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SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

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CONTENTS

	Pages
MAP alongwith list of villages	(v)
INTRODUCTION	1
Historical Perspective—Emergence of Efficient Tool of Administration	2
Brief History of Portuguese Occupation . .	2
Nationalist Movement in Dadra & Nagar Haveli.	5
The Fall of Dadra	7
The Fall of Nagar Haveli	8
Summary of Proclamation read by Senhor Gama on 15th August, 1954 . . .	10
Integration with India	11
Structure of the New Administration . . .	11
Location and area—	13
Physical Configuration	13
Climate	14
Minerals	14
Agriculture—	14
Irrigation	15
Survey and Settlement	16
Animal Husbandry	16
Dairy Farm	17
Electricity	17
Occupational Pattern	18
Trade and Commerce	18
Communications—	18
Telephone	19
Public Works Department	19
Education—	20
Rural Art Organisation	23

	Pages
Medical and Public Health	23
Community Development Programme	25
Field Publicity	26
Forest Administration—	27
Coupe Working	27
Present Position of Forests	28
Working Plan of Forests	28
General (forests)	29
Industry	30
Prohibition and Excise	33
Excise	33
Law and Order—	34
Police	34
Crime	34
Administration of Justice	34
Extension of Laws	35
Concessions to Adivasis—	36
Safeguards of Interests of Adivasis	37
Purchase and Supply of cereals by Administration	38
History of Panchayats	38
Cooperative Movement	42
Planning and Financial Position	45
Changes Brought About as a Result of Liberation	46
Demographic and other Statistics	50
APPENDIX	67

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

STATE BOUNDARY

UNION TERRITORY HEADQUARTERS

VILLAGE BOUNDARIES WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBERS

METALLED ROAD

UNMETALLED ROAD

RIVERS AND STREAMS

SYMBOLIC REPRESENTATION OF VILLAGES IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES

POST OFFICES / TELEGRAPH OFFICES — PO/PT

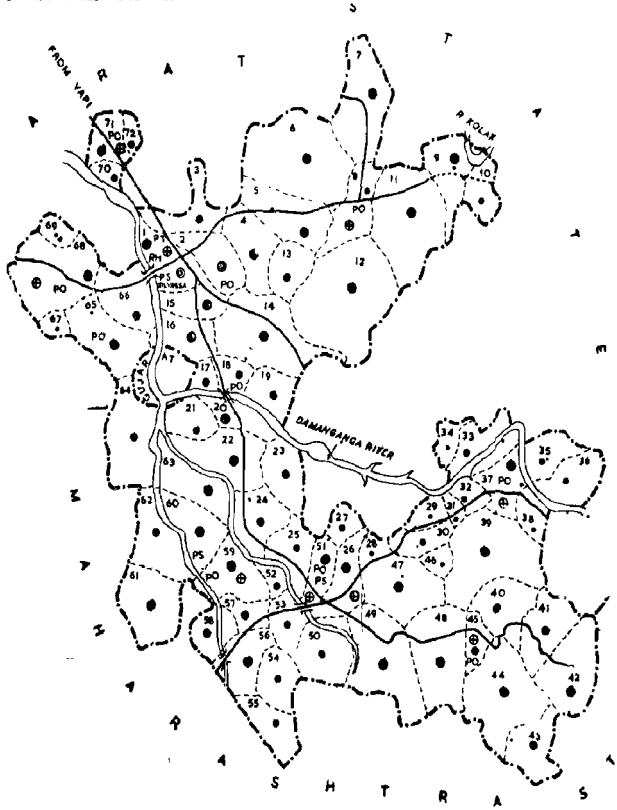
POLICE STATION — PS

REST HOUSE / TRAVELLERS BUNGALOW — RH

HOSPITALS, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRES, DISPENSARIES CHILD AND MATERNITY WELFARE CENTRES

10 5 0 10 20 30 MILES

10 0 10 20 30 40 KILOMETRES



East of Greenwich

LIST OF VILLAGES

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Sl. No. (Code No. as given in the Map)	Name of village	Sl. No. (Code No. as given in the Map)	Name of village
1	2	1	2
1.	Silvassa	37.	Dudhani
2.	Amli	38.	Ghodbari
3.	Vaghchippa	39.	Karchond
4.	Athola	40.	Vansde
5.	Galonda	41.	Bensda
6.	Sili	42.	Bedpa
7.	Morkhal	43.	Khedpa
8.	Kilavani	44.	Sindoni
9.	Mota-Randha	45.	Mandoni
10.	Nana-Randha	46.	Kherarbari
11.	Bonta	47.	Shelti
12.	Umarkui	48.	Chinsda
13.	Falandi	49.	Rudana
14.	Saily	50.	Talavali
15.	Samarvarni	51.	Khanvel
16.	Masat	52.	Bindrabin
17.	Kudacha	53.	Chauda
18.	Rakholi	54.	Parzai
19.	Karad	55.	Dolara
20.	Vasona	56.	Kherdi
21.	Chinchpada	57.	Kala
22.	Dapada	58.	Karachgam
23.	Pati	59.	Amboli
24.	Khadoli	60.	Surangi
25.	Tinoda	61.	Velugam
26.	Khutali	62.	Apti
27.	Umbervarni	63.	Chikhali
28.	Goratpada	64.	Luhari
29.	Kothar	65.	Kharadpada
30.	Vaghchauda	66.	Athal
31.	Medha	67.	Kanadi
32.	Ambabari	68.	Naroli
33.	Kauncha	69.	Dhapsa
34.	Jamalpada	70.	Tighra
35.	Gunsa	71.	Dadra
36.	Bildhari	72.	Demani

NOTE:—There are 72 villages in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. There is no Urban Area.

INTRODUCTION

Dadra and Nagar Haveli was nationally integrated on 11th August, 1961. The Portuguese regime came to end in Dadra on 21st July, 1954 and in Nagar Haveli on 2nd August, 1954. This territory remained under the Portuguese domination for about 170 years. The socio-economic survey of the Union Territory was done during February to April, 1966. It was revisited in June 1968 to fill up certain gaps. Twelve years are but a short space of time to achieve any tangible progress in a territory which was under a foreign yoke for such a long time. "The Portuguese regime was an unedifying one, marked by rapacity and corruption on the part of the Government and its officials and a total indifference to welfare of the inhabitants."[1] Various developments discussed in this report would testify that emancipation from the Portuguese domination has opened a vista and ushered a new era of freedom and development.

The territory which has two enclaves *viz.*, (i) Dadra and (ii) Nagar Haveli present various problems because of extreme backwardness and illiteracy. An overwhelming majority of the people belong to Varli, Dhodia, Dubla, Kathodi, Kokna, Koli Dhor and Naikda tribes and Bhangi, Chamar, Manar and Mahya Vanshi (Dhed) castes which are scheduled tribes and castes. They are superstitious, honest, simple and credulous people. "The economic, social and cultural contacts of the inhabitants of the enclaves have always been with the inhabitants of the adjacent and contiguous Indian territory. Both racially and economically they are in no way different from their brethren of Indian districts."[2]

Sources 1 H.K.L. Capoor, "Report of the Review Officer on Dadra & Nagar Haveli," New Delhi, July 2, 1960.

2 Dr. A. Furtado, Administrator, "Before and After Liberation Dadra and Nagar Haveli", Silvassa, Nov. 25, 1958. This has been published by the Goa League, London.

3 "Review of the Work done after Liberation in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 1967." (under print at Govt. Press & Stationery Deptt., Baroda).

4 Annual Administrative Report for the period from 1-12-1965 to 30-11-1966

Review and Annual Report prepared by the Collector of Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

"Throughout the colonial era the *adivasis* and other backward tribes were ruthlessly exploited by the Portuguese officials and *saukers* who were in alliance with the colonial rulers. Like the birds of prey they were sucking the blood of innocent and downtrodden people. To this must be added the rulers alliance with the *Saucars,* who in the opinion of a Portuguese Governor General of Goa exploit them (the *adivasis*) by lending them seed, foodstuff, and money to pay the rent and at the time of the harvest when settling accounts go off with the lion's share. The handful of *saukers* have taken possession of two thirds of the lands in Nagar Haveli by means of illegal deeds drawn up without any fear of or check from the authorities."[2]

There was not even a single good manufacturing factory in whole of the territory except a Government distillery, a saw mill and a rice mill, all at Silvassa and one very small rice mill at Khanvel. Agriculture remained in a depressed condition and almost at less than subsistence level. Modern agricultural techniques were unheard of till liberation.

An intensive socio-economic survey of Dapada (considered to be a representative village of Dadra and Nagar Haveli) was conducted during February to April, 1966 and a separate report on the same is being published. In that report an interesting account of ethnographic details of castes and tribes and their economic life is given. In the present volume the socio-economic data of the Territory (collected during the survey and thereafter) have been compiled.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE—EMERGENCE OF EFFICIENT TOOL OF ADMINISTRATION

Until 1954 when the liberation took place the territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli formed a taluk (*Conceho*) of Daman District under the Portuguese regime. Thereafter the territory was nationally integrated with the Indian Union on 11th August, 1961 and became one of the Union Territories of India.

Brief History of the Portuguese Occupation

"The Portuguese occupied Nagar Haveli on June 10, 1783 and Dadra on July 22, 1785 alleging that a Treaty had been concluded between the Portuguese and the Maratha Government on December 17, 1779. Strong historical doubts exist about the validity of this Treaty."[1]

"The Portuguese claim that the possession of the territories of the so-called Portuguese India is based on "pure legal sources."[2] In his memoir on the history of Daman Mr. Antonio

Francisco Moniz describes the "cession" of Daman in the following words :

"Tristao da Cunha was able to obtain from the Government of Cambay the cession of Daman and its fortress in exchange for half the revenues of the Diu customs."[2]

"The Portuguese obtained also, not satisfied with the 'cession'—if it was really a cession—the grant of same Daman, because Mr. Moniz states :

"The Portuguese succeeded finally in inducing the Indian king to grant Daman to the Crown of Portugal, on condition that the latter should expel the valiant Abyssinian, Sidi Bofeta, who with 6,000 soldiers defended the city against the entire might of Cambay. Despite this offer, Barreto (Antonio Moniz) did not attempt the conquest of Daman as he did not possess sufficient forces for the undertaking."[2]

"The 'cession' of Daman was not, therefore, as the Portuguese claim, either voluntary or real because the doner did not release his hold on the land. Like-wise, his grant imposed on the beneficiary the condition of expelling the Abyssinian warrior. In other words, it involved the grant of a land which was not in the possession of the doner; the cession or grant was a fiction and is amply proved by the statement made by Mr. Moniz himself. "In 1559, the Viceroy, Dom Constantino de Braganca having assumed the supreme command of Portuguese India, and being aware of the grant of Daman, endeavoured immediately to get back this city by force of arms" and Daman was conquered."[2]

"In so far as the Treaty between the Marathas and the Portuguese, said to have been concluded on 17 Dec., 1779, there are strong historical doubts as there are at least four drafts and it appears that none was finally concluded."[2] "In any case it is very curious that even in its Portuguese version the Treaty does not transfer sovereignty over these enclaves from the Marathas to the Portuguese Government. The treaty has 18 articles, all dealing with mutual friendship and reciprocal assistance. Article 17 reads :

"As the Portuguese have acted with the greatest friendship towards the *Sarkar,* as proved by the Naraen Vital Dumo and frienship shall be maintained hence-forth from the current year he (*Sarkar*) shall give namely the Daman villages of 12,000/- rupees without having any other dominion, nor any other hatred on the part of the *Sarkar* and in which Portuguese shall not

erect buildings in accordance with the arrangement made and the villages shall be specifically mentioned."[2]

According to the above Article, the Portuguese were not even allowed to erect buildings and that the taxes were collected by the Maratha *Jagirdars*. Under such circumstances, how could the Portuguese claim sovereignty over the territory?

"In 1923, Mr. Moniz published a book entitled "Noticias a Decomentos para a Historia da Damao Antiga Provincia de Norte" in which he reproduced on page 221 a translation of the Treaty in the manner in which it was then concluded at Punem. According to the Portuguese version, the Portuguese plunderers demanded from the king of Punem, for preserving that friendship the sum of Rs. 12,000/- which was given to them in the form of an assignment of 66 villages in Nagar Aveli on 10th June, 1783. Not contented with this demand and profiting by the declining power of the king of Punem, they demanded an additional number of villages, under the pretext that the income of the villages mentioned before was below Rs. 12,000/-. Consequently they were handed over the income of another 7 villages on 22nd July, 1785. In this group Dadra was the most important village.

"Furthermore, nothing could prevent the breaking of friendship by violating the terms of the Treaty. Such a contingency was even provided under clause 10 which says "In case of non-observance of this agreement of friendship the Governors concerned and the Marathas shall settle the matter by their orders," in other words each of them was free to take whatever measure he thought. It is obvious that such an arrangement can never imply transfer of sovereignty.

