



Census of India 2001

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART XII-A & B

SERIES-26
DAMAN & DIU

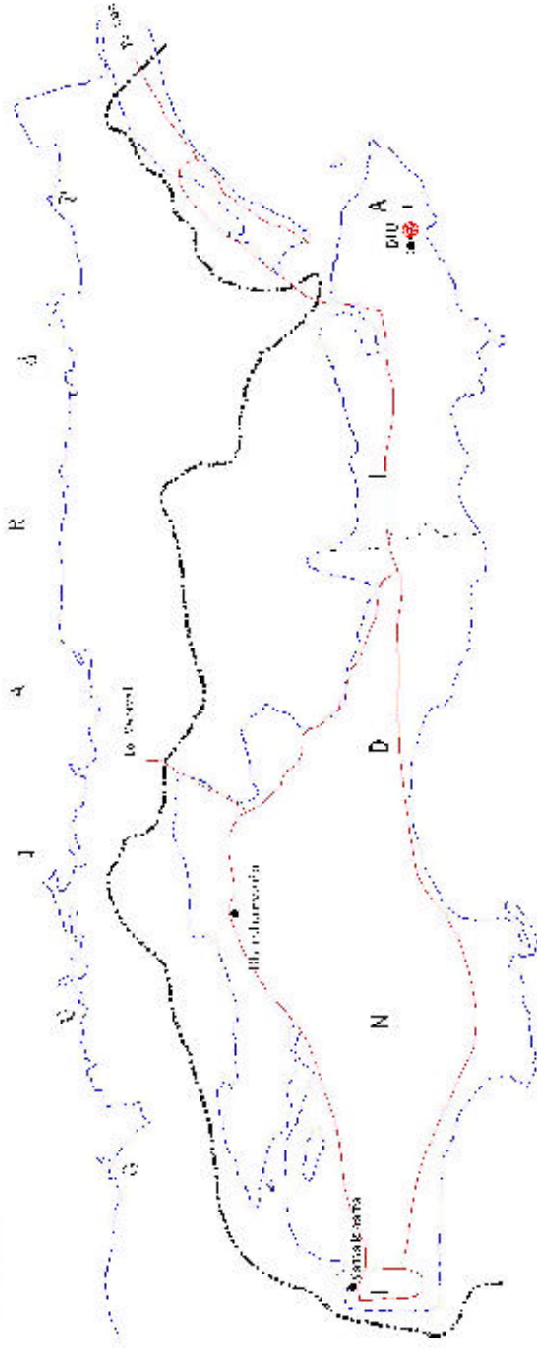
DAMAN & DIU

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, GUJARAT
AHMADABAD

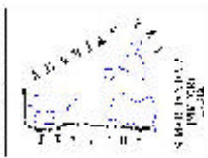
HAMAM AND DIU DISTRICT DIU

NOTE:
 1. Red shaded areas indicate the villages.
 2. Red lines indicate the boundaries of the District.
 3. Red lines indicate the boundaries of the District.
 4. Red lines indicate the boundaries of the District.



A U A I I A N S F A

PART OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA

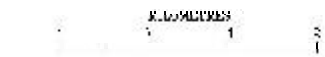


TO SHOW THE...
 BOUNDARIES OF THE DISTRICT...
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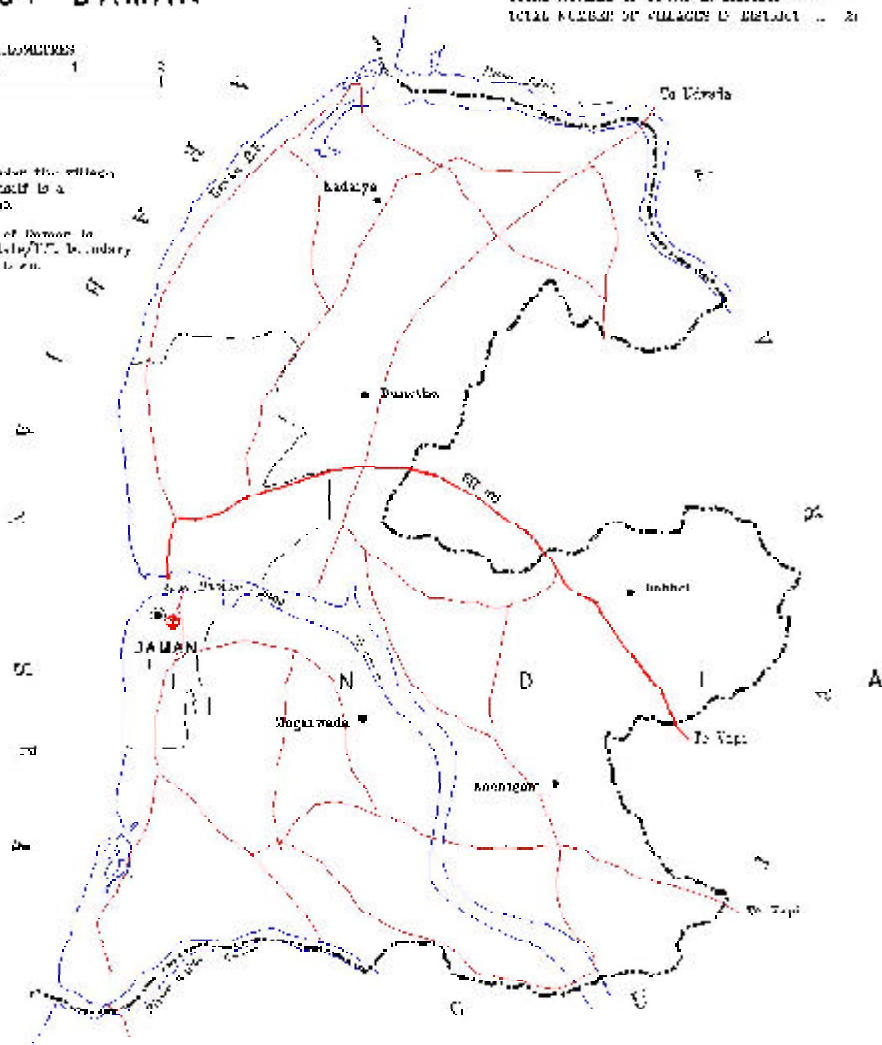
TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT IN SQ. KM. ...
 TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT ...
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT ...
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT ...

DAMAN AND DIU DISTRICT DAMAN

TOTAL AREA OF DISTRICT IN SQ.MI. 78
 TOTAL POPULATION OF DISTRICT 10882
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN DISTRICT 21
 TOTAL NUMBER OF PANCHAYATS IN DISTRICT 2



NOTE -
 1. All white areas under the village that village name itself is a reserved forest lands.
 2. Black boundary of Damam is its territory with the State/UT boundary with the following territory.



400' BARS, STATE	-----	
HEADQUARTERS, UNION TERRITORY	●	
VILLAGES HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME	●	
TOWNS WITH POPULATION SIZE AND CLASS III	●	
STATE HIGHWAY	— NH 66 —	
IMPORTANT METALLED ROADS	— — — — —	
RIVER AND STREAM	— — — — —	

Based upon Survey of India maps with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.



CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-26

DAMAN & DIU

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part XII - A & B

DISTRICT DAMAN & DIU

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY



**VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT**



लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

Jayant Parimal
of the Indian Administrative Service
Director of Census Operations, Daman & Diu

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2001 - CEN-Book (E)



Fort of Nani Daman

The small fort with high stone walls enclosed an area of 12,250 Sq.Mts. The most conspicuous part of the Fort is the giant gateway facing the river with a large statue of St. Jerome and two giant human figures, on either side of the gateway.

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Foreword

The District census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organizations since 1951 census is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at gross-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio - economic characteristics village- wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities, infrastructural facilities, etc.

2. The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Table and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census – DCHB series was in three parts: Parts-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. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil / town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all 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 an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centers, primary health sub-centers and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was 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, a 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.

3. The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restructured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the 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. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil / taluka / 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, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

4. The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and 'most important commodity' manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Center and Primary Health Center), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its

coverage enlarged by including details on all slums instead of ‘ notified slums ‘ . The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only class I and class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analyzed in depth with the help of number of cross- classified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of ‘ motif ‘ highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (i) fertility and mortality and (ii) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (i) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth / place of last residence, (ii) main religions, (iii) marital status of population, (iv) age, sex and education, and (v) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic sociodemographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

5. The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of shri.Jayant Parimal, Director of Census Operations Daman and Diu on behalf of the U.T. Admn. Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their 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 DCHB manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinized 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 of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
Dated: 17-10 -2006

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 Daman and Diu. Both the districts are single taluka district having small area and population, therefore a separate volume for each is not necessary. Hence, this combined volume presents data of both the districts.

After delinking from Goa, which attained statehood on 30th May 1987, Daman & Diu districts became Union Territory. Preparatory work for 2001 Census was started early in 1999. The work of conduct of 2001 Census was entrusted to the Director of Census Operations, Gujarat by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, New Delhi only because it is quite 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, that of education, health, planning, statistics, agriculture department, etc. I am grateful to all of these departments/offices, without their co-operation it would have not been possible for me to present such data in this volume.

The Census Operations are a joint exercise of the Central and the U.T. Government and involves massive field operations for which a well-established hierarchy was set up in the U.T. I thank the U.T. Government for extending full co-operation and support in carrying out the Census Operations. I am also grateful to all the officers of the U.T. 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.

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 JDCO 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 was the DDE In-charge, for timely processing of the huge Census Schedules.

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 grateful 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, Ex-Registrar General, and Census Commissioner, India for providing valuable guidance from time to time at every stage of the 2001 Census conducted under his direction and control.

I am deeply indebted to Shri D.K.Sikri Additional Secretary (RGI) for his inspiration, valuable instructions and guidance received from time to time for this publication. I am also grateful to Shri R.G. Mitra and Shri K.N.Unni, Ex. 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, Deputy Director (SS), Shri R.P. Singh, Ex. Dy. Registrar General (Map), Shri Mahesh Ram, Ex. Map Officer, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director (EDP) and Shri Himakar, Ex. Addl. Director (EDP) for providing technical guidance in finalising this publication.

Ahmadabad,
06-11-2006

H. S. Meena
Joint Director of Census Operations,
Gujarat, Ahmadabad

Acknowledgement

Drafting and Supervision

Shri Babulal	Joint Director
Shri B.K. Shrivastav	ADCO (T)
Shri J.N. Pithadia	Statistical Investigator-I

Editing

Shri H.S. Meena	Joint Director
Shri R.R. Bhatt	ADCO (T)

Collection / Compilation and Intial Drafting

Shri S.V. Shah	Statistical Investigator-II
Smt. N.P. Patel	Statistical Investigator-II
Smt. J.R. Sanghani	Statistical Investigator-III
Smt. K.B. Mehta	Statistical Investigator-III
Kum. N.V. Shah	Statistical Investigator-III
Shri T.J. Munia	Statistical Investigator-III
Shri D.J. Rajpal	Statistical Investigator-III
Kum. P.P. Patel	Statistical Investigator-III
Smt. A.P. Bhavsar	Senior Compilar
Smt. N.D. Mehta	Senior Compilar

Mapping

Shri J.P. Purohit	R.O (Map)
Shri Ch. Rajiv	Sr. Geographer
Shri M.S. Bhatt	Sr. Drawing Assistant
Shri A.A. Saiyad	Sr. Draftsman
Shri B.D. Subedar	Draftsman
Shri R.K. Joshi	Draftsman
Shri J.K. Brahmhatt	Draftsman

Computer Assistance

Shri I.B. Soniyavora	Assistant
Shri H.J. Parikh	Operator Gr. 'B'

Pre-Scanning

Shri M.A. Mistry	Statistical Investigator-II
Shri J.C. Pandya	Statistical Investigator-II
Kum. R.M. Gandhi	Statistical Investigator-III
Smt. K.J. Khambhata	Statistical Investigator-III

Nodal Officers

Shri R.C. Joshi	Statistical Investigator-III
Shri K.B. Hathi	Compiler

District Highlights - 2001 Census

Daman & Diu

	1991	2001
1. Population of :		
Daman & Diu UT	101,586	158,204
Diu District	39,485	44,215
Daman District	62,101	113,989
2. No. of District	2	2
3. No of Talukas	2	2
4. No of Villages	24	23
5. No of Towns	2	2

1. Daman & Diu rank 34th in population size among the States/UTs of India.
2. Daman & Diu rank 9th in literacy among the State/UTs of India.
3. Daman & Diu rank 35th in sex – ratio among the State/UTs of India which is lowest in the country.
4. Highest and lowest population, % Growth, Density, literacy and sex–ratio among the districts of the Union Territory.

	Highest	Lowest
Population	Daman (113,989)	Diu (44,215)
% Population Growth	Daman (83.55%)	Diu (11.98%)
Density	Daman (1,583)	Diu (1,105)
Literacy	Daman (80.65%)	Diu (71.36%)
Sex–ratio	Diu (1,118)	Daman (591)

5. Diu district is the smallest in terms of size population in the Union Territory.
6. Diu district (2) has the lowest number of villages and Daman district (21) has the highest number of Villages.
7. There are 21 inhabited villages in Daman district. There is only one village having a population of more than 10,000 viz, Dabhel village. While in Diu district there is only one village out of two villages having a population of more than 10,000 viz Vanakbara village.
8. Fisheries and Salt and Plastic production are the important, Non–agricultural economic activity of both the districts.
9. Daman District has the lowest percentage of workers in Household Industry while Diu district has highest percentage of workers in Cultivators.
10. Diu district is famous for its Nagoa beach, Fort of Diu, Diu jetty, and Vanakbara which are the Tourist Centres.

Important Statistics 2001

		Union Territory	Diu District	Daman District	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES	Total	23	2	21	
	Inhabited	23	2	21	
	Un-Inhabited	0	0	0	
NUMBER OF TOWNS	Total	2	1	1	
	Statutory Towns	2	1	1	
	Census Towns	0	0	0	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	Normal	35,686	9,241	26,445	
	Instituttional	129	28	101	
	Houseless	227	12	215	
POPULATION	TOTAL	Persons	158,204	44,215	113,989
		Males	92,512	20,878	71,634
		Females	65,692	23,337	42,355
	RURAL	Persons	100,856	22,637	78,219
		Males	63,606	10,949	52,657
		Females	37,250	11,688	25,562
	URBAN	Persons	57,348	21,578	35,770
		Males	28,906	9,929	18,977
		Females	28,442	11,649	16,793
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPLATION		36.25	48.80	31.38	
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE (1991-2001)	Persons	55.73	11.98	83.55	
	Males	79.30	9.15	120.64	
	Females	31.40	14.64	42.93	
AREA (Sq. Kms.)		112.0	40.0	72.0	
DENSITY OF POPULATION (Persons per square kilometere)		1,413	1,105	1,583	
SEX RATIO (No of Females per 1,000 Males)	Total	710	1,118	591	
	Rural	586	1,067	485	
	Urban	984	1,173	885	
LITERATE (Excluding children in the age group 0-6)	Persons	78.18	71.36	80.65	
	Males	86.75	84.37	87.37	
	Females	65.61	60.09	68.60	
SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION	Persons	3.06	4.01	2.69	
	Males	2.70	4.17	2.27	
	Females	3.56	3.87	3.40	
SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION	Persons	8.85	0.26	12.18	
	Males	7.77	0.30	9.95	
	Females	10.36	0.23	15.94	

		Union Territory	Diu District	Daman District
WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS				
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)	Persons	45.96	31.30	51.64
	Males	65.40	44.83	71.39
	Females	18.59	19.21	18.24
(i) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	42.63	25.75	49.18
	Males	63.57	42.90	69.59
	Females	13.15	10.41	14.66
(ii) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	3.33	5.55	2.46
	Males	1.83	1.93	1.80
	Females	5.44	8.80	3.58
(iii) NON-WORKERS	Persons	54.04	68.70	48.36
	Males	34.60	55.17	28.61
	Females	81.41	80.79	81.76
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (Main & Marginal)				
(i) CULTIVATORS	Persons	4.06	8.26	3.21
	Males	3.10	4.27	2.89
	Females	10.65	22.97	5.83
(ii) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	0.66	0.46	0.70
	Males	0.45	0.17	0.50
	Females	2.11	1.57	2.32
(iii) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES.	Persons	0.88	2.77	0.50
	Males	0.62	1.86	0.40
	Females	2.63	6.09	1.27
(iv) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	94.40	88.51	95.59
	Males	95.83	93.70	96.21
	Females	84.61	69.37	90.58

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 - 2001

Houses and Household Amenities	Union Territory	Diu District	Daman District
1. No.of Census Houses	53,902(100.0)	16,895(100.0)	37,007(100.0)
2. Vacant Census Houses	8,386 (15.6)	3,205 (19.0)	5,181 (14.0)
3. Occupied Census houses by their use	45,516(84.4)	13,690(81.0)	31,826 (86.0)
(i) Residencial & Partly residential	33,537(73.7)	9,090(66.4)	24,447(76.8)
(ii) Shop, Office	3,609(7.9)	1,168(8.5)	2,441(7.7)
(iii) School, College etc.	216(0.5)	72(0.5)	144(0.5)
(iv) Hotel, Loges, Guest House, etc.	247(0.5)	42(0.3)	205(0.6)
(v) Hospital, Dispansary,etc.	92(0.2)	28(0.2)	64(0.2)
(vi) Factory, Workshop, Worksheed, etc.	1989(4.4)	132(1.0)	1,857(5.8)
(vii) Place of Worship	477(1.0)	285(2.1)	192(0.6)
(viii) Other non-residencial use	5,349(11.8)	2,873(21.0)	2,476(7.8)
4. Households by type of Census house Occupied.	34,342(100.0)	9,215 (100.0)	25,127(100.0)
(i) Permanent	31,745(92.4)	9,082(98.6)	22,663(90.2)
(ii) Semi- permanent	2,201(6.4)	88(1.0)	2,113(8.4)
(iii) Temparary + Unclassifiable	396(1.2)	45(0.5)	351(1.4)
5. Households by No.of dweling rooms	34,342(100.0)	9,215(100.0)	25,127(100.0)
(i) No. exclusiv room	214(0.6)	59(0.6)	155(0.6)
(ii) One room	17,039(49.6)	2,187(23.7)	14,852(59.1)
(iii) Two rooms	8,576(25.0)	2,908(31.6)	5,668(22.6)
(iv) Three rooms	4,178(12.2)	1,191(12.9)	2,987(11.9)
(v) Four rooms	2,354(6.9)	1,417(15.4)	937(3.7)
(vi) Five rooms	762(2.2)	539(5.9)	223(0.9)
(vii) Six rooms and above	1,219(3.5)	914(9.9)	305(1.2)
6. No. of married couples having independent room for sleeping	17,158(62.9)	6,542(78.4)	10,616(56.0)
7. Households by source of drinking water Tap	25,039(72.9)	8,485(92.1)	16,554(65.9)
8. Source of lighting Electricity	33,573(97.8)	8,935(97.0)	24,638(98.1)
9. Household having bath room within the House.	22,155(64.5)	6,160(66.7)	15,995(63.7)
10. Latrine available within the house.	15,090(43.9)	4,082(44.3)	11,008(43.8)
11. Households having drainage for waste water outlet.	13,499(39.3)	507(5.5)	12,992(51.7)
12. Households having separate kitchen within the houses.	27,618(80.4)	7,729(83.9)	19,889(79.2)
13. Households by type of fule used for Cooking L.P.G.	17,304(50.4)	5,317(57.7)	11,987(47.7)
14. Households availing Banking Services	16,344(47.6)	5,703(61.9)	16,641(42.3)
15. Household by availability of assets.			
(i) Radio/Transistor	13,392(39.0)	5,161(56.0)	8,231(32.8)
(ii) Television	16,930(49.3)	5,098(55.3)	11,832(47.1)
(iii) Telephone	5,388(15.7)	2,225(24.1)	3,163(12.6)
(iv) Bicycle	13,136(38.3)	4,223(45.8)	8,913(35.5)
(v) Scooter/Moter Cycle/Moped	9,330(27.2)	2,746(29.8)	6,584(26.2)
(vi) Car/Jeep/Van	1,543(4.5)	184(2.0)	1,359(5.4)
16. Percentage of villages having drinking water-Tap	100.0	100.0	100.0
17. Percentage of villages having Bank	17.4	50.0	14.3
Town			
18. Percentage of towns having Hospital	100.0	100.0	100.0
19. Percentage of towns having College	50.0	0.0	100.0
20. Percentage of towns having Vocational Institutions	100.0	100.0	100.0

Ranking Of Talukas In The District

As there is only one Taluka in each of the District of the UT Daman and Diu, 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 Headquarter	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance form Taluka Headquarters to District Headquarters by Road / Railway (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Diu District	Diu	Urban*	0
	Diu Taluka	Diu	Urban*	0
2.	Daman District	Daman	Urban*	0
	Daman Taluka	Daman	Urban*	0

Note : 1. Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

2. Astrisk in column 4 denotes the District / Taluka Headquarters is a Statutory Town

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	Name of District/Taluka headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Taluka headquarters to District headquarters by road (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Diu District	Diu	Urban*	0
	Diu Taluka	Diu	Urban*	0
2	Daman District	Daman	Urban*	0
	Daman Taluka	Daman	Urban*	0

Note : 1. Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

2. Astrisk in column 4 denotes the District / Taluka Headquarters is a Statutory Town

Ranking Of Talukas In The District

As there is only one Taluka in each of the District of the UT Daman and Diu, 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 Headquarter	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance form Taluka Headquarters to District Headquarters by Road / Railway (in Kms.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Diu District	Diu	Urban*	0
	Diu Taluka	Diu	Urban*	0
2.	Daman District	Daman	Urban*	0
	Daman Taluka	Daman	Urban*	0

Note : 1. Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

2. Astrisk in column 4 denotes the District / Taluka Headquarters is a Statutory Town

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	Name of District/Taluka headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Taluka headquarters to District headquarters by road (in km)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Diu District	Diu	Urban*	0
	Diu Taluka	Diu	Urban*	0
2	Daman District	Daman	Urban*	0
	Daman Taluka	Daman	Urban*	0

Note : 1. Distance given in Column No.5 is by road.

2. Astrisk in column 4 denotes the District / Taluka Headquarters is a Statutory Town

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
Daman & Diu	Total	1900	32,005	16,046	15,959	-	-
		1910	32,470	15,919	16,551	+ 465	+ 1.45
		1921	31,410	14,659	16,751	-1,060	- 3.26
		1931	36,429	17,445	18,984	+5,019	+15.98
		1940	42,811	20,584	22,227	+6,382	+17.52
		1950	48,611	22,874	25,737	+5,800	+13.55
		1960	36,670	16,909	19,761	-11,941	-24.56
		1971	62,651	29,852	32,799	+25,981	+70.85
		1981	78,981	38,298	40,683	+16,330	+26.07
		1991	101,586	51,595	49,991	+22,605	+28.62
		2001	158,204	92,512	65,692	+56,618	+55.73
	Rural	1900	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1910	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1921	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1931	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1940	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1950	30,131	14,281	15,850	-	-
		1960	23,335	10,910	12,425	-6,796	-22.55
		1971	39,120	18,591	20,529	+15,785	+67.65
		1981	49,958	24,281	25,677	+10,838	+27.70
		1991	54,043	28,111	25,932	+4,085	+8.18
		2001	100,856	63,606	37,250	+46,813	+86.62
	Urban	1900	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		1910	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		1921	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		1931	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		1940	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
		1950	18,480	8,593	9,887	N.A	N.A
		1960	13,335	5,999	7,336	-5,145	-27.84
		1971	23,531	11,261	12,270	+10,196	+76.46
		1981	29,023	14,017	15,006	+5,492	+23.34
		1991	47,543	23,484	24,059	+18,520	+63.81
		2001	57,348	28,906	28,442	+9,805	+20.62

STATEMENT - 3A

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1900 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daman	Total	1900	17,391	8,484	8,907	-	-
		1910	18,300	8,873	9,427	+909	+5.23
		1921	17,566	8,477	9,089	-734	-4.01
		1931	19,741	10,051	9,690	+2,175	+12.38
		1940	23,080	11,340	11,740	+3,339	+16.91
		1950	27,473	13,020	14,453	+4,393	+19.03
		1960	22,390	10,851	11,539	-5,083	-18.03
		1971	38,739	19,070	19,669	+16,349	+73.02
		1981	48,560	24,074	24,486	+9,821	+25.35
		1991	62,101	32,467	29,634	+13,541	+27.89
		2001	113,989	71,634	42,355	+51,888	+83.55
	Rural	1900	N.A	N.A	N.A		N.A
		1910	N.A	N.A	N.A		N.A
		1921	N.A	N.A	N.A		N.A
		1931	N.A	N.A	N.A		N.A
		1941	N.A	N.A	N.A		N.A
		1950	14,208	6,904	7,304		N.A
		1960	13,193	6,549	6,644	-1,015	-7.14
		1971	21,422	10,397	11,025	+8,229	+62.37
		1981	27,557	13,696	13,861	+6,135	+28.64
		1991	35,196	18,741	16,455	+7,639	+27.72
		2001	78,219	52,657	25,562	+43,023	+12.22
		Urban	1900	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	1910		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	1921		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	1931		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	1941		N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
	1950		13,265	6,116	7,149	N.A	N.A
	1960		9,197	4,302	4,895	-4,068	-30.67
	1971		17,317	8,673	8,644	+8,120	+88.29
	1981		21,003	10,378	10,625	+3,686	+21.29
	1991		26,905	13,726	13,179	+5,902	+28.10
	2001	35,770	18,977	16,793	+8,865	+32.95	

STATEMENT - 3B

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1900 TO 2001

District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Census Year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Diu	Total	1900	14,614	7,562	7,052	-	-
		1910	14,170	7,046	7,124	-444	-3.04
		1921	13,844	6,182	7,662	-326	-2.30
		1931	16,688	7,394	9,294	+2,844	+20.54
		1940	19,731	9,244	10,487	+3,043	+18.23
		1950	21,138	9,854	11,284	+1,407	+7.13
		1960	14,280	6,058	8,222	-6,858	-32.44
		1971	23,912	10,782	13,130	+9,632	+67.45
		1981	30,421	14,224	16,197	+6,509	+27.22
		1991	39,485	19,128	20,357	+9,064	+29.80
		2001	44,215	20,878	23,337	+4,730	+11.96
	Rural	1900	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1910	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1921	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1931	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1940	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1950	15,923	7,377	8,546	-	-
		1960	10,142	4,361	5,781	-5,781	-36.31
		1971	17,698	8,194	9,504	+7,556	+74.50
		1981	22,401	10,585	11,816	+4,703	+26.57
		1991	18,847	9,370	9,477	-3,554	-15.87
		2001	22,637	10,949	11,688	+3,790	+20.11
	Urban	1900	N.A.	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1910	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1921	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1931	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1940	N.A	N.A	N.A	-	-
		1950	5,215	2,477	2,738	-	-
		1960	4,138	1,697	2,441	-1,077	-20.65
		1971	6,214	2,588	3,626	+2,076	+50.17
		1981	8,020	3,639	4,381	+1,806	+29.06
1991		20,638	9,758	10,880	+12,618	+157.33	
2001		21,578	9,929	11,649	+940	+4.55	

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

S.I No.	District/ Taluka/ U.A./Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	Population per Sq.Km.	Number of Villages		No. of Statutory Towns	No. of Census Towns	No. of House- holds	Population		
					Inhabited	Un- inhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Daman & Diu UT	Total	112.0	1,413	23	-	2	-	35,686	158,204	92,512	65,692
		Rural	88.6	1,138	23	-	-	-	23,204	100,856	63,606	37,250
		Urban	23.4	2,451	-	-	2	-	12,482	57,348	28,906	28,442
1	Diu District	Total	40.0	1,105	2	-	1	-	9,241	44,215	20,878	23,337
		Rural	22.2	1,020	2	-	-	-	4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688
		Urban	17.8	1,212	-	-	1	-	4,761	21,578	9,929	11,649
	Diu Taluka	Total	40.0	1,105	2	-	1	-				
		Rural	22.2	1,020	2	-	-	-	9,241	44,215	20,878	23,337
		Urban	17.8	1,212	-	-	1	-	4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688
	Diu (M.CL)	Urban	17.8	1,212	-	-	1	-	4,761	21,578	9,929	11,649
2	Daman District	Total	72.0	1,583	21	-	1	-	26,445	113,989	71,634	42,355
		Rural	65.5	1,194	21	-	-	-	18,724	78,219	52,637	25,562
		Urban	6.5	5,503	-	-	1	-	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793
	Daman Taluka	Total	72.0	1,583	21	-	1	-	26,445	113,989	71,634	42,355
		Rural	65.5	1,194	21	-	-	-	18,724	78,219	52,637	25,562
		Urban	6.5	5,503	-	-	1	-	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793
	Daman (M.CL)	Urban	6.5	5,503	-	-	1	-	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793

STATEMENT – 5

TALUKA/C.D. BLOCKWISE 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	Diu	2	2	22,637	10,949	11,688
	District (Rural) Total	2	2	22,637	10,949	11,688
2	Daman	21	21	78,219	52,657	25,562
	District (Rural) Total	21	21	78,219	52,657	25,562

* 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	Diu	M. Cl.	Diu	21,578	9,929	11,649
	District (Urban) total:			21,578	9,929	11,649
2	Daman	M. Cl.	Daman	35,770	18,977	16,793
	District (Urban) total:			35,770	18,977	16,793

STATEMENT - 7

**VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT TALUKA LEVEL
AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Taluka headquarters	Whether it is Taluka 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
Taluka : DIU :														
1	0001	Bhucharvada	00000200	9,146	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
2	0001	Vanakbara	00000100	13,491	No	No	1	0	0	1	Yes	No	1	1
Taluka : DAMAN :														
1	0001	Kadaiya	00000500	6,876	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	0	1
2	0001	Dunetha	00000800	5,661	No	No	0	1	0	1	Yes	No	0	0
3	0001	Dabhel	00001200	20,147	No	No	0	0	0	1	Yes	No	3	1
4	0001	Kachigam	00001300	9,310	No	No	0	0	1	1	Yes	No	0	1
5	0001	Magarwada	00001400	6,408	No	No	0	0	0	2	Yes	No	0	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 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	Diu	Total	12	48	24	24	28	534	445	89
		Rural	5	13	7	6	10	344	269	75
		Urban	7	35	17	18	18	190	176	14
2	Diu	Total	12	48	24	24	28	534	445	89
		Rural	5	13	7	6	10	344	269	75
		Urban	7	35	17	18	18	190	176	14
3	Diu (M CI)	Urban	7	35	17	18	18	190	176	14
1	Daman	Total	215	1,023	658	365	101	1,072	889	183
		Rural	130	646	426	220	70	750	623	127
		Urban	85	377	232	145	31	322	266	56
2	Daman	Total	215	1,023	658	365	101	1,072	889	183
		Rural	130	646	426	220	70	750	623	127
		Urban	85	377	232	145	31	322	266	56
3	Daman (M CI)	Urban	85	377	232	145	31	322	266	56

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

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

Before the 1951 Census, the Census figures were published in a booklet known as a Village Handbook which contained only villagewise population figures. These books were prepared and published by the directorate of Census.

The District Census Handbook was introduced for the first time in 1951 Census by the directorate of Census. It comprised the villagewise primary census abstract figures and information on available amenities. It also contained several tables relating to the district. It varied in content and size from state to state depending upon the resources offered by the respective State Government.

Among the series of census publications the District Census Handbook (DCHB) has come to be recognised 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 Town and 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 since 1951 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 Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu had privilege to release its first District Census Handbook in 1971 only, this being the first census organized on Indian pattern after liberation of the territory from the erstwhile Portuguese regime. The District Census Handbook is actually a State Government publication but the data presented in it compiled and processed by the Census Department of each state/union territory on behalf of the respective State Government. The District Census Handbook, as its very name suggests, is published for each district

separately as a rule. But in the union territory of Goa, Daman & Diu considering the small size of all our districts and in particular of Daman and Diu district, a separate volume for each district was considered unnecessary. As such in 1971 a combined volume for all the three districts was published. The 1971 District Census Handbook was brought out in two parts, viz;

Part A : Town and Village Directory

Part B : Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract;

Both these parts were however published in one volume.

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 has been prepared after scanning and processing of data collected through House list Schedule. 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 stage. This includes certain fundamental changes in the form and contents of the House list 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 or creation of new villages etc. Since the permanent Location Codes have been assigned to each village, theoretically tracing

the precise location of village on account of future jurisdictional changes in the boundaries of various administrative areas within the state should not pose a problem. 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, other and literacy center.
- 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, chilies 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 Districts :

After the independence of India in 1947, the Government of India made all possible efforts to persuade Portugal to withdraw peacefully. But the Portuguese Government was reluctant to do so. The liberation of Dadra and Nagar Haveli on 21 July 1954 gave further fillip to the Goa freedom movement. The mass satyagraha organised on 15 August, 1954 and

the ruthless killing of the satyagrahis by the Portuguese army at that time led to strained relations between Portugal and India. Diplomatic relations were broken on 19 August, 1955. The Government of India tried once again to persuade Portuguese Government to withdraw peacefully but the latter did not respond favourably. This adamant attitude of the Portuguese ultimately forced the Government of India to send an army to liberate Goa. The historic event, which marked the end of 450 years of the Portuguese rule, took place on 19 December, 1961 and Goa, Daman and Diu became free and a part and parcel of India. Goa was declared as independent state on 31st May, 1987, whereas Daman and Diu still remain as Union Territory.

Daman District :

The district of Daman is known to have formed part of the country known as Lata which was one of the seven divisions of the Apartment or Konkan Vishaya, between 2nd century B.C. to 13th century A.D. The Daman district was included in the intervening region and therefore must have formed part of the Mauryan empire at least at the time of Ashoka. After the Mauryan power was weakened, the district was under the rule of Satkarni - I, the Satavahana ruler in the end of 2nd century B.C. After that during the 1st century A.D. the district of Daman seemed to have been ruled by Kshatrapas who were the provincial governors i.e. Kshatrapas under the Kushana emperors. During A.D. 125 Satkarni drove away the Kshatrapas and ruled the district. But the Satavahana rule was short-lived. The Kshatrapas of Ujjain reconquered the district by about A.D. 150 from the Satavahana ruler Satakarni and the Daman district again passed under the rule of Kshatrapas of Ujjain till A.D. 249. After the Kshatrapa the district was ruled by the Abhir kings till A.D. 416.

After the rule of Abhir kings the district was under the rule of Traikutakas during the 5th century A.D. who were the feudatories of the Abhiras. By A.D. 500, the Traikutaka power seems to have been destroyed by the Vakataka king Harishena. The district then was under the power of the Kalachuris of Mahishmati King Krishnaraja and his successors till A.D. 609. King Mangales of Chalukyas of Badami routed out the last king Budharaja of Kalachuris by

about A.D. 609. The Chalukyas of Badami ruled the district till A.D. 671 and their descendants known as Lata or Navasari Chalukyas ruled from Navasarika, now a days Navasari, on the bank of the river Purna to the north of Daman. They ruled independently as feudatories of the Badami Chalukyas of the Deccan. In the next eight centuries Daman came under the control of a large number of Hindu kings and chieftains.

Mahmud Shah Begada, Sultan of Gujarat, seems to have conquered fort Parnera on the river Par and port of Daman and levied tribute from Jagatshah in 1465. Naranshah who succeeded Jagatshah ruled from A.D. 1470 to 1500 and Dharmshah II from 1500 to 1531.

Daman was acquired by the Portuguese from the Shah of Gujarat. They noticed the port of Daman for the first time in 1523. They attacked it several times and finally obtained it in 1559 by means of treaty with the Shah. Thereafter it was under the rule of Portuguese till its liberation in 19th December, 1961.

Diu District :

The documented history of the district of Diu begins with the Maurya rule (c.322-220 B.C.). Emperor Chandragupta Maurya had extended his supremacy over Saurashtra and had appointed Pushagupta as Governor of the province of Saurashtra with the Head-quarters in village Girnar near Junagadh. Yavanaraj Tushappa ruled over Saurashtra as Governor of Emperor Ashoka (c.273-237 B.C.). Emperor Ashoka had sent Yavana Thero named Dhammarakhite as evangelist to the western sea board including Diu. His grandson Samprati (c. 229-220 B.C.) seems to have ruled over Saurashtra from Ujjain. He propagated Jainism and erected many Jain temples. The Jain traditions from Diu seems to belong to this period.

The district seems to be under the rule of Indo-Greek kings Eukratides (c.171-150 B.C.), Menandar (c. 115 to 90 B.C.) and Appollodotes II of the 1st century B.C. no historical information is available for the period of 150 years from the 1st century B.C. to about A.D. 50. During the A.D. 1st century the district seems to have been ruled by Kshatrapas who had established their rule over western part of India including Saurashtra. For more than the next thousand years,

Diu formed part of the kingdoms or dynasties that ruled over the Western India including Gujarat. The last king of the Vaja dynasty ruler of Somnath Patan ruled over Diu in the first decade of the fifteenth century. There after Diu came under the control of the muslim Sultans of Gujarat who seem to have ruled Diu for the next one and a half centuries.

Early in 1535, the Portuguese Governor De Cunha had led his expedition for the capture of the town of Diu, but was defeated by the Sultan. However around that period the Gujarat Sultan Bahadur Shah's kingdom was overwhelmed by Mughal invasion. Pressed by Mughal king Humayun on one side and the Portuguese at the gates of Diu, Bahadur Shah entered into a treaty with Nuno de Cunha on October 25, 1535 who agreed to assist Bahadur Shah against his enemy by land and sea. In turn he received permission to construct a fortress at Diu and a site was granted for this purpose in the harbour. After the Mughal danger was receded, the Shah of Gujarat realised his mistake in allowing the Portuguese to construct the fort. Finally Diu was conquered by the Portuguese in 1546 who ruled there till December, 1961. Thereafter it has been liberated in December, 1961 and become a part and parcel of Indian Government.

(iii) Administrative Set Up :

With a view to run smooth administration of the Union Territory it has been divided into two districts and in turn two talukas (tahsils). In this UT, C.D. blocks and Talukas are coterminus. The last and the smallest unit under taluka is a village or a town. At district level, District Collector looks after the works

of administration, revenue collection and law and order situation with the help of officials of other departments. At taluka level Mamalatdar helps the District Collector. So far as developmental works are concerned, District Development Officer and Taluka Development Officer take care at district and taluka respectively.

Jurisdictional Change :

During the decade of 1991-2001, no change had occurred in the jurisdiction of the districts and talukas of the Union Territory. The Union Territory consists of two districts, namely Daman and Diu. Daman is situated on the West Coast near the Valsad district of Gujarat, whereas Diu is on Saurashtra Coast near Veraval. Both districts are uni taluka district. The boundaries of the districts and talukas of Daman and Diu remain unchanged during 1991-2001. The Capital of the Union Territory of Daman & Diu is Daman or urban area. In 2001 Census there are 21 villages and one town in Daman district whereas Diu has only 2 villages and one town, Diu.

For the implementation of development activities all the above jurisdictions i.e. village, taluka, district and town have their own relevance and importance. The district census hand book contains the data of village, town and taluka level and in within town at ward level.

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

Sl.No.	Name and L.C.No. of Village of 1991 Census merged in 2001 census	Name of Taluka in which included in 1991 Census	Name of City/Town in which merged during 2001 Census	Whether merged completely or partly	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kathiria(7)	Daman	Daman(MCL)	Partly	Kathiria village partly merged in Daman(MCL) and partly merged in Dunetha Village

Above Statement shows that the Kathiria village of 1991 Census had been deleted from the village list of 2001 Census due to partly merger in Daman(MCL) and partly in Dunetha village in 2001 Census.

