

CHAPTER 4 : ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 Overview

As per the Census of India, 2001 data 77.11% of the total population of DNH is rural in nature with agriculture as their principal occupation. 48.80% of the total workforce of DNH is involved in agricultural activities as cultivators and agricultural labourers i.e. in the primary sector of occupation (*Census of India, 2001*). The DNH region is socio-economically backward with 62.24% of total population being scheduled tribes - ST (adivasis / backward) and 1.86% is under scheduled castes – SC category as per Census of India, 2001, and around 41.4% of the region is designated under forest land (*Regional Plan 2007-2021*). Thus there exists a huge potential for the economic activities related to forestry, animal husbandry, agriculture and allied activities that are being carried out in traditional way and the opportunities in the agriculture sector remain under explored.

DNH enjoys the locational advantages of being in proximity to the industrially developed States of Maharashtra and Gujarat. DNH is located at almost equal distance from Mumbai, an Economic Capital of the country and Surat a Business/Economic Capital of Gujarat State. The region is in close vicinity to well developed industrial estates in Vapi, Sarigaon and Surat. This in turn has resulted into origin of industries in the DNH region. The incentives offered by the Government of India through DNH Administration for establishing industrial units along with the availability of land have further resulted into spurt in development of industrial estates in the DNH. 29.03% of the workforce is engaged in secondary sector in DNH (*Census of India, 2001*) that accounts to the industrial employment.

Tertiary sector is an inevitable part and plays a vital role in economic development of a region as it caters to the retail trade and all non-traded activities such as construction, transportation, distribution, credit and insurance. Similarly, growth in income increases the market for services and expands the size of the service sector. As per Census of India, 2001 data at present 22.16% of the total workers are engaged in tertiary sector in DNH.

The total number of workers in DNH is 114,122 corresponding to WFPR of 51.76% till 2001, which is higher than the national WFPR of 39.1% during the same period. Agriculture is the main economic activity of the rural DNH, the secondary and tertiary sectors contribute to 51.19% of the total employment. Thus industries form the second major economic activity and significant source of employment. The industries have emerged and experienced remarkable growth in the last decade of 1991-2001. This is on

account of the Industrial Development Policy of the Government of India, which got applicable from 1993.

Form the income pattern perspective, as observed through the findings of the socio-economic survey conducted in DNH in 2008; the observations indicate a pattern of low household income, in the DNH region that is known predominantly as a rural-cum-tribal in nature. As per the data obtained from the said survey the modal income range for overall DNH is Rs 3,001-5,000 which constitutes the 31% households, whereas the mean average income range is Rs 5,001-10,000 which constitutes 23% households, while 33% households were observed to be in the category which earned upto Rs 3,000 per month. The modal monthly income range for urban areas is observed as Rs. 5001- 10000 which constitutes 39% households, whereas for rural areas it is Rs 3001–5000 which constitutes about 33% households.

The sections below give a detailed analysis of the economy of DNH .Tourism, though a part of the economy is treated in a separate heading owing to its potential to become the major economic driver

4.2 Economic Profile of Dadra & Nagar Haveli

4.2.1 Agriculture & Animal Husbandry

Dadra & Nagar Haveli chiefly has an agro-based economy. A total of 160.08 sq.km. (32.72%) of area is under agriculture use and 73.11 sq.km. (14.25%) is earmarked as irrigation command area. Together, it results into 46.87% of the total area of the territory in the year 1998 (*Regional Plan 2007-2021*).

The agriculture production is mainly dependent on rainfall and mostly on a single crop system. Major crops grown in DNH are foodgrains (that include paddy, jowar, wheat, tur) commercial crops (oilseeds and sugarcane). The types of vegetables grown are brinjal, tomato, cabbage, cauliflower, etc. The land is cultivated mostly in Kharif season when maximum rainfall is received. The major crops grown during this season are paddy, sugar cane and pulses.