"The entire history of the Portuguese domination is full of revolts suppressed, rebellions crushed, patriots massacred and legitimate aspirations of the people stiffled."[2]

The Portuguese historian Oliveira Martins records his opinion about the life in Goa in his book-Historia de Portugal, Vol. 3, page 324, as follows :

"In Goa, the capital, the life is a combat. There are battles on the roads and unburied corpses. Even inside the churches, shots are heard, men are seen falling victim at the assins' hands. Savage anarchy prevails and surely the natives lamented their

evil fate which condemned them to suffer to so many cruelties. This is the real record of the Portuguese in India."

The Portuguese also initiated a ruthless campaign for the suppression of the indigenous language. "In 1749 the Archbishop Frei Lourenco de Santa Maria took upon himself the task of destroying the Kokni language by issuing a proclamation to the effect that "in the island of Goa, Bardez, and Saleet those who do not know the Portuguese language would be forbidden to get married."[2] A distinguished Portuguese, Cunha Rivara wrote the following words in his historical essay of the Konkani language:

"The first hit of the conquest, Hindu temples were razed to the ground all the symbols of the cult were completely destroyed and all the books written in vernacular were burnt on charge and suspicion of containing precepts of Paganism: It was proposed likewise to destroy every section of the population. They did not accept Christianity immediately, such a desire prevailed not only at a particular time but even after a lapse of two centuries. Some body advised majestically that the Government should take steps in that direction. The fury to destroy the Kokni language went so far as to impose "the science and the use of Portuguese language" not only on the very people who desired to deceive Sacrament, but also their close relatives, both men and women duly established by means of street examination and careful attention on the part of the very revered Parish Vicars."[2]

Nationalist movement in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

"Loopes Mandes says in his book, "A India Portuguese" (Chapter X) that after the Portuguese had taken over Dadra and Nagar Aveli in 1780's, there were for many years constant and violent disputes with Raja of Dharampur" who was the king and the leader of the people of these enclaves and surrounding regions. But the modern anti-colonialist struggle began with arrival of Carles da Cruz, a Goan who was appointed teacher in the Portuguese School of Silvassa in September, 1930. After assuming his functions as a teacher, he immediately started the publication of a nationalist newspaper, 'Sandalcalo'. As a consequence of his nationalist activities he was soon dismissed from his post on September 29, 1932, but D'Cruz continued his activities supported by Goan Nationalist Movement. He had indeed intimate connections with the Goan Nationalist leader, T. B. Cunha.

"After the liberation many documents have been traced in the Police Post of Silvassa, which reveal the fact that his activities were closely watched by the Police. An almost complete file of his nationalist activities is available from the 3rd January, 1953, when the Police threatened him "to take care of himself" and his activities began to be closely watched by the Police. His keen interest for the depressed classes of Varlis, who were being exploited by the Portuguese Civil Servants and Police, won him a great sympathy of the people of Nagar Aveli. His constant exposure of the corruption that prevailed in Nagar Aveli compelled the Portuguese Government to institute formal enquiries into the conduct of various civil servants. He became 'the famous nationalist lawyer' after the enquiry of January, 1954.

"Later Shri N. G. Chaubal, the present Sarpanch of Varishtha Panchayat, joined da Cruz and his activities were also being closely watched by the Police. There are several notes in the police archives of Silvassa specially of June, 1954, which give an idea of the efforts made by the police to trace the connections of Chaubal and other associates of da Cruz.

"The 1946 Goan Satyagraha had its repercussions in Dadra and Nagar Aveli. Indeed in a special confidential note No. 69 dated the 12th December, 1947 the District Commissioner of Nagar Aveli warned the Chief of Police of Silvassa of a political meeting that would take place at the residence of Vanma Linguela and instructed him to "take the necessary steps to enter by surprise in meeting and to seize all the papers and documents and also to arrest both the outside and the local elements present and to detain them until all necessary information has been elicited from them.

"As early as June, 1953, the police was keeping a close watch on Goans entering Nagar Aveli, as can be seen from so many confidential circulars sent by the Commissioner of Damao to all Chiefs of police posts of the enclaves. A confidential circular of 15th June, 1953 begins "It is evident that it is the intention of the enemies of Portuguese sovereignty to infiltrate their elements into the territory of Nagar Aveli with the aim of disquietening the rural population by suggesting to their ideas that are contrary to the order and obedience to the Portuguese Government ! And it concludes "Action should be prompt and fast making use of arms, if necessary."[2]

"At the beginning of 1954 intensive nationalist campaign began in Nagar Aveli. Goan Nationalist leaders, such as T. B. Cunha and Peter Alvares, arranged public meetings at Vapi (Gujarat), which were attended by people of Dadra and Nagar Aveli. The police began to carry out a diligent spying service near the frontier and large amounts were spent by Police to obtain secret political information as revealed in the expenditure notes of April and May, 1954, namely, one dated 15th May, 1954. Indeed in the police records of Silvassa there are many letters reporting various public meetings held near the border of Nagar Aveli such as one dated 17th May, 1954 in which the police reports that a public meeting attended by over 2.000 people was addressed by Jai Parkash Narain, the Indian socialist leader, but the letter adds that in that meeting nothing which may be of concern to Portuguese Government was discussed.

"The police in Nagar Aveli began to take precautions and recruitment of additional police force began early 1954. But to avoid any panic amongst the people of Nagar Aveli, the recruitment was done secretly. The trained recruits were formally dismissed and sent as civilians to Dadra as can be seen from the letter dated the 17th April, 1954, and the new recruits were trained secretly inside the police post of Silvassa..... There are several letters from 11th June, 1954 to 9th July, 1954 about this peculiar way of recruitment. However, in a letter of 11th June, 1954, the Chief of the Police of Silvassa wrote that it was impossible to recruit 250 men, as planned. Consequently an intensive secret recruitment began in Goa, from where the recruits were sent to Silvassa. Many lists of such recruits are available in the archives of Silvassa.....A secret reorganisation of police was undertaken where it was suggested that total police force of Nagar Aveli of 339 should be further strengthened to make 620 men.

"Arms and ammunition were also increased and their more efficient distribution was ordered by the Chief Commissioner of Damao to the Chief of the Police of Silvassa."[2]

The fall of Dadra : For sometime Goan Nationalists were striving for the liberation of Dadra. Some wanted to do this peacefully by winning over the police force ; others wanted to resort to a direct action; former course would have taken a long time, though it was said that the chief of the chowki had agreed to leave Dadra.

"It will be recalled that Francis Masceranhas, Waman Desai and others of the United Front of Goans had been invited to Daman ostensibly for negotiations, but on their arrival there they were threatened, jailed and finally released. In July 1954 the same group with the aid of other Goans liberated the enclave of Dadra. They entered Dadra in the night of 21st July and after a short and confusing conflict between the Portuguese Police and the rebels, the Chief of Dadra Police Chowki died, while he was trying to shoot the revolutionaries with his machine gun, which had injured one of the rebels on his arm. The machine gun which was not properly handled got jammed. The nationalists availing themselves or a break in the firing entered the Police Chowki at 2 a.m. on the 22nd July, 1954 under the leadership of Francis Masceranhas and took over the administration of Dadra. Officers of other villages surrendered during the day of 22nd July, 1954."[2] As soon as the people realised that the Portuguese domination had been overthrown, they rushed to the streets and cheered the liberators, to the cries of 'Jai Hind' and 'Azad Dadra—Zindabad'.

The fall of Nagar Haveli : The news of the fall of Dadra created panic among the police of Nagar Aveli. Had at that very moment the Nationalists marched into Nagar Aveli, its administration would have surrendered. The confusion that was reigning there at that time may be seen in the official correspondence public service was paralysed and the authorities were in fearful panic. But the delay gave the Portuguese authorities enough time to prepare their resistence and train the police force brought from Goa in disguise.

"On the 29th July, 1954, when it was little expected, Naroli was freed by its inhabitants. The Portuguese prepared their defence in the Police Headquarters. The Portuguese were in such a panic-stricken condition that they had no clear idea of the situation. The Portuguese sent their spies to see the situation. Most of them were Varlis (*adivasis*) and though, they helped the Portuguese Administration they hated it and informed the Portuguese Police that the group of nationalists was followed by thousands of local Varli people.

"The Portuguese decided to run away *via* Khanwell but were held up due to the spate in the river Daman Ganga. When the water receded the Portuguese crossed the river Daman Ganga near Racoli and reached Khanwell, where they remained for three desperate days.

"Some days after when the Portuguese were desperate and confused and having lost every hope they decided to run away. Silvassa was freed on 2nd August, 1954. Nagar Aveli was liberated.

"On 15th August, 1954, a public ceremony was held to commemorate the date of independence of India. At that ceremony Mr. Lawande* announced the abolition of the system of vete forced labour, and declared that all debts of *Adivasis* to the *Saukars* were null and void, that a minimum wage for a labourer would be Re. 1/- a day. He also stated that he would leave the enclaves in order that he may continue the work of liberation of the remaining Portuguese enclaves in India. On the same day, the 15th August, 1954 a large crowd of over 1000 people with their drums, trapas, symbols, etc., marched in procession and the oldest man of Nagar Aveli, Senhor Gama, read the proclamation (the summary of which is given below). On 16th August, 1954 he informed all the civil servants and people that Apa Karmalkar would be the future Administrator of Dadra and Nagar Aveli and full and final authority of the Government of Dadra and Nagar Aveli."[2]

A brief account of nationalist activities in the Portuguese Settlements (June to August 1954) as per Keesings Contemporary Archives, London, is given below :

"Nationalist demonstrations in Goa on June 18, 1954 where the Indian flag was hoisted, led to the arrest of a number of demonstrators and suspected nationalist sympathizers. Dr. Gaitonde, the Goanese surgeon whose earlier arrest had led to a protest to Portugal by the Indian Government was sentenced by a Lisbon Court on July 9 to three months' imprisonment, deprivation of political rights (including that of practising his profession) for 12 years, and police surveillance for five years.

An "Action Committee" formed by a number of nationalists groups in Bombay announced on July 15 that volunteers would carry out a "March to Goa" on August 15 as the beginning of the Satyagraha (non-violent civil disobedience) campaign in the

*Mr. Lawande was appointed as Military Commander, and took over the civil administration after liberation. He was the Chief Leader of the "Azad Gomantak Dal", which fought the liberation war.

Portuguese Settlements. On July 22 about 30 volunteers entered the village of Dadra (a small enclave inside Bombay State forming part of the settlement of Daman), after a skirmish in which two policemen were killed, and hoisted the Indian flag. The nearby enclave of Nagar Haveli was occupied by the end of July by two groups of volunteers, one recruited from the left wing Goan People's Party and the other from the Free Goa Movement, which was backed by right wing Jan Sangh. Guerrilla resistence was carried on by a small force of the Portuguese police until August 11, when they retreated to the Settlement of Goa. Some friction occurred between the two groups of volunteers owing to the radical agrarian policy pursued by Goan People's Party; settlement was eventually reached, however, whereby the Goan Peoples Party agreed to withdraw, leaving the Free Goa Movement in sole control in the two enclaves.

In view of the nationalist agitation the Portuguese garrisons of the Settlements were strengthed during the spring and summer of 1954. In a note presented on July 29, the Portuguese Government accused the Government of India of concentrating troops on the borders of the Settlements, and demanded that Portuguese troop and police should be allowed to cross Indian territory into the Dadra enclave. A second note of July 26 repeated this demand and requested permission for Portuguese representatives to visit both Dadra and Nagar Haveli to examine the situation. The Indian Government's reply (July 28) denied that there were any Indian Army personnel on the frontiers of the Settlements stated that it could not permit movement of the foreign troops and police in Indian soil, and could not be a party to the suppression of a genuine nationalist movement for freedom from foreign rule; and declared that the prevailing tension was bound to increase if Portuguese officials were permitted to cross Indian territory."*

With regard to the Portuguese claim for right of the passage over Indian territory, the judgement of the International Court of Justice was delivered on April 12, 1960 in favour of India. (Judgement published by Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs.)

Summary of Proclamation read by Senhor Gama on 15th August, 1954: "By the present Proclamation, the Territories of

*Keesing's Contemporary Archives Vol. No. X, 1955-1956, p. 14274. Weekly Diary of Important world events, with index continually kept up-to-date, Established in 1931.,

Dadra and Nagar Haveli are declared to be liberated from the Portuguese colonial rule and constituted as a Democracy of the People. It is appealed to the People to serve these Territories and its New Administration with loyalty, since liberty is the greatest gift of the Almighty to the Universal Humanity. Every inhabitant will have equal share and rights.

"The old Servants of the Ex. Portuguese Government already shaken off will have to take their holy oaths of allegiance underneath the Tricolour Flag hoisted on their mast and give support to the New Regime and serve with loyalty and enthusiasm and their rights and promotions are safeguarded.

"Finally to express to the Government of Indian Union the patriotic will and fervant desire to integrate these liberated territories to the realisation and solidification of its inalienable territories of political unity."[2]

Again the first elected Administrative-*cum*-legislative Council of Dadra and Nagar Haveli unanimously voted on June 13, 1961 for the merger of the area with the Indian Union. The Government appointed the Administrator and told the Council that he had been authorised by the Government of India to inform it that it accepted the request for merger and it would be administered centrally. The Goa Action Committee composed of all Goan Parties in Bombay used to appoint the Administrator till Centre took over the Administration.*

Integration with India. A bill for merger of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was introduced in the Lok Sabha in August 1961 and received the President's assent. The area was integrated with the Union of India on August 11, 1961 according to the wishes of the People. It is a centrally administered area now. After its integration, it was under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India till August 31, 1964 and from that date it is under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Structure of the New Administration

"The Portuguese Administration did not allow the inhabitants of Nagar Haveli to take part in their local administration. The executive power was concentrated in the hands of Administrator of Nagar Haveli, under the control of the Governor of

*Times of India Directory and Year Book, 1964-65, p-431.)