Development of Administrative Infrastructure Set up :

- 1.1) The Secretariat with posts of very senior level officers like Chief Secretary-cum-IGP, Finance Secretary, AIGP with supporting staff such as Assistant Secretaries etc. was set up immediately after delinking from Goa. Till 1987, there was only one Collector at Daman while in Diu, there was a post of Civil administrator, a Junior Level Civil Services Officer of Goa Service Cadre, Collector of Daman was of an I.A.S. Cadre post. As a consequence of forming a separate Union Territory, the Civil Administrator post of Diu was also upgraded to District Collector, of an I.A.S. Cadre.
- 1.2) The Administrator, the lieutenant Governor of Goa continued to discharge the functions of the Administrator of this Union Territory during this period. The following full-fledged departments were also set up with additional posts by transferring from Goa as the share of Daman and Diu.

Departments Set up Headed by

1 Accounts.	Director of Accounts
2 Agriculture	Dy. Director (Agr.)
3 Electricity	Executive Engineer
4 General Education.	Asstt. Director
5 Technical Education	Principal TTI
6 Tourism	Asstt. Director
7 Planning and Architect.	Arhitect Planner
8 Medical & Public Heath	Chief Medical Officer
9 Planning & Statistics	Dy. Director
10 Road Transport.	Asstt. Director
11 Public Works	Superintending Engineer
12 Printing Press	Dy. Director(Plg.)

(iv) Physical Features :

In each district of union Territory, two systems of jurisdiction 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 and revenue villages. Under the local system the urban areas are classified into statutory towns, cantonment areas, notified area, etc. In Daman & Diu, Union Territory, Community Development Blocks are co-terminus with talukas and the hamlets of villages are not identified.

Daman and Diu union Territory consists of 1 Prant (revenue division) viz. Daman and Diu division, which comprises Daman and Diu two talukas. For the implementation of development activities, all the above jurisdictions (i.e. village, taluka, Prant, district and town) have their own relevance and importance. The handbook contains the village-wise, town wise, taluka wise data.

The boundaries of the districts and talukas of Daman and Diu remained unchanged between the period of two censuses i.e. 1991-2001. Only following changes are observed in the villages/towns of Daman and Diu districts during 2001 Census.

The Katheria village of 1991 has been merged in ward No.13 of Daman M.C.L. and Diu town, is enjoying town status since 1950.

There is no jurisdiction change in the districts of the Union Territory during 1991-2001. During 2001 Census district of Daman comprising of 21 villages and one town whereas Diu district has only 2 villages and one town.

Daman which lies about 168 Kms to the North of Bombay is situated on the Gujarat Coast near the Valsad District. Diu is a tiny island of Saurashtra Coast near the port of Veraval. Administratively the territory is divided into two districts respectively called Daman and Diu and also having one taluka each.

The geographical area of the union territory as per the Surveyor General of India is 112 Km² of which 72 Km² is the area of Daman and 40 Km² of Diu.

Daman :

The district of Daman is situated on the West Coast of India between the parallels 20°-27'-58" and 20°-22'-00" of latitude north and between the meridians 72°-49'-42" and 72°-54'-43" of longitude east of Greenwich. Its length from the extreme north to south

measures 11 Kms and width from east to west, measures 8 Km. The altitude is 12 metres above the Sea level.

Its administrative boundaries are shared with the land of Valsad district of Gujarat State. In the north the Kolak river forms a natural boundary for a stretch of 5.8 kilometres and in the south the Kala Nadi river provides a boundary over 19 kilometres from the shore to the interior; the Arabian Sea frontage extends to about 12.25 kilometres, and over the land in the east, the purely administrative line of demarcation runs over a length of 25 kilometres.

Physiographically, Daman is a small part of the south Gujarat coastal land, Developed on the alluvial deposits brought down by the parallel flowing streams from the peint part of the Sahyadrian hills complex, the land of the taluka shows features of extensive alluvial deposition and subsequent erosion. The Damanganga is the major stream which rising from the Sahyadris develops in this district its estuarine land.

The basaltic floor of the coastal lands persists to create low plateaus and head land which separate the drainage of this part of the south Gujarat coast into small parallel flowing river valleys. Thus the exteremities of the Daman district are the flanks of the two river valleys as they meet the Sea. The basaltic elevation seriously limit the extent of useful alluvial land for agriculture. The Damanganga river divides the taluka into its two traditionlly well recognized regions: the 'Moti Daman in the South and the 'Nani Daman' in the north. But the region is eminently agricultural with commercial activity concentrated at Daman for reasons rooted in the Portuguese colonial history.

The district is divided by the Damanganga river in two Parts. Three west flowing rivers pass through the terrain Viz., the Bhagwan river running along the northern boundary, the Kalem river forming the southern boundary and the Damanganga river lying in between.

The climate is mild and warm. The district receives on average rainfall of about 1600 Millimetres. The maximum and minimum temperature of Daman town is 31°C and 22°C respectively.

It is a uni-taluka district comprising of 21 villages

and one town of the same name. There are 8 villages Panchayat in this district and one municipal town.

Drainage :

The main river in Daman district is Damanganga which flows from East to West through entire district. Another two rivers Kolak and Kalai also flow in the district.

Climate :

The territory of Daman is situated around latitude 20°-25' North and Longitude 72°-55' East. The Climate of the district though humid is generally pleasant. The climate can be divided into four main seasons: the summer season from March to May, the south-west monsoon season from June to September, the post monsoon or retreating season from October to November and the winter season from December to February.

In the late summer season and June, before the advance of the monsoon, the day temperature may occasionally exceed 40°C. The oppressive head heat is relieved by cool see breeze in the afternoon on most day. The afternoon thunder showers in late summer and in the post-monsoon months also bring some welcome relief. With the advance of the monsoon during the second week of June, there is a drop in temperature Again, after the withdrawal of the monsoon day temperatures rise and a secondary maximum in day temperatures, which is of about the magnitude as in April its recorded in October. However, the highest continue to become progressively cooler. From December, both the day and night temperatures drop rapidly till January, which is the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature during January is about 29°C and mean daily minimum is of the order of 15°C. During the cold season, this district is some time affected by cold waves in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India. On such occasions, the minimum temperature could drop to 7c or even less.

Humidity :

Diu to the proximity of the Sea, humidity is generally high. During the South-west monsoon season the relative humidity generally exceeds 80 per cent. There is a decrease in humidity after the withdrawal of the South-west monsoon, the driest part

of the year being November to March, but the relative humidity is generally above 40 per cent.

Cloudiness :

The skies are generally heavily clouded to moderate. However moderate to strong wind blow during the late summer and the monsoon months. Winds during May and the monsoon months are mainly from directions between South-West to North-West. In the rest of the year, winds blow from directions between north and east in the morning and between north-west and north in the afternoon.

The meteorological data supplied by meteorological Department in regarding Daman districts given as follows.

Meteorological Data

Year	Temperature °c		Rainfall (MM)
	Maximum	Minimum	
1991	38.2	8.0	2,197.0
1992	37.6	9.8	2,239.9
1993	38.2	11.0	2,223.5
1994	39.4	10.4	3,065.1
1995	39.0	10.8	1,296.7
1996	40.0	10.8	1,351.6
1997	37.0	9.8	1,360.1
1998	38.8	8.8	1,660.3
1999	38.8	11.4	1,759.2
2000	38.8	10.6	1,638.3

<u>Hotest Month</u>	<u>Coldest Month</u>	<u>Mild</u>
May	December	September

Special Weather Phenomena :

Some of the disturbances (depressions and tropical storms) originating in the Arabian Sea or originating in the Bay of Bengal affect Daman in May and during the post-monsoon months of October and November causing heavy rain and gusty winds. It has also been seen that the district is affected by a tropical disturbance once in 5 to 6 years. Thunder storms occur on some days in the late Summer and post monsoon month.

Rainfall :

The district receives its rainfall from the South-West monsoon which bursts over the district in the second week of June and continues till September. Pre-monsoon showers are witnessed in April and May when the rainfall averages 9.8 and 8.2 mm respectively. Post monsoon showers are witnessed in October and November when the rainfall averages 35.4 and 13.9 mm respectively. Showers in the months of October and November can be ascribed to the North-East monsoon. With such heavy showers the principal Crops grown are rice and vegetables such as onions, potatoes, chilies, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower's etc.

Agricultural Seasons :

The principal Crops in the district are rice, wheat, pulses and inferior millets barcodes other Crops such as Coconut and fruits. It may be noted here that rice is grown during Kharif season while wheat is grown during the rabbi season. The early monsoon crop called the Kharif or 'Soared' crop is growing in the district. It is raised on the rains from the South-West monsoon. 'Soared' crops sown from the period from the Second week of June to early July and harvesting is done in early October.

Diu :

The district of Diu is situated between the parallels 20°-44'-34" and 20°-42'-00" of latitude north and between the meridians 71°-00'-24" and 70°-52'-26" of longitude east of Greenwich. Its length from the extremes north and south, measures 46 Kms and width from east to west measures 13.8 Kms. It is tiny island in the Arabian Sea near the port of Veraval, separated from the southern extremity of the Saurashtra peninsula by a narrow channel running through a swamp. The Channel is navigable only for fishing boats and small crafts. On the south of the island, there is a sandstone cliff washed by the Sea. Close by the water is deep. The topography is generally planing the hillocks attaining a maximum height of 30 metres.

The climate is sultry. The altitude of Diu town is six metres above the sea level and it receives an average annual rainfall of 540 millimeters. The maximum and minimum temperature of Diu town is

30^oc and 22^oc respectively. The soil is barren.

It is also uni-taluka district comprising of 2 villages and a municipal town of the same name. There are two village Panchayats.

The Physical features of Diu are similar to those of the Daman district with the important difference that Diu is more arid and saline. The Diu fort is situated on the cliff abutting the Sea. Like the fort of Daman, this fort gave the Portuguese Sea power its base to operate in the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Cambay.

Diu district is thickly populated tract with agriculture fishing and salt-making as the principal occupations. The town of Diu is an administrative and service center with trade as activity of some importance. Bajari is the main crop in the district though 'Khajuri' palm and 'Macambi' are also important.

The long Portuguese rule influenced the life and cultural pattern of Diu. Now the cultural ties are getting strengthened with greater economic and social interaction with the rest of the Kathiawar peninsula.

Climate :

Diu is situated near latitude 20°43' North and Longitude 71°59' East. The Climate is generally pleasant. The year may be divided into four seasons. The Cold season from December to February is followed by hot season from March to May. June to September from the South-West monsoon season is followed by post-monsoon season of October and November. On an average there are 27 rainy days in a year.

Temperature :

As a meteorological observatory at Diu has been started only recently, the description that follows is based on the meteorological records of stations in the neighboring area.

From the beginning of March, the temperatures begin to rise till May which is the hottest month a mean daily maximum temperature of about 30^oc and a mean daily minimum of about 27^oc. With the onset of the South-West monsoon by about mid-June, there is a slight drop in the temperature but the relief from heat is not marked due to increase in humidity. The

month of May with high temperature and high humidity can particularly be oppressive in the absence of wind.

In the post-monsoon months of October and November, the days are warmer by about 2^oc. than in the Summer season; but the night temperature fall appreciably and by November they drop down to about 20^oc. After November, temperatures decrease till January which the coldest month when the mean maximum temperature is around 27^oc and the mean minimum around 15^oc. In association with cold waves, in the wake of western disturbances passing across North India during the cold season, the minimum temperature may sometimes go down to about 4^oc to 5^oc.

Humidity :

The relative humidity is generally over 80 per cent during May to September. Relative humidity is low in the winter months but is never below 50 percent.

Cloudiness :

Sky is heavily clouded to overcast on many days in the monsoon months. During the rest of the year, the sky is generally clear or lightly clouded. However, on a few days in the cold season, sky become cloudy when this district is affected by western disturbances passing over Northern India.

Winds :

Winds are light to moderate with same increase in force during the South-West monsoon season. In this season and pre-monsoon period, they are mostly from South-West to West. The winds in the afternoons blow mainly from a Westerly direction throughout the year. During October to March, winds blow mainly from directions between North-West and North-East in the morning.

Natural Economic Resources :

Forestry :

There are no natural forests in both districts of Daman and Diu. An area of about 670 hectares is 7% of the total geographical area of Daman & Diu is under forest cover. The status of the present forests is proposed reserve forests. As such the forest covers in much less than the required 33%.

Minerals and Mining :

The major parts of the area of Daman district are covered by black soil. From the study of river sections and quarries, the following succession is determined:

Sub-recent to Recent sand and clay.

Deccan Trap : Calcareous tuff Red bole., Vesicular basalt with amygdules filled with Zeolites, quartz and agate. Exfoliated basalt. Massive greenish greyfine graived basalt. Massive bluish grey basalt (doleritic)

Nearly fourth-fifths of Diu district especially the central and northern portion is covered by sand, silt and back waters of the Sea along Creeks. The remaining portion, that is, the southern and southern portion is covered by foraminiferal limestone of Pleistocene to sub-recent age.

The limestone deposit between Diu town, Malala and Nagoa area contains more than 40 per cent CaO, less than 15 per cent insolubles and less than 3 per cent MgO. It is suitable for cement manufacture. The limestone of Dongarvadi deposit is small in extent and also suitable for cement manufacture. The limestone of Pavti area is not suitable for cement manufacture because of its high insoluble content.

The indicated reserves of cement grade limestone in Diu island available upto water table namely 6 m is 45 million tonnes.

The principal water bearing formations include alluvium and foraminiferal limestone. By far the most important formation is the limestone which at places is highly porous with solution cavities. Dug wells of less than 10 m depth, some of them bored to shallow depths of less than 12 m, yeild 30,000 to 90,000 litres

per hour. The wells have fast recoveries.

Following Statement shows data regarding minerals in Daman and Diu districts:

Particulars	Units	Daman and Diu (Total)	Daman District	Diu District
Black Stone (1999-2000)	c.m.	55,242.1	55,242.1	N.A.

Source: Basic Data - Department of Planning & Statistics Daman and Diu

Soil and Cropping Pattern :**Soil :**

Soil formation is a result of long process of geographical, Climatic and geological factors. So it is obvious that soil units respond greatly to the physical setup of the union territory and correlate to climate, vegetation and relief to a great extent.

The soil of Daman and Diu have been categorized into two major groups which have further been divided into two sub-order associations which are given here with their characteristics.

The soil of Orthids -Aquepts (28) are found in the entire Diu district. Tropepts - Aquepts (67) are shallow black brown and alluvial soils of southern region and brown hydromorphic soils. These are found in entire Daman district.

Cropping pattern :

The cropping pattern for different Crops in Daman and Diu districts is revealed below :

Land and Land use pattern :

The total land in Daman and Diu districts is 7200 hectares and 4000 hectares respectively. The land

CROPPING PATTERN

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Month of Sowing	Month of Harvesting
1	2	3	4
Daman			
1	Rice	July/August	October/November
2	Wheat	November/December	March/April
3	Tuvar	June/July	November/December
4	Val(Pulse Crop)	October/November	January/February/March
5	Jowar	June/July	October
6	Bajra	June/July	October
Diu			
1	Bajra	June/July	October
2	Pulses	June/July/October(Ravi)	October/March
3	Jowar	June/July	October

Source: Agricultural Department, Daman & Diu

Classified according to the different uses for the rural areas of Daman and Diu districts for the year 1999-2000 is given below on the basis of information collected for the village Directory.

Classification of Area

Sl. No.	Classification of Area	Rural and 1999-2000 (in hectares)	
		Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4
1	Forest	24.29	500.47
2	Irrigated	303.69	261.50
3	Unirrigated	3,318.65	462.50
4	Culturable Waste	1,189.69	139.09
5	Area not available for Cultivation	362.26	1,222.91
Total		5,198.58	2,586.47

Source : Village Directory

Agriculture :

Area under major Crops

Sl. No.	Name of Crops	Area under major Crops (in hectares)					
		1990-91		1994-95		1999-2000	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice (Paddy)	N.A.	N.A.	2,000	N.A.	2,000	N.A.
2	Bajara	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,000	N.A.	N.A.
3	Val (Beans)	N.A.	N.A.	201.26	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = Not Available

Source : Agriculture Department, Daman & Diu

The paddy is the main Crop in Daman. While Bajara is in Diu. The above statement reveals that paddy has been sown in 2000 hectares during 1999-2000. So far as area under major Crops in Diu district data is not available.

Average Yield per Hectare :

The following statement gives the average yield per hectares of major Crops sown in the Daman & Diu districts.

Average yield per hectares of major Crops

Sl. No.	Principal Crops	Average yield per hectare (in Kg)					
		1990-91		1994-95		1999-2000	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Rice (Paddy)	N.A.	N.A.	1,815	N.A.	1,643	N.A.
2	Bajara	N.A.	1,480	N.A.	1,096	N.a.	1,218

Source : Agriculture Department, Daman & Diu

It is evident from the above statement that in Daman district the average yield per hectare of rice has gone down in 1999-2000 as compared to 1994-95. While in Diu yield of Bajara has increased from 1096 Kg during 1994-95 to 1218 Kg during 1999-

2000. Highest production of bajara has been recorded during 1990-91 in Diu district.

Consumption of fertilizer :

Following Statement shows about consumption of fertilizer in the district of Daman and Diu.

Consumption of Fertilizer

Sl. No.	Name of Fertilizer	Year (Consumption in '00 tons)				Remarks
		1994-95		1999-2000		
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Nitrogen	(10) Below One Hundred	25	Below One Hundred	28	
2	Phosphate	7 Tones	18	Tones	18	
3	Potash	Each (1)	12	Each	14	

Agricultural Implements : implements in the district of Daman & Diu during
Following Statement gives use of agricultural 1990-91 & 1995-96.

Agricultural Implements

Sl.No.	Name of Agricultural Implements	Number of Implements Used			
		1990-91		1995-96	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Hand Operated:				
I	Seed-Cum-ferti drill	6	-	-	-
II	Seed drill	5	-	-	-
III	Chaff Cutter	453	287	1,589	12
IV	Wheat hoe	1	-	6	-
V	Sprayer and Duster	17	-	1	15
VI	Rice Planter	-	28	1	1
VII	Thresher	-	-	1,190	-
	Total	482	315	2,787	28
2	Animal Operated Implements				
I	Wooden Plough	1,230	537	1,019	431
II	Steel Plough	-	-	-	-
	(a) Soil Stirring	-	22	1	5
	(b) Soil Turning	-	-	1	5
	(c) Triphali-Cultivator	-	137	-	200
III	Other Implement				
	(a) Disc Harrow	-	1	-	34
	(b) Seed cum ferti drill	-	165	-	2
	(c) Seed drill	-	313	-	463
	(d) Levelling kerah leveller	1,121	1	897	4
	(e) Wet Land Pudller	114	-	21	-
	(f) Olpad Animal Operated thresher	-	-	-	-
	(g) Animal Cart	659	108	361	84
	(h) Sugar cane Crusher	-	10	2	-
	(i) Ghanis	-	-	-	-
	(j) Persion Wheel	-	13	-	-
	Total	1,894	611	1,281	617

Sl.No.	Name of Agricultural Implements	Year			
		1990-91		1995-96	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Plant protection equipment engineering etc.				
	(a) Power operated sprayer/duster	2	-	3	
	(b) Diesel Engine Pumpset	10	116	46	182
	(c) Electric Pumpset	159	339	204	202
	Total	171	455	253	399
4	Tractor and other power operated Implements				
	(a) Agriculture power tralliers	4	-	10	-
	(b) Agriculture Tractors	15	4	38	17
	(c) Mould board plough	9	3	8	10
	(d) Disc harrow	7	-	3	2
	(e) Seed-cum-ferti driller	1	-	-	1
	(f) planter	4	-	12	-
	(g) Leveller	8	-	23	6
	(h) Potato digger	-	-	-	-
	(i) Trailer	7	-	11	1
	(j) Combine harvester				
	(i) Tractor operated	1	1	-	8
	(ii) Self operated	-	-	-	-
	(k) Power operated Thresher				
	(i) Paddy	-	-	-	-
	(ii) Wheat	-	1	-	-
	(iii) Multiple Crops	-	-	7	-
	(l) Maize Sheller	-	-	7	-
	(m) Chaff cutter	4	-	-	-
	(n) Sugarcane crusher	2	-	-	-
	(o) Reaper	-	-	-	-
	(p) Others	-	-	-	-
	Total	62	9	119	45

Source: Agricultural Department, Daman & Diu.

Irrigation :

Source of irrigation prior to introducing the planned development programs, were of old style in the form of natural tanks which were in few numbers in Daman district. After introducing the planned development programme from the Forth Five years plan a potential of 741 hectares (454 hectares in Daman and 287 hectares in Diu) has been raised under the minor Irrigation programme like wells. A major Irrigation project namely Daman Ganga Reservoir project which is the joint venture of Govt. of Gujarat, union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli would irrigate the entire area of Daman district.

Area Under Irrigation by Source :

The following Statement gives the irrigation potential in Daman and Diu.

Irrigation Potentials (1995-96)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	Units	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5
1	Irrigation Potential created through minor irrigation	Hect.	833.73	287.3
2	Net irrigated area	Hect.	244.22	272
3	Area covered under HYV	Hect.	1,110	50
4	Well (Private)	Nos.	389	502
5	Deisel Pumps Installed	Nos.	123	NIL
6	Electric Pump Installed	Nos.	259	NIL

Source: Department of Planning and Statistics through Agricultural Census 1995-96.

Livestock and Animal Husbandry :

Sl. No.	Category of live stock	Live Stock Population			
		1992 in Nos.		1996 in Nos.	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cattle	5,265	1,839	3,938 (34.42)	1,512 (25.51)
2	Buffaloes	6,316	1,922	4,797 (41.92)	1,608 (27.12)
3	Goats	-	-	2,019 (17.64)	2,623 (44.25)
4	Sheep	-	-	21 (0.18)	-
5	Horses and Ponnies	-	-	6 (0.05)	-
6	Donkey	-	-	-	6 (0.10)
7	Pigs	-	-	126 (1.10)	-
8	Dogs	-	-	536 (4.69)	179 (3.02)
Total		11,581	3,761	11,443	5,928

Source: Live stock census-1996, Department of Animal husbandry - Daman & Diu

The above Statement reveals that in both districts of Daman and Diu the population of Cattle as well as buffaloes was found less in number during 1996 as compared to 1992. The above statement also reveals that during 1996 in Daman district, out of total Cattle population, buffaloes have got highest percentage (41.92%) followed by cattle (34.42%) and Goats (17.64%). The percentage of Dogs was only 4.69%. In Diu district goats have got 44.25 percent to total cattle population followed by buffaloes with 27.12% and Cattle with 25.51 percent.

Institution for Medical Treatment of Live Stock :

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Number during 1999-2000		Remarks
		Daman	Diu	
1	2	3	4	5
1	First Aid Veterinary Centre	2	1	
2	Veterinary Hospital	-	-	
3	Veterinary Dispensaries	1	1	

Source : Veterinary office, Daman & Diu

Fisheries :

Daman and Diu have total coastal length of 29 Kms and fishing is the Main Primary economic

activity. About 40 percent of total population is engaged in this business. Fish is an important part of the daily diet of vast majority of people of this territory. The scope for development of fisheries is unlimited.

The U.T. is famous for practicing a variety of fish like pomfrate, Bombay duck, Prawns etc. which have a great market value in the national as well as international valued approximately Rs. 56 Crores.

(1) Type of Fish Catch :

Following Statement shows type of fish catch and their percentage

Type of fish catch and their percentage

Sl.No.	Type of Fish	Average Percentage
1	2	3
1	Prawns	5.0%
2	Bombay duck	36.0%
3	Pomfrets	13.0%
4	Ghol	5.0%
5	Dara	4.0%
6	Lobster	2.0%
7	Shark	6.5%
8	Cat Fish	6.5%
9	Others	23.5%

Source: Department of Fisheries U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu

(2) Total Fish Catch (in Tonnage) of Last Five Years :

Year	Daman (Tones)	Diu (Tones)	Total (Tones)	Value of Ruppees (Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1997-1998	3,498	13,906	17,404	91.39
1998-1999	4,040	22,874	26,914	101.26
1999-2000	3,386	12,589	15,975	58.83
2000-2001	2,526	13,932	16,458	60.35

Source: Department of Fisheries U.T. Administration of Daman and Diu.

90% of the total fish catch of Daman & Diu is being collected by the fish suppliers and directly sent to the Mumbai and Veraval (near by fish processing plants for processing and export) .Presently, neither any marketing/processing facilities are available with these UTs. nor any Co-operative Society is engaged in these activities.

Industry :

To develop the small scale industries on a large number at Daman and Diu many steps are taken and incentives also given to the industries. The district Industries Centre has been sanctioned by the Government of India, New Delhi and started the functioning from April 1995. The major functions of D.I.C. are :

- (i) Promotion of small Scale industries.
- (ii) Providing marketing assistance.
- (iii) To make available the raw material.
- (iv) Implementation of Prime Minister Rojgar Yojna for un-employed educated youth.
- (v) Development of Handloom and Handicraft.

The following incentives are available to this union territory.

- (a) **Sale Tax Facility :** The small Scale industries including tiny units, MSI/LSI units in Daman & Diu are exempted from the payment of sales tax for a period of 15 years for SSI, 10 years for MSI and 5 years for LSI from the date of commencement of production. Which have been set-up upto 31/3/2002.
- (b) **Octroi Duty :** The octroi duty in the union territory has been abolished.
- (c) **Concessional Finance :** Industrial Development Corporation has been set-up in the union territory,

which apart from other facilities to SSI unit will also provide functional assistance by way of term loan which will be refinanced by the Small scale Industries Development Banks of India (SIDBI).

- (d) **Income Tax :** Hundred percent income tax benefit under section 80-1A of Income Tax Act is available to units for initial 5 years set-up during 1/4/1993 to 31/3/2002.
- (e) **Reduction of Stamp Duty :** 50% reduction on the stamp duty payment is available to SSI Units for executing legal documents in respect of loans granted by the government as well as the lease/mortgage agreement.
- (f) **Electricity Power :** The power position is upgraded and power tariff provided of rate of Rs. 2.15 HT and Rs. 2.10 Lt. per unit to the new enterprise. The industrial area are provided with 66 KV-Sub-station at Kuchigam (25 MW), 66 KV at Dalwada (20KV) and Sub-station 66 KV in Dabhel Industrial Co-Operative Society Ltd.

District Industrial Centre Daman is also implementing the Scheme of self employment with the help of Tribal Plan cell Daman to provide 505 loan, 50% subsidy to the tribal beneficiarie.

The total number of registered factories by major groups of industries for the year 1999-2000 in Daman & Diu districts are shown in the following statement.

**DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS
EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT DURING 1999-2000**

Sl.No.	Name of Product Sector	Total number of Industrial Units		No. of Persons employed	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thermoware & House Hold moulded Product	120 (8.43)	-	2,923 (11.62)	-
2	Plastic Product	425 (29.85)	7 (28.00)	6,364 (25.30)	91 (32.97)
3	Paper Box & Packaging	137 (9.62)	4 (16.00)	2,011 (7.99)	39 (14.13)
4	Electical Goods & Electronic Product	132 (9.27)	2 (8.00)	3,103 (12.34)	8 (2.90)
5	Wood Furniture	16 (1.12)	-	139 (0.55)	-
6	Engineering & Machnical Product	81 (5.69)	3 (12.00)	1,159 (4.60)	62 (22.46)

ANALYTICALNOTE

Sl.No.	Name of Product Sector	Total number of Industrial Units		No.of Persons employed	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Chemical Industries/Cemtn Product	22 (1.54)	2 (8.00)	225 (0.89)	26 (9.42)
8	Alluminium/Copper	69 (4.85)	-	1,206 (4.79)	-
9	Stone, Quarry	15 (1.05)	-	214 (0.85)	-
10	container	14 (0.98)	-	203 (0.81)	-
11	Cosmetic	47 (3.30)	-	1,546 (6.15)	-
12	Food Product	34 (2.39)	5 (20.00)	497 (1.98)	28 (10.15)
13	Textiles Industries/Texturised yarn	88 (6.18)	-	1,690 (6.72)	-
14	Rubber & its Product	10 (0.70)	-	163 (0.65)	-
15	Pharmacauticals	10 (0.70)	-	309 (1.23)	-
16	Leather & its Product	2 (0.14)	-	29 (0.12)	-
17	Miscelleneous	202 (14.19)	2 (8.00)	3,372 (13.41)	22 (7..97)
	Total	1,424 (100.00)	25 (100.00)	25,153 (100.00)	276

The above Statement reveals that in Daman district among the registered establishments the first three most important establishments are Manufacture of (I) Plastic product (425), (II) miscellaneous product (202) and (iii) Paper Box & packaging (137). Their percentage to total establishments are 29.85%, 14.19% and 9.62% respectively. While in Diu district the first three important establishment are of Plastic production

with 7 in number, Food production with 5 in number and paper box and packaging with 4 in number.

The above Statement also reveals that total number of persons found engage in the industrial establishment of Daman district were reported 25153 whereas these were only 276 in Diu district. Persons engaged in each establishment may be seen in the statement.

Trade and Commerce :

1. Most Important Commodities Manufactured, Exported and Imported in the Towns

Name and Civic	Most important Commodity		
	Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4
Diu MCL	Salt, Tortoise shell Products.	Salt, Fish, Tortoise shell products	Food grains, milk, Vegetables
Daman MCL	Lacquer, Plastic Products	Fish, Salt, Plastic Products	Food grains, Coconut Oil, Vegetable

2. Banking facilities :

Financial institutions are the most important factors in the Socio-economic growth of the district. The main agency to provide money for development

activities in the district are the commercial Banks, Co-operative banks and Private money lenders. The commercial banking facilities in Daman & Diu district are shown as follows.

Type of Banks	No. of Banks (1999-2000)	
	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3
1 Scheduled banks		
(i) Main	8	5
(ii) Branches	10	5
2 Co-operative Banks		
(i) Main	2	1
(ii) Branches	6	4
3 Private Banks	1	-

Source: Lead Bank office Daman/Diu

The above statement shows that in 1999-2000 in Daman district three type of banking services are available viz Scheduled bank, Co-operative bank and Private bank. Among Scheduled banks 8 are main banks and 10 are its branches. Similarly among Co-operative banks 2 are main and 6 are its branches. There is only one private bank in the district.

In the Diu district number of main Scheduled bank is 5 with 5 branches and only one is Co-operative bank with 4 branches. No private banking facilities are found in Diu district during 1999-2000.

3. Co-operative Societies :

Co-operative activities and societies play a very important role in the district economy. A super structure of Co-operative societies with an apex bank at the State level, the District Central Co-operative 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 aims and objectives of Co-operative societies in the district are to render agricultural services such as providing loans for raising crops, supply of better seeds, improved agricultural implements and manures and fertilizers for making available insecticides, fungicides.

Co-operative societies in the District

Sl. No.	Particulars	Units	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	No of Co-operative Societies	Nos.	27	33
(ii)	Total membership	Nos.	23,980	7,382
(iii)	Working capital lakhs	Rs. in	409.76	214.06
(iv)	Profit	-do-	12.31	8.82
(v)	Loss	-do-	2.67	0.54

Source: Department of Planning and Statistics, Daman & Diu

Transport and Communications :

Transport and Communication is necessity as well as a public convenience. Moreover a well knit transportation system is a prerequisite for the social and economic development of any district. The linking of one place with the other by road is very essential to provide good transport system. According to the classification of road made by the Indian Roads Congress, road length in Daman & Diu Districts by categories is given below.

ROAD LENGTH BY DIFFERENT CATEGORIES

Sl. No.	Year	Type of Roads					Total
		National Highway	State Highway	District Main Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Daman							
1	1990-91	-	10.30	36.85	20.30	-	67.45
2	1995-96	-	10.30	36.85	20.30	-	67.45
3	1999-2000	-	10.30	36.85	20.30	113.19	180.64
Diu							
1	1990-91	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	1995-96	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1999-2000	-	-	33.5	10.39	21.50	65.39

Source : P.W.D., Daman & Diu

In Daman & Diu district, the total road length in 1999-2000 was 180.64kms. and 65.39 kms. respectively. These figures show that in Daman total road length is remarkable in compare to Diu. This

reflects an improvement in the net work of the roads in Daman district. In Diu district it is not comparable due to lack of information.

(a) Railway :

There is no railway station in Daman and Diu district. The nearest railway station is Vapi of Valsad district of Gujarat. which is about 12kms. away from Daman. While in Diu the nearest railway station is Delwada of Junagadh district of Gujarat, which is at a distance of about 8 kms; very few trains are available on metre gauge line.

(b) Road Transport :

Taxi cabs plying between Vapi and Daman await you at the station. Mini Buses, unmetred Taxis and Autorickshaws are available for internal transport to places of the tourist interest for Daman district. Buses from Mumbai to Ahmadabad and Saurashtra pass through Vapi. Number of Gujarat State Transport Buses are operating daily from Vapi to Daman. Those who come to Daman from Mumbai by the National Highway No.8 will branch off at Karmbeli village, between Bhilad and Vapi.

Regular bus services are in operation from Diu, Ghoghla and Una to various cities in Gujarat operated by Gujarat State Transport Corporation. daily luxury bus service is available on Mumbai - Diu route. There is a good network of international private bus services. Auto - rickshaws and motorcycle rickshaws are also available throughout Diu.

Air: Jet airways is operating a daily flight between Mumbai and Diu.

(c) Post and Telegraph :

Communication service is the most important service for the speedy development of the territory. The following statement shows communication facilities in the district of Daman & Diu.

Communication facilities

Sl. No.	Type of Facilities	Units	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5
1	No. of Post Office	No	13	6
2	Telephone Office	No	1	1
3	Telephone Connection	No	7,447	N.A.
4	Telephone Exchange	No	2	1
5	Radio Relay Station	No	1	1
6	T.V. Relay Station	No	1	1

Source : Department of Planning and Statistics Daman & Diu

The following table give details about Communication facilities in the village of Daman and Diu district.

No. of Villages Having Communication Facilities:

Sl. No.	Type of Communication Facilities	No. of Villages			
		1989		1999	
		Daman	Diu	Daman	Diu
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Postal	9	2	9	2
2	Telegraph	-	1	-	-
3	Telephone	20	2	20	2

Source: Department of Planning and Statistics, Daman & Diu

The above statement reveals that only 9 villages of Daman district are having postal facilities where as all villages of Diu district are having this facilities. so far as telephone facility is concerned, this facilities is available the 20 villages of Daman district and all villages of Diu district.

Electricity and Power :

All the villages of Daman & Diu district are electrified. A plan for 100 percent electrification of houses and hamlets is under progress. The electricity by department of Daman & Diu is mainly engaged in the transmission and distribution of electrical energy to the various categories of consumers. The bulk power supply is drawn from the central reactor power stations in western Region through Gujarat electricity Board and. details of power supply are given as under.

Statement showing Energy Production and Consumption.

Sl. No.	Particular	Units	Daman & Diu U.T.	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5	6

POWER - (1999 - 2000)

(i) Voltage Supply					
Kachigam	KVS/S		66/11	66/11	-
Dalwada	KVS/S		66	66	-
Dabhel	KVS/S		66	66	-
Diu	KVS/S		66	-	66
(ii) Contract demand Max/Min.					
Total - Max	M.V		76.8	71.4	5.4
Total - Min.	M.V.		66.2	61.6	4.6
(a) Sub-stationwise Contract demand					
Kachigam -Max.	M.V.		29.4	29.4	-
Kachigam -Min.	M.V.		27.6	27.6	-
Dalwada - Max.	M.V.		18.0	18.0	-
Dalwada - Min.	M.V.		13.0	13.0	-
Dabhel - Max.	M.V.		24.0	24.0	-
Dabhel -Min.	M.V.		21.0	21.0	-
Diu - Max.	M.V.		5.4	-	5.4

Sl. No.	Particular	Units	Daman & Diu U.T.	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Diu -Min.	M.V.	4.6	-	4.6
(iii)	Installed Capacity				
	Total		100.0	90.0	10.0
	Kachigam	M.V.A	30.0	30.0	-
	Dalwada	M.V.A	30.0	30.0	-
	Dabhel	M.V.A	30.0	30.0	-
	Diu	M.V.A	10.0	-	10.0
(iv)	Energy Purchased	KWH (lakh)	615.78	594.38	21.4
(v)	Energy Consumed				
	Total	KWH (lakh)	611.9	594.38	17.52
	Kachigam	KWH (lakh)	237.78	237.78	-
	Dalwada	KWH (lakh)	167.17	167.17	-
	Dabhel	M.V.A.	189.43	189.43	-
	Diu	KWH (lakh)	17.52	-	17.52
(vi)	Energy Sold	KWH (lakh)	547.91	533.51	14.4
(vii)	Energy loss	KWH (lakh)	72.07	N.A.	N.A.
(viii)	Total Electricity Consumption (1998-1999)				
(a)	Domestic	KWH (lakh)	22.15	14.79	7.36
(b)	Commercial	KWH (lakh)	19.9	13.8	6.1
(c)	Industrial	KWH (lakh)	411.44	408.46	2.98
(d)	Agriculture Irrigation	KWH (lakh)	1.87	0.82	1.05
(e)	Others	KWH (lakh)	4.88	2.21	2.67

Source : Basic data (1999-2000) - Department of Planning & Statistics-Daman & Diu

Village Panchayat/Gram Panchayat :

Soon after the liberation of the territory, the structure of Government under went a gradual change and the formation of Village Panchayats became an obsolete necessity with a view to running a smooth administration on domestic pattern. With this in view the Goa, Daman and Diu Village Panchayat Regulation Act 1962, was passed. This regulation provides for powers and duties for Panchayat. This regulation envisages development of rural areas and transfer of power to the people. In the district of Daman at present there are 8 Village Panchayats.

The maximum number of members for a Panchayat is 9 and the minimum is 5. One seat is reserved for women in every Village Panchayat. The term of office of Village Panchayat is for a period of 4 years, which can be extended by the Government but not exceeding one year.

The Panchayat derive their income from the various taxes. Which they invest in a number of

welfare activities directed towards the all round progress and development of the people.

In Village Panchayat, a secretary is appointed to carryout the panchayat work. He is entrusted with the work of collection of taxes, maintenance of all registers and other day to day work.

Recently the Government have issued an amendment to the Village Panchayat regulation under which the Village Panchayat are empowered to issue licenses for the construction of houses, shops etc. in the Panchayat areas. Assistant Engineers of Public Works Department are appointed as Technical Officers for advising the Panchayat to sanction plan submitted to them and for issuing licenses for construction.

The Village Panchayat at Marwad has the highest income. At present there is one development block in Daman. It is headed by the Block Development Officer and is in Post Stage II.

Now Village development is under new formed District Panchayat. Block Development Officer looks after Gram Panchayat and Village Secretary. Each Gram Panchayat has a village secretary for development work and birth & death registration and Talati for revenue work.

The structural composition of Village Panchayat in Diu District are the same as in Daman District.

No. of Villages in each Panchayats are as under :

Name of District	Name of Panchayat	No.of Villages
Daman	1 Marwad	3 (Marwad, Kadaiya, Devka)
	2 Bhimpore	2 (Janivankad, Bhimpore)
	3 Varkund	2 (Dunetha, Varkund)
	4 Dabhel	2 (Dabhel, Ringanwada)
	5 Kachigam	1 (Kachigam)
	6 Magarwada	3 (Magarwada, Thanapardi, Zari)
	7 Damanwada	4 (Damanwada, Dholar, Bhanti, Palhit)
	8 Pariyari	4 (Pariyari, Jampore, Naila pardi, Devapardi)
Total	8	21
Diu	1 Vankarbara	1 Vankarbara
	2 Bucharwada	1 Bucharwada
Total	2	2

(v) Census Concepts :**Building :**

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one 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 a building which has 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 an 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 house 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 a 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 Chambhar	2 Dubla (Halpati)
3 Mahar	3 Naikda (Talavia)
4 Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	4 Siddi (Nayaka)
5 Mang	5 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.

