



Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is a union territory in India.^{[4][5]} The territory was constituted through the merger of the former territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. Plans for the proposed merger were announced by the Government of India in July 2019; the necessary legislation was passed in the Parliament of India in December 2019 and came into effect on 26 January 2020.^{[6][7]} The territory is made up of four separate geographical entities: Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman, and the island of Diu. All four areas were formerly part of Portuguese India, with a joint capital at Panjim, Goa. They came under Indian rule in the mid-20th century after the Annexation of Goa and of the Free Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Goa, Daman and Diu were jointly administered until 1987, when Goa was granted statehood after the Konkani language agitation. The current capital is Daman and Silvassa is the largest city.

History




Daman and Diu were Portuguese colonies from the 1520s until annexed by India on 19 December 1961. Dadra and Nagar Haveli were Portuguese territories from 1779 until annexed by the Indian army on 11 August 1961. Portugal officially recognised Indian sovereignty over the areas in 1974 following the Carnation Revolution.^[8]

Daman and Diu were administered as part of the union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu between 1962 and 1987, becoming a separate union territory when Goa was granted statehood.^[8]


In July 2019, the Government of India proposed merging the two territories into a single union territory in order to reduce duplication of services and reduce the cost of administration. Legislation to this effect, the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union territories) Bill, 2019, was tabled in the Parliament of India on 26 November 2019 and assented to by the President of India on 9 December 2019.^{[5][6]}

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Union territory



From top, left to right: Vanganga Garden, Silvassa; St. Thomas Church, Diu; Damanganga river, Silvassa; Diu Fort, Diu; St. Paul's Church, Diu; Naida Caves, Diu



सत्यमेव जयते

U.T. Administration of
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Emblem of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

The two union territories had previously shared a common administrator and government officials. The town of Daman was chosen to be the capital of the new combined union territory.^[4] The appointed day for the act to come into effect was notified as 26 January 2020 by the Government of India.^[1]

Geography

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is composed of four distinct areas located in Western India. Dadra is a small enclave within the state of Gujarat. Nagar Haveli is a C-shaped enclave located between the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra which contains a counterenclave of Gujarat around the village of Maghval. Daman is an enclave on the coast of Gujarat, while Diu is an island off the coast of Gujarat.

Administration

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu is administered as a union territory of India by virtue of Article 240 (2) of the Constitution of India. The President of India appoints an administrator to administer the territory on behalf of the central Government of India. The central government may appoint advisers to assist the administrator with his/her duties.

Districts

The union territory is made up of three districts:

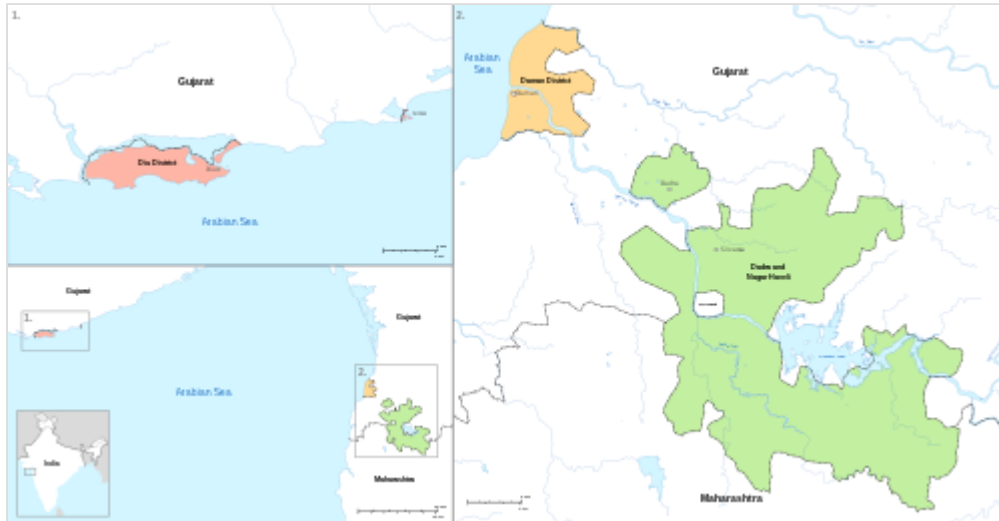


Location of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu in India

Coordinates: 20.42°N 72.83°E

Country	India
Region	<u>Western India</u>
Formation	26 January 2020 ^[1]
Capital	<u>Daman, India</u>
Largest city	<u>Silvassa</u>
Districts	<u>3</u>
Government <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">BodyChief secretary</div>	<div>Government of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu</div> <div>Amit Singla, IAS</div>
National Parliament <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Rajya SabhaLok Sabha</div>	<div><u>Parliament of India</u></div> <div>N/A</div> <div>2 seats</div>
High Court	<u>Bombay High Court</u>
Area <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalRank</div>	<div>603 km² (233 sq mi)</div> <div>33rd</div>
Elevation <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Highest elevationLowest elevation</div>	<div>8 m (26 ft)</div> <div>425 m (1,394 ft)</div> <div>0 m (0 ft)</div>
Population (2011) <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalDensity</div>	<div>585,764</div> <div>970/km² (2,500/sq mi)</div>
Language <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">Official</div>	<div><u>Hindi</u> · <u>English</u></div>