Daman; who had to account to Goa, who in turn was accountable to the Portuguese Minister of Colonies in Lisbon. The judicial functions were likewise concentrated, in regard to petty offences liable to a sentence of six months' imprisonment, into the hands of the same Administrator.

"The New Administrator separated the three functions. The legislative function is exercised by the Varishtha Panchayat, the judicial by the Courts of Law and the executive by the Administrative Council consisting of Administrator and the Heads of the departments. The Administration has set up various committees to carry out its work and they meet regularly."[2] As already stated the territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is centrally administered. The Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman and Diu is the Administrator of this Union Territory and he exercises control over the various departments, through the Collector of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, which are briefly mentioned below:—

(1) General Administration (including Accounts Section)
(2) Police
(3) Forest
(4) Rural (Revenue)
(5) Judiciary
(6) Excise
(7) Education
(8) Public Works Department
(9) Community Development
(10) Agriculture and Veterinary
(11) Medical and Public Health
(12) Survey and Settlement
(13) Treasury
(14) Purchase and Supply
(15) Vigilance
(16) Field Publicity

The Secretary to the Administrator assists the Collector as well as the Administrator in the work of general administration and he also acts as an officer co-ordinating various activities of all the departments of the Administration. Each of the above department is under the charge of a department head. The Territory is divided into ten Patelads *i.e.* revenue units. Each

Patelad has one elected Group Panchayat and each Panchayat has its representative in the Varishta Panchayat which acts as and advisory body having recommendatory powers under the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Act, 1961. The headquarters of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration is at Silvassa.

LOCATION AND AREA

The Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli comprise of two enclaves *viz.*, (i) Dadra with three villages and (ii) Nagar Haveli consisting of 69 villages. The 73° East Longitude and 20° - 20′ North Latitude approximately pass through Dadra and Nagar Haveli. "It is surrounded by the Umargaon Taluka of Surat District and Dahnu Taluka of Thana District in the West, Pardi and Dharampur Talukas of the Surat District in the North, Dahnu Taluka of Thana District in the South and Dharmpur Taluka of Surat District and Jawar Taluka of Thana District in the East. The nearest railway station is Vapi, 11 miles form Silvassa, the headquarters of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Nagar Haveli." '

Right from 1901 till the last census (March 1,1962) there has been no change in the area of the territory which according to the Surveyor General is 189 sq. miles or 489 sq. kms. Moreover there has been no change in the jurisdiction of the territory nor in number of villages from 1901. The number of villages have remained constant *i.e.* 72 all along from 1901. There is no town/urban area in whole of the Union Territory. Its total population is 57,963 persons, according to the 1962 Census of the area.

PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION

The only level area is the plain in the central portion. The area towards North-East, East and South is hilly. The slopes are generally steep. The area is inter-sected by the river Daman Ganga and its tributories Varna, Pipri and Sakartond (or Sakaltol or Sakaltod as some people pronounce it). The river Daman Ganga passes through rocky terrain. "The soil has been formed by disintegration of weathering of trap which is common throughout the area. In the central portion the soil is deep clay and cracks during the summer. In the Northern and Southern portions the soil tends to be shallow with

a considerable portion of 'murrum' on account of errosion caused by the practice of shifting cultivation. The soil is generally moist and fertile." [1]

CLIMATE

"The climate in the past was malarious in the Southern Zone. The situation has, however, changed substantially on account of the anti-malarial measures taken by the Administration. The climate is generally healthy in the Central Zone though not during summer. The average rainfall is approximately 125 inches and falls within a period of about 80 days."[1] Now the average rainfall is 110 inches as the forest belt has decreased due to indiscriminate felling of trees during the Portuguese times.

MINERALS

"*Though a proper geological survey has not been carried* out, the area is reportedly not rich in mineral resources."[1]

AGRICULTURE

"Prior to integration except the maintenance of demonstration farm very little was done in the field of agriculture".[1] Now efforts to improve the state of agriculture have been diverse and manifold. Various institutional and administrative arrangements such as community development, cooperative credit and coordination arrangements have been made. A vigorous programme of production and supply of improved inputs like fertilizers and manures, better varieties of seeds, plant protection measures and improved agricultural implements have been carried out. The programme of agricultural development also includes land development such as soil conservation, minor irrigation and reclamation.

"During the year 1966-67 *kharif* compaign was started and 2,000 acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The scheme of giving subsidy was also continued for the purchase of seeds and manure and about 20 tonnes of paddy, 70 tonnes of uria fertilisers, 50 tonnes of super phosphate were distributed. *Ravi* campaign was carried out and an area of 50 acres has been covered under this scheme.

"One tractor of 50 HP has now been purchased and the same is operated at subsidised rates. Efforts are being made to bring more land under cultivation.

"The soil conservation scheme has been prepared with an estimated budget provision of Rs. 10,000 during the year 1966-67 and the work has been entrusted to Gujarat Government on agency basis. 80 free fertiliser demonstrations were carried out during the year 1966-67.

"Under community development, at the end of March 1967, 775 quintals of improved seeds and 3341 quintals of fertilizers were distributed and the number of agricultural demonstrations held was 754. 86 various improved implements were distributed to the agriculturists.

"The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan is Rs. 23.85 lakhs out of which the approved outlay figures for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are Rs. 4.52 and Rs. 4.26 lakhs respectively. The actual expenditure on agricultural schemes was Rs. 1.68 lakhs. Among the new schemes for implementation are the scheme of development of fruit crops."[3]

The chief food crop of the area is paddy. It is also noteworthy that vast tracts of land are left idle but the benevolence of Nature turns such land into a commercial crop *i.e.* the grass is grown automatically by showers of rains. The grass is then cut, packed and sent to Maharashtra and Gujarat. It fetches good price. Some non-*adivasi* landlords who leave such tracts of land idle for growing grass are benefitted the most and also they save themselves from the tenency problems. Had they given the land to tenants for cultivation, the tenants it is alleged, would have created vested interests and that they would have refained such lands indefinitely. The topic has been dealt with in detail in the Socio-economic Survey Report of Village Dapada.

Irrigation

Prior to integration no attention had ever been given to improve the conditions of agriculture. But now it is different. All out efforts are being made to improve the irrigational facilities so as to augment agricultural production. The area, however, still depends on rains mainly.

"Rabi crop campaign was organised in the year 1966-67 and 2 (two) 10 H.P. engines were installed on river bank with 500′ pipe line. In addition to this, thirteen 5/6 H.P. engines were given rent free for *rabi* compaign.

With a view to bring more land under irrigation the following progress was achieved:

1. Electric motors supplied	2
2. Oil engines supplied	3
3. Pucca wells constructed	12

Rs. 1,40,000 were advanced as loans for irrigation purposes, poultry and improvement of lands. About 169 acres of land was reclaimed and bounded.

It is proposed to take up the construction work of a dam at river Piparia. As there are no major irrigation facilities available in this territory, it is essential to take up the scheme. This scheme is being surveyed by Central Water and Power Commission. The scheme will benefit 11,800 acres of agricultural land." [4]

Survey and settlement

"The survey work of this territory was started in December 1961 and was completed in the year 1964.....During the year 1966-67, the work of settlement of revenue and forest lands was undertaken."[3]

Animal Husbandry

"The main items of animal husbandry is to provide efficient bullock power for agricultural operations and to increase the supply of quality of milk, meat and eggs.

"Up to March 1967, 22 improved animals, 1592 pedigree birds have been supplied and 533 animals have been castrated.

"With a view to improve the local breed of the cattle, premium bull centre with two premium bulls at the veterinary dispensary has been started during the year 1966-67. One full fledged dispensary is established at the Headquarters (Silvassa). During the year 1966-67 about 1552 cattle were treated for diseases, free of cost.

The outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan under animal husbandry was Rs. 1.00 lakh. The expenditure for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 0.18 lakh".[3]

"The progress made in this report (year 1966) is as under:

	No.
1. Poultry (birds treated)	1715
2. Birds supplied	48
3. Animals castrated	125
4. Animals inoculated	5112
5. Animals treated	2332
6. Gamaxine sprayed (for above)	3564

"One Unit has been sent for training in poultry farming at Anand." [4]

Dairy Farm

"Dairy is a subsidiary business, to agriculture and hence for mixed farming a dairy was started with 16 buffaloes. This scheme is working successfully. 8 more buffaloes were purchased. For providing green fodder to the cattle, 14 acres of land has been expropriated." [4]

ELECTRICITY

Electrification is absolutely a new development after integration. "In the year 1962, the supply of electricity was limited to Silvassa. The electrification to 2 more villages was completed afterwards and in total the electricity exists at present in 3 villages. The total No. of units consumed by the people accounts to 1,33,367 k.w. hs. for the year 1966. The units consumed during 1966 are nearly 1.1/2 times the units consumed during 1962 (9,341 units). The following table indicates the progress.

Year	Electricity consumed (units)	No. of consumers
1962	9,341	115
1963	11,745	127
1964	14,090	138
1965	40,416	252
1966	1,33,367	426"[3]

"The proposal for extension of HT and LT Lines to some more villages has been approved and the work will be started shortly." [4]

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN

"The bulk of the population is dependent upon agriculture. However, by and large the land is concentrated in hands of certain classes and cultivated through tenants or hired labour. The percentage of *adivasis* owning land is fairly low; most of the *adivasis* cultivating land do not produce enough for their needs during the year and do manual labour either on the farms or work as forest labour. A limited occupation is also provided by tapping of toddy though the tappers are mainly Bhandaris. Transportation of produce through bullock carts also provides employment, as also in limited way, village crafts such as carpentary, black smithy, basket making and mat making."[1]

TRADE AND COMMERCE

"Except for the export of primary produce such as wood and rice there is little other trade. By rotation, weekly fairs are held in 7 places where a considerable amount of produce changes hands, some of it by the barter system."[1] The position of trade and commerce still remains the same although some small scale industries have just been started at Silvassa and are likely to have some impact after some time. The details of such factories recently established are given under the heading "Industry". The discription of the weekly fairs or bazars (*adhwaras*) and shopping at Lavachha, (a nearby village in Gujarat — at the time of Holi festival) are given in the Village Survey Monograph of Dapada. Such sort of gatherings mainly for shopping purposes are a source of entertainment and recreation too for the people of the area.

COMMUNICATIONS

"The area has 38 miles of roads and 125 miles of cart tracks. Of the road mileage, 3 miles are asphalted and 35 metalled. Owing to the heavy rainfall and the absence of bridges at many points most of the roads tend to be only fair weather in their utility."[1] Previously road transport was operated by private enterprise and there was considerable inefficiency. But now there is a better arrangement done by the Gujarat State Transport authorities and regular bus service, as far as possible, has been provided. The details of the transport service are given

in Chapter I of the Village Survey Monograph of Dapada and about the improvements in roads the details are given under the heading "Public Works Department" and "Community Development Programme" in this volume.

Telephones

"The local telephone system which was established by the Free Administration connecting all local offices at Silvassa and 10 Patelads of the territory is continued and is found to be most useful." [4]

Public Works Department

At the time of the Portuguese rule there was no properly organised Public Works Department. No care was taken for the maintenance of the roads; with the result that these were in very bad condition.

The PWD set-up has been organised after the integration. Now the Department is a full fledged one having one Executive Engineer, 2 Deputy Engineers (One for electrical and one for civil engineering works) and other technical and ministerial staff.

From 1956 to 31st March, 1961 the works carried out are given below:

Repairs	
1. Buildings	Rs. 50,000 (approx.)
2. Wells	47 wells
3. Roads	12 culverts and 28 miles of remetalling at an approximate cost of Rs. 2½ lakhs

New Works	Number of buildings.
Pucca schools	5
Semi pucca schools	19
Staff quarters	15
Grain godowns	2
Dispensaries	3
Other buildings	4
Wells	43
New roads	21 miles length
Electricity	1 generator at Silvassa at the cost of Rs. 50,000.

"The road works executed by the PWD are given below:

Improvement of the roads up to 1965-66.

1. Asphalt road—42 Kms.
2. WBM surface roads—20 Kms.
3. Village approach roads—35 Kms.

Roads completed during the year 1966-67.

1. Asphalt roads—25 Kms.
2. WBM surface roads—10 Kms.
3. Village approach roads—10 Kms.

The *kutcha* roads connecting the villages have also been constructed under the Community Development Programme and the description about those is given under the same heading.

"Circuit house, Town hall, *Adivasi* hotel, Veterinary dispensary and, PWD Godown building, all at Silvassa, Police Line and Central Godown at Khanvel, Police Line at Surangi, Vocational School at Naroli are being constructed. 5 wells and 8 bore wells were constructed for the sake of public.

