. in Gujarat State. Silvassa and Amlı both the towns have State Transport Bus facilities also.

Statement-III :

Statement – III shows the Municipal finance i.e. receipt and expenditure data under different heads for Amlı and Silvassa towns of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. The receipt are classified in the following heads, viz., (1) Receipts through taxes, (2) Revenue derived from Municipal properties and power apart from taxation, (3) Receipts through Government grants, (4) Receipts through loans, (5) Receipts through advance and (6) Receipt through other sources.

The expenditure is also classified under the following heads viz. (1) General Administration (2) Public Safety, (3) Public Health and Convenience, (4) Public Works, (5) Public Institutions and (6) Others.

TABLE – 43
PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Sr. No.	Name & Urban Status of the Town	Per capita receipt (in thousand Rs.)			Per capita expenditure (in thousand Rs.)					
		Total	Through Taxes	From all other Sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

In Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territory no statutory town exist at 2001 Census.

Statement–IV :

Statement IV shows the civic and other amenities viz. road, drainage, latrines, water supply, fire fighting service and electrification available in each town of Dadra and Nagar Haveli district. Amli and Silvassa towns have sewerage system and also 3797 and 3944 latrines (having the facility of water borne) in Amli and Silvassa respectively. As regards the method of disposal of night soil in both the towns it is the septic tanks. While the facility of water supply is through Taps, Tube well, overhead tanks and Borewell pumping system. Firefighting service is available in Silvassa town while Amli town can avail this facility within 1.0 km. i.e., from Silvassa town. Both towns are electrified.

Statement–V :

Statement - V deals with the details pertaining to educational, medical, recreational and other cultural activities in each town of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli

District. Amli and Silvassa both towns have no college education facilities, such as Arts, Commerce and Science. This facility can be availed from Vapi of Gujarat at a distance of 18 km. i.e., there is no educational facilities of medical, engineering and polytechnic courses in both towns. In Amli and Silvassa towns there are also the facilities of Higher Secondary, Secondary/Matriculation, Junior Secondary and middle school, Primary School and Adult Literacy classes. In both the towns, the facility of working women hostel is not available. In Silvassa town, there are stadium, cinema auditorium and public libraries, whereas in Amli town, Cinema, auditorium and public libraries are available. In Statement–V information about medical facilities is given. Only in Silvassa town, there is a facility of one Dispensary and one T.B. Hospital, while Hospitals, Family Welfare Centers and nursing homes are available in both the towns.

TABLE – 44
SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

No statutory town is existing at the time of 2001 Census in Dadra and Nagar Haveli Union Territory.

The following table is prepared on the basis of Statement-V of town directory. It indicates the number of beds in the medical institutions in each town of the Dadra & Nagar Haveli district.

TABLE – 45
NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS
IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Amlī(CT)	0.00
2	Silvassa(CT)	7.13
District Total		7.13

The above table shows the number of beds in Medical institutions in towns at 2001 Census. There are two Census Towns in Dadra and Nagar Haveli District i.e., Amlī and Silvassa. Out of two Census Towns only Silvassa Town is having facility of Hospital with 156 beds and 7 beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population.

Statement–VI :

Statement-VI furnishes details regarding trade, commerce, industry and banking in the towns of Dadra & Nagar Haveli District. The most important commodities imported in Amlī town are yarn, foodgrains and essential commodities. The important commodities exported are texurised yarn, plastic product and forest products. While important commodities manufactured are texurised yarn, plastic products and country liquor. Similarly in Silvassa town three most important commodities imported are yarn, foodgrains, and medicines. The three most important commodities exported in Silvassa are texurised yarn, plastic products and telephone cable whereas three most important commodities manufactured are texurised yarn, plastic products and telephone cable. So far as the banking facilities are concerned in both the towns, there are two and eight banks each in Amlī and Silvassa town respectively. Only one agricultural credit society is in Silvassa town. There are 19 non-agricultural credit societies in Silvassa town.

The following table is derived on the basis of state-

ment-VI. It shows the most important items manufactured, imported and exported from each town of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district.

TABLE – 47
MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT
OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Amlī (CT)	Texurised Yarn	Texurised Yarn
		Plastic Products	Plastic Products
		Country Liquor	Forest Products
2	Silvassa (CT)	Texurised Yarn	Texurised Yarn
		Plastic Products	Plastic Products
		Telephone Cable	Telephone Cable

The above table shows that items manufactured and exported from each town of Dadra and Nagar Haveli District. It is seen that Texurised Yarn, Plastic Products and Country Liquor are manufactured in Amlī town. Silvassa town is manufacturing telephone cable as well and exporting the same.

Statement–VII :

Statement-VII gives civic and other amenities in notified or recognized slums of Class I and II towns of the district. These comprise slum area, population, length of the paved roads, systems of sewerage, number of different types of latrines and method of disposal of night soil, water supply and electrification details. As there is no Class I and II town in this district, so information in this statement is nil.

TABLE – 46
PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION
IN TOWNS, 2001

Sr. No.	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
No statutory town is existing at the time of 2001 Census				

(x) Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities.

As a prelude to the 2001 Census, a houselisting operation was carried out during April 2000. The purpose of this operation was to map out all areas and number of houses in a uniform manner. This opportunity of visiting each house was utilised for canvassing data on the housing condition and certain amenities available to the households living in these houses. The data collected in the houselist are useful in assessing the housing stock, quality of housing and

amenities available to households such as drinking water, electricity, toilet facilities, the type of fuel used for cooking, drainage system, together with details on household size, number of living rooms tenure status (whether the household lives in owned or rented houses) and whether the household belong to SC/ST. On the basis of these data certain tables have been designed and brief analytical note there on is given below :

Table-48 reveals households by tenure status and No. of Rooms Occupied in the Union Territory.

TABLE – 48**HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001**

Tenure status	Number of dwelling rooms	Number of Households								
		Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Owned	No exclusive room	1,090	1,034	56	34	32	2	953	937	16
	One room	14,574	13,256	1,318	525	482	43	12,810	12,216	594
	Two rooms	10,500	8,734	1,766	264	207	57	8,747	7,931	816
	Three rooms	2,785	2,091	694	60	33	27	1,993	1,785	208
	3+ rooms	1,265	920	345	27	8	19	797	700	97
	Median number of rooms	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
Rented	No exclusive room	660	370	290	26	4	22	37	29	8
	One room	7,975	4,409	3,566	166	86	80	428	321	107
	Two rooms	3,072	956	2,116	123	36	87	331	162	169
	Three rooms	870	172	698	21	2	19	72	49	23
	3+ rooms	199	129	170	5	1	4	15	6	9
	Median number of rooms	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Others	No exclusive room	249	223	26	3	3		16	16	
	One room	481	386	95	19	8	11	131	121	10
	Two rooms	197	159	38	3	2	1	23	19	4
	Three rooms	50	41	9				9	5	4
	3+ rooms	6	3	3	1		1	1	1	
	Median number of rooms	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
District Total		43,973	32,783	11,190	1,277	904	373	26,363	24,298	2,065

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The above table indicates household, by tenure status and number of rooms occupied in the district. It seems that number of dwelling households are more in rural area with comparing to urban areas, which have their own houses, (with 1 room to 3 rooms plus) in majority, while dwelling households with tenure status of rented are more in urban areas compared

to rural areas. It is also noticed that total number of dwelling household in 43973, out of that 26,363 and 1,277 dwelling households are of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes respectively.

The percentage distribution of Households living in permanent, semi permanent and temporary houses is shown in Table-49.

TABLE - 49
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Sl. No.	District/Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	11	12	13
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	20,114 (45.7)	22,711 (51.6)	1,141 (2.6)	11,056 (33.7)	20,737 (63.3)	990 (3.0)	9,058 (80.9)	1,974 (17.6)	151 (1.3)
	District Total	20,114 (45.7)	22,711 (51.6)	1,141 (2.6)	11,056 (33.7)	20,737 (63.3)	990 (3.0)	9,058 (80.9)	1,974 (17.6)	151 (1.3)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H-series: Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets.

Note:-

Permanent-1 : Permanent house refers to those house whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concrete are used for roof.

Semi permanent-2 : Semi-permanent house refer to those house made of other types of materials.

Temporary-3 : Temporary house refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e., where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

The above table reveals that household living in permanent houses in urban areas are 80.9 percent while in rural areas it is only 33.7 percent. The households living in semi permanent houses in rural areas are 63.3 percent whereas in urban areas only

17.6 percent households are living in such houses.

The percentage of Households having improved Drinking-water source, Electricity, Bathroom, Toilet and Drainage facility is shown in table-50.

TABLE - 50
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	District/Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	No.of house- holds	Number and percentage of households having				
				Improved drinking water*	Electricity	Bathroom	Toilet	Drainage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	Total	43,973	33,852 (77.0)	37,813 (86.0)	13,890 (31.6)	14,318 (32.6)	9,821 (22.4)
		Rural	32,783	23,096 (70.5)	27,088 (82.6)	6,168 (18.8)	5,679 (17.3)	3,982 (12.1)
		Urban	11,190	10,756 (96.1)	10,725 (95.8)	7,722 (69.0)	8,639 (77.2)	5,839 (52.1)
	District Total	Total	43,973	33,852 (77.0)	37,813 (86.0)	13,890 (31.6)	14,318 (32.6)	9,821 (22.4)
		Rural	32,783	23,096 (70.5)	27,088 (82.6)	6,168 (18.8)	5,679 (17.3)	3,982 (12.1)
		Urban	11,190	10,756 (96.1)	10,725 (95.8)	7,722 (69.0)	8,639 (77.2)	5,839 (52.1)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H-Series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets.:"

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as "Improved" or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump/tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly

Note:- Percentages are given in brackets after the number of households. Bathroom means bathroom within the house Toilet means toilets within the house. Drainage means closed and open drainage.

Improved Drinking water, Bathroom, Electricity, Toilet and Drainage out of these five amenities electricity facility in rural areas found with highest of 82.6 percent, whereas drainage facility is very poor in rural with areas only 12.1 percent. On the

contrary in urban areas toilet, bathroom and drainage facilities are being enjoyed by the households between 52 to 77 percent and improved drinking water and electricity facilities are available to about 96 percent households.

TABLE 51
NUMER AND PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house- holds	Fire wood	Cropy residue	Cow- dung Cake	Electri- city	Coal/ Lignite (char-coal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	Total	43,973	24,678 (56.1)	446 (1.0)	39 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	9,575 (21.8)	148 (0.3)	8,694 (19.8)	3 (0.0)	354 (0.8)
		Rural	32,783	23,543 (71.8)	350 (1.1)	18 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	3,470 (10.6)	89 (0.3)	5,052 (15.4)	2 (0.0)	244 (0.7)
		Urban	11,190	1,135 (10.1)	96 (0.9)	21 (0.2)	0	1 (0.0)	6,125 (54.7)	59 (0.5)	3,642 (32.5)	1 (0.0)	110 (1.0)
District Total		Total	43,973	24,678 (56.1)	446 (1.0)	39 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	6 (0.0)	9,575 (21.8)	148 (0.3)	8,694 (19.8)	3 (0.0)	354 (0.8)
		Rural	32,783	23,543 (71.8)	350 (1.1)	18 (0.1)	10 (0.0)	5 (0.0)	3,470 (10.6)	89 (0.3)	5,052 (15.4)	2 (0.0)	244 (0.7)
		Urban	11,190	1,135 (10.1)	96 (0.9)	21 (0.2)	0	1 (0.0)	6,125 (54.7)	59 (0.5)	3,642 (32.5)	1 (0.0)	110 (1.0)

Percentage in brackets

Data Source: Census of India 2001, H.11-Series: Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets.

There are several types of fuel used for cooking in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district, Cooking gas (L.P.G.), Kerosene and Fire wood are most important commodities among them. Cooking Gas (L.P.G.) is most prevalat of fuel i.e. 54.7 percent households in urban area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. Fire wood is prevalat fuel i.e. which is used by 71.8

percent households in rural area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district. Kerosene is third widely use of fuel i.e. 32.5 percent households in urban area, and in rural area by 15.4 percent.

Number of households availaing banking services and number of households having each of the specified asset - at 2001 census are shown in Table-52.

TABLE 52

**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total No. of house- holds	Total No. of House- holds availing banking services	Availability of households assets						
					Radio/ Tran- sistor	Tele- vision	Tele- phone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka	Total	43,973	13,450 (30.6)	14,015 (31.9)	12,210 (27.8)	3,193 (7.3)	12,239 (27.8)	6,518 (14.8)	1,682 (3.8)	19,709 (44.8)
		Rural	32,783	7,427 (22.7)	9,422 (28.7)	5,585 (17.0)	1,087 (3.3)	8,350 (25.5)	2,931 (8.9)	757 (2.3)	17,386 (53.0)
		Urban	11,190	6,023 (53.8)	4,593 (41.0)	6,625 (59.2)	2,106 (18.8)	3,889 (34.8)	3,587 (32.1)	925 (8.3)	2,323 (20.8)
District Total		Total	43,973	13,450 (30.6)	14,015 (31.9)	12,210 (27.8)	3,193 (7.3)	12,239 (27.8)	6,518 (14.8)	1,682 (3.8)	19,709 (44.8)
		Rural	32,783	7,427 (22.7)	9,422 (28.7)	5,585 (17.0)	1,087 (3.3)	8,350 (25.5)	2,931 (8.9)	757 (2.3)	17,386 (53.0)
		Urban	11,190	6,023 (53.8)	4,593 (41.0)	6,625 (59.2)	2,106 (18.8)	3,889 (34.8)	3,587 (32.1)	925 (8.3)	2,323 (20.8)

Data Source: Census of India 2001, H-Series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

The above table reveals that out of total 43,973 households in Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory 13,450 (30.6 percent of the households) are having the

facility of banking services. Only Radio / Transister and television are also available to remarkable proportion of Dadra and Nagar Haveli rural as well as urban.

(xi) Major Social and Cultural Events, Natural and Administrative Developments and Significant Activities During The Decade:-

Construction of Secretariat Building at Silvassa :

On creation of a separate secretariat for Union Territory of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in the year 1987, a secretariat has been functioning temporarily at Circuit House, Silvassa. It was decided to construct a separate building for the secretariat in the year 1997. Accordingly the foundation stone of the building was laid on 9-11-1997. The construction was completed in November, 2000 and got inaugurated at the august hand of Hon. Union Home minister, Shri L.K. Advani. With the separate secretariat building the long awaited demand of the people to locate all the secretarial offices in one building has come true. This has helped improve the efficiency of Administration.

(xii) Brief Description of Places of Religious, Historical or Archeological Importance in Villages And Places Of Tourist Interest in The Towns of The District.

1. Lion Safari :

The Lion Safari is spread over an area of twenty hectares, which is part of a continuous North South corridor of the core area of Dadra & Nagar Haveli wild-life sanctuary. The topography is undulating and has good drainage. The entire area is protected with a seven meter high chainlike wall having 2700 meters length. Security is further strengthened with a protective chainlike structure around the main wall. The entry to the Safari is restricted by two outer and inner entrance gates to ensure complete safari to the visitors. The internal road network is 2.6 km long and touches all important areas. The feeding cages for the lions are provided in the centre in totally undisturbed area. The feeding cages for the lions are provided in the centre in especially provided vehicles. The visitors move in and around the park in the vehicles while the family of Lions (one male & two females) brought from Sakarbaug zoo at Junagadh roam free in the open in the natural habitat.

2. Hirwa Van Piparia-Silvassa :

On Silvassa - Dadra Road is a beautiful garden with roaring waterfalls, misty cascades, rustic stone walls, twin arches, tiny kiosks and springy lawns interspersed with island of flowers which is truly a visitor's delight.

3. Vanganga Lake and Island Garden, Dadra :

Only 5 km from the Capital town Silvassa is one of the most beautiful lake garden where songs of more than 25 Hindi features films have been picturised, proves this point. The rustic wooden bridges, sea of flowers, jogging paths, thatched huts, paddle boats-it's a right mix of romantic mood for the honeymooners.

4. Vanvihar Tourist Complex, Chauda, Khanvel :

Drive 20 km away from Silvassa on a road lined with tall trees in midst of forest, it is Khanvel. The beautifully variant land surrounded by lush green hills beckons you with its rolling meadows, terraced garden, Collage in native style and river skirted flowing past it. The tourist complex for you to stay with mother nature - your host. The dear park, cactus house, green house - you will love them all.

5. Water Sports and Tentage Complex, Dudhani :

Another 20 km drive from Khanvel is Dudhani where the large water front of river Damanganga provides breath taking view of the water spread of Madhuban Dam. The luxurious tents pitched right near the bank provide a countryside experience where you can cook your meals near the camp.

6. Temples & Churches :

There are several old shrines in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The historic temple of Lord Shiva locally known as Tadkeshwar is situated on the bank of river Sakartod. People from far off places visit to pray and seek the blessings.

One of the many fascinating sights you see in Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a glorious century old chapel, the church of our lady of piety, built way back in 1889, by the Portuguese. This is magnificent structure, a glorious chapter in the land's history under Portuguese rule, which began way back in 1779 when the Portuguese acquired 72 villages which comprise

this territory. In this land of peace and beauty, we find an ancient temple as well as a Portuguese Church a testimony that diverse religious faiths co-exist, in perfect harmony with nature and with each other.

7. Tribal Museum :

Due to the fast development of the Territory, after its liberation from Portuguese rule in 1954, and its subsequent integration with main stream society in 1961, there has been felt, over the years, a necessity to preserve the rapidly vanishing tribal culture. Since the forest and tourism development is closely associated with the tribals who are basically dwelling in and around the forests of the Union Territory, the administration has set up a Tribal Museum to depict the socio cultural heritage of these simple, shy and brave tribals of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(x) Major Characteristics of The District, Contribution of The District In The Form of Any Historical Figures Associated With District

Sandwiched between the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, the Union Territory has last vestiges of Portuguese culture, which are worth visiting.

(xi) Scope of Village Directory and Town Directory

As mentioned earlier, the District Census Handbook is brought out in two parts-Part A and Part B. Part A covers the non-census data of village directory and town directory whereas part B covers the primary census abstract data of 2001 Census. The scope of village directory and town directory is discussed below.

Scope of Village Directory :

For the census work, the villages in the district have been arranged talukawise (C.D. blockwise) and within the taluka (C.D. block), they are shown location codewise. Each village is assigned a location code number for the purpose of identification. In 2001 Census, all the villages have been given unique 8 digit code number, which will remain constant across the census, and shall make it easy to do comparative study. Eight digit code's last two digits are especially provided to take into account exigencies arising due to jurisdictional changes of villages by partition,

amalgamation etc. This time it has been kept '00'. Prior to the village directory information, a map and alphabetical list of village for each taluka (C.D. block) is given in Part A. Village directory contains the non census data of each village. It gives the village wise basic information relating to infrastructure and amenities available in the sphere of education, medical, drinking water, power supply, post and telegraph, communications, approach road to village and distribution of land use area. In addition it contains information about total area of each village, total population and number of households and the nearest town and its distance from the village. The information on number of households and total population has been included with a view to examine the correlation of amenities with the number of households and population they serve. If an amenity is not in existence in the referrant village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place along with name, where the amenity is available is given. The broad range are (- 5 kms.), (5-10 kms) and (10+ kms.). Some additional information has been added viz. (1) Number of Banks, (2) Credit Societies, (3) recreational and cultural facilities, (4) Receipt of News paper / Magazine, (5) Income & Expenditure of the village and (6) Name of the three most important commodities imported, manufactured/produced & exported. One information has been deleted this time, i.e. Market & Hat facility.

Appendix-I Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in the Villages of Taluka level.

Appendix-I A Villages by number of Primary Schools

Appendix-I B Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Scholls

Appendix-I C Villages with different sources of drinking water available

Appendix-II Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-II-A Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Appendix-III Land utilisation data in respect of Census Towns/non-municipal towns.

- Appendix-IV** Taluka/C.D.block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available
- Appendix-V** Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes Population.
- Appendix-VI** Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.
- Appendix-VII** List of Villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.
- Appendix-VIII** Number of village under each Gram Panchayat (Taluka/C.D.block wise)
- Appendix-IX** Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages
- Statement-VI** Shows information about the trade, commerce, industry and banking for each town.
- Statement-VII** Gives information about civic and other amenities in slums.