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

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 100,000 live births in a given year.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 100000$$

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:****DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS, 2001 CENSUS**

Name of U.T/District	Rural population			Urban Population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman & Diu U.T	100,856	63,606	37,250	57,348	28,906	28,442
Daman District	78,219	52,657	25,562	35,770	18,977	16,793
Diu District	22,637	10,949	11,688	21,578	9,929	11,649

Above statement indicates the sexwise population of rural areas and urban areas at district level of Daman & Diu UT. In Diu district, total population is 44215, out of that 22637 in rural areas. Total population of Daman district is 113989, out of that 78219 are in rural areas. The rural population in Daman and Diu

Union Territory is 64 percent of total population. While in Diu it is 51 percent and in Daman it is 69 percent respectively. Similarly the urban population in Daman and Diu Union territory is 37 percent of total population and in Diu it is 49 percent and in Daman it is 31 percent of the total population respectively.

(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 being a total of one each in Diu district and Daman district.

Sl. No.	Size class and status of towns	Population	Growth Rate	Density	Sex Ratio
1	III Diu (MCL)	21,578	4.55	1,212	1,173
2	III Daman (MCL)	35,770	32.95	6,388	885

The above Statement shows the urban population,

Growthrate, Density, Sex ratio for both Diu and Daman towns. In Diu district there is only one town viz. Diu (MCL). The urban population of the district is 49 percent of total population. It means that the rural population is higher than the urban population. Its urban growth rate is 4.55 percent. The Density and sex ratio of Diu town are 1212 and 1173 respectively.

While in Daman district has also one town i.e. Daman (MCL). The urban population is 31 percent of the total population. It means that rural population is higher than urban population. The growth rate, Density and sexratio of Daman town are 32.95 percent, 6388 and 885 respectively.

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

Name of town	Population			Workers			Percentage		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Diu (MCL)	21,578	9,929	11,649	6,252	4,546	1,706	28.97	45.79	14.65
Daman (MCL)	35,770	18,977	16,793	14,025	10,976	3,049	39.21	57.84	18.16

It can be seen from the above table that in Diu town and Daman town male workers are more than female workers. Male work participation rate in Daman

town is 57.84 percent higher than Diu town i.e. 45.79 percent. Female work participation rate is also 18.16 percent higher than Diu town i.e. 14.65 percent.

LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS - 2001 CENSUS

Name of town	Population			Literates			Literacy		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Diu (MCL)	21,578	9,929	11,649	15,243	7,872	7,371	81.9	93.3	72.4
Daman (MCL)	35,770	18,977	16,793	25,826	14,967	10,859	82.6	90.0	74.1

It can be revealed that in urban population, the literacy rates are higher in Daman town than that of Diu town.

Availability of University Education :

Daman town has college education facilities such as Arts, Science and Commerce. Whereas for Diu town this facility can be availed from Una town of Gujarat State, within a distance of 15 Kms i.e. there are no educational facilities of medical, engineering and polytechnic courses. In both towns there are only Higher secondary, Secondary/Matriculation, Junior Secondary, middle school and Primary School educational facilities.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

For discharging the constitutional obligation by Government towards the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, One of the basic requirement is the availability of population details for each notified caste and tribe. To meet this requirement the office of Census Commissioner, India has been providing such details since the 1951 Census. The necessary data about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are provided for evolving suitable plans for their socio – economic upliftment and both the planners and administrators heavily depend on this data. The data are collected on the aspects of age, sex, marital status, economy, education, fertility etc, for Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes in addition to these aspects also on language and religion.

In pursuance of the article 341(1) of the constitution of India for President of India has notified some castes, races or tribes as or groups within castes, races or tribes as Scheduled Castes. Similarly Scheduled Tribes mean all such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal Communities as are declared by the president

of India to be treated as Scheduled Tribes under article 342(1) of the Indian Constitution. There is slight change in the definition of Scheduled Castes in 1991 in addition to Hindu and Sikh religions. Scheduled Castes may belong to Buddhist religion also. The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union Territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State and Union Territory and not outside:

In respect of Daman and Diu 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 5 Scheduled Castes and 5 Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territory which are listed below.

List of Scheduled Castes :

	1991 Population
1 Bhangi	1,266
2 Chambhar	6
3 Mahar	5
4 Mahyavanshi	2,499
5 Mang	20

List of Scheduled Tribes :

	1991 Population
1 Dhodia	1,505
2 Dubla	8,963
3 Naikda	75
4 Siddi	138
5 Varli	812

Table-1 presents decadal variation in Rural/Urban wise Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in U.T. and Districts.

Table – 1
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	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Daman and Diu Territory	Total	3,891	4,838	24.3	11,724	13,997	19.4
		Rural	2,395	2,920	21.9	9,192	11,188	21.7
		Urban	1,496	1,918	28.2	2,532	2,809	10.9
1	Daman District	Total	2,416	3,065	26.9	11,598	13,881	19.7
		Rural	1,905	2,354	23.6	9,189	11,188	21.8
		Urban	511	711	39.1	2,409	2,693	11.8
2	Diu District	Total	1,475	1,773	20.2	126	116	-7.9
		Rural	490	566	15.5	3	-	-
		Urban	985	1,207	22.5	123	116	-5.7

The decadal growth rate of Scheduled Castes population and Scheduled Tribe population during 1991–2001 are 24.3 percent and 19.4 percent respectively. Out of the total 4,838 Scheduled Castes living in Daman and Diu Union Territory as per 2001 Census, 1,773 live in Diu district and the remaining 3,065 belong to Daman District.

In the Diu district the Scheduled Tribes population

is 116 while in Daman district Scheduled tribes population during 1991–2001 was found 13,881 comparatively.

Table–2 below separately shows the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe population as percentages of total population of 2001 Census in Rural and Urban areas of the Territory and its district separately.

Table – 2 (SC)
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION OF TOTAL POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 2001

U.T / District	Percentage of Scheduled Castes								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daman & Diu U.T	3.1	2.7	3.6	2.9	2.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4
Daman District	2.7	2.3	3.4	3.0	2.4	4.3	2.0	2.0	2.0
Diu District	4.0	4.2	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	5.6	5.9	5.3

The total population of Scheduled Caste works out to 3.1 percent, 2.9 percent in Rural and 3.3 in urban area to total population of the territory. The percentage of female Scheduled Caste population is more than that of male Scheduled Caste population in rural areas. Whereas in Urban areas the percentage

of female Scheduled Caste population is almost the same as of male.

The percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total population can be seen from the data given on next page.

Table 2 (ST)**PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION OF TOTAL POPULATION
IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS 2001**

U.T/District	Percentage of Scheduled Tribess								
	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Daman & Diu U.T	8.8	7.8	10.4	11.1	9.0	14.6	4.9	5.0	4.8
Daman District	12.2	10.0	15.9	14.3	10.9	21.2	7.5	7.4	7.7
Diu District	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5

The total Scheduled Tribe population of the Territory works out to 8.8 percent of the total population. The corresponding percentage for rural and urban areas are 11.1 percent and 4.9 percent respectively.

Among district the percentage of Scheduled Tribe population are higher in Daman district than that of Diu district in both the sexes and all areas i.e. total, rural and urban areas in other words, Scheduled Tribes population can be found more in Daman district than Diu district.

Sex Ratio :

The Index number measuring the relative difference between males and female is called the sex ratio. In the total Scheduled Caste population of Daman & Diu Union Territory there are 2,498 males and 2,340 females. The sex ratio is favouring of females which works out to 937. In the total Scheduled

Tribe population of Daman & Diu Union Territory there are 7,190 males and 6,807 females. The sex ratio is favouring of females which works out to 947. The sex ratio by district among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled tribes population of Daman and diu in 2001 is presented in the following table.

Table – 3**SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTE/SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION DAMAN & DIU U.T.**

U.T/District	Scheduled Caste population			Scheduled Tribe population		
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman & Diu UT	2,498	2,340	937	7,190	6,807	947
Daman District	1,627	1,438	884	7,128	6,753	947
Diu District	871	902	1,036	62	54	871

It is evident from the table that the sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is in favour of females in the district of Diu and it is in favour of male in

Daman district. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribe is in favour of male in both the districts.

Literacy

The figures given in the table below reflect the figures of literacy separately each for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes in territory and its districts.

Table 4 (SC)
LITERACY RATES - 2001

U.T/District	Literacy reate among the total Scheduled Caste Population			Literacy rate among the Rural Scheduled Caste population			Literacy rate among the Urban Scheduled Caste population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Daman and Diu U. T	85.1	94.0	80.3	86.1	94.3	77.3	83.6	93.7	73.7
Daman District	89.0	95.2	82.1	89.1	95.3	82.3	88.3	94.7	81.4
Diu District	78.4	91.8	77.3	73.1	89.3	57.4	80.8	93.0	69.4

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

The average literacy rate for Scheduled Caste population of the Territory is 85.1 percent and that of male is 94.0 percent and of female is 80.3 percent. The rural/urban break up of literacy rate among Scheduled Caste population is 86.1 percent in rural and 83.6 percent in urban. It is noticed that male literacy rate is higher than the female literacy rate in

total, rural and urban areas of the territory and in both the districts. Daman district has registered higher literacy rate than Diu district in total, rural and urban areas and in both the sex. The literacy rate of Daman district is also higher than that of Union Territory as a whole in both the sex and all area i.e total, rural and urban areas.

Table 4 (ST)
LITERACY RATES – 2001

U.T/District	Literacy rate mong the total Scheduled Tribe Population			Literacy rate among the Rural Scheduled Tribe population			Literacy rate among the Urban Scheduled Tribe population		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Daman and Diu U. T	63.4	74.2	51.9	62.8	73.9	51.4	65.7	75.3	55.4
Daman District	63.3	74.1	51.7	62.8	73.9	51.4	65.1	74.8	54.6
Diu District	80.4	87.5	72.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4	87.5	72.5

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

The average literacy rate among Scheduled Tribe population of the Territory is 63.4 percent for persons, 74.2 percent for males and 51.9 percent for females. Similar percentage for rural areas are 62.8 percent for persons, 73.9 percent for males and 51.4 percent for females. In urban areas the corresponding percentages are 65.7 percent for persons, 75.3 percent

for males, 55.4 percent for females. This shows that males are more literate than females in rural and urban areas of the territory.

Among the district, Diu district has registered higher literacy rate than Daman district in urban. It is worth to note that there is no literate ST population in rural areas of Diu district.

(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 Daman & Diu Union Territory is given below.

Table-1 gives the talukawise details pertaining to the decadal changes in the population during the last decade of 1991-2001 along with the percentage of urban population for last two censuses.

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

Sr. 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	Daman	62,101	35,196	26,905	113,989	78,219	35,770	83.55	122.24	32.95	43.32	31.38
	District Total:	62,101	35,196	26,905	113,989	78,219	35,770	83.55	122.24	32.95	43.32	31.38
2	Diu	39,485	18,847	20,638	44,215	22,637	21,578	11.98	20.11	4.55	52.27	48.8
	District Total:	39,485	18,847	20,638	44,215	22,637	21,578	11.98	20.11	4.55	52.27	48.8

The above table indicates that in Diu taluka, the growth rate is 11.98 percent and the growth rate of rural is more than urban area during the decade 1991-2001. It means that there are some migration in the rural areas from other places. While in Daman taluka, the growth rate is 83.55

percent during the decade 1991-2001. The growth rate of rural area is 122.24 percent which is 3 times more than the urban area. This is very remarkable matter. This shows that in 2001 Census, the rural population is more than double than the 1991 rural population.

Table-2 gives the population living in villages of various seven population size as percentage of the total rural population in 2001 Census. It is seen that the compilation of villages by size class shows the greater concentration of population in villages having population 500-999 and 2000-4999 which claim about

23.8 percent of the rural population of Daman district. The population of 50.0 and 4.8 percentages are claimed by the largest population size of 10,000 and above in Diu and Daman district respectively. The Daman and Diu Union Territory has not a single village having population "Less than 200".

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

Serial number	District/Taluka	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	Daman	21	78,219	52,657	25,562	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		21	78,219	52,657	25,562	0 (0.0)	0	0
2	Diu	2	22,637	10,949	11,688	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural) Total:		2	22,637	10,949	11,688	0 (0.0)	0	0

Serial number	District/Taluka	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	Daman	2 (9.5)	296	318	5 (23.8)	2,163	2,068	4 (19.0)	3,279	3,008
Districts (Rural)		2 (9.5)	296	318	5 (23.8)	2,163	2,068	4 (19.0)	3,279	3,008
2	Diu	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0
Districts (Rural)		0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0	0 (0.0)	0	0

Serial number	District/Taluka	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	Daman	5 (23.8)	11,902	6,783	4 (19.0)	18,999	9,256	1 (4.8)	16,018	4,129
Districts (Rural)		5 (23.8)	11,902	6,783	4 (19.0)	18,999	9,256	1 (4.8)	16,018	4,129
2	Diu	0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (50.0)	4357	4789	1 (50.0)	6592	6899
Districts (Rural)		0 (0.0)	0	0	1 (50.0)	4357	4789	1 (50.0)	6592	6899

TABLE – 3

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

Name of towns :

- (a) New
- (i) Statutory town ———Nil———
- 1
- 2
- 3
- (ii) Census town ———Nil———
- 1
- 2
- 3
- (b) Denotified
- (i) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified and also did not satisfy the criteria to be treated as census towns
- 1 ———Nil———
- 2 ———Nil———
- (ii) Statutory towns of 1991 census denotified but identified as census towns based on demographic and economic criteria
- 1 ———Nil———
- 2 ———Nil———
- 3 ———Nil———
- (iii) Census towns of 1991 census are notified as statutory town in 2001 census
- 1 ———Nil———
- 2 ———Nil———
- 3 ———Nil———
- (c) Declassified
- 1 ———Nil———
- 2 ———Nil———
- 3 ———Nil———
- (d) wholly merged with other town(s)
- 1 ———Nil———
- 2 ———Nil———
- 3 ———Nil———

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

TABLE – 4

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Daman :

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	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	21	100.0	78,219	100.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0

District Total: 21 100.0 78,219 100.0

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 1,194

Diu :

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	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-100	0	0.0	0	0.0
101-200	0	0.0	0	0.0
201-300	0	0.0	0	0.0
301-500	0	0.0	0	0.0
501 +	2	100.0	22,637	100.0
Not known	0	0.0	0	0.0

District Total: 2 100.0 22,637 100.0

Population Density (Rural) of the district: 1,020

In Diu district total number of 2 villages and their rural population 22637 or 100.00 percent fall in the density range of 501+ persons per Sq.Kms. Likewise in Daman district also the total no. of villages are 21 and their rural population is 78219. All the villages

fall in the density range of 501+ persons per Sq. Kms. This shows that both districts are highly densed.

Sex Ratio of State and District, 1901–2001 :

The Sex Ratio was expressed as the number of females per every 1,000 males in a unit population. Table No.5 reveals the sex ratio of Union Territory and each district from 1901 to 2001 censuses.

TABLE - 5

SEX RATIO OF UT AND DISTRICT, 1901–2001

Census Year	Union Territory			Daman District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	995	NA	NA	1,050	NA	NA
1911	1,040	NA	NA	1,062	NA	NA
1021	1,143	NA	NA	1,072	NA	NA
1931	1,088	NA	NA	964	NA	NA
1941	1,080	NA	NA	1,035	NA	NA
1951	1,125	1,110	1,151	1,110	1,058	1,169
1961	1,169	1,139	1,223	1,063	1,015	1,138
1971	1,099	1,104	1,090	1,031	1,060	997
1981	1,062	1,057	1,071	1,017	1,012	1,024
1991	969	922	1,029	913	878	960
2001	710	586	986	591	485	885

Census Year	Union Territory			Diu District		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	995	NA	NA	933	933	NA
1911	1,040	NA	NA	1,011	1,011	NA
1021	1,143	NA	NA	1,239	NA	NA
1931	1,088	NA	NA	1,257	NA	NA
1941	1,080	NA	NA	1,134	NA	NA
1951	1,125	1,110	1,151	1,145	1,158	1,105
1961	1,169	1,139	1,223	1,357	1,326	1,438
1971	1,099	1,104	1,090	1,218	1,160	1,401
1981	1,062	1,057	1,071	1,139	1,116	1,204
1991	969	922	1,029	1,064	1,011	1,115
2001	710	586	984	1,118	1,067	1,173

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

This table shows the data of sex ratio of each district of Daman & Diu Union Territory from 1901 to 2001 censuses. In Diu district the females out number the males in total, rural and urban areas in all decades, except in 1901 census which was only 933 in total and rural areas. While in Daman district females out number the males in total, rural and urban

areas in all decades. Except in 1931, 1991 and 2001 censuses where sex ratio were 964, 913 and 591 respectively in total areas of Daman district. In 1991 and 2001 Censuses the sex ratio were 878 and 485 in rural areas and in 1971, 1991 and 2001 Censuses the sex ratio of urban population of Daman district were 997, 960 and 885 females per 1000 males respectively.

Likewise both districts in Daman & Diu Union Territory except 1901, 1991 and 2001 Censuses females out number the males in total, rural and urban areas in all decades. In 1901 the sex ratio was 995 in the total areas of the UT. In 1991 Census the sex ratio were recorded 969 in the total areas and 922 in rural areas of the UT. Similarly in 2001 Census the sex ratio are shown 710 in total areas, 586 in rural areas and 986 in urban areas of this Union Territory.

TABLE – 6

SEX RATIO BY TLUKAS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	Sex Ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Daman	591	485	885
	District Total:	591	485	885
2	Diu	1,118	1,067	1,173
	District Total:	1,118	1,067	1,173

The table reveals the data of sex ratio of each taluka/district of Daman and Diu Union Territory. The sex ratio of total area of Diu and Daman talukas/districts works out 1,118 and 591 females per 1000 males respectively. The sex ratio of rural population of Daman taluka/district is 485 of total area of the district. In Diu district the females out number the males in rural sex ratio. 1,067 females are found in rural areas of Diu taluka against 1000 males.

The sex ratio of urban population of Daman district and Diu district are 885 and 1,173 females per thousand males respectively. This shows that number of females per 1,000 males are less in Daman district than that of Diu district. Likewise total area and rural areas of Diu district females out number males in urban areas also.

TABLE – 7
SEX RATIO BY TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Daman	485
	District (Rural) Total:	485
2	Diu	1,067
	District (Rural) Total:	1,067

In Diu district the female out number the males in rural. The sex ratio 1067 females against 1000 males are in rural areas of Diu taluka. The sex ratio of rural population of Daman district is 485 which is lower than that of 591 of total of the district.

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
Daman :				
Less than 700	6	28.6	48,821	62.4
700-749	2	9.5	8,024	10.3
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	2	9.5	2,478	3.2
850-899	2	9.5	10,242	13.1
900-949	3	14.3	3,464	4.4
950-999	1	4.8	1,093	1.4
1000-1099	4	19.0	3,802	4.9
1100+	1	4.8	295	0.4
District Total:	21	100.0	78,219	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			485	
Diu:				
Less than 700	0	0.0	0	0.0
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	0	0.0	0	0.0
850-899	0	0.0	0	0.0
900-949	0	0.0	0	0.0
950-999	0	0.0	0	0.0
1000-1099	2	100.0	22,637	100.0
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	2	100.0	22,637	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:			1,067	

Sex ratio of rural areas for Diu district is 1067 and Daman district is 485 respectively. Above table indicates that in Diu district both the villages fall in range of sex ratio 1000-1099.

Out of 21 villages in Daman district, the maximum 6 villages or 28.6 percent fall in less than 700 sex ratio range which covers 62.4 percent population. Only one village falls in 950-999 range of sex ratio. With population 4.8 percent is only one village falls in the highest range of sex ratio i.e. 1100+.

TABLE – 9
SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS) / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Daman (M Cl)	M.Cl.	885
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		885
2	Diu (M Cl)	M.Cl.	1,173
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:		1,173

The sex ratio of urban population of Diu and Daman district are 1,173 and 885 females per thousand males respectively. This shows that number of females per 1,000 males are less in Daman district than that of Diu district. Likewise total area and rural area and urban areas of Diu district females out number males.

TABLE – 10
SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TAHSILS, 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	Daman	Total	13,203	6,934	6,269	904
		Rural	8,715	4,587	4,128	900
		Urban	4,488	2,347	2,141	912
		District Total:	Total	13,203	6,934	6,269
		Rural	8,715	4,587	4,128	900
		Urban	4,488	2,347	2,141	912
2	Diu	Total	7,625	3,894	3,731	958
		Rural	4,671	2,404	2,267	943
		Urban	2,954	1,490	1,464	983
		District Total:	Total	7,625	3,894	3,731
		Rural	4,671	2,404	2,267	943
		Urban	2,954	1,490	1,464	983

The sex ratio of population in the age-group 0-6 of Diu and Daman districts worked out as 958 and 904 females per 1000 males respectively. This shows that females per 1000 males are less in both the districts. Where as total sex ratio of Diu district is more than 1118. The sex ratio of rural population in 0-6 age group in Diu and Daman districts are 943 and 900 females per 1000 males respectively which

are lower than total sex ratio of the districts. This shows declined in child sex ratio.

The sex ratio of urban population in the age group 0-6 of Diu district and Daman district are 983 and 912 females per 1000 males respectively. This shows that sex ratio are higher than that of total areas of both districts.

TABLE – 11
SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR TALUKA, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Daman	8,715	4,587	4,128	900
	District (Rural) Total:	8,715	4,587	4,128	900
2	Diu	4,671	2,404	2,267	943
	District (Rural) Total:	4,671	2,404	2,267	943

Table-11 shows the sex ratio in the age group 0-6 (child sex ratio) in the rural areas. Diu district has the ratio 943, which means that there are 943 female children against 1000 male children. In Daman district

this ratio has been found 900 female children against 1,000 male children. It is observed that female are less than the males in the age group 0-6 which is alarming. We may think over this.

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
Daman:				
Less than 700	1	4.8	244	2.8
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	1	4.8	123	1.4
800-849	2	9.5	565	6.6
850-899	6	28.6	3,056	35.5
900-949	7	33.3	3,747	43.5
950-999	2	9.5	671	7.8
1000-1099	0	0.0	0	0.0
1100+	2	9.5	199	2.3
District (Rural) Total	21	100.0	8,605	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		902		
Diu:				
Less than 700	0	0.0	0	0.0
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	0	0.0	0	0.0
800-849	0	0.0	0	0.0
850-899	0	0.0	0	0.0
900-949	1	50.0	1,960	42.3
950-999	1	50.0	2,671	57.7
1000-1099	0	0.0	0	0.0
1100+	0	0.0	0	0.0
District (Rural) Total	2	100.0	4,631	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		943		

Table-12 shows distribution of number of villages by range of sex ratio in rural areas. In Diu district all the 2 villages falling under the each range of 900-949 and 950-999 sex ratio. In Daman district variation

has been observed. 4 villages are having sex ratio less than 850 which is very low and other 17 village having the ratio more than 850. Out of these 2 villages having ratio more than 1000 also.

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	Daman	M C I	4,488	2,347	2,141	912
	District (Urban) Total		4,488	2,347	2,141	912
2	Diu	M C I	2,954	1,490	1,464	983
	District (Urban) Total		2,954	1,490	1,464	983

Table-13 shows sex ratio of age group 0-6 in the towns. It is observed that in both the districts child sex ratio is better than the rural sex ratio but it is alarming because it is quite low.

Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes:

Census provides the necessary data about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for evolving suitable plans for their socio-economic upliftment and both the planners and the administrators heavily

depend on this data. The highlights of 2001 Census as that of the previous census, is the collection of detailed information on the socio-economic characteristics of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Table No.14 shows the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population along with their population of the total, rural and urban population of Diu taluka/district and Daman taluka/district.

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

Serial number	Name of Taluka	Total / Rural / 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	8
1	Daman	Total	113,989	3,065	13,881	2.69	12.18
		Rural	78,219	2,354	11,188	3.01	14.30
		Urban	35,770	711	2,693	1.99	7.53
		District Total:	Total	113,989	3,065	13,881	2.69
		Rural	78,219	2,354	11,188	3.01	14.30
		Urban	35,770	711	2,693	1.99	7.53
2	Diu	Total	44,215	1,773	116	4.01	0.26
		Rural	22,637	566	0	2.50	0.00
		Urban	21,578	1,207	116	5.59	0.54
		District Total:	Total	44,215	1,773	116	4.01
		Rural	22,637	566	0	2.50	0.00
		Urban	21,578	1,207	116	5.59	0.54

In Diu district, Scheduled Castes population of total population is 4.01 percent and in Daman district it is 2.69 percent. Scheduled Tribes population to total population is 0.26 percent in Diu district and in Daman district is 12.18 percent which is higher than Diu district.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and percentages in rural areas of Diu district is 2.5 percent and no Tribes has returned in

Diu district's rural areas. In Daman district, it is 3.01 percent SC in rural areas and 14.3 percent ST in rural areas.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes percentages of urban population of Diu district are 5.59 percent and 0.54 percent respectively. Likewise, in Daman district, it is 1.99 percent and 7.53 percent respectively.

TABLE – 15
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION
IN TALUKAS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Taluka	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	Daman	78,219	2,354	11,188	3.01	14.30
	District Total:	78,219	2,354	11,188	3.01	14.30
2	Diu	22,637	566	0	2.50	0.00
	District Total:	22,637	566	0	2.50	0.00

In Daman & Diu U.T., C.D. Blocks are co-terminus to the taluka. In Diu C.D.Block SC population is only 2.5% of the total population and no ST population has been reported.

Daman C.D.Block have 3.01% SC population and 14.3% ST population in rural areas.

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
Daman:				
Nil	4	19.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	12	57.1	1527	64.9
5-10	2	9.5	150	6.4
11-20	1	4.8	204	8.7
21-30	2	9.5	473	20.1
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	21	100.0	2354	100.0

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Diu:				
Nil	0	0.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	2	100.0	566	100.0
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	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	2	100.0	566	100.0

Scheduled Caste population of Daman and Diu Union Territory is 3.06 percent of the total population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes population to total population of the Daman district is 2.69 percent. This is lower than the whole Union Territory. The scheduled castes population living in the Rural and Urban areas of the district are 3.01 and 1.99 percent respectively. This shows that the percentage is higher in rural area than the urban areas.

All two villages of Diu district falls in the 0-5 percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population. That means that hundred percent of villages are of percentage range 0-5.

Scheduled Caste population of Daman rural area is 3.01 percent. Out of 21 villages of Daman district 4 villages do not have SC population. 12 villages are having only 5% or less SC population. Only 5 villages having SC population in range of 6-30%.

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
Daman:				
Nil	0	0.00	0	0.00
Less than 5	3	14.29	515	4.60
5-10	4	19.05	1424	12.73
11-20	3	14.29	1976	17.66
21-30	4	19.05	3234	28.91
31-40	1	4.76	287	2.57
41-50	1	4.76	325	2.90
51-75	2	9.52	1567	14.01
76 and above	3	14.29	1860	16.62
District Total	21	100.00	11188	100.00
Diu:				
Nil	2	100.00	0	0.00
Less than 5	0	0.00	0	0.00
5-10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11-20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21-30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31-40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41-50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51-75	0	0.00	0	0.00
76 and above	0	0.00	0	0.00
District Total	2	100.00	0	100.00

In Diu district, Scheduled Tribes population lives in only urban areas, not in villages. So both villages have no Scheduled Tribe population.

In Daman district, out of 21 villages, 4 villages each are in the percentages range of 5-10 and 21-30 of Scheduled Tribes population to total

population respectively. 3 villages each are in the percentages range of below 5, 11-20 and 76 and above. Scheduled Tribes population to total population respectively. 2 villages are in the range of 51-75 and one each village is in the range of 31-40 and 41-50.

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	Daman (M Cl)	35,770	711	2,693	2.0	7.5
	District(Urban) Total	35,770	711	2,693	2.0	7.5
2	Diu (M Cl)	21,578	1,207	116	5.6	0.5
	District(Urban) Total	21,578	1,207	116	5.6	0.5

There are only two towns one each in both the districts. SC population in Diu (M.Cl.) is 5.6% where as ST population in 0.5%. In Daman (M. Cl.) only 2% are SC and 7.5% are ST.

ratio in Daman 952 females per 1000 males is very good as the sex ratio of total population in Daman is 591.

TABLE – 19
SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
2	Daman	883	952
	District (Rural) Total	883	952
1	Diu	979	0
	District (Rural) Total	979	0

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	Daman (M Cl)	886	930
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	886	930
2	Diu (M Cl)	1,063	871
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	1,063	871

Table-19 shows sex ratio among SC and ST. Sex ratio 979 in SC seems quite good in Diu district. In Daman 883 sex ratio of SC is lower than Diu. This can be due to male in-migration for work. ST sex

Table 20 show sex ratio of SC and ST population. In case of SC sex ratio in Diu town is found very good. i.e.1063 females against 1000 males. The ratio in Daman is found only 886 females per

1000 males. The sex ratio in Daman is low due to male immigration. The high migration is due to fast industrialisation because of liberisation.

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	Daman	Total	81,287	56,531	24,756	32,702	15,103	17,599	80.65	87.37	68.60	18.77
		Rural	55,461	41,564	13,897	22,758	11,093	11,665	79.80	86.47	64.84	21.63
		Urban	25,826	14,967	10,859	9,944	4,010	5,934	82.56	90.00	74.11	15.89
District Total:	Total	81,287	56,531	24,756	32,702	15,103	17,599	80.65	87.37	68.60	18.77	
	Rural	55,461	41,564	13,897	22,758	11,093	11,665	79.80	86.47	64.84	21.63	
	Urban	25,826	14,967	10,859	9,944	4,010	5,934	82.56	90.00	74.11	15.89	
2	Diu	Total	26,112	14,330	11,782	18,103	6,548	11,555	71.36	84.37	60.09	24.28
		Rural	10,869	6,458	4,411	11,768	4,491	7,277	60.50	75.58	46.82	28.76
		Urban	15,243	7,872	7,371	6,335	2,057	4,278	81.85	93.28	72.37	20.91
District Total:	Total	26,112	14,330	11,782	18,103	6,548	11,555	71.36	84.37	60.09	24.28	
	Rural	10,869	6,458	4,411	11,768	4,491	7,277	60.50	75.58	46.82	28.76	
	Urban	15,243	7,872	7,371	6,335	2,057	4,278	81.85	93.28	72.37	20.91	

The literacy rate for total area of Diu district is 71.36 percent. The literacy rate for males and females are 84.37 percent and 60.09 percent respectively. In Daman district, the literacy rate of total area is 80.65 percent and 87.37 percent for males and 68.60 percent for females.

It is revealed that in total, rural and urban population, the literacy rates are higher in Daman district than that of Diu district in literacy rate in males and females also. In other words Daman district is more literate than Diu district.

TABLE – 22
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX
IN TALUKAS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	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	Daman	55,461	41,564	13,897	22,758	11,093	11,665	79.8	86.5	64.8	21.6
	District (Rural) Total:	55,461	41,564	13,897	22,758	11,093	11,665	79.8	86.5	64.8	21.6
2	Diu	10,869	6,458	4,411	11,768	4,491	7,277	60.5	75.6	46.8	28.8
	District (Rural) Total:	10,869	6,458	4,411	11,768	4,491	7,277	60.5	75.6	46.8	28.8

Table 22 presents literacy rates for rural areas. Diu district has literacy rate 60.5% where as Daman has 79.8% literates. Female literacy is also high in

the Daman district i.e. 64.8% whereas in Diu it is only 46.8%.

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
Daman:				
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1-10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11-20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21-30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31-40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41-50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51-60	1	4.76	319	0.41
61-70	4	19.05	4,355	5.57
71-80	12	57.14	39,082	49.96
81-90	4	19.05	34,463	44.06
91-99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
District Total:	21	100.00	78,219	100.00
Literacy rate for District:		80.65		
Diu:				
0	0	0.00	0	0.00
1-10	0	0.00	0	0.00
11-20	0	0.00	0	0.00
21-30	0	0.00	0	0.00
31-40	0	0.00	0	0.00
41-50	0	0.00	0	0.00
51-60	1	50.00	13,491	59.60
61-70	1	50.00	9,146	40.40
71-80	0	0.00	0	0.00
81-90	0	0.00	0	0.00
91-99	0	0.00	0	0.00
100	0	0.00	0	0.00
District Total:	2	100.00	22,637	100.00
Literacy rate for District:		71.36		

In Diu district, one each village falls in 51-60 and 61-70 the range of literacy rate for villages respectively. While out of 21 villages in Daman district, the maximum 12 villages or 57.14 percent fall in the range of 71-80 literacy rate for villages, 4 each villages

or 19.05 percent fall in 61-70 and 81-90 the range of literacy rate for villages respectively. Only one village or 4.76 percent within 51-60 the range of literacy rate for villages.

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	Daman (M Cl)	25,826	14,967	10,859	9,944	4,010	5,934	82.56	90	74.11	15.89
District(Urban) Total		25,826	14,967	10,859	9,944	4,010	5,934	82.56	90	74.11	15.89
2	Diu (M Cl)	15,243	7,872	7,371	6,335	2,057	4,278	81.85	93.28	72.37	20.91
District(Urban) Total		15,243	7,872	7,371	6,335	2,057	4,278	81.85	93.28	72.37	20.91

Table 24 reflects literacy rates of urban areas. In case of urban areas literacy rate of both the districts is found almost equal. Diu (M.Cl.) is having

81.9% and Daman (M.Cl.) having 82.6% literacy rate. Similarly literacy rate of female is also very good in the range of 72 to 74.

TABLE - 25
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITEERATES
BY SEX IN TALUKAS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	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	Daman	1,815	1,022	793	539	228	311	89.1	95.3	82.3	13.1
District (Rural) Total:		1,815	1,022	793	539	228	311	89.1	95.3	82.3	13.1
2	Diu	348	209	139	218	77	141	73.1	89.3	57.4	31.9
District (Rural) Total:		348	209	139	218	77	141	73.1	89.3	57.4	31.9

Table 25 presents literacy rate of Scheduled Castes for rural areas. Diu district has literacy rate 73.1% whereas Daman has 89.1% literates. Female

literacy is also high in Daman district i.e. 82.3% whereas in Diu it is only 57.4%.

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
Daman :				
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	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	1	5.9	90	3.8
81-90	9	52.9	1,555	66.1
91-99	5	29.4	655	27.8
100	2	11.8	54	2.3
District Total:	17	100.0	2,354	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		89.1		
Diu :				
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	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	1	50.0	214	37.8
71-80	1	50.0	352	62.2
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:	2	100.0	566	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		73.1		

In Diu district, one each village falls in 61-70 and 71-80 the range of literacy rate for villages respectively. While out of 21 villages in Daman district 4 villages do not have Scheduled Caste population. 9 villages or 52.9 percent fall in the range of 81-90 literacy rate for

villages. 5 villages or 29.4 percent fall in the range of 91-99 literacy rate for villages, while two villages or 11.8 percent fall in the range of 100+ literacy rate for villages. Only one village or 5.9 percent fall in the range of 71.90 literacy rate for villages.

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	Daman (M Cl)	545	304	241	166	73	93	88.3	94.7	81.4	13.3
	Daman (Urban)	545	304	241	166	73	93	88.3	94.7	81.4	13.3
2	Diu (M Cl)	831	464	367	376	121	255	80.8	93	69.4	23.6
	Diu (Urban)	831	464	367	376	121	255	80.8	93	69.4	23.6

The above table reflects that the number and percentage of Scheduled Castes literates by sex in urban area. The percentage of literate in Diu urban area for males and females are 93.0 percent and 69.4 percent respectively and it also seems that the gap in male / female literacy rate is 23.6 percent. The percentage of literates in Daman urban area for males

and females are 94.7 percent and 81.4 percent respectively. It can be revealed that in Diu urban area the gap in male / female literacy rate is more than 70 percent than the Daman urban area; not only that the gap in male / female literacy rates are also higher in Diu urban area than the Daman urban area.

TABLE - 28
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX
IN TALUKAS, 2001

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	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	Daman District (Rural)	6,004	3,636	2,368	5,184	2,097	3,087	62.8	73.9	51	22.9
	Total:	6,004	3,636	2,368	5,184	2,097	3,087	62.8	73.9	51	22.9
2	Diu District (Rural)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
	Total:	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

The above statement reveals the data that there is no Scheduled Tribe population in Diu rural area. While in Daman rural area the percentage of literates of Scheduled Tribes of males and females are 73.9

percent and 51.0 percent respectively. It is also remarkable that the gap in male / female literacy rate is high 22.9 percent.

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
Daman :				
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	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	2	9.5	463	4.1
51-60	4	19.0	2,299	20.5
61-70	12	57.1	7,994	71.5
71-80	3	14.3	432	3.9
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:	21	100.0	11,188	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		62.8		
Diu :				
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	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-60	0	0.0	0	0.0
61-70	0	0.0	0	0.0
71-80	0	0.0	0	0.0
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:	0	100.0	0	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		0		

In Daman district out of 21 villages 57.1 villages and 71.5 percent population to total population are found in the range of literacy rate for villages between 61-70 percent, 19.0 percent villages and 20.5 percent population are found in the range of literacy rate for

villages between 51-60 percent. In short total 21 villages are lies in the range of literacy rate between 41-80. While in Diu district there is no Scheduled Tribe population in any village.

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
2	Daman (M CI)	1,519	904	615	1,174	491	683	65.1	74.8	54.6	20.2
	Daman (Urban) Total	1,519	904	615	1,174	491	683	65.1	74.8	54.6	20.2
1	Diu (M CI)	86	49	37	30	13	17	80.4	87.5	72.5	15
	Diu (Urban) Total	86	49	37	30	13	17	80.4	87.5	72.5	15

The percentage of literates by sex of Urban area of Diu district of males and females are 87.5 percent and 72.5 percent respectively. The gap of male and female literacy is only 15 percent. In urban area of Daman district percentage of literates of males and females are 74.8 percent and 54.6 percent respectively. While the gap of male / female literacy

is 20.2 percent, which is 33 percent more than the Diu urban area. At the point of percentage of Scheduled Tribes literates in both districts by sex it shows that the percentage of males and females literates are more in Diu district urban area than the Daman district urban area.

TABLE – 31
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS
BY SEX IN TALUKAS, 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	Daman	113,989	56,057	49.18	2,811	2.47	58,868	51.64	55,121	48.36
		71,634	49,848	69.59	1,293	1.81	51,141	71.39	20,493	28.61
		42,355	6,209	14.66	1,518	3.58	7,727	18.24	34,628	81.76
District Total:		113,989	56,057	49.18	2,811	2.47	58,868	51.64	55,121	48.36
		71,634	49,848	69.59	1,293	1.81	51,141	71.39	20,493	28.61
		42,355	6,209	14.66	1,518	3.58	7,727	18.24	34,628	81.76
2	Diu	44,215	11,386	25.75	2,455	5.55	13,841	31.30	30,374	68.70
		20,878	8,957	42.90	402	1.93	9,359	44.83	11,519	55.17
		23,337	2,429	10.41	2,053	8.80	4,482	19.21	18,855	80.79
District Total:		44,215	11,386	25.75	2,455	5.55	13,841	31.30	30,374	68.70
		20,878	8,957	42.90	402	1.93	9,359	44.83	11,519	55.17
		23,337	2,429	10.41	2,053	8.80	4,482	19.21	18,855	80.79

As per 2001 Census, the total workers i.e. main workers inclusive of the marginal workers are 31.30 percent in Diu and 51.64 percent in Daman of the total population of the respective district. Out of which main workers to total population in Diu are 25.75 percent and in Daman are 49.18 percent as against 42.63 percent of the Union Territory. Thus the percentage of main workers to the total population is higher than the Union Territory and in Diu it is lower than the Union Territory. The marginal worker to total population in Diu are 5.55 percent and in Daman 2.47 percent as against the Union Territory percentage

of 3.33 percent. Likewise the percentage of the main workers to total population the percentage of the marginal workers total population base is also higher in Diu district in the Union Territory. Whereas in Daman district it is lower than that of the Union Territory. The percentage of the non-workers to total population in Diu district is 68.70 percent, in Daman 48.36 percent and that for the Union Territory, it is 54.04 percent. It shows that the percentages of non-workers in Daman district is lower than the Union Territory and also

Diu district.