"The details of roads in charge of PWD by type of surface treatment, up to the year 1966 are given below:

1. Black topped—47.6 Kms.
2. Water bound Macadam—88.4 Kms.
3. Other metalled roads—26.4 Kms.
4. Other unmetalled roads—29.6 Kms.

EDUCATION

"During the Portuguese rule the two enclaves with a total population of 42,000 had between them one Portuguese School in Silvassa and three Gujarati-*cum*-Portuguese Schools in Naroli, Dadra and Vagchippa. There were 5 teachers to 294 students. The total amount spent for these educational facilities was only Rs. 7,400 annually."[1]

An interesting account of education during the Portuguese regime was given by the Asstt. Education Officer who was employed as a teacher during the Portuguese regime. As he is still in

the Education Department of the Administration he has been interviewed. An account of his interview is given as an appendix to this report.

Now "there are 72 Government Primary Schools and 2 High Schools. Besides this, there are also 2 Pre-Primary Bal Mandirs run by the Government.

"Number of pupils enrolled are as under:

	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Primary	3,997	1,411	5,408
2. High School	274	133	407
3. Pre-Primary	72	61	133

Besides, there are 12 Catholic Mission, aided schools (primary) and one unaided Mission High School.

The enrolment of pupils is as under:

	Boys	Girls	Total
1. Primary	408	81	489
2. English School	29	17	46

"During the period under report (year 1966) 7 new Primary Schools and one High School have been started.

"Post-matric scholarships and lower-income-group scholarships, were given to students for higher education outside the territory. An amount of Rs. 5,301 was awarded to 14 candidates.

"Free Education is given upto S.S.C. stage of examination.

"Free mid-day meals scheme was continued during 1966 also and 1,749 pupils took the advantage of the same. Besides this scheme, supply of free text books, note books, clothing, etc., were also continued.

"The Administration has constructed one *adivasi* hostel for boys and 80 inmates are taking advantage. 16 untrained primary teachers were sent for training at the colleges of the adjoining States. 23 adult literacy classes are conducted, 500 adults were taking part. 100 cadets (boys) and 70 (girls) were enrolled for training in N.C.C. The budget provision for plan and non-plan schemes for the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 (proposes) is as under:

Budget Estimates	Plan Rs.	Non-Plan Rs.
(a) Budget provisions for current year . .	..	5,64,000
(b) Revised estimate for 1966-67	3,48,100	7,49,400
(c) Budget estimates for 1967-68	5,59,200	6,21,800

"To provide technical training to local persons a Technical School is being constructed at Naroli."[4]

"The impact of educational programmes depends not only on the facilities created for education but also on the peoples' motivation. The rural areas of the country because of the peculiar socio-economic background are somewhat hesitant to utilise fully the educational facilities provided. One of the probable reasons for not sending the children to schools by the cultivators may be the loss of assistance rendered by the grown up children in cultivation. The ordinary cultivator has not understood that education would facilitate orientation of attitudes towards acceptance of improved methods of cultivation so as to improve the agricultural development.

"The level of literacy is one of the basic indicators for measuring the impact of educational programmes. The percentage of literacy in this territory is 9.5 (males 14.7, females 4.1 according to 1962 census) which is very low. All efforts are being made by the Administration to educate each and every villager by opening adult literacy centres, maintaining rural libraries and information centres.

"While the literacy rate indicates the impact of the past educational development, the following data on the number of schools per five thousands population indicates the pace of the present educational effort:

Number of Schools per five thousand of population

Year	No. of schools for every 5,000 of Population
1961-62	4.75
1962-63	5.87
1963-64	6.55
1964-65	7.16
1965-66	7.16

"Data on enrolment indicate the extent of utilisation of the educational facilities. The data on enrolment at the primary stage is of significance because of the emphasis on universal primary education. The total enrolment during the year 1960-61 for all the schools was 3,080. The enrolment has now been increased to 5,955 (331 in High Schools and 5,624 in primary schools).

"Seeing the norm of 40 students per teacher in primary schools the number of students per teacher in this territory during 1960-61 was 57 and in the year 1965-66 was 43. Lady teachers are also working in some of the schools of this territory."[3]

"Construction of *Ashram* Type School at Rakholi village is nearing completion." [4]

Rural Art Organisation

"Three Tailoring Schools have been started. One *Ambar Charkha* School has also been started. One Carpentary School is working satisfactorily. 30 trainees were declared successful in tailoring work and 8 in *Ambar Charkha* work."[4]

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

During the Portuguese times there were only 3 dispensaries which catered largely to the Govt. servants and looking after public health in general. The poor *adivasi* patients from far off villages could get sometimes free medical assistance only on production of a certificate from the Patel of the village with regard to their incapability to pay for the medical aid. But after the integration the improvements have been made gradually. Now there is no need of any certificate. All can get free treatment. During the year 1960, as per report of Shri H. K. L. Capoor, "there is a dispensary and maternity centre with an aggregate of 20 beds at Silvassa. There are also dispensaries at Khanvel, Dudhani,

and Naroli which also function as Health Centres. There is a Mission infirmary at Khanvel. Malaria at one time took a very heavy toll in this area. However, a vigorous campaign against malaria has reduced its incidence. Infant mortality is still very high. The Administration has also a Sanitary Inspector who looks after the sanitation of villages and small-pox vaccination. The majority of the people in the area has been vaccinated." [1]

"The expenditure on improving the health of the Nation is regarded as a good investment yielding indirect return in increased efficiency and productivity.

"The total outlay for the Fourth Five Year Plan under health and water supply was Rs. 17.60 lakhs. The actual expenditure for the year 1966-67 was Rs. 1.13 lakhs towards Medical, Rs. 0.51 lakhs for Public Health and that upto 1966-67 (excluding 1966-67) was Rs. 2.87 lakhs towards Medical, Rs. 0.90 lakhs for Public Health. There is an increase in trend in expenditure on Medical and Public Health Department."[3]

At present "there are one hospital and 3 dispensaries in this territory. The hospital has 24 beds in patient ward. The number of patients treated during 1966-67 as indoor are 150 and outdoor are 35,800. Sixty seven delivery cases were conducted and from October 1966 to March 1967, 50 operations were carried out. [14 operations were of family planning (4 Vasectomy and 10 Tubectomy) and 36 general surgeryl and under the smallpox eradication programme 1,104 persons were vaccinated and 5,606 persons were revaccinated. 477 drinking water wells were disinfected. Family planning activity has been started from May 1966. The scheme has been prepared by Chief Medical Officer, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Silvassa. Propaganda work was started and facilities for distribution of conventional contraceptives were made available and for the first time operations of vasectomy and tubectomy were performed. From October 1966 to 31st March, 1967, 10 tubectomy and 4 vasectomy operations were performed. The scheme being a significant one, it will take some time for the people to take more advantage of the same. Attempts are also being made by the Administration to provide adequate staff for the family planning unit." [2]

"The scheme for starting Public Health Centres (5 sub-centres) was sanctioned. 2 Public Health Centres are working at present. Steps are being taken to start remaining Centres."

"The National Small-pox eradication week was celebrated from 25th September, 1966 to 9th October, 1966 and film on small-pox was shown at different places with the help of Field Publicity Officer.

The administration has also prepared a scheme of protected water supply at the following villages :

(1) Silvassa, (2) Naroli, (3) Kilvani, and (4) Khanvel.

"This scheme is under investigation and the survey is being carried out by the Gujarat Government on agency basis."[4]

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Development Block with the total outlay of Rs. 44 lakhs. was established with effect from 1st April, 1963. It has following works to its credit :

"Under Agriculture by the end of March 1967, 775 quintals of improved seeds 3,341 quintals of fertilisers have been distributed and the number of agricultural demonstrations held has been 754.

37 irrigation wells have been constructed in the Block area and 371 acres have been brought under irrigation. Since the inception of the programme, 36 drinking wells have been constructed.

Upto the end of March 1967, 19 adult literacy centres have been started and 182 persons made literate. At present there are 23 adult literacy classes. 2 Youth clubs have been started with a membership of 50.

202 miles of *katcha* roads have been constructed and 23 miles of *katcha* roads are under construction.

Upto the end of March 1967, an amount of Rs. 10,670 was given to 33 loanees under village and small industries schemes.

The expenditure incurred upto the end of March 1967 since the beginning of the scheme was Rs. 26.37 lakhs as per details given below :

Sl. No.	Major Head	Expenditure Rs.
1.	Block Headquarters	7,09,539
2.	Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,32,983
3.	Irrigation and reclamation	5,65,027
4.	Health and rural sanitation	2,63,078
5.	Education for *Ashram* type schools (under construction)	30,562
6.	Social education	1,38,181
7.	Communication	2,57,651
8.	Rural arts, crafts and industry	1,00,519
9.	Housing	2,31,497
10.	Miscellaneous	8,045
	TOTAL	2,637,082"[3]

FIELD PUBLICITY

"In the year 1966-67 the field publicity office was started with a view to educate the tribal people by arranging social and cultural programmes and film shows. Upto December 1966 two exhibitions, one on National Defence Efforts and another on Moods of late Prime Minister, Nehru, were arranged. The community listening radio sets are installed in 10 villages. Important public functions were covered and necessary press releases were issued. Scrutiny of the news papers, journals and leaflets was done daily and clippings relating to the Union Territory were circulated."[3]

"The Publicity Unit undertook a sample survey of UNESCO's work in this area. Five programmes were arranged in interior villages, in collaboration with Field Publicity Office, Baroda. The Community Listening Radio sets are installed in villages. 10 more sets will be installed this year and 20 more are expected in year 1967-68. Development of tourist centre near Dudhani Hill is under active consideration of the Administration."[4]

FOREST ADMINISTRATION

In the year 1960, Shri H. K. L. Capoor has mentioned in his report that " the forest cover an area of 50,845 acres, about half the total of the enclaves and consists of *teak, sadra, kher, kati, kakam,* etc. They constitute the main wealth of Nagar Haveli and their proper exploitation from a long term point of view should be a source of great financial strength to the area. During the period of the occupation of the area by the Portuguese there was indiscriminate exploitation of forests, scientific management and proper regeneration being sacrificed to satisfy the immediate financial greed of the individual and local Administration.

"The axe, Lieut. Col. Pimenta wrote in 1887 "hungry for trees, has excercised without truce a devastating effect on them. The system to which they continue to be subjected is deplorable not to say vendalic". Re-afforestation was completely neglected by the Portuguese Administration "which did not possess", wrote Mr. Vioira Prance in 1915 "a pruning-hook, a hand knife, an axe, a metric tape for measuring the timber, or a plough for preparing beds and the signatory does not believe that any body, whose head is in its place, can try to replant 250 sq. kms. of almost mythological forests with saplings grown on hills."

"Since liberation efforts have been made to put the working of the forests on a proper scientific basis. Towards this end a retired Divisional Forest Officer from the Bombay State was employed. A preliminary working plan has been prepared, in which 8 clear-cut felling series are prescribed for the purpose of exploitation with a rotation of 80 years. The area is divided into 8 rounds, and the same is again sub-divided into 23 beats for the purpose of management.

"Forests are the main source of income to the Nagar Haveli Administration. The annual receipts last year were Rs. 16,28,540 a figure thought to be usually high and probably occasioned by soaring prices of timber and the need to carry out thinning work at fast rate. The income is likely to stabilise around Rs. 8 lakhs in 10 years time."[1]

Coupes Working

Every year the main coupes are sold for clear felling and thinning. First of all the coupes are allotted to the Forest

Labourers Cooperative Society and the remaining coupes are put to open auction and tenders.

Present Position of Forests

"The forests cover an area of 211.80 sq. kms. about 43 per cent of total area of the territory and consists of *teak, sadra, kher, kati, kakam,* etc. They still constitute the main wealth of Nagar Haveli. The following is the table giving the outurn of forest produce since 1963-64.

Particulars	Unit	1963-64	64-65	65-66	66-67
Timber . . .	C. Metres	3,256.13	4,095.87	2,887.13	3,343.00
Firewood . .	M. Ton	1,347.33	545.58	422.44	4,426.92
Charcoal . .	Bags	75,371	26,617	23,267	40,702

The revenue from the forest since 1963-64 is given below:

Year	Revenue (Rs. in lakhs)
1963-64	10.25
1964-65	7.14
1965-66	8.53
1966-67	7.31

The total outlay for the forests under the Fourth Five Year Plan was Rs. 6.50 lakhs. The expenditure for 1966-67 was Rs. 0.66 lakhs.

During year 1966-67, the works undertaken by the forest Department were : (a) Raisings of seedings, teak stumps and eucalyptus seedlings, (b) Raising of bamboo plantations in 20 acres, (c) Plantation of *teak* and *Khair* species in 200 acres, (d) Road side plantation over a length of 4 miles on either sides of the roads (e) creation of 1,315 cairs and (f) training of 6 guards."[3]

Working plan of forests

"For scientific management and exploitation of forests a draft working plan was prepared and the working of the forest is being carried out accordingly. The main features of the plan

are for clear felling, planting and thinning of trees in 11th, 14th and 26th year.

"The following activities were carried out by the forest department during the period under report :

(1) The establishment and continuance of a wet nursery at Khanvel. The additional area of ½ acre has been added to the wet nursery.