In all the statements the towns are arranged in the alphabetical order within the district. The details of these statements are given in the analytical portion of the town directory. In the addition to the above statements, an appendix showing the towns with their outgrowths with population, is incorporated after the town directory statement.

Scope of Town Directory :

Town Directory covers the non-census data for each town. It presents important and useful information like civic and other amenities available in all the towns of the district. The information in town directory is covered in following seven statement, viz., statement I to VII. The statement used in the current 2001 Census at most identical to the preceding 1991 Census. The details of town directory statement are given below in brief.

- Statement-I** Describes the class, name, civic administrative status of the town, its area, growth rates, density and sex ratio.
- Statement-II** Indicates physical aspects and location of each town.
- Statement-III** Presents the details of the income and expenditure for each town.
- Statement-IV** Indicates civic and other amenities in respect of each town.
- Statement-V** Provides the information on availability of medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities in the towns.

PART – A

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section - I : Village Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY :

The “Village Directory” is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are consider as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The ‘un-inhabited’ villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

.The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:

Columns 1: Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.<5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below:

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class VII included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class VII.

Classes from VIII to X included in Higher secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M
(iii) Higher Secondary School	S
(iv) Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v) College	C
(vi) Industrial School	I
(vii) Training School	Tr
(viii) Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix) Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i) Allopathic Hospital	H
Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
Unani Hospital	HU
Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii) Allopathic Dispensary	D
Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
Unani Dispensary	DU
Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii) Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv) Maternity Home	MH
(v) Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi) Health Centre	HC
(vii) Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii) Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x) T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi) Nursing Home	NH
(xii) Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii) Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv) Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv) Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i) Tap Water	T
(ii) Well Water	W
(iii) Tank Water	TK
(iv) Tubewell Water	TW
(v) Handpump	HP
(vi) River Water	R
(vii) Canal	C
(viii) Lake	L
(ix) Spring	S
(x) Others	O
(xi) Summer Source	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i) Post Office	PO
(ii) Telegraph Office	TO
(iii) Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv) Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10 : Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc. The same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance range of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i) Commercial Bank	CM
(ii) Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11 : Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i) Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii) Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii) Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village, the same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

- (i) Cinema/Video Hall CV
- (ii) Sports Club SP
- (iii) Stadium/Auditorium ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public/private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

- (i) Bus BS
- (ii) Railway Station RS
- (iii) Navigable Waterway NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

- (i) Paved Road PR
- (ii) Mud road MR
- (iii) Foot path FP
- (iv) Navigable River NR
- (v) Navigable Canal NC
- (vi) Navigable waterways other than River, Canal NW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

- (i) Electricity for domestic use ED
- (ii) Electricity for agricultural use EAG
- (iii) Electricity for other purposes EO
- (iv) Electricity for all purposes EA

Column 17 : News Paper/Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines

the same is noted in this column using following codes:

- (i) News Paper N
- (ii) Magazine M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Dash '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

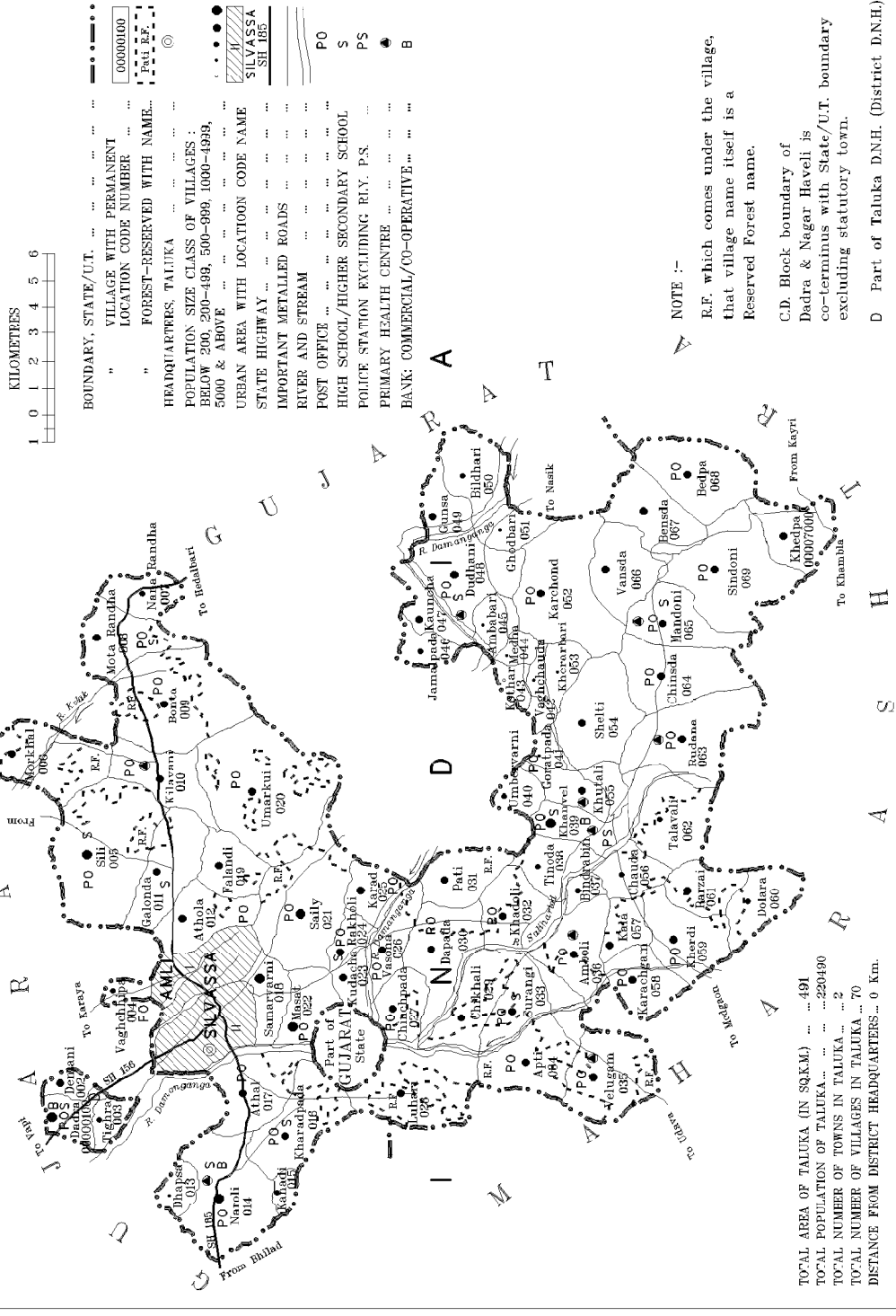
- (i) Government Canal GC
- (ii) Private Canal PC
- (iii) Well (without electricity) W
- (iv) Well (with electricity) WE
- (v) Tubewell(without electricity) TW
- (vi) Tubewell(with electricity) TWE
- (vii) Tank TK
- (viii) River R
- (ix) Lake L
- (x) Waterfall WF
- (xi) Others O
- (xii) Total T

List of Villages merged in Towns and Outgrowths at 2001 Census :

- NIL -

**TALUKA / C.D. BLOCK
DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI**

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI TALUKA DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI DISTRICT DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI



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VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Alphabetical list of Villages (Taluka wise)

Sr. No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Ambabari	00004500	0043
2	Amboli	00003600	0035
3	Apti	00003400	0033
4	Athal	00001700	0013
5	Athola	00001200	0012
6	Bedpa	00006800	0068
7	Bensda	00006700	0067
8	Bildhari	00005000	0048
9	Bindrabin	00003700	0055
10	Bonta	00000900	0009
11	Chauda	00005600	0061
12	Chikhali	00002900	0031
13	Chinchpada	00002700	0027
14	Chinsda	00006400	0064
15	Dadra	00000100	0001
16	Dapada	00003000	0030
17	Demani	00000200	0002
18	Dhapsa	00001300	0014
19	Dolara	00006000	0059
20	Dudhani	00004800	0046
21	Falandi	00001900	0020
22	Galonda	00001100	0011
23	Ghodbari	00005100	0049
24	Goratpada	00004100	0039
25	Gunsa	00004900	0047
26	Jamalpada	00004600	0044
27	Kala	00005700	0056
28	Kanadi	00001500	0016
29	Karachgam	00005800	0057
30	Karad	00002500	0023
31	Karchond	00005200	0050
32	Kauncha	00004700	0045
33	Khadoli	00003200	0036
34	Khanvel	00003900	0054
35	Kharadpada	00001600	0017

Sr. No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
36	Khedpa	00007000	0070
37	Kherarbari	00005300	0051
38	Kherdi	00005900	0058
39	Khutali	00005500	0053
40	Kilavani	00001000	0010
41	Kothar	00004300	0041
42	Kudacha	00002300	0025
43	Luhari	00002800	0026
44	Mandoni	00006500	0065
45	Masat	00002200	0018
46	Medha	00004400	0042
47	Morkhal	00000600	0006
48	Mota Randha	00000800	0007
49	Nana Randha	00000700	0008
50	Naroli	00001400	0015
51	Parzai	00006100	0060
52	Pati	00003100	0029
53	Rakholi	00000240	0024
54	Rudhana	00006300	0063
55	Saily	00002100	0022
56	Samarvarni	00001800	0019
57	Shelti	00005400	0052
58	Sili	00000500	0005
59	Sindoni	00006900	0069
60	Surangi	00003300	0032
61	Talavali	00006200	0062
62	Tighra	00000300	0003
63	Tinoda	00003800	0037
64	Umarkui	00002000	0021
65	Umbervarni	00004000	0038
66	Vaghchauda	00004200	0040
67	Vaghchhipa	00000400	0004
68	Vansda	00006600	0066
69	Vasona	00002600	0028
70	Velugam	00003500	0034

Census of India 2001
Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

CD Block: Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0001)

1	Dadra (00000100)	457	6614	1521 P M S PUC C(5-10)	D CWC(2) PHS RMP(3) SMP CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(500)	CM CP(5-10)	-	-	-	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)
2	Demani (00000200)	125	1927	480 P M C(5-10)	CWC(3) CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PH(150) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	-	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)
3	Tighra (00000300)	104	634	126 P M C(5-10)	CWC CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	-	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)
4	Vaghchhipa (00000400)	113	881	192 P M C(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-PO	PH(6)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	-	ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Sili (00000500)	1677	5745	1077 P(5) M(2) S PUC O C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W R SS-	PO PH(5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	-	ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Morkhal (00000600)	1168	2765	529 P(4) M C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP W R SS-	PH(5) PO(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Nana Randha (00000700)	393	955	169 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Mota Randha (00000800)	814	2996	558 P(4) M S C(10+)	D MCW CWC(3) HC PHS RMP CHW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W R SS-	PO PH(19)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Bonta (00000900)	1580	2461	456 P(4) C(10+)	MCW CWC(3) PHS CHW H(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W TK R SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	-	ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

- Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1

PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Fabric, Plastic Chairs, Medicine	0.1	GC(25.0) WE(10.0) T(35.0)	175.0	55.0	192.1	Dadra	1
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Electric Wire, -, -	-	GC(10.0) WE(5.0) T(15.0)	21.0	8.0	80.8	Demani	2
PR MR FP	Silvassa (7)	EA	N M	Electric Wire, -, -	-	GC(4.0) WE(7.0) T(11.0)	30.0	10.0	53.0	Tighra	3
PR MR FP	Silvassa (3)	EA	N M	Electric Wire, -, -	-	GC(8.0) WE(7.0) T(15.0)	85.5	3.5	8.7	Vaghchhipa	4
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Chemical Prod., Cosmetics, -	454.5	GC(40.0) W(4.0) T(44.0)	1120.0	16.2	41.3	Sili	5
PR MR FP	Silvassa (15)	EA	N M	-, -, -	452.7	WE(5.7) T(5.7)	643.3	22.6	43.4	Morkhal	6
PR FP NR	Silvassa (20)	EA	-	-, -, -	86.5	W(10.3) T(10.3)	241.9	16.0	38.6	Nana Randha	7
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (18)	EA	N	-, -, -	204.3	WE(2.7) T(2.7)	304.2	21.4	281.1	Mota Randha	8
PR MR FP	Silvassa (15)	EA	N M	-, -, -	1136.6	-	407.8	18.5	17.6	Bonta	9

Census of India 2001

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Kilavani (00001000)	498	1131	238 P M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(6)	-	ACS CM(10+) CP(10+)	NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Galonda (00001100)	853	4537	861 P(6) M S C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS CHW(2) H(<5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	T HP TW W SS-	PH(5) PO(<5)	-	CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Athola (00001200)	654	3740	735 P(3) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW(2) H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(5-10)	T HP W C SS-	PO PH(18)	-	CM(<5) CP(<5)	ACS(<5) NCS(<5) OCS(<5)	- CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Dhapsa (00001300)	217	284	65 P M C(10+)	PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	HP TW W SS-	- PO(<5) PH(<5)	-	CM(<5) CP(<5)	ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)
14	Naroli (00001400)	1279	9996	2277 P(6) M(3) S(2) PUC C(10+)	MH CWC(6) PHC(2) PHS RMP(5) SMP CHW(5) H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T HP TW W SS-	PO TO PTO PH(233)	CM CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)	
15	Kanadi (00001500)	189	615	133 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	HP TW W SS-	- PO(<5) PH(<5)	-	CM(<5) CP(5-10)	ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	- BS(<5) RS(5-10) NW(10+)
16	Kharadpada (00001600)	961	3575	704 P(3) M S C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(26)	-	CM(<5) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(10+)
17	Athal (00001700)	844	3320	760 P(3) M C(10+)	CWC CHW H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(21)	-	CM(<5) CP(<5)	OCS(2) ACS(<5) NCS(<5)	- CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Samarvarni (00001800)	364	5535	1261 P(5) M C(10+)	H CWC(2) CHW(2) MCW(<5) PHC(10+)	T HP W SS-PH(400)	PO(<5)	-	CM(<5) CP(<5)	ACS(<5) NCS(<5) OCS(<5)	- CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

- Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Silvassa (12)	EA	N M	-, -, -	280.0	WE(5.0) T(5.0)	185.5	12.8	14.5	Kilavani	10
PR MR FP	Silvassa (9)	EA	N M	Detergent, Grain, -	207.1	GC(2.0) W(8.0) T(10.0)	595.6	14.4	25.5	Galonda	11
PR MR FP	Silvassa (4)	EA	N M	Detergent, Grain, -	97.9	GC(65.2) WE(51.3) T(116.5)	419.2	19.3	1.6	Athola	12
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Detergent, Grain, -	-	GC(30.8) WE(1.3) T(32.1)	182.8	-	1.8	Dhapsa	13
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Tooth Paste, Cosmetics, Readymade Cloth	-	GC(268.0) WE(4.1) TW(3.2) T(275.3)	902.4	29.0	72.3	Naroli	14
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Refrigerator, -, -	-	GC(33.0) WE(2.6) TW(3.3) T(39.0)	147.0	1.2	1.8	Kanadi	15
PR MR FP	Silvassa (5)	EA	N M	Textile Yarn, -, -	282.6	GC(133.4) WE(4.2) T(137.5)	511.9	11.6	17.6	Kharadpada	16
PR MR FP	Silvassa (4)	EA	N M	Medicine, Yarn, -	335.5	GC(52.6) WE(5.4) TWE(1.3) T(59.2)	372.6	27.0	49.9	Athal	17
PR MR FP	Silvassa (3)	EA	N M	Cloths, Grain, -	-	GC(18.1) WE(14.1) T(32.2)	317.6	13.8	0.4	Samarvarni	18

Census of India 2001

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Falandi (00001900)	466	1367	255 P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) H(5-10) PHC(<5)	T HP TW MCW(5-10)	SS- W	- PO(<5) PH(<5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Umarkui (00002000)	2388	3602	649 P(7) C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS- PO	PH(10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
21	Saily (00002100)	1450	7163	1407 P(4) C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(100)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	NCS ACS(<5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(<5)	
22	Masat (00002200)	495	6566	1517 P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(10+)	T HP W SS- PO	PH(700)	- CM(<5) CP(<5)	OCS ACS(<5) NCS(<5)	- CV(<5) SP(<5) ST(<5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
23	Kudacha (00002300)	237	1499	271 P M C(10+)	CWC CHW H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(10+)	HP TW W SS-	PH(200) PO(<5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
24	Rakholi (00002400)	258	4375	961 P M S PUC C(<5)	CWC PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(300)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(<5)	
25	Karad (00002500)	454	3697	850 P(2) M C	CWC SMP CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(10+)	T HP TW W R SS-	PO PH(350)	CM CP(5-10) ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW		
26	Vasona (00002600)	566	3882	670 P(3) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP W SS-	PO PH(8)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(<5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
27	Chinchpada (00002700)	478	2326	450 P(3) C(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP W R SS-	PO PH(<5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(<5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(<5)	

- Village Directory
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Silvassa (8)	EA	N M	Cloths, Grain, -	240.8	WE(16.0) R(0.5) T(16.5)	171.1	16.8	21.2	Falandi	19
PR MR FP	Silvassa (9)	EA	N M	Plastic Chairs, Paper Products, Grain	1742.8	W(6.0) WE(4.2) T(10.2)	584.4	44.2	6.6	Umarkui	20
PR MR FP	Silvassa (7)	EA	N M	Marble, Grain, -	498.8	GC(37.0) WE(8.0) TWE(2.0) T(47.0)	835.6	29.9	38.7	Saily	21
PR MR FP	Silvassa (4)	EA	N M	Yarn, Medicine, Coper	22.8	GC(42.0) WE(20.2) T(62.3)	380.9	27.4	1.3	Masat	22
PR MR FP	Silvassa (5)	EA	N M	Yarn, Medicine, Coper	-	GC(42.0) WE(2.0) TWE(3.0) T(47.0)	145.2	13.1	31.7	Kudacha	23
PR MR FP	Silvassa (7)	EA	N M	Yarn, Medicine, Coper	-	GC(15.0) WE(2.0) T(17.0)	196.9	5.9	37.9	Rakholi	24
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (10)	EA	N M	Cloths, Grain, -	111.7	GC(5.0) WE(1.0) T(6.0)	274.8	14.0	47.2	Karad	25
PR MR FP	Silvassa (9)	EA	N M	Chairs, Grain, -	155.7	R(2.6) T(2.6)	374.9	26.5	6.4	Vasona	26
PR MR FP	Silvassa (14)	EA	N M	Chairs, Grain, -	273.7	WE(2.8) T(2.8)	152.9	26.4	21.9	Chinchpada	27

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	Luhari (00002800)	1148	2362	427 P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TW W SS-	-	PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Chikhali (00002900)	797	2597	462 P(4) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP W SS-	-	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)
30	Dapada (00003000)	856	4746	763 P(6) M(2) C(10+)	D CWC(3) PHS CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W R SS-	PO PH(30)	-	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Pati (00003100)	644	1506	283 P(2) C(10+)	CWC CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP W R SS-	PH(3) PO(< 5)	-	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)
32	Khadoli (00003200)	775	3350	711 P(2) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(15)	-	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)
33	Surangi (00003300)	1013	3224	597 P(5) M S C(10+)	CWC(4) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W R SS-	PO PH(5)	-	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Apti (00003400)	541	1314	244 P M C(10+)	CWC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W R SS-	PO PH(< 5)	-	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
35	Velugam (00003500)	1083	3106	617 P(6) C(10+)	CWC PHC PHS H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W R SS-	PO PH(5-10)	-	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Amboli (00003600)	696	2616	479 P(3) M(2) C(10+)	CWC(4) PHC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP TW W R SS-	PO PH	-	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
37	Bindrabin (00003700)	272	902	168 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W R SS-	-	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
38	Tinoda (00003800)	371	624	114 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W SS-	-	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Land Use (As on 1999)

