

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

SERIES 27

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

PART XIII A AND XIII B

VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

AND

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

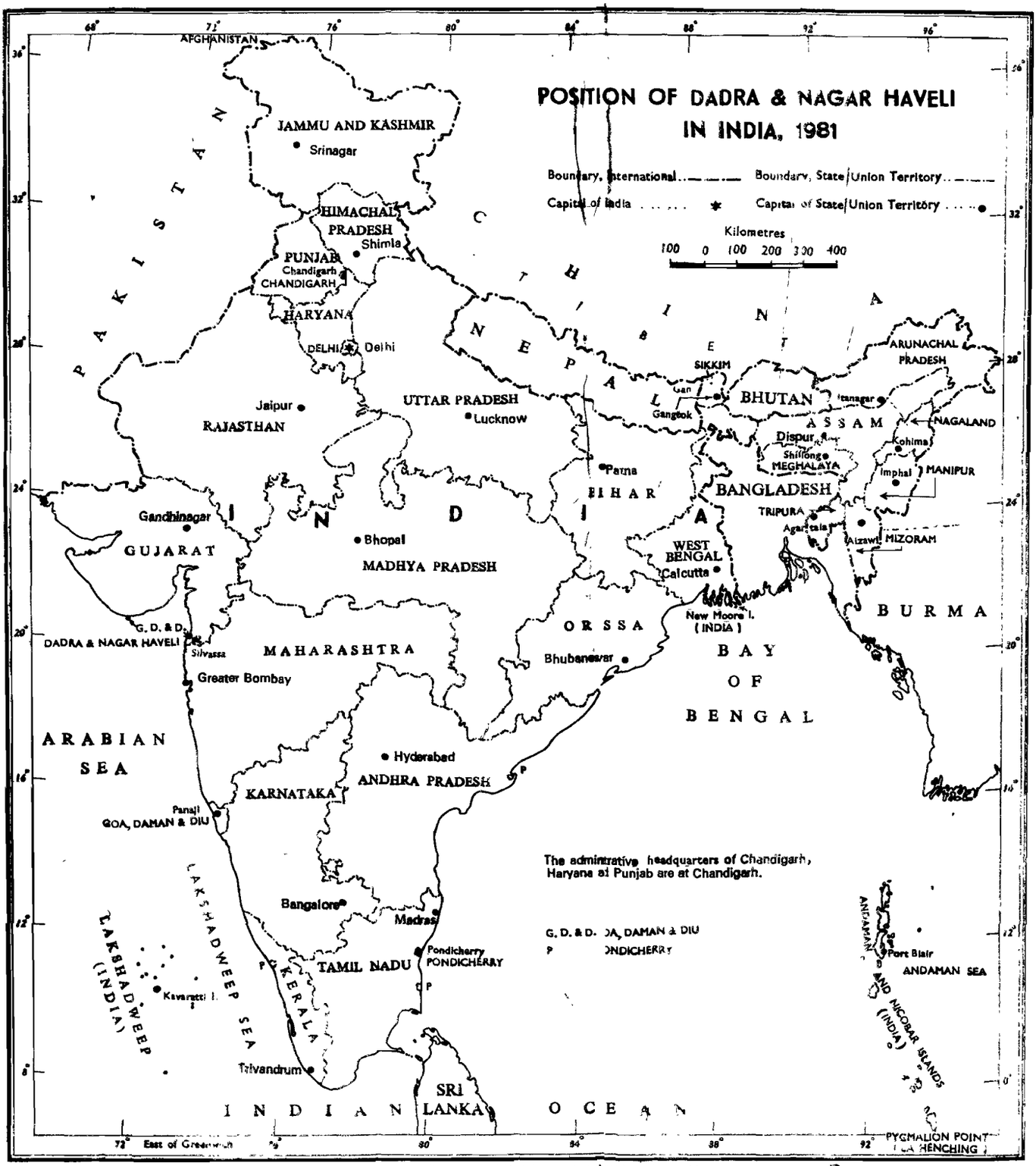
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

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Director of Census Operations

Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli



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.

The boundary of Meghalaya shown on this map is as interpreted from the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, '71, but has yet to be verified.

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MAP SHOWING POSITION OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI IN INDIA, 1981

1981 CENSUS PUBLICATIONS OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

(All the Census Publications of this Union Territory will bear Series No. 27)

Central Government Publications

Part I	Administration Report.	Part I.A	Administration Report-Enumeration.
	(For official use only).	Part I.B	Administration Report-Tabulation
Part II	General Population Tables.	Part II.A	General Population Tables A-Series.
		Part II.B	Primary Census Abstract.
Part III	General Economic Tables.	Part III.A	B — Series Tables of first priority. (Table B.1 to B.10).
		Part III.B	B — Series Tables of second priority. (Tables B.11 to B.22).
Part IV	Social and Cultural Tables.	Part IV.A	C — Series Tables of first priority. (Tables C — 1 to C — 6).
		Part IV.B	C — Series Tables of second priority. (Tables C — 7 to C — 10).
Part V	Migration Tables.	Part V.A	D — Series Tables of first priority. (Tables D — 1 to D — 4).
		Part V.B.	D — Series Tables of second priority. (Tables D — 5 to D — 18).
Part VI	Fertility Tables.	Part VI.A	F — Series Tables of first priority. (Tables F — 1 to F — 19).
		Part VI.B	F — Series Tables of second priority. (Tables F — 20 to F — 28).
Part VII	Tables on Houses and Disabled Population.	—	H — Series Tables.
Part VIII	Household Tables.	Part VIII.A	HH — Series Tables. (excluding tables HH — 17, HH — 17 SC & HH — 17 ST on tenancy).
		Part VIII.B	HH — Series Tables HH — 17, HH — 17 SC & HH — 17 ST on tenancy.
		Part VIII.C	Report on households.
Part IX	Special tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	—	SC and ST — series Tables.
Part X	Town Directory, Survey	Part X.A	Town Directory.
	Reports on Town and Village.	Part X.B	Survey Reports on selected towns.
		Part X.C	Survey Reports on selected villages.
Part XI	Ethnographic Notes and special studies on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.	—	—
Part XII	Census Atlas Volume.	—	—

Publications of the Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Part XIII	District Census Handbook.	Part XIII.A	Village and Town Directory.
		Part XIII.B	Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract.

Note: (i) Part I - Administration Report will not be published separately for Dadra & Nagar Haveli. This will be brought out as a combined volume for Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

(ii) Part X-A Town Directory is not published as a separate publication for Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The data are included in the District Census Handbook of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Part XIII-A.

(iii) Part XI-Ethnographic notes and special studies on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and Part XIII Census Atlas Volume will not be published for Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

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FOREWORD

The district census handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State government, is one of the most valuable product of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District administration. The district census handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and wardwise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The district census handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part - A related to village and town directory, Part - B to village and town PCA and Part - C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some states it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of village and town directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the village directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referrent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the village directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect particularly in relation to amenities and landuse pattern is expected to further meet the need of micro level planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well so as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health subcentres and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the village directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, " total population and number of households " has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the town directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class - I and Class - II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part - A of the volume contains village and town directory and Part - B, the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil / Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The district and taluka level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri S. K. Gandhe, Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Dadra & Nagar Haveli on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General, (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the head quarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

New Delhi, the 26th April, 1982.

PREFACE

The provisional results of the 1981 Census were declared on 2nd April, 1981, i. e. just within a period of a month of the conclusion of enumeration of population. These results were based on the block-wise totals made in the field and consolidated at the Charge- level and were essentially of a provisional nature. Thereafter all the census questionnaires and schedules were subjected to a thorough scrutiny in the Regional Tabulation Office at Surat (Gujarat) and the final population data were compiled. Interestingly, the difference between the provisional and final data was of one only, the provisional population being recorded as 103677 while the final population now compiled being 103676.

The present District Census Handbook (DCH) is the second in the series so far as this union territory is concerned.

This volume presents data in two parts, A and B. Part-A consists of the Village and Town Directories while Part-B consists of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA). The Village Directory presents for each village, particulars of amenities and facilities available in regard to education, health, drinking water supply, post & telegraph, communications, power supply, approach to village, landuse pattern etc. Likewise the Town Directory presents similar data separately for the only town of the territory. The PCA presents for each village, town, and ward within the town the basic data on population collected in the 1981 Census.

A special feature of the DCH this time is the detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on the data in the Village and Town Directories and the PCA. A map depicting the village/ town boundaries and other important features such as roads, rivers, service facilities like post & telegrah offices, higher secondary schools, hospitals, dispensaries, primary health centres, police stations etc. of this uni-taluka, uni-district territory is also included in the DCH.

The non-census data given in the Village and Town Directories were collected from the Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. I am grateful to the Administration for supplying us the same.

This Handbook is the product of hard toil and labour of several persons in my office. In particular, I wish to place on record my grateful appreciation of the contributions of Shri S. Rajendran, Dy. Director, Smt. M. D. Kamat, Investigator, Shri M. R. Naik, Statistical Assistant and Shri B. D. Subedar, Artist. Smt. F. A. Pereira, Shri Jose F. Fernandes, Stenographers and Shri S. R. Arlekar, L. D. C. ably typed out the final manuscripts.

Dr. N. G. Nag, Dy. Registrar General (Social Studies) and Dr. B. K. Roy, Dy. Registrar General (Map) of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, provided technical guidance in this work which is gratefully acknowledged.

I shall be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, I. A. S. Registrar General, India, New Delhi, for his very valuable guidance in the preparation of the DCH.

My thanks are due to Shri Chaman Lal, Manager, Govt. Printing Press, Panaji, for the personal attention he paid to the printing of this book.

S. K. GANDHE
Director of Census Operations
Goa, Daman & Diu and
Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Panaji.

Panaji

February, 1983.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS

1	2	3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli 1
POPULATION	TOTAL	PERSONS	1,03,676
		MALES	52,515
		FEMALES	51,161
	RURAL	PERSONS	96,762
		MALES	48,846
		FEMALES	47,916
	URBAN	PERSONS	6,914
		MALES	3,669
		FEMALES	3,245
DECENNIAL POPULATION GROWTH RATE 1971-81			39.78
AREA (SQ. KM.)			491.0
DENSITY OF POPULATION (PER SQ. KM.)			211
SEX RATIO (NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1000 MALES)			974
LITERACY RATE	TOTAL	PERSONS	26.67
		MALES	36.32
		FEMALES	16.78
	RURAL	PERSONS	24.71
		MALES	34.32
		FEMALES	14.91
	URBAN	PERSONS	54.17
		MALES	62.91
		FEMALES	44.28
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION			6.67
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION			
MAIN WORKERS		PERSONS	40.81
		MALES	55.11
		FEMALES	26.14
MARGINAL WORKERS		PERSONS	8.11
		MALES	1.20
		FEMALES	15.19
NON-WORKERS		PERSONS	51.08
		MALES	43.69
		FEMALES	58.67
BREAK-UP OF MAIN WORKERS:			
PERCENTAGE AMONG MAIN WORKERS			
CULTIVATORS		PERSONS	61.78
		MALES	56.40
		FEMALES	73.43
AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS		PERSONS	10.85
		MALES	8.88
		FEMALES	15.12
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY		PERSONS	0.80
		MALES	0.90
		FEMALES	0.59
OTHER WORKERS		PERSONS	26.57
		MALES	33.82
		FEMALES	10.86
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		PERSONS	1.97
		MALES	1.82
		FEMALES	2.12
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		PERSONS	78.82
		MALES	77.09
		FEMALES	80.58
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES			19,183
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		TOTAL	71
		INHABITED	70
		UNINHABITED	1
NUMBER OF TOWNS			1

ANALYTICAL NOTE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

I. THE CENSUS CONCEPTS

1.1 Urban Areas

It has been a tradition of Indian Census to present data for rural and urban areas separately. To distinguish between a rural and an urban area the practice is to first decide the urban areas and treat the remaining as rural areas.

The definition of a town or an urban area as adopted at the 1961 and 1971 censuses was continued in 1981 census also. The urban areas in 1981 census were based on the following criteria.

(i) All places with a municipality, corporation or cantonment board or notified town area;

(ii) All other places which satisfied the following criteria;

  (a) a minimum population of 5000;

  (b) at least 75 per cent of male working population is engaged in non-agricultural (and allied) activity;

  (c) a population of at least 400 per Km2 or 1000 per sq. mile.

The places which satisfied the requirements as per (i) above were considered as the statutory urban towns, while the places which were not statutory urban towns but which satisfied the criteria laid down in (ii) were considered as non-statutory towns.

Till the census of 1971 the entire union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli was treated as rural as there was neither a statutory municipal body nor any place which satisfied the criteria of demographic characteristics as laid down in (ii) above. However, Silvassa, the capital of the union territory, was treated as a non-statutory census town for the first time in 1981 census as a special case and on the consideration of being the headquarters of the union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

1.2 Rural Areas

The practice of presentation of census data to the lowest administrative unit has been in vogue almost from its very inception. The censuses in Dadra & Nagar Haveli up to 1950 were conducted by the Portuguese Administration simultaneously along with those of Goa, Daman & Diu which was also under the Portuguese colonial rule. It may, however, be added that the census data was not presented separately for each and every village (known as 'Aldeia' in Portuguese) but for a "Freguesia" which may be equal to a part of an "Aldeia" or an "Aldeia", or a group of "Aldeias". A "Freguesia" was the administrative jurisdiction of a "Regedor" who in turn, was the lowest level administrative functionary. Thus, the 1950 census, which was the last conducted by the Portuguese presented data for 10 Freguesias. These 10 freguesias were divided into 72 Aldeias. In 1962 when the first ever census on Indian pattern was organised in this territory these 72 Aldeias were taken as the lowest administrative units for presenting 1962 census data and were also considered as revenue villages.

The number of villages remained unchanged at 72 right from the year 1900 till 1971. With Silvassa classified as an urban area in 1981, the number of revenue villages came down to 71 in 1981 census.

1.3 Census House

In census terminology, a 'census house' is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common court-yard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. By definition, any structure with four walls, a roof and an entrance will be considered as a census house. But it may happen that in some areas the very nature of construction of house is such that it may not be having any walls. For example a conical-shaped hut whose roof touches the ground with only an entrance but no walls. Such hut is also considered as a house for census purposes. As per census definition, a hut in a slum area is a census house as much as a bungalow or building in a posh locality. A census house may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both. Schools, colleges, offices, shops, business houses, factories, temples, churches, jails, hospitals etc. are all census houses.

1.4 Household

A household is defined as a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any one of them from doing so. There may be households of persons related by blood or households of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. A cook or a servant living in the household of his employer and taking his food there is part of that household. Examples of unrelated households are boarding houses, hostels, rescue homes, jails, 'ashrams' etc. These are called 'institutional households'. There may be one-member households, two-member households or multi-member households. For census purposes each one of these types is recognised as a 'household'.

1.5 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Certain classes of people are declared by an order of the President of India, issued under Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution of India. as

Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Under Article 46 of the Constitution of India the state has to promote with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and has to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

According to the definition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes given in the Constitution of India, the term Seheduled Castes refers to such castes, races, or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are declared to be Scheduled Castes by the President of India under Article 341 of the Constitution of India. The term ' Scheduled Tribes ' means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are declared to be Scheduled Tribes by the President of India under Article 342 of the Constitution of India.

