

KEY STATISTICS OF DIU
(Census 1991)

Area: 40 sq. km; Population: 35,495; Literacy: 44.83 %

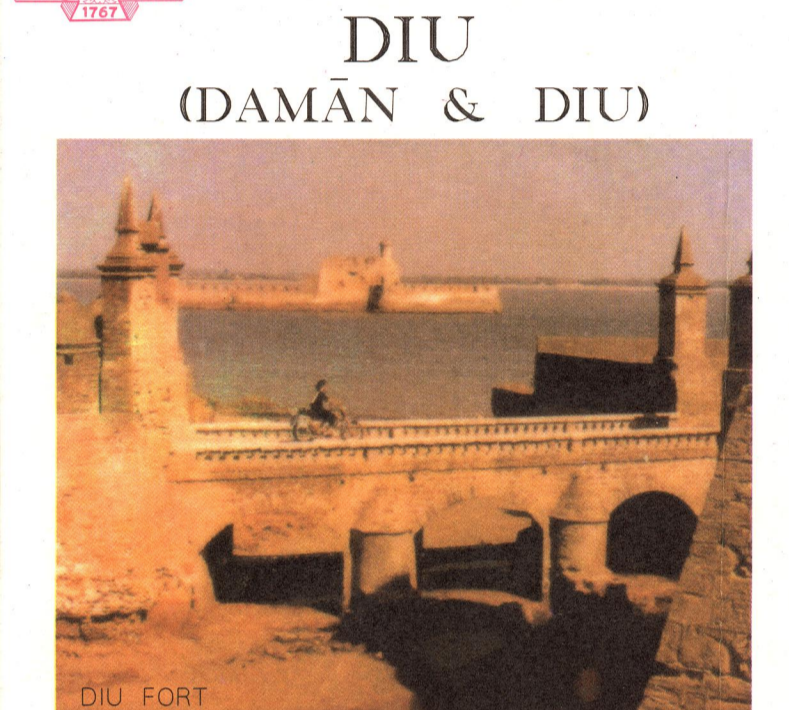
Density of population: 887 per sq. km;

Main language spoken: Gujarati, Hindi, Portuguese and English.

PRICE: FORTY TWO RUPEES

DISTRICT PLANNING MAP SERIES

DIU (DAMĀN & DIU)



SURVEY OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

DIU DISTRICT

The basic objective of this Map Series is to provide users and planners with topographical and thematic information related to a district.

The word "Diu" is derived from the Sanskrit word "Dweep". This tiny but strategically important island rose first into prominence as a port and naval base during 14th and 16th centuries under the Portuguese, who at that time had held sway over the entire Arabian Sea from coast to coast. Diu is said to be ruled in ancient times by the king "Jālandhar". It came successively under the sway of the "Chavads" and "Vaghela" Rajputs and subsequently by the muslim ruler of Gujarat, till the Portuguese captured it around the year 1540.

Goa, Damān & Diu were liberated in the year 1961 from Portuguese and in the following year i.e. 1962 they were constituted into a separate union territory. After Goa became a state, a union territory was formed in May, 1987 consisting of two separate districts of Damān & Diu. The district of Diu also includes the strip of land known as "Ghoghla" in the mainland and the island of "Pānikot" 30 kilometres away.

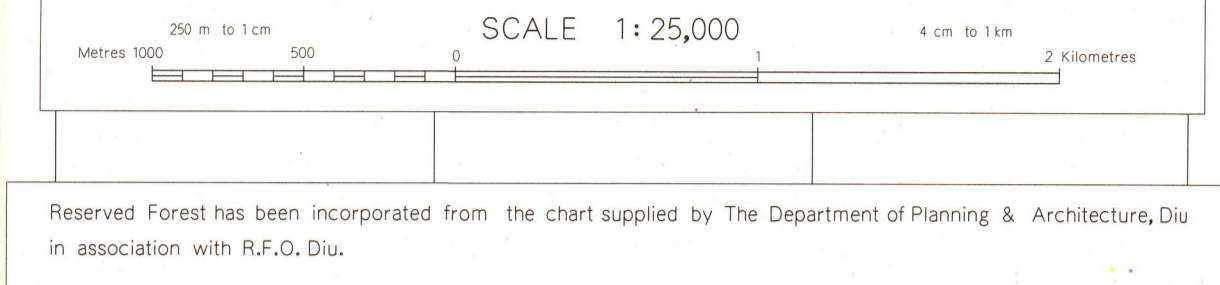
The topography of the district is generally plain with the central highland raised. The central highland comprises small mounds of lime stone covered by sand dunes. Natural drainage system are conspicuously absent. Marshy land occupies almost entire northern coast, whereas the southern coast forming the Arabian Sea is partly rocky and sandy. The central highland is the main ground water recharge area and ground water flows from the central highlands to the coastal areas.

The climate of the district is moderate and healthy throughout the year. The average rainfall of Diu is 590 mm. out of which 90% occurs during monsoon. Humidity is high in the district owing to its proximity to the sea.

Main crop grown in the district is 'Sorghum' but sugar, wheat and vegetables are also grown here. Irrigation is done through shallow dug wells, which depend upon quantum of rain water during the monsoon the areas gets.

The main population of the district consists of Hindus, Muslims and Christians. The major occupation of the people here are fishing and agriculture. The remaining depend on service, business, industries and other allied activities. Diu is developing very fast as a tourism destination due to its natural scenic beauty. The fort of Diu, Saint Paul's Church, Saint Thomas Church, Nāgva Beach, Gangeshwar Temple and Diu museum are some of the places of tourist interest in Diu district.

- REFERENCES**
- Boundaries: state/union territory/district
 - Boundaries: villages/reserved forest
 - Names: Headquarters: union territory, Revenue village
 - Names: village: important
 - Settlements: urban/rural: Huts
 - Fort: conventional/surveyed
 - Roads: metalled/according to importance
 - Road: unmetalled
 - Bridges: Road, Ford or Ferry
 - Main power line, embankment
 - Rivers: perennial; dry
 - Tube-well, Well-lined, Spring
 - Lake/Tanks: perennial; dry with embankment
 - Arable land, Forest, Orchard
 - Waste land: unculturable, Open scrub
 - Hospital, Dispensary, Veterinary Hospital
 - Post office, Post & telegraph office
 - Police station, Inspection bungalow
 - Rest house, Circuit house, Petrol pump
 - Places of tourists / Historical importance
 - Temple, Chhatra, Church, Mosque, Idgah, Grave
 - Educational institutions: High school level onward



Reserved Forest has been incorporated from the chart supplied by The Department of Planning & Architecture, Diu in association with R.F.O. Diu.