14	15	16	17	18	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					2	1
					19	20	21	22	23		
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
PR MR FP	Silvassa (14)	EA	N M	Chairs, Grain, -	595.8	WE(1.6) T(1.6)	522.7	19.5	8.2	Luhari	28
PR MR FP	Silvassa (14)	EA	N M	Chairs, Grain, -	442.4	R(21.5) T(21.5)	308.2	18.7	6.5	Chikhali	29
PR MR FP	Silvassa (12)	EA	N M	Cosmetics, -, -	329.7	R(15.0) T(15.0)	457.6	42.2	12.0	Dapada	30
PR MR FP	Silvassa (14)	EA	N M	Lubricating Oil, -, -	344.7	GC(15.2) T(15.2)	261.8	19.4	2.5	Pati	31
PR MR FP	Silvassa (18)	EA	N M	Lubricating Oil, -, -	289.2	WE(0.8) TWE(6.0) T(6.8)	417.7	11.8	49.2	Khadoli	32
PR MR FP	Silvassa (20)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	511.5	R(30.4) T(30.4)	381.9	80.7	8.4	Surangi	33
PR MR FP	Silvassa (23)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	250.0	R(22.7) T(22.7)	250.1	15.0	3.3	Apti	34
PR MR FP	Silvassa (25)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	266.0	-	746.2	15.4	55.7	Velugam	35
PR MR FP	Silvassa (22)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	459.9	GC(7.0) WE(4.6) TWE(3.8) R(8.7) T(24.1)	192.8	15.4	4.0	Amboli	36
PR MR FP	Silvassa (19)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	185.8	GC(10.0) TWE(3.0) R(2.0) T(15.0)	59.8	7.0	4.3	Bindrabin	37
PR MR FP	Silvassa (18)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	272.6	W(7.0) R(2.0) T(9.0)	76.7	8.3	4.5	Tinoda	38

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
39	Khanvel (00003900)	858	6168	1143 P(4) M(2) S(3) PUC C(10+)	CWC(4) PHC PHS RMP(2) CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W R SS-	PO PH(160)	CM CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS(10+)	CV SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
40	Umbervarni (00004000)	281	791	161 P C(10+)	CWC CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(10+)	HP W R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(10+)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
41	Goratpada (00004100)	82	259	56 P C(10+)	CWC PHS H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP W R SS-	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
42	Vaghchauda (00004200)	236	232	47 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP W R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
43	Kothar (00004300)	107	40	8 - P(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	- SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
44	Medha (00004400)	258	382	78 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP W R SS-	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
45	Ambabari (00004500)	298	330	73 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP W R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	
46	Jamalpada (00004600)	230	503	83 P C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TW W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
47	Kauncha (00004700)	525	1258	244 P(2) C(10+)	CWC(3) PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP W R SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	
48	Dudhani (00004800)	863	2960	495 P(3) M S C(10+)	CWC(3) PHC PHS RMP CHW H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W R SS-	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS NW RS(10+)	
49	Gunsa (00004900)	419	1006	195 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
50	Bildhari (00005000)	709	855	171 P(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW W SS-	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	NW BS(< 5) RS(10+)	

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Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Silvassa (20)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	435.5	R(45.3) T(45.3)	322.8	35.0	19.2	Khanvel	39
PR MR FP	Silvassa (23)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	125.1	GC(7.1) T(7.1)	136.3	1.5	11.1	Umbervarni	40
PR MR FP	Silvassa (25)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	23.1	-	50.4	1.3	7.5	Goratpada	41
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	120.7	-	103.2	5.8	6.0	Vaghchauda	42
PR MR	Silvassa (22)	-	-	Iron Drums, -, -	-	-	-	-	107.4	Kothar	43
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	164.8	-	72.8	12.3	8.0	Medha	44
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (30)	EA	-	Iron Drums, -, -	172.1	-	91.0	11.4	23.3	Ambabari	45
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (55)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	127.3	-	96.1	6.1	0.6	Jamalpada	46
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (55)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	270.1	-	185.1	14.7	55.6	Kauncha	47
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (32)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	469.0	-	299.3	17.2	77.8	Dudhani	48
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (38)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	226.0	-	155.4	11.8	26.3	Gunsa	49
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (38)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	533.5	-	165.1	8.2	2.3	Bildhari	50

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Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51	Ghodbari (00005100)	341	488	99 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CHW	T HP W R SS-	-	-	-	-	BS NW RS(10+)
52	Karchond (00005200)	1491	3523	627 P(3) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CHW	T HP W SS-PO	PH(10+)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)
53	Kherarbari (00005300)	295	385	79 P C(10+)	CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	CHW	HP W SS-	PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
54	Shelti (00005400)	1150	3032	574 P(3) M(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	CHW	HP W R SS-	PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	Khutali (00005500)	671	3259	828 P(2) M C(10+)	MCW CWC(2) PHC CHW(2) H(10+)	CHW	T HP W R SS-	PH(25) PO(< 5)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	CV(< 5) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Chauda (00005600)	397	771	178 P M C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CHW	T HP W R SS-	PH(5) PO(< 5)	CM(< 5) CP(10+)	ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	CV(< 5) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
57	Kala (00005700)	340	1046	211 P(2) C(10+)	H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CHW	T HP W SS-PH(3)	PO(< 5)	CM(5-10) CP(10+)	ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	CV(5-10) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Karachgam (00005800)	426	1961	388 P(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CHW	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(3)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Kherdi (00005900)	816	3148	622 P(3) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	CHW	T HP TW W SS-	PO PH(3)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
60	Dolara (00006000)	514	912	152 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	CHW	HP W SS-	PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	Parzai (00006100)	470	1260	250 P C(10+)	CWC H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	CHW	HP W SS-	PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(10+) SP(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP NR	Silvassa (34)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	264.6	-	63.7	8.2	4.4	Ghodbari	51
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	932.9	-	487.3	31.7	39.3	Karchond	52
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	210.0	-	73.8	5.2	5.6	Kherarbari	53
PR MR FP	Silvassa (25)	EA	N M	Iron Drums, -, -	604.9	-	516.8	23.1	5.3	Shelti	54
PR MR FP	Silvassa (22)	EA	N M	Machinery Spare, -, -	241.6	PC(5.1) T(5.1)	387.0	34.3	3.0	Khutali	55
PR MR FP	Silvassa (22)	EA	N M	Machinery Spare, -, -	179.3	PC(3.9) T(3.9)	187.3	3.1	23.0	Chauda	56
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Machinery Spare, -, -	106.6	W(4.0) T(4.0)	214.1	10.1	5.0	Kala	57
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	Steel Products, -, -	41.6	W(2.5) WE(3.0) T(5.5)	321.2	10.4	47.1	Karachgam	58
PR MR FP	Silvassa (32)	EA	N M	Steel Pipes, -, -	103.6	WE(6.7) T(6.7)	657.5	30.5	17.9	Kherdi	59
PR MR FP	Silvassa (34)	EA	N M	-, -, -	290.7	-	208.4	11.0	3.5	Dolara	60
PR MR FP	Silvassa (32)	EA	N M	-, -, -	146.8	WE(5.0) T(5.0)	293.7	20.1	4.1	Parzai	61

Census of India 2001

Amenities and

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)								
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities (Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
62	Talavali (00006200)	385	665	133 P C(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	CWC CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP W R SS-	PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)	
63	Rudana (00006300)	1515	3067	594 P(4) C(10+)	CWC(3) PHC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+)	CWC(3) PHC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)		
64	Chinsda (00006400)	1078	2784	498 P(3) C(10+)	CWC(3) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CWC(3) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP W R SS- 10)	PO PH(5- 10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)	
65	Mandoni (00006500)	633	1656	273 P(2) M S C(10+)	CWC(2) PHC PHS CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+)	CWC(2) PHC PHS CHW(2) H(10+) MCW(10+)	T HP W SS-PO PH(5- 10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)		
66	Vandsa (00006600)	883	1398	252 P(3) C(10+)	CWC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	CWC PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP W R SS- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)		
67	Bensda (00006700)	753	1562	294 P(3) C(10+)	CWC(5) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	CWC(5) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W R SS- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(5-10)		
68	Bedpa (00006800)	1087	2246	440 P(3) M C(10+)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)		
69	Sindoni (00006900)	1138	2277	396 P(5) M C(10+)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)		
70	Khedpa (00007000)	640	1268	259 P(2) C(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	CWC(2) CHW H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP W SS- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)		

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Land Use (As on 1999)

14	15	16	17	18	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					2	1
					19	20	21	22	23		
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
PR MR FP	Silvassa (25)	EA	N M	- , - , -	111.2	GC(18.6) T(18.6)	235.0	2.5	18.0	Talavali	62
PR MR FP	Silvassa (22)	EA	N M	- , - , -	814.3	-	618.3	75.2	7.6	Rudana	63
PR MR FP	Silvassa (27)	EA	-	- , - , -	631.8	TK(41.6) T(41.6)	370.1	18.5	16.1	Chinsda	64
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	N M	- , - , -	351.8	O(28.8) T(28.8)	228.0	10.9	13.7	Mandoni	65
PR MR FP	Silvassa (34)	EA	-	- , - , -	660.4	O(13.1) T(13.1)	185.8	19.4	4.6	Vandsa	66
PR MR FP	Silvassa (37)	EA	-	- , - , -	505.9	O(14.9) T(14.9)	218.2	4.6	9.1	Bensda	67
PR MR FP	Silvassa (37)	EA	-	- , - , -	656.2	O(24.9) T(24.9)	379.0	16.2	10.7	Bedpa	68
PR MR FP	Silvassa (35)	EA	-	- , - , -	698.5	-	420.8	6.2	12.5	Sindoni	69
PR MR FP	Silvassa (30)	EA	-	- , - , -	381.3	O(11.9) T(11.9)	234.2	5.6	6.8	Khedpa	70

Census of India 2001**Amenities and**

1 Serial number	2 Name of village & Location code	3 Total area of the village (in hectare)	4 Total population (2001 Census)	5 Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					6 Educational	7 Medical	8 Drinking water	9 Post, telegraph and telephone	10 Commercial and co-operative banks	11 Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	12 Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/Auditorium)	13 Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)

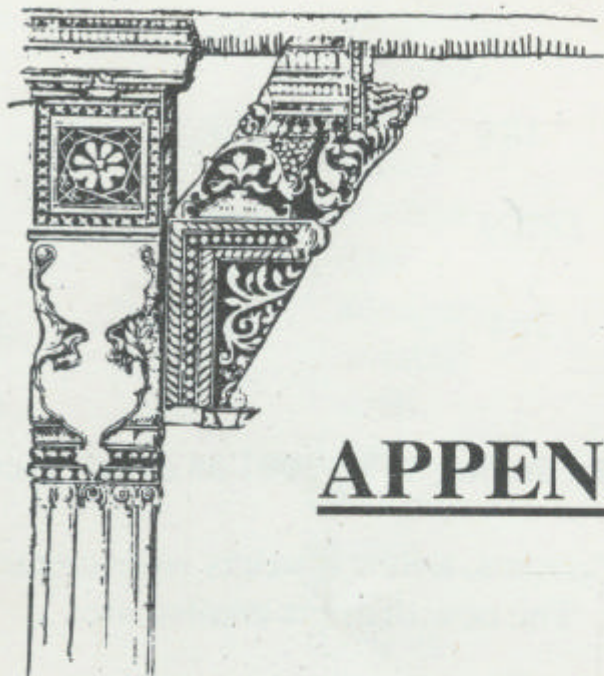
Block Total	47167.0	170027	33938	P(173)	H D(3)	T(48)	PO(34)	CM(4)	ACS(8)	CV	BS(60)
				M(43)	MCW(3)	W(69)	TK TO PTO		NCS(4)		NW(6)
				S(14)	MH	HP(69)	PH(3336)		OCS(3)		
				PUC(5)	CWC(130)	TW(29)					
				C O	HC	R(30)	C				
					PHC(10)						
					PHS(37)						
					RMP(12)						
					SMP(3)						
					CHW(73)						

- Village Directory

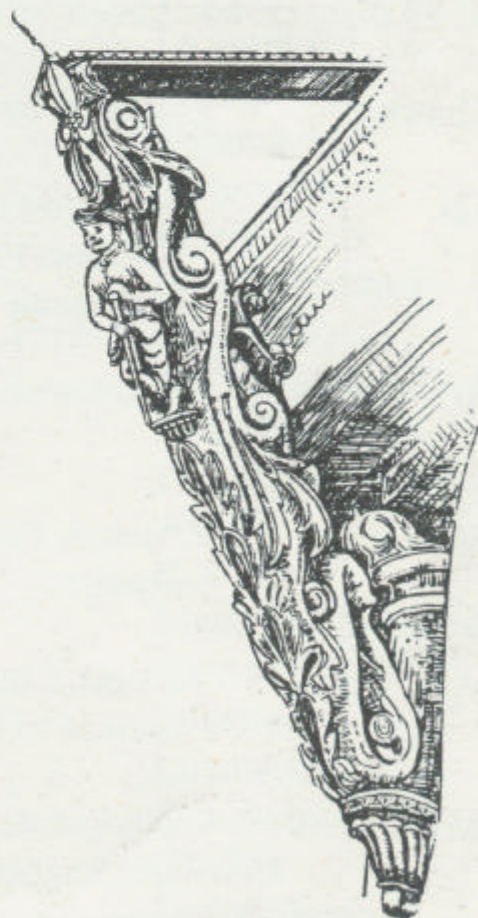
Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**					Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Irrigated (by source)	Unirrigated	culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2	1

PR(70)	EA(69)	N(61)	21132.1	GC(889.02)	21432.4	1229.5	1915.3
MR(69)		M(60)		PC(9.05)			
FP(69)				W(41.8)			
NR(10)				WE(203.21)			
NW(6)				TW(6.54)			
				TWE(19.06)			
				TK(41.55)			
				R(150.66)			
				O(93.5)			
				T(1454.39)			



APPENDICES



APPENDIX-I : VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - TALUKA LEVEL

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Total Nos. of villages	Total population of Taluka	Educational Institutions					
				Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/ Secondary School	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	170027	69	173	36	43	11	14
	District Total:	70	170027	69	173	36	43	11	14

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Medical Institutions							
		Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-Centre	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	1	3	3	10	11	37	37
	District Total:	1	1	3	3	10	11	37	37

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Drinking water Source							
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	48	69	1	29	30	0	1	69
	District Total:	48	69	1	29	30	0	1	69

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Transport			Banks		Power supply		Cooperative	
		Bus service	Railway Station	Navigable Waterway	Villages	Number of Commercial and Co-operative Banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies
		54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	0	6	4	4	69	1	8	8
	District Total:	60	0	6	4	4	69	1	8	8

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX-I : VILLAGE DIRECTORY

ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES IN VILLAGES - TALUKA LEVEL

Educational institutions									Sr. No.
Higher Secondary/ PUC/ Intermediate/ Junior college		College (Graduation & above)		Adult literacy Classes/Centres		Others	No educational Facilities		
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
5	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
5	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	

Medical institutions									Sr. No.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/ Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre		Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others	No medical facilities		
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Number	Villages	Institutions		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
64	134	0	0	56	73	6	15	3	1
64	134	0	0	56	73	6	15	3	

Drinking water source		Post, Telegraph & Telephone							Sr. No.
More than one source	No drink- ing water facilities	Postoffice	Telegraph Office	Post & Tele- graph Office	Post office & Phone	Telegraph Office & Phone	Post, Tele- graph Office & Phone	Phone	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	1
64	1	34	1	1	23	1	1	33	1
64	1	34	1	1	23	1	1	33	

Credit societies				Recreational facility			Newspaper/Magazine			Sr. No.
Villages	Number of Non- Agricultural Credit Societies	Villages	Number of Other Credit Societies	Cinema/ Video Hall	Sports Club	Stadium/ Audito- rium/ Commu- nity Hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine	
63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	1
4	4	2	3	1	0	0	61	60	60	1
4	4	2	3	1	0	0	61	60	60	

APPENDIX-I A

VILLAGES BY NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total Number of Inhabited Villages	Number of Primary Schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	1	26	13	14	16
	District Total:	70	1	26	13	14	16

APPENDIX-I B

VILLAGES BY PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total Number of Inhabited Villages	Type of Educational Institutions Available			
			No School	At least one Primary School and no Middle School	At least one Primary School and one Middle School	At least one Middle School and one Secondary School
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	1	33	36	11
	Total:	70	1	33	36	11

APPENDIX-I C

VILLAGES WITH DIFFERENT SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER FACILITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Nos of Villages with different sources of Drinking water available				
		Only taps	Only wells	Only tube wells	Only Hand-pumps	More than one Source only from Tap, Well, Tube well, Hand pump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	69
	District Total:	0	0	0	0	69

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX-II

VILLAGES WITH 5,000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sr. No.	Name of village	Location Code Number	Name of Taluka	Population	Amenities	
					Senior Secondary School	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dadra	00000100	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,614	Available	N.A.
2	Sili	00000500	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,745	Available	N.A.
3	Naroli	00001400	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9,996	Available	N.A.
4	Samarvarni	00001800	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5,535	N.A.	N.A.
5	Saily	00002100	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7,163	N.A.	N.A.
6	Masat	00002200	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,566	N.A.	N.A.
7	Khanvel	00003900	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6,168	Available	N.A.

Sr. No.	Name of village	Location Code Number	Amenities				
			Primary Health SubCentre	Tap Drinking water	Bus Facility	Approach by Pucca road	Commercial Bank
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12
1	Dadra	00000100	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Sili	00000500	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Naroli	00001400	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
4	Samarvarni	00001800	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Saily	00002100	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Masat	00002200	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Khanvel	00003900	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

N.A. = Not Available

APPENDIX-II - A

CENSUS TOWNS WHICH DO NOT HAVE ONE OR MORE AMENITIES

Sr. No.	Name of Census Town	Location Code	Name of Taluka / C.D.Block	Popu- lation	Amenities not available (Indicate N.A. where amenity not available)						
					Senior Secondary School	Col- lage	Primary Health Sub-Center	Tap Drinking Water	Bus Facility	Approach by Pucca Road	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Akli	40102000	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	28,570	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Silvassa	40101000	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	21,893	Available	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available

APPENDIX-III : VILLAGE DIRECTORY

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF CENSUS TOWNS/NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS

Sr. No.	Name of Census town and C.D. block within brackets	Total Area	Land use (i.e., Area under different types of land use in hectare)				
			Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including Gauchar & Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sivassa (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	6.65	0.00	0.73	5.23	0.69	0.00
2	Akli (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	10.52	0.00	2.06	8.13	0.33	0.00

APPENDIX-IV

TALUKA WISE LIST OF INHABITED VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITY OTHER THAN
DRINKING WATER FACILITY IS AVAILABLE

Sr. No.	Location Code Number	Name of Village
1	2	3
1	00004300	Kothar

APPENDIX-V

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Total villages	Uninhabited Villages	Inhabited Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages having no Scheduled Castes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	37
	District Total:	70	0	70	37

APPENDIX-VI

SUMMARY SHOWING NUMBER OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Total Villages	Uninhabited Villages	Inhabited Villages	Number of Inhabited Villages having no Scheduled Tribes Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	0	70	0
	District Total:	70	0	70	0

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX-VII A

**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE
PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

A - Scheduled Castes

Range of SC in %	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dadra & Nagar Haveli: 0001		
Less than 5 :		
	00000100	Dadra
	00000300	Tighra
	00000500	Sili
	00000700	Nana Randha
	00000800	Mota Randha
	00001000	Kilavani
	00001200	Athola
	00001500	Kanadi
	00001600	Kharadpada
	00001700	Athal
	00001800	Samarvarni
	00002100	Saily
	00002300	Kudacha
	00002400	Rakholi
	00002500	Karad
	00002600	Vasona
	00002700	Chinchpada
	00002800	Luhari
	00003000	Dapada
	00003200	Khadoli
	00003500	Velugam

Range of SC in %	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00003600	Amboli
	00003900	Khanvel
	00004800	Dudhani
	00004900	Gunsa
	00005500	Khutali
	00005700	Kala
	00005900	Kherdi
	00006500	Mandoni
5 to 10 :		
	00001400	Naroli
	00002200	Masat
11 to 20 :		
	00000400	Vaghchhipa
21 to 30 :		
	00000200	Demani
31 to 40 :		
	NIL	
41 to 50 :		
	NIL	
51 to 75 :		
	NIL	
75 & above :		
	NIL	

Note - Village having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded.