The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes declared for the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli are as under :

Scheduled Castes

1. Bhangi
2. Chamar
3. Mahar
4. Mahyavanshi, Dhed

Scheduled Tribes

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

It may be mentioned here that the Scheduled Castes are found only among Hindus and Sikhs, while the Scheduled Tribes can be found in any religion.

1.6 Literate

A literate person is defined as one who can both read and write with understanding in any language. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. Ability merely to sign one's name is not adequate to qualify a person as being able to write with understanding. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. All children of the age of 4 years or less were treated as illiterates even if any child of that age-group was going to school and had picked up reading and writing a few odd words.

1.7 Main Workers and Marginal Workers

In the 1981 census, a worker was defined as a person who had done any economically productive work during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration. According to this definition the term workers included all the full-time workers, seasona-workers, part time workers and even those workers whose contribution to work would generally be considered insignificant.

The workers were further classified into ' main workers' and 'marginal workers'. Main workers were those who worked for the major part of the year i.e. six months and more preceding the date of enumeration. Thus all the workers who worked for six months and more were considered as main workers. Marginal workers were those who worked any time in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration, but for a period of less than six months.

1.8 Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, HHI Workers and other Workers

Main workers are further divided into four broad categories, viz. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other Workers. These four categories are defined hereunder:—

Cultivators: For purposes of the Census, a person is considered as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share of crop. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cutivation.

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

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, ground-nut, tapioca, etc, and pulses, raw jute and kindred fibre crop, cotton, etc., but does not include fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves or working on plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations.

Agricultural Labourers : A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share of crop is regarded as an agricultural labourer. Such persons has no risk in cultivation but merely works in another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he works.

Household Industry : Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself/herself 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 area. A larger proportion of workers in a 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.

The main criterion of a household industry is the participation of one or more members of a household. This criterion applies in urban areas too. Even if the industry is not actually located at home in rural areas there is greater possibility of the members of the household participating even if it is located anywhere within the village limits. In the urban areas where organised industry takes greater prominence, the household industry should be confined to the precincts of the house where the participants live. In urban areas even if the members of the household by themselves run an industry but at a place away from the precincts of their home, it is not considered a household industry.

A household industry relates to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. It does not include professions such as those practiced by pleader or doctor or barber, musician, dancer, dhobi, astrologer etc.

Other Workers : All those who work in any field of economic activity other than cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry are 'other workers'. The types of worker that come under this category include factory workers, plantation workers. those in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work, all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, priests, entertainment artists, etc.

1.9 Non-workers

Persons who did not participate in any economically productive work were clasified as non-workers. This category generally included persons doing household duties at homes, students, dependents, retired persons or rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions and other non-workers like persons seeking job etc, who did not participate in any economically productive activity.

Household duties : This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do not do other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Students: This covers all full-time students and children attending school.

Dependents : This category includes all dependents such as infants and children not attending school or persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. It includes even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-worker but are dependent on others. If such person who are dependent on others for subsistence are seeking work, they are categorised as other non-workers.

Retired persons or rentiers : A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e. not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation, business, trade etc. or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he/she does not have to work, come under this category.

Beggars, etc. : This covers beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified sources of subsistance who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

Inmates of institutions : This covers convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc. in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail is recorded for the work he/she was doing before he/she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution is recorded for the kind of work he/she was doing before he/she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work is not recorded.

Other non-workers : This includes all non-workers who do not come under any of the above six categories but who are looking for work. A boy or girl who has completed education or stopped studying and is looking for work comes under this category. A person who is merely spending his/her time at home as a dependent and is not doing any work and is not seeking any work is not considered as other non-worker but covered under dependents. A person irrespective of age and whether educated or not, if he/she reports that he/she is not engaged in any other activity but is seeking work is covered under this category.

1.10 Two Phases of Census

The 1981 census was completed in two phases, the first being the House-numbering and Houselisting phase and the second being the Enumeration of population phase. The first phase was carried out in March-April, 1980 when two schedules viz. Houselist and the Enterprise list were canvassed for every household or enterprise. Canvassing of the enterprise list was in fact a part of the Economic Census which was combined with the population census at the instance of the Central Statistical Organisation, Ministry of Planning, Govt. of India, New Delhi. The enumeration of population was done during the period from 9th February to 28th February 1981, with the sunrise of 1st March 1981 as the reference time / date.

The rivisional round was conducted between 1st March and 5th March, 1981. Two important schedules were canvassed during the enumeration phase viz. the Household Schedule (Part I and II) and the Individual Slip. While the household schedule was canvassed for each and every household, the individual slip was canvassed for each and every living individual in the household

II. LOCATION, PHYSIOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND OTHER RELEVANT DETAILS.

The union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is situated on the western coast of India between the parallels of 20°-0' and 20°-25' of latitude North and between the meridian 72°-50' and 73°-15' of longitude. It has an area of 491.0 km2 as per the Surveyor General, India, and comprises of two enclaves (pockets) viz: Dadra with 3 villages and Nagar Haveli with 68 villages and one town. The territory is surrounded on the west, north and east by Valsad district of Gujarat and in the south, and south east by Thana and Nasik districts of Maharashtra. It has a hilly terrain specially towards the north-east and east where it is surrounded by the ranges of Sahyadri mountains (Western Ghats). The terrain is intersected by the river Daman Ganga and its three tributeries. The river rises in the ghat 64 km. from the coast and discharges itself in the Arabian Sea at the Port of Daman. It is a seasonal river but swells in the monsoon. The central region of the land is almost plain and the soil is fertile and rich. The climate is moderate and generally healthy in the central zone though hot during summer. The rainy season is normally from June to September. The union territory receives an average annual rainfall between 2000 to 2500 mm.

The territory remained under the Portuguese colonial rule from 1783 to 1954. The Portuguese occupation in this small territory commenced between 1783 and 1785 and lasted for about 170 years, before it was liberated on 2nd August, 1954 by the local nationalist workers. During the period 1954 to 1962 the administration of the territory was run by the selected village panchayat members. In the year 1962 it was declared a union territory under the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Act, 1961 (No. 35 of 1961) and was integrated with the Indian Union. Consequently, the Free Nagar Haveli Adminstration was succeeded by a formal statutory Administration headed by an Administrator.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli, comprising of 71 villages and one town form a single district and single taluka union territory. All the villages have been divided into 10 patelads for revenue purposes, each in the charge of a Patel Talati who is also the ex-officio secretary to the group Panchayat. The administrative head of the union territory is the Adminstrator (who is also the Lt. Governor of Goa. Daman & Diu). The day-to-day affairs of the administration are looked after by the Collector of Daman who is ex-officio Collector of this territory and is assisted by the secretary to the Administrator.

III. BRIEF HISTORY OF CENSUS IN DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

Under the Portuguese regime, Dadra & Nagar Haveli constituted a taluka of Daman District of Goa, Daman & Diu and as such all the previous censuses in the territory upto 1950 were organised by the Portuguese administration simultaneously along with those of Goa, Daman & Diu. The past records reveal that the first ever organised census related to the year 1850, but no publication about the same is now available.

A second attempt to hold Census appears to have been made in 1878. However, in this case also no data are available except for table no. 141 appearing in the Census Volume of 1881. It is again seen that the area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was clubbed to that of Daman district of Goa, Daman & Diu till 1878 as far as census was concerned. The combined population of Daman & Dadra and Nagar Haveli in 1878 was 38,495.

The third attempt to take a population census was made in 1880 but that also seems to have been left incomplete. A fresh census was subsequently ordered and held on 17th February 1881. From then onwards, regular decennial censuses appear to have been held in the territory. The population censuses were held by the erstwhile Portuguese regime in the years 1887, 1900, 1910, 1921, 1931, 1940 and 1950.

After this territory was liberated in 1954 the Free Nagar Haveli Administration did make an attempt to take the census in 1960 and they actually canvassed the schedules but nothing further was done to tabulate the data and the entire operation remained a mere exercise in census taking. When the territory became nationally united on 11 August, 1961 the tenth decennial census in the Indian union had just concluded with 1st March, 1961, as the reference date, and tabulation of data was in progress in the regional offices all over the country. The Census Commission felt that if they did not take a fresh count in this territory, the rich census data would not be available for this territory during the whole decade. The Registrar General, India, therefore, decided to take a census in this territory. No sooner did the new Administration settle down to work, than the Registrar General, India, paid a visit to the Territory and explored the possibilities of holding a census as early as it could be feasible. He consulted the local Administration and impressed upon the Adminstrator the need for taking a fresh census in the territory on the lines of the operations concluded in the entire country in March, 1961.

Thus the first census on the Indian pattern of census taking in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, was held on 1st March, 1962.

The reference dates of the various censuses of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and that of India are given below for the sake of comparison.

Statement showing the reference dates for various censuses in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and in India

Census Year	Reference date in Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Reference date in India
1	2	3
1881	17th February, 1881.	17th February, 1981.
1887	31st August, 1887.	—
1891	—	26th February, 1891.
1900/1901	Night of 30th November — 1st December, 1900.	1st March, 1901.
1910/1911	Night of 30th — 31st December, 1910.	10th March, 1911.
1921	Night of 18th — 19th March, 1921.	18th March, 1921.
1931	26th February, 1931.	26th February, 1931.
1940/1941	15th December, 1940.	1st March, 1941.
1950/1951	Night of 14th — 15th December, 1950.	1st March, 1951.
1961/1962	1st March, 1962.	1st March, 1961.

3.1 The District Census Handbook

Among the series of census publications, the District Census Handbook (DCH) 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 towns and the Primary Census Abstract presenting the census data down to a village and ward of a town has enhanced the utility of this publication so much so that it has become a tradition to bring this publication as soon after the census count as possible. In fact this publication now gets almost the top priority billing.

The uni-district and the uni-taluka union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli had the priviledge to release its first district Census Hand book in 1971. This publication is actually a state government publication but the data presented in it are compiled and processed by the census department of each state/union territory on behalf of the respective state government. In 1971 census, the District Census Handbook was brought out in two parts viz.

Part A : Town and Village Directory.

Part B : Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract.

Both these parts were however published in one volume.

The present publication viz, the District Census Handbook of 1981 Census follows the pattern of 1971 publication and combines in one volume parts A & B.

IV. SCOPE OF THE VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY AND THE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Part A of this book contains the Village and Town Directories. The Village Directory presents for each village particulars of amenities available in the field of education, health, drinking water, post and telegraph, market, communications and power supply which are of primary importance to the people in the villages. Besides, particulars relating to approach to the village, staple food, land use pattern, places of religious, historical and archaelogical interest etc. are also furnished in the Village Directory. In addition details regarding the number of motorcycles. scooters, jeeps, cars and tractors etc. available in the village, copies of newspapers received in the village etc. are also furnished. The format of the Village Directory is on the pattern adopted in the 1971 census excepting the addition of a few columns which have been explained in the analysis of the Village Directory data.

The Town Directory contains six statements giving important particulars of town such as status and growth history, physical aspects and location, municipal finance, civic and other amenities, medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, trade, commerce, industry and banking etc. Till the census of 1971 there was no town in Dadra & Nagar Haveli and the entire area was rural. Silvassa, the Headquarters of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, has been declared as the census town for the first time in the 1981 census. Hence the presentation of the Town Directory is also for the first time in this census.

The information on amenities in the Village and Town Directories is presented by using different abbreviations which have been explained elsewhere in this volume.

Part B of this book contains the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of the Villages and Town. The PCA presents for each village/town/ward the basic census data including area, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population and its break-up by sex, scheduled caste/scheduled tribe population, literate population, working population by four categories (viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers), marginal workers and non-workers. The PCA format has been slightly modified in 1981 census. Part B also includes special PCAs for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

V. JURISDICTIONAL CHANGE

Under the Portuguese regime, Dadra & Nagar Haveli formed a taluka of Daman district till the Census of 1950. In was liberated in 1954, and became a separate union territory in 1962. There has been no change in the jurisdiction of the territorry since its liberation. At the 1962 census the total area recorded was 489.0 km^2. which was provisionally corrected as 491.0 km^2. by the Surveyor General, India, at the time of 1971 census. It remained the same in the 1981 Census.

VI. NATURAL RESOURCES

6.1 Forestry

Forestry is an important economic resource of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It consists of teak sadra. khair, mahara, sisam etc. which constiute the main wealth of the territory. The area under forests is 20852 hectares that is 43 per cent of the total geographical area of the territory. The area of the forests is spread over 58 villages. The forests are government owned and declared as reserve forests. The teak and khair are the most predominant species available in this territory. The areas which are clear felaed are planted afresh to enrich the forest wealth anld also to meet the demand of highly priced teak and khair wood. The exploitation of forest produce is done through forest labour cooperative societies. There are three such societies in this territory. A forest based industry producing "katha" out of of khair wood has also been set up.

6.2 Electricity and Power

There is no generation of electricity in this territory and power is purchased from the Gujarat State Electricity Board on a single Circuit 11 KV. line through their Vapi sub-station. Upto 1962 supply of electric power was limited to Silvassa, the headquarters of the territory. At the time of 1971 Census only 11 villages were electrified in this territory. This number has now gone up to 52. The total energy consumed for domestic and industrial purposes was of the order of 35 lakh KWH in 1980.

6.3 Land use pattern

The land use pattern is compiled from the village - wise land use statistics given in the Village Directory published by the administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The total geographical area of the territory is 48,882 hectares. The Territory is mostly hilly. The total cultivated area is 24,047 hectares which works out to 49 percent. Of this only 500 hectares are irrigated. Area not available for cultivation is 2,864 hectares i. e. 6 percent, and this includes the barren, unculturable land and land put to non-agricultural uses i.e. land occupied by buildings, roads or land under water courses like rivers, canals, etc. and other lands put to uses other than agriculture. The culturable waste in the territory is 1119 hectares (2 percent). As said earlier, forests constitute 20,852 hectares which account for 43 per cent of total area.

6.4 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of this territory. The main staple crops are paddy, ragi, small millets and pulses. The agricultural production is dependent on rainfall and mostly on a single crop system. Of the total area cultivated only 500 hectares are irrigated during rabi season by means of wells and rivers. On completion of the Damanganga irrigation project a much larger area of land (approximately 7000 hectares) will come under irrigation.

The general topography of the territory is hilly and undulating except in the central, northern and western parts, as a result of which the cultivable land tends to be available in patches rather than in large compact blocks. The storage and retention of water is poor because of which the scope for minor irrigation is also limited. The central region of the territory is almost plain and the soil fertile.

As the cultivators are mostly 'Adivasis' (scheduled tribes) they are ignorant of improved agricultural practices. The government is implementing various development schemes aiming mainly at the adivasis cultivators so as to train them in modern methods of cultivation. Paddy being the most important crop grown in the territory, production of high yielding variety of paddy has already been taken up. The total area under paddy is 9889 hectares and that of ragi is 3298 hectares. Crops like jowar, wheat, tur, oilseeds and sugar-cane are also grown. The types of vegetable grown in the territory are brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower etc. The area covered under vegetables is about 22 hectares.