<u>Additional official</u>	<u>Gujarati</u> ^[2]
<u>Time zone</u>	<u>UTC+05:30</u> (IST)
<u>ISO 3166 code</u>	<u>IN-DH</u>
<u>Vehicle registration</u>	DD ^[3]
<u>Website</u>	<u>ddd.gov.in</u> (<u>http://ddd.gov.in</u>)



Map of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, showing its three districts as well as general location within India.



Detailed map of the union territory

No.	District	Area, km ²	Population, (2011)	Density, per/km ²
1	<u>Daman</u>	72	190,855	2,650.76
2	<u>Diu</u>	40	52,056	1,301.40
3	<u>Dadra and Nagar Haveli</u>	491	342,853	698.27
	Total	603	585,764	971.42

Law enforcement and justice

Law enforcement within the territory is the responsibility of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Police. The territory falls under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court.

In the Parliament of India

Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu sends two members (MPs) to the lower house of the Indian parliament the Lok Sabha. The territory is divided into the constituencies of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Demographics

See also

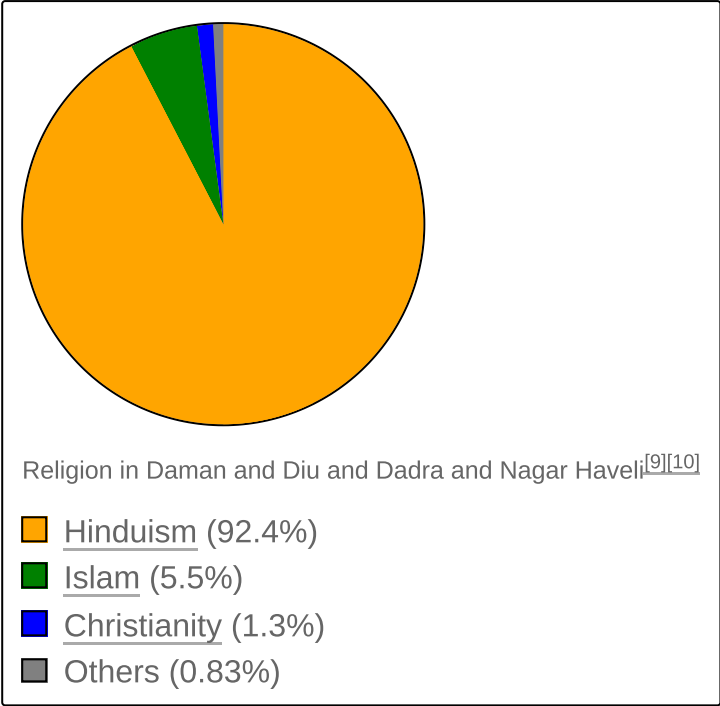
- Goan Civil Code
- Goa, Daman and Diu
- Portuguese India
- 2019 Daman Indigenous Land Clearing Protests
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli Lok Sabha constituency
- Daman and Diu Lok Sabha constituency

References

- "Data" (<http://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2019/214745.pdf>) (PDF). egazette.gov.in. Retrieved 30 April 2020.
- "The Goa, Daman and Diu Official Language Act, 1987" (https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/6809/1/official_language_act.pdf) (PDF). *indiacode.nic.in*. Retrieved 12 November 2022.
- "DD Vehicle Registration Mark, Amendment in the Notification No. S.O. 444(E) dated 12th June, 1989" (<https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2020/215647.pdf>) (PDF). egazette.gov.in. Retrieved 30 April 2025.
- Dutta, Amrita Nayak (10 July 2019). "There will be one UT less as Modi govt plans to merge Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu" (<https://theprint.in/india/there-will-be-one-ut-less-as-modi-govt-plans-to-merge-dadra-nagar-haveli-and-daman-diu/261056/>). Retrieved 31 January 2020.
- "The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019" (<https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2019/214565.pdf>) (PDF). egazette.gov.in. Retrieved 30 April 2025.
- "Govt plans to merge 2 UTs -- Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli" (<https://www.devdiscoarse.com/article/national/754685-govt-plans-to-merge-2-uts---daman-and-diu-dadra-and-nagar-haveli>).
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- "Daman and Diu Hindu Muslim Population" (<https://www.census2011.co.in/data/religion/state/25-daman-and-diu.html>). *www.census2011.co.in*. Retrieved 22 March 2025.

External links

- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Administration (<https://ddd.gov.in/>)
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Tourism (<http://www.tourismdddnh.in/>)



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