APPENDIX-VII B

**LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE
PROPORTION OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES**

B - Scheduled Tribes

Range of ST in %	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Dadar & Nagar Haveli: 0001		
Less than 5 :	NIL	
5 to 10 :	NIL	
11 to 20 :	NIL	
21 to 30 :	00000100	Dadra
31 to 40 :	00000200	Demani
	00002400	Rakholi
	00002500	Karad
41 to 50 :	00001400	Naroli
	00001800	Samarvarni
	00002200	Masat
51 to 75 :	00000300	Tighra
	00000400	Vaghchhipa
	00000500	Sili
	00000600	Morkhal
	00000700	Nana Randha
	00000800	Mota Randha
	00000900	Bonta
	00001000	Kilavani
	00001100	Galonda
	00001200	Athola
	00001300	Dhapsa
	00001500	Kanadi
	00001600	Kharadpada
	00001700	Athal
	00001900	Falandi
	00002000	Umarkui
	00002100	Saily
	00002300	Kudacha
	00002600	Vasona
	00002700	Chinchpada
	00002800	Luhari
	00002900	Chikhali

Range of ST in %	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
	00003000	Dapada
	00003100	Pati
	00003200	Khadoli
	00003300	Surangi
	00003400	Apti
	00003500	Velugam
	00003600	Amboli
	00003700	Bindrabin
	00003800	Tinoda
	00003900	Khanvel
	00004000	Umbervarni
	00004100	Goratpada
	00004200	Vaghchauda
	00004300	Kothar
	00004400	Medha
	00004500	Ambabari
	00004600	Jamalpada
	00004700	Kauncha
	00004800	Dudhani
	00004900	Gunsa
	00005000	Bildhari
	00005100	Ghodbari
	00005200	Karchond
	00005300	Kherarbari
	00005400	Shelti
	00005500	Khutali
	00005600	Chauda
	00005700	Kala
	00005800	Karachgam
	00005900	Kherdi
	00006000	Dolara
	00006100	Parzai
	00006200	Talavali
	00006300	Rudana
	00006400	Chinsda
	00006500	Mandoni
	00006600	Vansda
	00006700	Bensda
	00006800	Bedpa
	00006900	Sindoni
	00007000	Khedpa

75 & above :

NIL

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX VIII-VILLAGE DIRECTORY

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT (TALUKA WISE)

Sr.No.	Name of Gram-Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area of Gram-Panchayat in Hectare	Name of Villages with Location Code Numbers		Number of House-holds	Total Population	Total SC Population	Total ST Population	Income and Expenditure of Panchayat / Gram panchayat (in Rs.'000)	
			Name	Location Code Numbers					Total Income	Total Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli District										
1	Amboli (00003600)	5,761.85	Amboli	00003600	479	2,616	7	2,560	837	865
			Bindrabin	00003700	168	902	0	867		
			Dolara	00006000	152	912	0	904		
			Kala	00005700	211	1,046	3	972		
			Karachgam	00005800	388	1,961	0	1,760		
			Khadoli	00003200	711	3,350	3	1,903		
			Kherdi	00005900	622	3,148	55	2,482		
			Parzai	00006100	250	1,260	0	1,247		
			Tinoda	00003800	114	624	0	565		
			Velugam	00003500	617	3,106	4	3,088		
2	Dadra (00000100)	685.89	Dadra	00000100	1,521	6,614	292	1,775	2,077	2,559
			Demani	00000200	480	1,927	402	690		
			Tighra	00000300	126	634	1	568		
3	Dapada (00003000)	4,895.19	Apti	00003400	244	1,314	0	1,193		
			Chikhali	00002900	462	2,597	0	2,591		
			Chinchpada	00002700	450	2,326	8	1,927		
			Dapada	00003000	763	4,746	85	3,589	1,101	1,026
			Pati	00003100	283	1,506	0	1,438		
			Surangi	00003300	597	3,224	0	2,892		
			Vasona	00002600	670	3,882	4	2,950		
4	Dudhani (00004800)	5,772.43	Ambabari	00004500	73	330	0	330		
			Bildhari	00005000	171	855	0	745		
			Dudhani	00004800	495	2,960	8	2,825	84	70
			Ghodbari	00005100	99	488	0	474		
			Gunsa	00004900	195	1,006	1	950		
			Jamalpada	00004600	83	503	0	503		
			Karchond	00005200	627	3,523	0	3361		
			Kauncha	00004700	244	1,258	0	900		
			Kherarbari	00005300	79	385	0	385		
			Kothar	00004300	8	40	0	40		
			Medha	00004400	78	382	0	382		
			Vaghchauda	00004200	47	232	0	232		
5	Khanvel (00003900)	5,339.55	Chauda	00005600	178	771	0	698		
			Goratpad	00004100	56	259	0	256		
			Khanvel	00003900	1,143	6,168	40	3,542	606	298
			Khutali	00005500	828	3,259	14	1,789		
			Rudhana	00006300	594	3,067	0	3,044		
			Shelti	00005400	574	3,032	0	2,907		

DISTRICT CENSUS HAND BOOK : DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Talavali	00006200	133	665	0	654		
			Umbervarni	00004000	161	791	0	791		
6	Kilavani (00001000)	5,881.47	Falandi	00001900	255	1,367	0	1,237		
			Galonda	00001100	861	4,537	0	4,282		
			Kilavani	00001000	238	1,131	29	1,056	1,513	1,468
			Sili	00000500	1,077	5,745	5	5,381		
			Umarkui	00002000	649	3,602	0	3,310		
7	Mandoni (00006500)	6,211.64	Bedpa	00006800	440	2,246	0	2,133		
			Bensda	00006700	294	1,562	0	1,562		
			Chinsda	00006400	498	2,784	0	2,766		
			Khedpa	00007000	259	1,268	0	1,196		
			Mandoni	00006500	273	1,656	3	1,635	14	13
			Sindoni	00006900	396	2,277	0	2,274		
			Vansda	00006600	252	1,398	0	1,398		
8	Naroli (00001400)	4,637.54	Athal	00001700	760	3,320	25	2,094		
			Dhapsa	00001300	65	284	0	227		
			Kanadi	00001500	133	615	3	528		
			Khardpada	00001600	704	3,575	43	2,210		
			Luhari	00002800	427	2,362	8	2,349		
			Naroli	00001400	2,277	9,996	927	4,030	581	358
9	Randha (00008000)	3,954.79	Mota Randha	00000800	558	2,996	5	2,485		
			Nana Randha	00000700	169	955	2	833	256	23
			Morkhal	00000600	529	2,765	0	2,650		
			Bonta	00000900	456	2,461	0	2,269		
10	Rakholi (00002400)	2,398.32	Karad	00002500	850	3,697	129	1,407		
			Kudacha	00002300	271	1,499	23	1,439		
			Rakholi	00002400	961	4,375	30	1,386	1209	926
			Saily	00002100	1,407	7,163	6	5,425		
11	Silvassa (40101000)	1,625.68	Athola	00001200	735	3,740	6	3,366	NA	5430
			Masat	00002200	1,517	6,566	467	2,734		
			Samarvarni	00001800	1,261	5,535	63	2,459		
			Vaghchhipa	00000400	192	881	133	520		
DistricTotal		47,164.35			33,938	170,027	2834	127,410	8,278	13,036

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX-IX

NOS OF GIRLS SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGES

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Village Location Code Number	Name of Village	Number of Girls School			
				Primary School	Middle School	Matriculation/ Secondary School	Higher Secondary/ PUC/ Intermediate/ Juniorcollege
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

NIL

SECTION - II - TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION - II - TOWN DIRECTORY

(a) NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)	(IX) Notified Area	NA
	(X) Notified Town	NT
Statement I : Status and Growth History	(XI) Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :	(XII) Notified Town Area	NTA
Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :	(XIII) Industrial Notified Area	INA
	(XIV) Industrial Township	ITS
Population	(XV) Township	TS
	(XVI) Town Panchayat	TP
Class	(XVII) Nagar Panchayat	NP
100,000 and above	(XVIII) Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
50,000 - 99,999	(XIX) Small Town Committee	ST
20,000 - 49,999	(XX) Estate office	EO
10,000 - 19,999	(XXI) Gram Panchayat	GP
5,000 - 9,999	(XXII) Census Town	CT
Below 5,000		

Town with a population of one lakh (1,00,000) and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(I) Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(II) Municipal Committee	MC
(III) Municipal Council	M Cl
(IV) City Municipal Council	CMC
(V) Town Municipal Council	TMC
(VI) Municipal Board	MB
(VII) Municipality	M
(VIII) Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB

Others columns need no comments.

Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.**Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects**

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8:

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9& 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakhs and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal. Its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the name of nearest place with distance, where such facility exists is to be mentioned.

Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998 – 1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities, 1999**Column (1 to 6) : Self explanatory.****Column (7) : Road length (in kms.)**

Information about kutchra / pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

- | | |
|-------------------|----|
| (i) Pucca Road | PR |
| (ii) Kutchra Road | KR |

Column (8) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| (i) Sewer | S |
| (ii) Open Surface Drains | OSD |
| (iii) Box Surface Drains | BSD |
| (iv) Syll Drains | SD |
| (v) Cesspool method | CP |

- | | |
|-----------------|----|
| (vi) Pit System | Pt |
| (vii) Others | O |

Column 9 to 12 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 13 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| Head Loads | HL |
| Basket | B |
| Wheel Barrows | WB |
| Septic Tank | ST |
| Pit System | Pt |
| Sewerage | S |
| Others | O |

Column 14 and 15 : Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 14:

- | | |
|----------------------|----|
| (i) Tap water | T |
| (ii) Tube-well water | TW |
| (iii) Tank Water | TK |

Column 15:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (v) Over Head Tank | OHT |
| (vi) Service Reservoir | SR |
| (vii) River Infiltration Gallery | RIG |
| (viii) Bore Well Pumping System | BWP |
| (ix) Pressure Tank | PT |

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-liters (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

Column 16 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not

TOWN DIRECTORY

available within the town. The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 17 to 21 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i) Hospital	H
(ii) Dispensary	D
(iii) Health Centre	HC
(iv) Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v) T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi) Nursing Home	NH
(vii) Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows :

(i) Arts only	A
(ii) Science only	S

(iii) Commerce only	C
(iv) Arts & Science only	AS
(v) Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi) Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii) Law	L
(viii) University	U
(ix) Others	O

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

“Recognised” should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i) Vocational Training Institute	VT
(ii) Shorthand	SH
(iii) Typewriting	Type
(iv) Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(v) Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher’s Training Institute, Music / Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under ‘Others’.

Column 11 to 14 :

Classes upto class VII included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class VII.

Classes from VIII and X included in Higher secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i) Primary School	P
(ii) Middle School	M

(iii)	Higher Secondary School	S
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab,etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 15 : Adult literacy class/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the town, the name of the nearest place and its distance in kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

Column 16 : Working Women's hostels with number of seats

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i)	Public Library	PL
(ii)	Reading room	RR

Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 : Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENTS

STATEMENT - I
Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluka	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in Sq. Km.)	Number of Households incl. Houseless Households (2001 Census)	Population and Growth Rate (in brackets) of the Town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Silvassa (CT)	40101000	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.7	5,099	-	-	-
2	III Amli (CT)	40102000	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10.5	6,549	-	-	-

Population and Growth Rate (in brackets) of the Town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex Ratio		
1931	1940	1950	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1981	1991	2001	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	-	6,914	11,725	21,893	3,268	884	817	757
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+69.6)	(+86.7)	2,721	-	-	645

STATEMENT-II
Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Serial Number	Class and Name of town	Physical Aspects			Name of and Road Distance in Kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in Centigrade)		U.T. HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Silvassa (CT)	1846.6	42	9	Silvassa (0)	Silvassa (0)
2	III Amli (CT)	1846.6	42	9	Silvassa (1)	Silvassa (1)

Name of and Road Distance in Kilometer(s) from						
Sub-division /Taluka HQ.	Nearest City with Population of One Lakh and more	Nearest City with Population of Five Lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Facility	Navigable River/ Canal (if within Ten Kilometers)	
8	9	10	11	12	13	
Silvassa (0)	Navsari (Guj.) (80)	Surat (GUJ) (109)	Vapi (Guj.) (18)	Silvassa (0)	-	
Silvassa (1)	Navsari (Guj.) (79)	Surat (GUJ) (108)	Vapi (Guj.) (17)	Amli (0)	-	

STATEMENT - III**Municipal Finance, 1998-99**

Serial Number	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 2000)	Receipt (in Rs.'000)				
			Receipt through Taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Power apart from Taxation	Government Grant	Loan	Advance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	III Silvassa	CT	1,168	-	33	-	-
2	III AmlI	CT	429	-	50	-	-

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)					
Other Sources (Specify)	Total Receipt	General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and Conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Others (Specify)	Total Expenditure
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	1,210	406	0	141	730	23	33	1,333
-	479	-	-	90	324	15	50	479

STATEMENT - IV

Civic and Other Amenities, 1999

Serial Number	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 2000)	Population (2001 Census)	Population 2001 Census		Road Length (in Km.(s))	System of Sewerage	Number of Latrines	
				Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water Borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Silvassa	CT	21,893	613	4,211	38	S	3,944	3,944
2	III Amlı	CT	28,570	657	5,604	31		3,797	3,797

Number of Latrines		Method of Disposal of Night Soil	Water Supply		Fire Fighting Service	Electrification (Number of Connections)				
Service	Others		Source of Supply	System of Storage with Capacity in Kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (points)	Others
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
-	-	ST	T,W	OHT (1140)	Yes	7,309	-	1,687	522	0
-	-	ST	T,W	BWP (150)	Silvassa (1)	4,038	2,017	3,374	427	0

STATEMENT - V
Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial Number	Class and Name of Town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities	
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ Clinics etc.	T.B. FWC(4) TB NH	Beds in Medical Institutions Noted in Column 4	Arts/ Science/ Commerce/ Law/ Other Colleges (of Degree Level and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	III Silvassa	21,893	H(3) D(6) FWC(4) TB NH	156	Vapi (Guj.)(18)	
2	III Amlı	28,570	H HC FWC(2) NH(2)	0	Vapi (Guj.)(17)	

Educational facilities				
Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior College level
7	8	9	10	11
Surat (Guj.)(140)	Surat (Guj.)(140)	Valsad (Guj.)(34)	5	2
Surat (Guj.)(139)	Surat (Guj.)(139)	Valsad (Guj.)(33)	Silvassa (1)	Silvassa (1)

Educational Facilities (Contd....)				
Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres, Others (Specify)	Working Women's Hostels with Number of Seats
12	13	14	15	16
2	3	5	2	-
1	1	8	2	-

Number of Recreational and Cultural Facilities			
Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms
17	18	19	20
1	1	1	1
-	1	-	-

STATEMENT - VI
Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial Number	Class and Name of Town	Name of Three Most Important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	III Silvassa	Texurised Yarn	Plastic Products	Telephone Cable
2	III Amli	Texurised Yarn	Plastic Products	Forest Products

Name of Three Most Important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-agricultural Credit Societies
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Texurised Yarn	Plastic Products	Telephone Cable	8	1	19
Texurised Yarn	Plastic Products	Country Liquor	2	-	-

STATEMENT - VII**Civic and Other Amenities in Slums, 1999**

Serial Number	Class and Name of Town	Name of the Slum	Is it notified	No. of Households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved Roads (in Kilometers)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	III Silvassa			NIL			
2	III Amlı			NIL			

STATEMENT - VII**Civic and Other Amenities in Slums, 1999**

Water Borne	Number of Latrines			Method of Disposal of Night Soil	No. of Tap Points/Public Hydrants installed for Supply of Protected Water	Electricity Connections		
	Private Service	Others	Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				NIL				
				NIL				

APPENDIX

TOWNS SHOWING THEIR OUTGROWTH WITH POPULATION

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI U.T.

Sl. No.	Name of the Town with Location Code	Population of Core Town	Out Growth	Population of Out Growth
1	2	3	4	5

- NIL -

PART – B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Primary Census Abstract

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract :

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential prerequisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were

specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract which is yet another important publication of 2001 Census gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, the Appendix of said publication provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main

workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census

Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under:

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading ‘Census Concepts’ in the Analytical Note. The term ‘Total Population’ includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue

authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

The following Abbreviations have been used in the Primary Census Abstract for facility of presentations:

1	Municipal Corporation/Corporation	M. Corp.
2	Municipality	M
3	Municipal Council	MCI
4	Cantonment Board/Cantonment	CB
5	Notified Area/Notified Area Committee/Notified Committee	NAC
6	Industrial Notified Area	INA
7	Gram Panchayat/Village Panchayat	GP
8	Nagar Panchayat/Town Panchayat	NP
9	Census Town	CT
10	Total	T
11	Rural	R
12	Urban	U

The following conversion factor has been used for converting areas into hectares and hectares into km²

Acres x 0.40467 = hectares

100 Hectares = 1 Km²

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	491.0	45,586	220,490	121,666	98,824	40,199	20,308	19,891
		Rural	473.8	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	32,420	16,188	16,232
		Urban	17.2	11,648	50,463	29,834	20,629	7,779	4,120	3,659
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	491.0	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	32,420	16,188	16,232
		Rural	473.8	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	32,420	16,188	16,232
		Urban	17.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	6.7	5,099	21,893	12,463	9,430	3,253	1,723	1,530
40102000	Amlı CT	Urban	10.5	6,549	28,570	17,371	11,199	4,526	2,397	2,129

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
4,104	2,159	1,945	137,225	67,663	69,562	103,904	72,149	31,755	Total	Dadra & Nagar
2,834	1,480	1,354	127,410	62,689	64,721	67,897	48,791	19,106	Rural	Haveli
1,270	679	591	9,815	4,974	4,841	36,007	23,358	12,649	Urban	
2,834	1,480	1,354	127,410	62,689	64,721	67,897	48,791	19,106	Total	Dadra & Nagar
2,834	1,480	1,354	127,410	62,689	64,721	67,897	48,791	19,106	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
613	323	290	4,211	2,161	2,050	16,142	9,861	6,281	Urban	Silvassa CT
657	356	301	5,604	2,813	2,791	19,865	13,497	6,368	Urban	AmlI CT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location Code Number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main Workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	116,586	49,517	67,069	114,122	75,835	38,287	96,184	71,156	25,028
		Rural	102,130	43,041	59,089	91,542	56,255	35,287	75,016	52,037	22,979
		Urban	14,456	6,476	7,980	22,580	19,580	3,000	21,168	19,119	2,049
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	102,130	43,041	59,089	91,542	56,255	35,287	75,016	52,037	22,979
		Rural	102,130	43,041	59,089	91,542	56,255	35,287	75,016	52,037	22,979
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	5,751	2,602	3,149	9,266	7,845	1,421	8,696	7,609	1,087
40102000	Amlı CT	Urban	8,705	3,874	4,831	13,314	11,735	1,579	12,472	11,510	962

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/	District/ CD
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			Rural/	Block/ U.A./
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2
32,287	16,591	15,696	6,945	3,514	3,431	691	447	244	56,261	50,604	5,657	Total	Dadra & Nagar
31,320	15,903	15,417	6,746	3,387	3,359	570	342	228	36,380	32,405	3,975	Rural	Haveli
967	688	279	199	127	72	121	105	16	19,881	18,199	1,682	Urban	
31,320	15,903	15,417	6,746	3,387	3,359	570	342	228	36,380	32,405	3,975	Total	Dadra & Nagar
31,320	15,903	15,417	6,746	3,387	3,359	570	342	228	36,380	32,405	3,975	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
321	202	119	18	14	4	20	17	3	8,337	7,376	961	Urban	Silvassa CT
646	486	160	181	113	68	101	88	13	11,544	10,823	721	Urban	Amli CT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	17,938	4,679	13,259	7,183	1,481	5,702	7,770	1,915	5,855
		Rural	16,526	4,218	12,308	6,701	1,386	5,315	7,466	1,841	5,625
		Urban	1,412	461	951	482	95	387	304	74	230
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	16,526	4,218	12,308	6,701	1,386	5,315	7,466	1,841	5,625
		Rural	16,526	4,218	12,308	6,701	1,386	5,315	7,466	1,841	5,625
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	570	236	334	131	44	87	87	34	53
40102000	Amla CT	Urban	842	225	617	351	51	300	217	40	177