(2) New plantation of bamboos in an area of 10 acres has been taken up. This will help the strengthening of cottage industries and other construction works.

(3) A scheme for scientific plantation of *Teak* and *Khair* trees was undertaken. *Teak* plantation of 14 acres and *khair* plantation of 87 acres have been carried out.

(4) With a view to provide shade and also for decoration, a scheme for planting trees on road side was carried out and trees were planted on either side of 4 miles of road.

(5) With a view to check forest offences, a special scheme of a flying patrol party was put into operation.

(6) In order to provide housing accommodation to subordinate staff in the interrior forest area, a scheme for construction of forest building was formulated and necessary works undertaken according to urgency.

(7) The forest labour co-operative societies were reported to be working satisfactory."[4]

General (Forests)

"The forests are not technically reserved forests and as such on the introduction of Indian Forest Act, 1927 to this territory, they are required to be declared as reserve forests. The work of collection of data etc., has been completed and notifications have been issued inviting objections.

1. Forest areas (Clear felled)	201–1976 Hec.
2. First thinning	205–7786 Hec.
3. Second Thinning	254–9914 Hec.
4. Third Thinning	109–1313 Hec.
5. Cleaning operation	236–7060 Hec.

The forest revenue derived from the sale of coupes was Rs. 4,71,028, during the year under report. The accounts of the coupes worked by the forest societies are not yet finally settled and the Government share in the net realisation from these coupes will add to the above revenue.

The revenue derived from the sale of Minor produce was Rs. 20,019.00.

1,963 cases of forest lands covering an areas of 821 Hec. were on lease for agricultural purpose. They were renewed from time to time. The *adivasis* were provided with labour in all the activities carried out by the department and it provided wages to 12,600 labourers during the period under report.

The area is mostly inhabited by scheduled tribes and they were allowed to enjoy all the general concessions which are admissible as per rules.

A new garden (Childrens' Park) at Silvassa has been established.

Out of 31 coupes five were worked during the year by the forest labourers co-operative societies."

INDUSTRY

"During the Portuguese regime there was no industry except a few small factories, *e.g.,* a Government distillery, a saw mill and a rice mill all at Silvassa and very small rice mill at Khanvel.

As there is no scope for the large scale industries, the progress in this field has to be confined to small scale industries. Encouragement for the establishment of industrial units is given to industrialists. Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 0.10 lakh has been distributed among six units during 1965-66.

An industrial estate near Pipariya at a distance of about 3 kms. from Silvassa is under rapid construction. Levelled plots are given to the bonafide units for construction of the sheds and godowns. The Administration has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40,000/- for working capital in the year 1965-66."[3]

"With a view to reduce agricultural unemployment and to provide the people of this area with additional employment, one industrial estate was established under cooperative sector and the progress achieved during the period under report was found to be satisfactory.

There are 48 members in the estate. The share capital of the estate is Rs. 48,000/-. The Administration granted working capital loan of Rs. 40,000/- at 6% interest p.a. The estate has acquired 56 acres of land which is divided into convenient plots. 60 plots are sold out of the land acquired by the state. 10 sheds are under construction.

The units which were given foreign exchange during the last year have also been given advance licences by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Panjim, Goa under the liberalised import policy announced by the Government of India for the current financial year. The import licences worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs are recommended during the current year".[1]

Information about industrial development as on July 31, 1968, as supplied by the Director of Industries, Dadra & Nagar Haveli is given below:

A. Units working in the industrial estate, Piparai, Silvassa.

Item of Production	No. of Units functioning
1. Marble chips	1
2. Optical frames & plastic articles	3
3. Engineering goods *e.g.* automobile leaf springs & spectacle frame parts	4
4. Chemical and perfumery	3
5. Manure mixing	4
6. Band Saw	1
7. Pauna industry	1
8. Paper bags	1
TOTAL	18

B Other industrial units

Item of production	Place	No. of existing working units
1. Rice milling	Silvassa	2
	Khanvel	1
2. Engineering goods	Silvassa	2
3. Band saw	Silvassa	2
	Samarvarni	1
4. Pharmaceutical	Samarvarni	1
5. Chemical	Silvassa	2
6. Cotton tapes	Naroli	1
7. Biscuits and confectionery . . .	Dadra	3
8. Manure mixing	Silvassa	1
9. Cement products	Dadra	1
TOTAL		17

Details regarding the types and number of units licensed, as given in the survey report (December 1965) of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), Ministry of Industry and Supply, New Delhi, are furnished below :

Type of Industry	No. of Units
1. Buckets, drums, etc.	7
2. Synthetic essential oils, aeromatic chemicals, perfumes, metallic soap, etc.	5
3. Fountain pens, ball pens, etc.	3
4. Textiles (Power looms)	21
5. Confectionery	2
6. Sawing of wood	1
7. Camphor	1
8. Spectacle frame	1
9. Embroidery unit	1
10. Electrical wire	1
11. Cosmetics	1
12. Hospital equipment & Stainless steel-wire	2

Type of Industry	No. of Units
13. Oil mills	2
14. Processing of Pista, almonds, etc.	1
15. Craft paper, band paper, etc.	1
16. Cloth tape	1
17. Miscellaneous equipment	1
18. Ferrous and non-ferrous metals machinery spare parts	4
19. Bailing hoop	1
20. Barbed wire	1
21. Industrial thinners, french polish, etc.	2
22. Sheet rolling mills	3
23. Wire nails	2
24. Wire netting	1
25. Cement products	3
TOTAL	69

PROHIBITION AND EXCISE

"Liquor distillation appears to have been one of the main pre-occupations of the Portuguese. During the pre-integration period there were 102 liquor shops and 172 toddy shops, which were under contract with one Purshottam Keni who paid Rs. 45,000/- per annum. After liberation, the present Administration has adopted a policy of "maximum revenue and minimum consumption" by reducing the number of country liquor shops to 35 and toddy to 38. The management of Amli Distillery has been taken over by the Excise Department from 1st Jan., 1956 and two distilleries previously run by the Contractor at Khadoli and Dadra have been closed. Though there is no prohibition in the area, the laws introduced are similar to those prevailing in many of the States in the Indian Union. Regular licences for the sale of country liquor and toddy are granted with conditions, safe-guarding the interests of the minors, the ignorant and the general public."[1]

Excise

"The excise revenue realized during the period under report is Rs. 4,16,263.

"The revenue from this source is steady. Two co-operative societies are functioning for tapping and selling toddy."[4]

LAW AND ORDER

"The most of the crimes are petty in nature and generally committed under the influence of drink. The percentage of detection is fairly high as the crimes are generally confessed when the perpetuators are sober."[1]

Police

"The police force of this Administration was found to be inadequate for the area and the need to augment it was felt. Therefore, on the recommendations of Shri Shetty, Additional Director, C.B.I., New Delhi, the police set up has been revised and a 3rd Police Station has been started with effect from 15th June, 1965 at Surangi."[4]

Crime

"The crime position of this territory remained under control during the period under report. During the emergency, also the situation was under control and no untoward incidents have taken place. No recourse to preventive measures was necessary under the Defence of India Rules."[4]

Administration of Justice*

"In the preliberation period, the Administrator had powers to try criminal cases and civil cases upto the value of Rs. 300/-. Cases exceeding this amount had to go to a court in Daman and from there to Goa and the Supreme Court of Lisbon in case of appeals."[1]

The Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Civil Courts & Miscellaneous Provision) Regulation 1963, No. 8 of 1963—reproduced in Central Government Gazette dated 3rd July, 1965 page 2259 came into force w.e.f. 1st July, 1965, and under these provisions Courts of the Distt. Judge and Civil Judge were instituted. Some of the Indian laws were made applicable as per list given in Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Laws) Regulation No. 6 of 1963 w.e.f. 1st July, 1965 published in Gazette of India, Extra Ordinary Part II, Sec. I dated 18th July, 1963 pp. 239—258

(Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. F. 10/6/65-VAL dated 22nd June, 1965). Indian Criminal Procedure, Indian Panel Code and Indian Evidence Act were made applicable w.e.f. 11th August, 1961, the date of merger of the territory with the Indian Union. The judicial set-up in Dadra & Nagar Haveli has been made w.e.f. 1st June, 1965. Before that Mamlatdar used to dispose of judicial cases.

The ordinary jurisdiction of Civil Judge who tries the suits is upto Rs. 10,000/-. Beyond Rs. 10,000/- is special jurisdiction. Appeal upto Rs. 10,000/- would lie to the District Judge and beyond Rs. 10,000/- to the High Court, Bombay.

District Judge functions as Session Judge also and as such he tries the criminal cases of grave nature. He is the appellate authority of the First Class Magistrate's decided cases. Formerly, Civil Judge was First Class Magistrate also but now he has resigned and the Mamlatdar (as observed in June, 1968) is incharge of the First Class Magistrate's powers and tries criminal cases. District and Session Judge is incharge of the Civil cases also. He is a part-time Judge and comes fro mBaroda. Collector has now delegated the powers to the Mamlatdar. Thus the Judiciary is not fully independent of Executive as in Gujarat and Maharashtra or else where, although Bombay High Court has taken over administrative control of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Court also *vide* Notification No. 1411/65 dt. 17-11-1967, published in Gazette of India, 1967, Part III. Section I, page, 892, the old procedure as given in Section 17 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code still continues; the courts in Darda and Nagar Haveli should have been under the Session Judge and the High Court as found in other States of India.*

Extension of laws

Some of the Indian Laws, as already stated were made applicable from the date of integration of the Territory with the Indian Union *e.g.*, Indian Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Code and Evidence Act were made applicable w.e.f. 11th August, 1961 and the Civil Laws of Gujarat State have been made applicable to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli w.e.f. 1st July, 1965. Most of the laws prevailing in the neighbouring States have been made applicable to this area.

*Interview with the Head Clerk of the Court at Silvassa.

"During the year under report following State Acts were extended to this Territory:

(1) The Bombay Weight and Measures Act, 1958.

(2) The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947.

(3) The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1959.

Further, this Administration has formed rules under the following important Acts:

(1) The Motor Vehicle Act, 1939.

(2) The Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(3) The Gujarat Co-operative Societies Act, 1961 (No. 10 of 1962).

(4) The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 as extended to the Union Territory."[4]

CONCESSIONS TO ADIVASIS

The Territory is predominantly inhabited by the *adivasis.* After the Portuguese regime many concessions have been given to them so as to raise their standard of living *e.g.,* the reduction in rent, fixity of tenure and right to *adivasis* to collect forest products for their own use and sale in the weekly bazars.

During the Portuguese times, the landlords had fixed exhorbitant rents arbitrarily for all times, irrespective of the yield and the tenant used to be at the mercy of the landlord. He could be evicted by the landlord any time without specifying any reason. But now, after the integration, the Administration has reduced the rent to 1/8th of the yield and the tenant cannot be evicted without permission of the Administration. The land tenure system and the reforms etc. are further described in the Village Survey Monograph of Dapada, a mention of which has already been made in the introductory portion of this report.

The *adivasis* are also given land in the forest for cultivation if a particular *adivasis* has not got any land on rent from a landlord or on *alwara* from the Administration (*alwara* means land on lease from the Government since Portuguese times).

The Administration has also made arrangements for imparting free education to the children of *adivasis.*

When the rains are not adequate, the Administration tries to give the jobs to the *adivasis* in construction of roads, etc.

"During the period under report, *adivasis* of this territory were given *khavati* of 2260 Q 35K, worth Rs. 79,781/- by way of advances through the co-operative societies. They were also given loans of Rs. 5,570/- and 30 *adivasis* took the advantage of loans under Agriculture Loans Act.

10 *adivasis* were granted land measuring 2 hectares for construction of houses. During the period under report the rainfall recorded was 72" but for want of rains the standing *Kharif* crops of paddy, *nagli* and pulses have been affected. However, the *annewari* of crops of this year was reported to be 8 (annas) taking 16 annas as per crop. Inspite of this, steps have been taken by the Administration to withhold recovery of *khavati*, loans, etc. in respect of most deserving cases after careful consideration of the condition of the cultivator with respect to his financial condition, land holding, etc."[4]

Safeguards of Interests of Adivasis

Although according to the Portuguese law—Organizacao Agraria—the tribals (*adivasis*) were given protection from the fraudulent practices practised by the non-*adivasis*, but in reality this provision of protection was enforced only after integration of the territory with India. According to the above provision no illiterate *adivasi* could sell his land to non-*adivasi* without the written approval of the Administration. After the integration, a case was brought to the Court of Civil Judge, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Silvassa where in a non-*adivasi* got land of an *adivasi* by entering into a sale deed. The sale deed was apparently signed by the *adivasi*. Later on in the Court it was proved that the *adivasi* was an illiterate person and that he was taught to write his name on a slate. After he could manage to write his name, he was asked by the non-*adivasi* person (the so-called purchaser) to put his name on a paper. This paper was actually a sale deed of his land and was later on proved to be null and void according to the provisions of the Portuguese law still in force as the *adivasi* was adjudged an illiterate person. The judgement was accordingly delivered on 28th June 1965 in favour of the *adivasi* and the land was restored to him.