TABLE - 32
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS
BY SEX IN TALUKAS, 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	Daman	78,219	42,641	54.51	2,202	2.82	44,843	57.33	33,376	42.67
		52,657	39,130	74.31	1,035	1.97	40,165	76.28	12,492	23.72
		25,562	3,511	13.73	1,167	4.57	4,678	18.30	20,884	81.70
Daman district (Rural) Total:		78,219	42,641	54.51	2,202	2.82	44,843	57.33	33,376	42.67
		52,657	39,130	74.31	1,035	1.97	40,165	76.28	12,492	23.72
		25,562	3,511	13.73	1,167	4.57	4,678	18.30	20,884	81.70
2	Diu	22,637	5,769	25.48	1,820	8.04	7,589	33.52	15,048	66.48
		10,949	4,577	41.80	236	2.16	4,813	43.96	6,136	56.04
		11,688	1,192	10.20	1,584	13.55	2,776	23.75	8,912	76.25
Diu district (Rural) Total:		22,637	5,769	25.48	1,820	8.04	7,589	33.52	15,048	66.48
		10,949	4,577	41.80	236	2.16	4,813	43.96	6,136	56.04
		11,688	1,192	10.20	1,584	13.55	2,776	23.75	8,912	76.25

In respect of rural areas of the Diu district the percentage of total workers to total population is 33.52 which is less than the percentage of non-workers 66.48. Out of 33.52 percentage total workers, 25.48 percent are of main workers and 8.04 percent are of marginal workers. In Daman

district the percentage for rural population of total workers to total population is 57.33 percent. Among them 54.51 percent are main workers and 2.82 percent are marginal workers to total population and percentage of non-workers to total population is 42.67 percent.

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	Daman	35,770	13,416	37.51	609	1.7	14,025	39.21	21,745	60.79
		18,977	10,718	56.48	258	1.36	10,976	57.84	8,001	42.16
		16,793	2,698	16.07	351	2.09	3,049	18.16	13,744	81.84
Daman District (Urban) Total		35,770	13,416	37.51	609	1.7	14,025	39.21	21,745	60.79
		18,977	10,718	56.48	258	1.36	10,976	57.84	8,001	42.16
		16,793	2,698	16.07	351	2.09	3,049	18.16	13,744	81.84
2	Diu	21,578	5,617	26.03	635	2.94	6,252	28.97	15,326	71.03
		9,929	4,380	44.11	166	1.67	11,546	45.79	5,383	54.21
		11,649	1,237	10.62	469	4.03	1,706	14.65	9,943	85.35
Diu District (Urban) Total		21,578	5,617	26.03	635	2.94	6,252	28.97	15,326	71.03
		9,929	4,380	44.11	166	1.67	11,546	45.79	5,383	54.21
		11,649	1,237	10.62	469	4.03	1,706	14.65	9,943	85.35

In respect of Diu urban areas the percentage of main workers and marginal workers to total population are 26.03 percent and 2.94 percent respectively. Similarly population and percentage for males are 44.11 percent and 1.67 percent respectively, whereas for the population and the percentage of females are 10.62 Percent and 4.03 percent respectively. The population and the percentage to total workers and non- workers to the total urban population are 28.97 percent and 71.03 percent respectively for males and females the respective percentage are 45.79 percent and 54.21 percent, 14.65 percent and 85.35 percent.

In respect of Daman urban areas the percentage of main workers and marginal workers to the total population are 37.51 percent and 1.70 percent respectively. Similarly the percentage for males are

56.48 percent and 1.36 percent respectively. Whereas for the females the percentage are 16.07 percent and 2.09 percent respectively. The percentage of total workers and non – workers to the total urban population are 39.21 percent and 60.79 percent respectively, for males and for females the respective percentages are 57.84 percent and 42.16 percent and 18.16 percent and 81.84 percent respectively.

In both the districts Diu and Daman the main workers to total population is 26.03 percent in Diu town and 37.51 percent in Daman town. These figures shows that main workers are higher in Daman than Diu and it is also higher in males and females main workers to the total population and in other side the non - worker to total population in Diu is 71.03 percent and in Daman 60.79 percent. This reflects the adverse picture than the main workers that in Daman, non – workers are lower than the Diu.

TABLE – 34
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN TALUKAS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Tahsil	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	Daman	Persons	58,868 (51.64)	2,521 (4.28)	723 (1.23)	319 (0.54)	55,305 (93.95)	
		Males	51,141 (71.39)	1,565 (3.06)	297 (0.58)	207 (0.40)	49,072 (95.95)	
		Females	7,727 (18.24)	956 (12.37)	426 (5.51)	112 (1.45)	6,233 (80.67)	
	District Total:	Persons	58,868 (51.64)	2,521 (4.28)	723 (1.23)	319 (0.54)	55,305 (93.95)	
		Males	51,141 (71.39)	1,565 (3.06)	297 (0.58)	207 (0.40)	49,072 (95.95)	
		Females	7,727 (18.24)	956 (12.37)	426 (5.51)	112 (1.45)	6,233 (80.67)	
	2	Diu	Persons	13,841 (31.30)	1,511 (10.92)	597 (4.31)	860 (6.21)	10,873 (78.56)
			Males	9,359 (44.83)	443 (4.73)	50 (0.53)	174 (1.86)	8,692 (92.87)
			Females	4,482 (19.21)	1,068 (23.83)	547 (12.20)	686 (15.31)	2,181 (48.66)
District Total:		Persons	13,841 (31.30)	1,511 (10.92)	597 (4.31)	860 (6.21)	10,873 (78.56)	
		Males	9,359 (44.83)	443 (4.73)	50 (0.53)	174 (1.86)	8,692 (92.87)	
		Females	4,482 (19.21)	1,068 (23.83)	547 (12.20)	686 (15.31)	2,181 (48.66)	

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

It is revealed from the above table that in case of both male and female total workers, the highest percentage of cultivators have been recorded in Diu district. The percentage of male total workers returned as cultivators being 4.73 percent and those of female are 23.83 percent. The highest percentage of male agricultural laborers is noticed in Daman district (0.58) closely followed by Diu district (0.53). In case of female

total workers, the highest percentage of Agricultural laborers has also been recorded in Diu district (12.20) followed by Daman district (5.51). It is observed that in both of districts, the proportions of both male and female total workers recorded in Household Industry are not significant. Industrial category "Other Workers" varies in each district, i.e. 93.95% (Daman district) to 78.56% (Diu district).

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

Serial number	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	Daman	Persons	44,843	2,470	679	172	41,522	
			(57.33)	(5.51)	(1.51)	(0.38)	(92.59)	
		Males	40,165	1,531	277	112	38,245	
			(76.28)	(3.81)	(0.69)	(0.28)	(95.22)	
		Females	4,678	939	402	60	3,277	
			(18.30)	(20.07)	(8.59)	(1.28)	(70.05)	
		District (Rural) Total:	Persons	44,843	2,470	679	172	41,522
				(57.33)	(5.51)	(1.51)	(0.38)	(92.59)
			Males	40,165	1,531	277	112	38,245
		(76.28)	(3.81)	(0.69)	(0.28)	(95.22)		
	Females	4,678	939	402	60	3,277		
		(18.30)	(20.07)	(8.59)	(1.28)	(70.05)		
2	Diu	Persons	7,589	1,480	589	381	5,139	
			(33.52)	(19.50)	(7.76)	(5.02)	(67.72)	
		Males	4,813	434	46	70	4,263	
			(43.96)	(9.02)	(0.96)	(1.45)	(88.57)	
		Females	2,776	1,046	543	311	876	
			(23.75)	(37.68)	(19.56)	(11.20)	(31.56)	
		District (Rural) Total:	Persons	7,589	1,480	589	381	5,139
				(33.52)	(19.50)	(7.76)	(5.02)	(67.72)
			Males	4,813	434	46	70	4,263
		(43.96)	(9.02)	(0.96)	(1.45)	(88.57)		
	Females	2,776	1,046	543	311	876		
		(23.75)	(37.68)	(19.56)	(11.20)	(31.56)		

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

Table 35 shows distribution of total workers in four categories. It has been observed in Diu district that 33.5% of total population are the workers, out of which 19.5% are cultivators, 7.8% agricultural laborers, 5.0% household industry workers and 67.7% other workers in rural areas. In Daman district

57.3% of total population are workers. Due to fast industrialization migrant workers have come in the rural areas of Daman, therefore 76.2% are male workers and female workers are only 18.3%. Cultivators are only 5.5% and other workers are 93%.

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

Sl. No.	Name of urban status of UA/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	Daman	Persons	14,025	51 (0.36)	44 (0.31)	147 (1.05)	13,783 (98.28)
		Male	10,976	34 (0.31)	20 (0.18)	95 (0.87)	10,827 (98.64)
		Female	3,049	17 (0.56)	24 (0.79)	52 (1.71)	2,956 (96.95)
Daman District (Urban)		Persons	14,025	51 (0.36)	44 (0.31)	147 (1.05)	13,783 (98.28)
		Male	10,976	34 (0.31)	20 (0.18)	95 (0.87)	10,827 (98.64)
		Female	3,049	17 (0.56)	24 (0.79)	52 (1.71)	2,956 (96.95)
2	Diu	Persons	6,252	31 (0.50)	8 (0.13)	479 (7.66)	5,734 (91.71)
		Male	4,546	9 (0.20)	4 (0.09)	104 (2.29)	4,429 (97.43)
		Female	1,706	22 (1.29)	4 (0.23)	375 (21.98)	1,305 (76.50)
Diu District (Urban)		Persons	6,252	31 (0.50)	8 (0.13)	479 (7.66)	5,734 (91.71)
		Male	4,546	9 (0.20)	4 (0.09)	104 (2.29)	4,429 (97.43)
		Female	1,706	22 (1.29)	4 (0.23)	375 (21.98)	1,305 (76.50)

Note: Percentage of workers to total workers are given in brackets.

In both towns it has been observed that cultivators in urban areas is less than 1%. As regards Household Industries percentage in Diu is found 7.7% which is higher than Daman town which is only 1.0%. In

Daman town other workers i.e. other than Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and HHI are 98% which is higher than Diu town.

(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 bases of these data certain

tables have been designed and brief analytical note thereon in given below.

The Table-37 given below shows the Taluka wise/ C.D. Blockwise distribution according to the availability of different amenities such as education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport communications, banks, agricultural credit societies, approach by pucca road and power supply.

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	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Daman	21	20	21	21	9	20	21	3	7	21	21
		100.00	95.24	100.00	100.00	42.86	95.24	100.00	14.29	33.33	100.00	100.00
	District Total:	21	20	21	21	9	20	21	3	7	21	21
		100.00	95.24	100.00	100.00	42.86	95.24	100.00	14.29	33.33	100.00	100.00
2	Diu	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
	District Total:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2
		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00

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.

In Diu district out of two inhabited villages, Vanakbara village is enjoying all the 9 amenities i.e. education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport communications, banks, approach by pucca road and power supply except agricultural credit society. In remaining one village, except bank and agricultural credit society amenities all other eight amenities are available.

Similarly in Daman district, out of 10 amenities the five amenities viz., Medical, improved drinking

water, transport communications, approach by pucca road and power supply are available in all the 21 inhabited villages. Whereas education, and telephone amenities are only in 20 inhabited villages i.e. 95.24 percent persons. While post office facilities in one kind or other are available in 9 villages or for 42.86 percent and agricultural credit society facilities are enjoyed by 7 villages or 33.33 percent villages. While bank facilities are enjoyed by only three or 14.29 percent villages in the district.

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	Daman	78,219 (100.00)	77,900 (99.59)	78,219 (100.00)	78,219 (100.00)	62,589 (80.01)	77,900 (99.59)	78,219 (100.00)	36,333 (46.45)	50,676 (64.79)	78,219 (100.00)	78,219 (100.00)
District Total:		78,219 (100.00)	77,900 (99.59)	78,219 (100.00)	78,219 (100.00)	62,589 (80.01)	77,900 (99.59)	78,219 (100.00)	36,333 (46.45)	50,676 (64.79)	78,219 (100.00)	78,219 (100.00)
2	Diu	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	13,491 (59.60)	0 (0.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)
District Total:		22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	13,491 (59.60)	0 (0.00)	22,637 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)

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.

Looking to the above narrated figures, it can be said that the percentage of rural population of Diu district is enjoying more amenities than the rural population of Daman district. Out of 10 amenities, rural population of Diu district is enjoying eight amenities i.e. education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport communications, approach by pucca road and power supply, are enjoyed by complete rural population of the district. While the remaining bank amenities are enjoyed by 59.60 percent by the rural population of the district.

Out of ten essential amenities, complete rural population of Daman district is enjoying five facilities viz., Medical, improved drinking water, transport

communications, approach by pucca road and power supply. While the remaining five amenities viz. education, telephone, agricultural credit societies, post office and banks are enjoyed by 99.59, 99.59, 64.79, 80.01 and 46.45 percent respectively by the rural population of Daman district.

Looking to the above narrated figures, it can be said that the percentage of rural population of Diu district is enjoying more amenities than the rural population of Daman district. Out of 10 amenities, rural population of Diu district is enjoying eight amenities except banks and agricultural credit societies amenities by complete rural population, whereas in Daman district is five facilities are enjoyed by complete rural population.

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	
Daman:					
1. Education :-					
(a) Primary School	1	-	-	1	
(b) Middle School	6	-	-	6	
(c) Degree College	4	16	-	20	
2. Medical:-					
(a) Hospital	8	11	-	19	
(b) PHC	9	9	-	18	
3. Post Office	8	4	-	12	
4. Telephone	1	-	-	1	
5. Bus Service	-	-	-	0	
6. Banks					
(a) Commercial Bank	13	7	-	20	
(b) Cooperative Bank	14	4	-	18	
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	2	3	9	14	
Diu:					
1. Education :-					
(a) Primary School	-	-	-	0	
(b) Middle School	-	-	-	0	
(c) Degree College	-	-	2	2	
2. Medical:-					
(a) Hospital	-	1	1	2	
(b) PHC	-	1	1	2	
3. Post Office	-	-	-	0	
4. Telephone	-	-	-	0	
5. Bus Service	-	-	-	0	
6. Banks					
(a) Commercial Bank	1	-	-	1	
(b) Cooperative Bank	1	-	-	1	
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	-	1	1	2	

The four amenities viz. degree college, hospital, primary health centre and agricultural credit societies are not available in both the villages of Diu district. These villages have to depend on other places for getting these facilities, of which 2 villages are awaiting degree college facility located at a distance of 10+ Kms. The hospital, primary health centre and agricultural credit society facilities are not available in 2 villages of the district. One each village gets this facility at a distance of within a range of 5-10 Kms, and the distance exceeded 10 or more Kms. The bank service is not available in one village but get this facility at a distance of less than 5 Kms.

Similarly, in Daman district out of 21 villages, 20 villages are without degree college facility, in case of 4 villages are availing it at a distance of 5 Kms and 16 villages at a distance of up to 5-10 Kms. Two villages in the district have no facility of primary school and

telephone which is available at a distance of 5 Kms. The Hospital and primary health centre facilities are not available in 19 and 18 villages of the districts respectively. 8 and 9 each villages could avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 Kms and 11& 9 each villages from the distance of 5-10 Kms respectively. 12 villages have no post office facilities. Out of these, 8 villages could avail this facility at a distance of less than 5 Kms and 4 village from the distance of 5-10 Kms. Further 20 villages do not have any commercial and co-operative banks within their jurisdiction. These 13 and 14 villages each could avail of it at a distance of less than 5 Kms. and 7 and 4 villages from the distance of 5-10 Kms. respectively . Agricultural Credit Society facility is not available in 14 villages of the district. 2 villages could avail the facility at distance less than 5 Kms and 3 villages from the distance of 5-10 Kms. and 9 villages from the distance of more than 10 Kms.

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
Daman:									
less than 5	13 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	7 (53.85)	13 (100.00)	13 (100.00)	2 (15.38)	6 (46.15)	13 (100.00)
5 - 15	8 (100.00)	7 (87.50)	8 (100.00)	2 (25.00)	7 (87.50)	8 (100.00)	1 (12.50)	1 (12.50)	8 (100.00)
16 – 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	21 (100.00)	20 (95.24)	21 (100.00)	9 (42.86)	20 (95.24)	21 (100.00)	3 (14.29)	7 (33.33)	21 (100.00)
Diu:									
less than 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 - 15	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)
16 – 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District total	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)

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

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

In the above table villages are distributed according to the four ranges of the distance from the nearest statutory town along with the number of villages with their percentages served by each amenity. In Diu district all two villages of district lie in the distance range of 5-15 Kms from the nearest statutory town. All the facilities except Banks appear to be quite satisfactory in the villages of this group. The remaining facility viz. Agricultural Credit Societies is not available in both villages.

Out of 21 villages, 13 lie at a distance of up to 5 Kms from the nearest statutory town Vapi. The facilities of transport, communications and approach by pucca road eight villages of the district lie in distance ranges of 5-15 Kms from the nearest statutory town. Out of these eight villages 7 villages are availing education and telephone facilities. One village of this distance can avail the bank and agricultural credit society facilities. Two villages have post office facility in this distance range.

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 road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Daman:											
1-499	2 (100.00)	1 (50.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)	2 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)
500-999	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)
1000-1999	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
2000-4,999	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	3 (60.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (60.00)	5 (100.00)	5 (100.00)
5000-9999	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)	2 (50.00)	2 (50.00)	4 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
10000 +	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
District total	21 (100.00)	20 (95.24)	21 (100.00)	21 (100.00)	9 (42.86)	20 (95.24)	21 (100.00)	3 (14.29)	7 (33.33)	21 (100.00)	21 (100.00)
Diu:											
1-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
500-999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1000-1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-4,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5000-9999	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
10000 +	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
District total	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100.00)	2 (100.00)

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.

In Diu district, out of two villages one each village is in population range of 5000-9999 and 10000+. All these villages are enjoyed the facilities of education, medical, improved drinking water, post office, telephone, transport communications, approach by pucca road and power supply. Only one village has the facility of bank. None of both villages is availing agricultural credit societies facility.

Out of 21 villages in Daman district, 2 are small in size i.e. having a population below 500 persons. All the villages of this group possess the improved drinking water, transport communications, approach by pucca road and power supply facilities. Education, telephone are available in 1 village. While post office,

banks and agricultural credit societies facilities are not available in these two villages. 5 villages each of Daman district fall in the populaiton size group of 500-999 and 2000-4999. Except post office, banks and agricultural credit societies other amenities are available in 100 percent villages of these groups. Out of total 21 villages, 4 each villages are in the population size of 1000-1999 and 5000-9999. Education, Medical, improved drinking water, telephone, transport communications, approach by pucca road, power supply amenities are 100 percent available in the villages of these population ranges. Out of 21 villages 1 village is in the population range of 10000+. This village is equipped with all amenities.

TABLE – 42

DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Name of the District:	Name 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
Daman:					
1	Daman	21	5,198.58	69.68	8.38
District Total:		21	5,198.58	69.68	8.38
Diu:					
2	Diu	2	2,586.47	27.99	36.12
District Total:		2	2,586.47	27.99	36.12

Note: Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

In Diu district, total 2 inhabited villages are with the total area of 2586.47 Hectres. out of which 27.99 percent is cultivable land and 36.12 percent is irrigated.

In Daman district there are 21 inhabited villages having the area of 5198.58 Hectares. Out of which 69.68 percent area is cultivable land and 8.38 percent is irrigated.

Analysis of Town Directory :

The town directory data which have been presented in 7 statements and 5 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 / cities of the district. On the basis of town directory statements some inset tables have been prepared. For presentation of the data, the towns of the district have been arranged in alphabetical order within the district. The details of the data covered in those statements / tables are described below.

Statement-I

Townwise status and some basic demographic data are presented in the statement-I specifically covers civic administrative status, area in Sq. Kms., number of household including houseless households, decadal growth rate beginning from 1960, density and sex ratio for the last three censuses.

There is only one town each in Diu and Daman district. The population norms for deciding the size class town and the class wise number of town in Diu

and Daman district alongwith names, as per the 2001 Census are given below.

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

The population growth rate for each towns of Diu and Daman districts from 1960 to 2001 have been indicated in this statement. The growth rate urban of Diu and Daman is 4.55 and 32.95 respectively during the last decade. It seems that population has remarkable increase in Daman town more than Diu town during the last decade. While the density of population in Diu and Daman town are 1,215 and 5,503 respectively. These figures show that density of population in Daman is more than Diu town. The sex ratio in Diu town (number of females per 1000 males) is 1173 as compared to 885 in Daman town during the decade.

Statement-II

This statement depict the physical aspect and the location particulars of Diu and Daman towns such as average rainfall and temperature which have been

obtained from the concerned local offices, Diu and Daman districts have only one town each, namely Diu (M.Cl.) and Daman (M.Cl.) respectively. Both the districts have no city having one lakh and above population within the district and / or Union Territory. Nearest city with population of one lakh and above for Diu and Daman towns are Junagadh (Gujarat) 150.0 Kms and Navsari (Gujarat) 82.0 Kms respectively. While nearest railway station for Diu is Delwada (8.0 Kms) and for Daman is Vapi (12.0 Kms) of Gujarat State. Diu and Daman both towns have Gujarat State Transport bus facilities.

Statement-III

Statement-III shows the municipal finance i.e.

receipt and expenditure data, under different heads for both the towns of Daman & Diu districts. The receipts are classified in the following heads, viz. (1) Receipt 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 advances and (6) Receipts 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, (6) Others.

Table-43 has been prepared on the basis of Statement-III which shows the per capita receipt and expenditure of each town of the district.

TABLE – 43

PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Sr. No.	Class, 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
1	III Daman (M.Cl.)	133.61	29.09	104.52	153.40	52.08	42.56	49.48	1.69	7.60
District Total		133.61	29.09	104.52	153.40	52.08	42.56	49.48	1.69	7.60
2	III Diu (M.Cl.)	180.92	25.10	155.82	178.66	127.33	7.45	43.48	0.0	0.0
District Total		180.92	25.10	155.82	178.66	127.33	7.45	43.48	0.0	0.0

The above figures show that in Diu & Daman town, per capita receipt (in thousand) are Rs.180.92 and Rs.133.61 respectively. Where as per capita expenditure are Rs.178.66 & Rs. 153.40 respectively. In Diu town per capita receipt through taxes and from all other sources are Rs.25.10 and 155.82 respectively. Similarly in Daman town per capita receipt through taxes is Rs.29.09 and receipt from all other sources is 104.52. Where as in Diu town per capita expenditure made after general administration, expenditure on public health and convenience, public works, expenditure on public institution and expenditure on all other aspects are Rs.127.33, 7.45, 43.48, 0 and 0 respectively. While in Daman town per capita

expenditure general administration, expenditure made after public health and convenience, expenditure on public works, expenditure on public institutions and expenditure on all other aspects are Rs.52.08, 42.56, 49.48, 1.69 and 7.60 respectively.

Statement-IV

Statement IV shows the civic and other amenities viz. road, drainage, latrines, water supply, fire fighting services and electrification available in each town of Diu and Daman districts. Diu town has open surface drains system whereas Daman town has sewerage system. There are latrines having the facility of waterborne in complete Diu and Daman towns. As

regards the method of the night soil in Diu and Daman are the Septic tanks. In Diu and Daman both the towns have facilities of water supply through tapes, tubewell and overhead tank. Fire fighting services is available in Daman town while Diu town can avail this facility with a distance of 15 Kms. i.e. from Una (Gujarat). Diu and Daman 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 district Diu and Daman. The statement reveals that Daman town has college education facilities such as arts, science and commerce, whereas Diu town this facility can avail from Una of Gujarat with a distance of 15 Kms. i.e. there is no educational facilities of medical, engineering courses in both towns. In Diu and Daman towns there are also the facilities of Higher Secondary, Secondary

/ Matriculation, Junior Secondary and Middle School, Primary School. Both towns have no Adult Literacy Classes. In Diu town the facility of working women hostel is also available. In Diu town, stadium, cinema, auditorium and public libraries are 1, 1, 1 and 7 respectively, whereas in Daman, there are stadium, cinema and public libraries are 2, 1 and 4 respectively. In this statement V information about medical facilities is given where Govt., semi-govt. and charitable institutions providing medical facilities are covered. The facilities of Hospital, Health Centers and Family welfare centers are available in both the towns.

Table No.44 is compiled on the basis of statement-V. It shows the number of schools in each category such as Primary, Junior Secondary/Middle, Secondary/Matriculation/Senior Secondary/College per 10000 population for all the towns of the districts Diu and Daman.

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
1	Daman (M.Cl.)	2.80	1.40	1.12	0.56	0.28
District Total		2.80	1.40	1.12	0.56	0.28
2	Diu (M.Cl.)	4.17	2.32	2.78	0.46	0.00
District Total		4.17	2.32	2.78	0.46	0.00

It can be seen from the above table that the average number of primary Schools per 10000 population for Daman & Diu town are 2.80 and 4.17 respectively. The Junior Secondary/Middle Schools are 1.40 and 2.32 and in Secondary/matriculation Schools are 1.12 and 2.78, in Senior Secondary Schools are 0.56 and 0.46 respectively. 0.28 average number of College per 10000 population for Daman

town only. The maximum number of Primary Schools, Junior Secondary/Middle, Secondary/Matriculation and Senior Secondary schools are located in Diu town than Daman town.

Table no 45 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 Diu & Daman districts.

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	Daman(M.Cl.)	39.7
	District Total	39.7
2	Diu(M.Cl.)	32.4
	District Total	32.4

It is seen from the above table that on an average there are 32.4 beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population in Diu town and 39.7 beds in Daman town per 10,000 population. Thus Daman town has the higher number of beds in medical institutions than the Diu town.

Statement–VI

Statement VI furnishes the details regarding trade, commerce, industry and banking in the town of Diu and Daman districts. The important commodities imported in Diu town are food grains, milk and vegetables. The important commodities exported are fish, salt and tortoise shell products while important commodities manufactured are salt, fish and tortoise shell products. Similarly in Daman district, most important three commodities imported are food grains, groundnut oil and vegetables. Same way the most important three commodities are exported in Daman are fish, salt and plastic products whereas most important three commodities manufactured are fish, licqure and plastic products. So far as the banking facilities are concerned in both the towns, seven and ten banks in Diu and Daman town respectively. Whereas only one agricultural credit society is in Diu town, Daman town is not avail this facility. There are 21 non agricultural societies in Diu town only.

Table no, 47 is derived on the basis of Statement VI. It shows the most important item manufactured and exported from each town of Diu & Daman districts

TABLE – 47

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

It can be seen from the data presented in the above table that salt, fish and tortoise shell products are the most important commodities manufactured in

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Daman (M.Cl.)	Licqure Plastic Products	Fish Salt Plastic Products
2	Diu (M.Cl.)	Salt Tortoise Shell Products	Fish Salt Tortoise Shell Products

Diu town, whereas in Daman they are fish, licqure and plastic products. Both Diu and Daman towns most exported commodities are the almost same, what they are mostly manufacturing i.e. fish, salt, tortoise shell products, licqure and plastic products.

Statement–VII

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
Daman:		NIL		
Diu:		NIL		

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, system 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 towns in both the districts, the information in this statement is NIL. Thus Table 46 is not prepared and given here.

(x) Brief analysis of the data on houses and household amenities, Houselisting Operations, Census of India 2001.

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 both districts of Union Territory.

TABLE – 48

HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Name	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	12
Daman & Diu	Owned	No exclusive room	142	71	71	13	7	6	22	14	8
		One room	5,644	4,075	1,569	250	192	58	1,487	1,206	281
		Two rooms	6,412	4,155	2,257	283	209	74	800	644	156
		Three rooms	3,281	1,575	1,706	110	71	39	232	177	55
		3+ rooms	3,993	1,362	2,631	65	28	37	62	50	12
		Median number of rooms	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
	Rented	No exclusive room	56	40	16	2	2	0	2	0	2
		One room	10,019	8,460	1,559	64	38	26	131	81	50
		Two rooms	1,836	668	1,168	32	6	26	31	7	24
		Three rooms	742	238	504	29	2	27	9	2	7
		3+ rooms	257	48	209	7	1	6	4	1	3
		Median number of rooms	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
	Others	No exclusive room	16	10	6	0	0	0	1	1	0
		One room	1,376	1,150	226	9	5	4	124	96	28
		Two rooms	328	178	150	8	0	8	14	12	2
		Three rooms	155	52	103	6	0	6	1	0	1
		3+ rooms	85	9	76	0	0	0	1	0	1
		Median number of rooms	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
District Total			34,342	22,091	12,251	878	561	317	2,921	2,291	630

Name	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	12	
Daman	Owned	No exclusive room	96	46	50	6	5	1	22	14	8	
		One room	4,095	2,861	1,234	161	136	25	1,474	1,204	270	
		Two rooms	4,266	2,741	1,525	181	166	15	790	644	146	
		Three rooms	2,301	1,155	1,146	72	62	10	225	177	48	
		3+ rooms	1,323	518	805	29	26	3	57	50	7	
		Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
	Rented	No exclusive room	48	36	12	2	2	0	1	0	1	
		One room	9,469	8,196	1,273	45	33	12	128	81	47	
		Two rooms	1,160	447	713	12	4	8	25	7	18	
		Three rooms	576	211	365	20	1	19	7	2	5	
		3+ rooms	119	27	92	2	0	2	4	1	3	
		Median number of rooms	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
	Others	No exclusive room	11	8	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	
		One room	1,288	1,123	165	7	5	2	120	96	24	
		Two rooms	242	167	75	0	0	0	13	12	1	
		Three rooms	110	48	62	6	0	6	0	0	0	
		3+ rooms	23	7	16	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		Median number of rooms	1	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	
	District Total			25,127	17,591	7,536	543	440	103	2,868	2,289	579
	Diu	Owned	No exclusive room	46	25	21	7	2	5	0	0	0
			One room	1,549	1,214	335	89	56	33	13	2	11
Two rooms			2,146	1,414	732	102	43	59	10	0	10	
Three rooms			980	420	560	38	9	29	7	0	7	
3+ rooms			2,670	844	1,826	36	2	34	5	0	5	
Median number of rooms			2	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	2	
Rented		No exclusive room	8	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		One room	550	264	286	19	5	14	3	0	3	
		Two rooms	676	221	455	20	2	18	6	0	6	
		Three rooms	166	27	139	9	1	8	2	0	2	
		3+ rooms	138	21	117	5	1	4	0	0	0	
		Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	
Others		No exclusive room	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		One room	88	27	61	2	0	2	4	0	4	
		Two rooms	86	11	75	8	0	8	1	0	1	
		Three rooms	45	4	41	0	0	0	1	0	1	
		3+ rooms	62	2	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Median number of rooms	2	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	
District Total			9,215	4,500	4,715	335	121	214	53	2	51	

It can be seen from the data presented in the above table that in Daman and Diu Union Territory the household having two rooms are more than one and three + rooms Scheduled tribes population having one room is more among owned houses. In case of rented one room households are more.

In Diu district the household having two rooms are more than one and three + rooms. Scheduled Castes population having also two rooms more among

owned houses. In case of rented and others houses two rooms households are more.

In Daman district the household having two rooms are more than one and three + rooms. It seems that one room are more in rural areas as well as in Scheduled Caste population. Tenure status of rented one room households are more in both rural and urban areas of Daman district. As well as in Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population.

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

Sl. No.	District/ Taluka	Total				Rural				Urban			
		Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Unclassi- fiable	Perma- nent	Semi- perma- nent	Tempo- rary	Unclassi- fiable	Perma- nent	Semi- permanent	Tempo- rary	Unclassi- fiable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Daman	22,663 (90.2)	2,113 (8.4)	348 (1.4)	3 (0.0)	15,666 (89.1)	1,632 (9.3)	290 (1.6)	3 (0.0)	6,997 (92.8)	481 (6.4)	58 (0.8)	-
	Dist. Total	22,663 (90.2)	2,113 (8.4)	348 (1.4)	3 (0.0)	15,666 (89.1)	1,632 (9.3)	290 (1.6)	3 (0.0)	6,997 (92.8)	481 (6.4)	58 (0.8)	-
2	Diu	9,082 (98.6)	88 (0.9)	45 (0.5)	-	4,436 (98.6)	54 (1.2)	10 (0.2)	-	4,646 (98.5)	34 (0.7)	35 (0.8)	-
	Dist. Total	9,082 (98.6)	88 (0.9)	45 (0.5)	-	4,436 (98.6)	54 (1.2)	10 (0.2)	-	4,646 (98.5)	34 (0.7)	35 (0.8)	-

Data source: Census of India 2001, H4-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.

It can be seen from the presented in the above table that household having permanent houses are highest in rural as well as in urban areas of both Diu and Daman districts. In Diu 98.6 percent households of total area, 98.6 percent household of rural area and 98.5 percent household of urban areas respectively. It is remarkable matter that in Daman

district also having permanent houses highest in number viz., 90.2 percent in total area, 89.1 percent in rural area and 92.8 percent in urban area respectively.

Semi permanent houses are in rural areas are 9.3 percent whereas only 6.4 percent household having in urban in this category.

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	Daman	Total	25,127	24,522 (97.6)	24,638 (98.1)	15,995 (63.7)	11,008 (43.8)	12,992 (51.7)
		Rural	17,591	17,102 (97.2)	17,224 (97.9)	9,227 (52.5)	5,923 (33.7)	7,213 (41.0)
		Urban	7,536	7,420 (98.5)	7,414 (98.4)	6,768 (89.8)	5,085 (67.5)	5,779 (76.7)
District Total		Total	25,127	24,522 (97.6)	24,638 (98.1)	15,995 (63.7)	11,008 (43.8)	12,992 (51.7)
		Rural	17,591	17,102 (97.2)	17,224 (97.9)	9,227 (52.5)	5,923 (33.7)	7,213 (41.0)
		Urban	7,536	7,420 (98.5)	7,414 (98.4)	6,768 (89.8)	5,085 (67.5)	5,779 (76.7)
2	Diu	Total	9,215	8,557 (92.9)	8,935 (97.0)	6,160 (66.9)	4,082 (44.3)	507 (5.5)
		Rural	4,500	3,865 (85.9)	4,305 (95.7)	2,275 (50.6)	1,151 (25.6)	54 (1.2)
		Urban	4,715	4,692 (99.5)	4,630 (98.2)	3,885 (82.4)	2,931 (62.2)	453 (9.6)
District Total		Total	9,215	8,557 (92.9)	8,935 (97.0)	6,160 (66.9)	4,082 (44.3)	507 (5.5)
		Rural	4,500	3,865 (85.9)	4,305 (95.7)	2,275 (50.6)	1,151 (25.6)	54 (1.2)
		Urban	4,715	4,692 (99.5)	4,630 (98.2)	3,885 (82.4)	2,931 (62.2)	453 (9.6)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H-8, 9, 10 & 12-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.

In Diu district improved drinking water, electricity and bathroom facilities have highest percentage viz. 92.9, 97.0 & 66.8 percent respectively in total area of district. In urban area of district, such households having improved drinking water are 99.5 percent, electricity 98.2 percent and bathroom 82.4 percent respectively which are higher than rural area of the district.

While in Daman district such households of urban areas having improved drinking water are 98.5 percent, electricity 98.4 percent, bathroom 89.8 percent, toilet 67.5 percent and drainage 76.7 percent respectively which are higher than rural areas of the district.

TABLE 51

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

Sl. No.	Taluka	Total/Rural/Urban	Total households	Fire wood	Cropy residue	Cowdung Cake	Electricity	Coal/Lignite (char-coal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kerosene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Daman	Total	25,127	3,007 (12.0)	-	39 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	37 (0.1)	11,987 (47.7)	49 (0.2)	9,535 (37.9)	460 (1.8)	328 (1.3)
		Rural	17,591	2,699 (15.3)	-	25 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	5,754 (32.7)	48 (0.3)	8,685 (49.4)	357 (2.0)	250 (1.4)
		Urban	7,536	308 (4.1)	-	14 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	26 (0.3)	6,233 (82.7)	1 (0.0)	850 (11.3)	103 (1.4)	78 (1.0)
District Total:	Total	25,127	3,007 (12.0)	-	39 (0.2)	13 (0.1)	37 (0.1)	11,987 (47.7)	49 (0.2)	9,535 (37.9)	460 (1.8)	328 (1.3)	
	Rural	17,591	2,699 (15.3)	-	25 (0.1)	12 (0.1)	11 (0.1)	5,754 (32.7)	48 (0.3)	8,685 (49.4)	357 (2.0)	250 (1.4)	
	Urban	7,536	308 (4.1)	-	14 (0.2)	1 (0.0)	26 (0.3)	6,233 (82.7)	1 (0.0)	850 (11.3)	103 (1.4)	78 (1.0)	
2	Diu	Total	9,215	2,515 (27.3)	-	139 (1.5)	1 (0.0)	19 (0.2)	5,317 (57.7)	5 (0.1)	1,002 (10.9)	217 (2.4)	122 (1.3)
		Rural	4,500	2,280 (50.7)	-	119 (2.6)	-	9 (0.20)	1,728 (38.4)	4 (0.1)	215 (4.8)	145 (3.2)	58 (1.3)
		Urban	4,715	235 (5.0)	-	20 (0.4)	1 (0.0)	10 (0.2)	3,589 (76.1)	1 (0.00)	787 (16.7)	72 (1.5)	64 (1.4)
District Total:	Total	9,215	2,515 (27.3)	-	139 (1.5)	1 (0.0)	19 (0.2)	5,317 (57.7)	5 (0.1)	1,002 (10.9)	217 (2.4)	122 (1.3)	
	Rural	4,500	2,280 (50.7)	-	119 (2.6)	-	9 (0.20)	1,728 (38.4)	4 (0.1)	215 (4.8)	145 (3.2)	58 (1.3)	
	Urban	4,715	235 (5.0)	-	20 (0.4)	1 (0.0)	10 (0.2)	3,589 (76.1)	1 (0.00)	787 (16.7)	72 (1.5)	64 (1.4)	

Percentage in brackets

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

There are many type of fuel used for cooking in both district. Cooking gas (LPG), kerosene and firewood are most important comodities for cooking fuel. Cooking gas (LPG) is highest of fuel i.e 76.1 percent household used in urban area of Diu district, While in rural area it is 38.4 percent only. Simillarly in Daman district, it is higher 82.7 percent in urban areas and 32.7 percent in rural areas respectively. Kerosene is the second highest cooking fuel in both districts. In Diu district 16.7 percent household used

this type of fuel in urban areas, while in rural areas it is 4.8 percent only. In Damam district it is higher 49.4 percent in rural area than 11.3 percent in urban areas only.

Firewood is third highest number of fuel for cooking in both district. In Diu it is 50.7 percent in rural areas while in Daman it is 15.3 percent in rural areas. In urban areas of both districts are 5.0 percent in Diu district and 4.1 percent in Daman district respectively.