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

CENSUS ABSTRACT

marginal workers						Non-workers			Total/	District/ CD	Location
Household industry workers			Other workers						Rural/	Block/ U.A./	code
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town	number
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
159	45	114	2,826	1,238	1,588	106,368	45,831	60,537	Total	Dadra & Nagar	01
108	42	66	2,251	949	1,302	78,485	35,577	42,908	Rural	Haveli	
51	3	48	575	289	286	27,883	10,254	17,629	Urban		
108	42	66	2,251	949	1,302	78,485	35,577	42,908	Total	Dadra & Nagar	0001
108	42	66	2,251	949	1,302	78,485	35,577	42,908	Rural	Haveli	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
											URBAN
32	3	29	320	155	165	12,627	4,618	8,009	Urban	Silvassa CT	40101000
19	-	19	255	134	121	15,256	5,636	9,620	Urban	Amlli CT	40102000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	610	-	29
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	505	-	331
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	437	46	123
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	1,101	21	191
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	492	20	90
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	931	19	8
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 7	497	86	30
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 8	563	86	12
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 9	322	4	46
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 10	655	-	44
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 11	617	-	68
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 12	463	4	368
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 13	631	9	55
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 14	672	23	58
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 15	564	53	55
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 16	549	-	-
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 17	399	-	7
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 18	291	18	60
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 19	541	20	126
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 20	255	2	1
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 21	769	7	337
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 22	622	29	53
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 23	702	-	10
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 24	345	-	206
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 25	215	-	7
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 26	793	-	59
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 27	308	44	45
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 28	556	18	434
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 29	897	48	92
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 30	400	-	-
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 31	223	-	19
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 32	510	5	65
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 33	687	6	21
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 34	397	-	-
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 35	330	10	7
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 72	609	-	348
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 73	614	31	109
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 74	568	-	166
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 75	544	4	99
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 76	104	-	-
40101000	Silvassa (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 77	605	-	432

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 36	875	14	203
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 37	500	5	11
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 38	29	-	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 39	161	-	30
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 40	751	17	56
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 41	600	-	28
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 42	879	10	89
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 43	535	9	104
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 44	742	5	73
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 45	705	76	98
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 46	630	10	50
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 47	1,033	99	11
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 48	718	-	469
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 49	605	-	433
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 50	839	-	651
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 51	319	-	69
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 52	694	-	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 53	845	5	771
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 54	740	-	532
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 55	396	16	24
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 56	672	3	16
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 57	910	11	8
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 58	661	49	53
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 59	529	65	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 60	521	-	228
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 61	132	-	10
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 62	367	2	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 63	399	43	32
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 64	393	-	77
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 65	854	3	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 66	602	9	-
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 67	275	-	41
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 68	245	-	106
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 69	870	-	308
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 70	194	6	10
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 71	721	-	37
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 78	1,157	115	85
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 79	1,290	4	171
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 80	518	4	118
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 81	504	10	2
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 82	801	20	241
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 83	569	6	25
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 84	585	-	143
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 85	720	34	5
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 86	944	7	32
40102000	Amlı (CT)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 87	494	-	154

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with atleast one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	912	4,104	2,159	1,945	665	353	312
		Rural	622	2,834	1,480	1,354	457	241	216
		Urban	290	1,270	679	591	208	112	96
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	622	2,834	1,480	1,354	457	241	216
		Rural	622	2,834	1,480	1,354	457	241	216
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	142	613	323	290	103	52	51
40102000	AmlI CT	Urban	148	657	356	301	105	60	45

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			illiterates			Total Workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
2,691	1,596	1,095	1,413	563	850	1,562	1,146	416	Total	Dadra & Nagar
1,800	1,074	726	1,034	406	628	1,059	756	303	Rural	Haveli
891	522	369	379	157	222	503	390	113	Urban	
1,800	1,074	726	1,034	406	628	1,059	756	303	Total	Dadra & Nagar
1,800	1,074	726	1,034	406	628	1,059	756	303	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
434	252	182	179	71	108	257	189	68	Urban	Silvassa CT
457	270	187	200	86	114	246	201	45	Urban	Amlī CT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location Code Number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Workers			Industrial Category					
			Persons	Males	Females	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
						Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	1,351	1,071	280	70	50	20	59	14	45
		Rural	884	691	193	70	50	20	59	14	45
		Urban	467	380	87	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	884	691	193	70	50	20	59	14	45
		Rural	884	691	193	70	50	20	59	14	45
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	223	180	43	-	-	-	-	-	-
40102000	AmlI CT	Urban	244	200	44	-	-	-	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers									Total/	District/ CD
Household industry workers			Other Workers			Marginal Workers			Rural/	Block/ U.A./
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
35	14	21	1,187	993	194	211	75	136	Total	Dadra & Nagar
34	13	21	721	614	107	175	65	110	Rural	Haveli
1	1	-	466	379	87	36	10	26	Urban	
34	13	21	721	614	107	175	65	110	Total	Dadra & Nagar
34	13	21	721	614	107	175	65	110	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
-	-	-	223	180	43	34	9	25	Urban	Silvassa CT
1	1	-	243	199	44	2	1	1	Urban	Amli CT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	21	10	11	68	16	52	29	4	25
		Rural	17	10	7	68	16	52	24	3	21
		Urban	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	1	4
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	17	10	7	68	16	52	24	3	21
		Rural	17	10	7	68	16	52	24	3	21
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	1	4
40102000	AmlI CT	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/	District/ CD	Location
Other workers						Rural/	Block/ U.A./	code
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town	number
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
93	45	48	2,542	1,013	1,529	Total	Dadra & Nagar	01
66	36	30	1,775	724	1,051	Rural	Haveli	
27	9	18	767	289	478	Urban		
66	36	30	1,775	724	1,051	Total	Dadra & Nagar	0001
66	36	30	1,775	724	1,051	Rural	Haveli	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
25	8	17	356	134	222	Urban	Silvassa CT	40101000
2	1	1	411	155	256	Urban	Amlı CT	40102000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with atleast one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	25,712	137,225	67,663	69,562	28,802	14,338	14,464
		Rural	23,811	127,410	62,689	64,721	27,225	13,498	13,727
		Urban	1,901	9,815	4,974	4,841	1,577	840	737
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	23,811	127,410	62,689	64,721	27,225	13,498	13,727
		Rural	23,811	127,410	62,689	64,721	27,225	13,498	13,727
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	826	4,211	2,161	2,050	649	343	306
40102000	AmlI CT	Urban	1,075	5,604	2,813	2,791	928	497	431

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Illiterates			Total Workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
44,716	29,845	14,871	92,509	37,818	54,691	69,368	35,922	33,446	Total	Dadra & Nagar
39,017	26,474	12,543	88,393	36,215	52,178	65,494	33,384	32,110	Rural	Haveli
5,699	3,371	2,328	4,116	1,603	2,513	3,874	2,538	1,336	Urban	
39,017	26,474	12,543	88,393	36,215	52,178	65,494	33,384	32,110	Total	Dadra & Nagar
39,017	26,474	12,543	88,393	36,215	52,178	65,494	33,384	32,110	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
2,499	1,482	1,017	1,712	679	1,033	1,654	1,137	517	Urban	Silvassa CT
3,200	1,889	1,311	2,404	924	1,480	2,220	1,401	819	Urban	AmlI CT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location Code Number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main Workers			Industrial Category					
			Persons	Males	Females	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers		
						Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	53,283	31,819	21,464	30,811	15,578	15,233	6,441	3,290	3,151
		Rural	50,255	29,541	20,714	30,004	15,022	14,982	6,282	3,197	3,085
		Urban	3,028	2,278	750	807	556	251	159	93	66
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	50,255	29,541	20,714	30,004	15,022	14,982	6,282	3,197	3,085
		Rural	50,255	29,541	20,714	30,004	15,022	14,982	6,282	3,197	3,085
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	1,347	1,000	347	281	165	116	11	8	3
40102000	AmlI CT	Urban	1,681	1,278	403	526	391	135	148	85	63

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers									Total/	District/ CD
Household industry workers			Other Workers			Marginal Workers			Rural/	Block/ U.A./
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
300	186	114	15,731	12,765	2,966	16,085	4,103	11,982	Total	Dadra & Nagar
294	181	113	13,675	11,141	2,534	15,239	3,843	11,396	Rural	Haveli
6	5	1	2,056	1,624	432	846	260	586	Urban	
294	181	113	13,675	11,141	2,534	15,239	3,843	11,396	Total	Dadra & Nagar
294	181	113	13,675	11,141	2,534	15,239	3,843	11,396	Rural	Haveli
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
									URBAN	
5	4	1	1,050	823	227	307	137	170	Urban	Silvassa CT
1	1	-	1,006	801	205	539	123	416	Urban	Amli CT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
01	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	6,847	1,435	5,412	7,283	1,800	5,483	50	30	20
		Rural	6,440	1,341	5,099	7,065	1,741	5,324	45	28	17
		Urban	407	94	313	218	59	159	5	2	3
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	6,440	1,341	5,099	7,065	1,741	5,324	45	28	17
		Rural	6,440	1,341	5,099	7,065	1,741	5,324	45	28	17
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40101000	Silvassa CT	Urban	123	44	79	81	31	50	3	2	1
40102000	Amlı CT	Urban	284	50	234	137	28	109	2	-	2

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/	District/ CD	Location
Other workers						Rural/	Block/ U.A./	code
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Urban	City/ Town	number
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
1,905	838	1,067	67,857	31,741	36,116	Total	Dadra & Nagar	01
1,689	733	956	61,916	29,305	32,611	Rural	Haveli	
216	105	111	5,941	2,436	3,505	Urban		
1,689	733	956	61,916	29,305	32,611	Total	Dadra & Nagar	0001
1,689	733	956	61,916	29,305	32,611	Rural	Haveli	
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
						URBAN		
100	60	40	2,557	1,024	1,533	Urban	Silvassa CT	40101000
116	45	71	3,384	1,412	1,972	Urban	Amlī CT	40102000

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)	47,164.35	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	32,420	16,188	16,232
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)	47,164.35	33,938	170,027	91,832	78,195	32,420	16,188	16,232
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)								
00000100	Dadra	457.0	1,521	6,614	4,164	2,450	868	439	429
00000200	Demani	125.0	480	1,927	1,238	689	252	125	127
00000300	Tighra	104.0	126	634	322	312	82	40	42
00000400	Vaghchhipa	113.0	192	881	453	428	126	65	61
00000500	Sili	1,677.0	1,077	5,745	2,955	2,790	1,158	612	546
00000600	Morkhal	1,168.0	529	2,765	1,366	1,399	490	235	255
00000700	Nana Randha	393.0	169	955	446	509	215	99	116
00000800	Mota Randha	814.0	558	2,996	1,588	1,408	528	303	225
00000900	Bonta	1,580.0	456	2,461	1,223	1,238	559	269	290
00001000	Kilavani	498.0	238	1,131	552	579	251	128	123
00001100	Galonda	853.0	861	4,537	2,305	2,232	919	443	476
00001200	Athola	654.0	735	3,740	1,873	1,867	781	391	390
00001300	Dhapsa	217.0	65	284	121	163	49	18	31
00001400	Naroli	1,279.0	2,277	9,996	5,455	4,541	1,381	684	697
00001500	Kanadi	189.0	133	615	316	299	99	45	54
00001600	Kharadpada	961.0	704	3,575	2,098	1,477	507	256	251
00001700	Athal	844.0	760	3,320	1,872	1,448	602	296	306
00001800	Samarvarni	364.0	1,261	5,535	3,388	2,147	779	406	373
00001900	Falandi	466.0	255	1,367	650	717	286	136	150
00002000	Umarkui	2,388.0	649	3,602	1,842	1,760	864	444	420
00002100	Saily	1,450.0	1,407	7,163	4,100	3,063	1,364	666	698
00002200	Masat	495.0	1,517	6,566	4,321	2,245	901	457	444
00002300	Kudacha	237.0	271	1,499	740	759	258	132	126
00002400	Rakholi	258.0	961	4,375	3,221	1,154	457	230	227
00002500	Karad	454.0	850	3,697	2,132	1,565	509	268	241
00002600	Vasona	566.0	670	3,882	2,316	1,566	681	336	345
00002700	Chinchpada	478.0	450	2,326	1,193	1,133	429	203	226
00002800	Luhari	1,148.0	427	2,362	1,150	1,212	586	280	306
00002900	Chikhali	797.0	462	2,597	1,248	1,349	583	284	299
00003000	Dapada	856.0	763	4,746	2,366	2,380	912	425	487
00003100	Pati	644.0	283	1,506	744	762	339	152	187
00003200	Khadoli	775.0	711	3,350	2,130	1,220	556	298	258
00003300	Surangi	1,013.0	597	3,224	1,670	1,554	662	333	329
00003400	Apti	541.0	244	1,314	642	672	289	137	152
00003500	Velugam	1,083.0	617	3,106	1,398	1,708	795	359	436
00003600	Amboli	696.0	479	2,616	1,301	1,315	545	277	268
00003700	Bindrabin	272.0	168	902	433	469	196	96	100
00003800	Tinoda	371.0	114	624	309	315	143	81	62

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
2,834	1,480	1,354	127,410	62,689	64,721	67,897	48,791	19,106	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)
2,834	1,480	1,354	127,410	62,689	64,721	67,897	48,791	19,106	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)									
292	148	144	1,775	830	945	4,446	3,164	1,282	Dadra
402	214	188	690	340	350	1,225	902	323	Demani
1	-	1	568	284	284	313	193	120	Tighra
133	71	62	520	263	257	563	336	227	Vaghchhipa
5	3	2	5,381	2,686	2,695	1,967	1,376	591	Sili
-	-	-	2,650	1,280	1,370	956	623	333	Morkhal
2	1	1	833	389	444	234	159	75	Nana Randha
5	4	1	2,485	1,283	1,202	1,267	829	438	Mota Randha
-	-	-	2,269	1,117	1,152	618	435	183	Bonta
29	16	13	1,056	511	545	395	254	141	Kilavani
-	-	-	4,282	2,120	2,162	1,788	1,241	547	Galonda
6	3	3	3,366	1,667	1,699	1,508	981	527	Athola
-	-	-	227	93	134	148	81	67	Dhapsa
927	460	467	4,030	2,019	2,011	6,156	3,911	2,245	Naroli
3	3	-	528	252	276	307	213	94	Kanadi
43	21	22	2,210	1,109	1,101	1,899	1,382	517	Kharadpada
25	10	15	2,094	1,038	1,056	1,587	1,155	432	Athal
63	41	22	2,459	1,213	1,246	3,423	2,498	925	Samarvarni
-	-	-	1,237	585	652	445	310	135	Falandi
-	-	-	3,310	1,662	1,648	821	614	207	Umarkui
6	6	-	5,425	2,699	2,726	2,738	2,167	571	Saily
467	258	209	2,734	1,388	1,346	4,046	3,151	895	Masat
23	12	11	1,439	705	734	695	423	272	Kudacha
30	14	16	1,386	759	627	2,802	2,375	427	Rakholi
129	72	57	1,407	698	709	2,357	1,591	766	Karad
4	2	2	2,950	1,460	1,490	1,805	1,480	325	Vasona
8	6	2	1,927	930	997	884	617	267	Chinchpada
8	4	4	2,349	1,142	1,207	373	294	79	Luhari
-	-	-	2,591	1,244	1,347	643	488	155	Chikhali
85	41	44	3,589	1,667	1,922	1,677	1,100	577	Dapada
-	-	-	1,438	695	743	513	391	122	Pati
3	2	1	1,903	936	967	1,652	1,342	310	Khadoli
-	-	-	2,892	1,464	1,428	1,060	756	304	Surangi
-	-	-	1,193	580	613	373	267	106	Apti
4	2	2	3,088	1,388	1,700	590	462	128	Velugam
7	4	3	2,560	1,269	1,291	782	579	203	Amboli
-	-	-	867	413	454	225	150	75	Bindrabin
-	-	-	565	278	287	177	136	41	Tinoda

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)	102,130	43,041	59,089	91,542	56,255	35,287	75,016	52,037	22,979
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)	102,130	43,041	59,089	91,542	56,255	35,287	75,016	52,037	22,979
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)									
00000100	Dadra	2,168	1,000	1,168	3,678	3,131	547	3,391	3,070	321
00000200	Demani	702	336	366	1,189	950	239	1,126	931	195
00000300	Tighra	321	129	192	374	189	185	274	142	132
00000400	Vaghchhipa	318	117	201	336	249	87	204	188	16
00000500	Sili	3,778	1,579	2,199	3,223	1,641	1,582	1,629	1,332	297
00000600	Morkhal	1,809	743	1,066	1,664	832	832	1,290	756	534
00000700	Nana Randha	721	287	434	483	229	254	389	218	171
00000800	Mota Randha	1,729	759	970	1,690	878	812	1,380	798	582
00000900	Bonta	1,843	788	1,055	1,391	693	698	1,132	607	525
00001000	Kilavani	736	298	438	595	294	301	579	285	294
00001100	Galonda	2,749	1,064	1,685	2,588	1,315	1,273	1,796	1,113	683
00001200	Athola	2,232	892	1,340	2,173	1,063	1,110	1,266	964	302
00001300	Dhapsa	136	40	96	108	69	39	103	68	35
00001400	Naroli	3,840	1,544	2,296	4,969	3,554	1,415	4,237	3,325	912
00001500	Kanadi	308	103	205	231	197	34	195	169	26
00001600	Kharadpada	1,676	716	960	1,630	1,339	291	1,575	1,319	256
00001700	Athal	1,733	717	1,016	1,808	1,288	520	1,498	1,205	293
00001800	Samarvarni	2,112	890	1,222	2,966	2,440	526	2,798	2,361	437
00001900	Falandi	922	340	582	663	348	315	539	325	214
00002000	Umarmkui	2,781	1,228	1,553	1,751	1,014	737	1,607	955	652
00002100	Saily	4,425	1,933	2,492	3,911	2,685	1,226	3,411	2,563	848
00002200	Masat	2,520	1,170	1,350	4,000	3,285	715	3,891	3,265	626
00002300	Kudacha	804	317	487	443	396	47	435	393	42
00002400	Rakholi	1,573	846	727	2,822	2,599	223	2,715	2,570	145
00002500	Karad	1,340	541	799	1,614	1,397	217	1,460	1,342	118
00002600	Vasona	2,077	836	1,241	2,163	1,548	615	1,868	1,530	338
00002700	Chinchpada	1,442	576	866	1,351	721	630	1,117	692	425
00002800	Luhari	1,989	856	1,133	1,251	599	652	1,231	592	639
00002900	Chikhali	1,954	760	1,194	1,324	613	711	595	465	130
00003000	Dapada	3,069	1,266	1,803	2,035	1,207	828	1,258	1,002	256
00003100	Pati	993	353	640	765	389	376	420	343	77
00003200	Khadoli	1,698	788	910	2,144	1,605	539	1,921	1,519	402
00003300	Surangi	2,164	914	1,250	1,414	839	575	655	602	53
00003400	Apti	941	375	566	786	380	406	627	378	249
00003500	Velugam	2,516	936	1,580	1,670	703	967	1,604	684	920
00003600	Amboli	1,834	722	1,112	1,442	659	783	1,257	606	651
00003700	Bindrabin	677	283	394	491	250	241	367	237	130
00003800	Tinoda	447	173	274	339	156	183	221	154	67