6.5 Animal Husbandry

The livestock population of Dadra & Nagar Haveli as recorded during the year 1977 was 54720. This constitutes 38,066 cattle, 3494 buffaloes, 12,714 sheeps and goats and 446 other animals. The cattle in the union territory are non-descript type and of small size having very low milk yield. Inspite of having a large number of cattle the production of milk is not upto the requirement. Development of animal husbandry in this union territory has received attention only after liberation. In order to increase the milk production some schemes have already been taken up such as establishment of artificial insemination centre for producing, rearing and maintaining high yielding milch animals, distribution of breeding bulls for upgrading the non-descript breed of cattle, distribution of buffaloes and cows at subsidised rates etc. To look after the cattle health and control the diseases, veterinary services are also made available. There is a well equipped veterinary hospital at Silvassa and two veterinary aid centres at Dapada and Khanvel.

The total poultry population as recorded in 1977 was 45,226. The rearing of poultry provides an excellent opportunity for gainful employment to idle or underemployed members of families in villages. Since it involved less investment, less labour, small requirement of space, quick return from outlay etc., poultry farming has proved to be remunerative in this union territory. There is a rapid development in the poultry farming during the last few years. To meet the requirements of poultry birds and to demonstrate the improved methods of poultry keeping the Government is running a poultry breeding-cum-demonstration farm. The marketing of poultry product and the supply of poultry feeds etc, is looked after by the poultry farmers cooperative society.

Pig rearing is also done in the union territory and forms a traditional occupation of christian families. Similarly among some adivasis pig rearing is a popular livestock activity. The pig production is of low breed. Steps have been taken for piggery development by establishing pig breeding centre to produce superior breed of pigs.

6.6 Industry

In the pre-liberation days there were no industries worth the name in the union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. It was only in 1965 that a beginning towards industrial development was made with the establishment of an industrial estate in Silvassa. For want of adequate facilities like availability of raw materials and skilled labour, network of roads and communications, adequate power and water supply, banks etc., this territory was lagging behind. The Government of India had declared this territory as an industrially backward area so that special incentives could be offered to entrepreneurs for setting up industries. The activities in the industrial sphere are confined to small scale industries in this union territory. As reported in the year 1980, there were more than 80 small scale units in operation manufacturing various types of goods like engineering goods, wire drawing spun pipe, crimping of nylon and polyster yarn, plastic moulded articles, chemicals, art silk fabrics, electrical switches and accessories, detergent powder, dying and printing, etc. There are three units of medium scale industry. These industrial units provided employment to about 2000 workers.

VII. BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY AND PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Part A of this book contains the non-census data of each village and town presented in the form of 'Village Directory' and 'Town Directory'. Part B gives for each village and for each ward of a town the area and the 1981 census population statistics presented in the form of 'Primary Census Abstract.' A brief note on the manner of presentation of data in the Village and Town Directories and the Primary Census Abstract is given below :

7.1 Village Directory

The Village Directory is presented in the form of a statement containing 20 calumns under the caption "Amenities and Land Use". The Village Directory as its very name suggests gives for each taluka the list of villages arranged according to their location code (Col. 1 and 2). The total geographical area of the village in hectares (Col. 3 is followed by 1981 Census population and number of households Col. 4)) The households have been shown in brackets after the respective village population. Information about the following important amenities and facilities is then given for each village (Col. 5 to 14).

(*a*) Amenities :

- i) Educational .. .. .. Col. 5
- ii) Medical .. .. Col. 6
- iii) Drinking Water .. .. Col. 7
- iv) Post and Telegraph .. .. Col. 8
- v) Day or Days of the Market/ Hat .. .. Col. 9
- vi) Communication (bus stop, railway station, waterway).. Col. 10

b) Approach to village ..... Col. 11
c) Nearest town and distance (in Kms.) Col. 12
d) Power supply ..... Col. 13
e) Staple food ..... Col. 14

Columns 15 to 19 give the land use pattern of each village. The village area has been classified under the following heads :

- i) Forest Col. 15
- ii) Irrigated by source Col. 16
- iii) Unirrigated Col. 17
- iv) Culturable waste Col. 18
- v) Area not available for cultivation Col. 19

Places of religious, historical and archaeological interest in the village and information regarding copies of newspapers received in the village and also about the number of motorcycles, scooters, cars, jeeps, tractors, available there are given in the last column.

Particulars of amenities and facilities available in the villages are indicated by means of abbreviations and these abbreviations have been explained in the beginning of the Village Directory. In case an amenity is not available in the village itself, the distance (in kms.) of the nearest place where it is available is indicated in broad ranges i. e. less than 5 kms; 5—10 kms. and 10+ kms. The non-census data for the village Directory have been obtained from the administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

The 1981 Census Village Directory is more or less on the pattern of the 1971 census, except for one or two additional columns and some more information under the existing columns. For example, the column on 'total population and number of households' and the column on 'approach to village' are innovations of the 1981 census. In 1971 District Census Handbook while the term 'communication' was spelt out in terms of the state of the road such as pucca road, kuccha road etc., this information has been transferred to a new column under the head 'approach to village', and the column on 'communication' has been spelt out in terms of the distance of the public transport system (such as bus or rail or waterway) available for the village. Thus while the column on communication gives the mode of the public transport in the village the column on approach to village gives details about the type of road by which the village is accessible.

The inclusion of adult literacy classes / centres (col.5) and primary health sub-centres (col.6) has

been done with a view to providing data required for the Minimum Needs Programme introduced by the Planning Commission in the Fifth Plan. Under 'power supply' as against the term 'electrified' in 1971, the use of electricity for different purposes like domestic, industrial & commercial, agricultural etc. has been specified in 1981. The number of copies of newspapers coming in the village and the number of motorcycles, scooters, cars, jeeps and tractors available in the village (col.20) are also new additions of the 1981 census. Again, a new feature in the presentation of the 1981 village Directory is that in case any amenity is not available in the village itself, the distance in kms. of the nearest place where it is available is indicated in broad distance ranges.

Under educational amenities data are presented separately for primary or elementary schools, junior secondary or middle schools, high schools or secondary schools, higher secondary, etc. Adult literacy classes/centres are also covered under educational amenities. The number of institutions in each category is shown in the brackets against the entry. Data presented include government as well as private institutions.

Under medical amenities different types of institution existing in the territory have been covered such as health centres, primary health centres, dispensaries, etc. Registered private practioners are also covered. All the government and private institutions existing in the village are covered under this column. The number of institutions in each category has been shown in brackets against the entry.

Three appendices have been presented at the end of the Village Directory which provide certain additional information. They are as follows :

i) Talukawise Abstract of educational, medical and other amenities.
ii) Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal town (Census Town).
iii) List of Villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

The Village Directory presents data for 70 inhabited villages in the union territory. One village is uninhabited in 1981 census i.e. village Kothar for which only the location code number, name and the total area is given but no other details are included in the village Directory. A brief analysis on the availability of the important amenities and facilities in the villages is given below.

Educational facilities are provided in all the 70 (100 percent) villages of this union territory. At the time of liberation in 1954, there were only 10 primary schools in the territory. A notable progress has since then been made in the field of education. As seen from the Village Directory, now there are 165 primary schools which gives the ratio of 2 primary schools per village. But at the middle and matriculation/secondary level the facilities are still meagre. While middle schools are provided in about 15 (21 percent) villages, Matriculation/secondary schooling facility is available only in 2 (3 percent) villages, viz. at Dadra and Naroli. At Dadra there is one high school and at Naroli there are two high schools. Thus, for the entire rural area there are only three high schools. None of the villages is having facility for Higher Secondary/Pre-university/Intermediate education, though that facility is available at Silvassa town. In the whole of the union territory including the Headquarters town of Silvassa there is no facility for collegiate education and the students desiring for higher studies have to go to the neighbouring districts of Gujarat or Goa, Daman & Diu.

Medical facilities are available in only 13 villages of this territory (19 percent). There are 7 dispensaries, 2 primary health centres. and 9 primary health sub-centres. Both the primary health centres and the sub-centres have attached family planning centres. The two primary health centres have also attached hospitals. None of the villages in the union territory has an independent hospital. This facility is provided only in Silvassa town. The hospital located at Silvassa is the only hospital for the entire territory. However, the medical facilities available in the rural areas serve about 33 percent of the rural population.

Drinking water facility is available in almost all the villages. The common source of potable water is well and/or river. None of the villages has tap water facility.

Postal facility is provided in 30 percent of villages and it serves to about 49 percent of rural population.

Markets/ Hats are held in 13 percent of villages serving to about 20 percent of rural population.

As regards 'communication' which term refers to the mode of the public transport 83 percent of the villages comprising 90 percent of rural population are served with this facility. A bus is the common means of transport in this territory.

As regards 'approach by pucca road' i. e, the road which can be used all the year round, 74 persent of the villages comprising 81 percent of rural population are well served and approachable all the year round.

Power supply has been made available in about 73 percent of the villages and this facility is availed by 84 percent of rural population. Apart from domestic use, electricity is also used for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes.

Summing up, it may be said that apart from education and drinking water facilities which are available in all the (100 percent) villages of the union territory, the amenities and facilities like medical, post and telegraph, marketing etc. are yet not available to many villages. The Tables 1 and 2 show the distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities and the proportion of rural population served by different amenities.

Table 1: **Distribution of villages according to the availability of different amenities**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	No. of inhabited villages	No. (with percentage) of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	70 (100.00)	13 (18.57)	70 (100.00)	21 (30.00)	9 (12.86)	58 (82.86)	52 (74.29)	51 (72.86)

Table 2: **Proportion of Rural Population served by different amenities**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluka	Total population of inhabited villages in the taluka	Proportion of Rural population served by the amenity of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	96762	100.00	32.57	100.00	49.37	19.60	90.35	80.51	84.11

In the Village Directory, for villages which do not have particular types of amenity provision has been made to show the distance of the nearest place in kms. where that particular amenity is available. The table below gives the total number of such villages and the distance of the place where that particular facility is available in three distance rages viz. less than 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10 + kms.

Table 3: **Distribution of villages not having certain amenities arranged by distance ranges from the place where these are available**

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available and available at a distance of			
	-5 kms.	5-10 kms.	10+ kms.	Total (col. 2-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education	—	—	—	—
2. Medical	31	25	1	57
3. Drinking water	—	—	—	—
4. Post and Telegraph	33	15	1	49
5. Market/Hat	44	16	1	61
6. Communication	10	2	—	12

It may be seen from the above table that in the case of medical, post and telegraph and market facilities a large number of villages do not have the amenity within the village itself. While for most of the villages though it is not within the village limit but falls at an easy distance of less than 5 kms. and for some villages the facility is available in the distance range of 5-10 kms.

It would be interesting to know whether the distance of the nearest town from the village has any impact on the availability of different amenities and facilities. The following table would make it clear.

Table 4: **Distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest town and availability of different amenities**

Distance range from the nearest town (in kms.)	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0-5	7	7 (100.00)	—	7 (100.00)	1 (14.29)	1 (14.29)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)
6-15	22	22 (100.00)	6 (27.27)	22 (100.00)	10 (45.45)	4 (18.18)	19 (86.36)	19 (86.36)	19 (86.36)
16-50	41	41 (100.00)	7 (17.07)	41 (100.00)	10 (24.39)	4 (9.76)	32 (78.05)	26 (63.41)	25 (60.98)
51+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	70	70 (100.00)	13 (18.57)	70 (100.00)	21 (30.00)	9 (12.86)	58 (82.86)	52 (74.29)	51 (72.86)

The entire Dadra & Nagar Haveli was rural upto 1971. Silvassa, the headquarters of this territory has been treated as the census town only in the 1981 Census. It may be seen from the table above that a large number of villages lies in the distance range of 16-50 kms. followed by the range of 6-15 kms. from the nearest town.

The availability of different amenities and facilities also depends on the size of the population of the village. The following table shows the distribution of the villages according to population size and amenities available. Villages have been classified in four broad population ranges viz. less than 499, 500-1999, 2000-4999 and 5000+.

Table 5: **Distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available**

Population range	No. of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & Telegraph	Market/ Hat	Communication	Approach by Pucca Road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
- 499	17	17 (100.00)	—	17 (100.00)	1 (5.88)	—	11 (64.71)	12 (70.59)	8 (47.06)
500 - 1,999	43	43 (100.00)	9 (20.93)	43 (100.00)	11 (25.58)	6 (13.95)	37 (86.05)	33 (76.74)	35 (81.40)
2000 - 4,999	7	7 (100.00)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.00)	7 (100.00)	2 (28.57)	7 (100.00)	4 (57.14)	5 (71.43)
5000 +	3	3 (100.00)	2 (66.67)	3 (100.00)	2 (66.67)	1 (33.33)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)	3 (100.00)
Total	70	70 (100.00)	13 (18.57)	70 (100.00)	21 (30.00)	9 (12.86)	58 (82.86)	52 (74.29)	51 (72.86)

Out of 70 inhabited villages, a large number i. e. 43 (62 percent) falls in the population range of 500-1999 while 17 (24 percent) are in the smallest population range of less than 500. In the range of 2000-4999 there are 7 (10 percent) villages and in the biggest range of 5000+ there are only 3 (4 percent) villages in the whole of the territory which are Naroli, Karad and Amli. It may be seen from the table that the villages in bigger population range are better served in respect of important amenities like medical, post and telegraph, market and communication than the villages in the smaller population range.

Column 14 of the Village Directory shows the staple food. Rice and ragi form the main staple

food of a large number of people. Wheat is also used.

The total geographical area of the 70 inhabited villages works out to 48109.27 hectares of which 23514.05 hectares or 48.88 percent is cultivated. Of the total area cultivated only 449.67 hectares (1.91 percent) is reported to be irrigated. The main sources of irrigation in the union territory are wells and rivers.

The taluka abstract presented as 'appendix' I shows the number of villages having various levels and types of educational institutions such as primary schools, middle schools, high schools, adult literacy classes/centres etc., various types of medical institutions such as dispensaries, primary health centres etc. and the number of such institutions; various types of drinking water sources; post and telegraph offices; power supply; railway stations; bus stops etc. and also the number of villages not having each of these amenities.

'Appendix II' gives for non-municipal town (i. e. a place treated as town only for census purpose) the total area, the area under forest, irrigated, unirrigated land, culturable waste, and land not available for cultivation.

'Appendix III' shows the list of villages with scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in various ranges of population. Part A of the appendix gives the village list according to proportion of scheduled caste population and Part B according to proportion of scheduled tribe population. Information is presented by the percentage ranges of 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-20, 21-30 and 31 percent and above for scheduled castes, and 0-5, 6-15, 16-25, 26-35, 36-50 and 51 percent and above for the scheduled tribes.

7.2 Town Directory

Silvassa, which was treated as a revenue village upto the census of 1971 was given the status of non-statutory census town for the first time in the 1981 Census, being the headquarters of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In the District Census Handbook the Town Directory is presented for the first time in the 1981 census. The Town Directory consists of six statements presenting useful data on the socio-economic and administrative status of the town. These statements deal with (I) status and growth history, (II) Physical aspects and location, (III) Municipal finance, 1978-79, (IV) Civic and other amenities, 1979, (V) Medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities, 1979 and (VI) Trade, commerce, industry and banking, 1979. The non-census data presented in the Town Directory is supplied by the administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. In statement IV and V data are presented by using abbreviations which have been explained in the beginning of the Town Directory. A brief analysis of data presented is attempted below:

STATEMENT I

Status and Growth History

This statement contains 19 columns and presents information on such aspects as class, name and civic administrative status of the town in 1980, the location code number of the town as per the 1981 census, the name of the taluka in which the town is located, area of the town in sq. kms., the basic census particulars relating to households, population and the rate of growth since 1900, the density of population in the 1981 census and the sex ratio for the censuses 1961, 1971 and 1981.