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 households	Total No. of Households availing banking services	Availability of households assets						
					Radio/Transistor	Television	Telephone	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	Daman	Total	25,127	10,641 (42.3)	8,231 (32.8)	11,832 (47.1)	3,163 (12.6)	8,913 (35.5)	6584 (26.2)	1,359 (5.4)	7,535 (30.0)
		Rural	17,591	5,554 (31.6)	4,907 (27.9)	6,517 (37.0)	1,028 (5.8)	6,213 (35.3)	3,186 (18.1)	584 (3.3)	6,361 (36.2)
		Urban	7,536	5,087 (67.5)	3,324 (44.1)	5,315 (70.5)	2,135 (28.3)	2,700 (35.8)	3,398 (45.1)	775 (10.3)	1,174 (15.6)
	District Total :	Total	25,127	10,641 (42.3)	8,231 (32.8)	11,832 (47.1)	3,163 (12.6)	8,913 (35.5)	6584 (26.2)	1,359 (5.4)	7,535 (30.0)
		Rural	17,591	5,554 (31.6)	4,907 (27.9)	6,517 (37.0)	1,028 (5.8)	6,213 (35.3)	3,186 (18.1)	584 (3.3)	6,361 (36.2)
		Urban	7,536	5,087 (67.5)	3,324 (44.1)	5,315 (70.5)	2,135 (28.3)	2,700 (35.8)	3,398 (45.1)	775 (10.3)	1,174 (15.6)
2	Diu	Total	9,215	5,703 (61.9)	5,161 (56.0)	5,098 (55.3)	2,225 (24.1)	4,223 (45.8)	2,746 (29.8)	184 (2.0)	1,925 (20.9)
		Rural	4,500	1,810 (40.2)	2,102 (46.7)	1,784 (39.6)	535 (11.9)	1,620 (36.0)	1,099 (24.4)	88 (2.0)	1,301 (28.9)
		Urban	4,515	3,893 (82.6)	3,059 (64.9)	3,314 (70.3)	1,690 (35.8)	2,603 (55.2)	1,647 (34.9)	96 (2.0)	624 (13.2)
	District Total :	Total	9,215	5,703 (61.9)	5,161 (56.0)	5,098 (55.3)	2,225 (24.1)	4,223 (45.8)	2,746 (29.8)	184 (2.0)	1,925 (20.9)
		Rural	4,500	1,810 (40.2)	2,102 (46.7)	1,784 (39.6)	535 (11.9)	1,620 (36.0)	1,099 (24.4)	88 (2.0)	1,301 (28.9)
		Urban	4,515	3,893 (82.6)	3,059 (64.9)	3,314 (70.3)	1,690 (35.8)	2,603 (55.2)	1,647 (34.9)	96 (2.0)	624 (13.2)

Data Source: Census of India 2001, H.13- Series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Banking services are higher in urban areas than rural areas of both districts i.e. 82.6 percent in Diu district and 67.5 percent in Daman district.

Radio/Transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter, motor cycle, moped, car, jeep, van etc. all are household assets. They all are higher in urban areas than rural areas of both the districts.

(xi) Major Social And Cultural Events, Natural And Administrative Developments And Significant Activities During The Decade.

After forming Daman and Diu a Union Territory, it became a centrally administered area under the Government of India without any legislature. Number of infrastructure changes have taken place during the decade to 1991. This is listed below:

1. Development of Administrative Infrastructure :

- 1.1) The secretariat with posts of very senior level officers like Chief Secretary-cum-IGP, Finance Secretary, AIGP with supporting staff such as assistant Secretaries etc. was set up immediately after delinking from Goa. Till 1987, there was only one Collector at Daman while in Diu, there was a post of Civil administrator, a Junior Level Civil services Officer of Goa Service cadre, while the Collector Daman was of an I.A.S. Cadre post. As a consequence of forming a separate Union Territory, the Civil Administrator post of Diu was also upgraded to District Collector, an I.A.S. cadre.
- 1.2) The Administrator, the lieutenant Governor of Goa was continued to discharge the functions of the Administrator of this Union Territory during this period. The following full-fledged department were also set up with additional posts by transferring from Goa as the share of Daman and Diu.

Departments set up Headed by

1	Accounts.	Director of Accounts.
2	Agriculture.	Dy. Director(Agr.)
3	Electricity	Executive Engineer.
4	General Education.	Asstt. Director
5	Technical Education	Principal TTI.
6	Tourism	Asstt. Director
7	Planning and Architect.	Architect Planner
8	Medical and Public Health	Chief Medical Officer
9	Planning and Statistics	Dy. Director
10	Road Transport.	Asstt. Director
11	Public Works.	Superintending Engineer
12	Printing Press	Dy. Director(Ptg.)

2. Capital infrastructure created

- 1 Damanganga Bridge at Daman.
- 2 Diu Ghoghla Bridge in Diu district.
- 3 Anti Sea erosion walls in Daman and Diu.
- 4 New Horticulture farm at Daman.
- 5 Fishing Jetties in Daman as well as Diu.
- 6 5 New sub centres, 2 Primary Health centres for Medical and Public Health deptt.
- 7 2 Veterinary sub centres in Daman.
- 8 Tourist infrastructure viz. development of beaches Ghoghla Cottages, Diu gardens, Runway of Air port, Diu.
- 9 Computer Centre and National Information Centre.
- 10 Technical Training Institute, Daman.
- 11 Polytechnic College at Daman
- 12 New Industrial Estate at Daman.
- 13 2x10MVA/66 KV Electricity Sub station at Dalwada Daman.
- 14 2x5 MVA/66 KV Sub Station at Diu
- 15 T.V. Relay Station at Daman.
- 16 Secretariat building at Daman.
- 17 Housing complexes for the Govt. Servants.

Employment Generation :

Like other State of Daman & Diu Administration is also facing problem of unemployment.

This problem has been removed through general employment generation Schemes. The following Statement gives about the registration and jobs provided in 1999-2000.

Particulars	Units	Daman & Diu (Total)	Daman District	Diu District	
	1	2	3	4	5
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION (1999-2000)					
i) No. of Employment Exchange	No.	2	1	1	
a) No. of person registered					
SC	No.	533	381	152	
ST	No.	523	517	6	
General	No.	6,573	5,053	1,520	
Total	No.	7,629	5,951	1,678	
Skilled	No.	2,318	1,393	925	
Unskilled		2,852	2,577	275	
Degree holders		785	535	250	
Medical professional		36	28	8	
Engineering		79	57	22	
ITI trained		432	292	140	

Particulars	Units	Daman & Diu (Total)	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5
Polytechnic diploma holders		234	176	58
b) No. of person provided employed through Employment Exchange.				
SC	No.	9	9	N.A.
ST	No.	6	6	N.A.
General	No.	53	53	N.A.
Total	No.	68	68	N.A.

N.A.= Not Available

Source: Employment Exchange, Daman & Diu

FAIRS AND FESTIVALS :

Daman Festivals:

The main festivals observed by the Hindus in the district are the New Year Day, Diwali, Holi and Raksha Bandhan. During the Diwali festival, the males perform a group dance called gherba. They move from village to village and from place to place in urban areas. During the holi festival, the younger generation enjoy themselves by throwing coloured water on each other.

No pilgrim centre exists in the district itself. However, many attend the fairs held at Palsana, near the Udwarda Railway Station on Maha-Shivratri Day and at Mahalakshmi near Dahanu Road on Chaitri Purnima.

Diu Festivals:

After Goa became a State, an Union Territory was formed on 30th May, 1987 consisting of two separate Districts of Daman & Diu

Diu became popular as Tourist destination due to its scenic beauty, the wonderful Sandy beaches and the heritage buildings.

In order to create an atmosphere of festival so that the domestic as well as foreign tourist can find an occasion to come to Diu the Administration decided to organize Diu Festival synchronized with liberation Day of Daman & Diu where the folk performers and traditional craftsman, who managed to keep their heritage alive, can expose their talents during the festival. The Diu festival commenced from 1993 and since then it is continuing every year in the month of

December starting from 19th for three days. This year as we are welcoming the new millennium the festival is starting from 18th December up to 31st December with gala events and is called "DIU MILLENNIUM FESTIVAL".

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

In Daman and Diu districts brief description of places of religious/ historical or archeological importance and places of tourist interest in the villages/ towns are as follows;

1) DAMAN DISTRICT

Dabhel

Dabhel is a village in Daman and covers an area of 606.1 hectares. It is located at 20° 24' 30" North Latitude and 72° 53' 30" East Longitude. The village has been provided with electricity and is connected with the town by black-topped roads. The village has a primary school, a primary health centre and a post office. Vapi is the nearest town to the village. The Somnath temple is the main object of interest in the village.

Somnath Temple

Somnath temple is situated near the industrial estate. The temple has a good natural background. The wall and the door leading to the inner chamber is fully decorated with coloured glasses and mirrors depicting pictures of gods and goddesses. The sabhamandap occupies an area of 120 square feet and the vestibule having an area of 40 square feet contains a shivalings of Somnath which is reported to be swayambhu or self-existent. The garbhagriha is crowned with a large dome. A glass canopy is also placed in the sabhamandap where idols of Ganapati and Maruti are seen.

The fair of Mahashivaratri is celebrated with great rejoicing and the devotees of Lord Somanath perform abhisekha to the shivalinga and about 5,000 devotees gather on the occasion.

Bom Jesus Church

The Church dedicated to the patron saint Bom

Jesus is situated close to the roadside and opposite to the Daman municipality. The Church is a massive structure in 1606 as can be seen from the engravings in the front façade of the church. It has been declared as a national monument. The main altar is surrounded by six statues of saints together with a statue at the top dedicated to Our Lady of the Rosary. Another statue of Bom Jesus occupies the central position. The main altar is exquisitely carved in wood and is painted in various colours predominantly golden.

The feast of the patron saint is celebrated in January every year, when about 1,000 people assemble.

Church of Our Lady of Remedies

The Church dedicated to Our Lady of Remedies is located at Daman camp and is also declared as a national monument. It was erected in 1607. The church contains five altars and the main altar is carved in wood and is painted in different colours. It is reported that these engravings belong to the 17th century. Attached to the church is a garden known as Hathibag which is maintained by the church.

Fort of Daman

The Fort of Daman lies at the ferry wharf in Nani Daman and is declared to be of national importance under the Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The main entrance to the fort faces the river Damanganga and lends a very charming view. The fort can be entered through a lofty door where two giant human figures with swords in their hands can be seen erected in the niche of the wall. On the top of these figures are seen two statues of lions, one on each side. As soon as one enters into the fort one can see a vacant room to the right and to the left is an arch-shaped entrance which leads into a spacious courtyard. To the right is seen a cemetery and a small shrine in the four walls of the cemetery where an inscription in Latin is visible.

Church of Our Lady of the Sea

The Church in the fort of Daman is dedicated to Our Lady of the Sea and was constructed in the year 1901 and renovated in 1966. The front portion of the Church is beautifully constructed and is composed of twelve round pillars with a cross on the top.

Close to the Church is a well and water tank. From here one has to climb a flight of steps to reach the upper portion, where there are two causeways, one leading towards the main entrance and the other leading towards the side entrances of the fort.

Satya Narayan Temple

The temple dedicated to Satya Narayan, the supreme God as an embodiment of truth faces the east and can be approached through a stone gate, where two idols of dwarpalas or door-keepers in their traditional pose guard the temple. Besides, two life-sized lions made of stone, plastered in cement, and the idols of rishis or saints erected on the gate attract the attention of the passersby. The gateway leads into a compound from where one has to turn to the left to reach the outer sabhamandap of the temple proper.

The temple occupies an area of 9,424 square feet and is said to have been constructed in the year 1900. The renovation of the temple was completed in 1971. The temple comprises two audience halls and an antechamber. Supported by six pillars, the roof of the sabhamandap rises in two small and one large central dome. The central dome is huge and oblong in shape surmounted by a gold-plated pinnacle. The antechamber is divided into compartments housing idols of principal deities. In the centre is the idol of Lakshmi-Narayan in standing posture beautifully carved in a marble stone. The idol is about 2.1/2 feet in height and is fixed on a raised marble pedestal. The worship of Satyanarayan has been popular since puranic times and people have much faith in Him. At the left hand compartment of Satya Narayan is the marble idol of Mahalakshmi and at the right hand compartment are placed two idols of Radha and Krishna.

The inner sabhamandap is a good specimen of modern architecture. The roof is made of plaster of Paris and is rectangular in shape, beautifully designed with figures of raja-hansa. In the centre of the roof is a flower design depicting rasakrida of Lord Krishna with Gopika. The walls of the inner mandap are beautifully decorated with various pictures in plaster of Paris of Lord Krishna, Lakshmi, Sarasvati, Shiva, Kinkardas, Ambajimata, Vishnu etc. The floor of the mandap is paved with tiles.

The temple has a committee which looks after the affairs of the temple. The committee also maintains a school, viz. Balvidyalaya.

Bhid Bhanjjaneshwar Mahadeva Temple

The temple of Bhid Bhanjjaneshwar Mahadeva appears to be very old. It faces the east. A spacious lake is seen in front of the temple. The temple has three domes, the dome in the middle being the largest. At the corners of the dome are erected idols of saints. The sabhamandap is supported on four pillars made of teak wood and the floor is paved with mosaic tiles. In the sabhamandap is a stone bull (Nandi) facing the Lord Bhid Bhanjaneshwar. The garbhagriha is square in shape containing a stone linga on a brass pindika. Above is hung jaladhara or abhisekha-patra. The shivalinga is 11/2 feet in height and is covered with a brass facial plaque during certain festive occasions. By the side of the garbhagriha are the compartments wherein Vageshwarimata and Vitthalnath and Rakumayi are visible. At the entrance of Vitthalnath shrine is an idol of Maruti covered with sindur and oil.

To the south, in the vicinity of the temple of Bhid Bhanjjaneshwar are the shrines of Rama and Mahadeva.

Close to the temple, is another temple containing idols of Rama, Sita and Lakshman as also Radhakrishna. It is said that a great saint was lodging in the temple. A bench, studded with pointed nails is preserved in the temple, on which the saint Khakhibaba used to lie while performing yogasan.

Vishwakarma Devalaya

Vishwakarma Devalaya belonging to the panchal, carpenter and blacksmith community is said to be constructed around the year 1911. At the entrance are erected two small lamp pillars, one on each side. At the top of the entrance gate are seen two idols of saints and on the external walls of the temple are visible the idols of saints in Jaynamudra. The garbhagriha has a marble pedestal on which are placed six marble idols, the main idol being of Vishwakarma with five faces and ten hands. Other niches in the garbhagriha have idols of Ambamata, Rayadevi and Vitthal-Rakumayi.

Pratisthapanana is celebrated every year on

Vaishakh Suddha 7 which attracts about 100 people, besides Annakuta on Kartika Suddha 1 and Vishwakarma Jayanti on Magh Suddha 13. Festivals are deemed as a religious gathering and in which mostly residents of nearby villages participate. During the occasion of Annakuta, a collection of all possible varieties of food preparations especially from new crops where practicable, is offered to the God and people gather there to have darshan.

Adinath Bhagwan Temple

The temple is located at Nani Daman and is said to be 200 years old. It was renovated in 1949. Above the main gate an image in cement of Goddess Lakshmi in standing posture together with two elephants. One on each side, welcomes the visitor. The walls of the sabhamandap are beautifully decorated with glass pieces departure numerable pictures of vatrathala or pilgrimage. The top portion of the pillars are exquisitely carved affixing female idols playing musical instruments. Each pillar has four idols one on each side. The ceiling of the mandap has creeper designs and is painted. The garbhagriha is small in size containing 22 idols, the principal being Adinath (Adishwar) Bhagvan, Mahaveer Swami and Parushnath Bhagvan. These idols are installed on a raised marble pedestal.

Samvatsari attended by over 200 people is held on Bhadrapada Suddha Chaturthi. The main fair at the temple is celebrated on Vaishakh Suddha 10, at the temple.

Fire Temple

The Fire temple belonging to the Parsi community is constructed in simple style with a tiled roof, encircled by a compound wall. The entrance to the temple is restricted to Parsis. The temple contains a home-kunda or sacred fireplace known as Arash. Daily prayers are held here besides some religious ceremonies every year.

Jama Masjid

An old mosque constructed in A.D. 1903 is known as Jama masjid. It is located in a thickly populated Muhammedan area and can be easily identified as it is crowned with a dome with a star and a crescent moon embossed upon it, besides four minarers at four corners. A wooden door with some creeper designs

leads into the compound where stands the majestic edifice. The masjid is divided into two parts. The first part in front of the main hall is supported on four pillars and two pilasters. It has three doors through which the visitor can enter into the main hall which is spacious in size and rectangular in shape. It can accommodate about 500 persons for reciting namaz.

Two major festivals, viz. Ramzan Id and Bakri Id, are celebrated at this mosque with great pomp and are attended by a large number of persons.

Nurani mosque

Located at muslim muhalla in Kharwada, the Nurani mosque is said to have been constructed in 1896 and was renovated in 1960. The mosque covers in area 240 square feet approximately. The mosque has a pavilion in front which can accommodate a number of persons. It has four minarets at four corners besides six small minarets in between these four minarars.

Namaz is offered at the mosque five times a day as per schedule, besides a special prayer on every Friday. Daily attendance for Namaz ranges from 30 to 35 while on Fridays the attendance will be more than 200. Ramzan and Bakri Id are the festivals celebrated at the mosque with great traditional pomp.

Jampor

Lying at 20°22'30" North Latitude and 72°45'45" East Longitude and at a distance of about 5 kilometres from the town, Jampor is a quiet village covering an area of 115.8 hectares.

The only object of interest in the village is the Jampor beach.

Beach of Jampor

The most popular and beautiful beach in Daman is the Jampor beach which is visited annually by a large number of tourists. The beach is the favourite holiday resort of the citizens of Daman. It is linked to the town by an excellent tar road. The beach lies among calm and quiet surroundings. Along the beach are palm and coconut trees which beautify the beach.

2) DIU DISTRICT

Bucharvada

Bucharwada located at a distance of eight

kilometres from Diu, the headquarters of the taluka bearing the same name. It is situated at 20°43'00" North Latitude and 70°56'00" East Longitude. Bajra, rice and fish form the staple food of the people. The village has been provided with electricity. Wells form the main source of water supply. It is connected with other villages by tarred road. The village has a post office too. Educational facilities to the village population are provided by three primary schools. Two co-operative societies, viz. 'Diu Juth Seva Sahakari Mandali Ltd., Bucharvada' and "Jai Bhavani Producer's Co-operatives Society Ltd., Bucharvada" are also functioning in the village.

Nagoa Beach

The Nagoa beach, located in the Nagoa hamlet of the village of Bucharvada, can be reached from the town of Diu by a 20-minute drive. The beach is attractive and semi-circular in shape, and may be considered as unique in the district. Plenty of hoka trees is a row add to the beauty of the beach. The beach stretches about five to six kilometres from one end to another. The beach has white sand. There is a Government tourist resort on the beach.

Kalingri Mata Temple

On the northern side of Bucharvada there is a temple of Kalmgri Mata. Religious-minded persons of different communities assemble here on different auspicious days and celebrate a religious performance.

Fort of Diu

Among the objects of interest, the Fort of Diu occupies a prominent position. The Fort of Diu, an expansive and imposing structure, is situated on the extreme coast of the island, a few metres away from the Government Guest House. The fort commands a magnificent view of the sea and its surrounding areas. Such an historical wonderful and spacious fort is seldom seen anywhere else. The fort was constructed during 1535 to 1541 according to a defensive alliance, concluded by Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat (Cambay) and the Portuguese, when the Sultan was attacked by Humayun, the Mughal Emperor of Delhi. This alliance continued till 1536. In 1670, a small band of armed Arabs from Muscat surprised and plundered the fort retiring with the booty they had acquired. The fort was reconstructed with several later

improvements after the siege of 1545 by Dom Joao de mascarenhas. This was the place where the Portuguese army took shelter. The fort can be easily approached by a bridge and entered through a gateway, which bears a Portuguese inscription and is defended by a bastion called St. George. In front of it can be seen two sentry boxes. one on each side Towards the west of the fort lies the town of Diu. The main gate is built out of stone, having two painted pillars. Above the main entrance is a small stone slab triangular in shape. Similarly, two big pointed pillars, one on each side can be seen as one enters the gateway. To the left there is a stone wall and to the right a strongly built parapet, above which, there are twenty small rectangular shaped pillars, leading upto the end of the passage. A small gallery of stone attached to the wall of the fort can also be seen. The wall has five big windows with similar galleries and two small windows without galleries. Below the passageway there is a small canal wherein saline water is accumulated during the monsoon season and uring high tides.

Upon entering the inner entrance of the fort, one can see on the left, a one-sided wooden door leading towards an open space followed by a long causeway, at the end of which there are two sentry boxes, one on each side with a cannon in the middle of it. On the right of the fort there is a huge stone where two figures of lions are engraved. Soon after entering this gate, one finds another gate, facing the visitor. This gate leads towards the innermost entrance of the fort, where at present the local jail is situated. A small garden is cultivated here and close to it is an imposing life-size bronze statue of Vasco-da-Gama in a standing position, with his left hand on the sword and the right hand holding the baton. Which attracts the attention of the visitor.

Facing the garden there is another square gate followed by a steep corridor. Which leads towards one of the round-shaped corners of the fort having four cannons, pointed out towards the sea. From this point an enchanting view of the sea and its neighbouring places can be vividly seen. The fort can accommodate more than 10,000 armed personnel in addition to arms, ammunition and equipment with ample quantity of rations and other necessities. It is reported that this Fort had many underground roads

which were used by the army in emergencies. Inside the fort there are a number of compartments big and small, most of them without roofs and in ruins. There is a small entrance leading towards the outer space, attached to the fort, wherein one can see a small hollow square. The outer wall of the said compound is fixed with four cannons.

After leaving the place described one has to get down and turn to the left leading towards a passage from where one has to give a turn to the fort by the side of the main wall of the fort facing the side of the sea. A few yards away a small stone corridor leads to the main lighthouse, which is circular in shape. Standing on the lighthouse, the island of Diu looks like a colourful shell on the shore of the ocean. Surrounding the lighthouse different types of slabs in stone mixed with cement, as also various types of cannons can be seen, giving a peculiar look around the fort. It is interesting to note that an echo can be clearly heard when one speaks from the corridor to the lighthouse.

By the side of the main gate of the fort the national flag is hoisted. The flag hoisting ceremony is held by the police staff on important occasions of national importance.

Diu Jetty

The Diu jetty can be easily located as it is in the proper town of Diu facing the sea, from where one can have a clear view of the village of Ghoghla, as well as the Panikot, the sea fortress. Before entering the jetty one has to go through the main gate, which is a huge structure built in stone. with a lofty bell hung above. The bell is rung daily at each hour indicating timings to the public at large. From this jetty, small boats carry the passengers to the village of Ghoghla situated on the other side of the river. Small fishing boats also dock at the jetty. In the middle of the jetty there is a modern open structure, circular in shape supported by 16 pillars in all. Nearby, there is a pillar and to the far corner is another pedestal. On which a marble statue of Kalashet in a standing posture has been erected. It is said that Kalashet, the Parsi gentleman, used to give every sort of help to the poor in their hour of need, irrespective of caste or creed.

Fortress of Panikot

The Fortress of Panikot faces the town of Diu and can be reached only by means of a canoe or a motor launch, as the same is situated near the mouth of the creek. It may be noted that the word panikot itself means a fortress in the midst of water. It is approximately one nautical mile from the Diu jetty. It is a massive stone structure, which looks rectangular in shape. This fortress can accommodate three to four thousand soldiers of the armed forces. Inside the fortress there is a lighthouse and a small Chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Sea. Inside the fortress, there are small compartments built of stone and a cistern or small tank. Wherein rain water was said to have been stored. As the fortress is located in the middle of the sea, it gives a beautiful view, either from the jetty, from the fort, from the village of Ghoghla or from Diu proper.

St. Paul's Church

The Church of St. Paul is located near the office of the Civil Administrator, Diu. It has historical as well as religious importance. It is dedicated to Our Lady of Immaculate conception. The construction of the Church was started in 1601 and was completed in the year 1610. Subsequently, it was rebuilt in the year 1801, while minor modifications were carried out in 1873 and 1888.

While entering the church compound one can see to the right, a marble statue of Christ. To the left there is a Cruzeiro or a small monument beautifully designed, on which a cross is erected.

The main façade of the church, with its Gothic architecture is impressive and at once attracts the visitor. The front facade, which is the most elaborate of any of the Portuguese churches in India, is adorned with curiously treated volutes and shell-like motifs similar to those on the Bom Jesus Church at Old Goa. The church is dedicated to Our Lady of immaculate Conception. In the interior of the church, there are three altars and one pulpit supported on a small stone pillar.

Somnath Temple

Somnath Mahadeva temple stands in the midst of thick locality at Panchavati or Panchoti and is built

in simple style. The temple proper is located about 50 feet under the ground and one has to descend a flight of steps to lead into an outer room of the temple. While getting down the steps one can see to the left six shivalingas on a small pindika. The garbhagriha or inner chamber is divided into two parts, the first one contains a shivalinga venerated as Somnath. The linga is carved in a black stone and is about 9 inches in height and is installed on a marble paha. A hooded cobra made in silver is seen safeguarding Lord Somnath. The second compartment is very small as compared to the first one and it contains a black stone image of Damodar Rayaji. Facing Damodar Rayaji is a pedestal on which are erected the images of nandi (bull), Ganapati and Maruti. In the outer room is installed a nandi, in usual posture facing Lord Somnath.

Shivaratri is celebrated on Magha 12 pompously and enthusiastically at the temple when a large number of people throng for abhisekha.

Jagdish Temple

Situated at Panchoti, the temple of Jagdish faces the east and can be entered through a massive gate which is decorated with a number of idols such as dwarapalas each on both sides, a trader and a pandit. Besides, on the top are erected four images of rishis or saints in sitting posture performing penance. The door leading to the garbhagriha is made of stone with some creeper designs over it. The garbhagriha contains a wooden sinhasan plated in silver with exquisite designs over it. A wooden idol of Jagdish is visible resting on sinhasan holding a silver stick in his hand. The sinhasan on which the idol is erected is a good specimen of rare architecture. Jagdish is believed to be jagrit-devta in the vicinity. It is reported that the devotees of the God offer handi, a pot with cooked rice as naivedya with great devotion. As soon as the priest chants the mantras or hymns it is said that the pot breaks into four pieces automatically which symbolizes the welfare of the concerned party or devotee.

During the Annakuna festival celebrated on Kartika Suddha 1, the widest assortment of all possible varieties of food dishes, prepared from the new crops, is offered to the God.

Mahalakshmi Mata Temple

The temple of Goddess Mahalakshmi Mata is situated in Makhata and faces the east. The inner chamber contains a marble pitha on which is installed in the lotus flower, the idol of the Goddess Mahalakshmi Mata with four arms in standing posture.

The Navaratra festival is celebrated at the temple when about 500 persons assemble. During this festival garba, a popular folk dance of the Gujarati women, is the item of special attraction. The participants of garba assemble in the main hall and move round in a circle with different steps in pairs or groups inter moving around a lamp lighted to represent the External Light which is the goddess. The song is generally led by one or two of the participants, the rest following in chorus. Otherwise, a separate singer or group of singers leads the song sitting in the center of the garba or outside it. Time is generally kept in garbas and garbis by clapping of hands and movement of steps, sometimes accompanied with snapping of fingers.

Jalandhar Shrine

Jalandhar shrine is located on a hillock close to the beach. The shrine is small and is crowned with a dome. It contains a niche wherein a stone with a facial figure of Jalandhar is seen. It is customary to have a look at Jalandhar through a bari, a small window.

Gangeshwar

A shivalinga known as Gangeshwar is seen in the midst of the rocks on the seashore. As it is situated on the beach, the tidal wave of the roaring sea makes abhisekha or bath of the linga. To see Gangeshwar one has to get down a few steps. At entrance to the right is a rock on which is carved a figure of Nagaraja or cobra which is about 7 to 8 feet in height.

Kankai Shrine

Close to the beach is a hillock full of rocks on which is carved a cave and an idol of Kankai Mata. An enchanting view of the surrounding places can be seen from the hillock.

Chakratirth

Near the Kankai shrine is a beach locally known

as Chakratirth. An interesting legend is connected with this place. It is believed that Lord Krishna had Killed Jalandhar with his disc or Sudarshan Chakra. In the sea opposite the beach is a small hillock known as Bhanslo where the footprints of Lord Krishna are carved in stone. This place can only be approached when there is low tide.

Shankar Bhagavan Shrine

A flight of steps will lead the visitor into a hollow where a shrine of Shankar Bhagavan is located containing a shivalinga. The wall in the shrine has niches where idols of Parvati, Ganapati and Hanuman are seen. There is a well locally known as Suraj-Vav (well of the Sun God) An idol of the Sun God can be seen just opposite the shrine of Shankar Bhagavan.

Navalakha Parshvanath Temple

Navalakha Parshvanath temple, stands close to the road and faces the north. The inner room is divided into three compartments and contains in all 30 idols, big and small. The main idol is dedicated to Navalakha-Parshvanath carved in marble stone in sitting posture which is installed on a marble pedestal. According to local tradition, the deity derived the name Navalakha because it was decorated formerly with valuable ornaments amounting to Rs.9,00,000-00 or Navalakha. A festival known as Paryuson is observed with traditional glory on Bhadrapada 1 to 8.

Jama Masjid

Jama Masjid is situated in the main bazaar close to the roadside. In front of the masjid is an open space where a tank is seen full of water a replica of a lotus flower made in cement at the centre. The masjid is well-designed and is constructed in stone masonry having six domes above. It is crowned with four minarets at four corners. The masjid has a prayer hall which can accommodate about 500 people for reciting namaz. It is supported on 84 pillars and 32 pilasters made of stone plastered with cement. The inner room is beautifully designed and glass chandeliers are hung from the ceiling.

Daily namaz is held at the masjid besides a special namaz on every Friday. Ramzan, Bakri-Id, Muharram and Id-e-Milad are the celebrations held here.

Vanakbara

Vanakbara is a village in Diu located at 20°43'00"

North Latitude and 70°53'00" East Longitude. at a distance of 13 kilometres from Diu, the headquarters of the taluka bearing the same name, and covers an area of 402 hectares. It has a population of 4,971 as per the Census of 1971. Bajra, rice and fish form the staple food of the people. The village has been provided with electricity and is connected with other towns by black topped roads. The village has a post office. Educational facilities to the village population are provided by two primary schools. A dispensary caters to the health needs of the people. Tanks and wells form the main sources of water supply. Five co-operative societies are functioning in the village.

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

A Portuguese enclave for four centuries and a half till the close of the colonial rule in 1961, Daman has been coveted prize for which princes and potentates, indigenous satraps and alien powers waged wars. Muted memories of history lie vaulted in the monuments of Daman gathering the slime of time. It has been a melting pot where races and culture met and mixed to bring forth a multi-collude identity. Try Daman once and you will be drawn to this scenic spot again and again. Rest, repose, fun and laughter with friendly and hospitable people; Daman is unparalleled.

Diu is an island of Breeze and Beauty. A beautiful blend of Sun, sand and Sea is a god's gift to those in quest of a blessed turf where the weary weight of this unintelligible word can for a while be lightened and the waking soul can hear the music of the sphered. It is on island retreat gently rocked by the wind and the wave from the Arabian Sea. It offers you undisturbed peace and an unusual holiday.

Diu also a former Portuguese enclave and now a Union Territory is steeped in history. It was a Sea-port and naval base of considerable. It was also a vital trade link with the rest of India for traders over seas. due was under the sway of Chanda and Vaghela dynasties thrill the 14th centuries. The Muslim rules ruled over the island town till 1380 AD. Then came the mighty wave of invasion of the foreign rule that lasted well nigh upto 450 years.

(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.

(xiv) Scope of Village Directory :

For the census work, the villages in the district have been arranged talukawise and within the taluka (C.D. blockwise), In Daman & Diu taluka C.D.Block is coterminus. Each village is assigned a permanent 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 censuses, and shall make it easy to do comparative study. Out of Eight digit code last two digits are especially provided to take into account exigencies arising due to jurisdictional changes of village by partition, amalgamation etc. In 2001 Census it has been kept '00'. A map and alphabetical list of villages for each taluka 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, 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 referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available along with name. The broad range is (-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 papers / Magazines, (5) Income & Expenditure of the village and (6) Name of the three most important commodities imported, manufactured/

produced & exported. One information i.e. Market & Hat facility has not been collected this time.

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

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 preseding 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 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.

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 stateement 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

PART – A

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Section - I : Village Directory

(a)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 25 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

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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 |

DISTRICT DIU

T A L U K A

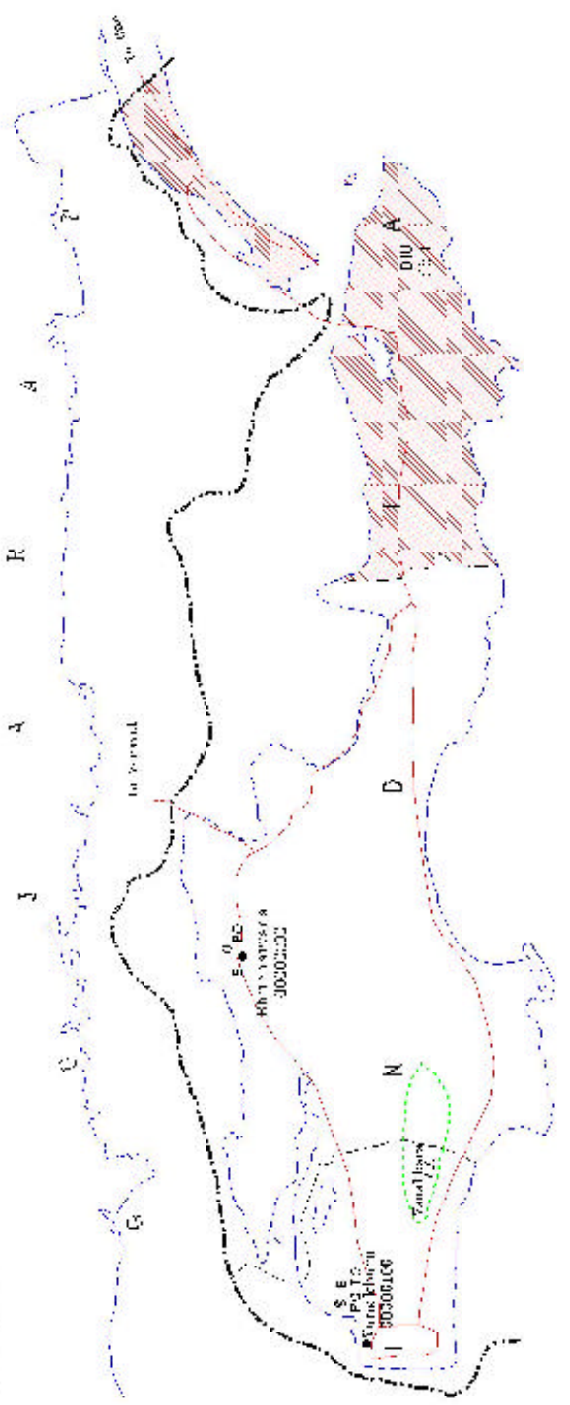
M A P

D I U

DAKAN AND BIC TALUKA DIU DISTRICT III

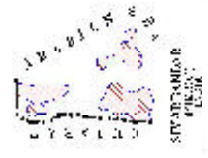
0 1 2
KILOMETERS

Diu, which comes under the Taluqs
East, Centre and West, D. A.
Reserved Forest, is also
Taluk name wherever it occurs
containing all village boundaries
excepting those of Diu



A R A H I A V S R A

PART OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA



TOTAL AREA OF TALUKA IN SQUARE KILOMETERS 300.00
TOTAL POPULATION OF TALUKA 100,000
 IN THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES 100
 LOCAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN TALUKA 100
 DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS 100 Km.

LOCALITY NAMES	POPULATION	TOTAL AREA
DIU	100,000	300.00
...

Note: Upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Survey General of India. The geographical position of India, referred to the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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

- NIL -

(c) Alphabetical list of Villages (Diu Taluka)

Sr. No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Bhucharvada	00000200	0002
2	Vanakbara	00000100	0001

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: Diu (0001)

1	Vanakbara (00000100)	402	13491	2357	P(3) M(3) S(2) PUC C(10+)	D MCW MH T W SS- CWC PHS FWC NH RMP(6) H(10+) PHC(10+)	T W SS-	PO TO PH(300)	CM CP	OCS(5) ACS(10+) NCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Bhucharvada (00000200)	2184	9146	2123	P(5) M(3) S O C(10+)	PHSNH RMP H(5- 10) MCW(< 5) PHC(5- 10)	T W SS-	PO TO PH(100)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS(2) ACS(5- 10) NCS(5- 10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)
Block Total		2586.0	22637	4480	P(8) M(6) S(3) PUC O	D MH CWC PHS(2) FWC NH(2) RMP(7)	T(2) W(2)	PO(2) TO(2) PH(400)	CM CP	OCS(7)		BS(2)

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	Diu (13)	EA	N M	-	136.3 WE(48.5) T(48.5)	62.5	7.5	147.2	Vanakbara	1
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PR	Diu (9)	EA	N M	-	364.1 WE(213.0) T(213.0)	400.0	131.6	1075.7	Bhucharvada	2
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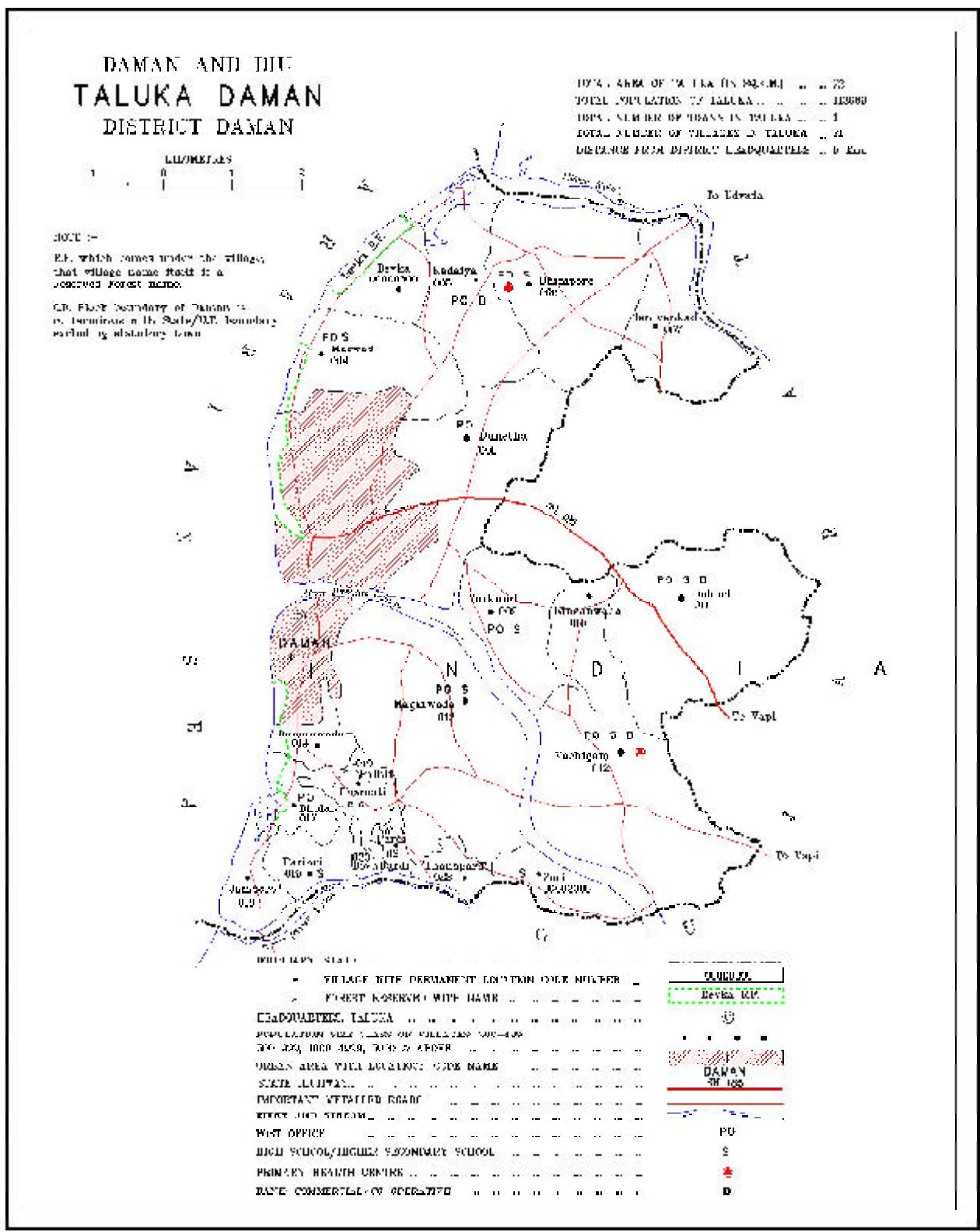
PR(2)		EA(2)	N(2) M(2)		500.5 WE(261.5) T(261.5)	462.5	139.1	1222.9		
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DISTRICT DAMAN

T A L U K A

M A P

D A M A N



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.
 The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line.