Major part of the cultivable area under food grains which include paddy, wheat, pulses, jowar, maize, etc. The cropping pattern is dominated by Paddy. If the production of crops in tons is considered, it can be seen that even though food grains are grown on the majority of the cultivable land, but its share in total crop production is very less when compared to commercial crops which have a very high yield. Cultivable land is irrigated by different sources such as river, wells, canals etc. and forms 30.40% of the Net sown Area. The facility of irrigation system in DNH is provided through both – various

government and private schemes. The overall irrigated area is unevenly distributed among various Patelads. It can be seen that the Patelads in the north-western & south-western part of DNH like, Silvassa, Naroli & Dapada enjoy the maximum irrigated area when compared to other Patelads.

Commercial crops / vegetables / fruits are cultivated on 16% of the total cultivable land, while the production achieved is 58%. Thus, considering the observation that such commercial crops have much higher productivity and offer higher production despite being grown in relatively lesser area, attempt should be made to explore increasing such production by more coverage of agricultural area, with due consideration to the normal food grain and needs of the population within DNH. This can also facilitate in promoting agri-tourism and better economic benefits. Also, as far as feasible, the agricultural area / green zones to be retained in the DNH ODP-2021 zoning provisions.

Department of Agriculture, DNH has set-up and implemented a few schemes (for financial & technology assistance purposes) for the benefit of farmers and improvement of agricultural production which include Distribution of Improved Seeds, Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers, Distribution of Pesticides and Plant Protection Equipments, Distribution of Fruit Grafts, Distribution of Storage Bins and Improved Agriculture Implements, Financial Incentive for Growing Commercial Crops, Soil Testing Laboratory, Grant of Subsidy for Diesel Engine, Electric Pump Set & PVC Pipes and Farmers Training Centre.

In case of farming households many ancillary non-farming activities like dairy and poultry keeping get generated. Livestock is an important source of supplementary income of rural households in DNH. The livestock population in UT of DNH constitutes of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, and other animals. The total animal population of DNH as per Livestock Census – 2003 is 75,486, while the poultry population is 126,347 during the said census. Per capita availability of milk and eggs is low in DNH when compared to that of India and other major states.

4.2.2 Industrial Development

Industries form the other major source of employment in DNH. A rapid growth in establishment of industrial units in the government industrial estates and outside has been witnessed in the past decade after the Industrial Development Policy, 1993 of GoI came into effect. The total number of industries for the year 2007 is 2,847. Almost 80% of the existing industries are small scale (i.e. SSI) in nature. There are very few agro-based industries in the region. Refer the growth of industries in DNH as summarized below, as per the data available from DIC:

Table 4-1: Growth of Industries in Dadra & Nagar Planning Area (1990 – 2006)

Year	No. of SSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – SSI	No. of MSI/LSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – MSI/LSI	Total No. of Units	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – Total
1990- 91	326	1.37	104	10.33	430	3.83
1991-92	345		113		458	
1992-93	366		130		496	
1993-94	387		135		522	
1994-95	349		170		519	
1995-96	405	19.28	184	11.14	589	16.98
1996-97	450		243		693	
1997-98	618		253		871	
1998-99	873		301		1174	
1999-00	978		312		1290	
2000-01	1180	8.65	324	4.72	1504	7.85
2001-02	1317		383		1700	
2002-03	1627		406		2033	
2003-04	1671		408		2079	
2004-05	1787		408		2195	
2005-06	1863		430		2293	

Source: District Industries Centre, DNH

As per the Fifth Economic Census 2005 (Department of Planning & Statistics, DNH), the total employment in manufacturing sector is 48,665. The immigration rate is highest in case of industrial employment. Refer the growth of industrial employment in DNH as summarized below, as per the data available from DIC:

Table 4-2: Growth of Industrial employment in Dadra & Nagar Planning Area (1990 – 2006)

Year	Industrial Employment SSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – SSI	Industrial Employment MSI/LSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – MSI/LSI	Industrial Employment Total	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – Total
1990- 91	5710		2290		8000	
1991-92	5825	-0.75	3175	25.04	9000	9.34
1992-93	5910		4570		10480	