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
31,320	15,903	15,417	6,746	3,387	3,359	570	342	228	36,380	32,405	3,975	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)
31,320	15,903	15,417	6,746	3,387	3,359	570	342	228	36,380	32,405	3,975	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)												
131	105	26	30	21	9	37	21	16	3,193	2,923	270	Dadra
210	111	99	47	16	31	6	4	2	863	800	63	Demani
166	78	88	49	21	28	6	3	3	53	40	13	Tighra
49	47	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	153	139	14	Vaghchhipa
500	336	164	97	65	32	8	8	-	1,024	923	101	Sili
529	290	239	675	382	293	1	-	1	85	84	1	Morkhal
231	112	119	44	23	21	4	4	-	110	79	31	Nana Randha
649	307	342	422	208	214	11	8	3	298	275	23	Mota Randha
648	310	338	166	86	80	4	2	2	314	209	105	Bonta
238	54	184	42	12	30	23	10	13	276	209	67	Kilavani
763	325	438	194	127	67	2	1	1	837	660	177	Galonda
249	226	23	30	16	14	109	61	48	878	661	217	Athola
5	5	-	42	25	17	-	-	-	56	38	18	Dhapsa
523	392	131	382	207	175	23	16	7	3,309	2,710	599	Naroli
71	57	14	3	1	2	2	2	-	119	109	10	Kanadi
169	124	45	221	127	94	4	2	2	1,181	1,066	115	Kharadpada
285	147	138	97	39	58	1	1	-	1,115	1,018	97	Athal
444	217	227	61	11	50	9	6	3	2,284	2,127	157	Samarvarni
191	90	101	64	34	30	68	32	36	216	169	47	Falandi
885	449	436	309	167	142	11	8	3	402	331	71	Umarkui
1,188	608	580	130	42	88	12	9	3	2,081	1,904	177	Saily
432	299	133	444	69	375	6	4	2	3,009	2,893	116	Masat
262	247	15	53	36	17	1	1	-	119	109	10	Kudacha
158	88	70	3	1	2	20	17	3	2,534	2,464	70	Rakholi
176	150	26	-	-	-	11	8	3	1,273	1,184	89	Karad
537	355	182	64	7	57	-	-	-	1,267	1,168	99	Vasona
437	194	243	163	69	94	-	-	-	517	429	88	Chinchpada
903	325	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	267	61	Luhari
308	200	108	166	155	11	1	1	-	120	109	11	Chikhali
292	218	74	138	85	53	-	-	-	828	699	129	Dapada
114	77	37	4	3	1	-	-	-	302	263	39	Pati
444	187	257	72	33	39	58	29	29	1,347	1,270	77	Khadoli
180	168	12	26	23	3	1	-	1	448	411	37	Surangi
377	154	223	121	104	17	1	1	-	128	119	9	Apti
1,501	619	882	22	9	13	-	-	-	81	56	25	Velugam
1,003	422	581	38	17	21	10	8	2	206	159	47	Amboli
259	166	93	53	29	24	10	6	4	45	36	9	Bindrabini
97	61	36	1	1	-	45	25	20	78	67	11	Tinoda

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)	16,526	4,218	12,308	6,701	1,386	5,315	7,466	1,841	5,625
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)	16,526	4,218	12,308	6,701	1,386	5,315	7,466	1,841	5,625
0001	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)									
0000100	Dadra	287	61	226	119	15	104	40	11	29
0000200	Demani	63	19	44	27	11	16	28	2	26
0000300	Tighra	100	47	53	7	4	3	71	27	44
0000400	Vaghchhipa	132	61	71	93	34	59	10	4	6
0000500	Sili	1,594	309	1,285	479	85	394	950	167	783
0000600	Morkhal	374	76	298	71	7	64	303	69	234
0000700	Nana Randha	94	11	83	46	4	42	25	3	22
0000800	Mota Randha	310	80	230	249	62	187	50	13	37
0000900	Bonta	259	86	173	121	46	75	43	15	28
0001000	Kilavani	16	9	7	14	9	5	-	-	-
0001100	Galonda	792	202	590	487	84	403	179	43	136
0001200	Athola	907	99	808	293	33	260	384	29	355
0001300	Dhapsa	5	1	4	-	-	-	4	1	3
0001400	Naroli	732	229	503	156	27	129	226	82	144
0001500	Kanadi	36	28	8	-	-	-	4	4	-
0001600	Kharadpada	55	20	35	10	2	8	42	15	27
0001700	Athal	310	83	227	139	12	127	51	10	41
0001800	Samarvarni	168	79	89	58	20	38	9	2	7
0001900	Falandi	124	23	101	66	6	60	35	8	27
0002000	Umarkui	144	59	85	44	22	22	77	27	50
0002100	Saily	500	122	378	203	33	170	246	60	186
0002200	Masat	109	20	89	9	4	5	81	5	76
0002300	Kudacha	8	3	5	1	1	-	-	-	-
0002400	Rakholi	107	29	78	28	5	23	74	21	53
0002500	Karad	154	55	99	4	1	3	6	6	-
0002600	Vasona	295	18	277	241	11	230	50	5	45
0002700	Chinchpada	234	29	205	196	15	181	12	1	11
0002800	Luhari	20	7	13	2	1	1	-	-	-
0002900	Chikhali	729	148	581	6	1	5	715	145	570
0003000	Dapada	777	205	572	226	64	162	429	71	358
0003100	Pati	345	46	299	123	11	112	188	17	171
0003200	Khadoli	223	86	137	171	58	113	33	12	21
0003300	Surangi	759	237	522	192	3	189	428	164	264
0003400	Apti	159	2	157	127	-	127	31	1	30
0003500	Velugam	66	19	47	10	3	7	34	5	29
0003600	Amboli	185	53	132	139	42	97	31	5	26
0003700	Bindrabin	124	13	111	86	8	78	37	4	33
0003800	Tinoda	118	2	116	-	-	-	116	2	114

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Industrial category of marginal workers										Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			2	
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
108	42	66	2,251	949	1,302	78,485	35,577	42,908	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)	0001
108	42	66	2,251	949	1,302	78,485	35,577	42,908	Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Total)	0001
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Urban)	0001
Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Rural)										
17	3	14	111	32	79	2,936	1,033	1,903	Dadra	00000100
3	1	2	5	5	-	738	288	450	Demani	00000200
-	-	-	22	16	6	260	133	127	Tighra	00000300
2	1	1	27	22	5	545	204	341	Vaghchhipa	00000400
2	2	-	163	55	108	2,522	1,314	1,208	Sili	00000500
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101	534	567	Morkhal	00000600
-	-	-	23	4	19	472	217	255	Nana Randha	00000700
-	-	-	11	5	6	1,306	710	596	Mota Randha	00000800
-	-	-	95	25	70	1,070	530	540	Bonta	00000900
-	-	-	2	-	2	536	258	278	Kilavani	00001000
1	1	-	125	74	51	1,949	990	959	Galonda	00001100
2	1	1	228	36	192	1,567	810	757	Athola	00001200
-	-	-	1	-	1	176	52	124	Dhapsa	00001300
25	9	16	325	111	214	5,027	1,901	3,126	Naroli	00001400
-	-	-	32	24	8	384	119	265	Kanadi	00001500
-	-	-	3	3	-	1,945	759	1,186	Kharadpada	00001600
1	-	1	119	61	58	1,512	584	928	Athal	00001700
18	11	7	83	46	37	2,569	948	1,621	Samarvarni	00001800
6	4	2	17	5	12	704	302	402	Falandi	00001900
2	1	1	21	9	12	1,851	828	1,023	Umarkui	00002000
-	-	-	51	29	22	3,252	1,415	1,837	Saily	00002100
-	-	-	19	11	8	2,566	1,036	1,530	Masat	00002200
-	-	-	7	2	5	1,056	344	712	Kudacha	00002300
3	2	1	2	1	1	1,553	622	931	Rakholi	00002400
1	1	-	143	47	96	2,083	735	1,348	Karad	00002500
-	-	-	4	2	2	1,719	768	951	Vasona	00002600
1	-	1	25	13	12	975	472	503	Chinchpada	00002700
-	-	-	18	6	12	1,111	551	560	Luhari	00002800
-	-	-	8	2	6	1,273	635	638	Chikhali	00002900
2	1	1	120	69	51	2,711	1,159	1,552	Dapada	00003000
1	-	1	33	18	15	741	355	386	Pati	00003100
1	-	1	18	16	2	1,206	525	681	Khadoli	00003200
1	-	1	138	70	68	1,810	831	979	Surangi	00003300
-	-	-	1	1	-	528	262	266	Apti	00003400
-	-	-	22	11	11	1,436	695	741	Velugam	00003500
1	-	1	14	6	8	1,174	642	532	Amboli	00003600
-	-	-	1	1	-	411	183	228	Bindrabin	00003700
1	-	1	1	-	1	285	153	132	Tinoda	00003800

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00003900	Khanvel	858.0	1,143	6,168	3,223	2,945	1,121	569	552
00004000	Umbervarni	281.0	161	791	389	402	206	106	100
00004100	Goratpada	82.0	56	259	125	134	56	35	21
00004200	Vaghchauda	236.0	47	232	109	123	39	14	25
00004300	Kothar	107.0	8	40	20	20	6	3	3
00004400	Medha	258.0	78	382	200	182	98	55	43
00004500	Ambabari	298.0	73	330	162	168	60	35	25
00004600	Jamalpada	230.0	83	503	248	255	93	45	48
00004700	Kauncha	525.0	244	1,258	625	633	295	161	134
00004800	Dudhani	863.0	495	2,960	1,570	1,390	620	304	316
00004900	Gunsa	419.0	195	1,006	480	526	257	141	116
00005000	Bildhari	709.0	171	855	394	461	212	95	117
00005100	Ghodbari	341.0	99	488	242	246	130	65	65
00005200	Karchond	1,491.0	627	3,523	1,720	1,803	886	450	436
00005300	Kherarbari	295.0	79	385	180	205	98	45	53
00005400	Shelti	1,150.0	574	3,032	1,498	1,534	732	342	390
00005500	Khutali	671.0	828	3,259	1,875	1,384	563	285	278
00005600	Chauda	397.0	178	771	370	401	158	81	77
00005700	Kala	340.0	211	1,046	541	505	216	115	101
00005800	Karachgam	426.0	388	1,961	1,002	959	373	187	186
00005900	Kherdi	816.0	622	3,148	1,737	1,411	581	287	294
00006000	Dolara	514.0	152	912	438	474	221	99	122
00006100	Parzai	470.0	250	1,260	624	636	323	171	152
00006200	Talavali	385.0	133	665	316	349	151	68	83
00006300	Rudana	1,515.0	594	3,067	1,457	1,610	754	378	376
00006400	Chinsda	1,078.0	498	2,784	1,346	1,438	695	341	354
00006500	Mandoni	633.0	273	1,656	887	769	346	181	165
00006600	Vansda	883.0	252	1,398	691	707	313	161	152
00006700	Bensda	753.0	294	1,562	771	791	363	190	173
00006800	Bedpa	1,087.0	440	2,246	1,115	1,131	585	297	288
00006900	Sindoni	1,138.0	396	2,277	1,197	1,080	567	279	288
00007000	Khedpa	640.0	259	1,268	639	629	301	155	146

CENSUS ABSTRACT**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
40	24	16	3,542	1,783	1,759	3,345	2,069	1,276	Khanvel
-	-	-	791	389	402	102	75	27	Umbervarni
-	-	-	256	123	133	58	34	24	Goratpada
-	-	-	232	109	123	72	53	19	Vaghchauda
-	-	-	40	20	20	8	7	1	Kothar
-	-	-	382	200	182	86	65	21	Medha
-	-	-	330	162	168	107	70	37	Ambabari
-	-	-	503	248	255	227	151	76	Jamalpada
-	-	-	900	458	442	272	205	67	Kauncha
8	3	5	2,825	1,495	1,330	1,060	775	285	Dudhani
1	1	-	950	454	496	82	56	26	Gunsa
-	-	-	745	335	410	179	124	55	Bildhari
-	-	-	474	236	238	106	72	34	Ghodbari
-	-	-	3,361	1,638	1,723	456	361	95	Karchond
-	-	-	385	180	205	85	62	23	Kherarbari
-	-	-	2,907	1,434	1,473	453	324	129	Shelti
14	6	8	1,789	836	953	1,433	1,059	374	Khutali
-	-	-	698	319	379	218	157	61	Chauda
3	3	-	972	491	481	404	282	122	Kala
-	-	-	1,760	829	931	549	442	107	Karachgam
55	23	32	2,482	1,160	1,322	1,218	953	265	Kherdi
-	-	-	904	433	471	179	140	39	Dolara
-	-	-	1,247	618	629	212	170	42	Parzai
-	-	-	654	310	344	174	129	45	Talavali
-	-	-	3,044	1,445	1,599	476	361	115	Rudana
-	-	-	2,766	1,338	1,428	534	408	126	Chinsda
3	2	1	1,635	876	759	458	361	97	Mandoni
-	-	-	1,398	691	707	169	140	29	Vandsa
-	-	-	1,562	771	791	247	159	88	Bensda
-	-	-	2,133	1,058	1,075	638	436	202	Bedpa
-	-	-	2,274	1,194	1,080	593	488	105	Sindoni
-	-	-	1,196	600	596	239	177	62	Khedpa

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00003900	Khanvel	2,823	1,154	1,669	2,323	1,515	808	2,230	1,476	754
00004000	Umbervarni	689	314	375	483	225	258	483	225	258
00004100	Goratpada	201	91	110	164	79	85	143	76	67
00004200	Vaghchauda	160	56	104	182	92	90	154	78	76
00004300	Kothar	32	13	19	30	14	16	24	12	12
00004400	Medha	296	135	161	259	132	127	226	115	111
00004500	Ambabari	223	92	131	245	118	127	197	95	102
00004600	Jamalpada	276	97	179	223	109	114	191	104	87
00004700	Kauncha	986	420	566	729	353	376	572	330	242
00004800	Dudhani	1,900	795	1,105	1,260	597	663	735	492	243
00004900	Gunsa	924	424	500	561	261	300	559	261	298
00005000	Bildhari	676	270	406	482	217	265	156	66	90
00005100	Ghodbari	382	170	212	287	136	151	246	127	119
00005200	Karchond	3,067	1,359	1,708	1,891	905	986	979	606	373
00005300	Kherarbari	300	118	182	224	106	118	176	91	85
00005400	Shelti	2,579	1,174	1,405	1,729	822	907	1,508	755	753
00005500	Khutali	1,826	816	1,010	1,980	1,333	647	1,914	1,308	606
00005600	Chauda	553	213	340	467	233	234	168	148	20
00005700	Kala	642	259	383	624	313	311	579	294	285
00005800	Karachgam	1,412	560	852	1,298	669	629	1,090	631	459
00005900	Kherdi	1,930	784	1,146	2,040	1,223	817	1,965	1,206	759
00006000	Dolara	733	298	435	542	258	284	540	258	282
00006100	Parzai	1,048	454	594	777	361	416	754	349	405
00006200	Talavali	491	187	304	409	192	217	375	178	197
00006300	Rudana	2,591	1,096	1,495	1,851	852	999	1,205	664	541
00006400	Chinsda	2,250	938	1,312	1,506	712	794	1,379	667	712
00006500	Mandoni	1,198	526	672	910	451	459	749	380	369
00006600	Vansda	1,229	551	678	705	342	363	580	297	283
00006700	Bensda	1,315	612	703	923	444	479	803	434	369
00006800	Bedpa	1,608	679	929	1,199	570	629	1,057	532	525
00006900	Sindoni	1,684	709	975	1,039	529	510	624	406	218
00007000	Khedpa	1,029	462	567	725	348	377	594	308	286

CENSUS ABSTRACT**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
974	407	567	96	38	58	15	14	1	1,145	1,017	128	Khanvel
413	184	229	56	27	29	-	-	-	14	14	-	Umbervarni
88	37	51	25	14	11	-	-	-	30	25	5	Goratpada
144	68	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Vaghchauda
23	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Kothar
219	110	109	4	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	-	Medha
163	75	88	19	8	11	-	-	-	15	12	3	Ambabari
106	55	51	31	15	16	-	-	-	54	34	20	Jamalpada
504	278	226	28	13	15	-	-	-	40	39	1	Kauncha
371	213	158	127	67	60	6	6	-	231	206	25	Dudhani
462	198	264	88	54	34	-	-	-	9	9	-	Gunsa
111	36	75	24	12	12	-	-	-	21	18	3	Bildhari
111	55	56	114	53	61	-	-	-	21	19	2	Ghodbari
766	468	298	55	28	27	1	1	-	157	109	48	Karchond
159	78	81	4	2	2	-	-	-	13	11	2	Kherarbari
1,359	664	695	101	51	50	1	-	1	47	40	7	Shelti
649	273	376	120	52	68	-	-	-	1,145	983	162	Khutali
30	26	4	-	-	-	3	2	1	135	120	15	Chauda
523	238	285	-	-	-	2	2	-	54	54	-	Kala
638	286	352	11	2	9	1	1	-	440	342	98	Karachgam
1,183	504	679	30	12	18	17	5	12	735	685	50	Kherdi
442	199	243	48	21	27	-	-	-	50	38	12	Dolara
657	286	371	49	20	29	-	-	-	48	43	5	Parzai
334	143	191	3	2	1	1	1	-	37	32	5	Talavali
1,071	564	507	51	26	25	4	4	-	79	70	9	Rudana
1,113	524	589	173	72	101	-	-	-	93	71	22	Chinsda
519	255	264	165	80	85	3	1	2	62	44	18	Mandoni
404	198	206	151	77	74	-	-	-	25	22	3	Vansda
533	280	253	239	130	109	3	2	1	28	22	6	Bensda
759	355	404	205	101	104	6	3	3	87	73	14	Bedpa
480	305	175	94	58	36	-	-	-	50	43	7	Sindoni
408	210	198	162	79	83	-	-	-	24	19	5	Khedpa

VILLAGE PRIMARY**C D Block —**

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00003900	Khanvel	93	39	54	34	2	32	25	9	16
00004000	Umbervarni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
00004100	Goratpada	21	3	18	2	-	2	19	3	16
00004200	Vaghchauda	28	14	14	28	14	14	-	-	-
00004300	Kothar	6	2	4	6	2	4	-	-	-
00004400	Medha	33	17	16	33	17	16	-	-	-
00004500	Ambabari	48	23	25	48	23	25	-	-	-
00004600	Jamalpada	32	5	27	9	1	8	2	-	2
00004700	Kauncha	157	23	134	98	7	91	55	13	42
00004800	Dudhani	525	105	420	126	15	111	345	66	279
00004900	Gunsa	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
00005000	Bildhari	326	151	175	1	-	1	324	151	173
00005100	Ghodbari	41	9	32	13	2	11	28	7	21
00005200	Karchond	912	299	613	377	120	257	514	167	347
00005300	Kherarbari	48	15	33	5	2	3	38	11	27
00005400	Shelti	221	67	154	160	51	109	59	16	43
00005500	Khutali	66	25	41	46	17	29	20	8	12
00005600	Chauda	299	85	214	258	70	188	10	1	9
00005700	Kala	45	19	26	43	19	24	-	-	-
00005800	Karachgam	208	38	170	200	36	164	5	1	4
00005900	Kherdi	75	17	58	57	12	45	15	2	13
00006000	Dolara	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
00006100	Parzai	23	12	11	1	-	1	14	7	7
00006200	Talavali	34	14	20	6	1	5	27	12	15
00006300	Rudana	646	188	458	320	100	220	322	86	236
00006400	Chinsda	127	45	82	86	31	55	35	12	23
00006500	Mandoni	161	71	90	37	18	19	121	51	70
00006600	Vansda	125	45	80	43	8	35	82	37	45
00006700	Bensda	120	10	110	82	5	77	37	5	32
00006800	Bedpa	142	38	104	87	24	63	54	14	40
00006900	Sindoni	415	123	292	227	43	184	181	75	106
00007000	Khedpa	131	40	91	25	2	23	91	31	60

CENSUS ABSTRACT**Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward	2
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58		
4	1	3	30	27	3	3,845	1,708	2,137	Khanvel	00003900
-	-	-	-	-	-	308	164	144	Umbervarni	00004000
-	-	-	-	-	-	95	46	49	Goratpada	00004100
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	17	33	Vaghchauda	00004200
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	4	Kothar	00004300
-	-	-	-	-	-	123	68	55	Medha	00004400
-	-	-	-	-	-	85	44	41	Ambabari	00004500
-	-	-	21	4	17	280	139	141	Jamalpada	00004600
1	1	-	3	2	1	529	272	257	Kauncha	00004700
1	-	1	53	24	29	1,700	973	727	Dudhani	00004800
-	-	-	1	-	1	445	219	226	Gunsa	00004900
1	-	1	-	-	-	373	177	196	Bildhari	00005000
-	-	-	-	-	-	201	106	95	Ghodbari	00005100
1	-	1	20	12	8	1,632	815	817	Karchond	00005200
-	-	-	5	2	3	161	74	87	Kherarbari	00005300
-	-	-	2	-	2	1,303	676	627	Shelti	00005400
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,279	542	737	Khutali	00005500
2	-	2	29	14	15	304	137	167	Chauda	00005600
2	-	2	-	-	-	422	228	194	Kala	00005700
-	-	-	3	1	2	663	333	330	Karachgam	00005800
-	-	-	3	3	-	1,108	514	594	Kherdi	00005900
-	-	-	2	-	2	370	180	190	Dolara	00006000
-	-	-	8	5	3	483	263	220	Parzai	00006100
-	-	-	1	1	-	256	124	132	Talavali	00006200
1	1	-	3	1	2	1,216	605	611	Rudana	00006300
-	-	-	6	2	4	1,278	634	644	Chinsda	00006400
1	-	1	2	2	-	746	436	310	Mandoni	00006500
-	-	-	-	-	-	693	349	344	Vansda	00006600
-	-	-	1	-	1	639	327	312	Bensda	00006700
1	-	1	-	-	-	1,047	545	502	Bedpa	00006800
1	-	1	6	5	1	1,238	668	570	Sindoni	00006900
1	1	-	14	6	8	543	291	252	Khedpa	00007000