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VILLAGE DIRECTORY

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

- (1) Kathiriya (0007) village is partly merged in Daman (M.Cl.) and partly merged in Dunetha(00000800) village.

(c) Alphabetical list of Villages (Daman Taluka)

Sr. No.	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Bhamati	00001600	0015
2	Bhimpore	00000600	0004
3	Dabhei	00001100	0010
4	Daman Wada (Dama- o- De Cima)	00001400	0013
5	Deva Pardi	00002000	0019
6	Devka	00000300	0002
7	Dholar	00001700	0016
8	Dunetha	00000800	0006
9	Jampore	00001800	0017
10	Janivankad	00000700	0005
11	Kachigam	00001200	0011
12	Kadaiya	00000500	0003
13	Magarwada	00001300	0012
14	Marwad	00000400	0001
15	Naila Pardi	00002100	0020
16	Palhat	00001500	0014
17	Pariari	00001900	0018
18	Ringanwada	00001000	0009
19	Thana Pardi	00002200	0021
20	Varkund	00000900	0008
21	Zari	00002300	0022

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: Daman (0001)

1	Devka (00000300)	138	2363	469	P(2) C(5-10)	M C(5-10)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-	PH(10) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(< 5)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(5-10)
2	Marwad (00000400)	298	4620	1054	P(2) M S C(5-10)	M C(5-10)	CWC(4) PHS CHW(2) H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP W SS-	PO PH(22)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)
3	Kadaiya (00000500)	293	6876	1782	P M C(5-10)	M C(5-10)	CWC(3) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-	PO PH(30)	CP CM(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(5-10) NW(5-10)
4	Bhimpore (00000600)	427	4640	1011	P(2) M S C(5-10)	M C(5-10)	CWC(3) PHC PHS(2) RMP CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T W SS-	PO PH(20)	- CM(5-10) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS	ST CV(5-10) SP(5-10)	BS RS(< 5) NW(5-10)
5	Janivankad (00000700)	280	1778	350	P M C(5-10)	M C(5-10)	CWC(3) PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-	PH(15) PO(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(< 5)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(5-10)
6	Dunetha (00000800)	567	5661	1289	P(2) M(2) C	M C	H MH CWC(3) PHS NH RMP CHW MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	T HP W SS-	PO PH(50)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(< 5)
7	Varkund (00000900)	265	3834	824	P(6) M S C(< 5)	M C(< 5)	CWC(4) PHC(4) PHS CHW(2) H(< 5) MCW(< 5)	T HP W SS-	PO PH(35)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(< 5)
8	Ringanwada (00001000)	148	3228	787	P C(< 5)	M C(< 5)	D CWC RMP H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP W SS-	PH(20) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(< 5)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Village Directory

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	Nani Daman (5)	EA	N M	-	-	WE(8.7) T(8.7)	118.7	8.6	2.3	Devka	1
PR	Nani Daman (3)	EA	N M	-	2.2	TWE(9.1) T(9.1)	260.9	15.4	10.3	Marwad	2
PR	Nani Daman (7)	EA	N M	Plastic Product, Wine, -	7.8	WE(18.8) T(18.8)	202.6	46.5	17.3	Kadaiya	3
PR	Nani Daman (5)	EA	N M	Plastic Product, Liquor, -	14.2	WE(28.5) T(28.5)	148.6	224.5	10.9	Bhimpore	4
PR	Nani Daman (8)	EA	N M	Chemical, Ink, -	-	WE(39.0) T(39.0)	180.8	50.3	10.4	Janivankad	5
PR	Daman (2)	EA	N M	Plastic Product, Liquor, -	-	WE(10.1) T(10.1)	403.7	48.8	104.8	Dunetha	6
PR	Daman (3)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(4.2) T(4.2)	154.0	76.0	30.4	Varkund	7
PR MR	Daman (3)	EA	N M	Liquor, -, -	-	GC(8.5) WE(4.0) T(12.5)	54.0	81.0	0.4	Ringanwada	8

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	
9	Dabhel (00001100)	606	20147	5469	P(2) M S C(< 5)	H D M H CWC(4) PHS NH RMP(5) CHW(2) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T H P W SS-	PO PH(120)	CM(3) CP	ACS NCS OCS	ST CV(< 5) SP(< 5)	BS RS(< 5) NW(5-10)	
10	Kachigam (00001200)	641	9310	2552	P M S C(< 5)	D M C W CWC(6) PHC PHS RMP CHW H(< 5)	T H P W SS-	PO PH(30)	CP CM(< 5)	ACS OCS(2) NCS(5-10)	ST CV(< 5) SP(5-10)	BS RS(< 5) NW(5-10)	
11	Magarwada (00001300)	659	6408	1228	P(3) M S C(5-10)	CWC(7) PHS(2) CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P T W W T K SS-	PO PH(15)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(5-10)	
12	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima) (00001400)	72	1717	348	P M C(5-10)	CWC(2) PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P T W W SS-	PH(4) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
13	Palhit (00001500)	27	295	69	P M C(5-10)	CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P T W W SS-	PH(2) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
14	Bhamati (00001600)	53	996	205	P M C(5-10)	CWC(2) CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P T W W SS-	PH(15) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
15	Dholar (00001700)	82	1093	211	P M C(5-10)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P W SS-	PO PH(50)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
16	Jampore (00001800)	116	770	162	P C(5-10)	CWC PHS CHW(2) H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T H P T W W SS-	PH(15) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(< 5)	
17	Pariari (00001900)	115	1699	347	P M S C(5-10)	CWC(2) PHS CHW H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T H P T W W SS-	PH(7) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	

VILLAGEDIRECTORY

Village Directory

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	Vapi (4)	EA	N M	Plastic, House Hold, Machinery	-	GC(40.0) WE(25.0) T(65.0)	288.9	220.2	32.0	Dabhel	9
PR	Vapi (2)	EA	N M	Plastic Product, Liquor, -	-	GC(2.1) WE(25.8) T(27.9)	455.3	136.7	21.5	Kachigam	10
PR MR	Daman (4)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(7.5) T(7.5)	389.2	199.8	62.8	Magarwada	11
PR	Moti Daman (2)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(9.0) T(9.0)	54.0	2.0	7.0	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)	12
PR	Daman (2)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(2.7) T(2.7)	24.1	-	0.5	Palhit	13
PR	Moti Daman (2)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(1.0) T(1.0)	43.1	4.1	4.4	Bhamati	14
PR	Daman (2)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(19.7) T(19.7)	52.4	2.0	7.6	Dholar	15
PR	Daman (5)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(30.4) T(30.4)	42.2	31.8	11.4	Jampore	16
PR	Daman (7)	EA	N M	-, -, -	-	WE(4.0) T(4.0)	77.0	23.8	10.7	Pariari	17

Census of India 2001

Amenities and

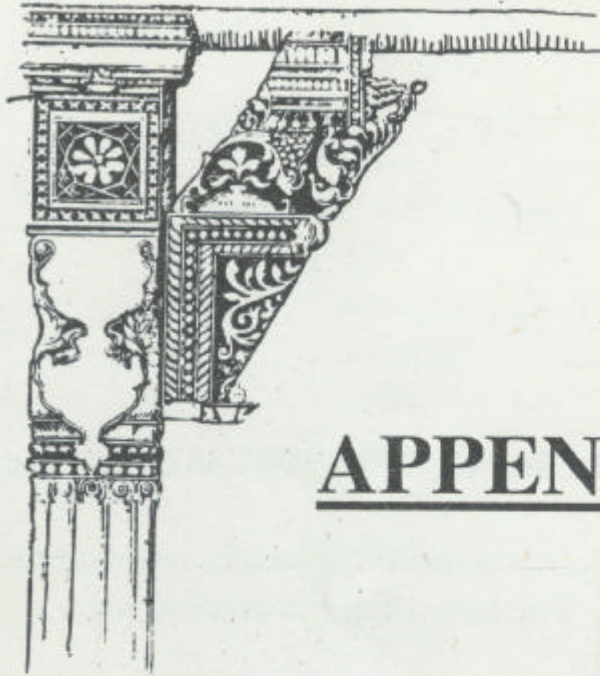
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz. < 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	
18	Deva Pardi (00002000)	32	319	67	- P(< 5) C(5-10)	CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W SS-	-	PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)
19	Naila Pardi (00002100)	30	700	152	P C(5-10)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W SS-	PH(5) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(5-10)	
20	Thana Pardi (00002200)	69	805	161	P C(5-10)	CWC H(5-10) MCW(5-5) PHC(< 5)	T HP W SS-	PH(5) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(5-10) NW(< 5)	
21	Zari (00002300)	94	960	187	P M S C(5-10)	CWC PHS CHW H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP TW W TK R SS-	PH(7) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(< 5) NW(5-10)	
Block Total		5012.0	78219	18724	P(32) M(16) S(8) C	H(2) MH(2) CWC(52) PHC(6) PHS(17) NH(2) RMP(9) CHW(23)	D(3) W(21) TK(2) HP(20) TW(9) R	T(21) W(21) TK(2) HP(20) TW(9) R	PO(9) PH(477)	CM(3) CP(3)	ACS(7) NCS OCS(5)	ST(3)	BS(21)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

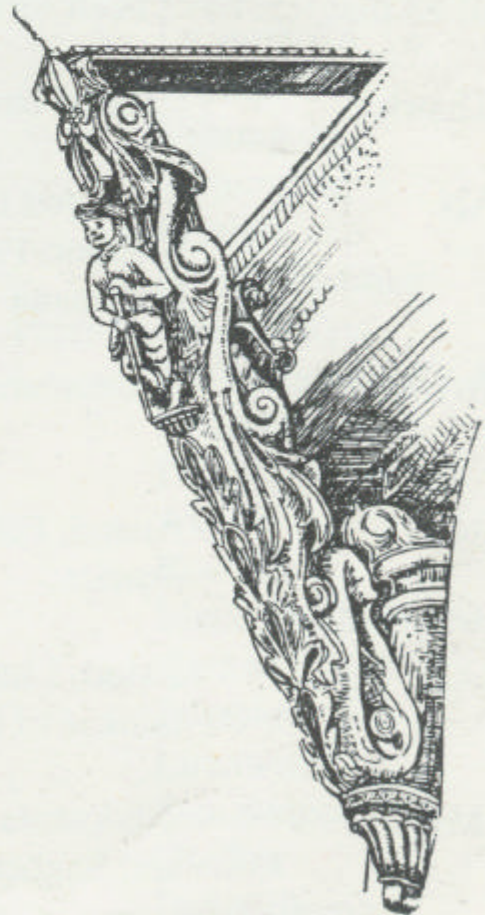
Village Directory

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	Daman (5)	EA	N M	- , - , -	-	WE(1.5) T(1.5)	25.0	5.0	0.9	Deva Pardi	18
PR	Daman (5)	EA	N M	- , - , -	-	WE(22.1) T(22.1)	-	3.3	4.5	Naila Pardi	19
PR	Daman (4)	EA	N M	- , - , -	-	WE(2.3) T(2.3)	57.8	4.4	4.3	Thana Pardi	20
PR	Vapi (4)	EA	N M	- , - , -	-	WE(2.0) T(2.0)	78.2	5.7	8.1	Zari	21
PR(21)		EA(21)	N(21)			24.3 GC(50.59)	3110.5	1189.7	362.3		
MR(2)			M(21)			WE(266.12)					
) TWE(9.1)					
						T(325.81)					



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	0001 Daman	21	78,219	20	32	15	16	8	8
	District Total:	21	78,219	20	32	15	16	8	8
2	0001 Diu	2	22,637	2	8	2	6	2	3
	District Total:	2	22,637	2	8	2	6	2	3

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	0001 Daman	2	2	3	15	3	6	15	17
	District Total:	2	2	3	15	3	6	15	17
2	0001 Diu	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
	District Total:	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2

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	0001 Daman	21	21	2	9	1	0	0	20
	District Total:	21	21	2	9	1	0	0	20
2	0001 Diu	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	District Total:	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	0001 Daman	21	0	0	3	6	21	0	7	7
	District Total:	21	0	0	3	6	21	0	7	7
2	0001 Diu	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
	District Total:	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0

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	Insti-tutions	Villages	Insti-tutions	Villages	Insti-tutions	Villages	Insti-tutions		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	

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	Institutions	Villages	Institutions		
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	1
22	55	0	0	17	23	7	11	0	2
22	55	0	0	17	23	7	11	0	
1	3	1	1	0	0	2	9	0	1
1	3	1	1	0	0	2	9	0	

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
21	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	20	2
21	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	20	
2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1
2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	

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
1	1	4	5	0	0	3	21	21	21	2
1	1	4	5	0	0	3	21	21	21	
0	0	2	7	0	0	0	2	2	2	1
0	0	2	7	0	0	0	2	2	2	

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	0001 Daman	21	1	13	5	1	1
	District Total:	21	1	13	5	1	1
2	0001 Diu	2	0	0	0	1	1
	District Total:	2	0	0	0	1	1

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	0001 Daman	21	1	6	15	8
	Total:	21	1	6	15	8
2	0001 Diu	2	0	0	2	2
	Total:	2	0	0	2	2

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	0001 Daman	0	0	0	0	21
	District Total:	0	0	0	0	21
2	0001 Diu	0	0	0	0	2
	District Total:	0	0	0	0	2

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
Daman:						
1	Kadaiya	00000500	0001 Daman	6876	N.A.	N.A.
2	Dunetha	00000800	0001 Daman	5661	N.A.	Available
3	Dabhel	00001200	0001 Daman	20147	N.A.	N.A.
4	Kachigam	00001300	0001 Daman	9310	N.A.	N.A.
5	Magarwada	00001400	0001 Daman	6408	N.A.	N.A.
Diu:						
1	Vanakbara	00000100	0001 Diu	13491	Available	N.A.
2	Bhucharvada	00000200	0001 Diu	9146	N.A.	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
Daman:							
1	Kadaiya	00000500	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Dunetha	00000800	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Dabhel	00001200	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
4	Kachigam	00001300	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Magarwada	00001400	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
Diu:							
1	Vanakbara	00000100	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
2	Bhucharvada	00000200	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.

N.A. = Not 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	Land use (i.e., Area under different types of land use in hectare)					
		Total Area	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including Gauchar & Groves)	Area not available for Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

No such Census Town in both the districts.

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
Nil		

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	0001 Daman	21	0	21	4
	District Total:	21	0	21	4
2	0001 Diu	2	0	2	0
	District Total:	2	0	2	0

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	0001 Daman	21	0	21	0
	District Total:	21	0	21	0
2	0001 Diu	2	0	2	2
	District Total:	2	0	2	2

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: 0001 Diu

Less than 5 :	00000100	Vanakbara
	00000200	Bhucharvada
5 to 10 :	NIL	
11 to 20 :	NIL	
21 to 30:	NIL	
31 to 40 :	NIL	
41 to 50 :	NIL	
51 to 75 :	NIL	
75 & above :	NIL	

Name of CD Block: 0001 Daman

Less than 5 :	00001200	Dabhel
	00001400	Magarwada
	00001000	Varkund
	00001300	Kachigam
	00000500	Kadaiya
	00002100	Deva Pardi
	00001500	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)
	00001100	Ringanwada
	00000800	Dunetha
	00000300	Devka
	00000400	Marwad
	00000600	Bhimpore
5 to 10 :	00000700	Janivankad
11 to 20 :	00001600	Palhit
	00002000	Pariari
21 to 30 :	00002300	Thana Pardi
	00001700	Bhamati
31 to 40 :	NIL	
41 to 50 :	NIL	
51 to 75 :	NIL	
75 & above :	NIL	

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: 0001 Diu

Less than 5 :	NIL
5 to 10 :	NIL
11 to 20 :	NIL
21 to 30:	NIL
31 to 40 :	NIL
41 to 50 :	NIL
51 to 75 :	NIL
75 & above :	NIL

Name of CD Block: 0001 Daman

Less than 5 :	00001200	Dabhel
	00001000	Varkund
	00000700	Janivankad
5 to 10 :	00001100	Ringanwada
	00001800	Dholar
	00000500	Kadaiya
	00001300	Kachigam
11 to 20 :	00000400	Marwad
	00001500	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)
	00000800	Dunetha
21 to 30 :	00000300	Devka
	00000600	Bhimpore
	00001400	Magarwada
	00001600	Palhit
31 to 40 :	00002300	Thana Pardi
41 to 50 :	00001900	Jampore
51 to 75 :	00002000	Pariari
	00001700	Bhamati
75 & above :	00002100	Deva Pardi
	00002400	Zari
	00002200	Naila Pardi

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	Number 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
Daman District										
1	Marwad (00000400)	729.20	1.Devka	00000300	469	2,363	87	515	see in Marwad village	
			2.Marwad	00000400	1,054	4,620	197	610	358	7,037
			3.Kadaiya	00000500	1,782	6,876	148	425	see in Marwad village	
2	Bhimpore (00000600)	707.19	1.Bhimpore	00000600	1,011	4,640	205	1,043	2,358	5,548
			2.Janivankad	00000700	350	1,778	120	76	see in Bhimpore village	
3	Varkund (00000900)	1,018.00	1.Dunetha	00000800	1,289	5,661	166	1,112	see in Varkund village	
			2.Varkund	00000900	824	3,834	78	122	499	555
4	Dabhel (00001100)	754.00	1.Ringanwada	00001000	787	3,228	90	169	see in Dabhel village	
			2.Dabhel	00001100	5,469	20,147	180	317	2,960	5,953
5	Kachigam (00001200)	641.38	1.Kachigam	00001200	2,552	9,310	196	768	2,181	837
6	Magarwada (00001300)	821.92	1.Magarwada	00001300	1,228	6,408	126	1,593	32	22
			2.Thana pardi	00002200	161	805	194	287	see in Magarwada village	
			3.Zari	00002300	187	960	0	899	see in Magarwada village	
7	Damanwada (00001400)	233.42	1.Daman wada	00001400	348	1,717	47	254	39	51
			2.Palhit	00001500	69	295	30	83	see in Damanwada village	
			3.Bhamati	00001600	205	996	279	632	see in Damanwada village	
			4.Dholar	00001700	211	1,093	0	62	see in Damanwada village	
8	Pariari (00001900)	293.47	1.Jampore	00001800	162	770	0	325	see in Pariari village	
			2.Pariari	00001900	347	1,699	204	935	282	34
			3.Deva Pardi	00002000	67	319	7	294	see in Pariari village	
			4.Nailapardi	00002100	152	700	0	667	see in Pariari village	
	District Total	5,198.58			18,724	78,219	2,354	11,188	8,709	20,037
Diu District										
1	Vanakbara (00000100)	402.00	Vanakbara	00000100	2,357	13,491	214	0	11,68	1,114
2	Bhucharwada (00000200)	2,184.47	Bhucharwada	00000200	2,123	9,146	352	0	557	618
	Total	2,586.47			4,480	22,637	566	0	1,725	1,732

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

APPENDIX – IX

NUMBER 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
1	Daman	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Diu	00000100	Vanakbara	0	1	1	0

Section II : Town Directory

NOTE EXPLAINING THE ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE
TOWN DIRECTORY

Town Directory statements (I to VII)

Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town :

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 :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

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
(IX) Notified Area	NA
(X) Notified Town	NT
(XI) Notified Area Committee/Notified Area Council NAC	
(XII) Notified Town Area	NTA
(XIII) Industrial Notified Area	INA
(XIV) Industrial Township	ITS
(XV) Township	TS
(XVI) Town Panchayat	TP
(XVII) Nagar Panchayat	NP
(XVIII) Town Committee/ Town Area Committee	TC
(XIX) Small Town Committee	ST
(XX) Estate office	EO
(XXI) Gram Panchayat	GP
(XXII) Census Town	CT

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 5) : Self explanatory.

Column (6) : Road length (in kms.)

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

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

Column (7) : 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) Syk Drains | SD |
| (v) Cesspool method | CP |
| (vi) Pit System | Pt |
| (vii) Others | O |

Column 8 to 11 : Number of latrines

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

Column 12 : 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 13 and 14 : Water supply

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

Column 13:

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

Column 14:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (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 13 and the storage capacity against

TOWN DIRECTORY

each in kilo-liters (in bracket) are presented in column 14.

Column 15 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town. The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 16 to 20 : 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	(i) Public Library	PL
(ii) Middle School	M*	(ii) Reading room	RR
(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.

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	1910	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Daman (M.Cl.)	40201000	Daman	Daman	6.5	7,721	-	-	-
1	III Diu (M.Cl.)	40101000	Diu	Diu	17.8	4,761	-	-	-

Population and Growth Rate (in brackets) of the Town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex Ratio		
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	(2001 Census)	1981	1991	2001
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	13,265	9,197	17,317	21,003	26,905	35,770	5503	1,024	960	885
			(-20.7)	(+50.2)	(+29.1)	(+157.3)	(+4.6)				
-	-	5,215	4,138	6,214	8,020	20,638	21,578	1212	1,204	1,115	1,173
			(-30.7)	(+88.3)	(+21.3)	(+28.1)	(+32.9)				

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)		State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4 Maximum	5 Minimum	6	7
1	III Daman (M.Cl.)	1542	38.8	8.8	Daman (0)	Daman (0)
2	III Diu (M.Cl.)	630	38	15	Daman (763)	Diu (0)

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	
Daman (0)	Navsari (82)	Surat (Guj) (113)	Vapi (12)	Daman (0)	Daman Ganga (0)	
Diu (0)	Junagadh (Guj.) (150)	Rajkot (GUJ) (117)	Delwada (Guj.) (8)	Diu (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 Daman	M.Cl.	3,316	1,799	6,454	0	0
2	III Diu	M.Cl.	1,110	2,047	4,532	0	0

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
3,662	15,231	5,936	567	4,852	5,072	193	866	17,486
310	7,999	5,648	915	330	1,007	0	0	7,900

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 Daman	M.Cl.	35,770	711	2,693	35	S	9,162	9,162
2	III Diu	M.Cl.	21,578	1,207	116	22	OSD	6,731	6,731

Number of Latrines Service	Others	Method of Disposal of Night Soil	Water Supply		Fire Fighting Service	Electrification (Number of Connections)				
			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, TW	OHT (600)	Yes	22,395	1,804	4,380	2,327	615
-	-	ST	T, TW	OHT (4100)	Una (Guj.) (15)	5,988	90	640	2,509	88

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/ T.B. Clinics etc.	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 Daman (M.Cl.)	35,770	H HC(2) FWC(2)	142	ASC (1)	
2	III Diu (M.Cl.)	21,578	H D HC(4) FWC TB NH Other(2)	70	Una (Guj.)(15)	

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.)(113)	Surat (Guj.)(113)	1	Sh.Type-(2), O (2)	2
Jamnagar (Guj.)(358)	Morvi (Guj.)(311)	Amreli (Guj.)(115)	2	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
4	5	10	-	
6	5	9	-	1 (6)

Number of Recreational and Cultural Facilities			
Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms
17	18	19	20
2	1	-	PL (2), RR (2)
1	1	1	PL (6), RR (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 Daman (M.Cl.)	Fish	Salt	Plastic Products
2	III Diu (M.Cl.)	Fish	Salt	Tortoise Shell Prod.

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
Licquire	Plastic Products	-	10	-	-
Salt	Tortoise Shell Prod.	-	7	1	21

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 Daman			NIL			
2	III Diu			NIL			

STATEMENT - VII
Civic and Other Amenities in Slums, 1999

Number of Latrines			Method of Disposal of Night Soil	No. of Tap Points/Public Hydrants installed for Supply of	Electricity Connections			
Water Borne	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

DAMAN & DIU UT.

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 (*Annexure-II*). 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 pre-requisite 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 Table A-5 for total population 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, A-5 Appendix table 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	Diu	Total	40.0	9,241	44,215	20,878	23,337	7,554	3,855	3,699
		Rural	22.2	4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688	4,631	2,383	2,248
		Urban	17.8	4,761	21,578	9,929	11,649	2,923	1,472	1,451
0001	Diu	Total	40.0	4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688	4,631	2,383	2,248
		Rural	22.2	4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688	4,631	2,383	2,248
		Urban	17.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	17.8	4,761	21,578	9,929	11,649	2,923	1,472	1,451
02	Daman	Total	72.0	26,445	113,989	71,634	42,355	13,024	6,830	6,194
		Rural	65.5	18,724	78,219	52,657	25,562	8,605	4,524	4,081
		Urban	6.5	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793	4,419	2,306	2,113
0001	Daman	Total	72.0	18,724	78,219	52,657	25,562	8,605	4,524	4,081
		Rural	65.5	18,724	78,219	52,657	25,562	8,605	4,524	4,081
		Urban	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	6.5	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793	4,419	2,306	2,113

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
1,773	871	902	116	62	54	26,167	14,366	11,801	Total	Diu
566	286	280	-	-	-	10,895	6,477	4,418	Rural	
1,207	585	622	116	62	54	15,272	7,889	7,383	Urban	
566	286	280	-	-	-	10,895	6,477	4,418	Total	Diu
566	286	280	-	-	-	10,895	6,477	4,418	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
1,207	585	622	116	62	54	15,272	7,889	7,383	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
3,065	1,627	1,438	13,881	7,128	6,753	81,433	56,626	24,807	Total	Daman
2,354	1,250	1,104	11,188	5,733	5,455	55,546	41,619	13,927	Rural	
711	377	334	2,693	1,395	1,298	25,887	15,007	10,880	Urban	
2,354	1,250	1,104	11,188	5,733	5,455	55,546	41,619	13,927	Total	Daman
2,354	1,250	1,104	11,188	5,733	5,455	55,546	41,619	13,927	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
711	377	334	2,693	1,395	1,298	25,887	15,007	10,880	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	18,048	6,512	11,536	13,862	9,375	4,487	11,404	8,973	2,431
		Rural	11,742	4,472	7,270	7,599	4,819	2,780	5,776	4,583	1,193
		Urban	6,306	2,040	4,266	6,263	4,556	1,707	5,628	4,390	1,238
0001	Diu	Total	11,742	4,472	7,270	7,599	4,819	2,780	5,776	4,583	1,193
		Rural	11,742	4,472	7,270	7,599	4,819	2,780	5,776	4,583	1,193
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	6,306	2,040	4,266	6,263	4,556	1,707	5,628	4,390	1,238
02	Daman	Total	32,556	15,008	17,548	58,929	51,194	7,735	56,118	49,901	6,217
		Rural	22,673	11,038	11,635	44,881	40,199	4,682	42,679	39,164	3,515
		Urban	9,883	3,970	5,913	14,048	10,995	3,053	13,439	10,737	2,702
0001	Daman	Total	22,673	11,038	11,635	44,881	40,199	4,682	42,679	39,164	3,515
		Rural	22,673	11,038	11,635	44,881	40,199	4,682	42,679	39,164	3,515
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	9,883	3,970	5,913	14,048	10,995	3,053	13,439	10,737	2,702

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
940	382	558	53	15	38	315	167	148	10,096	8,409	1,687	Total	Diu
912	376	536	46	12	34	102	67	35	4,716	4,128	588	Rural	
28	6	22	7	3	4	213	100	113	5,380	4,281	1,099	Urban	
912	376	536	46	12	34	102	67	35	4,716	4,128	588	Total	Diu
912	376	536	46	12	34	102	67	35	4,716	4,128	588	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
28	6	22	7	3	4	213	100	113	5,380	4,281	1,099	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
1,803	1,439	364	392	248	144	279	199	80	53,644	48,015	5,629	Total	Daman
1,763	1,406	357	368	232	136	148	106	42	40,400	37,420	2,980	Rural	
40	33	7	24	16	8	131	93	38	13,244	10,595	2,649	Urban	
1,763	1,406	357	368	232	136	148	106	42	40,400	37,420	2,980	Total	Daman
1,763	1,406	357	368	232	136	148	106	42	40,400	37,420	2,980	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
40	33	7	24	16	8	131	93	38	13,244	10,595	2,649	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	2,458	402	2,056	571	61	510	547	35	512
		Rural	1,823	236	1,587	568	58	510	546	34	512
		Urban	635	166	469	3	3	-	1	1	-
0001	Diu	Total	1,823	236	1,587	568	58	510	546	34	512
		Rural	1,823	236	1,587	568	58	510	546	34	512
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	635	166	469	3	3	-	1	1	-
02	Daman	Total	2,811	1,293	1,518	720	126	594	331	49	282
		Rural	2,202	1,035	1,167	709	125	584	311	45	266
		Urban	609	258	351	11	1	10	20	4	16
0001	Daman	Total	2,202	1,035	1,167	709	125	584	311	45	266
		Rural	2,202	1,035	1,167	709	125	584	311	45	266
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	609	258	351	11	1	10	20	4	16

CENSUS ABSTRACT

marginal workers			Non-workers						Total/	District/ CD	Location
Household industry workers			Other workers			Persons	Males	Females	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
545	7	538	795	299	496	30,353	11,503	18,850	Total	Diu	01
279	3	276	430	141	289	15,038	6,130	8,908	Rural		
266	4	262	365	158	207	15,315	5,373	9,942	Urban		
279	3	276	430	141	289	15,038	6,130	8,908	Total	Diu	0001
279	3	276	430	141	289	15,038	6,130	8,908	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
266	4	262	365	158	207	15,315	5,373	9,942	Urban	Diu (M CI)	40101000
41	8	33	1,719	1,110	609	55,060	20,440	34,620	Total	Daman	02
24	6	18	1,158	859	299	33,338	12,458	20,880	Rural		
17	2	15	561	251	310	21,722	7,982	13,740	Urban		
24	6	18	1,158	859	299	33,338	12,458	20,880	Total	Daman	0001
24	6	18	1,158	859	299	33,338	12,458	20,880	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
17	2	15	561	251	310	21,722	7,982	13,740	Urban	Daman (M CI)	40201000

**APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT : DIU DISTRICT
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	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	145	12	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	123	4	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	250	3	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	320	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 5	336	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 6	661	445	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	272	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 8	727	312	46
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 9	351	1	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 10	166	3	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	635	0	2
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 12	368	2	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 13	653	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 14	512	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	549	6	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	356	0	10
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 17	375	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	603	8	4
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	600	22	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 20	795	26	8
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 21	997	138	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 22	724	14	4
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 23	858	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 36	800	81	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 24	705	0	24
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 25	838	22	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 26	446	108	6
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 27	908	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 37	617	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 28	598	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 29	813	0	4
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 38	625	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 30	626	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 31	517	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 32	728	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 33	687	0	8
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 34	669	0	0
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 35	625	0	0

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

**APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT : DAMAN DISTRICT
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
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	434	0	13
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	531	5	15
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	475	33	42
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	474	72	37
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 5	552	0	39
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	739	9	10
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	653	0	8
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 8	466	12	14
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 9	540	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 10	754	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	681	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 12	485	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 13	490	0	4
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 14	514	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	515	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	472	0	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 17	541	0	44
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	617	0	90
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	649	0	48
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 20	679	25	226
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 21	664	0	36
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 22	621	0	20
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 23	427	0	77
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 24	605	12	38
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 25	478	0	28
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 26	512	4	64
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 27	679	0	120
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 28	740	2	39
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 29	505	6	73
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 30	703	5	33
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 31	561	0	41
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 32	668	0	14
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 33	338	0	48
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 34	361	0	7
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 35	570	7	39
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 36	499	0	12
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 37	544	0	66
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 38	384	4	64
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 39	648	0	33
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 40	522	5	9
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 41	527	6	166
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 42	474	0	133
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 43	480	0	93
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 44	591	0	30
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 45	647	0	54
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 46	495	0	50
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 47	570	0	177

**APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT : DAMAN DISTRICT
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
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 48	468	30	7
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 49	581	0	9
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 50	440	0	42
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 51	333	179	1
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 52	518	0	5
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 53	599	11	11
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 54	697	0	13
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 55	620	60	16
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 56	767	40	17
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 57	390	8	8
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 58	383	4	25
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 59	671	1	13
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 60	596	0	5
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 61	607	5	0
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 62	903	15	28
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 63	547	67	251
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 64	576	84	88

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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	Diu	Total	367	1,773	871	902	269	138	131
		Rural	119	566	286	280	90	52	38
		Urban	248	1,207	585	622	179	86	93
0001	Diu	Total	119	566	286	280	90	52	38
		Rural	119	566	286	280	90	52	38
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN									
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	248	1,207	585	622	179	86	93
02	Daman	Total	612	3,065	1,627	1,438	412	234	178
		Rural	473	2,354	1,250	1,104	318	178	140
		Urban	139	711	377	334	94	56	38
0001	Daman	Total	473	2,354	1,250	1,104	318	178	140
		Rural	473	2,354	1,250	1,104	318	178	140
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN									
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	139	711	377	334	94	56	38

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		
1,179	673	506	594	198	396	505	400	105	Total	Diu
348	209	139	218	77	141	140	115	25	Rural	
831	464	367	376	121	255	365	285	80	Urban	
348	209	139	218	77	141	140	115	25	Total	Diu
348	209	139	218	77	141	140	115	25	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
831	464	367	376	121	255	365	285	80	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
2,360	1,326	1,034	705	301	404	988	815	173	Total	Daman
1,815	1,022	793	539	228	311	771	640	131	Rural	
545	304	241	166	73	93	217	175	42	Urban	
1,815	1,022	793	539	228	311	771	640	131	Total	Daman
1,815	1,022	793	539	228	311	771	640	131	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
545	304	241	166	73	93	217	175	42	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	478	389	89	-	-	-	5	4	1
		Rural	122	109	13	-	-	-	5	4	1
		Urban	356	280	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Diu	Total	122	109	13	-	-	-	5	4	1
		Rural	122	109	13	-	-	-	5	4	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	356	280	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	Daman	Total	948	792	156	22	13	9	6	4	2
		Rural	745	624	121	22	13	9	5	4	1
		Urban	203	168	35	-	-	-	1	-	1
0001	Daman	Total	745	624	121	22	13	9	5	4	1
		Rural	745	624	121	22	13	9	5	4	1
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	203	168	35	-	-	-	1	-	1

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
1	-	1	472	385	87	27	11	16	Total	Diu
-	-	-	117	105	12	18	6	12	Rural	
1	-	1	355	280	75	9	5	4	Urban	
-	-	-	117	105	12	18	6	12	Total	Diu
-	-	-	117	105	12	18	6	12	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
1	-	1	355	280	75	9	5	4	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
5	-	5	915	775	140	40	23	17	Total	Daman
4	-	4	714	607	107	26	16	10	Rural	
1	-	1	201	168	33	14	7	7	Urban	
4	-	4	714	607	107	26	16	10	Total	Daman
4	-	4	714	607	107	26	16	10	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
1	-	1	201	168	33	14	7	7	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Diu	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	8
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN												
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	Daman	Total	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0001	Daman	Total	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Rural	7	4	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN												
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	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
18	10	8	1,268	471	797	Total	Diu	01
9	5	4	426	171	255	Rural		
9	5	4	842	300	542	Urban		
9	5	4	426	171	255	Total	Diu	0001
9	5	4	426	171	255	Rural		
-	-	-		-	-	-	Urban	
							URBAN	
9	5	4	842	300	542	Urban	Diu (M Cl)	40101000
32	19	13	2,077	812	1,265	Total	Daman	02
18	12	6	1,583	610	973	Rural		
14	7	7	494	202	292	Urban		
18	12	6	1,583	610	973	Total	Daman	0001
18	12	6	1,583	610	973	Rural		
-	-	-		-	-	-	Urban	
							URBAN	
14	7	7	494	202	292	Urban	Daman (M Cl)	40201000

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	Diu	Total	26	116	62	54	9	6	3
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	26	116	62	54	9	6	3
		URBAN							
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	26	116	62	54	9	6	3
02	Daman	Total	2,947	13,881	7,128	6,753	1,990	1,002	988
		Rural	2,372	11,188	5,733	5,455	1,632	816	816
		Urban	575	2,693	1,395	1,298	358	186	172
0001	Daman	Total	2,372	11,188	5,733	5,455	1,632	816	816
		Rural	2,372	11,188	5,733	5,455	1,632	816	816
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		URBAN							
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	575	2,693	1,395	1,298	358	186	172

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	3	2
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
86	49	37	30	13	17	46	31	15	Total	Diu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	
86	49	37	30	13	17	46	31	15	Urban	URBAN
86	49	37	30	13	17	46	31	15	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
7,523	4,540	2,983	6,358	2,588	3,770	5,939	3,888	2,051	Total	Daman
6,004	3,636	2,368	5,184	2,097	3,087	4,731	3,139	1,592	Rural	
1,519	904	615	1,174	491	683	1,208	749	459	Urban	URBAN
6,004	3,636	2,368	5,184	2,097	3,087	4,731	3,139	1,592	Total	Daman
6,004	3,636	2,368	5,184	2,097	3,087	4,731	3,139	1,592	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,519	904	615	1,174	491	683	1,208	749	459	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	40	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	40	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	40	29	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
02	Daman	Total	5,233	3,630	1,603	183	151	32	290	165	125
		Rural	4,189	2,959	1,230	180	149	31	279	159	120
		Urban	1,044	671	373	3	2	1	11	6	5
0001	Daman	Total	4,189	2,959	1,230	180	149	31	279	159	120
		Rural	4,189	2,959	1,230	180	149	31	279	159	120
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN											
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	1,044	671	373	3	2	1	11	6	5

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
1	-	1	39	29	10	6	2	4	Total	Diu
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural	
1	-	1	39	29	10	6	2	4	Urban	
										URBAN
1	-	1	39	29	10	6	2	4	Urban	Diu (M Cl)
15	10	5	4,745	3,304	1,441	706	258	448	Total	Daman
11	8	3	3,719	2,643	1,076	542	180	362	Rural	
4	2	2	1,026	661	365	164	78	86	Urban	
11	8	3	3,719	2,643	1,076	542	180	362	Total	Daman
11	8	3	3,719	2,643	1,076	542	180	362	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
4	2	2	1,026	661	365	164	78	86	Urban	Daman (M Cl)