Year	Industrial Employment SSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – SSI	Industrial Employment MSI/LSI	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – MSI/LSI	Industrial Employment Total	Compounded Growth Rate every five year – Total
1993-94	6000		4970		10970	
1994-95	5500		7000		12500	
1995-96	6100		7560		13660	
1996-97	6920		8866		15786	
1997-98	8066		10384		18450	
1998-99	11651	17.23	14148	13.48	25799	15.22
1999-00	13505		14228		27733	
2000-01	18372		16135		34507	
2001-02	20246		18832		39078	
2002-03	21964		19764		41728	
2003-04	22554	5.69	20638	5.05	43192	5.39
2004-05	24223		20638		44861	
2005-06	25370		20672		46042	

Source: District Industries Centre, DNH

Rubber & plastic industries and textile industries are found in large numbers in DNH. Together they form 43% of the total industries present in DNH. The next major categories are the metal, chemical and paper industries. The industries are majorly concentrated in Amli and Dadra. Other major industrial locations are Athal, Kharadpada, Masat, Rakholi, Saily and Silvassa with more than 100 industries in each location. Minor locations are like Morkhal (ahead of Kilavani) in north-east direction of DNH.

In order to facilitate regulated industrial growth of non-polluting industries and ensure environmental protection of the UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli a notification was issued by the Administration of Dadra & Nagar Haveli which has been published under Sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, vide No. PCC/DMN/13-III/98-99/232 Dated 4/12/1998. As per the above notification all the industries are classified into White, Green, Orange and Red/Banned categories. Out of these categories all industries which are significant to Water, Air and Noise Pollution and have potential for generation of solid and hazardous wastes are classified as Orange category industries. All industries that are considered to be highly polluting and use Toxic, Corrosive, Explosive, Hazardous, Obnoxious Chemicals, Materials & Products and Highly

Inflammable Materials in their manufacturing processes are included in the banned category of industries which shall be known as Red Category industries. In DNH, it is observed that by 2008 red category industries account for 0.59% share, orange being 25.69%, green being 56.87%, and white being 16.85%. Considering the DNH, possessing large environmental resources and while a large percentage of land use is proposed for industrial development in RP-2021, attempt shall be made to contain the red and orange type industries, and instead promote less water consuming / green / technology intensive industries in DNH.

4.2.3 Trade & Commerce

Normally the tertiary sector activities include trade & commerce establishments / other services sector related activities (that are not engaged in agricultural activities as well as manufacturing activities) which could be government / cooperative / private sector units, with employment as either self-employment or hired in nature.

Dadra & Nagar Haveli is traditionally not a trading center. Due to predominance of the tribal population the business of daily provisions is still done through barter system. Forest products, grass, country liquor and beedis are the commodities that are exported by the region. Also, there is no regular market and shopping centers except for a few that have come up at Silvassa urban areas. Road-side vending as informal sector activity is observed at various places like, in Silvassa and Khanvel where vegetables etc. are sold within the road ROW. A weekly Bazaar is held in the villages for trade transactions, e.g. Dudhani weekly Bazaar / Haat type activity on Thursday in a village open space.

As per the Fifth Economic Survey, 2005 data of Department of Planning & Statistics, DNH given below, apart from the formal sector commercial activities, significant informal sector presence is also observed in terms of enterprises and employment, which indicates proper provisions to be considered in DNH ODP-2021:

Table 4-3: Enterprises & Establishments in Dadra & Nagar Haveli as per Economic Census 2005

Data Type	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	Formal	Informal	Sub-Total	Formal	Informal	Sub-Total	Formal	Informal	Sub-Total
Enterprise	3386	559	3945	2099	244	2343	5485	803	6288
%age	61.73	69.61	62.74	38.27	30.39	37.26	87.23	12.77	100.00
Informal Sector Analysis									
Informal Sector % of	14.17 (1			10.41 (1			12.77 (1		