The 'Class' of the town as indicated under column 2 is based on the size of the population. Towns are classified according to their population size into the following categories.

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

In the union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the only town of Silvassa with a population of 6,914 is classified as class V town.

The 'Civic administration status' of a town indicates the type of local administration operative there like a municipal council, or municipality etc. The town of Silvassa is a non-municipal town and is administered by the Gram Panchayat.

The total area of the town is 6.7 sq. kms. and accomodates 1,305 households in 1981 consisting of 6,914 persons. The density works out to 1,032 persons per sq. km. The sex ratio is in favour of males which shows 884 females per 1000 males. Since Silvassa is declared as town for the first time in 1981 census, population data for the earlier censuses from 1900 to 1971 are not presented.

STATEMENT II

Physical Aspects and Location of Town, 1979

This statement contains 12 columns and furnishes information regarding rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature, name and the distance of the state, district, sub-divisional, taluka headquar-

ters, name and distance of the nearest city with one lakh and more population, name and distance of the nearest railway station, bus route and navigable river/canal if within ten kilometers.

The town receives an average annual rainfall of 2,187 mm. The average worked out relates to 10 years from 1969 to 1978. The actual temperature for the town is not available. Hence the maximum (31°C) and the minimum (22°C) temperature quoted for the town under columns 4 and 5 has been taken from the nearest town i. e. Daman. (Vapi in Gujarat State is nearer to Silvassa than Daman. But its temperature figure is not available).

The union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli is a single district, single taluka territory with Silvassa itself as its State, district, taluka headquarters. The nearest city to Silvassa with one lakh population and more is Navsari from Gujarat State. The distance between Navsari and Silvassa is about 70 kms. Vapi in Gujarat State is the nearest railway station to Silvassa and lies at a distance of about 18 kms. The town has bus route within itself but has no navigable river/canal within 10 kms. distance.

STATEMENT III

Municipal Finance, 1978-79

This statement contains 17 columns and shows the finances of the town by presenting therein receipts and expenditure under different heads for the year 1978-79. As already mentioned, Silvassa is a non-municipal town and is administered by the Village Panchayat. The items included under receipt and expenditure are as under:

Receipts

i) Receipt through taxes etc.
ii) Revenue derived from Municipal properties and power apart from taxation.
iii) Government grants.
iv) Loan
v) Advances
vi) Other sources.

Expenditure

i) General administration.
ii) Public safety.
iii) Public health and conveniences
iv) Public works
v) Public institutions
vi) Others.

Under the receipts item 'other sources' are included the revenue derived from auction of materials, interest of bank accounts, cattle pound recovery and grant-in-aid from social welfare department for youth clubs, bhajan mandals etc. Likewise the expenditure item 'others' includes expenditure on educational activities , purchase of newspapers etc.

The total receipts are more than the total expenditure of the town. The most important items contributing to the revenue are the government grant and income derived from other sources like auction of materials, interest of bank accounts, grant-in-aid received from the Social Welfare Department etc. On expenditure side, more money are spent on the general administration followed by public health and conveniences. The per capita receipt and expenditure of the town is as follows:

Per capita Receipt

A. Total Receipt	4.19
(i) Receipt through taxes	2.30
(ii) Receipt from all other sources	1.89

Per capita expenditure

B. Total Expenditure	3.53
(i) General administration	1.78
(ii) Expenditure on public health and conveniences	1.40
(iii) Public works	0.07
(iv) Expenditure on public institutions	0.22
(v) Other aspects	0.06

STATEMENT IV

Civic and other Amenities, 1979

The statement has 19 columns and contains information on amenities such as road length, system of sewerage, number of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, protected water supply, fire fighting services, electrification, etc. It also gives the scheduled caste and the scheduled tribe population.

The total population enumerated in the town was 6,914. Of this 3,009 or 43 percent belongs to scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

The road length in column 4 is furnished for two categories of road viz. the pucca road and the kuccha road. The length of pucca road in the town is 8.9 kms. and that of kuccha road is 1.8 kms.

As regards system of sewerage, there is open surface drainage (OSD) in the town. There are about 409 latrines reported in the town which includes only the private latrines and no public latrines are provided in the town. Separate figures for service and other latrines are not available. As regards method of disposal of night soil septic tank latrines are common in the town.

Protected water supply by tap is provided in the town. The elevated service resorvoir has a storage capacity of 3.50 lakh litres.

The fire fighting service is not available in the town and the same is availed from the nearest town of Vapi in Gujarat State.

STATEMENT V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural facilities, 1979

This statement contains 20 columns and presents data on medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities available in the town. It also furnishes data on class and population of the town

Under medical facilities (Col. 4) different types of medical institution available in the town like hospitals, dispensaries, T. B. Clinics etc. are to be covered. Data presented include only the institutions run by the government, government aided and charitable institutions and exclude private institutions.

The government has provided one hospital in Silvassa town with 39 beds and there is one family planning centre.

Under educational facilities (col. 6 to 15) the statement covers various educational institutions beginning from primary upto degree and above level both for technical and non-technical institutions Recognised shorthand and typewriting institutions and adult literacy classes/centres are also covered in the statement. Data presented include government as well as private institutions.

Educational facilities are provided from primary upto higher secondary level in Silvassa Town. But at degree level and above both at technical and non-technical there is not a single institution in the territory. For this facility the nearest towns are Daman in Goa, Daman & Diu where there is an art and science college and Surat and Valsad in Gujarat state where medical, engineering and polytechnic institutions are located.

There are 8 primary schools, one junior secondary or middle school, one high school and one higher secondary school in Silvassa town. The ratio of the schools per 10,000 population works out to 11 in the case of primary schools, and one each in the case of middle, secondary and higher secondary schools. There is one adult literacy class/centre. Certificate courses in shorthand and typewriting are also provided in the town.

Columns 16 of the statement provides information on the number of working women's hostel with number of seats. There is no such facility in the town.

Under recreational and cultural facilities (Col. 17 to 20) the statement covers stadia, cinema theatres, auditoria/drama/community halls libraries and reading rooms. There is one stadium in Silvassa, one cinema theatre, one town hall and one public library.

STATEMENT VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1979

This statement contains 14 columns and gives the three most important commodities imported into the town and exported therefrom. It also furnishes information on the three most important commodities manufactured in the town. The number of banks, agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies are also indicated in the statement.

Petrolium, cloth and sugar are the three essential commodities imported into the town, while forest products, grass and rubber-foam are the three important commodities exported from the town. The town manufactures country liquor and beedis. There are three bank offices, one agricultural and 5 non-agricultural credit societies in the town.

7.3. Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract (PCA) presents the basic data collected at the 1981 census. It is presented in the form of a statement which contains information in respect of name and area of village and town, occupied residential houses, number of households, total population, literates, main workers (with a further break-up of main workers into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers), marginal workers and non-workers. The Primary Census Abstracts are separately presented for Union Territory, for the district and for the taluka. Special PCAs for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are also presented.

The state PCA provides data at district level while the district PCA provides data at the taluka /urban agglomeration/town levels. The taluka PCA provides the basic census data for each town and its wards and each village in the taluka. The District Census Handbook is the only source in the series of census publications which provides these basic data for each village and ward within a town. The taluka PCA contains 28 Columns the contents of which are discussed in brief hereunder :—

Column 1 : This shows the location code number of each village/town of the taluka. The location

code is a device by which every village within a taluka and town within a district is identified. To distinguish between rural and urban areas the villages are alloted Arabic numbers and the towns, Roman numbers. while the villages are alloted location codes in a serial order within a taluka, the town location Codes are in a serial order within a district.

Column 2 : This gives the name of the village/ town.

Column 3 : This column shows the area of the village and town. The area of the village is given in hectares and that of town in sq. kms. The village and town areas presented are based on the data supplied by the Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Columns 4 and 5 : These two columns give for each unit the number of occupied residential houses and the number of households respectively.

Columns 6, 7 and 8 : These three columns give the total population with a break-up of males and females. As said earlier, the reference time and date of the 1981 census was the Sunrise of 1st March 1981. The enumeration commenced on 9th February, 1981 and was completed on 28th February, 1981. The houseless persons were enumerated on the night of 28th February, 1981. A revisional round of five days was held between 1st March and 5th March, 1981, with a view to upto-dating the population by including new births and excluding deaths that had occurred between the visit of the enumerator to the household and the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

Columns 9, 10, 11 and 12 : These columns give the population of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes by sex.

Columns 13 and 14 : These columns give the literate population by sex.

Columns 15 and 16 : These columns give the total main workers by sex. The definition of the term 'main worker' is explained earlier under 'census concepts'.

Columns 17 to 24 : These columns give the classification of workers into four broad categories viz. cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other workers. Census definitions of these four categories of workers have been given earlier.

Columns 25 and 26 : These columns give data for marginal workers. The term 'marginal worker' has been explained earlier under 'census concepts'.

Columns 27 and 28 : These columns give data for non-workers.

The non-workers include the following categories of persons (i) household duties, (ii) student (iii) dependents, (iv) retired persons or rentiers, (v) beggars etc., (vi) inmates of institutions and (vii) other non-workers.

When compared to the Primary Census Absract presented in the 1971 Census, the 1981 Primary Census Abstract has undergone certain modifications. As against the nine-fold classification of workers adopted in the 1971 census viz. (I) cultivator, (II) agricultural labourer, (III) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities, (IV) mining and quarrying (Va) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair-household industry, (Vb) manufacturing, processing, servicing and repair-other than household industry, (VI) Construction, (VII) trade and commerce, (VIII) transport, storage and communication and (IX) other services, the 1981 Primary Census Abstract presents data only for four broad categories of workers as mentioned earlier. The categories III, IV, V(b), and VI to IX of the 1971 census have been combined and placed under category 'other workers' in 1981 for the purposes of the Primary Census Abstract.

The data on marginal workers is a new feature of 1981 census.

In 1971 for urban areas data was presented for each enumerator's block within the ward. This pattern is not followed in 1981 and data is presented only wardwise within the town. However, an appendix giving the total population and the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population is presented blockwise in each urban area. This appendix is expected to meet the requirements of the administrative and election authorities in urban areas.

CONCEPT OF WORKER 1961-1981

Relatively more detailed information regarding economic activity of the population is collected in the 1981 census, than what was done in the 1971 or the 1961 censuses. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 censuses, as opposed to the 'income' or economic independence' concept of the censuses, prior to 1961, is however, retained in the 1981 census also. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers underwent changes. While in 1961 and 1971 censuses different approaches, namely usual status and current status were adopted with a reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 census the usual status approach was adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person was qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (Non-sesonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding week.

The dichotomy of worker and non-worker of 1961 and 1971 censuses was discarded at the 1981 census and instead a trichotomy as main worker, marginal worker and non-worker was adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work was the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days in the preceding one year, while those who worked for

some time during the last year but not for the major part of the year, were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last one year were considered as non-workers. This trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 census economic data with that of 1971 as well as 1961. It is expected that the term main worker of 1981, would correspond to the worker of 1971 and the main worker and marginal worker together of 1981 would correspond to the worker of 1961.

As at the sunrise of 1st March 1981 the union territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli recorded a population of 103676 persons of whom 52515 were males and 51161 were females. The rural areas of the union territory have recorded 96762 persons consisting of 48846 males and 47916 females. The only urban area i.e. Silvassa which has been classified as census town in the 1981 census has recorded 6914 persons of whom 3669 are males and 3245 are females.

A decade back i.e. in 1971, the population of this territory was 74170. During the ten year period (1971-1981) a net addition of 29506 persons has taken place in the territory's population recording a growth rate of 39.78 per cent. The population of rural areas has increased from 74170 in 1971 to 96762 in 1981 showing a growth rate of 30.46 per cent. In the 1971 census the whole of the territory was treated as rural which was spread over 172 inhabited villages. In the 1981 census, with Silvassa being declared as census town, the number of villages reduced to 71. Of this 71 Villages one village (Kothar) is found to be uninhabited in 1981 census. The following table shows the distribution of the villages by population ranges. The villages are classified in six broad ranges of population viz. (i) less than 200, (ii) 200-499, (iii) 500-1999, (iv) 2000-4999, (v) 5000-9999 and (vi) 10000 and above.

Table 6: **Distribution of villages by population ranges**

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Less than 200	1	1.43
200 — 499	16	22.86
500 — 1999	43	61.43
2000 — 4999	7	10.00
5000 — 9999	3	4.28
10,000 and above	—	—
Total	70	100.00

It may be seen that a large number of villages in Dadra & Nagar Haveli have population ranging between 500-1999. About 61 per cent of the villages are classified in this range. In 23 per cent of the villages, population enumerated in them ranges between 200-499, 10 per cent villages fall in the size class of population 2000-4999. In the higher range of 5000-9999 there are only 4 per cent villages and not a single village is listed under the highest range of 10,000 and above.

The following table shows the density of population per sq. km. The villages are classified in eight broad ranges of density viz. (i) Less than 10, (ii) 11-20, (iii) 21-50, (iv) 51-100, (v) 101-200, (vi) 201-300, (vii) 301-500 and (viii) 501 and above.

Table 7: **Distribution of villages by density**

Density (per sq. km.)	Total number of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
— 10	—	—
11 — 15	—	—
21 — 50	—	—
51 — 100	11	15.71
101 — 200	36	51.43
201 — 300	10	14.29
301 — 500	8	11.43
501 and above	5	7.14
Total	70	100.00

It may be seen from the above table that out of 70 villages, 36 (or 51 percent) villages have the density range of 101-200 and 11 (or 16 percent) villages have density range of 51 - 100 which is the lowest density recorded in the union territory. There are 10 (or 14 percent) villages in the density range of 201-300 and 8 (or 11 percent) villages in the density 301–500. In the highest density range of 501 and above the villages are only 5 (or 7 percent). They are Demani, Sili, Samarvarni, Karad and Amli.

Of the total population enumerated in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 2041 (2 percent belong to Scheduled Castes, consisting of 957 males and 1084 females and a large number being 81714 (79 percent) belong to scheduled tribes (40486 males and 41228 females). The union territory is predominated by scheduled tribe population.

Of the total scheduled castes recorded the rural areas of the union territory accounted for 1818 scheduled castes (843 males and 975 females). The following table shows the proportion of the scheduled castes to total population in the villages. The villages are arranged according to the proportion of scheduled castes to total population of the individual villages in 7 broad ranges viz. (i) Nil (ii) 5 or less (iii) 6 - 10, (iv) 11 - 15, (v) 16 - 20, (vi) 21 - 30 and (vii) 31 and above.

Table 8: **Proportion of scheduled castes population to total population in the villages**

Percentage ranges of scheduled caste population to total population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Nil	47	67.14
5 or less	18	25.71
6 — 10	3	4.29
11 — 15	1	1.43
16 — 20	—	—
21 — 30	—	—
31 and above	1	1.43
Total	70	100.00

The proportion of scheduled castes population enumerated in the union territory is very small being 1.97 percent. It is still lower in the rural areas being 1.88 percent. Out of the 70 villages a large number, about 47 (or 67 percent) villages do not have scheduled caste population at all. Among the villages which have recorded scheduled caste population; 18 (or 26 percent) are having 5 percent or less scheduled caste population in them, 3 (or 4 percent) are having population ranging 6-10 percent. There is only one village in the union territory that is village Demani wherein the scheduled caste population recorded is more than 31 percent (38.45 percent).