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	Diu	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
URBAN												
40101000	Diu (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
02	Daman	Total	44	13	31	260	32	228	3	3	-	
		Rural	44	13	31	252	30	222	2	2	-	
		Urban	-	-	-	8	2	6	1	1	-	
0001	Daman	Total	44	13	31	252	30	222	2	2	-	
		Rural	44	13	31	252	30	222	2	2	-	
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
URBAN												
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	8	2	6	1	1	-	

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
5	2	3	70	31	39	Total	Diu	01
-	-	-	-	-	-	Rural		
5	2	3	70	31	39	Urban	URBAN	
5	2	3	70	31	39	Urban	Diu (M Cl)	40101000
399	210	189	7,942	3,240	4,702	Total	Daman	02
244	135	109	6,457	2,594	3,863	Rural		
155	75	80	1,485	646	839	Urban		
244	135	109	6,457	2,594	3,863	Total	Daman	0001
244	135	109	6,457	2,594	3,863	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
-							URBAN	
155	75	80	1,485	646	839	Urban	Daman (M Cl)	40201000

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	Diu (Total)		4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688	4,631	2,383	2,248
0001	Diu (Rural)		4,480	22,637	10,949	11,688	4,631	2,383	2,248
0001	Diu (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diu (Rural)								
00000100	Vanakbara	402	2,357	13,491	6,592	6,899	2,671	1,359	1,312
00000200	Bhucharvada	2184	2,123	9,146	4,357	4,789	1,960	1,024	936
0001	Daman (Total)		18,724	78,219	52,657	25,562	8,605	4,524	4,081
0001	Daman (Rural)		18,724	78,219	52,657	25,562	8,605	4,524	4,081
0001	Daman (Urban)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Daman (Rural)								
00000300	Devka	138	469	2,363	1,369	994	294	162	132
00000400	Marwad	298	1,054	4,620	2,815	1,805	647	335	312
00000500	Kadaiya	293	1,782	6,876	5,222	1,654	567	304	263
00000600	Bhimpore	427	1,011	4,640	3,100	1,540	475	254	221
00000700	Janivankad	280	350	1,778	986	792	245	129	116
00000800	Dunetha	567	1,289	5,661	3,314	2,347	780	412	368
00000900	Varkund	265	824	3,834	2,029	1,805	549	280	269
00001000	Ringanwada	148	787	3,228	2,589	639	271	149	122
00001100	Dabhel	606	5,469	20,147	16,018	4,129	1,729	894	835
00001200	Kachigam	641	2,552	9,310	7,082	2,228	838	434	404
00001300	Magarwada	659	1,228	6,408	3,381	3,027	844	450	394
00001400	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)	72	348	1,717	850	867	277	145	132
00001500	Palhit	27	69	295	140	155	35	14	21
00001600	Bhamati	53	205	996	486	510	164	77	87
00001700	Dholar	82	211	1,093	559	534	145	77	68
00001800	Jampore	116	162	770	380	390	109	56	53
00001900	Pariari	115	347	1,699	884	815	244	144	100
00002000	Deva Pardi	32	67	319	156	163	40	21	19
00002100	Naila Pardi	30	152	700	379	321	107	56	51
00002200	Thana Pardi	69	161	805	418	387	123	69	54
00002300	Zari	94	187	960	500	460	122	62	60

CENSUS ABSTRACT**Daman & Diu**

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
566	286	280	-	-	-	10,895	6,477	4,418	Diu (Total)
566	286	280	-	-	-	10,895	6,477	4,418	Diu (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diu (Urban)
									Diu (Rural)
214	98	116	-	-	-	6,517	3,875	2,642	Vanakbara
352	188	164	-	-	-	4,378	2,602	1,776	Bhucharvada
2,354	1,250	1,104	11,188	5,733	5,455	55,546	41,619	13,927	Daman (Total)
2,354	1,250	1,104	11,188	5,733	5,455	55,546	41,619	13,927	Daman (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Daman (Urban)
									Daman (Rural)
87	47	40	515	263	252	1,634	1,046	588	Devka
197	103	94	610	293	317	3,092	2,116	976	Marwad
148	87	61	425	230	195	5,071	4,170	901	Kadaiya
205	109	96	1,043	553	490	3,327	2,421	906	Bhimpore
120	61	59	76	48	28	1,289	780	509	Janivankad
166	74	92	1,112	564	548	3,909	2,531	1,378	Dunetha
78	40	38	122	61	61	2,586	1,601	985	Varkund
90	43	47	169	92	77	2,469	2,132	337	Ringanwada
180	126	54	317	185	132	15,365	13,187	2,178	Dabhel
196	113	83	768	406	362	6,953	5,776	1,177	Kachigam
126	64	62	1,593	814	779	4,107	2,491	1,616	Magarwada
47	20	27	254	123	131	1,143	626	517	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)
30	11	19	83	41	42	200	115	85	Palhit
279	148	131	632	298	334	540	302	238	Bhamati
-	-	-	62	28	34	714	423	291	Dholar
-	-	-	325	149	176	485	282	203	Jampore
204	110	94	935	476	459	1,000	604	396	Pariari
7	3	4	294	142	152	143	87	56	Deva Pardi
-	-	-	667	360	307	413	265	148	Naila Pardi
194	91	103	287	140	147	537	312	225	Thana Pardi
-	-	-	899	467	432	569	352	217	Zari

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	Diu (Total)	11,742	4,472	7,270	7,599	4,819	2,780	5,776	4,583	1,193
0001	Diu (Rural)	11,742	4,472	7,270	7,599	4,819	2,780	5,776	4,583	1,193
0001	Diu (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diu (Rural)									
00000100	Vanakbara	6,974	2,717	4,257	4,389	3,077	1,312	3,687	3,019	668
00000200	Bhucharvada	4,768	1,755	3,013	3,210	1,742	1,468	2,089	1,564	525
0001	Daman (Total)	22,673	11,038	11,635	44,881	40,199	4,682	42,679	39,164	3,515
0001	Daman (Rural)	22,673	11,038	11,635	44,881	40,199	4,682	42,679	39,164	3,515
0001	Daman (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Daman (Rural)									
00000300	Devka	729	323	406	1,013	823	190	977	811	166
00000400	Marwad	1,528	699	829	2,098	1,848	250	2,006	1,813	193
00000500	Kadaiya	1,805	1,052	753	4,713	4,475	238	4,512	4,287	225
00000600	Bhimpore	1,313	679	634	2,603	2,286	317	2,579	2,280	299
00000700	Janivankad	489	206	283	770	590	180	769	590	179
00000800	Dunetha	1,752	783	969	2,564	2,189	375	2,494	2,164	330
00000900	Varkund	1,248	428	820	1,298	1,103	195	1,229	1,051	178
00001000	Ringanwada	759	457	302	2,348	2,274	74	2,341	2,269	72
00001100	Dabhel	4,782	2,831	1,951	14,790	14,241	549	14,512	14,035	477
00001200	Kachigam	2,357	1,306	1,051	6,460	6,071	389	6,245	5,899	346
00001300	Magarwada	2,301	890	1,411	2,728	1,860	868	2,094	1,742	352
00001400	Damanwada	574	224	350	613	459	154	528	404	124
	(Dama O-De-Cima)									
00001500	Palhit	95	25	70	104	73	31	102	72	30
00001600	Bhamati	456	184	272	354	234	120	351	233	118
00001700	Dholar	379	136	243	478	291	187	356	271	85
00001800	Jampore	285	98	187	280	206	74	176	146	30
00001900	Pariari	699	280	419	544	402	142	412	334	78
00002000	Deva Pardi	176	69	107	163	98	65	161	97	64
00002100	Naila Pardi	287	114	173	390	215	175	285	211	74
00002200	Thana Pardi	268	106	162	254	214	40	245	212	33
00002300	Zari	391	148	243	316	247	69	305	243	62

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Daman & Diu

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
912	376	536	46	12	34	102	67	35	4,716	4,128	588	Diu (Total)
912	376	536	46	12	34	102	67	35	4,716	4,128	588	Diu (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diu (Urban)
												Diu (Rural)
323	87	236	18	4	14	73	44	29	3,273	2,884	389	Vanakbara
589	289	300	28	8	20	29	23	6	1,443	1,244	199	Bhucharvada
1,763	1,406	357	368	232	136	148	106	42	40,400	37,420	2,980	Daman (Total)
1,763	1,406	357	368	232	136	148	106	42	40,400	37,420	2,980	Daman (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Daman (Urban)
												Daman (Rural)
17	10	7	11	8	3	-	-	-	949	793	156	Devka
252	208	44	33	27	6	10	8	2	1,711	1,570	141	Marwad
72	58	14	22	12	10	11	9	2	4,407	4,208	199	Kadaiya
74	60	14	51	31	20	-	-	-	2,454	2,189	265	Bhimapore
247	145	102	1	-	1	5	1	4	516	444	72	Janivankad
43	39	4	19	15	4	4	3	1	2,428	2,107	321	Dunetha
39	38	1	1	1	-	12	10	2	1,177	1,002	175	Varkund
20	16	4	6	4	2	-	-	-	2,315	2,249	66	Ringanwada
195	181	14	13	11	2	48	39	9	14,256	13,804	452	Dabhel
121	107	14	18	11	7	15	10	5	6,091	5,771	320	Kachigam
360	310	50	32	23	9	22	12	10	1,680	1,397	283	Magarwada
10	6	4	27	12	15	6	6	-	485	380	105	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)
52	29	23	2	1	1	1	1	-	47	41	6	Palhit
23	19	4	116	65	51	1	1	-	211	148	63	Bhamati
89	42	47	2	-	2	9	5	4	256	224	32	Dholar
11	11	-	4	1	3	-	-	-	161	134	27	Jampore
24	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	388	311	77	Pariari
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	96	64	Deva Pardi
28	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	256	183	73	Naila Pardi
46	38	8	1	1	-	1	1	-	197	172	25	Thana Pardi
39	37	2	9	9	-	2	-	2	255	197	58	Zari

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	Diu (Total)	1,823	236	1,587	568	58	510	546	34	512
0001	Diu (Rural)	1,823	236	1,587	568	58	510	546	34	512
0001	Diu (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Diu (Rural)									
00000100	Vanakbara	702	58	644	256	17	239	25	2	23
00000200	Bhucharvada	1,121	178	943	312	41	271	521	32	489
0001	Daman (Total)	2,202	1,035	1,167	709	125	584	311	45	266
0001	Daman (Rural)	2,202	1,035	1,167	709	125	584	311	45	266
0001	Daman (Urban)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Daman (Rural)									
00000300	Devka	36	12	24	1	1	-	-	-	-
00000400	Marwad	92	35	57	42	5	37	6	3	3
00000500	Kadaiya	201	188	13	6	2	4	3	3	-
00000600	Bhimpore	24	6	18	9	1	8	1	1	-
00000700	Janivankad	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00000800	Dunetha	70	25	45	44	12	32	4	1	3
00000900	Varkund	69	52	17	5	1	4	-	-	-
00001000	Ringanwada	7	5	2	3	2	1	1	-	1
00001100	Dabhel	278	206	72	58	15	43	2	1	1
00001200	Kachigam	215	172	43	15	4	11	8	4	4
00001300	Magarwada	634	118	516	384	61	323	167	24	143
00001400	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)	85	55	30	2	-	2	2	1	1
00001500	Palhit	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
00001600	Bhamati	3	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
00001700	Dholar	122	20	102	98	16	82	6	-	6
00001800	Jampore	104	60	44	28	3	25	-	-	-
00001900	Pariari	132	68	64	3	-	3	2	1	1
00002000	Deva Pardi	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
00002100	Naila Pardi	105	4	101	-	-	-	104	4	100
00002200	Thana Pardi	9	2	7	1	-	1	2	1	1
00002300	Zari	11	4	7	8	2	6	1	1	-

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Daman & Diu

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
279	3	276	430	141	289	15,038	6,130	8,908	Diu (Total)
279	3	276	430	141	289	15,038	6,130	8,908	Diu (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Diu (Urban)
									Diu (Rural)
263	2	261	158	37	121	9,102	3,515	5,587	Vanakbara
16	1	15	272	104	168	5,936	2,615	3,321	Bhucharvada
24	6	18	1,158	859	299	33,338	12,458	20,880	Daman (Total)
24	6	18	1,158	859	299	33,338	12,458	20,880	Daman (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Daman (Urban)
									Daman (Rural)
-	-	-	35	11	24	1,350	546	804	Devka
5	2	3	39	25	14	2,522	967	1,555	Marwad
-	-	-	192	183	9	2,163	747	1,416	Kadaiya
-	-	-	14	4	10	2,037	814	1,223	Bhimpore
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	396	612	Janivankad
3	2	1	19	10	9	3,097	1,125	1,972	Dunetha
4	2	2	60	49	11	2,536	926	1,610	Varkund
-	-	-	3	3	-	880	315	565	Ringanwada
2	-	2	216	190	26	5,357	1,777	3,580	Dabhel
1	-	1	191	164	27	2,850	1,011	1,839	Kachigam
4	-	4	79	33	46	3,680	1,521	2,159	Magarwada
3	-	3	78	54	24	1,104	391	713	Damanwada (Dama O-De-Cima)
-	-	-	1	1	-	191	67	124	Palhit
-	-	-	1	1	-	642	252	390	Bhamati
2	-	2	16	4	12	615	268	347	Dholar
-	-	-	76	57	19	490	174	316	Jampore
-	-	-	127	67	60	1,155	482	673	Pariari
-	-	-	2	1	1	156	58	98	Deva Pardi
-	-	-	1	-	1	310	164	146	Naila Pardi
-	-	-	6	1	5	551	204	347	Thana Pardi
-	-	-	2	1	1	644	253	391	Zari

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	Diu (M CI)	17.76	4,761	21,578	9,929	11,649	2,923	1,472	1,451
0001	Ward No. 1	NA	494	1,835	807	1,028	251	126	125
0002	Ward No. 2	NA	396	1,516	695	821	143	80	63
0003	Ward No. 3	NA	478	2,168	1,016	1,152	216	94	122
0004	Ward No. 4	NA	344	1,280	564	716	114	61	53
0005	Ward No. 5	NA	255	1,203	588	615	124	55	69
0006	Ward No. 6	NA	429	1,792	865	927	205	117	88
0007	Ward No. 7	NA	489	2,382	1,109	1,273	373	189	184
0008	Ward No. 8	NA	298	1,543	707	836	226	98	128
0009	Ward No. 9	NA	350	1,971	927	1,044	306	149	157
0010	Ward No. 10	NA	421	2,036	886	1,150	343	176	167
0011	Ward No. 11	NA	255	1,143	508	635	181	90	91
0012	Ward No. 12	NA	283	1,415	656	759	235	120	115
0013	Ward No. 13	NA	269	1,294	601	693	206	117	89
40201000	Daman (M CI)	6.50	7,721	35,770	18,977	16,793	4,419	2,306	2,113
0001	Ward No. 1	NA	386	1,914	987	927	219	114	105
0002	Ward No. 2	NA	414	1,944	1,034	910	208	116	92
0003	Ward No. 3	NA	504	2,441	1,277	1,164	309	169	140
0004	Ward No. 4	NA	507	2,476	1,208	1,268	399	200	199
0005	Ward No. 5	NA	404	1,807	899	908	200	105	95
0006	Ward No. 6	NA	449	2,391	1,177	1,214	277	136	141
0007	Ward No. 7	NA	549	2,274	1,191	1,083	244	132	112
0008	Ward No. 8	NA	431	1,948	1,032	916	209	94	115
0009	Ward No. 9	NA	369	1,928	1,002	926	186	100	86
0010	Ward No. 10	NA	436	1,997	1,042	955	239	124	115
0011	Ward No. 11	NA	536	2,651	1,452	1,199	303	161	142
0012	Ward No. 12	NA	475	2,303	1,225	1,078	246	129	117
0013	Ward No. 13	NA	399	1,822	976	846	235	133	102
0014	Ward No. 14	NA	991	3,974	2,301	1,673	550	294	256
0015	Ward No. 15	NA	871	3,900	2,174	1,726	595	299	296

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
1,207	585	622	116	62	54	15,272	7,889	7,383	Diu (M CI)
464	226	238	-	-	-	1,210	621	589	Ward No. 1
316	157	159	46	27	19	1,117	566	551	Ward No. 2
2	1	1	2	-	2	1,641	849	792	Ward No. 3
6	2	4	10	3	7	994	481	513	Ward No. 4
30	25	5	4	3	1	929	495	434	Ward No. 5
164	75	89	8	5	3	1,410	717	693	Ward No. 6
95	46	49	4	3	1	1,676	874	802	Ward No. 7
22	10	12	24	12	12	1,044	562	482	Ward No. 8
108	43	65	6	2	4	1,245	690	555	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	4	2	2	1,405	678	727	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	783	402	381	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	8	5	3	943	500	443	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	875	454	421	Ward No. 13
711	377	334	2,693	1,395	1,298	25,887	15,007	10,880	Daman (M CI)
110	57	53	107	46	61	1,535	829	706	Ward No. 1
9	6	3	57	27	30	1,300	735	565	Ward No. 2
12	7	5	14	8	6	1,762	991	771	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	4	3	1	1,684	939	745	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	182	92	90	1,260	679	581	Ward No. 5
25	16	9	359	193	166	1,684	947	737	Ward No. 6
16	9	7	250	145	105	1,765	980	785	Ward No. 7
13	7	6	145	70	75	1,493	883	610	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	110	52	58	1,465	835	630	Ward No. 9
11	5	6	181	96	85	1,460	848	612	Ward No. 10
11	8	3	434	219	215	1,881	1,134	747	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	311	161	150	1,648	969	679	Ward No. 12
209	96	113	59	28	31	1,340	761	579	Ward No. 13
123	65	58	95	57	38	2,788	1,758	1,030	Ward No. 14
172	101	71	385	198	187	2,822	1,719	1,103	Ward No. 15

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	Diu (M Cl)	6,306	2,040	4,266	6,263	4,556	1,707	5,628	4,390	1,238
0001	Ward No. 1	625	186	439	597	382	215	575	367	208
0002	Ward No. 2	399	129	270	495	355	140	477	343	134
0003	Ward No. 3	527	167	360	676	563	113	659	559	100
0004	Ward No. 4	286	83	203	346	265	81	344	264	80
0005	Ward No. 5	274	93	181	356	305	51	356	305	51
0006	Ward No. 6	382	148	234	538	415	123	517	403	114
0007	Ward No. 7	706	235	471	568	459	109	545	454	91
0008	Ward No. 8	499	145	354	344	288	56	319	279	40
0009	Ward No. 9	726	237	489	597	412	185	596	412	184
0010	Ward No. 10	631	208	423	489	336	153	400	322	78
0011	Ward No. 11	360	106	254	380	210	170	280	181	99
0012	Ward No. 12	472	156	316	397	263	134	285	246	39
0013	Ward No. 13	419	147	272	480	303	177	275	255	20
40201000	Daman (M Cl)	9,883	3,970	5,913	14,048	10,995	3,053	13,439	10,737	2,702
0001	Ward No. 1	379	158	221	731	581	150	692	562	130
0002	Ward No. 2	644	299	345	656	577	79	646	572	74
0003	Ward No. 3	679	286	393	781	698	83	755	691	64
0004	Ward No. 4	792	269	523	884	672	212	871	668	203
0005	Ward No. 5	547	220	327	626	453	173	616	448	168
0006	Ward No. 6	707	230	477	861	556	305	791	534	257
0007	Ward No. 7	509	211	298	876	631	245	864	628	236
0008	Ward No. 8	455	149	306	804	662	142	795	658	137
0009	Ward No. 9	463	167	296	814	583	231	802	579	223
0010	Ward No. 10	537	194	343	790	616	174	756	608	148
0011	Ward No. 11	770	318	452	1,153	855	298	1,024	793	231
0012	Ward No. 12	655	256	399	900	664	236	867	656	211
0013	Ward No. 13	482	215	267	733	614	119	692	602	90
0014	Ward No. 14	1,186	543	643	1,894	1,547	347	1,847	1,512	335
0015	Ward No. 15	1,078	455	623	1,545	1,286	259	1,421	1,226	195

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
28	6	22	7	3	4	213	100	113	5,380	4,281	1,099	Diu (M CI)
27	5	22	3	2	1	3	1	2	542	359	183	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	1	-	1	23	23	-	453	320	133	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	1	-	1	12	8	4	646	551	95	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	1	334	255	79	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	305	51	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	517	403	114	Ward No. 6
1	1	-	-	-	-	18	6	12	526	447	79	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	7	311	278	33	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	2	1	1	26	7	19	568	404	164	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	3	30	367	319	48	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34	246	181	65	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	35	4	246	211	35	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	268	248	20	Ward No. 13
40	33	7	24	16	8	131	93	38	13,244	10,595	2,649	Daman (M CI)
1	1	-	3	1	2	3	-	3	685	560	125	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	30	13	603	542	61	Ward No. 2
3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	689	63	Ward No. 3
1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	868	666	202	Ward No. 4
9	7	2	-	-	-	8	7	1	599	434	165	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	788	531	257	Ward No. 6
3	2	1	-	-	-	7	6	1	854	620	234	Ward No. 7
8	7	1	2	2	-	10	7	3	775	642	133	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	800	578	222	Ward No. 9
1	-	1	-	-	-	21	16	5	734	592	142	Ward No. 10
5	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1,016	785	231	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	867	656	211	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	6	681	597	84	Ward No. 13
6	6	-	14	9	5	8	6	2	1,819	1,491	328	Ward No. 14
3	3	-	3	2	1	12	9	3	1,403	1,212	191	Ward No. 15

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	Diu (M CI)	635	166	469	3	3	-	1	1	-
0001	Ward No. 1	22	15	7	1	1	-	-	-	-
0002	Ward No. 2	18	12	6	1	1	-	1	1	-
0003	Ward No. 3	17	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No. 4	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0006	Ward No. 6	21	12	9	1	1	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No. 7	23	5	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
0008	Ward No. 8	25	9	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Ward No. 9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Ward No. 10	89	14	75	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Ward No. 11	100	29	71	-	-	-	-	-	-
0012	Ward No. 12	112	17	95	-	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Ward No. 13	205	48	157	-	-	-	-	-	-
40201000	Daman (M CI)	609	258	351	11	1	10	20	4	16
0001	Ward No. 1	39	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Ward No. 2	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
0003	Ward No. 3	26	7	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
0004	Ward No. 4	13	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	10	5	5	2	-	2	-	-	-
0006	Ward No. 6	70	22	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
0007	Ward No. 7	12	3	9	-	-	-	1	1	-
0008	Ward No. 8	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
0009	Ward No. 9	12	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
0010	Ward No. 10	34	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
0011	Ward No. 11	129	62	67	-	-	-	1	-	1
0012	Ward No. 12	33	8	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
0013	Ward No. 13	41	12	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
0014	Ward No. 14	47	35	12	3	-	3	2	1	1
0015	Ward No. 15	124	60	64	6	1	5	16	2	14

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
266	4	262	365	158	207	15,315	5,373	9,942	Diu (M CI)
1	-	1	20	14	6	1,238	425	813	Ward No. 1
2	-	2	14	10	4	1,021	340	681	Ward No. 2
6	-	6	11	4	7	1,492	453	1,039	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	2	1	1	934	299	635	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	847	283	564	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	20	11	9	1,254	450	804	Ward No. 6
13	-	13	10	5	5	1,814	650	1,164	Ward No. 7
7	-	7	18	9	9	1,199	419	780	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	1	-	1	1,374	515	859	Ward No. 9
41	2	39	48	12	36	1,547	550	997	Ward No. 10
45	-	45	55	29	26	763	298	465	Ward No. 11
55	1	54	57	16	41	1,018	393	625	Ward No. 12
96	1	95	109	47	62	814	298	516	Ward No. 13
17	2	15	561	251	310	21,722	7,982	13,740	Daman (M CI)
1	-	1	38	19	19	1,183	406	777	Ward No. 1
2	1	1	8	4	4	1,288	457	831	Ward No. 2
1	-	1	25	7	18	1,660	579	1,081	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	13	4	9	1,592	536	1,056	Ward No. 4
2	-	2	6	5	1	1,181	446	735	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	70	22	48	1,530	621	909	Ward No. 6
3	-	3	8	2	6	1,398	560	838	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	9	4	5	1,144	370	774	Ward No. 8
1	-	1	11	4	7	1,114	419	695	Ward No. 9
1	-	1	33	8	25	1,207	426	781	Ward No. 10
1	1	-	127	61	66	1,498	597	901	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	33	8	25	1,403	561	842	Ward No. 12
1	-	1	40	12	28	1,089	362	727	Ward No. 13
-	-	-	42	34	8	2,080	754	1,326	Ward No. 14
4	-	4	98	57	41	2,355	888	1,467	Ward No. 15

Annexure-I
Number of Villages under each Gram Panchayat

As per 2001 Census there are 8 Gram Panchayats in Daman district and 2 Gram Panchayats in Diu district.

As per 2001 Census the following statement shows the list of villages in each Gram Panchayat in Daman & Diu district.

Village covered under Village Gram Panchayats in Daman & Diu District-2001

Name of District	Name of the Gram Panchayat	Name of the Villages covered	No.of villages covered
Diu District	1 Vanakbara	1 Vanakbara	1
	2 Bhucharwada	1 Bhucharwada	1
Daman district	1 Marwad	1 Devka	3
		2 Marwad	
		3 Kadaiya	
	2 Bhimpore	1 Bhimpore	2
		2 Janivankad	
	3 Varkund	1 Dunetha	2
		2 Varkund	
	4 Dabhel	1 Ringanwada	2
		2 Dabhel	
	5 Kachigam	1 Kachigam	1
	6 Magarwada	1 Magarwada	3
		2 Thana Pardi	
		3 Zari	
	7 Damanwada	1 Damanwada	4
		2 Palhit	
		3 Bhamti	
4 Dholar			
8 Pariyari	1 Jampore	4	
	2 Pariyari		
	3 Deva Pardi		
	4 Naila Pardi		

Annexure II
Note on Fertility, Mortality and Migration 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 has already explained in Analytical Note.

Annexure - III

Various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage, 1991 Census
Regarding other fertility measures - 1991

Name of District	C.B.R.	T.F.R	T.M.F.R.	G.F.R.	G.M.F.R.
Daman District	26.84	3.31	5.43	107	154
Diu District	32.31	3.99	6.48	128	194
India	33.56	4.20	5.39	136	175

The above statement reveals that as per 1991 Census, Crude Birth rate (CBR) of Daman district was reported lower than all India level. But TMFR was reported 5.43 as per 1991 Census in Daman district which is higher than all India level.

The above statement is also stated that in Diu district Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 32.31 children per 1000 population as per 1991 Census this rate is also lower than all India CBR of 33.56 children per 1000 population. But TMFR and GMFR of Diu district were found higher than all India level.

Mean Age at Marriage :

The following statement gives the comparative study of mean age at marriage of Daman & Diu UT with all India level.

Place	Mean age at marriage		
	T	R	U
Daman & Diu UT	18.8	18.4	19.2
India	17.7	17.4	18.5

The above statement reveals that as per 1991 Census the mean age marriage in Daman & Diu UTs in total as well as in rural & Urban areas were higher than all India level.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates, Daman & Diu 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	704	129	0.183	183
2	20-24	3364	967	0.287	287
3	25-29	3660	749	0.205	205
4	30-34	3077	368	0.120	120
5	35-39	2788	148	0.053	53
6	40-44	2139	58	0.027	27
7	45-49	1802	29	0.016	16

Source: Tabulation Plan, 1991 Census - Table F4.

Number of Children Ever Born :

The above statement reveals the data that in Daman & Diu Union Territory, that the ASMFR - 287 is the highest in the age group 20-24 with 967 live births in the last year with number of currently married women 3364. While in the Age Group of 45-49 the lowest ASMFR is 16 with number of live births last year 29 and number of currently married women 1802.

$$\text{Completed Fertility Level (CFL)} = \frac{\text{Number of children ever born to the women in age-group 45-49}}{\text{Total number of women age-group 45-49}}$$

The following statement indicates the average number of children born per women in Daman & Diu along with comparison with all India level.

No. of Children per ever married women age 45-49 - 1991 Census

Union Territory	Ever Born			Surviving		
	T	R	U	T	R	U
Daman & Diu UT	4.6	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.7
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 Daman & Diu UT/ district was 4.6 against 4.3 C.F.R. of India, So far as

C.F.R. in Rural & Urban area is concerned it indicates that in rural area the C.F.R. is higher than of urban area.

The surviving rates of Children in Daman & Diu is also higher than all India level.

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 Rate :

Death process in demographical terminology is called as mortality. The rate at which death event 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.

Child Mortality :

Information on questions on children ever born and children surviving canvassed for all ever married women has tabulated by age of the mother. From this, estimates of child mortality have been worked out by using Brass technique.

Name of District	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)
Daman	1991	51	50	74	79	69	74	81	85	41	47	58	64
	1981	90	73	69	81	87	79	73	83	93	66	64	80
Diu	1991	52	77	88	99	49	79	97	100	56	75	77	98
	1981	115	108	113	121	109	133	114	130	123	82	112	110

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(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(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(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, 51 were died in Daman District. In 1981 this number was 90 per 1000 children. Out of 1000 children of 2 years of age in 1991, 50 were reported died against 73 in 1981. Similarly children of 5 years of age death rate was 79 per 1000 children. Whereas in 1981 under 5 Mortality rate (USMR) was 81 per 1000 children.

So far as infant mortality rate in Diu district is concerned, as per 1991 Census out of 1000 children of one year of age 52 were reported died. In 1981 this number was 115 per 1000 children. Out of 1000 children of 2 years of age, as per 1991 Census 77 were reported died against 108 in 1981. Children of 5 years of age death rate was 99 per 1000 children. Whereas per 1981 Census under 5 Mortality (USMR) was 121 per 1000 children.

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. The two other factors are mortality and fertility. Migration is a form of geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another, involving a change of residence from the place of origin / birth to the place of destination or

place of new settlement. A person is considered as a 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 if the place in which he is enumerated during the Census is other than his place of immediate last residence.

Internal and International Migration:

The migration are of four types –

- (i) Migration within the district of enumeration (intra-district migration)
- (ii) Migration from one district to another but within the State
- (iii) Migration from one state to another state of the country (inter-state migration)
- (iv) Migration from one country to another country.

The first three together constitute internal migration, while the last type of movement is called international migration. There are four migration streams i.e., Rural to Rural, Rural to Urban, Urban to Urban, Urban to Rural migration. Since 1981 the Census of India is also collecting the information relating to reasons of migration apart from place of birth and place of last residence other than place of

enumeration. In 2001 Census reasons of migration have been categorised as (i) Work/Employment, (ii) Business, (iii) Education, (iv) Marriage, (v) Moved after birth, (vi) Moved with household and (vii) Any other reason. The Census of India has also collected duration of residence after migration in the place of enumeration.

Migration by place of birth:

The percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth as per 1991 - 2001 Censuses, and migrants to Daman & Diu districts are given in the following statement: -

Percentage Distribution of Migration by Place of Birth-1991 Census									
Migration by Place of Birth	Daman & Diu UT			Daman District			Diu District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	23,959	9,550	14,409	18,872	7,403	11,469	5,087	2,147	2,940
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(A) Migrants born in Daman & Diu UT	5703	1398	4305	5,251	1251	4000	452	147	305
	23.80	14.64	29.88	27.82	16.90	34.88	8.89	6.85	10.37
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration	5380	1237	4143	5,038	1,134	3,904	342	103	239
	22.46	12.95	28.75	26.70	15.32	34.04	6.72	4.80	8.13
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of UT	323	161	162	213	117	96	110	44	66
	1.35	1.69	1.12	1.13	1.58	0.84	2.16	2.05	2.24
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	17386	7753	9633	13,419	6,028	7,391	3,967	1,725	2,242
	72.57	81.18	66.85	71.11	81.43	64.44	77.98	80.34	76.26
(C) Migrants born in other Countries	852	392	460	186	117	69	666	275	391
	3.56	4.10	3.19	0.99	1.58	0.60	13.09	12.81	13.30
(D) Unclassified	18	7	11	16	7	9	2	0	2
	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.07

Percentage Distribution of Migration by Place of Birth-2001 Census									
Migration by Place of Birth	Daman & Diu UT			Daman District			Diu District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	69,483	45,781	23,702	64,657	43,712	20,945	4,826	2,069	2,757
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(A) Migrants born in Daman & Diu UT	6,936	3,022	3,914	6,868	2,982	3,886	68	40	28
	9.98	6.60	16.51	10.62	6.82	18.55	1.41	1.93	1.02
(i) Migrants born elsewhere in district of enumeration	6,122	2,443	3,679	6,106	2,435	3,671	16	8	8
	8.81	5.34	15.52	9.44	5.57	17.53	0.33	0.39	0.29
(ii) Migrants born in other districts of UT	814	579	235	762	547	215	52	32	20
	1.17	1.26	0.99	1.18	1.25	1.03	1.08	1.55	0.73
(B) Migrants born in other States of India	60,611	41,210	19,401	56,192	39,333	16,859	4,419	1,877	2,542
	87.23	90.02	81.85	86.91	89.98	80.49	91.57	90.72	92.20
(C) Migrants born in other Countries	1,935	1,548	387	1,597	1,397	200	338	151	187
	2.78	3.38	1.63	2.47	3.20	0.95	7.00	7.30	6.78
(D) Unclassified	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	N	N	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.00

In 1991 Census there were 18872 migrants in Daman district whose place of birth was different than their place of enumeration, this number drastically increased in 2001 census having 64657 migrants. In 1991 census 26.70 per cent migrants were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 1.13 per cent were

born in other districts of U.T., 71.11 per cent were born in other states of India and only 0.99 per cent were born in other countries. There were 16 migrants in 1991 who were classified as "Unclassified" while no migrant was reported under this category in 2001.

In 2001 Census 9.44 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 1.18 per cent were born in other districts of U.T., 86.91 per cent were born in other states of India and 2.47 per cent were born in other countries. It can be seen that as per 1991 Census in Diu district there were 5087 migrants whose place of birth was different than the place of enumeration. This number significantly decreased to 261 in 2001 Census. In 1991 Census 6.72 per cent were born elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 2.16

per cent were born in other district of U.T., 77.98 per cent were born in other states of India and 13.09 per cent were born in other countries. Only 2 migrants in 1991 who were classified as "Unclassified" while only one migrant was reported under this category in 2001. In 2001 Census, 0.33 per cent was born elsewhere in the district of enumeration in case of Diu district while 1.08 per cent was born in other district of U.T., 91.57 per cent were born in other states of India and only 7.00 were born in other countries.

Migration by place of last residence:

Distribution of migrants by place of last residence in Daman and Diu as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses and percentage distribution of migrants from other States to Daman and Diu districts by place of last residence are presented in following statements: -

Distribution of Migration by Place of Last residence in Daman & Diu-1991

Place of Last Residence	Daman & Diu UT			Daman District			Diu District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	27,040	11,474	15,566	19,601	7,753	11,848	7,439	3,721	3,718
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Last residence elsewhere in district of enumeration	5,651	1,361	4,290	5,207	1,208	3,999	444	153	291
	20.90	11.86	27.56	26.56	15.58	33.75	5.97	4.11	7.83
Last residence in other districts of UT	499	263	236	290	152	138	209	111	98
	1.85	2.29	1.52	1.48	1.96	1.16	2.81	2.98	2.64
Last residence in other States of India	19,107	8,894	10,213	13,858	6,232	7,626	5,249	2,662	2,587
	70.66	77.51	65.61	70.70	80.38	64.37	70.56	71.54	69.58
Last residence in other Countries	1,765	949	816	231	154	77	1,534	795	739
	6.53	8.27	5.24	1.18	1.99	0.65	20.62	21.37	19.88
Unclassified	18	7	11	15	7	8	3	0	3
	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.08

Distribution of Migration by Place of Last residence in Daman & Diu UT-2001

Place of Last Residence	Daman & Diu UT			Daman District			Diu District		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Total Migrants	71,255	46,783	24,472	65,240	44,054	21,186	6,015	2,729	3,286
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Last residence elsewhere in district of enumeration	6,553	2,744	3,809	6,534	2,734	3,800	19	10	9
	9.20	5.87	15.56	10.02	6.21	17.94	0.32	0.37	0.27
Last residence in other districts of UT	1,117	723	394	863	577	286	254	146	108
	1.57	1.55	1.61	1.32	1.31	1.35	4.22	5.35	3.29
Last residence in other States of India	61,272	41,558	19,714	56,321	39,402	16,919	4,951	2,156	2,795
	85.99	88.83	80.56	86.33	89.44	79.86	82.31	79.00	85.06
Last residence in other Countries	2,313	1,758	555	1,522	1,341	181	791	417	374
	3.25	3.76	2.27	2.33	3.04	0.85	13.15	15.28	11.38
Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

A significant increase of 163.51 per cent in migration was seen in 2001 Census in the U.T. of Daman & Diu compared to the migration in 1991 Census. Considering the district of Daman, in comparison to 1991 Census 232.84 per cent increase in migration had been noted whereas there was a decrease of 19.14 per cent in migration in Diu District as compared to 1991 Census. The proportions of male and female migrants within the district of enumeration were 15.58 per cent and 33.75 per cent respectively in 1991 while the respective proportions were 6.21 per cent and 17.94 per cent in 2001 Census. As per 1991 Census, out of total migrants, 26.56 per cent of migrants were residing elsewhere in the

There were 7439 migrants by place of last residence in Diu district in 1991 Census. Out of total migrant 5.97 per cent of migrants were having their last residence in the district of enumeration, 2.81 per cent in other districts of the U.T., 70.56 per cent migrants in other states of India. 20.62 per cent migrants were having their last residence was in other countries. Only three migrants were in the category of "Unclassified". In Diu district in

district of enumeration, 1.48 per cent were having their last residence in other districts of the U.T. 70.70 per cent migrant was in other states of India and only 1.18 percent were having their last residence in other countries. Only 15 migrants were placed in the category of "Unclassified". In Daman district, in 2001 Census, 10.02 per cent migrants were residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration, 1.32 per cent was such whose last residence was in other districts of the state while last residence of 86.33 per cent migrants were in other states of India. Only 2.33 per cent migrants were having their last residence in other countries. There were no migrants in the category of "Unclassified."

2001 Census 0.32 per cent migrants were residing elsewhere in the district of enumeration while 4.22 per cent migrants were having their last residence in other districts of the U.T. 82.31 per cent migrants were having their last residence in other states of India. 13.15 percent migrants were having their last residence in other countries. There was no migrant in the category of "Unclassified."

**Percentage distribution of In-migrants from other States to Daman & Diu - 1991 and 2001
Census by place of last residence:**

Place of last residence in other State/U.T 1991 Census

	1	2
Total	19,107	100.00
1 Bihar	325	1.70
2 Goa	506	2.65
3 Gujarat	11,244	58.85
4 Karnataka	195	1.02
5 Kerala	208	1.47
6 Madhya Pradesh	206	1.08
7 Maharaashtra	3,959	20.72
8 Rajasthan	529	2.77
9 Uttar Pradesh	922	4.82
10 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	455	2.38
11 West Bengal	134	0.70
12 Other States	352	1.84

Place of last residence in other State/U.T 2001 Census

	1	2
Total	71,255	(100.00)
1 Gujarat	17,564	(24.65)
2 Maharashtra	10,450	(14.67)
3 Uttar Pradesh	10,193	(14.30)
4 Bihar	8,962	(12.58)
5 Rajasthan	2,563	(3.60)
6 Orissa	2,073	(2.91)
7 West Bengal	1,790	(2.51)
8 Madhya Pradesh	1,483	(2.08)
9 Jharkhand	1,337	(1.88)
10 Kerala	841	(1.18)
11 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	676	(0.95)
12 Other	3,340	(4.69)

Among persons migrated from other states to Daman & Diu U.T., 24.65 per cent migrants were recorded from Gujarat, 14.67 per cent persons from Maharashtra and 14.30 percent from Uttar Pradesh in 2001 Census whereas in

1991 Census, 58.85 per cent migrants were registered from Gujarat, 20.72 per cent persons from Maharashtra and 4.82 per cent from Uttar Pradesh.