Sub-Total		in 7.06)	in 9.61)		in 7.83)	
Rank - 1	Tpt & Storage	65.12%	Retail Trade	54.51%	Tpt & Storage	52.55%
Rank - 2	Retail Trade	22.90%	Tpt & Storage	23.77%	Retail Trade	32.50%
Rank - 3	Restt & Hotels	3.40%	Other Comm. & Per. Services	5.33%	Restt & Hotels	2.99%

Table 4-4: Employment in Dadra & Nagar Haveli as per Economic Census 2005

Data Type	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	OAE	Estb.	Sub-Total	OAE	Estb.	Sub-Total	OAE	Estb.	Sub-Total
Employment	2784	7475	10259	1257	6424	7681	4041	13899	17940
%age	27.14	72.86	57.19	16.37	83.63	42.81	22.53	77.47	100.00
Rank - 1	Retail Trade	25.11%		Retail Trade	28.88%		Retail Trade	26.72%	
Rank - 2	Education	13.93%		Public Admin., Def. & Social Sec.	14.87%		Restt & Hotels	11.80%	
Rank - 3	Restt & Hotels	11.88%		Restt & Hotels	11.69%		Public Admin., Def. & Social Sec.	11.24%	

4.3 Tourism

Dadra & Nagar Haveli known for its natural features like a unique landscape complete with hills, water bodies and forests has a great potential for tourism. According to the India Tourism Statistics 2006, DNH attracts about 0.10% of total domestic tourists and about 0.01% of foreign tourists and ranks 23rd out of the 35 states ranked.

The Ministry of Tourism (MOT), Government of India is the nodal agency for promotion and development of tourism in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The ministry prepared a 20 year Tourism Perspective Plan for Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the year 2002. The findings of the survey, projections and proposals of the mentioned report are considered and analyze further to integrate the tourism development as a part of ODP of DNH.

Table 4-5: Tourist Arrivals in Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Year	Domestic tourists	Foreign Tourists
2004	532016	168
2005	526142	1226
2006	478000	1400

Source: India Tourism Statistics, 2006, Ministry of Tourism, GoI

A tourism trend analysis was performed to understand various aspects of tourist behavior in terms of arrival pattern and trends. The tourist has been classified broadly into travelers/visitors for international and domestic tourism. Since the international tourist arrivals to DNH are negligible very little data is available on the same.

4.3.1 Tourism Pattern in DNH

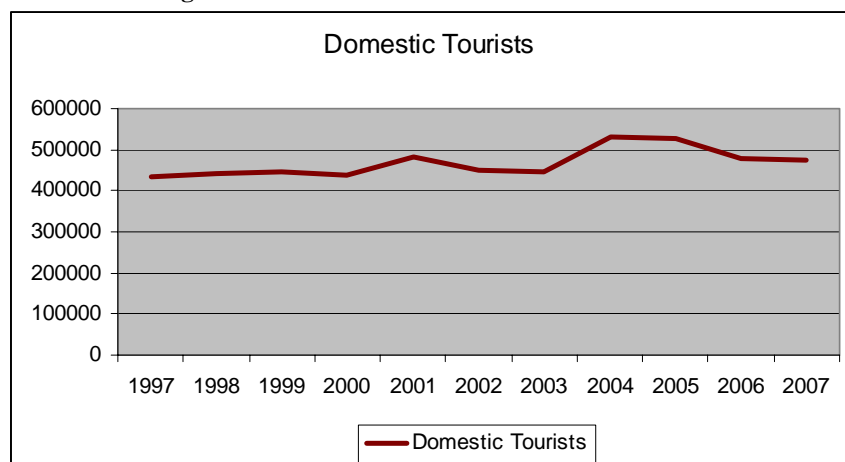
Dadra & Nagar Haveli's proximity to several urban centers like Maharashtra, Vapi and Surat in Gujarat with rural characteristics and natural features has a very high potential to attract a large number of tourists from these areas.