As mentioned earlier, the union territory is predominantly a tribal area as 79 percent of the population enumerated belonged to scheduled tribes. The rural areas of the territory recorded a total population of 96762 of which 78928 (or 81.57 percent) belong to scheduled tribes. All the 70 villages have recorded scheduled tribes population in them. The following table shows the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population in the villages. The villages are arranged according to the proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of the individual villages in seven broad ranges viz. (i) Nil, (ii) 5 or less, (iii) 6—15, (iv) 16—25, (v) 26—35, (vi) 36—50 and (vii) 51 and above.

Table 9: **Proportion of scheduled tribes to total population of the villages**

Percentage ranges of scheduled tribe population to total population	Number of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Nil	—	—
5 or less	—	—
6 — 15	1	1.43
16 — 25	—	—
26 — 35	—	—
36 — 50	1	1.43
51 and above	68	97.14
Total	70	100.00

It may be seen from the above table that out of 70 villages, as large a number as 68 (or 97 percent) have more than 51 percent of their respective population made up of scheduled tribes. In fact, out of these 68 villages, while 10 villages have almost all its 100 percent population is made up of scheduled tribes viz. (1) Kanadi, (2) Luhari, (3) Umbarvarni, (4) Medha, (5) Ambabari, (6) Jamalpada, (7) Ghodbari, (8) Kherarbari, (9) Dolara and (10) Vansda, there are about 52 villages wherein the percentage of scheduled tribes ranges above 80 and in about 6 villages the percentage ranges between 55 to 75.

The town of Silvassa recorded 6914 persons of whom 223 or 3 percent belong to scheduled castes and 2786 or 40 percent belong to scheduled tribes.

As regards literate population the union territory has recorded 27655 literates of whom 19072 were males and 8583 were females. The general rate of literacy works out to 26.67 percent. There are 36.32 percent literate among males and 16.78 percent literates among females.

The rural areas of the territory have recorded 23,910 literates consisting of 16764 males and 7146 females. The rural literacy rate works out to 24.71 percent. While the literacy rate among males works out to 34.32 percent, the same among females is 14.91 percent. The following table shows the literacy rate by population ranges in the villages. The villages are classified in six broad population ranges viz. (i) Less than 200, (ii) 200—499, (iii) 500—1999, (iv) 2000—4999, (v) 5000— 9999 (vi) 10,000 and above.

Table 10: **Literacy rate by population ranges of villages**

Ranges of population	Number of villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
— 200	1	43.72
200 — 499	16	14.80
500 — 1999	43	17.88
2,000 — 4999	7	17.01
5,000 — 9999	3	52.41
10,000 & above	—	—
Total	70	24.71

It may be seen from the above table that the villages in the higher population range of 5000 - 9999 have recorded the highest literacy rate being 52.41 per cent. There are only three villages in this size-class viz. (1) Naroli (2) Karad and (3) Amli. In the smallest population range of less than 200 there is only one village called Dhapsa wherein the literacy rate is also found to be higher being 43.72 per cent. A large number of villages of the union territory falls in the population range of 500 - 1999 followed by the population range of 200 - 499. In the population range of 2000 - 4999 there are only 7 villages. As could be seen from the above table, the rate of literacy in the above three size classes of villages is found to be very low ranging from 15 per cent to 18 per cent.

Of the total population enumerated in Silvassa town 3745 are recorded to be the literates (2308 males and 1437 females). In terms of rate of literacy, 54.17 percent of the total population is literate. Among males 62.91 per cent are literates and among females 44.28 percent are literates The urban literacy rate is obviously higher, when compared to the rural literacy rate.

As far as main activity is concerned, the population was classified into main-workers, marginal workers and non-workers. The following table shows the total population and the percentages of Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes, literates, main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in the rural and urban areas.

Table 11: **Literates, Workers, Non-Workers, Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population in the district.**

Name of Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Total Population			Percentage of S. C. Population to total population	Percentage of S. T. Population to total population	Percentage of Literates to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females			Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	103676	52515	51161	1.97	78.82	26.67	36.32	16.78
	Rural	96762	48846	47916	1.88	81.57	24.71	34.32	14.91
	Urban	6914	3669	3245	3.23	40.30	54.17	62.91	44.28

Table 11: **Literates, Workers, Non-Workers, Scheduled Caste/Tribe Population in the district.**

Name of Taluka	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of Main Workers to total population			Percentage of Marginal Workers to total population			Percentage of Total Workers to total population			Percentage of Non-Workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	40.81	55.11	26.14	811	1.20	15.19	48.92	56.31	41.33	51.08	43.69	58.67
	Rural	41.18	55.39	26.68	8.24	1.00	15.63	49.42	56.39	42.31	50.58	43.61	57.69
	Urban	35.77	51.38	18.12	6.18	3.92	8.72	41.95	55.30	26 84	58.05	44.70	73.16

In this census, 42315 were identified as main-workers being engaged for the major part of the year i.e. six months and more (or 183 days or more) in one or the other economic activity. Among them 28942 were males and 13373 were females. The work participation rate of main workers was 40.81 per cent. The rate of male participation was 55.11 per cent and of females participation was 26.14 per cent.

In rural areas as many as 39842 persons were main workers engaged in different sectors of economy of whom 27057 were males and 12785 were females. The rural work participation rate worked out to 41.81 per cent. The rural male participation rate was 55.39 per cent while that of rural females was 26.68 per cent.

In urban area i.e. Silvassa town, 2473 were classified as main-workers of whom 1885 were males and 588 were females. The urban work participation rate worked out to 35.77 per cent. Among males it was 51.38 per cent and among females 18.12 per cent.

In all 8404 persons were recorded as marginal workers i.e. those who worked for less than half the number of days in the year. Of these 632 were males and 7772 were females. The percentage of marginal workers to total population came to 8.11. Amongst males 1.20 per cent were recorded as marginal workers and amongst females it was 15.19 per cent. In rural areas persons recorded as marginal workers stood at 7977 (or 8.24 per cent) of the total population. Among males 488 (or 1 per cent) were classified as marginal workers while among females 7489 (or 15.63 per cent) were classified as marginal workers.

In Silvassa town in all 427 persons were recorded to be marginal workers of whom 144 were males and 283 were females. The percentage of marginal workers to total population and to total males and total females worked out to 6.18 per cent, 3.92 per cent and 8.72 per cent respectively.

It is observed that in the category of marginal workers the participation of females is more than the males which is not surprising.

The main workers and the marginal workers taken together gave a combined work participation rate of 48.92 per cent. This proportion among males worked out to 56.31 per cent and among females 41.33 per cent. In rural areas the same worked out to 49.42 per cent in total, 56.39 per cent among males and 42.31 per cent among females. Similarly, in the case of urban areas the combined work participation rate of main workers and marginal workers worked out to 41.95 per cent. The same among males was 55.30 per cent and among females 26.84 per cent.

A little more than half of the population enumerated in the union territory was classified as non-workers. In this category included the house--wives, students, dependents, retired persons, rentiers, beggars, inmates of institutions and other non-workers mostly unemployed and seeking job. Of the total population enumerated in this territory 52957 were returned as non-workers (22941 males and 30016 females). The proportion of non-workers to the total population worked out to 51.08 per cent of which the male constituted 43.69 per cent and the females constituted 58.57 per cent.

The proportion of non-workers to total rural population in rural areas worked out to 50.58 per cent. Amongst males it worked out to 43.61 per cent and among females 57.69 per cent. In Silvassa town 58.05 per cent were classified as non-workers, while among males only 44.70 per cent were classified as non--workers among females a large number being 73.16 per cent were classified as non-workers.

PART A

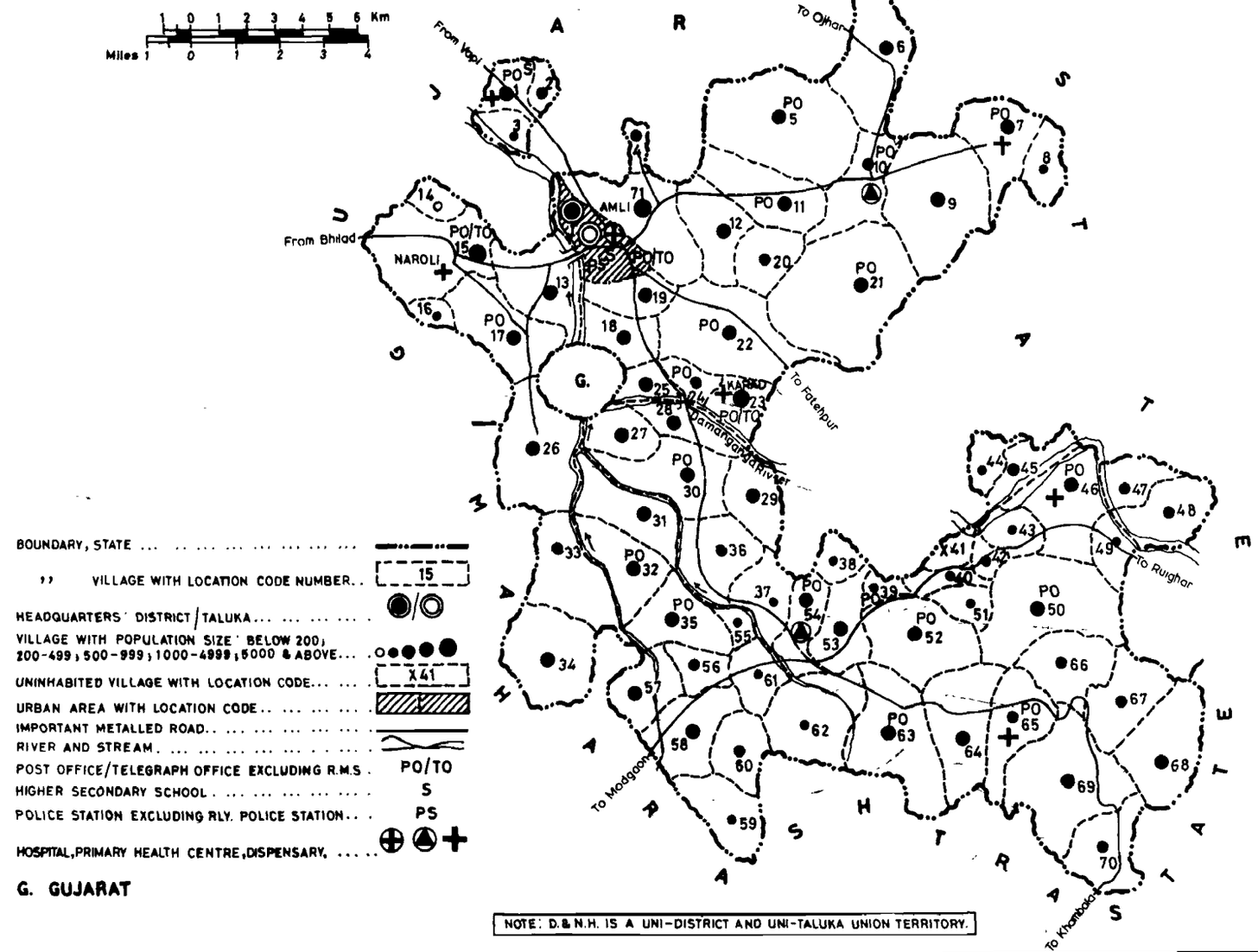
VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

SECTION I

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

MAP OF DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

Taluka: **Dadra and Nagar Haveli** **Location Code No. 1/1**

Sl. No.	Name	Location Code No.	Population in 1981 Census
1	2	3	4
1.	Ambabari	43	315
2.	Amboli	35	1269
3.	Amli	71	6621
4.	Apti	33	706
5.	Athal	13	1303
6.	Athola	12	1876
7.	Bedpa	68	1270
8.	Bensda	67	883
9.	Bildhari	48	625
10.	Bindrabin	55	437
11.	Bonta	9	1375
12.	Chauda	61	437
13.	Chikhali	31	1456
14.	Chinchpada	27	1017
15.	Chinsda	64	1647
16.	Dadra	1	1906
17.	Dapada	30	2629
18.	Demani	2	723
19.	Dhapsa	14	183
20.	Dolara	59	485
21.	Dudhani	46	1852
22.	Falandi	20	714
23.	Galonda	11	2532
24.	Ghodbari	49	305
25.	Goratpada	39	205
26.	Gunsa	47	642
27.	Jamalpada	44	286
28.	Kala	56	648
29.	Kanadi	16	297
30.	Karachgam	57	1020
31.	Karad	23	7389
32.	Karchond	50	2059
33.	Kauncha	45	841
34.	Khadoli	36	980
35.	Khanvel	54	2489
36.	Kharadpada	17	1655
37.	Khedpa	70	866
38.	Kherarbari	51	296
39.	Kherdi	58	1336
40.	Khutali	53	1093
41.	Kilavani	10	560
42.	Kothar	41	Uninhabited
43.	Kudacha	25	1040
44.	Luhari	26	1185
45.	Mandoni	65	839
46.	Masat	18	1936
47.	Medha	42	235
48.	Morkhal	6	1668
49.	Mota-Randha	7	1668
50.	Nana-Randha	8	473
51.	Naroli	15	5952
52.	Parzai	60	614
53.	Pati	29	1361
54.	Rakholi	24	892
55.	Rudana	63	1802
56.	Saily	22	3281
57.	Samarvarni	19	1882
58.	Shelti	52	1737
59.	Sili	5	3094
60.	Sindoni	69	1284
61.	Surangi	32	1955
62.	Talavali	62	269
63.	Tighra	3	497
64.	Tinoda	37	328
65	Umarkui	21	2008
66.	Umbervarni	38	466
67.	Vaghchauda	40	323
68.	Vaghchhipa	4	622
69.	Vansda	66	771
70.	Vasona	28	1716
71.	Velugam	34	1636

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Column Number	Abbreviations	Description
1	2	3
5	P	Primary or elementary school.
	M	Junior Secondary or Middle school.
	M	Matriculation or Secondary school.
	AC	Adult Literacy Class/Centre.
6	PHC	Primary health centre.
	PHS	Primary health sub-centre.
	D	Dispensary.
	FPC	Family planning centre.
	RP	Register private practitioners.
7	W	Well water.
	R	River.
8	PO	Post Office.
	PTO	Post and telegraph office.
	Phone	Telephone connection.
10	BS	Bus
11	PR	Pucca road.
	KR	Kuccha road.
13	ED	Electricity for domestic purpose.
	EAg	Electricity for agriculture.
	EA	Electricity for all purposes.
16	R	River.
	W	Well (without electricity).
	T	Total.
20	N	Copies of the newspapers coming in the village.
	M	Motorcycle/scooters available in the village.
	C	Cars/jeeps available in the village.
	T	Tractors available in the village.