Migration by Reason:

The following statement gives the distribution of migrants by reasons of migration from other states of India to Daman & Diu U.T.

Reasons for migration from other States to Daman & Diu UT- 1991

	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3
Employment	3,908	20.45
Business	1,203	6.3
Education	426	2.23
Family moved	4,474	23.41
Marriage	5,745	30.07
Natural calamities	8	0.04
Other reasons	3,343	17.5
Total	19,107	100

Reasons for migration from other States to Daman & Diu UT - 2001

	Migrants	Percentage to total migrants
1	2	3
Work/employment	33,991	47.70
Business	2,832	3.97
Education	328	0.46
Marriage	9,305	13.06
Moved after birth	3,898	5.47
Moved with household	13,640	19.14
Others	7,261	10.19
Total Migrants	71,255	100.00

It can be seen from the statement that the main reasons for the migration was work/employment. As much as 47.70 percent of migrant moved due to work or employment as per 2001 Census whereas in 1991 Census the highest proportion i.e. 30.07 per cent of migration took place due to the reason of

marriage. In 2001, 19.14 per cent of migration was due to the reason of 'Moved with Household' while in 1991 23.41 percent migration was due to the reason of 'Family Moved'. 20.45 per cent migrants moved in U.T. due to work or employment in 1991 census.

The following statement gives the distribution of migrants by reasons of migration from other states of India to Daman & Diu UT in 1991 census.

States	Total Migrants	Reasons						
		Employment	Business	Education	Family Moved	Marriage	Natural Calamities	Other Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	19107	3908	1203	426	4474	5745	8	3343
		(20.45)	(6.30)	(2.23)	(23.41)	(30.07)	(0.04)	(17.50)
1. Bihar	325	218	13	33	44	15	0	2
		(67.08)	(4.00)	(10.15)	(13.54)	(4.61)	(0.00)	(0.62)
2. Goa	506	140	37	12	211	45	0	61
		(27.67)	(7.31)	(2.37)	(41.70)	(8.89)	(0.00)	(12.06)
3. Gujarat	11,244	1,294	521	253	2,326	4,794	7	2,049
		(11.51)	(4.63)	(2.25)	(20.69)	(42.64)	(0.06)	(18.22)
4. Karnataka	195	97	29	0	45	13	0	11
		(49.74)	(14.87)	(0.00)	(23.08)	(6.67)	(0.00)	(5.64)
5. Kerala	280	141	10	3	72	18	0	36
		(50.36)	(3.57)	(1.07)	(25.71)	(6.43)	(0.00)	(12.86)
6. Madhya Pradesh	206	91	16	8	63	16	0	12
		(44.17)	(7.77)	(3.88)	(30.58)	(7.77)	(0.00)	(5.83)
7. Maharashtra	3,959	844	291	92	1,101	607	0	1,024
		(21.32)	(7.35)	(2.32)	(27.81)	(15.33)	(0.00)	(25.87)
8. Rajasthan	529	234	82	10	144	34	0	25
		(44.23)	(15.50)	(1.89)	(27.22)	(6.43)	(0.00)	(4.73)
9. Uttar Pradesh	922	534	121	2	181	48	0	36
		(57.92)	(13.12)	(0.22)	(19.63)	(5.21)	(0.00)	(3.90)
10. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	455	107	32	7	155	113	0	41
		(23.52)	(7.03)	(1.54)	(34.07)	(24.83)	(0.00)	(9.01)
11. West Bengal	134	65	17	1	29	16	0	6
		(48.51)	(12.69)	(0.74)	(21.64)	(11.94)	(0.00)	(4.48)
Other States	352	143	34	5	103	26	1	40
		(40.63)	(9.66)	(1.42)	(29.26)	(7.39)	(0.28)	(11.36)

The following statement gives distribution migrants by reasons of migration from other states of India to Daman & Diu UT in 2001 census.

State	Total migrants	Reasons						
		Work / employment	Business	Education	Marriage	Moved after birth	Moved with household	Others Reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	71,255 (100.00)	33,991 (47.70)	2,832 (3.97)	328 (0.46)	9,305 (13.06)	3,898 (5.47)	13,640 (19.14)	7,261 (10.19)
1 Gujarat	17,564 (24.65)	3,443 (4.83)	985 (1.38)	154 (0.22)	5,560 (7.80)	1,965 (2.76)	3,879 (5.44)	1,578 (2.21)
2 Maharashtra	10,450 (14.67)	4,738 (45.34)	410 (3.92)	36 (0.34)	986 (9.44)	438 (4.19)	3,070 (29.38)	772 (7.39)
3 Uttar Pradesh	10,193 (14.30)	7,214 (70.77)	508 (4.98)	13 (0.13)	252 (2.47)	138 (1.35)	1,587 (15.57)	481 (4.72)
4 Bihar	8,962 (12.58)	7,434 (82.95)	153 (1.71)	6 (0.07)	143 (1.60)	47 (0.52)	888 (9.91)	291 (3.25)
5 Rajasthan	2,563 (3.60)	1,257 (49.04)	294 (11.47)	28 (1.09)	103 (4.02)	67 (2.61)	674 (26.30)	140 (5.46)
6 Orissa	2,073 (2.91)	1,774 (85.58)	25 (1.21)	- -	25 (1.21)	17 (0.82)	184 (8.88)	48 (2.32)
7 West Bengal	1,790 (2.51)	1,434 (80.11)	49 (2.74)	1 (0.06)	31 (1.73)	6 (0.34)	196 (10.95)	73 (4.08)
8 Madhya Pradesh	1,483 (2.08)	982 (66.22)	47 (3.17)	2 (0.13)	30 (2.02)	15 (1.01)	328 (22.12)	79 (5.33)
9 Jharkhand	1,337 (1.88)	1,172 (87.66)	24 (1.80)	1 (0.07)	13 (0.97)	9 (0.67)	87 (6.51)	31 (2.32)
10 Kerala	841 (1.18)	536 (63.73)	40 (4.76)	1 (0.12)	55 (6.54)	23 (2.73)	158 (18.79)	28 (3.33)
11 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	676 (0.95)	269 (39.79)	23 (3.40)	1 (0.15)	124 (18.34)	26 (3.85)	148 (21.89)	85 (12.57)
Other State	3,340 (4.69)	1,798 (53.83)	173 (5.18)	11 (0.33)	140 (4.19)	74 (2.22)	1,003 (30.03)	141 (4.22)

Annexure-V

Brief Account of Main Religions in the district / taluka as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses

India is a secular State. Every person has the right to follow any religion, which satisfies his conscience, and every person follows one religion or the other. Religion plays an important role for the 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. Which compel

people to show their devotion in any manner according to their belief. Now turning towards the legal aspect of the religion, Article 25(1) of our Constitution 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.

Union Territory Daman & Diu has two districts Daman and Diu with single taluka. Following statement gives sex and religion wise distribution of population as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses in Daman & Diu District/Taluka.

Sex and Religion wise population in Daman and Diu District – 1991

Religious Communities	Daman District			Diu District		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	62,101	32,467	29,634	39,485	19,128	20,357
Hindus	52,216	27,567	24,649	36,937	17,847	19,090
Muslims	6,850	3,375	3,475	2,198	1,099	1,099
Christians	2,653	1,309	1,344	251	129	122
Jains	131	74	57	81	41	40
Buddhists	29	19	10	2	1	1
Sikhs	100	58	42	1	1	-
Others	122	65	57	1	1	-
Religion not Stated	-	-	-	14	9	5

Sex and Religion wise population in Daman and Diu District – 2001

Religious Communities	Daman District			Diu District		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Religions	113,989	71,634	42,355	44,215	20,878	23,337
Hindus	100,666	64,192	36,474	41,235	19,377	21,858
Muslims	9,562	5,455	4,107	2,719	1,372	1,347
Christians	3,160	1,632	1,528	202	97	105
Sikhs	141	88	53	4	4	-
Buddhists	121	88	33	5	4	1
Jains	227	115	112	41	19	22
Others	103	57	46	-	-	-
Religion not stated	9	7	2	9	5	4

The above statement details of distribution of population for both the districts of Daman and Diu by six major religions in 1991 and 2001 Censuses. Proportion of Hindus was 88.31 per cent followed by Muslims (8.39 per cent) and Christians (2.77 per cent) in 2001 Census in Daman while Buddhists were only 121 in absolute number. In 1991 Census also Hindus are dominating having their population 84.08 per cent in Daman district. Buddhists population is negligible in comparison to Muslims and Christians.

On considering the religion data in Diu district the above statement shows that Hindus constitute 93.26 percent followed by Muslims 6.15 per cent. Population of Christians was only 0.46 per cent in 2001 Census. Population of Sikhs, Buddhists and others was comparatively very low. Almost same picture for the population of Hindus (93.55 per cent) and Muslims (5.57 per cent) may be seen in 1991 Census. Buddhists, Sikhs and others were comparatively very low in 1991 census also.

The pattern of distribution of the population of major religious communities between rural and urban areas is as following at the 1991 and 2001 Censuses: -

Major Religious Communities between Rural and Urban-1991

Religious Communities	Daman District				Diu District			
	Rural Population	Percentage to rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to urban population	Rural Population	Percentage to rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All religions	35,196	100.00	26,905	100.00	18,847	100.00	20,638	100.00
Hindus	33,226	94.40	18,990	70.58	18,216	96.70	18,721	91.71
Muslims	1,751	5.00	5,099	18.95	583	3.09	1,615	7.82
Christians	153	0.43	2,500	9.29	31	0.16	220	1.06
Jains	9	0.02	122	0.45	-	-	81	0.39
Buddhists	24	0.07	05	0.02	2	N	-	-
Sikhs	28	0.08	72	0.27	-	-	1	N

N - Negligible

Major Religious Communities between Rural and Urban-2001

Religious Communities	Daman District				Diu District			
	Rural Population	Percentage to rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to urban Population	Rural Population	Percentage to rural Population	Urban Population	Percentage to urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All Religions	78,219	100.00	35,770	100.00	22,637	100.00	21,578	100.00
Hindus	73,842	94.40	26,824	74.99	22,050	97.41	19,185	88.91
Muslims	3,575	4.57	5,987	16.74	573	2.53	2,146	9.95
Christians	544	0.70	2,616	7.31	8	0.04	194	0.90
Sikhs	76	0.10	65	0.18	2	0.01	2	0.01
Buddhists	116	0.15	5	0.01	-	-	5	0.02
Jains	53	0.07	174	0.49	3	0.01	38	0.18
Others	13	0.02	90	0.25	-	-	-	-
Religion not stated	-	-	9	0.03	1	0.00	8	0.04

Proportion of Hindus in Daman district was 94.40 per cent of the total rural population against 74.99 per cent in urban areas in 2001 census whereas the proportion of Hindus was same in rural areas against 70.58 per cent in urban areas, in 1991. Muslims constitutes 16.74 per cent in urban areas, which is comparatively greater than their population of 4.57 percent in rural areas in 2001 census whereas in 1991 Muslims was 18.95 per cent in urban areas and 5.00 per cent in rural areas. Similarly case for Christians proportion can be seen in urban and rural areas. In 2001 Census Hindus in Diu

district constitute their highest proportion in both rural and urban areas with 97.41 per cent and 88.91 per cent respectively. The percentage of Muslim population in rural areas was 2.53 per cent against 9.95 per cent in urban areas in 2001 census. In 1991 Census the proportion of Hindus in Diu district was 96.70 per cent rural in areas and 91.71 per cent in urban areas. The percentage of Muslims in rural areas was 3.09 percent against 7.82 percent in urban areas in 1991. For religions, other than Hindus, Muslims & Christians their population is negligible in percentage terms 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 of marital status

- (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 means married with living spouse 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 or who has been divorced either by decree of a court of law or by an accepted social or religious custom.

Sex-wise Marital Status :

The details of sex-wise marital status for Daman & Diu Districts as per 1991 and 2001 Censuses is given below:

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX - 1991 CENSUS

Marital Status	Daman District			Diu District		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Never Married	32,829 (52.86)	18,691 (57.57)	14,138 (47.71)	22,169 (56.14)	11,847 (61.94)	10,322 (50.70)
2. Married	26,354 (42.43)	13,365 (41.16)	12,989 (43.83)	14,961 (37.89)	7,057 (36.89)	7,904 (38.83)
3. Widowed	2,656 (4.28)	360 (1.11)	2,296 (7.75)	2,265 (5.74)	203 (1.06)	2,062 (10.13)
4. Divorced or Separated	259 (0.42)	50 (0.15)	209 (0.70)	90 (0.23)	21 (0.11)	69 (0.34)
5. Unspecified	3 (0.01)	1 (N)	2 (N)	0	0	0
Total	62,101 (100.00)	32,467 (100.00)	29,634 (100.00)	39,485 (100.00)	19,128 (100.00)	20,357 (100.00)

N – Negligible

MARITAL STATUS BY SEX - 2001 CENSUS

Marital Status	Daman District			Diu District		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Never married	56,191 (49.30)	38,183 (53.30)	18,008 (42.52)	25,077 (56.72)	13,249 (63.46)	11,828 (50.68)
2 Married	53,765 (47.17)	32,863 (45.88)	20,902 (49.35)	16,396 (37.08)	7,374 (35.32)	9,022 (38.66)
3 Widowed	3,633 (3.19)	467 (0.65)	3,166 (7.47)	2,553 (5.77)	208 (1.00)	2,345 (10.05)
4 Divorced/Separated	400 (0.35)	121 (0.17)	279 (0.66)	189 (0.43)	47 (0.23)	142 (0.61)
5 Unspecified	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total	113,989 (100.00)	71,634 (100.00)	42,355 (100.00)	44,215 (100.00)	20,878 (100.00)	23,337 (100.00)

The above statements show marital status by sex in Daman district as well as in Diu district. As per 2001 Census, the number of married persons was 53765 (47.17 percent) in Daman district, and 16,396 (37.08 per cent) in Diu district. In 1991 Census data shows that the proportion of married persons was 42.43 per cent in Daman was high in comparison to Diu district having married couple 37.89 per cent. In 1991 Census the proportion of never married persons was 52.86 percent in Daman district and 56.14 per cent in the Diu district. But in 2001 Census the proportion of never married

has come down to 49.30 per cent in Daman and 56.72 per cent in Diu district. The proportion of married females had been increased by 5.52 percentage points in Daman district, while decrease of 0.17 percentage points in Diu district in married female had been reported. In case of male population the same trend had been seen in both the districts of Daman & Diu. The proportion of widows / divorced /separated has not shown any significant changes in 2001 as compared to 1991 census for Daman district as well as for Diu district.

Distribution of rural / urban population by Marital Status :

The following statement gives the distribution of rural/urban population by marital status in the Daman district.

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS - DAMAN DISTRICT -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	32,829 (52.86)	18,691 (57.57)	14,138 (47.71)	18,513 (52.60)	10,770 (57.47)	7,743 (47.05)	14,316 (53.21)	7,921 (57.71)	6,395 (48.52)
2. Married	26,354 (42.44)	13,365 (41.17)	12,989 (43.83)	15,213 (43.22)	7,753 (41.37)	7,460 (45.33)	11,141 (41.41)	5,612 (40.88)	5,529 (41.95)
3. Widowed	2,656 (4.28)	360 (1.11)	2,296 (7.75)	1,325 (3.76)	182 (0.97)	1,143 (6.95)	1,331 (4.95)	178 (1.30)	1,153 (8.75)
4. Divorced or Separated	259 (0.42)	50 (0.15)	209 (0.71)	143 (0.41)	35 (0.19)	108 (0.66)	116 (0.43)	15 (0.11)	101 (0.77)
5. Unspecified	3 (N)	1 (N)	2 (N)	2 (N)	1 (N)	1 (N)	1 (N)	-	1 (N)
Total	62,101 (100.00)	32,467 (100.00)	29,634 (100.00)	35,196 (100.00)	18,741 (100.00)	16,455 (100.00)	26,905 (100.00)	13,726 (100.00)	13,179 (100.00)

URBAN/ RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS –DAMAN DISTRICT– 2001

Marital Status	Total Population			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7
1 Never married	56,191 (49.30)	38,183 (53.30)	18,008 (42.52)	38,718 (49.50)	27,964 (53.11)	10,754 (42.07)	17,473 (48.85)	10,219 (53.85)	7,254 (43.20)
2 Married	53,765 (47.17)	32,863 (45.88)	20,902 (49.35)	37,334 (47.73)	24,363 (46.27)	12,971 (50.74)	16,431 (45.94)	8,500 (44.79)	7,931 (47.23)
3 Widowed	3,633 (3.19)	467 (0.65)	3,166 (7.47)	1,944 (2.49)	264 (0.50)	1,680 (6.57)	1,689 (4.72)	203 (1.07)	1,486 (8.85)
4 Divorced / Separated	400 (0.35)	121 (0.17)	279 (0.66)	223 (0.29)	66 (0.13)	157 (0.61)	177 (0.49)	55 (0.29)	122 (0.73)
5 Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113,989 (100.00)	71,634 (100.00)	42,355 (100.00)	78,219 (100.00)	52,657 (100.00)	25,562 (100.00)	35,770 (100.00)	18,977 (100.00)	16,793 (100.00)

It is evident from the above statement that as per 1991 Census. Out of total rural population 52.60 percent persons were never married followed by 43.22 percent married and only 3.76 percent widowed. Divorced or separated were only 0.41 percent. As per 2001 Census the above statement shows that out of total rural population 49.50 percent persons were never married. Widowed were reported only 2.49 percent. A few numbers of 223 persons were registered divorced or separated. In urban areas

never married were reported 53.21 percent to total urban population percentage of married persons in urban areas were 41.41 per cent, whereas widowed and divorced were only 4.95 and 0.43 percent respectively in 1991 Census. While as per 2001 Census in urban areas never married were reported 48.85 percent to total urban population percentage of married persons in urban areas were 45.94 per cent ,whereas widowed and divorced were only 4.72 and 0.49 percent respectively.

The above statement also reveals that in 1991 Census that the proportion of never married and widowed persons is higher in urban areas than that of rural areas. While the proportion of

never married and married persons are higher in rural areas in 2001 Census. Whereas divorced or separated in both the areas was almost equal proportion.

The following statement gives the distribution of rural/urban population by marital status in Diu district.

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS - DIU DISTRICT -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	22,169 (56.15)	11,847 (61.94)	10,322 (50.70)	11,002 (58.38)	5,873 (62.68)	5,129 (54.12)	11,167 (54.11)	5,974 (61.22)	5,193 (47.73)
2. Married	14,961 (37.89)	7,057 (36.89)	7,904 (38.83)	7,051 (37.41)	3,408 (36.37)	3,643 (38.44)	7,910 (38.33)	3,649 (37.40)	4,261 (39.16)
3. Widowed	2,265 (5.74)	203 (1.06)	2,062 (10.13)	769 (4.08)	82 (0.88)	687 (7.25)	1,496 (7.25)	121 (1.24)	1,375 (12.64)
4. Divorced or Separated	90 (0.22)	21 (0.11)	69 (0.34)	25 (0.13)	7 (0.07)	18 (0.19)	65 (0.31)	14 (0.14)	51 (0.47)
5. Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39,485 (100.00)	19,128 (100.00)	20,357 (100.00)	18,847 (100.00)	9,370 (100.00)	9,477 (100.00)	20,638 (100.00)	9,758 (100.00)	10,880 (100.00)

URBAN/RURAL POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS – DIU DISTRICT- 2001

Marital Status	Total Population			Rural			Urban		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5	6	7
1 Never married	25,077 (56.72)	13,249 (63.46)	11,828 (50.68)	13,706 (60.55)	7,276 (66.45)	6,430 (55.01)	11,371 (52.70)	5,973 (60.16)	5,398 (46.34)
2 Married	16,396 (37.08)	7,374 (35.32)	9,022 (38.66)	7,877 (34.80)	3,563 (32.54)	4,314 (36.91)	8,519 (39.48)	3,811 (38.38)	4,708 (40.42)
3 Widowed	2,553 (5.77)	208 (1.00)	2,345 (10.05)	978 (4.32)	98 (0.90)	880 (7.53)	1,575 (7.30)	110 (1.11)	1,465 (12.58)
4 Divorced / Separated	189 (0.43)	47 (0.23)	142 (0.61)	76 (0.34)	12 (0.11)	64 (0.55)	113 (0.52)	35 (0.35)	78 (0.67)
5 Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	44,215 (100.00)	20,878 (100.00)	23,337 (100.00)	22,637 (100.00)	10,949 (100.00)	11,688 (100.00)	21,578 (100.00)	9,929 (100.00)	11,649 (100.00)

The above statement shows that out of 18847 rural population 58.38 per cent persons were never married and 37.41 per cent married. Widowed were reported only 4.08 per cent. Only 25 persons were reported to be divorced or separated. In 2001 Census out of 22637 rural population 60.55 per cent persons were never married and 34.80 per cent married. Widowed were reported only 4.32 per cent, Divorced or Separated were only 0.34 per cent. In urban

areas never married persons were reported to be 54.11 per cent whereas percentage of married persons was 38.33. Widowed and Divorced or Separated were only 7.25 and 0.31 per cent respectively in 1991 Census whereas in 2001 Census never married persons were reported to be 52.70 per cent. Married persons constitutes 39.48 per cent. Widowed and Divorced or Separated were only 7.30 and 0.52 per cent respectively.

Annexure – VII

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION IN THE DISTRICTS - 1991 AND 2001 CENSUSES

Data on 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 of 7 years were treated as illiterate. So children of age group 0-6 are treated as illiterate. While processing the literacy data has been excluded from population of age group 0-6.

LITERACY IN DAMAN DISTRICT

The following statements give the distribution of literate and illiterate persons by broad age groups and sex in the Daman district.

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION - DAMAN DISTRICT- 1991

Age group	Total			Illiterates			Literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-6	8,916	4,535	4,381	8,916	4,535	4,381	0	0	0
7-14	11,521	5,887	5,634	755	315	440	10,766	5,572	5,194
15-29	19,580	10,876	8,704	2,980	1,122	1,858	16,600	9,754	6,846
30-44	11,793	6,237	5,556	3,707	1,123	2,584	8,086	5,114	2,972
45-59	6,329	3,232	3,097	3,207	964	2,243	3,122	2,268	854
60+	3,813	1,622	2,191	2,460	596	1,864	1,353	1,026	327
Age not stated	149	78	71	8	4	4	141	74	67
All ages	62,101	32,467	29,634	22,033	8,659	13,374	40,068	23,808	16,260

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION - DAMAN DISTRICT- 2001

Age group	Total			Illiterates			Literates		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-6	13,024	6,830	6,194	13,024	6,830	6,194	-	-	-
7-14	13,641	7,261	6,380	1,167	558	609	12,474	6,703	5,771
15-29	49,722	35,609	14,113	6,869	3,852	3,017	42,853	31,757	11,096
30-44	23,265	14,794	8,471	4,988	1,953	3,035	18,277	12,841	5,436
45-59	9,223	4,891	4,332	3,601	1,084	2,517	5,622	3,807	1,815
60+	5,060	2,213	2,847	2,881	719	2,162	2,179	1,494	685
Age not stated	54	36	18	26	12	14	28	24	4
All ages	113,989	71,634	42,355	32,556	15,008	17,548	81,433	56,626	24,807

The above statement shows that as per 1991 Census out of total population (excluding 0-6 population) 75.33 per cent was literates in Damam district, out of which 44.76 per cent was males literates and 30.57 females. So far as age wise literacy is concerned, out of 40,068 persons 41.43 per cent was reported to be literates in age group 15-29 followed by 26.87 per cent in 7-14 and 20.18 per cent in age group of 30-44. The lowest literacy rates

were found in the age group 60 and above. From the above statement in 2001 Census the highest proportion of 52.62 per cent literacy in Damam district was registered in age group of 15-29 years followed by 25.23 per cent in 7-14 years and 22.44 per cent in age group 30-44. The lowest literacy rate was found in the age group 60 and above. Male literacy was recorded higher in all age groups in comparison to female literacy.

The following statement gives the distribution of literacy in rural and urban areas by sex in Damam district 1991& 2001 Censuses.

LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS -1991 (DAMAN DISTRICT)

Total / Rural / Urban	Total			Literates			Literacy Rates		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	62,101	32,467	29,639	40,068	23,808	16,260	75.34	85.24	64.39
Rural	35,196	18,741	16,455	20,727	12,918	7,809	69.80	81.22	56.63
Urban	26,905	13,726	13,179	19,341	10,890	8,451	82.33	90.54	73.72

LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS -2001 (DAMAN DISTRICT)

Total / Rural / Urban	Total			Literates			Literacy Rates		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	113,989	71,634	42,355	81,433	56,626	24,807	80.65	87.38	68.60
Rural	78,219	52,657	25,562	55,546	41,619	13,927	79.79	86.47	64.83
Urban	35,770	18,977	16,793	25,887	15,007	10,880	82.57	90.92	74.11

It is evident from the above statement that in 1991 Census literacy rate in urban area was 82.33 per cent comparatively higher than rural literacy rate (69.80). In rural areas female literacy was 56.63 per cent whereas in urban area it was higher (73.72). In 2001 Census

literacy rate in urban area was 82.57 per cent comparatively higher than rural literacy rate (79.79 per cent). In urban areas literacy rates for males and females were comparatively higher than the respective literacy rates of rural areas.

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION - DIU DISTRICT

Literacy in Diu District

The following statement gives the distribution of literate and illiterate persons by broad age group and sex in Diu district

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION - 1991 (DIU DISTRICT)

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	6,862	3,525	3,337	6,862	3,525	3,337	0	0	0
7-14	8,331	4,229	4,102	1,519	509	1,010	6,812	3,720	3,092
15-29	11,218	5,519	5,699	3,230	1,033	2,197	7,988	4,486	3,502
30-44	6,516	3,162	3,354	2,735	841	1,894	3,781	2,321	1,460
45-59	3,976	1,740	2,236	2,354	671	1,683	1,622	1,069	553
60+	2,514	915	1,599	1,755	369	1,386	759	546	213
Age not stated	68	38	30	2	1	1	66	37	29
All ages	39,485	19,128	20,357	18,457	6,949	11,508	21,028	12,179	8,849

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION - DIU DISTRICT- 2001

Age group	Total			Illiterates			Literates		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-6	7,554	3,855	3,699	7,554	3,855	3,699	-	-	-
7-14	8,975	4,548	4,427	702	302	400	8,273	4,246	4,027
15-29	12,765	6,087	6,678	2,702	625	2,077	10,063	5,462	4,601
30-44	7,710	3,550	4,160	3,036	801	2,235	4,674	2,749	1,925
45-59	4,212	1,720	2,492	2,116	520	1,596	2,096	1,200	896
60+	2,982	1,109	1,873	1,935	408	1,527	1,047	701	346
Age not stated	17	9	8	3	1	2	14	8	6
All ages	44,215	20,878	23,337	18,048	6,512	11,536	26,167	14,366	11,801

The above statement reveals that in 1991 Census out of total population (excluding 0-6 age group of population) 64.46 per cent was literates in Diu district, out of which 37.33 were male and 27.13 per cent females. So far as age wise literacy is concerned out of 21,028 persons 37.99 per cent was reported to be literate in the age group 15-29 followed by 32.40 per cent in 7-14 and 17.98 per cent in age group 30-44. The lowest literacy rates were reported in the age group 60 years and above. It can be seen from the statement that in 2001 Census the highest of 38.46 per cent literacy in Diu district was registered in age

group of 15-29 followed by 31.62 per cent in age group of 7-14 and 17.86 per cent in age group of 30-44. The lowest literacy rates were found in the age group 60 and above.

The above statement also reveals that female literacy rate of 38.99 per cent was higher than that of male literacy rate of (38.02) in the age group of 15-29. But in remaining age groups male literacy rate was higher in comparison to female literacy rates. In 1991 Census the literacy rates of male were higher in all age groups except the age group of 15-29 in comparison to female literacy rates.

The following statements give the distribution of literate and illiterate persons in rural and urban areas in Diu district in both the censuses of 1991 and 2001.

LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS - 1991 (DIU DISTRICT)

Total / Rural / Urban	Total			Literates			Literacy Rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	39485	19128	20357	21028	12179	8849	64.46	78.06	51.99
Rural	18847	9370	9477	6682	4526	2156	45.04	62.13	28.56
Urban	20638	9758	10880	14346	7653	6693	80.65	92.01	70.68

LITERACY IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS -2001 (DIU DISTRICT)

Total / Rural / Urban	Total			Literates			Literacy rate		
	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	44,215	20,878	23,337	26,167	14,366	11,801	71.38	84.39	60.09
Rural	22,637	10,949	11,688	10,895	6,477	4,418	60.51	75.61	46.83
Urban	21,578	9,929	11,649	15,272	7,889	7,383	71.87	93.28	72.40

It is evident from the above statement that in 1991 Census literacy rate in urban area was 80.65 per cent comparatively higher than rural literacy rate of 45.04 percent. In rural areas female literacy was 28.56 per cent whereas in urban areas it is higher 70.68 per

cent. In 2001 Census literacy rate in urban areas of 71.87 per cent was higher than rural literacy rate of 60.51 per cent. In urban areas literacy rates for male and female were higher in comparison to their literacy rates in rural areas.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN DAMAN AND DIU DISTRICT

Level of Education in Daman District:

The following statement gives the Level of Education in Daman district.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION - 1991 (DAMAN DISTRICT)

Educational level	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total literates	40,068 (100.00)	23,808 (100.00)	16,260 (100.00)
1. Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable	35 (0.09)	24 (0.10)	11 (0.07)
2. Below Primary	2,497 (6.23)	1,332 (5.59)	1,165 (7.16)
3. Primary	22,184 (55.37)	12,531 (52.63)	9,653 (59.37)
4. Middle	6,716 (16.76)	4,090 (17.18)	2,626 (16.15)
5. Matriculation/ Secondary	5,327 (13.29)	3,556 (14.94)	1,771 (10.89)
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-University/ Senior secondary	1,341 (3.35)	907 (3.81)	434 (2.67)
7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	248 (0.62)	118 (0.50)	130 (0.80)
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	328 (0.82)	270 (1.13)	58 (0.36)
9. Graduate and above	1,392 (3.47)	980 (4.12)	412 (2.53)

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION – 2001 (DAMAN DISTRICT)

Educational level		Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Total literates	81,433 (100.00)	56,626 (100.00)	24,807 (100.00)	
1 Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable	353 (0.43)	254 (0.45)	99 (0.40)	
2 Below Primary	14,786 (18.16)	8,971 (15.84)	5,815 (23.44)	
3 Primary	19,113 (23.47)	12,563 (22.19)	6,550 (26.40)	
4 Middle	16,274 (19.98)	11,683 (20.63)	4,591 (18.51)	
5 Matriculation / Secondary	13,205 (16.22)	10,090 (17.82)	3,115 (12.56)	
6 Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre-university / Senior secondary	10,960 (13.46)	8,131 (14.36)	2,829 (11.40)	
7 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	56 (0.07)	42 (0.07)	14 (0.06)	
8 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1,296 (1.59)	1,040 (1.84)	256 (1.03)	
9 Graduate and above	5,390 (6.62)	3,852 (6.80)	1,538 (6.20)	

Level of Education in Diu district :

The following statement gives the level of Education in Diu district.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION - 1991 (DIU DISTRICT)

Educational level	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Total literates	21,028 (100.00)	12,179 (100.00)	8,849 (100.00)
1. Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable	38 (0.18)	23 (0.19)	15 (0.17)
2. Below Primary	1,691 (8.04)	892 (7.32)	799 (9.03)
3. Primary	12,396 (58.95)	6,438 (52.86)	5,958 (67.33)
4. Middle	2,900 (13.79)	1,842 (15.13)	1,058 (11.96)
5. Matriculation/ Secondary	2,536 (12.06)	1,884 (15.47)	652 (7.37)
6. Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/ Pre-university/ Senior secondary	649 (3.09)	464 (3.81)	185 (2.09)
7. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	124 (0.59)	77 (0.63)	47 (0.53)
8. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	145 (0.69)	122 (1.00)	23 (0.26)
9. Graduate and above	549 (2.61)	437 (3.59)	112 (1.26)

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATE POPULATION BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION – 2001 (DIU DISTRICT)

Educational level	Total		Males		Females	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total literates		26,167 (100.00)	14,366 (100.00)		11,801 (100.00)	
1 Literates without any formal education including unclassifiable		106 (0.41)	60 (0.42)		46 (0.39)	
2 Below Primary		6,779 (25.91)	3,428 (23.86)		3,351 (28.40)	
3 Primary		8095 (30.94)	3886 (27.05)		4209 (35.67)	
4 Middle		4390 (16.78)	2369 (16.49)		2021 (17.13)	
5 Matriculation / Secondary		2344 (8.96)	1537 (10.70)		807 (6.84)	
6 Higher Secondary / Intermediate / Pre-university / Senior secondary		3320 (12.69)	2233 (15.54)		1087 (9.21)	
7 Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		2 (0.01)	1 (0.01)		1 (0.01)	
8 Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		312 (1.19)	230 (1.60)		82 (0.69)	
9 Graduate and above		819 (3.13)	622 (4.33)		197 (1.67)	

The above statements show number and percentage of literates in nine different education levels in Daman district as per 2001 Census, there were 353 (0.43 per cent) literates who have no formal education. This proportion was only 35 (0.09) per cent in 1991. In Diu district 106 (0.41 per Cent) literates have no formal education while in 1991 only 38 (0.18 per cent) literates were in this category. As per 2001 Census, 18.16 per cent literates have below primary level of education in Daman district, 23.47 per cent proportion was also recorded for primary level of education, while as per 1991 Census 55.37 per cent literates had attained primary level of education. In Diu district as per 2001 Census 25.91 per cent have below primary level of education and 30.94 per cent have

primary level education, where as in 1991 these proportions stood at 8.04 per cent and 58.95 per cent respectively. In 1991 Census higher secondary level of education was attained by 3.35 per cent of literates in Daman district and by 3.09 per cent of literates in Diu district, while as per 2001 Census 13.46 per cent of literates in Daman district and 12.69 per cent in Diu district. The proportion of literates having technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree has also increased in Daman district as well as in Diu district in 2001 as compare to 1991. The numbers and proportions of literates having non technical diploma has decreased in 2001 as compared to 1991 in Daman district as well as in Diu district.

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 Daman & Diu in 1991 and 2001 Censuses:-

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED - 1991 CENSUS

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	No. of persons who returned the mother tongue as their mother tongues and their percentage to total population		
		Daman & Diu UT	Daman District	Diu District
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarati	92,549(91.10)	53,737(86.53)	38,812(98.30)
2.	Hindi	3,157(3.11)	3,005(4.84)	152(0.39)
3.	Marathi	1,256(1.24)	1,158(1.87)	98(0.25)
4.	Malayalam	272(0.27)	252(0.41)	20(0.05)
5.	Rajasthani	171(0.17)	160(0.26)	11(0.03)
6.	Kannada	161(0.16)	152(0.24)	9(0.02)
7.	Konkani	158(0.15)	125(0.20)	33(0.08)
8.	Bengali	134(0.13)	116(0.19)	18(0.05)
9.	Punjabi	134(0.13)	130(0.21)	4(0.01)
10.	English	118(0.12)	85(0.14)	33(0.08)
11.	Tamil	100(0.10)	81(0.13)	19(0.05)
12.	Telugu	87(0.08)	82(0.13)	5(0.01)
13.	Urdu	84(0.08)	43(0.07)	41(0.11)
14.	Nepali	81(0.08)	70(0.11)	11(0.03)
15.	Varli	58(0.06)	53(0.09)	5(0.01)
16.	Kachchhi	53(0.05)	40(0.06)	13(0.03)
17.	Marwari	52(0.05)	52(0.08)	0(0.00)
18.	Oriya	46(0.04)	46(0.07)	0(0.00)
19.	Sindhi	27(0.03)	20(0.03)	7(0.01)
20.	Bhojpuri	17(0.02)	17(0.03)	0(0.00)
21.	Others	2,871(2.83)	2,677(4.31)	194(0.49)
	Total all Mother Tongue	101,586(100.00)	62,101(100.00)	39,485(100.00)

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER TONGUES RETURNED - 2001 CENSUS

Sr. No	Mother Tongue	No. of persons who returned the mother tongue as their mother tongues and their percentage to total population					
		Daman & Diu UT		Daman District		Diu District	
		1	2	3		4	
1	Gujarati	106,100	(67.07)	63,531	(55.73)	42,569	(96.28)
2	Hindi	24,317	(15.37)	23,727	(20.82)	590	(1.33)
3	Marathi	6,742	(4.26)	6,690	(5.87)	52	(0.12)
4	Bhojpuri	3240	(2.05)	3234	(2.84)	6	(0.01)
5	Oriya	2072	(1.31)	2064	(1.81)	8	(0.02)
6	Bengali	1810	(1.14)	1758	(1.54)	52	(0.12)
7	Nepali	1405	(0.89)	1350	(1.18)	55	(0.12)
8	Marwari	1257	(0.79)	1254	(1.10)	3	(0.01)
9	Malayalam	1088	(0.69)	1036	(0.91)	52	(0.12)
10	English	1020	(0.64)	508	(0.45)	512	(1.16)
11	Urdu	574	(0.36)	537	(0.47)	37	(0.08)
12	Kannada	380	(0.24)	367	(0.32)	13	(0.03)
13	Maithili	375	(0.24)	375	(0.33)	0	-
14	Rajasthani	370	(0.23)	352	(0.31)	18	(0.04)
15	Tamil	348	(0.22)	336	(0.29)	12	(0.03)
16	Telugu	298	(0.19)	291	(0.26)	7	(0.02)
17	Punjabi	273	(0.17)	270	(0.24)	3	(0.01)
18	Assamese	265	(0.17)	260	(0.23)	5	(0.01)
19	Varli	249	(0.16)	245	(0.21)	4	(0.01)
20	Konkani	229	(0.14)	200	(0.18)	29	(0.07)
21	Others	5792	(3.66)	5604	(4.92)	188	(0.43)
Total all Mother Tongue		158204	(100.00)	113989	(100.00)	44215	(100.00)

The above data gives that 67.07 per cent persons were returned their mother tongue Gujarati in Daman & Diu U.T. as per 2001 Census. There percentage in Daman district and Diu district were 55.73 percent and 86.28 percent respectively while in 1991 Census, 91.10 percent were returned their mother tongue Gujarati in Daman & Diu U.T. There percentage in Daman district and Diu district were 86.53 and 98.30 percent respectively. At the second place only 3.11 percent have returned Hindi their mother tongue in U.T. and 4.84 percent in Daman district and 0.39 percent in Diu district. Use of mother tongue

as Marathi has got third position in U.T. as well as in both the district of Daman and Diu with 1.24 percent, 1.87 percent and 0.25 percent respectively.

As per 2001 Census, Hindi mother tongue had got second position in U.T. as well as in both district of Daman and Diu with 15.37 percent, 20.82 percent and 1.33 percent respectively. At the third place only 4.26 percent persons had returned Marathi their mother tongue in U.T. and both districts and 5.87 percent and 0.12 percent respectively.