It was observed that the annual average growth rate of the tourists is 1.14 percent which is very low compared to the year 2004 which showed a growth rate of around 19.02 percent based on the previous year. The trends for last two years in fact show negative growth rate which might contribute due to the high tourist's growth observed in year 2004.

i. Domestic Tourism in Dadra & Nagar Haveli

The figures on domestic tourist arrivals in the past decade has been fluctuating between 4-5 lakhs indicating a stable scenario (except higher figures reported in 2004-05), and indicates the need of expanding the tourism potential further to aim at reasonable growth of tourism sector.

Figure 4-1: Domestic Tourist Arrivals at DNH



Source: 20-Year Tourism Perspective Plan for Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2002), Department of Tourism

Though there is no data available in state wise tourist visits, local inquires and interviews with the help of Tourism Perspective Plan for Dadra & Nagar Haveli have reported most of the domestic tourists arrivals are from Maharashtra and Gujarat, and the major contributors of these states are mainly urban areas like Mumbai, Nasik, Surat, Vapi, Valsad, Baroda and Ahmedabad.

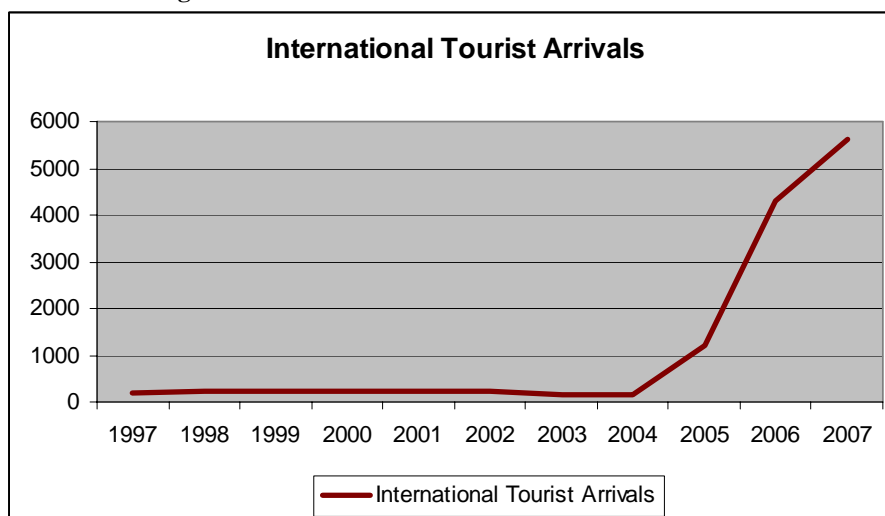
The tourism survey report estimates that 80 percent of domestic tourists visit for weekend vacation and 20 percent for business. Religious tourism is also attracts about 15000-20000 pilgrims to the Shiva Temple at Bindrabin near Khanvel on the day of Maha Shiva Ratri. The average length of stay reported in 2002 was about 2.2 days with an average group size of 4.73 with a highest number of tourists travelling with family (about 62.5 percent¹). 60% of the tourists arrive in DNH by private cars.

ii. International Tourists in Dadra & Nagar Haveli

The number of international tourists visiting Dadra & Nagar Haveli is almost negligible as can be seen from the graph below.

¹: 20-Year Tourism Perspective Plan for Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2002), Department of Tourism

Figure 4-2: International Tourist Arrivals at DNH



Source: 20-Year Tourism Perspective Plan for Dadra & Nagar Haveli (2002), Department of Tourism

4.3.2 Tourist Attractions in DNH

Situated on the western side of the foothills of Western Ghats, Dadra & Nagar Haveli is blessed with both attractive tourist destinations as well as tourist resorts/complexes with good amenities to attract tourist. The major tourism drivers and attractions in Dadra & Nagar Haveli can be categorized under two heads, i.e. Physical Attractions and Cultural Attractions.

a. Physical Attractions:

The physical attractions can further be categorized as Dam Reservoir and Water-based; Forest and Nature; Garden and Resorts.