VILLAGE Amenities and

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Dadra	457.11	1906(354)	P(3), M(1), H(1), AC(1)	D(1), PHS (1),FPC(1)	W,R	PO, Phone	Wednesday	BS
2.	Demani	124.77	723(131)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
3.	Tighra	104.01	497(77)	P(2), M(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
4.	Vaghchhipa	112.66	622(109)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
5.	Sili	1676.59	3094(539)	P(4)	-(5-10 kms)	W,R	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
6.	Morkhal	1167.59	1668(314)	P(2), AC(1)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
7.	Mota-Randha	813.68	1668(295)	P(4), AC(3)	D(1)	W,R	PO	Monday	BS
8.	Nana-Randha	393.16	473(80)	P(1), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
9.	Bonta	1580.36	1375(254)	P(4), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
10.	Kilavani	497.77	560(104)	P(1)	PHC(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	BS
11.	Galonda	852.65	2532(431)	P(5), M(1), AC(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	BS
12.	Athola	654.46	1876(307)	P(4), M(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
13.	Athal	844.13	1303(241)	P(3), M(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
14.	Dhapsa	216.60	183(30)	P(2), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
15.	Naroli	1278.99	5952(1071)	P(7), M(2), H(2), AC(1)	D(1), PHS (1), FPC(1), RP(2)	W	PTO, Phone	Tuesday	BS
16.	Kanadi	188.91	297(60)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
17.	Kharadpada	961.12	1655(294)	P(2), M(1)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
18.	Masat	494.69	1936(324)	P(3), M(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
19.	Samarvarni	363.87	1882(286)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
20.	Falandi	466.41	714(119)	P(2), AC(2)	-(5-10 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
21.	Umarkui	2388.05	2008(382)	P(2)	-(5-10 kms)	W,R	PO	Saturday	BS
22.	Saily	1449.98	3281(563)	P(4)	-(5-10 kms)	W,R	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
23.	Karad	453.70	7389(2068)	P(1)	D(2)	W,R	PTO	-(-5 kms)	BS
24.	Rakholi	257.74	892(134)	P(2), M(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W,R	PO	Friday	BS
25.	Kudacha	236.90	1040(146)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
26.	Luhari	1147.79	1185(189)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)
27.	Chinchpada	477.67	1017(168)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W,R	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS

DIRECTORY

Land use

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location Code No.
				Forest	Irrigated by spurce	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR	Silvassa (8)	EA	Rice, Wheat	—	R(32.20)	359.70	8.12	57.09	M15, C25, N12.	1
PR	Silvassa (10)	ED,EAg	Rice, Wheat	—	W (1.20)	84.10	5.85	33.32	—	2
PR	Silvassa (6)	ED,EAg	Rice, Wheat	—	R(69.10)	3.19	0.38	31.34	—	3
PR	Silvassa (2)	EA	Rice, Wheat	—	R (9.00)	74.10	5.59	23.97	—	4
KR	Silvassa (12)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	454.48	R(20.19)	1134.93	10.16	56.83	M2, T3.	5
PR	Silvassa (18)	EA	Rice, Ragi	442.37	R (9.57)	616.05	8.17	91.43	M1.	6
PR	Silvassa (16)	EA	Rice, Ragi	204.25	W (5.16)	527.41	21.48	55.38	M2, N4.	7
KR	Silvassa (18)	EA	Rice, Ragi	86.45	R (1.20)	265.96	15.99	23.56	C1, T1.	8
PR	Silvassa (14)	ED	Rice, Ragi	1136.55	—	405.02	18.45	20.34	M1.	9
PR	Silvassa (12)	EA	Rice, Ragi	280.03	W (5.00)	185.47	6.29	20.93	M2, T1.	10
PR	Silvassa (6)	EA	Rice, Ragi	207.13	R(14.75)	588.92	14.43	27.42	M1.	11
PR	Silvassa (4)	EA	Rice, Ragi	97.87	T (3.00)	496.15	9.65	47.79	M2.	12
PR	Silvassa (5)	EA	Rice, Ragi	335.46	T(12.00)	419.78	5.84	71.05	N2.	13
PR, KR	Silvassa (10)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	—	T (2.00)	206.75	—	7.85	N1.	14
PR	Silvassa (8)	EA	Rice, Wheat	—	T(34.00)	1145.23	18.74	81.02	M26, C28, T5, N62.	15
PR, KR	Silvassa (10)	ED	Rice, Ragi	—	T(15.00)	164.72	—	9.19	N1.	16
PR	Silvassa (11)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	282.55	T(35.00)	586.28	4.35	52.94	M1, N2.	17
PR	Silvassa (3)	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	410.79	19.10	64.80	C2, T1.	18
PR	Silvassa (2)	EA	Rice, Wheat	—	W (5.00)	274.43	39.04	45.40	—	19
PR, KR	Silvassa (8)	—	Rice, Ragi	240.80	—	184.61	16.82	24.18	—	20
KR	Silvassa (9)	—	Rice, Ragi	1742.80	—	558.10	44.15	43.00	—	21
PR	Silvassa (6)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	424.30	W(15.00)	759.50	191.62	59.56	M1, N350.	22
PR	Silvassa (9)	EA	Rice, Ragi	100.74	—	260.02	22.90	70.04	M22, C27.	23
PR	Silvassa (5)	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	187.67	36.33	33.74	M2, C4, T2.	24
PR	Silvassa (6)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	—	—	151.35	27.07	58.48	—	25
PR	Silvassa (15)	—	Rice, Ragi	595.82	—	524.13	8.22	19.62	—	26
PR, KR	Silvassa (9)	ED	Rice, Ragi	157.87	—	288.43	5.60	25.77	—	27

VILLAGE Amenities and

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat, if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Vasona	566.18	1716(315)	P(3), M(1)	-(-5 kms)	WR	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
29.	Pati	643.65	1361(291)	P(2)	(1),FPC(1)	W	-(-5 kms)	Sunday	BS
30.	Dapada	856.41	2629(406)	P(6), M(2)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	WR	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
31.	Chikhali	797.29	1456(250)	P(3), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
32.	Surangi	1012.97	1955(331)	P(5)	-(-5 kms)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)
33.	Apti	541.02	706(138)	P(2)	-(5-10 kms)	W	(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
34.	Velugam	1083.24	1636(343)	P(6)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(5-10 kms)
35.	Amboli	696.18	1269(229)	P(2), M(1), AC(1)	PHS(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
36.	Khadoli	774.60	980(173)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
37.	Tinoda	371.09	328(63)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
38.	Umbervarni	281.03	466(98)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)
39.	Goratpada	82.22	205(38)	P(1), AC(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	-(-5 kms)	BS
40.	Vaghchauda	235.71	323(54)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
41.	Kothar	107.35							Uninhabited
42.	Medha	257.83	235(44)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
43.	Ambabari	297.84	315(61)	P(3)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
44.	Jamalpada	230.03	286(46)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
45.	Kauncha	525.45	841(140)	P(2), AC(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
46.	Dudhani	863.29	1852(317)	P(3), M(1)	D(1),PHS(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	Thursday	BS
47.	Gunsa	419.39	642(115)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
48.	Bildhari	709.08	625(124)	P(3)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
49.	Ghodbari	340.74	305(60)	P(1), AC(1)	-(5-10 kms)	R	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
50.	Karchond	1491.10	2059(389)	P(3)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	BS
51.	Kherarbari	294.62	296(56)	P(1), AC(1)	-(10+kms)	W	-(10+ kms)	-(10+ kms)	-(-5 kms)
52.	Shelti	1150.15	1737(325)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	BS
53.	Khutali	671.04	1093(228)	P(1), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
54.	Khanvel	857.78	2489(407)	P(4), M(1), AC(1)	PHC(1), FPC(1)	W	PO	Saturday	BS
55.	Bindrabin	271.85	437(87)	P(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS

DIRECTORY

Land use

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Village Approach to	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location Code No.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR	Silvassa (8)	EA	Rice, Ragi	127.89	—	331.02	11.39	95.88	—	28
PR	Silvassa (11)	ED,EO	Rice, Ragi	344.73	—	256.93	7.39	34.60	M2, C5.	29
PR	Silvassa (10)	EA	Rice, Ragi	285.85	R(20.00)	473.19	12.19	65.18	M1, N1.	30
KR	Silvassa (12)	ED	Rice, Ragi	442.43	—	293.00	14.02	47.84	—	31
PR, KR	Silvassa (17)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	511.54	R(12.00)	401.95	32.86	54.62	M1, C3, T1.	32
KR	Silvassa (19)	ED	Rice, Ragi	249.95	R(10.00)	251.15	10.85	19.07	—	33
KR	Silvassa (24)	—	Rice, Ragi	266.00	—	741.01	33.94	42.29	—	34
PR	Silvassa (20)	ED	Rice, Ragi	459.87	—	193.71	13.92	28.68	C1.	35
PR	Silvassa (16)	EA	Rice, Ragi	289.18	R(34.20)	384.24	13.68	53.30	—	36
PR	Silvassa (17)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	272.56	R (3.00)	75.43	6.89	13.21	—	37
KR	Silvassa (27)	—	Rice, Ragi	125.05	—	136.32	8.56	11.10	—	38
PR, KR	Silvassa (27)	—	Rice, Ragi	23.07	—	45.10	3.28	10.77	—	39
PR	Silvassa (32)	—	Rice, Ragi	120.71	—	98.13	4.52	12.35	M2, C2.	40
										41
PR	Silvassa (33)	—	Rice, Ragi	164.75	—	72.80	6.23	14.05	—	42
PR	Silvassa (32)	—	Rice, Ragi	172.11	—	91.01	5.29	29.43	—	43
KR	Silvassa (38)	—	Rice, Ragi	127.28	—	80.28	5.28	17.19	—	44
KR	Silvassa (38)	—	Rice, Ragi	270.08	—	185.11	6.83	63.43	—	45
PR	Silvassa (35)	EA	Rice, Ragi	468.95	R (7.10)	288.17	13.44	85.63	M5, C1, N1.	46
PR	Silvassa (37)	EA	Rice, Ragi	226.02	—	155.37	6.65	31.35	M1, T1.	47
KR	Silvassa (38)	ED	Rice, Ragi	533.52	R (4.00)	127.10	4.00	40.46	—	48
PR, KR	Silvassa (37)	—	Rice, Ragi	264.55	—	44.86	4.35	26.98	—	49
KR	Silvassa (39)	—	Rice, Ragi	932.86	—	487.25	22.24	48.75	—	50
KR	Silvassa (40)	—	Rice, Ragi	210.04	—	73.77	3.35	7.46	—	51
PR	Silvassa (29)	ED	Rice, Ragi	604.91	—	481.04	17.60	46.60	—	52
PR	Silvassa (22)	—	Rice, Ragi	241.60	R (2.50)	384.51	26.81	15.62	M3, T1.	53
PR	Silvassa (20)	EA	Rice, Ragi	435.47	R(22.00)	312.30	25.79	62.22	M35, C9, T2, N8.	54
PR	Silvassa (19)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	185.78	R(15.35)	41.45	5.36	23.91	Mahadev Temple.	55

VILLAGE

Amenities and

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Location Code No.	Name of Village	Total area of the village (in hectares)	Total population and number of households	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 (potable)	Post and telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communications (Bus stop, railway station, water way)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
56.	Kala	339.77	648(116)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
57.	Karachgam	425.80	1020(200)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(5-10 kms)
58.	Kherdi	816.06	1336(263)	P(3), AC(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
59.	Dolara	513.54	485(93)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	4 BS
60.	Parzai	469.72	614(121)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
61.	Chauda	396.58	437(86)	P(1)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
62.	Talavali	385.31	269(56)	P(1), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
63.	Rudana	1515.44	1802(338)	P(2)	-(5-10 kms)	W	PO	-(5-10 kms)	BS
64.	Chinsda	1077.89	1647(302)	P(3)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
65.	Mandoni	633.18	839(175)	P(1), M(1)	D(1), PHS (1), FPC(1)	W	PO	Sunday	BS
66.	Vansda	883.24	771(143)	P(2)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	BS
67.	Bensda	752.71	883(169)	P(1), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)	-(-5 kms)
68.	Bedpa	1086.96	1270(263)	P(4), AC(1)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
69.	Sindoni	1137.96	1284(227)	P(5)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
70.	Khedpa	639.70	866(177)	P(3)	-(5-10 kms)	W	-(5-10 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
71.	Amli	1052.27	6621(1196)	P(5)	-(-5 kms)	W	-(-5 kms)	-(5-10 kms)	BS
	Silvassa								
	Total	48216.62	96762(18123)	P(165), M(17), H(3), AC(24)	D(7), PHC (2), PHS(9), FPC(11), RP(2)				

Note: — The land use data of the uninhabited villages is not shown under columns 15 to 19.

DIRECTORY

Land use

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Approach to village	Nearest town and distance (in Kms)	Power supply	Staple food	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rounded upto 2 decimal places)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	Location Code No.
				Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
PR	Silvassa (24)	ED	Rice, Ragi	106.63	—	205.02	15.58	12.54	—	56
KR	Silvassa (26)	ED	Rice, Ragi	41.60	R (4.00)	336.43	7.27	36.50	—	57
PR	Silvassa (27)	ED	Rice, Ragi	103.55	R (6.15)	663.85	27.17	15.34	M2, N1.	58
KR	Silvassa (25)	—	Rice, Ragi	290.67	—	200.53	8.86	13.48	—	59
KR	Silvassa (25)	ED	Rice, Ragi	146.77	—	294.93	17.25	10.77	—	60
PR, KR	Silvassa (23)	ED	Rice, Ragi	179.25	R (1.00)	184.58	6.13	25.62	—	61
PR, KR	Silvassa (23)	ED	Rice, Ragi	111.17	—	234.57	14.81	24.76	M1, T1.	62
PR, KR	Silvassa (28)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	814.30	R (4.00)	603.54	33.18	60.42	—	63
PR	Silvassa (27)	ED,EO	Rice, Ragi	631.76	—	381.77	18.45	45.91	M1, C1.	64
PR	Silvassa (33)	ED,EAg	Rice, Ragi	351.78	—	241.70	15.89	23.81	M1, N1.	65
PR	Silvassa (39)	—	Rice, Ragi	660.36	—	185.78	9.14	27.96	—	66
KR	Silvassa (44)	—	Rice, Ragi	505.87	—	224.28	4.63	17.93	—	67
KR	Silvassa (42)	—	Rice, Ragi	656.23	—	396.49	16.17	18.07	—	68
PR	Silvassa (37)	ED	Rice, Ragi	698.49	—	386.26	6.20	47.01	—	69
PR	Silvassa (44)	ED	Rice, Ragi	381.26	—	241.87	5.59	10.98	—	70
PR	Silvassa (1)	EA	Rice, Wheat	—	T(16.00)	913.79	11.78	110.70	—	71
Treated as Census Town.										
				20825.91	449.67	23064.38	1109.15	2660.16	M133, C109, N446, T19.	

APPENDIX (I) —

Abstract of Educational,

Name of District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	EDUCATIONAL											
		Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation/Secondary School		Higher Secondary/PUC/ /Intermediate/ Junior College		College (Graduate and above)		Adult Literacy class/ Centres	
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70	165	15	17	2	3	—	—	—	—	21	24

APPENDIX (I) —

Abstract of Educational,

Name of District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Serial Number	Name of Taluka	Primary Health Sub-Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		Villages with no Medical facilities	Tap	Well	Tank	Tube Well	River
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Number	Villages	Institutions						
1	2	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	9	9	—	—	1	2	57	—	69	—	—	21

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Medical and Other Amenities

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Others		Villages with no Educational Facilities	MEDICAL									
			Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and Child welfare Centre/Maternity Home/Child welfare Centre		Primary Health Centre/Health Centre		Family Planning Centre	
Villages	Institutions		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	2	2	11	11

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Medical and Other Amenities — (Concld.)