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Area in Hectares	Total households	Total Population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40101000	Silvassa CT	6.7	5,099	21,893	12,463	9,430	3,253	1,723	1,530
0001	Ward No. 1		5,099	21,893	12,463	9,430	3,253	1,723	1,530
40102000	Amlī CT	10.5	6,549	28,570	17,371	11,199	4,526	2,397	2,129
0001	Ward No. 1		6,549	28,570	17,371	11,199	4,526	2,397	2,129

NA = Not Available

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Castes			Literates			Name of Village/Town/Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
613	323	290	4,211	2,161	2,050	16,142	9,861	6,281	Silvassa CT
613	323	290	4,211	2,161	2,050	16,142	9,861	6,281	Ward No. 1
657	356	301	5,604	2,813	2,791	19,865	13,497	6,368	Amlī CT
657	356	301	5,604	2,813	2,791	19,865	13,497	6,368	Ward No. 1

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40101000	Silvassa CT	5,751	2,602	3,149	9,266	7,845	1,421	8,696	7,609	1,087
0001	Ward No. 1	5,751	2,602	3,149	9,266	7,845	1,421	8,696	7,609	1,087
40102000	Amlı CT	8,705	3,874	4,831	13,314	11,735	1,579	12,472	11,510	962
0001	Ward No. 1	8,705	3,874	4,831	13,314	11,735	1,579	12,472	11,510	962

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household industries workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
321	202	119	18	14	4	20	17	3	8,337	7,376	961	Silvassa CT
321	202	119	18	14	4	20	17	3	8,337	7,376	961	Ward No. 1
646	486	160	181	113	68	101	88	13	11,544	10,823	721	Amlī CT
646	486	160	181	113	68	101	88	13	11,544	10,823	721	Ward No. 1

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Village/Town/ Ward	Industrial category of marginal workers								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40101000	Silvassa CT	570	236	334	131	44	87	87	34	53
0001	Ward No. 1	570	236	334	131	44	87	87	34	53
40102000	Amlı CT	842	225	617	351	51	300	217	40	177
0001	Ward No. 1	842	225	617	351	51	300	217	40	177

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of marginal workers									Name of Village/Town/ Ward
Household industries workers			Other workers			Non-workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2
32	3	29	320	155	165	12,627	4,618	8,009	Silvassa CT 40101000
32	3	29	320	155	165	12,627	4,618	8,009	Ward No. 1 0001
19	-	19	255	134	121	15,256	5,636	9,620	Amli CT 40102000
19	-	19	255	134	121	15,256	5,636	9,620	Ward No. 1 0001

Annexure-I
Number of Villages under each Gram Panchayat

There are 11 Gram Panchayats in Dadra & Nagar Haveli which cover all the 70 villages.

The following statement shows the list of villages in each Gram Panchayat:-

Village covered under Gram Panchayats in Dadra & Nagar Haveli District

Serial Number	Name of the Panchayat	Name of the villages covered	No. of villages covered
1	Village Panchayat Silvassa	Silvassa Amla Athola Vaghchhipa Samarvami Masat	6
2	Village Panchayat Rakholi	Kudacha Rakholi Karad Saily	4
3	Village Panchayat Randha	Mota-Randha Nana-Randha Morkhal Bonta	4
4	Village Panchayat Kilavani	Kilavani Falandi Galonda Silli Umarkui	5
5	Village Panchayat Dadra	Dadra Demani Tighra	3
6	Village Panchayat Dapada	Dapada Pati Vasona Chinchpada Surangi Apti Chikhali	7
7	Village Panchayat Khanvel	Khanvel Chauda Talavali Rudhana Shelti Goratpada Umervami Khutali	8

ANNEXURE

Serial Number	Name of the Panchayat	Name of the villages covered	No. of villages covered
8	Village Panchayat Amboli	Amboli Bindrabin Tinoda Kherdi Kala Karachgam Parzai Dolara Khadoli Velugam	10
9	Village Panchayat Mandoni	Mandoni Chinsda Vansda Bedpa Bensda Sindoni Khedpa	7
10	Village Panchayat Dudhani	Dudhani Ambabari Bildhari Ghodbari Gunsa Jamalpada Karchond Kauncha Kherarbari Kothar Medha Vaghchauda	12
11	Village Panchayat Naroli	Naroli Dhapsa Kharadpada Kanadi Luhari Athal	6

Annexure II

Fertility and Mortality, 1991 Census

Fertility Level :

Population is a dynamic variable and keeps on changing in perceptibility and quickening to increase after every minute. Coming to the story of population increase we find that there are two natural components of increase, i.e., births and deaths. Birth gives life and death takes it away. Thus the birth and death are the two most important vital events for each human being. Now it can be said that natural increase is the excess of population by births and (-) minus deaths is the excess of population by births and deaths at a given point of time. The births have direct co-relation with the fertility of a woman. In the scientific study of population called demography, fertility has a specific meaning. It is defined as the reproductive performance of an individual, a couple, a group or a population.

The data on fertility levels and trends as revealed by the fertility indices, like Crude Birth Rate, Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASMFR) and Total Fertility Rate (T.F.R.) are presented and analysed in easy and meaningful form. The Definitions and concepts of fertility indices frequently used are already explained in the Analytical Note.

Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) :

Fertility rates can also be obtained for specific age group to see differences in fertility behaviour at different ages, five years age groups are 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49. Usually, the child bearing age of woman is arbitrarily assumed for statistical purposes to be 15-49 years.

Biologically, women below the age of 15 years remain immature for any reproduction. Similarly

women beyond 50 are physically considered infertile. But the phenomenon of exceptions works in our territory and some birth are reported in both these categories. As a usual practice women below 15 years and in age 50+ are excluded for working out of ASFR.

The age specific fertility rate is defined as "The average number of children born alive during the last one year per woman particular age-group".

Crude Birth Rate :

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) may be derived from Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population. Generally, it is known as Birth Rate.

$$\text{CBR} = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 1000$$

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR) :

ASMFR defined as the average number of children born alive during last year per currently married woman in a particular 'Age group'. These rates are almost nearer to ASFR. Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates are considered more reliable indicator of fertility in comparison with ASFR.

The statement given below indicates the ASMFR for Dadra & Nagar Haveli with reference to 1991 Census. The statement reveals that the ASMFR is the highest in age-group 20-24 with 220 live births per 1000 currently married women followed by age groups 25-29 and 15-19 with ASMFR 181 and 144 respectively. Beyond these age-group it declines progressively.

ANNEXURE

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates, Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory, 1991 Census.

Sl. No.	Specific Age-group	Total No. of Currently Married Women	No. of live births during last year	ASFR	
				Per Woman	Per 1000 Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	15-19	1,832	264	0.144	144
2	20-24	5,769	1,270	0.220	220
3	25-29	5,844	1,058	0.181	181
4	30-34	4,741	602	0.127	127
5	35-39	3,684	327	0.089	89
6	40-44	2,863	172	0.060	60
7	45-49	2,505	816	0.034	34

Source: 1991 Census - Table F4.

Total Fertility Rate :

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is one of the most useful indicator of fertility because it gives an answer to the question-How many-Children were born alive to a woman in her life time in our territory? TFR is defined as “The total number of children that would have been born alive per woman had current Schedule of Age specific Fertility Rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period.

In simple words we can describe the TFR as the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her life time or reproductive period i.e., upto the age of 49 years provided that ASFR of 1991 continued unchanged.

Total Fertility Rate = 5 x (Age specific fertility rate)

General Fertility Rate (G.F.R.) :

The general fertility rate is more closely indicative of changes in fertility behaviour in comparison with Crude Birth Rate. We can call it as an improvement or refineness over the crude birth rate. It is defined as the number of children born alive during the last year per 1000 women of child bearing age i.e., 15-49 years.

$$G.F.R. = \frac{\text{No. of live births in a year}}{\text{Total number of women in age-group 15-49}} \times 1000$$

Total Marital Fertility Rate (TMFR) :

Average number of children that would be born to a married woman. If she experiences the current

fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till completion of reproductive period.

General Marital Fertility Rate (GMFR) :

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age group (15-49 years) in a given year.

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Married female population in age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

Number of Children Ever Born :

The term number of children ever born means the total children born alive whether a woman is married once or twice. A woman usually completes her reproduction by the age-group 45-49. In other words what so ever number of children she wants to produce, she does so before attaining the age-group 45-49. Normally woman do not do reproduction beyond age-group 45-49. Therefore for statistical purposes, the number of children ever born alive per women by the age-group is taken as the level of completed fertility. It is calculated as under:

$$\text{Completed Fertility Level (CFL)} = \frac{\text{Number of children ever born to the women in age-group 45-49}}{\text{Total number of women age- group 45-49}}$$

The following statement gives the details of completed Fertility Level and Surviving Level of Dadra & Nagar Haveli district in 1991.

**No. of Children per ever married women
age 45-49 - 1991 Census**

Union Territory	Ever Born			Surviving		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.5
India	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6

The above statement reveals that as per 1991 Census completed fertility rate in Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT/district was 4.4 against 4.3 C.F.R. of India, which is almost equal. So far as C.F.R. in Rural & Urban area is concerned it indicates that in rural area this figure is slightly higher than urban area in Union Territory and all India level.

Out of 4.4 children delivered by woman who has completed her age upto 45-49 years, 3.9 children were reported survive in Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory/District.

Mortality Level :

We all know that the birth gives life and death takes it away. The fact remains that the death occurs

to every person. Ofcourse we can control birth, but death is beyond human control.

Death process in demographical terminology is called as mortality. The rate at which death occurs is of much concern for population experts. It reveals about the standard of living and people's State of health. Statistical data on causes of death help us in controlling the spread of diseases and suggests new curative methods to medical authorities. The indicator of death is known as mortality indicators.

As per Sample Registration System, estimated death rate of Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT/district was 11 persons per 1000 population in 1991. It indicates that in 1991 out of 1000 persons about 11 persons were reported dead.

Information on questions on children ever born and children surviving canvassed for all ever married women has been tabulated by age of the mother. From this, estimates of child mortality have been worked out by using Brass technique.

Year	Perosns				Males				Females			
	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)	q(1)	q(2)	q(3)	q(5)
1991	81	84	89	91	84	89	91	96	73	77	79	85
1981	117	129	133	146	149	140	139	154	82	117	128	138

q(1) (Under one Mortality Rate) :

$$\frac{\text{No. of Deaths in a year of children aged less than one year}}{\text{No. of Births in that year}}$$

q(2) (Under 2 Mortality Rate) :

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths in a year of children aged less than 2 years}}{\text{Children aged 2 years in that year}}$$

q(3) (Under 3 Mortality Rate) :

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths in a year of children aged less than 3 years}}{\text{Children aged 3 years in that year}}$$

q(5) (Under 5 Mortality Rate) :

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths in a year of children aged less than 5 years}}{\text{Children aged 5 years in that year}}$$

The above statement reveals that in 1991, out of 1000 children of one year of age, 81 were died in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In 1981 this number was 117 per 1000 children. Out of 1000 children of 2 years of age in 1991, 84 were reported died against 129 in 1981. Similarly children of 5 years of age death rate was 91 per 1000 children. Whereas in 1981 under 5 Mortality rate (USMR) was 146 per 1000 children.

Annexure - III

Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census

State/District/ India	GFR	GMFR	TFR	TMFR	CBR	No.of Children ever born per woman in age 45-49	Child- women ratio	Mean age at marriage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory/District	153	190	4.70	5.99	37.18	4.4	60.3	18.5
India	136	175	4.20	5.39	33.56	4.3	51.5	17.7

The above statement reveals that as per 1991 Census, GFR, GMFR, TFR, TMFR, CBR and Mean age at marriage—all aspects of India were reported lower than Dadra & Nagar Haveli U.T./District.

Annexure-IV

Percentage distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, 1991 and 2001 Censuses

Migration

Migration is a factor in changing the size and structure of the population. The migration process affects the areas to which migrants have moved and areas which they have left. Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit to another. Involving a change of residence from the

place of origin/birth to the place of destination or place of new settlement from the last residence. A person is considered as migrant by place of birth if the place in which he is enumerated during the census is other than the place of birth. Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence.

Internal and International Migration

The migration movements are of four types-

- 1 Migration within the district of enumeration (intra- district migration)
- 2 Migration from one district to another but within the state
- 3 Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter – state migration) and
- 4 Migration from one country to another country.

The first three together constitute internal migration while the last type of movement is called international migration.

Migration by place of birth:

The absolute number and percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth in total population the Dadra & Nagar Haveli U. T. at 1991 and 2001 census are as following.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH-1991 CENSUS

Migration by place of birth	Dadra & Nagar Haveli U T			Dadra & Nagar Haveli District		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
Total Migrants	41414 100.00	16030 100.00	25384 100.00	141414 100.00	16030 100.00	25384 100.00
(A)Migrants born in Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14857 35.87	4223 26.34	10634 41.89	14857 35.87	4223 26.34	10634 41.89
(i)Migrants Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	14857 35.87	4223 26.34	10634 41.89	14857 35.87	4223 26.34	10634 41.89
(ii)Migrants born in other district of the state	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
(B) Migrants born in other states of India	26388 63.72	11689 72.92	14699 57.91	26388 63.72	11689 72.92	14699 57.91
(C) Migrants born in other countries	168 0.41	117 0.73	51 0.20	168 0.41	117 0.73	51 0.20
(D)Unclassified	1 N	1 N	0 0.00	1 N	1 N	0 0.00

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF BIRTH-2001 CENSUS

Migration by place of birth	Dadra & Nagar Haveli U T			Dadra & Nagar Haveli District		
	Person	Males	Females	Person	Males	Females
Total Migrants	77581 100.00	45808 100.00	31773 100.00	77581 100.00	45808 100.00	31773 100.00
(A)Migrants born in Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7433 9.58	2760 6.03	4673 14.71	74433 9.58	2760 6.03	4673 14.71
(i) Migrants Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	7433 9.58	2760 6.03	4673 14.71	7433 9.58	2760 6.03	4673 14.71
(ii) Migrants born in other district of the state	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
(B) Migrants born in other states of India	68892 88.80	41999 91.68	26893 84.64	68892 88.80	41999 91.68	26803 84..64
(C) Migrants born in other countries	1256 1..62	1049 2.29	207 0.65	1256 1.62	1049 2.29	207 0.65
(D)Unclassified	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00

As per 1991 census there were 41414 migrants in Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT whose place of birth was different than the place of enumeration, this number increased to 77581 in 2001 census. Out of such migrants in 1991 census 35.87 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. 63.72 per cent were born in other states of India and 0.41 per

cent were born in other countries. There was 1 migrant in 1991 who was classified as "Unspecified" while no migrant was reported under this category in 2001. As per 2001 census 9.58 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration. 88.80 per cent were born in other states of India and 1.62 per cent was born in other countries.

INTER STATE IN- MIGRANTS TO DADRA & NAGAR HAVILI UT AS PER 1991 & 2001 CENSUS BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of birth	1991 Census				2001 Census			
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT		Dadra & Nagar Haveli District		Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT		Dadra & Nagar Haveli District	
	Migrants	Percentage to Total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to Total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to Total Migrants	Migrants	Percentage to Total Migrants
Total Migrants	26388	100.00	26388	100.00	68892	100.00	68892	100.00
Gujarat	13839	52.44	13839	52.44	18448	100.00	18448	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	172	0.65	172	0.65	1384	2.01	1384	2.01
Maharashtra	5989	22.70	5989	22.70	13637	19.79	13637	19.79
Rajasthan	850	3.22	850	3.22	3705	5.38	3705	5.38
Uttar Pradesh	2749	10.42	2749	10.42	12119	17.59	12119	17.59
Other States of India	2789	10.57	2789	10.57	19599	28.45	19599	28.45

The above statements show migration in Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory from other states as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses it can be seen that as per 1991 census there were 26388 migrants in the UT, who were born in other states of India, this figure rose to 68892 in 2001 census. In 1991 out of these migrants 52.44 per cent were born in Gujarat while in 2001 26.78 per cent were born in Gujarat. In 1991 22.70 per cent of inter state migrants were born in Maharashtra, 10.42 per cent in

Uttar Pradesh where as in 2001 the proportion born in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh was 19.79 and 17.59 per cent respectively. As per 1991 census out of total per UT migrants 3.22 per cent were born in Rajasthan, the proportion of the same in 2001 census was 5.38 per cent. The remaining 10.57 per cent were born in other states of India in 1991 census while in 2001 census 28.45 per cent born in other states of India.

Migration by place of last residence :

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT, as per 1991 and 2001 censuses and percentage

distribution of in migrations from other states to Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT by place of last residence are presented below.

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI UT -1991

Place of Last Residence	Dadra &Nagar Haveli U T			Dadra &Nagar Haveli District		
	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female
Total Migrants	41706 100.00	16138 100.00	25568 100.00	41706 100.00	16138 100.00	25568 100.00
Last residence elsewhere in district of enumeration	15936 38.21	4743 29.39	11193 43.78	15936 38.21	4743 29.39	11193 43.78
Last residence in other districts of UT	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Last residence in other States of India	25603 61.39	11281 69.90	14322 56.02	25603 61.39	11281 69.90	14322 56.02
Last residence in other Countries	166 0.40	113 0.70	53 0.21	166 0.40	113 0.70	53 0.21
Unclassified	1 N	1 N	0 0.00	1 N	1 N	0 0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE IN DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI UT- 2001

Place of Last Residence	Dadra &Nagar Haveli U T			Dadra &Nagar Haveli District		
	Persons	Males	Female	Persons	Males	Female
Total Migrants	78499 100.00	46289 100.00	32210 100.00	78499 100.00	46289 100.00	32210 100.00
Last residence elsewhere in district of enumeration	10083 12.84	4328 90.35	5755 17.87	10083 12.84	4328 90.35	5755 17.87
Last residence in other districts of UT	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Last residence in other States of India	67328 85.77	41045 88.67	26283 81.60	67328 85.77	41045 88.67	26283 81.60
Last residence in other Countries	1088 1.39	916 1.98	172 0.53	1088 1.39	916 1.98	172 0.53
Unclassified	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00

There were 41706 migrants by place of last residence in Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT according to 1991 census and as per 2001 census there were 78499 migrants in the UT in this category. The proportion of male and female migrants where place of last residence elsewhere within the district of enumeration was 29.39 per cent and 43.78 per cent respectively in 1991 and respectively proportion was 9.35 per cent and 17.87 per cent in 2001 census .The reason for higher proportion of female migration is out migrated to marriage . As per 1991 Census, out of total migrants 38.21 per cent of migrants were

residing in the district of enumeration 61.39 percent were such whose last residence was in other state of India and only 0.41 percent were elsewhere in other countries. There was only one migrant in the category titled “Unclassified “ In Dadra and Nagar Haveli 2001 Census 9.58 percent migrants were residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration.88.80 percent migrants was in other states of India and only 1.62 percentage were such whose last residence was in the other countries . There were no migrants in the category titled “Unclassified”

Migration by reason .

The following statement gives distribution of migration by reasons of migration from other states of India.