PURCHASE AND SUPPLY OF CEREALS BY ADMINISTRATION

"The work of exercising price and movement control in respect of foodgrains, sugar, etc. and also procurement of cereals was continued during this year as well. The control on cement was lifted during the period under report. The work of wholesale purchase was entrusted to the co-operative bodies and the system of paddy procurement was continued and 5,033 Q—40 Kg. of paddy was purchased. After milling, the rice was stored at two centres *viz.*, Silvassa and Khanvel. In the Territory 10,524 ration cards were issued with 99,900 units. The foodgrains both imported as well as locally purchased were put to sale through fair price shops.

The monthly quota of imported foodgrains allotted to this Territory was increased during the period under report and is as under :

1. Coarse rice	15 tonnes
2. Wheat	150 tonnes
3. Milo	250 tonnes

About 77 tonnes of milo were distributed as *khavti* to *adivasis.*

Monthly quota of 27 tons. of sugar was allotted to this Territory and then supply regularly received. In addition monthly quota of 1½ tons. of vegetable ghee and 10 tons. of vegetable oil was procured from Gujarat Government and the supply was regularly received. Now the ban is removed by the Government of Gujarat.

A Food Advisory Committee has been appointed to help in proper distribution of foodgrains, and for keeping a close watch on the scarcity area of this Territory."[4]

HISTORY OF PANCHAYATS

With the end of the foreign domination of the Portuguese, the 'Panchayati Raj' system began to take roots, the brief history of which is given below :

Varishta Panchayat

"On 26th November, 1954 the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gram Panchayat with 25 persons was established with a selected membership. In early 1956, Group Panchayats were formed in all the ten 'Patelads'. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Gram Panchayat was renamed as the 'Varishta Panchayat' and its strength was raised to 36 members.

At the time of liberation the intention was to have a representative body consisting of 30 members elected by the Panchayats. However on account of the extreme backwardness of the area it was not possible to have an elected membership to these bodies. The Varishta Panchayat was intended to function as an advisory body to discuss and advise on important matters of policy. It was also to conduct and decide minor revenue, criminal and civil cases through a Nayaya Panchayat. In the last three years, there have been in all 26 meetings of the Varishta Panchayat."[1]

Nayaya Panchayat

'This is composed of five members selected from Varishta Panchayat. The Nayaya Panchayat is competent to deal with certain civil disputes, revenue and criminal cases of minor nature. The usual method followed by the Nayaya Panchayat is to hear the parties and as far as possible to bring about a compromise so that no question of appeal arises. Some 80 cases have been decided so far. The continuance of the Nayaya Panchavat needs to be re-examined."[1]

Group Panchayats

"These were formed in all the ten Patelads. At the time of their formation it was envisaged that the working of the Panchayat will be generally according to the principles of the village panchayat rules and regulations of the neighbouring Indian areas. It was also intended that each Panchayat will have a separate fund into which will be paid proceeds of local taxes and fees, income of properties belonging to the Panchayat and amounts which may be allotted by the Administration. The Panchayats were also competent to levy a pilgrimage tax and taxes on fairs, festivals, markets, weekly bazars and on shops and hotels. The group panchayats were entrusted with functions and responsibilities *inter alia* for the supply of water for domestic use, sanitation, development of cottage industries, assistance to the destitute and control over fairs and bazars."[1]

"It appears, however, that there being of the municipality and its taxation powers, no efforts were made to create sources of income for the Group Panchayats. Further they have so far acted only in an advisory capacity and have not undertaken any work directly themselves. They have, nevertheless, taken a healthy interest in the needs of the people and have from time to time passed various resolutions which have been forwarded to the Administration."[1]

Municipality

"This is a body to which it is not easy to find an exact parallel in the rest of the country. It is a body with taxation powers of Municipalities but with jurisdiction and functions anologous to the District Local Boards. Its membership consists of a President (who is the Administrator) and five members. Though the five members were to begin with, representatives of the Varishta Panchayat, the present mode of appointment of members to the Municipality does not follow any definite pattern. Recently two vacancies have been filled by giving representation of one seat each to the main organisations of Nagar Haveli *viz.,* Adivasi Sangh and Khedut Simiti. Some of the more important functions of the Municipality include the regulation of building construction, public health, municipal roads, libraries, public parks and cemeteries. The income of the municipality is at present about Rs. 68,000/- annually, and is composed of taxes on carts, fairs, export of local produce, licence fees and income from building and lands. The proposed expenditure for the current year is Rs. 1,24,185/-. The gap between income and expenditure is proposed to be met from the balance of Rs. 87,000/- at present with the Municipality. The Secretary of the Administration functions also as the Secretary of the Municipality. The accounts of the Municipality are kept by the clerk of the Administration."[1]

Present position of the Panchayats

The Village Panchayats that were in existence as constituted by the Free Administration (before merger) were composed of nominated members and they had no statutory rights or duties to be performed. The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Village Panchayat Regulation, 1965, has been brought into force w.e.f. 2nd Oct., 1965. With the coming into existence of the Village Panchayat Regulation on 2nd October, 1965, the panchayats as village level democratic bodies came into real existence and the 'Sarpanch' was elected. One Panchayat consists of a group of

villages and hence called as Group Panchayat as per list given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Group Panchayat	Area comprising the Panchayat
1	2	3
1.	Silvassa (Headquarters of Dadra & Nagar Haveli Adminstration).	1. Silvassa, 2. Amli, 3. Rakholi, 4. Masat, 5. Kudacha, 6. Karad, 7. Athola, 8. Samarvani, 9. Saily, 10. Vagchhipa.
2.	Naroli	1. Naroli, 2. Kharad pada, 3. Luhari, 4. Athal, 5. Kanadi, 6. Dhapsa.
3.	Dapada	1. Dapada, 2. Surangi, 3. Vasona, 4. Chinchpada, 5. Chikhali 6. Apti, 7. Pati.
4.	Dadra	1. Dadra, 2. Tighara, 3. Demani.
5.	Khanvel	1. Khanvel, 2. Chauda, 3. Khutali, 4. Goratpada, 5. Shelti, 6. Umbervarni, 7. Rudana, 8. Talavli.
6.	Mandoni	1. Mandoni, 2. Sindoni, 3. Vansda, 4. Khedpa, 5. Bedpa, 6. Bensda, 7. Chinsdha.
7.	Amboli	1. Amboli, 2. Khadoli, 3. Tinoda, 4. Bindrabin, 5. Velugam, 6. Karachgam, 7. Dolara, 8. Parzai, 9. Kherdi, 10. Kala.
8.	Dudhani	1. Dudhani, 2. Karchond, 3. Ghodbari, 4. Bildhari, 5. Gunsa, 6. Kauncha, 7. Jamalpada, 8. Ambabari, 9. Medha, 10. Vaghchauda, 11. Kothar, 12. Kherarbari.
9.	Mota Randha	1. Mota Randha, 2. Nana Randha. 3. Morkhol, 4. Bonta.
10.	Kilavani	1. Kilavani, 2. Galonda, 3. Sili, 4. Umarkui, 5. Falandi.

The representatives of the Group Village Panchayats on the Varishta Panchayat are elected by the members of the Group Village Panchayat.

Seats are allotted in the Varishta Panchayat on population basis. There is no Nayaya Panchayat or Municipality in this area at present.

The Group Village Panchayats have powers to levy taxes, etc. in their respective areas and they are to take up developmental works and minor construction works besides health sanitation, etc. in their areas.

The Administration have framed rules to give 'grants-in-aid' to each Panchayat on the basis of land revenue collected in their respective areas.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Prior to integration of this Territory on August 11, 1961 with India, people had never known the working of cooperative societies and as such there were no cooperative society. However, after the integration, steps were taken to organise cooperative societies for the improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the people of this Territory and to free them from the exploitation of the forest contractors and traders. As there was no cooperative Act, following types of societies were organised and registered under administrative orders :

1. Service cooperatives	10
2. Forest Societies	3
3. Industrial Estate	1
4. Neera and Toddy Societies	2
5. Purchase & Sale Union	1
TOTAL	17

On April 1, 1965, Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 with suitable modifications was made applicable to this Territory and steps were taken to register the societies under the Act. The present position of cooperative societies registered under the Act is as under :

Sl. No.	Type of Society	No. of societies	Number of members	Share Capital Rs.
1.	Service cooperatives	6	631	7275.00
2.	Neera and Toddy societies	2	473	7120.00
3.	Forest labourers	2	781	4480.00

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Purchase and sale union . .	1	73	13590.00
5.	Danodyog Sah. Sangh . .	1	73	72000.00
6.	Govt. Servants Consumers Store	1	94	1330.00
7.	*Govt. Servants Housing Society* .	*1*	*10*	*2510.00*
8.	Majoor Kam. Sah. . .	1	48	500.00
	TOTAL . . .	15	2183	108805.00

As there is no cooperative bank in this Territory to give aid, rules regarding loans were framed to finance the societies for working capital to the extent of Rs. 40,000/- per society. The following societies were granted loans as shown against their names during the year 1965-66 and 1966-67.

	1965-66	Rs.
1.	Danodyog Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Silvassa	40000.00
2.	Dadra Seva Sahkari Mandli Ltd., Dadra	5000.00
3.	Naroli Seva Sahkari Mandli Ltd., Naroli	10000 00
4.	Naroli Neera and Toddy Sah. Mandli Ltd., Naroli . .	5000.00
	TOTAL	60000.00

	1966-67	
1.	Government Servants Coop. Consumers Stores Ltd., Silvassa .	11000.00
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli Cooperative Purchase and Sale Union Ltd., Silvassa	40000.00
3.	Surangi Group Seva Sah. Mandli Ltd., Surangi . . .	5000.00
	TOTAL	56000.00

The Grant-in-aid/Subsidies Scheme to give managerial subsidy to the cooperative societies as per the pattern followed in neighbouring States has been prepared by the Administration

under which the following 5 societies were granted subsidies as shown against their names during the year 1966-67.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Rs.
1.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Coop. Purchase and Sale Union Ltd., Silvassa	2273.00
2.	Naroli Neera and Toddy Sale Coop. Society Ltd., Naroli	600.00
3.	Silvassa Seva Sah. Mandli Ltd., Silvassa	500.00
4.	Naroli Seva Sah. Mandli Ltd., Naroli	500.00
5.	Dadra Seva Sah. Mandli Ltd., Dadra	127.00
	TOTAL	4000.00

As the societies have meagre resources, the Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration has framed a scheme for contributing Government's share capital to the cooperative societies on matching basis to improve their borrowing capacity.

The forest labourers societies are granted coupes on partnership basis with 80 per cent of profits of the Government and 20 per cent to be allowed to the societies as followed in the neighbouring States.

The service societies are running fair price shops and the purchase and sale union is working as a wholesale dealer of controlled commodities like sugar, oil, etc. and for distribution of seeds, fertilizers, etc.

The Danodyog Sahkari Sangh Ltd., Silvassa is helping the small scale industrial units in acquiring plots, materials for construction of sheds and providing other amenities. It is also helping them in procuring imported raw materials.

In view of above, the cooperative movement, though it is in infant stage, has done valuable service for the upliftment of the people of this Territory.

"Upto the end of March 1967, there are 21 societies out of which 7 are industrial with 1,826 members and 14 others (including multipurpose societies). The total membership of the 21 societies is 5,209 with a working capital of Rs. 2.95 lakhs."[3]

PLANNING AND FINANCIAL POSITION

"Since integration conscious efforts have been made for the development of the area. The Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli was for the first time covered under Fourth Five Year Plan and provisions were made for implementing various plan schemes in consonance with the directives and objectives of the Government of India and the Planning Commission. As none of the previous (I, II, & III Five-Year)—plans were implemented in this Territory, it became necessary for this Territory to catch up in progress with most of the other parts of India. To coordinate the working of planned development, various activities are synchronized under the control of the Collector of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as there is no separate planning cell in this Territory.