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

DRINKING WATER					POST & TELEGRAPH						COMMUNICATION			POWER SUPPLY		
Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facilities of any type	P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. & Phone	T.O. & Phone	P.T.O. & Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Railway station	Navigable water way	Available	Not available
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
—	—	—	20	—	18	—	1	1	—	1	—	58	—	—	51	19

APPENDIX (II) — VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Land utilisation data in respect of non-municipal towns (census towns)

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Sl. No.	Name of town and taluka within brackets	Land use (i. e. area under different types of land use in hectares rouded upto two decimal places)					
		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
1.	Silvassa (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	665.41	—	w (51.20)	412.96	4.46	196.79

APPENDIX (III) — VILLAGE DIRECTORY

List of villages according to the proportion of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli **A — Scheduled Castes** **Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli**

Range of Scheduled Caste Population (Percentages)	L. C. Number	Name of Village	L. C. Number	Name of Village	L. C. Number	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5*	6	Morkhal	7	Mota-Randha	10	Kilavani
	11	Galonda	17	Kharadpada	23	Karad
	24	Rakholi	29	Pati	30	Dapada
	35	Amboli	46	Dudhani	53	Khutali
	54	Khanvel	58	Kherdi	62	Talavali
	65	Mandoni	68	Bedpa	71	Amli
6-10	1	Dadra	15	Naroli	18	Masat
11-15	4	Vaghchhipa	—	—	—	—
16-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-30	—	—	—	—	—	—
31+	2	Demani	—	—	—	—

* Excludes villages with No Scheduled Caste population.

B — Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes Population (Percentages)	L. C. Number	Name of Village	L. C. Number	Name of Village	L. C. Number	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5*	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-15	23	Karad	—	—	—	—
16-25	—	—	—	—	—	—
26-35	—	—	—	—	—	—
36-50	15	Naroli	—	—	—	—
51+	1	Dadra	2	Demani	3	Tighra
	4	Vaghchhipa	5	Sili	6	Morkhal
	7	Mota-Randha	8	Nana-Randha	9	Bonta
	10	Kilavani	11	Galonda	12	Athola
	13	Athal	14	Dhapsa	16	Kanadi
	17	Kharadpada	18	Masat	19	Samarvarni
	20	Falandi	21	Umarkui	22	Saily
	24	Rakholi	25	Kudacha	26	Luhari
	27	Chinchpada	28	Vasona	29	Pati
	30	Dapada	31	Chikhali	32	Surangi
	33	Apti	34	Velugam	35	Amboli
	36	Khadoli	37	Tinoda	38	Umbervarni
	39	Goratpada	40	Vaghchauda	42	Medha
	43	Ambabari	44	Jamalpada	45	Kauncha
	46	Dudhani	47	Gunsa	48	Bildhari
	49	Ghodbari	50	Karchond	51	Kherarbari
	52	Shelti	53	Khutali	54	Khanvel
	55	Bindrabin	56	Kala	57	Karachgam
	58	Kherdi	59	Dolara	60	Parzai
	61	Chauda	62	Talavali	63	Rudana
	64	Chinsda	65	Mandoni	66	Vansda
	67	Bensda	68	Bedpa	69	Sindoni
	70	Khedpa	71	Amli		

* Excludes village with no Scheduled Tribe population.

SECTION II

TOWN DIRECTORY

Abbreviations used in the Town Directory Statements

Statement	Column	Item	Abbreviation	Description
1	2	3	4	5
I	2	Civic administration status.	G. P.	Gram Panchayat/Village Panchayat.
III	3	— do —	— do —	— do —
IV	3	— do —	— do —	— do —
	6	Road-length.	PR KR	Pucca road. Kuccha road
	7	System of sewerage.	OSD	Open surface drains.
	9 & 10	Number of latrines — service, others.	NA	Information not available.
	11	Method of disposal of night soil.	ST	Septic tank latrines.
	12	Protected water supply-souce of supply.	T W	Tap water. Well water.
	13	Protected water supply — System of storage.	SR	Service reservoir.
	4	Medical facilities Hospitals/Dispensaries T. B. Clinics.	H FC	Hospital. Family Planning Centre.
	10	Educational facilities — recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions.	Sh Sh Type Type	Shorthand. Shorthand & Typewriting. Typewriting.
	20	Number of recreational and cultural facilities — Public libraries including reading room.	PL	Public library.

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Status and

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic administration status of town	Location Code No	Name of Taluka	Area in (sq. kms.)	Number of households including houseless households (in 1981 Census)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	V. Silvassa (G. P.)	1/I	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.7	1305

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Physical Aspects and

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Physical aspects		
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in Centigrade)	
			Maximum	Minimum
1	2	3	4	5
1.	V. Silvassa	2187	30.7	21.7

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Municipal

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00)			
			Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	V. Silvassa	G. P.	159	—	108	—

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT I

Growth History

Population and growth rate of the town at the Censuses of									Density (1981 census)	Sex Ratio			Sl. No.
1900	1910	1921	1931	1940	1950	1962	1971	1981		1962 census	1971 census	1981 census	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6914	1032	—	—	884	1

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT II

Location of Town, 1979

Name of and road distance (in kms.) from:-							Sl. No.
State H. Qs	District H. Qs	Taluka H. Qs	Nearest City with population of one lakh and more	Railway station	Bus route	Navigable river/ /canal (if within 10 kms)	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Silvassa (O)	Silvassa (O)	Silvassa (O)	Navsari(70)	Vapi(18)	Silvassa(O)	—	1

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT III

Finance, 1978-79

			Expenditure (in Rs. '00)							
Advances	other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public work	Public Institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure	Sl. No.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
—	23	290	123	2	97	5	15	2	244	1

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Civic and Other

Sl. No.	Class and name of town	Civic administration status (in 1980)	Population	Ssheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population	Road length (in kms)	System of sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	V. Silvassa	G. P.	6914	3009	PR(8.9) KR(1.8)	OSD

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Medical, Educational, Recreational

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities				
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/science/ Commerce colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical Colleges	Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	V. Silvassa	6914	H, FC	39	Daman-Goa, Daman & Diu (30)	Surat-Gujarat(125)	Surat-Gujarat(125)	Valsad-Gujarat (50)	Sh(1) Types (1) sh types (1)

1981 CENSUS —

STATE

Trade, Commerce, Indus

Sl. No.	Class and name of Town	Name of three most important commodities imported			Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	V. Silvassa	Petroleum	Cloth	Sugar	Forest Products	Grass	Foam rubber

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT IV

Amenities, 1979

Number of latrines				Protected water/ supply			Electrification (Number of connections)					Sl. No.
Water borne	Service	Others	Method of disposal of night soil	Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in lakh litres (in bracket)	Fire-fighting service	Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (point)	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
409	NA	NA	ST	T, W	SR(3.50)	Vapi-Gujarat (18)	1189	51	33	340	—	1

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT V

and Cultural Facilities, 1979

						Number of recreational and Cultural facilities				Sl. No.
Higher secondary/Intermediate /PUC (Pre-university College)/Junior college level	Secondary Matriculation	Junior secondary & middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/ Drama/Community halls	Public libraries including reading rooms	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
1	1	1	8	1	—	1	1	1	PL(1)	1

TOWN DIRECTORY

MENT VI

try and Banking, 1979

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of agricultural credit socities	Number of non-agricultural credit soceities	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd				
9	10	11	12	13	14	1
Country liquor	Bidies	—	3	1	5	1

PART B

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

UNION TERRITORY

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

UNION TERRITORY PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Number of House-holds	Total Population (Including Institutional & Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	T	491.0	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	2041	957	1084
		R	484.3	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	1818	843	975
		U	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109
1.	District Dadra & Nagar Haveli ...	T	491.0	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	2041	957	1084
		R	484.3	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	1818	843	975
		U	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109

UNION TERRITORY PRIMARY

MAIN

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V (a))		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	T	26144	16324	9820	4592	2570	2022	338	259	79
		R	25502	15955	9547	4486	2523	1963	293	222	71
		U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8
1.	District Dadra & Nagar Haveli ...	T	26144	16324	9820	4592	2570	2022	338	259	79
		R	25502	15955	9547	4486	2523	1963	293	222	71
		U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Tribes			Literates			MAIN WORKERS		
						Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
81714	40486	41228	27655	19072	8583	42315	28942	13373
78928	39064	39864	23910	16764	7146	39842	27057	12785
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588
81714	40486	41228	27655	19072	8583	42315	28942	13373
78928	39064	39864	23910	16764	7146	39842	27057	12785
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588

CENSUS ABSTRACT *(Concld.)*

WORKERS

Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
11241	9789	1452	8404	632	7772	52957	22941	30016
9561	8357	1204	7977	488	7489	48943	21301	27642
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374
11241	9789	1452	8404	632	7772	52957	22941	30016
9561	8357	1204	7977	488	7489	48943	21301	27642
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374

DISTRICT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/ Taluka/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Km2	Number of Occupied Residential Houses	Number of House Holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes		
						P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	T	491.0	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	2041	957	1084
		R	484.3	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	1818	843	975
		U	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109
1.	District Dadra & Nagar Haveli ...	T	491.0	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	2041	957	1084
		R	484.3	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	1818	843	975
		U	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109
	1 Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka ...	T	491.0	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	2041	957	1084
		R	484.3	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	1818	843	975
		U	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109
	Silvassa (C. T.)	U	6.65	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	223	114	109

DISTRICT PRIMARY

MAIN

Sl. No.	Union Territory/ District/ Taluka/Town	Total Rural Urban	Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs (V (a))		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	T	26144	16324	9820	4592	2570	2022	338	259	79
		R	25502	15955	9547	4486	2523	1963	293	222	71
		U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8
1.	District Dadra & Nagar Haveli ...	T	26144	16324	9820	4592	2570	2022	338	259	79
		R	25502	15955	9547	4486	2523	1963	293	222	71
		U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8
	1 Dadra & Nagar Haveli Taluka ...	T	26144	16324	9820	4592	2570	2022	338	259	79
		R	25502	15955	9547	4486	2523	1963	293	222	71
		U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8
	Silvassa (C. T.)	U	642	369	273	106	47	59	45	37	8

* These represent provisional 'Geographical area' figures as supplied by the Surveyor General, India Figures for urban areas are C.T. Stands for Census Town, P Stands for Persons, M Stands for Male, and F. Stands for Female.

CENSUS ABSTRACT

						MAIN WORKERS		
Scheduled Tribes			Literates			Total Main Workers (I-IX)		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
81714	40486	41228	27655	19072	8583	42315	28942	13373
78928	39064	39864	23910	16764	7146	39842	27057	12785
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588
81714	40486	41228	27655	19072	8583	42315	28942	13373
78928	39064	39864	23910	16764	7146	39842	27057	12785
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588
81714	40486	41228	27655	19072	8583	42315	28942	13373
78928	39064	39864	23910	16764	7146	39842	27057	12785
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588
2786	1422	1364	3745	2308	1437	2473	1885	588

CENSUS ABSTRACT *(Concld.)*

WORKERS

Other Workers (III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
11241	9789	1452	8404	632	7772	52957	22941	30016
9561	8357	1204	7977	488	7489	48943	21301	27642
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374
11241	9789	1452	8404	632	7772	52957	22941	30016
9561	8357	1204	7977	488	7489	48943	21301	27642
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374
11241	9789	1452	8404	632	7772	52957	22941	30016
9561	8357	1204	7977	488	7489	48943	21301	27642
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374
1680	1432	248	427	144	283	4014	1640	2374

those suppliad by the Administration of Dadra & Nagar Havali.

TALUKA

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

(Village, Town and Wardwise)

PRIMARY CENSUS

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli **Code No. 1**

Location Code Number	Name of village/ town/ward	Area of village in hectares & of town/ ward in Km²	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL	491.0 Km2	19183	19428	103676	52515	51161	957	1084	40486	41228	19072	8583
	RURAL	484.3 Km2	17900	18123	96762	48846	47916	843	975	39064	39864	16764	7146
	URBAN	6.7 Km2	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	114	109	1422	1364	2308	1437
	RURAL												
1.	Dadra	457.11	353	354	1906	967	939	56	70	550	551	543	368
2.	Demani	124.77	125	131	723	349	374	136	142	196	215	175	69
3.	Tighra	104.01	77	77	497	228	269	—	—	180	217	114	73
4.	Vaghchhipa	112.66	109	109	622	301	321	50	34	181	204	171	114
5.	Sili	1676.59	508	539	3094	1484	1610	—	—	1393	1512	353	59
6.	Morkhal	1167.59	314	314	1668	839	829	1	—	805	809	297	87
7.	Mota Randha	813.68	295	295	1668	819	849	2	6	754	770	243	109
8.	Nana-Randha	393.16	80	80	473	235	238	—	—	224	228	59	18
9.	Bonta	1580.36	254	254	1375	690	685	—	—	663	646	226	108
10.	Kilavani	497.77	104	104	560	283	277	1	—	247	243	102	42
11.	Galonda	852.65	422	431	2532	1238	1294	4	2	1179	1247	361	97
12.	Atthola	654.46	271	307	1876	946	930	—	—	821	834	380	125
13.	Athal	844.13	234	241	1303	618	685	—	—	562	640	190	58
14.	Dhapsa	216.60	29	30	183	86	97	—	—	71	80	47	33
15.	Naroli	1278.99	1060	1071	5952	2926	3026	243	381	1409	1440	1778	1250
16.	Kanadi	188.91	60	60	297	135	162	—	—	135	162	68	32
17.	Kharadpada	961.12	291	294	1655	791	864	4	4	592	667	340	209
18.	Masat	494.69	319	324	1936	951	985	75	91	807	859	446	225
19.	Samarvarni	363.87	286	286	1882	934	948	—	—	777	814	433	182
20.	Falandi	466.41	114	119	714	351	363	—	—	338	362	143	47
21.	Umarkui	2388.05	369	382	2008	990	1018	—	—	987	1012	187	27
22.	Saily	1449.98	563	563	3281	1624	1657	—	—	1562	1608	308	68
23.	Karad	453.70	2042	2068	7389	4342	3047	135	114	535	439	3018	1344
24.	Rakholi	257.74	134	134	892	509	383	1	—	453	346	248	42
25.	Kudacha	236.90	146	146	1040	508	532	—	—	492	507	205	100
26.	Luhari	1147.79	189	189	1185	571	614	—	—	571	614	65	9
27.	Chinchpada	477.67	168	168	1017	500	517	—	—	486	511	61	11
28.	Vasona	566.18	315	315	1716	855	861	—	—	850	855	211	25
29.	Pati	643.65	291	291	1361	724	637	4	3	429	465	193	27
30.	Dapada	856.41	393	406	2629	1298	1331	11	12	1220	1250	357	153
31.	Chikhali	797.29	250	250	1456	697	759	—	—	694	757	98	9
32.	Surangi	1012.97	331	331	1955	946	1009	—	—	860	944	200	87
33.	Apti	541.02	138	138	706	352	354	—	—	350	354	44	4
34.	Velugam	1083.24	343	343	1636	752	884	—	—	721	863	165	32
35.	Amboli	696.18	229	229	1269	626	643	3	2	606	628	112	21
36.	Khadoli	774.60	173	173	980	503	477	—	—	479	459	104	18
37.	Tinoda	371.09	63	63	328	168	160	—	—	166	159	34	9
38.	Umbervarni	281.03	98	98	466	231	235	—	—	231	235	41	18
39.	Goratpada	82.22	38	38	205	109	96	—	—	105	89	41	16
40.	Vaghchauda	235.71	54	54	323	155	168	—	—	154	168	14	1