(i) Dam Reservoir and Water-based Attractions

- Madhuban Dam on Damanganga River located to the east of the central part of DNH
- Aqua-serene Tourist Complex and Water Sports Center at Damanganga River connected with Madhuban Dam Reservoir / Lake at village Dudhani in the upper south-east part of DNH

(ii) Forest and Nature Attractions

The tourism spots which are being developed under the forest and nature based category under the guidance of Wildlife Division of Department of Forests are:

- Botanical Garden at Vasona
- Lion Safari at Vasona
- Satmaliya reserve with herbivorous animals
- Deer Park at Dapada

(iii) Gardens & Resorts

The major gardens in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are:

- Hirwa Van, Pipariya, Silvassa
- Vanganga Lake Island Garden, Dadra
- Vandhara Garden at Silvassa
- Children's Park at Silvassa

The major resorts and accommodation infrastructure development undertaken by Department of Tourism in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are:

- Van Vihar Tourist Complex at Chauda
- VIP Guest House at Madhuban Dam
- Forest Rest House at Khanvel
- Himavan Tourist Complex, Kauncha
- Yatri Niwas, Silvassa
- Aqua-serene Tourist Complex at Dudhani
- Tapovan Tourist Complex at Bindrabin (near Khanvel)
- Khadiavan Tourist Complex, Luhari

Apart from development by government Department of Tourism, there are private resorts with the provision of adequate tourist infrastructure facilities.

b. Cultural Attractions

The major attractions under this category that Dadra & Nagar Haveli offers are:

- Tribal Museum, Silvassa
- Variety of tribal dances including Tarpa Dance, Bohada Dance, Tur & Thali Dance, Dhol Dance and the Gheria Dance covered under various festivals

- Tribal ornaments
- Tribal Handicrafts, like Warli paintings

In addition to the above major tourist attractions, there are several other places of tourist importance like a Historic Church in Silvassa, Madhuban Dam close to Silvassa, and traditional houses of the tribals offer an interesting visual appeal.

Apart from the different tourist locations, the Department of Tourism celebrates different festivals which provide an opportunity to explore rural tourism offering a tribal cum traditional cultural experience.

4.3.3 Employment due to Tourism in DNH

The employment generated due to tourism is estimated on the basis of Fourth Economic Census of 1998 and Fifth Economic Census of 2005 of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The employment generated due to activities related to “restaurants & hotels” is considered as the direct employment due to tourism sector. Following Table 4-6 gives the details of the employment generated in the rural and urban areas by the means of Own-Account enterprise (OAE) and establishments (Estb.)

Table 4-6: Number of Enterprises & Employment in Tourism Sector in DNH

Data Category	Year	Rural Area			Urban Area			Combined Area		
		OAE	Estb.	Total	OAE	Estb.	Total	OAE	Estb.	Total
No. of Enterprise	1990									135
	1998	86	77	163	17	26	43	103	103	206
	2005	210	191	401	39	115	154	249	306	555
No. of Employment	1990									440
	1998	121	266	387	37	238	275	158	504	662
	2005	268	951	1219	61	837	898	329	1788	2117

Source: Fourth & Fifth Economic Census of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1998 & 2005), Department of Planning & Statistics, DNH

(i) Distribution of Enterprises & Employment by Location

According to the Fifth Economic Census 2005 data, about 72 % of the total enterprises are located in the rural area (i.e. 401 out of 555 enterprises) that employ 58 % of the total employees (i.e. 1219 out of 2117 persons), while the enterprises based in the urban areas constitute 28% of total enterprises that appoint around 42% of the total employees.

It is observed that the employment due to tourism sector (considering restaurants & hotels) for combined area figures has increased by 219.79% from year 1998 to 2005 or by an AAGR of 31.40%.

Map 4-1: Location of Tourism Attractions in DNH

Source: Department of Tourism, DNH



(ii) Employment Size per Enterprise (on Average & Specific Size basis)

It is observed that the employment in tourism sector (considering restaurants & hotels) per enterprise for combined area figures have increased on an average from 3.21 persons to 3.81 persons i.e. by 18.69% from year 1998 to 2005 or by an AAGR of 2.67%.