Migrations from other States of India by place of Last Residence in Dadra & Nagar Haveli-1991

States	Total Migrants	Employment	Business	Education	Family Moved	Marriage	Natural calamities like drought, floods, etc	Other
Total	25603 100.00	5113 19.97	2889 11.28	332 1.30	6395 24.98	9061 35.39	47 0.18	1766 6.90
Gujarat	13849 100.00	1827 13.19	915 6.61	243 1.75	3376 24.38	6428 46.41	39 0.28	1021 7.37
Madhya Pradesh	169 100.00	76 44.97	17 10.06	1 0.59	60 35.50	10 5.92	1 0.59	4 2.37
Maharashtra	6149 100.00	1189 19.34	678 11.03	51 0.83	1715 27.89	2087 33.94	6 0.10	423 6.88
Rajasthan	197 100.00	200 27.82	234 32.55	8 1.11	208 28.93	43 5.98	0 0.00	26 3.62
Uttar Pradesh	2388 100.00	921 38.57	691 28.94	9 0.38	498 20.85	167 6.99	0 0.00	102 4.27
Other states in India	2329 100.00	900 38.64	354 15.20	20 0.86	538 23.10	326 14.00	1 0.04	190 8.16

Migrations from other States of India by place of Last Residence in Dadra & Nagar Haveli-2001

States	Total Migrants	Employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Other
Total	67328 100.00	28836 42.83	3993 5.93	173 0.26	11565 17.18	1893 2.81	15017 22.30	5851 6.69
Gujarat	18671 100.00	3416 18.30	1079 5.78	82 0.44	6803 36.44	722 3.87	4177 22.37	2392 12.81
Madhya Pradesh	1312 100.00	700 53.35	55 4.19	5 0.38	61 4.65	20 1.52	358 27.29	113 8.61
Maharashtra	14640 100.00	5225 35.69	810 5.53	18 0.12	2786 19.03	496 3.39	4139 28.27	1166 7.96
Rajasthan	3428 100.00	1497 43.68	436 12.72	23 0.67	190 5.54	105 3.06	867 25.29	310 9.04
Uttar Pradesh	11314 100.00	6404 56.60	916 8.10	13 0.11	678 5.99	205 1.81	2329 20.59	769 6.80
Other states in India	17963 100.00	11594 64.54	697 3.88	32 0.18	1047 5.83	345 1.92	3147 17.52	1101 6.13

It can be seen from the data given above that the main reason for the migration was work/employment. As much as 42.83 percent of migrants moved due to work or employment as per 2001 Census. As per 1991 Census the third highest proportion of 19.97 percent of migration took place due to the same reason. In 2001 this was followed by 22.30 percent of

migration which was due to the reason of "Moved with household" and also in 1991 census it was followed by 24.98 percent of migration due to the same reason which was then titled as "Family Moved" in 2001, the proportion of migration due to Marriage was 17.18 percent which was comparatively higher at 35.39 percent in 1991 Census.

Annexure – V

Brief account of Main Religions in the district/taluka as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses

India is a secular State. But it does not mean that the people here have no religion. Every person has the right to follow any religion which satisfies his conscience. We all know that every one of us follows one religion or the other. Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristics of the population. In secular country like India several religions have thrived and every decennial Census provides an interesting picture of the religious persuasions of the people. The data on religion yielded by the Census are of great interest to the Anthropologists, Sociologists, Demographers, Administrators, Planners and also laymen.

Religion means a faith or rather a staunch belief towards a most reverent object. The fact remains that it is the fact which forces our people to wear sacred thread, to worship idols, to take dips in the sacred river, or to recite holy and devotion songs. These all are regarded as part of religion. Now turning towards the legal aspect of the religion, our Constitution Article 25(1) guarantees the freedom of right to freely protect, practice and even propagate religion. The Constitution further guarantees that no one following any particular religion will either be specially favoured or discriminated.

As we know that Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory has single district and single taluka. Therefore, the figure of the three components will be the same. Following

statement gives sex and religion wise distribution of population as per 1991 Census in Dadra & Nagar Haveli Union Territory / District / Taluka.

**SEX AND RELIGION-WISE
POPULATION IN UT – 1991**

Religious Communities	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
All Religions	138,477	70,953	67,524
Hindus	132,213	67,565	64,648
Muslims	3,341	1,824	1,517
Christians	2,092	1,118	974
Jains	529	267	262
Buddhists	200	110	90
Sikhs	20	8	12
Others	82	61	21
Religion not Stated	-	-	-

**SEX AND RELIGION-WISE
POPULATION IN UT – 2001**

Religious Communities	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
All Religions	220,490	121,666	98,824
Hindus	206,203	113,650	92,553
Muslims	6,524	3,855	2,669
Christians	6,058	3,185	2,873
Jains	864	456	408
Buddhists	457	279	178
Sikhs	123	96	27
Others	90	48	48
Religion not Stated	171	97	74

The 2001 Census data reveals that the proportion of Hindu was 93.52 per cent in Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T. In comparison to 1991 data a decrease of 1.96 per cent is registered in proportion of Hindus at U.T. level. The proportion of Muslims has increased slightly as compared to 1991. The proportion of Muslim was 2.41 percent at U.T. level whereas in 2001 Census the proportion is

2.96 per cent. The proportion of Christians in the U.T. has increased in 2001 as compared to 1991. As per 1991 Census, proportion of Christians 1.51 percent of total population. The proportion of Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, people following other religions and of people who did not state any religion was negligible in 1991 as well as in 2001 Census.

The pattern of distribution of the population of major religious communities between rural and urban areas was as following at the 1991 Census:-

Religious Communities	Rural Population	Percentage to Rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	122,683	96.79	9,530	81.28
Muslims	2,265	1.79	1,076	9.18
Christians	1,250	0.99	842	7.18
Jains	290	0.23	239	2.04
Buddhists	187	0.15	13	0.11
Sikhs	4	N	16	0.14

N: Negligible

The pattern of distribution of the population of major religious communities between rural and urban areas are as following at the 2001 Census:-

Religious Communities	Rural Population	Percentage to rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to urban population
1	2	3	4	5
Hindus	162,018	95.29	44,185	87.56
Muslims	2,779	1.63	3,745	7.42
Christians	4,602	2.71	1,456	2.89
Jains	263	0.15	601	1.19
Buddhists	84	0.05	373	0.74
Sikhs	66	0.04	57	0.11

The above statements reveal that in 2001 Census, followers of Hinduism in rural areas (95.29 %) are greater than in urban areas (87.56%). In comparison to 1991 data a decrease of 1.50 per cent is recorded in proportion of Hindus in rural areas, while in

urban areas as compared to 1991 data a decline of 6.28 per cent is registered in proportion of Hindus. Muslims, Christians and Jains reported greater percentage in Urban areas than in rural areas in both the Censuses.

Annexure VI

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION AS PER 1991 AND 2001 CENSUSES

Census also collects information on Marital Status for each individual in the country. As per 2001 Census we divide population into four categories which are as follows:

- (1) Never Married (N.M)
- (2) Currently Married (M)
- (3) Widowed (W)
- (4) Divorced or Separated (S)

Never married stands for a person who has never been married at any time before. Currently married as used above does not mean recently. It only means presently. A widowed is a one whose husband or wife is dead. A person who has been separated from

wife or husband and is living apart with no apparent in tension of living together again or who has been divorced either by decree of a law court or by an accepted social or religious custom but who has not re-married.

Sex-wise Marital Status :

The details of sex-wise marital status for Dadra & Nagar Haveli UT as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses are given below :

**MARITAL STATUS BY SEX 1991
CENSUS**

Marital Status	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1. Never Married	69,895 (50.47)	37,566 (52.95)	32,329 (47.88)
2. Married	63,944 (46.18)	32,426 (45.70)	31,518 (46.68)
3. Widowed	4,219 (3.05)	850 (1.20)	3,369 (4.99)
4. Divorced or Separated	416 (0.30)	108 (0.15)	308 (0.45)
5. Unspecified	3 (N)	3 (N)	0
Total	138,477 (100.00)	70,953 (100.00)	67,524 (100.00)

**MARITAL STATUS BY SEX 2001
CENSUS**

Marital Status	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4
1. Never Married	110,357 (50.05)	63,789 (52.43)	46,568 (47.12)
2. Married	103,236 (46.82)	56,480 (46.42)	46,756 (47.31)
3. Widowed	5,976 (2.71)	997 (0.82)	4,979 (5.04)
4. Divorced or Separated	921 (0.42)	400 (0.33)	521 (0.53)
5. Unspecified	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00
Total	220,490 (100.00)	121,666 (100.00)	98,824 (100.00)

As per 2001 Census the number of married persons was 1,03,236 (46.82 per cent) in Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T. A comparison of the same with 1991 shows that the proportion of married persons was 46.18 per cent . As per 1991 Census the proportion of never married persons was 50.47 per cent in U.T. while in 2001 Census the same is 50.05

per cent. In comparison to 1991 in 2001 the proportion of married female has shown increase of 0.63 per cent while the same for male has increased by 0.72 per cent. The proportion of Widowed / divorced /separated has not shown any significant changes in 2001 as compared to 1991 Census.

Distribution of rural / urban population by Marital Status :

The following statement gives the distribution of rural/urban population by marital status in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS – 1991

Marital Status	Total Population			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Never Married	69,895 (50.47)	37,566 (52.95)	32,329 (47.88)	63,873 (50.39)	34,038 (52.77)	29,835 (47.93)	6,022 (51.36)	3,528 (54.66)	2,494 (47.32)
2. Married	63,944 (46.18)	32,426 (45.70)	31,518 (46.68)	58,520 (46.17)	29,551 (45.82)	28,969 (46.53)	5,424 (46.26)	2,875 (44.55)	2,549 (48.36)
3. Widowed	4,219 (3.05)	850 (1.20)	3,369 (4.99)	3,959 (3.12)	801 (1.24)	3,158 (5.07)	260 (2.22)	49 (0.76)	211 (4.00)
4. Divorced or Separated	416 (0.30)	108 (0.15)	308 (0.45)	397 (0.31)	106 (0.16)	291 (0.47)	19 (0.16)	2 (0.03)	17 (0.32)
5. Unspecified	3 (N)	3 (N)	- (0.00)	3 (N)	3 (N)	- (0.00)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Total	138,477 (100.00)	70,953 (100.00)	67,524 (100.00)	126,752 (100.00)	64,499 (100.00)	62,253 (100.00)	11,725 (100.00)	6,454 (100.00)	5,271 (100.00)

N - Negligible

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS – 2001

Marital Status	Total Population			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Never Married	110,357 (50.05)	63,789 (52.43)	46,568 (47.12)	86,583 (50.92)	48,802 (53.14)	37,781 (48.32)	23,774 (47.11)	14,987 (50.23)	8,787 (42.60)
2. Married	103,236 (46.82)	56,480 (46.42)	46,756 (47.31)	77,534 (45.60)	41,809 (45.53)	35,725 (45.69)	25,702 (50.93)	14,671 (49.18)	11,031 (53.47)
3. Widowed	5,976 (2.71)	997 (0.82)	4,979 (5.04)	5,095 (3.00)	855 (0.93)	4,240 (5.42)	881 (1.75)	142 (0.48)	739 (3.58)
4. Divorced or Separated	921 (0.42)	400 (0.33)	521 (0.53)	815 (0.48)	366 (0.40)	449 (0.57)	106 (0.21)	34 (0.11)	72 (0.35)
5. Unspecified	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Total	220,490 (100.00)	121,666 (100.00)	98,824 (100.00)	170,027 (100.00)	91,832 (100.00)	78,195 (100.00)	50,463 (100.00)	29,834 (100.00)	20,629 (100.00)

It can be seen that proportion of never married persons was at 50.92 percent recorded in 2001 in rural areas, while it was 50.39 percent in 1991. As per 2001 Census the proportion of married persons was 45.60 percent in rural areas, while in 1991 it was 46.18 percent. In urban areas never married persons were

reported 51.36 percent to total population in 1991 Census while it was 47.11 per cent in 2001 Census. Percentage of married persons was 46.26 whereas widowed were only 2.22 percent in urban population in 1991 Census. As per 2001 Census they were 50.93 per cent and 1.75 per cent respectively.

Annexure - VII

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICTS 1991 AND 2001 CENSUSES

Literacy has been gathered in Indian Census in one form or the other since the very beginning. The definition of literates as adopted at the 1991 Census was "A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literates". A person who can merely read but can not write was not treated as literate. It was not necessary that a person who was

literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. In 1991 Census all children below the age 7 were treated as illiterate. So children of age group 0-6 will always be treated as illiterate. While processing the literacy data one can exclude population of age group 0-6.

The following statements give the distribution of literate and illiterate persons by broad age groups and sex in the Union Territory Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION – 1991

Age group	Total			Illiterates			Literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-6	28,337	14,078	14,259	28,337	14,078	14,259	0	0	0
7-14	25,537	13,205	12,332	11,035	4,345	6,690	14,502	8,860	5,642
15-29	39,482	20,219	19,263	21,493	7,897	13,596	17,989	12,322	5,667
30-44	25,537	13,669	11,868	16,692	7,073	9,619	8,845	6,596	2,249
45-59	13,271	6,850	6,421	10,840	4,904	5,936	2,431	1,946	485
60+	5,943	2,729	3,214	5,223	2,185	3,038	720	544	176
Age not stated	370	203	167	3	8	15	347	195	152
All ages	138,477	70,953	67,524	93,643	40,490	53,153	44,834	30,463	14,371

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION – 2001

Age group	Total			Illiterates			Literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-6	40,199	20,308	19,891	40,199	20,308	19,891	-	-	-
7-14	37,559	19,392	18,167	10,187	3,654	6,533	27,372	15,738	11,634
15-29	72,145	43,632	28,513	24,343	8,960	15,383	47,802	34,672	13,130
30-44	43,096	24,561	18,535	21,900	8,557	13,343	21,196	16,004	5,192
45-59	18,573	9,838	8,735	12,627	5,269	7,358	5,946	4,569	1,377
60+	8,814	3,882	4,932	7,277	2,750	4,527	1,537	1,132	405
Age not stated	104	53	51	53	19	34	51	34	17
All ages	220,490	121,666	98,824	116,586	49,517	67,069	103,904	72,149	31,755

It can be seen from the above statement that the highest proportion of 46.01 per cent literacy rate in Dadra and Nagar Haveli U.T. is registered in age group of 15-29 years followed by 26.34 per cent in 7-14 years age group at the 2001 census. The lowest proportion of 1.48 percent is found in the age group of 60+ years at the same Census. As per

2001 Census the female literacy rate was lower than that of males in each and every age group in the U.T. A comparison with the 1991 data shows that literacy rate has increased for each and every age group in the U.T. The above Statements also reveal that male literacy rates were found to be greater in all age groups than female literacy rates.

Progress of literacy in Dadra & Nagar Haveli District : (1991-2001)

The following statement gives progress of rural and urban literacy in Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Union Territory / District		Literates and Educated persons					
		1991			2001		
		Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons	Literate males	Literate females	Total literate persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli UT / District	T	30,463 (42.93)	14,371 (21.28)	44,834 (32.38)	72,149 (59.30)	31,755 (32.13)	103,904 (47.12)
	R	25,706 (39.85)	11,396 (18.31)	37,102 (29.27)	48,791 (53.13)	19,106 (24.43)	67,897 (39.93)
	U	4,757 (73.71)	2,975 (56.54)	7,732 (64.94)	23,358 (78.29)	12,649 (61.32)	36,007 (71.35)

Note: Percentages are given in brackets with reference to literates to total, rural and urban population.

It may be seen from the above statement that since 1991 both the components (rural and urban) show varied patterns. There exists a gap between the literacy progress in rural and urban parts of the territory. In the 2001 Census the figures reveal that literacy in rural

areas was 39.93 per cent and in urban it was 71.35 per cent. The urban area has colleges and institution for advanced studies where students from other parts come for higher education. Literacy therefore, has been more in the urban areas than in rural.

Level of Education in UT :

The following statement gives the level of education in Dadra & Nagar Haveli district:-

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION - 1991

Educational level	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total literates	44,834 (100.00)	30,463 (100.00)	14,371 (100.00)
1. Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable	85 (0.19)	48 (0.16)	37 (0.26)
2. Below Primary	11,499 (25.65)	7,741 (25.41)	3,758 (26.15)
3. Primary	17,038 (38.00)	11,279 (37.03)	5,759 (40.07)
4. Middle	5,552 (12.38)	3,739 (12.27)	1,813 (12.61)
5. Matriculation/ Secondary	6,150 (13.72)	4,420 (14.51)	1,730 (12.04)
6. Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Preuniversity/Senior secondary	1,741 (3.88)	1,249 (4.10)	492 (3.42)
7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	450 (1.00)	216 (0.71)	234 (1.63)
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	505 (1.13)	455 (1.49)	50 (0.35)
9. Graduate and above	1,814 (4.05)	1,316 (4.32)	498 (3.47)

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION - 2001

Educational level	Total		Males		Females	
1	2		3		4	
Total literates	103,904	(100.00)	72,149	(100.00)	31,755	(100.00)
1 Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable	1,228	(1.18)	880	(1.22)	348	(1.10)
2 Below Primary	26,108	(25.13)	16,321	(22.62)	9,787	(30.82)
3 Primary	25,077	(24.13)	16,787	(23.27)	8,290	(26.11)
4 Middle	15,408	(14.83)	11,124	(15.42)	4,284	(13.49)
5 Matriculation/ Secondary	15,159	(14.59)	11,658	(16.16)	3,501	(11.03)
6 Higher Secondary/Intermediate/ Preuniversity/Senior secondary	10,344	(9.96)	7,630	(10.58)	2,714	(8.55)
7 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	122	(0.12)	97	(0.13)	25	(0.08)
8 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2,544	(2.45)	2,094	(2.90)	450	(1.42)
9 Graduate and above	7,896	(7.60)	5,545	(7.69)	2,351	(7.40)
10. Unclassified	18	(0.02)	13	(0.01)	5	(N)

As per 2001 Census, 25.13 per cent literates have below primary level of education in the U.T. The proportion of 24.13 per cent was also recorded for primary level of education, while as per 1991 Census 38.00 per cent literates had attained primary level followed

by 25.65 percent below primary and 13.72 per cent matriculate persons. As per 2001 Census 9.96 per cent literates in the U.T. attained higher secondary level of education. The proportion of the same in 1991 had been 3.88 percent.

Annexure - VIII**DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENT MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED IN 1991 AND 2001 CENSUSES****Definition:**

Mother tongue is the language spoken in the childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home

in the childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of deaf and dumb infants the language usually spoken by the mother will be his/her mother tongue.

The following statements present the data relating to mother tongues of the UT and the district of the Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Distribution of mother tongues returned -1991 Census

Sl.No.	Mother Tongue	No. of persons who returned the mother tongue	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1	Varli	67,678	48.87
2	Gujarati	30,346	21.91
3	Konkani	17,062	12.32
4	Dhoda	6,430	4.64
5	Hindi	6,338	4.58
6	Marathi	4,032	2.91
7	Malayalam	776	0.56
8	Kannada	511	0.37
9	Marwari	234	0.17
10	Tamil	199	0.14
11	Urdu	194	0.14
12	Bengali	145	0.11
13	Bhojpuri	132	0.10
14	Telugu	108	0.08
15	Kachchhi	82	0.06
16	Oriya	80	0.06
17	Nepali	78	0.06
18	English	55	0.04
19	Kokna/Kokni/Kukna	55	0.04
20	Khandeshi	29	0.02
21	Others	3913	2.82
Total all Mother Tongue		138,477	100

Distribution of mother tongues returned -2001 Census

Sl.No.	Mother Tongue	No. of persons who returned the mother tongue	Percentage to total population
1	2	3	4
1	VARLI	77005	34.9
2	GUJARATI	51923	23.5
3	HINDI	25843	11.7
4	KONKANI	22791	10.3
5	MARATHI	10873	4.9
6	DHODIA	7645	3.4
7	BHOJPURI	4459	2.0
8	MALAYALAM	1807	0.8
9	ORIIYA	1801	0.8
10	BENGALI	1382	0.6
11	MARWARI	1366	0.6
12	NEPALI	1030	0.4
13	URDU	994	0.4
14	KOKNAKOKNIKUKNA	826	0.3
15	MAITHILI	793	0.3
16	TAMIL	666	0.3
17	KANNADA	652	0.3
18	TELUGU	592	0.2
19	RAJASTHANI	451	0.2
20	BHILIBHILODI	313	0.1
21	Others	7278	3.3
Total all Mother Tongue		220490	100

The above data reveals that 48.87 per cent in 1991 Census and 34.92 per cent in 2001 Census have returned their mother tongue as Varli. At the second place 21.91% persons have returned Gujarati as their mother tongue followed by Konkani with 12.32% in 1991 Census. While in 2001 at the second place

23.56 per cent persons have returned Gujarati as their mother tongue followed by Hindi with 11.72 percent. As Dadra and Nagar Haveli has only one district namely Dadra & Nagar Haveli, therefore UT and district wise composition of mother tongues has no difference.