ABSTRACT

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli **Code No. 1/1**

MAIN WORKERS														
Total main workers (I — IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [v(a)]		Other workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal workers		Non workers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
28942	13373	16324	9820	2570	2022	259	79	9789	1452	632	7772	22941	30016	
27057	12785	15955	9547	2523	1963	222	71	8357	1204	488	7489	21301	27642	
1885	588	369	273	47	59	37	8	1432	248	144	283	1640	2374	
537	286	100	118	50	38	16	15	371	115	1	—	429	653	1
181	22	49	8	16	—	22	—	94	14	2	164	166	188	2
142	143	128	140	—	—	—	—	14	3	—	1	86	125	3
151	35	53	18	14	8	20	6	64	3	1	143	149	143	4
842	737	633	505	65	172	—	—	144	60	10	245	632	628	5
499	391	444	358	20	21	—	—	35	12	8	103	332	335	6
434	269	225	132	163	125	—	—	46	12	4	99	381	481	7
153	155	147	154	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	4	82	79	8
417	369	383	346	19	22	—	—	15	1	2	52	271	264	9
179	71	142	51	4	9	—	1	33	10	2	91	102	115	10
686	635	488	552	61	55	3	—	134	28	18	91	534	568	11
496	354	339	276	16	29	—	—	141	49	—	—	450	576	12
333	104	197	79	44	23	6	—	86	2	12	276	273	305	13
49	12	30	1	8	11	1	—	10	—	—	13	37	72	14
1476	503	479	101	315	248	26	14	656	140	32	362	1418	2161	15
62	19	34	14	12	5	—	—	16	—	2	61	71	82	16
428	74	285	24	39	24	—	—	104	26	10	312	353	478	17
553	333	334	307	6	5	2	—	211	21	2	122	396	530	18
501	227	241	181	44	18	3	—	213	28	41	229	392	492	19
219	93	136	60	29	31	—	—	54	2	—	116	132	154	20
602	361	444	258	143	100	—	—	15	3	6	224	382	433	21
878	658	594	555	110	90	9	4	165	9	68	213	678	786	22
2825	105	124	13	13	4	2	2	2686	86	27	222	1490	2720	23
208	29	122	23	3	1	2	—	81	5	2	41	299	313	24
246	2	219	2	9	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	262	530	25
336	26	320	25	14	1	—	—	2	—	—	345	235	243	26
286	173	206	148	1	1	—	—	79	24	—	—	214	344	27
452	195	254	144	2	1	—	2	196	48	28	128	375	538	28
492	168	67	81	18	9	2	—	405	78	—	15	232	454	29
650	186	221	31	28	34	—	—	401	121	5	206	643	939	30
377	156	183	50	96	68	1	—	97	38	7	75	313	528	31
518	495	379	404	117	83	—	—	22	8	—	12	428	502	32
203	3	192	3	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	200	149	151	33
357	160	278	92	45	52	—	1	34	15	2	252	393	472	34
318	142	244	92	42	44	—	—	32	6	2	209	306	292	35
295	236	272	223	11	10	—	—	12	3	5	61	203	180	36
92	8	65	—	2	1	—	—	25	7	—	—	76	152	37
122	56	103	32	20	24	—	—	—	—	13	58	95	121	38
61	41	42	16	15	22	—	—	4	3	—	—	48	55	39
95	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	107	59	61	40

PRIMARY CENSUS

District: Dadra & Nagar Haveli **Code No. 1**

Location Code Number	Name of village/ town/ward	Area of village in hectares & of town/ ward in Km²	Occupied residential houses	No. of households	Total population (including Institutional & Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literates	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
41.	Kothar	107.35								Uninhabited Village		—	
42.	Medha	257.83	44	44	235	110	125	—	—	110	125	7	1
43.	Ambabari	297.84	61	61	315	153	162	—	—	153	162	39	6
44.	Jamalpada	230.03	46	46	286	137	149	—	—	137	149	21	8
45.	Kaucha	525.45	140	140	841	415	426	—	—	373	389	104	33
46.	Dudhani	363.29	317	317	1852	983	869	5	4	942	825	252	55
47.	Gunsa	419.39	115	115	642	313	329	—	—	264	276	21	3
48.	Bildhari	709.08	124	124	625	306	319	—	—	299	315	50	18
49.	Ghodbari	340.74	60	60	305	155	150	—	—	155	150	11	—
50.	Karchond	1491.10	389	389	2059	1022	1037	—	—	1020	1035	60	12
51.	Kherarbari	294.62	56	56	296	146	150	—	—	146	150	30	15
52.	Shelti	1150.15	325	325	1737	913	824	—	—	856	780	58	8
53.	Khutali	671.04	228	228	1093	529	564	2	3	510	544	78	28
54.	Khanvel	857.78	405	407	2489	1276	1213	11	9	1092	1028	644	391
55.	Bindrabin	271.85	87	87	437	217	220	—	—	213	219	27	11
56.	Kala	339.77	116	116	648	311	337	—	—	303	330	56	15
57.	Karachgam	425.80	200	200	1020	474	546	—	—	454	530	86	16
58.	Kherdi	816.06	263	263	1336	660	676	15	14	629	652	149	43
59.	Dolara	513.54	93	93	485	228	257	—	—	228	257	18	3
60.	Parzai	469.72	121	121	614	294	320	—	—	291	317	42	10
61.	Chauda	396.58	86	86	437	212	225	—	—	209	223	38	2
62.	Talavali	395.31	55	56	269	142	127	1	—	141	127	49	13
63.	Rudana	1515.44	338	338	1802	893	909	—	—	888	901	77	7
64.	Chinsda	1077.89	295	302	1647	834	813	—	—	813	792	176	11
65.	Mandoni	633.18	175	175	839	455	384	2	—	435	377	87	8
66.	Vansda	883.24	143	143	771	379	392	—	—	379	392	30	2
67.	Bensda	752.71	169	169	883	419	464	—	—	414	459	12	4
68.	Bedpa	1086.96	261	263	1270	615	655	1	—	533	575	92	23
69.	Sindoni	1137.96	225	227	1284	702	582	—	—	694	577	182	5
70.	Khedpa	639.70	177	177	866	476	390	—	—	460	383	78	11
71.	Amli	1052.27	1154	1196	6621	3446	3175	80	84	2088	2062	2015	1058
	URBAN												
1.	Silvassa (C. T.)	6.7	1283	1305	6914	3669	3245	114	109	1422	1364	2308	1437

ABSTRACT *(Concld.)*

Taluka: Dadra & Nagar Haveli **Code No. 1/1**

MAIN WORKERS														
Total main workers (I — IX)		Cultivators (I)		Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs [v(a)]		Other workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)		Marginal workers		Non workers		Location Code Number
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1
														41
67	62	67	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	38	55	42
82	86	68	80	4	5	—	—	10	1	13	27	58	49	43
87	41	71	28	4	11	—	—	12	2	4	54	46	54	44
230	158	158	125	38	32	—	—	24	1	2	63	183	205	45
483	241	318	166	68	64	9	1	88	10	1	222	499	406	46
160	5	144	1	9	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	153	324	47
170	26	87	6	80	20	—	—	3	—	1	64	135	229	48
91	27	81	22	9	5	—	—	1	—	1	7	63	116	49
555	91	470	67	73	18	—	—	12	6	18	481	449	465	50
76	46	74	46	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	70	104	51
525	486	495	481	1	2	—	—	29	3	—	5	388	333	52
337	380	308	361	1	2	—	3	28	14	1	3	191	181	53
541	131	306	52	25	14	5	2	205	63	5	213	730	869	54
125	11	84	2	5	1	—	—	36	8	—	1	92	208	55
186	73	163	60	11	8	—	—	12	5	—	117	125	147	56
262	250	243	240	8	10	7	—	4	—	3	13	209	283	57
290	28	250	21	18	4	—	—	22	3	60	98	310	550	58
108	2	105	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	46	117	209	59
160	177	148	155	8	21	—	—	4	1	—	1	134	142	60
120	31	100	29	—	—	—	—	20	2	—	—	92	194	61
84	23	70	21	5	1	—	—	9	1	—	49	58	55	62
537	363	529	360	2	1	1	—	5	2	1	180	355	366	63
448	487	428	476	1	—	—	—	19	11	—	2	386	324	64
255	185	196	161	29	20	—	—	30	4	—	14	200	185	65
245	10	221	4	23	6	—	—	1	—	4	225	130	157	66
238	40	189	23	45	16	—	—	4	1	2	88	179	336	67
358	222	288	174	53	45	—	—	17	3	26	152	231	281	68
350	255	200	171	128	81	—	—	22	3	—	—	352	327	69
267	140	140	57	113	81	2	—	12	2	—	19	209	231	70
1868	676	654	477	136	101	83	20	995	78	25	485	1553	2014	71
1885	588	369	273	47	59	37	8	1432	248	144	283	1640	2374	1

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

APPENDIX

Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population Urban Block-wise.

Location Code No.	Name of Town/Ward Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1	2	3	4	5
I	Silvassa	6,914	223	2,786
	E.B1	844	2	678
	E.B.2	636	27	208
	E.B.3	768	15	93
	E.B.4	576	161	96
	E.B.5	642	7	21
	E.B.6	726	3	46
	E.B.7	750	8	286
	E.B.8	640	—	217
	E.B.9	671	—	534
	EB.10	661	—	607

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS/ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN URBAN AREAS

SILVASSA TOWN

Description

Ward No. 1: Silvassa is a uni-ward town and comprises the area of Ultanfalia,Patliafalia, Gamtal, S. T. Stand, Tokarkhade and the area along Naroli road.
H. Nos. 1 to 1308/4.

Block No.

1: H. Nos. 1 to 127/2.
The block covers the hamlet Ultanfalia.

2: H. Nos. 128 to 258.
The block covers the hamlet Patliafalia.

3: H. Nos. 259 to 463/5.
It covers a part of the hamlet Gamtal.

4: H. Nos. 464 to 560/5.
It covers the remaining part of the hamlet Gamtal.

5: H. Nos. 561 to 688.
The block covers a part of the area of S. T. stand.

6: H. Nos. 689 to 856.
It covers the remaining part of the area of S. T. stand.

7: H. Nos. 857 to 990.
It covers a part of the hamlet of Tokarkhade.

8: H. Nos. 991 to 1109.
It covers a part of the hamlet Tokarkhade.

9: H. Nos. 1110 to 1225.
It covers the remaining part of Tokarkhade.

10: H. Nos. 1226 to 1308/4.
The block covers the area lying on Naroli road.

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/ /Taluka/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with SC Members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates		Total main workers (I — IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	361	2041	957	1084	1045	560	485	537	431	106
		Rural	319	1818	843	975	954	517	437	490	386	104
		Urban	42	223	114	109	91	43	48	47	45	2
1.	**District Dadra & Nagar**	Total	361	2041	957	1084	1045	560	485	537	431	106
	Haveli	Rural	319	1818	843	975	954	517	437	490	386	104
		Urban	42	223	114	109	91	43	48	47	45	2
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	361	2041	957	1084	1045	560	485	537	431	106
	Taluka	Rural	319	1818	843	975	954	517	437	490	386	104
		Urban	42	223	114	109	91	43	48	47	45	2
	Silvassa (C.T.)	Urban	42	223	114	109	91	43	48	47	45	2

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

MAIN WORKERS																	
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [v(a)]			Other workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
159	84	75	35	28	7	37	31	6	306	288	18	316	26	290	1188	500	688
159	84	75	35	28	7	36	30	6	260	244	16	265	8	257	1063	449	614
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	46	44	2	51	18	33	125	51	74
159	84	75	35	28	7	37	31	6	306	288	18	316	26	290	1188	500	688
159	84	75	35	28	7	36	30	6	260	244	16	265	8	257	1063	449	614
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	46	44	2	51	18	33	125	51	74
159	84	75	35	28	7	37	31	6	306	288	18	316	26	290	1188	500	688
159	84	75	35	28	7	36	30	6	260	244	16	265	8	257	1063	449	614
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	46	44	2	51	18	33	125	51	74
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	46	44	2	51	18	33	125	51	74

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Sl. No.	Union Territory/District/ /Taluka/Town	Total Rural Urban	No. of house-holds with ST Members	Total Scheduled Tribes Population			Literates			Total main workers (I — IX)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI		Total	14619	81714	40486	41228	13779	10309	3470	34246	21973	12273
		Rural	14113	78928	39064	39864	12878	9671	3207	33138	21242	11896
		Urban	506	2786	1422	1364	901	638	263	1108	731	377
1.	District Dadra & Nagar	Total	14619	81714	40486	41228	13779	10309	3470	34246	21973	12273
	Haveli	Rural	14113	78928	39064	39864	12878	9671	3207	33138	21242	11896
		Urban	506	2786	1422	1364	901	638	263	1108	731	377
	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Total	14619	81714	40486	41228	13779	10309	3470	34246	21973	12273
	Taluka.	Rural	14113	78928	39064	39864	12878	9671	3207	33138	21242	11896
		Urban	506	2786	1422	1364	901	638	263	1108	731	377
	Silvassa (C.T.)	Urban	506	2786	1422	1364	901	638	263	1108	731	377

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

MAIN WORKERS																	
Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [v(a)]			Other workers (III, IV, V(b) & VI to IX)			Marginal workers			Non workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
25031	15437	9594	4398	2431	1967	63	55	8	4754	4050	704	7551	524	7027	39917	17989	21928
24435	15107	9328	4319	2400	1919	61	53	8	4323	3682	641	7245	421	6824	38545	17401	21144
596	330	266	79	31	48	2	2	—	431	368	63	306	103	203	1372	588	784
25031	15437	9594	4393	2431	1967	63	55	8	4754	4050	704	7551	524	7027	39917	17989	21928
24435	15107	9328	4319	2400	1919	61	53	8	4323	3682	641	7245	421	6824	38545	17401	21144
596	330	266	79	31	48	2	2	—	431	368	63	306	103	203	1372	588	784
25031	15437	9594	4398	2431	1967	63	55	8	4754	4050	704	7551	524	7027	39917	17989	21928
24435	15107	9328	4319	2400	1919	61	53	8	4323	3682	641	7245	421	6824	38545	17401	21144
596	330	266	79	31	48	2	2	—	431	368	63	306	103	203	1372	588	784
596	330	266	79	31	48	2	2	—	431	368	63	306	103	203	1372	588	784

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Page Number	Particulars	Col. Number	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
6	6.1 Forestry — 1st para; 12th line.	—	anld	and
7	7.1 Village Directory — 1st para; 2nd line.	—	Calumns	Columns
15	Concept of worker 1961-1981.	—	172	72
29	Village Directory — 10. Kilavani.	19	20.93	20.98
30	Village Directory — 29. Pati.	6	(1), FPC (1)	-(-5 Kms.)
31	Village Directory — 47. Gunsa.	11	PR	KR
32	Village Directory — 71. Amli.	9	-(5-10 Kms.)	-(-5 Kms.)
36	Appendix (II) — Village Directory — Common heading for columns 3 to 8; 2nd line.	—	rouded	rounded
41	Abbreviations used in Town Directory Statements Sl. No. 12.	3	— Souce of supply	— Source of supply