Below is given the figures of actual receipts and expenditure in respect of this Territory since 1956-57 :

Year	Receipt Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1956	6,54,887	6,57,986
1957	12,93,727	6,97,593
1958	12,54,412	8,69,949
1959-60	24,07,648	15,49.298
1960-61	17,61,600	17,22,335
1961-62	N.A.	15,46,534
1962-63	51,64,760	14,44,176
1963-64	12,89,251	20,47,439
1964-65	13,02,449	35,53,348
1965-66	12,56,260	39,99,833
1966-67	14,19,142	63,55,045

Fourth Five-Year Plan has come into force in this Union Territory from 1966-67. The total outlay approved by the Commission is Rs. 240.44 lakhs, the break up of which and the

actual expenditure for 1966-67, the approved outlay and budget for 1967-68 are given below :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Items	Fourth Plan Outlay	1966-67 approved outlay	Actual	1967-68	
				Approved	Budget
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture . . .	23.85	4.52	1.68	4.26	5.05
II. Allied Programmes					
a. Animal husbandry .	1.00	0.93	0.18	0.49	0 31
b. Dairy and milk supply	4.00	0.86	0.32	1.42	0.80
c. Forests . . .	6.30	1.69	0.13	1.82	1.04
d. Warehousing . .	1.00	0.20	..	..	..
III. Community Development and Cooperation .	23.48	7.25	9.72	6.98	2.74
IV. Irrigation & Power .	45.20	7.50	2.00	13.25	6.05
V. Industry & Mining .	15.00	1.15	..	4.07	0.85
VI. Tpt and Communication .	61.00	8.00	4.20	12.40	6.00
VII. Social Services					
a. Education . .	33.54	8.78	..	5.59	6.31
b. Health & Family Planning . . .	2.30	4.18	3.64	3.19	2.30
c. Water supply . .	5.30	4.00	0.28	4.50	0.84
d. Housing . . .	7.00	1.60	0.79	..	..
e. Welfare of backward communities . .	6.00	1.45	..	0.90	0.82
f. Social welfare . .	0.48	0.45	0.73	..	..
VIII. Miscellaneous . .	4.99	0.90	..	0.33	0.98
TOTAL . . .	240.44	53.46	23.67	59.20	34.09"

CHANGES BROUGHT ABOUT AS A RESULT OF LIBERATION

During the Portuguese regime there were no fundamental rights enjoyed by the citizens as guaranteed by our Indian Constitution. There was dictatorship and every thing was done by the Portuguese from their own point of view—getting revenue as much as possible by indiscriminately felling down the trees in the jungles; in brief the axe was always hungry. The construction

of the roads, etc. was always done from the point of view of approaching the treasures of trees in the jungles and for administrative purposes. There was practically no freedom of expression, no franchise, no education in far off villages and no efforts were made to improve the economic lot of the people. As already stated it is difficult to improve such conditions at once. The base for the development of the economy has now been made. The personal liberties and the fundamental rights as guaranteed by our Indian Constitution have been extended to the people of the Union Territory as Indian Constitution has been made applicable to the area since its integration with the Indian Union. All out and all round efforts are being made to improve the conditions as may be seen from the foregoing pages. An attempt has been made during the survey to know the opinion in this regard from the villagers themselves, and the same has been tabulated in the Statement at page No. 49.

As the question put to them was of a general type (the question was: "What changes have been brought about as a result of liberation in the life of the people of the village and of the people of Dadra and Nagar Haveli ?") the answers were varying. If one said about education, the other said about roads and the third one said about the improvements in medical facilities and so on. From such sort of statements it should not be concluded that the second and third person did not agree with the statement of the first person. Actually all had the same opinion but it is a matter of stress that on one or more particular improvement or improvements the informant had made and the same had been recorded on the basis of statements given by available member(s) of the households (236) in village Dapada.

In some cases general comments were given by some of the informants and those are given below :

1. The Portuguese were not good in their behaviour towards the *adivasis;* they used to beat whereas the present Government is kind.
2. The present Government is taking steps to improve the general conditions. More employment opportunities in road construction are being created. Many new schools and the facilities for educating the children are being created.
3. There is not much change in the standard of living of the people.

4. Due to failure of rains, the condition is still bad.
5. *Adivasis* are getting special privileges after liberation.
6. There is an easy access to the high officials in the Administration due to the Panchayati Raj system.
7. The people who had vested interests and big landlords (Non-*adivasis*) were critical of the changing rules and land reforms and complained of security not given to them about their land holdings.
8. During the Portuguese regime the officials (Police etc.) used to ask the villagers to give them eggs and hens, etc. In case any villager expressed his inability, he was beaten by the Police and forced to submit but now they say there is no such demand from any official.
9. In case of inflicting a serious injury on any person, the imprisonment was to the extent of 1 to 5 years and in case of murder the penalty was 30 years' imprisonment or death. The case was heared at Daman and sometimes transferred to Diu. Cases of grave nature (especially political) were also transferred to Lisbon in which case it was not possible for the poor people to defend. But now they say that the case is heared by the Judges at Silvassa, the Headquarters of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration with due opportunity of defence and the case is decided on its merits.
10. For the recreation of the people of the Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, there is now one cinema and one children park at Silvassa. Previously, during the Portuguese times, there was no such recreational facility.

Sources: 1. H. K. L. Capoor, "Report of the Review Officer on Dadre & Nagar Haveli," New Delhi, July 2, 1960.

2. Dr. A. Furtado, Administrator, 'Before and After liberation Dadra and Nagar Haveli", Silvassa, Nov., 25, 1958. This has been published by the Goa League, London.

3. "Review of the Work done after Liberation in the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 1957." (Under print at Govt. Press & Stationery Deptt., Baroda.)

4. Annual Administrative Report for the period from 1-12-1965 to 30-11-1966.

Review and Annual Report prepared by the Collector of Dadra & Nagar Haveli).

Statement of changes brought about as a result of Liberation

Unit of change	School have been opened	Security of tenant and revenue has been assessed	More wells dug for drinking water	Bus system improved	New roads constructed or old ones repaired	Midwifery (qualified *Dai*) services available	More employment opportunities created	Gram Sevak's services available	More medical facilities available	Church building reconstructed or improved by renovation	Village money lender 'Saucar/ *Seth*' not so powerful
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Number of Informants						
Dadra and Nagar Haveli as a whole	178	60	116	137	148	1	1	1	2	1	1

DEMOGRAPHIC AND OTHER STATISTICS

Rural/Urban areas

According to the 1961 Census definition of a town, no place in Dadra and Nagar Haveli satisfies the condition so as to be classed as a town. The whole population of the Territory has, therefore, been treated as 'rural' and none as 'urban'. There is no village having population of 5,000 or above. In all there are 72 villages—3 in Dadra and 69 in Nagar Haveli.

Density of Population and Sex Ratio

The following statement gives the density per square mile, persons per occupied Census house and number of females per thousand males as in 1962 (when the census was taken) :

Union Territory	Persons per occupied Census house	No. of females per thousand males	Density per square mile
1	2	3	4
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5.9	963	303

Variation in population

The following table gives the variations in population during the past sixty years :

Year	Persons	Decade variation	Percentage Decade variation	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1900 . . .	24,280	—	—	12,386	11,894
1910 . . .	29,020	+4,740	+19.52	14,754	14,266
1921 . . .	31,048	+2,028	+6.99	16,008	15,040
1931 . . .	38,260	+7,212	+23.23	20,017	18,243
1940 . . .	40,441	+2,181	+5.70	21,009	19,432
1950 . . .	41,532	+1,019	+2.70	21,345	20,187
1962 . . .	57,963	+16,431	+39.56	29,524	28,439

Source : Census of India, 1961, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Section I, Part II-A, pp. 4 & 8—Year of census 1962.

POPULATION

Single Year Age Returns—year 1962

Age	Males	Females
All Ages	29,524	28,439
0	934	962
1	898	866
2	1,011	1,149
3	1,136	1,231
4	1,031	1,143
5	1,047	1,001
6	979	960
7	917	865
8	1,001	916
9	556	496
10	1,114	986
11	378	347
12	967	729
13	374	380
14	473	449
15	583	556
16	427	452
17	283	301
18	473	577
19	245	273
20	740	954
21	257	263
22	542	659
23	256	348
24	300	378
25	1,024	1,007
26	393	380
27	316	353
28	676	661
29	199	191
30	1,223	1,085
31	152	121
32	535	424

POPULATION—*Contd.*

Age	Males	Females
33	161	155
34	147	139
35	1,058	871
36	259	187
37	215	145
38	348	293
39	123	89
40	924	892
41	82	74
42	303	236
43	97	91
44	61	71
45	860	655
46	145	76
47	126	108
48	233	222
49	89	57
50	692	650
51	78	72
52	171	114
53	71	37
54	33	22
55	426	306
56	51	60
57	55	40
58	77	88
59	20	20
60	412	488
61	32	21
62	69	57
63	11	15
64	14	10
65	206	187
66	14	19
67	16	9
68	27	28
69	12	7

POPULATION—*Concld.*

Age	Males	Females
70	135	143
71	12	4
72	18	22
73	11	4
74	6	4
75	51	47
76	6	4
77	3	2
78	7	6
79	5	2
80	44	41
81	5	3
82	5	1
83	..	2
84	2	..
85	11	9
86	..	..
87	1	..
88	..	2
89	1	1
90	16	5
91	2	1
92	..	5
93	..	..
94	..	..
95	2	3
96	1	..
97	..	..
98	..	..
99	..	.
100	7	1
above 100	3	8
Age not stated	12	25

Source : Ibid, Table C-IV, page 116.

Appraisal

The single year age returns are not satisfactory from the demographic point of view. The age pyramid should be broader at the base at '0' and 1 year of age and with the advance in age structure, the successive rectangles should go on reducing step by step. In other words, the number (population) in the early ages should be more and it should go on descending with the increase in age.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Under Article 341(1) and 342(2) of the Constitution of India, the President is empowered to specify, by public notification, the castes and tribes, which will be deemed to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in relation to any particular State or Union Territory.

According to the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the following castes were scheduled for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli :

(i) Bhangi,

(ii) Chamar,

(iii) Mahar and

(iv) Mahyavanshi, Dhed.

The Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962 specified the following tribes as Scheduled Tribes for the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli :

(i) Dhodia,

(ii) Dubla including Halpati,

(iii) Kathodi,

(iv) Kokna,

(v) Koli Dhor including Kolgha,

(vi) Naikda or Nayaka,

(vii) Varli,

(Source : Ibid., P.C.A. page 13.)

The following statement gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—males and females to total males and females respectively (Year 1962):

Percentage of Scheduled Castes		Percentage of Scheduled Tribes	
Males	Females	Males	Females
1.37	2.04	88.07	88.81

(*Source : Ibid., page 14.*)

Other Important Statistics :

Inter-Census Growth Rate

1951-60	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
33.33	2.66	5.54	20.89

Inter-Census Birth Rate (Registered)

1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
25.55	25.87	25.19

Inter-Census Death Rate (Registered)

1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
25.03	23.84	21.53

(*Source : Ibid.*, A-II, p. 219.)

Percentage of literates and educated persons to total population (including age group 0-4) year 1962 :

Persons	Males	Females
9.48%	14.71%	4.05%

(*Source : Ibid., Page 14.*)

Total Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Homeless Population, Literacy and Workers by Sex (year 1962)

Area	Area in sq. miles	Occupied Residential Houses		Total Population			Scheduled castes	
		No. of Houses	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	9,788.	10,311	57,963	29,524	28,439	498	686

Concld.

Scheduled tribes		Homeless population		Institutional population		Literates & educated persons		Total workers I—IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26,002	25,259	1,180	550	207	13	4,342	1,153	18,317	16,477

Source : *Ibid.*, Union Primary Census Abstract, pp. 16-17.

N.B. All these statements are based on the 1961 Census publications. In so far as statistics relating to 1971 Census are concerned, these are available in the relevant 1971 Census publications.

Workers divided into 9 Industrial Categories—Year 1962

Description	I		II		III	
	As Cultivators P—Persons M—Males F—Females		As Agricultural labourers		In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards & Allied activities	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(i) Distribution of 1,000 persons males and females to total population among workers for each category of workers and non-workers (*Source*: Ibid., PCA, p.15.)	432	458	82	89	50	18
(ii) Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . (*Source*: Ibid., page 18.)	12,771	13,027	2,413	2,536	1,477	518
(iii) Percentage distribution of male & female workers Scheduled castes among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into Broad Industrial Categories. Scheduled tribes (*Source* : Ibid., Section III, Part-IIC, C-VIII, page 127.)	48.70	70.57	10.36	24.37	6.74	1.58
	73.41	79.68	14.36	15.62	8.09	3.31

Workers divided into 9 Industrial Categories—Year 1962—Contd.

Description	IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	At Household Industry		In Manufacturing other than Household industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage & Communication		In other Services		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
(i)	15	6	3	..	8	3	6	1	4	..	20	4	380	421
(ii)	436	172	83	2	229	79	198	28	111	..	599	115	11,207	11,962
(iii)	28.50	2.22	..	..	2.07	0.63	..	..	..	..	3.63	0.63		
	0.97	0.58	0 19	0.01	0.58	0.26	0.15	0.02	0.56	..	1.69	0.52		

Contd.

(IV) Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes

Total			Illiterate		Literate & educated		Total Workers		I		II		III	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
			(1)						(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
985	404	581	259	464	145	117	193	316	94	223	20	77	13	5

(V) **Scheduled Tribes**

Total			Illiterate		Literate & educated		Total workers	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
51,259	26,002	25,257	23,849	25,154	2,153	103	16,305	15,411

I		II		III	
M	F	M	F	M	F
11,970	**12,280**	**2,341**	**2,407**	**1,319**	**511**

(*Source* : Ibid, Table C-VIII, page 128)

(VI) Sex Ratio (Females per 1,000 males) among each category of workers and non-workers. (*Source* : Ibid, p.15)

	1,020	1,051	351

Concld.

Description	IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
(iv)	55	7	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	211	265
(v)	158	89	32	1	94	40	25	3	91	..	275	80	9697	9846
(vi)	394		24		345		141		..		..	192		1067

No. of villages having some facilities—Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Year 1962)—

Area	EDUCATIONAL				MEDICAL		
	High Schools	Primary Schools	High & Primary Schools	No. School	Hospitals	Rural Health Centres	No. of Hospitals or Health Centres
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	3	54	1	15	1	5	66

COMMUNICATION							ELECTRICITY		DRINKING WATER	
Post & Telegraph Office, Rest House, pucca Road	Post Office Pucca/Kutcha Road	Post Office & Pucca Road	Post Office & Kutcha Road	Kutcha & Pucca Road	Pucca Road only	Kutcha Road only	For all purposes	No electricity	Wells	River
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2	3	2	4	11	..	50	2	70	71	11

(The figures shown under each column indicate the number of villages having such facilities)

Source : Computed from Census of India, 1961, Vol. XVIII, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Section I, pages 29 & 30.

REMARKS:— 1. Silvassa and Amli have got all the facilities.

2. Naroli occupies the second position, having High School there.

3. Dapada is next to the above-mentioned villages in so far as provision of facilities are concerned.

Mother Tongue (Year 1962)

Mother Tongue	Persons	Males	Females
All Mother Tongues	57,963	29,524	28,439
1. *Balochi/Ba'uchi*	9	7	2
2. Chamari†	241	122	119
3. Dati*	2	2	..
4. Dhodia	4,046	2,022	2,024
5. Dubli	2	2	..
6. *English*	19	10	9
7. Firangi**	3	1	2
8. Gujarati	11,327	5,926	5,401
9. Hindi	111	75	36
10. Kannada	7	2	5
11. Kathodi	113	54	59
12. Katkari	294	144	150
13. Kokna/Kokni/Kukna . . .	7,486	3,810	3,676
14. Koldi*	53	24	29
15. Koli	183	95	88
16. Kristi*	1	1	..
17. Malayalam	1	..	1
18. Marathi	3,696	1,961	1,735
19. Marwari	15	10	5
20. Naiki-Kolami**	8	4	4
21. Nepali	4	3	1
22. *Portuguese*	226	121	105
23. Sindhi	8	4	4
24. Telugu	136	75	61
25. Urdu	140	74	66
26. Varli	29,832	14,975	14,857

(*Source :* Ibid, page 119, Table C-V).

NOTES :

1. *Mother tongues printed in italics belong to countries outside the Indian Sub-continent.*
2. *Names occurring after hyphen (-) have been introduced by the Linguist to indicate groupings.*

†*Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified by Grierson but is tentatively classified by the Linguist.*

**Denotes that the mother tongue is unclassified in Linguistic Survey of India.*

***Denotes that the mother tongue though classified in L.S.I. is either tentatively reclassified or considered unclassifiable by the Linguist.*

Percentage distribution of populotion by marital status in Dadra and Nagar Hevely (Year 1962)

Marital Status	Total	
	Males	Females
Never Married	51.7	47.6
Married	45.5	45.2
Widowed	2.2	6.7
Divorced or Separated	0.6	0.5

(*Source : Ibid,* p. 111.)

(Absolute figures are also given in Sec. III Part II-C, *ibid*)

Distribution of workers principally working as cultivators, as agricultural labourers or at household industry engaged in secondary work in any one of the other two categories and their percentage to total workers in each category : (Year 1962).

Principal work	Total workers	Total workers having no secondary work	Secondary Work			
			Total workers engaged in Secondary work	At Household industry	As Cultivators	As agricultural labourer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cultivator	25,798 (100.00)	16,845 (65.30)	8,953 (34.70)	752 (2.91)	..	8,201 (31.79)
Agricultural Labourer	4,949 (100.00)	2,354 (47.57)	2,595 (52.43)	232 (4.69)	2,363 (47.74)	..
Household Industry	608 (100.00)	373 (61.35)	235 (38.65)	..	211 (34.70)	24 (3.95)

Source : Ibid, Section II, Part II-B (B-VII), page 96.

NOTES :

1. *Percentages are given in Brackets.*
2. *Entire areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli are rural.*

Distribution of 1,000 unemployed males and females of 15 years and above by educational level (Year 1962).

Total unemployed 15+	Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Persons . .	1,000	200	480	240	80
Males . . .	1,000	227	227	455	91
Females . .	1,000	..	667	333	..

(*Source :* Ibid, p. 99).

Religions (Year 1962)

Religion	Persons	Males	Females
Total	57,963	29,524	28,439
Buddhists		1	1
Christians		426	37 3
Hindus		28,761	27,815
Jains		68	52
Muslims		250	193
Other religions & Persuation (Zoroastrians)		18	5

Source : Ibid, Table C-VII, Religion, p. 124.

Persons not at work classified by sex (Year 1962)

Age group	Total non-working population			Full time students		Household duties		Dependants-infant and disabled	
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	23,169	11,207	11,962	1,768	642	60	1,242	9,286	10,037
0—14	20,862	10,609	10,253	1,553	582	49	228	8,997	9,443
15—34	961	306	655	215	60	5	534	55	55
35—59	551	60	491	..	..	1	358	45	127
60+	776	232	544	..	..	5	120	189	395
Age not stated	19	..	19	..	..	..	2	..	17

Broad Age Groups and Type of Activity (Year 1962)

Age Group	Retired, Rentier or independant means		Beggars, vegrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Un-employed but seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
Total	42	32	9	5	12	1	9	2	21	1
0—14	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	7	..
15—34	..	1	2	1	9	1	8	2	12	1
35—59	6	5	4	1	2		..	..	2	..
60+	36	26	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source :—*Ibid*, Table B-IX, p. 103.

Percentage distribution of literates and illiterates among the total population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Year 1962)

Scheduled Caste						Scheduled Tribes					
Literates			Illiterates			Literates			Illiterates		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
26.60	35.89	20.14	73.40	64.11	79.86	4.40	8.28	0.41	95.60	91.72	99.59

Percentage distribution of workers and non-workers among population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (Year 1962)

Scheduled Castes						Scheduled Tribes					
Workers			Non-Workers			Workers			Non-workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
51.68	47.77	54.39	48.32	52.23	45.61	61.87	62.71	61.02	38.13	37.29	38.98

Source : Ibid, C-VII, page 126.

APPENDIX

Interview with Shri D. G. Thakore, Assistant Education Officer, who has been working in Dadra and Nagar Haveli since the Portuguese times.

A brief account of the interview with Shri D. G. Thakore, who has been working in the Education Department as a teacher since the Portuguese times is given below :

(1) During the Portuguese regime there were 5 Government schools, and 14 Mission schools.

(2) Previously education was imparted in the church buildings where the images and portraits of Christ, Saints and Pope were placed. Besides, a portrait of General Carmona, President of the Republic of Portugal was placed.

(3) The syllabus and rules for primary education were prescribed by the Portuguese Government at Lisbon. The title of the pamphlet containing these 'educational codes' is "Regime Vigente Da Instruccao Primaria No Estado Da India (meaning State in India) Decreto De 23 DC Maio De 1907," First, the rules & syllabus for the Primary education were prescribed in the year 1893 and then modified in the year 1907, 1913 and 1932.

Some books which were written in Portuguese were seen and the Asstt. Education Officer explained the gist in English, *e.g.*, text book for III class, title of the book : "Leituras" Authors: Manual Subbit, Cruz Filipe, Faria Arthur and Gil Mendonea. (Scholastic year 1939-40, Lisbon).

Chapters in the book and brief themes.

I. *To the Educators* : This is an introductory note given by the authors. It is stated therein that in the text book the presentation of lessons are extensions to those given in the 2nd standard and the orientations are maintained as those of the 2nd standard.

II. *Our House*: This deals with structure of a house having walls, roof, door & windows. It is stated that houses of others may be having many facilities and our houses may be inferior, but they are of a great satisfaction to us in these houses we were born and brought up by our parents.

III. *Our roads*: Our house is situated adjoining the others who are our neighbours. The road on which our house is situated is a grand road. There are other houses also on this road. These roads are public roads and we can walk on it without asking permission from anybody. These roads help to build our Country.

IV. *Our Land*: Our land is always attractive and important and may be converted superior to those of others. As we love our house so we love our land. When we go to any other place and by chance meet persons of our land, that gives us a lot of satisfaction and happiness. When we return we feel the greatest happiness for coming back to our land.

V. *Our Republic*: Till 1910 we had Government in Portugal that was headed by a monarch. Such state of affairs existed for about 800 years.

In 1910, Republic was proclaimed and thereafter the Head was the President of the Republic who is Senhor General Carmona, a model man.

Our Republic passed through the hours of difficulties and bitterness but now it is prosperous and renowned over the whole world.

While so many other nations of the world have constant uneasiness and wars, but our Portugal is working with satisfaction and lives in peace.

Our country is known today in the world as an ideal country of law and order.

Hence, we may have a pride to be Portuguese.

VI. *Village Festivals*: In Portugal most of the villages will celebrate their festivals every year to give regard to their Saints of devotion. This festivity in a village is of a great pleasure. Those who are out, return to their families and meet each other affectionably with tears of pleasure. The village church is ornamented with lights. The festival bells ring to invite the people to join the worship. People put on good clothes. Every house prepares good meals according to its means.

The worship is solemn and at the hours of raising up the 'Saint Hostier' all fall on their knees with heads downwards in reverence to the Sacred Body of Jesus.

Then all follow in a procession with the images of Saints to comply with their promises made at the time of their disgrace.

Then there is a great rejoicing with crackers, music, etc. forgetting for a while all kinds of bitterness.

Blessed be the village people for their livelihood, work and peace.

VII. *Construction of a house*: There was a boy named Mais who for the first time with admiration saw a bird constructing its nest. The bird was always busy bringing with it something to prepare the nest and after completing the whole kept a kind of door through which it was entering and going out. The boy narrated all these things to his father. The father told him that our house is also like a nest for us where we create our family. The bird does not require the help of others and builds its nest itself.

In the same way, the primitive human beings used to dwell in with their families. Afterwards with developments of architecture began to construct houses with stones, bricks, cement, wood, nails, colours, white washing, etc. We should respect the development of mankind.

VIII. *Happiness in a family*: There lies a happiness in a family when it is supplied with all necessary goods, article, etc. There should always be a union in a family otherwise it does

not deserve any appreciation. We should always try to contribute towards happiness and good characters of our family member.

IX. *Cross and Sword*: This is a poem. It deals with two personalities among whom one was a soldier and the other a preacher. They were on their journey, both together in one boat. The soldier with a pride to be a warrior with his sword in his hand and the other, the preacher, with a Cross of Christ. The soldier manifesting his bravery and the preacher showing his great conscience of purity & holiness in the name of Jesus. They completed their voyage in all parts of the world. The two were Portuguese of our immortal country.

X. *Union in Family*: This is also a poem. There was a family of a farmer. The farmer used to go for field work during the day time. He had one son and one daughter. The boy used to take meals for his father to the fields as per instructions from his mother.

One day, the mother gave a riped bunch of grapes to his daughter from their garden. The daughter went out with the said bunch on the road and saw her brother carrying meals to the father. She called her brother and immediately gave it to his brother without eating a single grape. The boy went to the field with meals. Then he saw his father sitting aside after a great fatigue of field work. The boy not only handed over the usual meals but also the bunch of grapes without eating a single grape. The farmer took his meals without touching the grapes thinking that he would offer it to his wife who was also working very hard.

In the afternoon, the farmer when returned home, gave the bunch of grapes to his wife without eating a single grape. Thus the hands that gave the bunch of grapes to the daughter got back without losing a single grape. This is called the Union in a Family.

XI. *A Washerman*: There was a time when the clothes were washed with hot water mixed with ashes. The mixture used to be sprayed on unclean clothes and after a while when washed with clean water, the clothes used to be completely white. Thus there was an economy of soaps. This was one of the ways for washing clothes.

(*Translated from Protuguese to English by Shri D. G. Thakore, Asstt. Education Officer.*)

(4) The subjects & syllabus of all the classes from I to VII were similar to Bombay area, as prescribed by the Deptt. of Instruction Bombay (Education Deptt.). The medium was Gujarati in the Gujarati medium schools & Portuguese in the Portuguese medium schools. But from IV to VII class knowledge of Portuguese language was compulsory. Its standard was upto III class of the Portuguese medium schools. The Headmaster of the Gujarati medium school used to teach the subject of Portuguese. All other subjects were taught on the lines of Bombay area except Geography & History; which were mainly of the Portuguese territory and conditions. In Geography names & situations of capitals & states of Portugal, administration & judicial divisions in Portuguese occupied territory of India, names of those cities, villages, rivers & mountains, crops, commerce and industry were taught. Some information about the neighbouring places of Gujarat and Kathiawar was also given. In History the students of IV to VII class were supposed to know about Portuguese empire, battles and invasions in the previous periods, previous institutions and establishments, formation of Portuguese Nationality, the Great Period of Happiness & Prosperity of Nation (Portuguese), the disaster of Tanger (a city in Portugal) and the battle of Alfarroberia, Conquests by Vas Codi Gama and about Alvares Cabral, Great Poems of Luis De Cames, Downfall of Portuguese Empire, Spanish Domination, Restoration of Portugal colonies, Movement of the year 1910 about Republican form of Government, Independence of Brazil; Economic downfall, Political corruption in Portugal, Ultimatum given by the British to transfer British Territory and Restricted permission for the use of routes in British Territory (permission for military movement etc. on routes passing through India was required from the British Government, check posts were made). The teacher in History was also required to give some information to his students regarding Indian history in general and about Gujarat in particular.

MGIPRRND—Sec. Ist N/Shift—3RGI/73—1-7-74—500.