From the specific employment size of the tourism enterprises, it is observed that most of the enterprises in Dadra & Nagar Haveli are small enterprises with size less than 10 employees. Only 4 % of the total enterprises have the employment size more than 10 which are from urban area. Around 37% enterprises have employment size of only one. To attract tourist on basis of physical facilities it would be important to promote the enterprise with bigger employment size.

The 11th five year plan's assessment of the 10th five year plan and the Draft Annual Plan reports more than 3000 beds available for tourist accommodation in DNH. While tourism also emerged as a major provider of employment that generated 0.79 lakh man-days of employment in government sector, and 8.85 lakh man-days in private sector direct employment as 4.60 lakh man-days and indirect employment of 4.25 lakh man-days in 2005-06.

Indirect employment based on the above data is 0.924 times that of direct employment which is a higher number than the figure of 0.517 reported by the employment figures of India in the Tourism industry.²

(iii) Type of Tourism Sector Premises

Out of total tourism sector enterprises (i.e. considering restaurants & hotels as mentioned earlier) in DNH about 10.25% of the enterprises are operating without premises (i.e. like an informal sector) while about 35% of enterprises operate without power. Also, about 4% of the total enterprises are Government & PSU owned organizations. The details of the enterprises (i.e. total enterprises, without premises, and without power) are provided in the Table 4-7: below:

Table 4-7: Characteristics of Tourism Sector Enterprises by Type of Premises

Area	OAE			Establishments		
	Total	Without Premises	Without Power	Total	Without Premises	Without Power
Rural	210	19	79	191	21	72
Urban	39	5	12	115	12	21
Combined	249	24	91	306	33	93

Source: Fourth & Fifth Economic Census of Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1998 & 2005), Department of Planning & Statistics, DNH

² World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC) Report 2020

Many opportunities exist in terms of cashing on with the presence of large multinationals in major cities like Mumbai. DNH can be promoted as a weekend getaway by targeting the global workforce for rural tourism, adventure sports and spa retreats. Many foreign nationals/domestic executives working in Mumbai would find it an attractive option to spend time in DNH. SPA retreats have become an important part of the hospitality industry in India that can be explored in the territory. The idea of adventure sports also is fast growing within the young Indian population especially urban professionals. Activities like water based sports, trekking, cycling/mountain biking along designated tracks can be promoted to attract this section of tourists.

Eco-tourism is another growing area of tourist attractions especially with the international visitors. Concepts of “green hotels” can be explored where the ecological footprint³ be neutralized. DNH offers an excellent opportunity to develop environmentally aware tourism that could act as an educative and refreshing experience for the visitor to the territory due to its terrain and natural resource characteristics.

This can be integrated with the rural tourism concept to showcase its socio-cultural heritage and economically benefit the local host communities, as predominantly the DNH has tribal population. For example, existing tourist destinations in the scenic but remote areas of DNH, if coupled with rural tourism and nature-based adventure tourism activities could enhance opportunities like associating recreational and folk attractions, increasing stays to induce more indirect employment and support any direct tourism services.

Suitable riverfront development could also be undertaken at the Damanganga River or its major tributaries, subject to creation of suitable weirs to provide significant water retention for such riverfront development purposes, which would also support the recreational and tourism needs.

4.4 Employment Projections

Considering the trends of the past decades from 1981 to 2001 on the growth/decline of various sectors of employment, and the industrial employment projections assumed in the RP-2021 based on accelerated industrial economic growth, the employment projections were arrived at till the horizon period of 2021. Also, the WFPR which is currently high is expected to stabilize towards about 40% figure (though a little higher percentage due to

³ The ecological footprint is a measure of human demand on the Earth's ecosystems. It compares human demand with planet Earth's ecological capacity to regenerate. It represents the amount of biologically productive land and sea area needed to regenerate the resources a human population consumes and to absorb and render harmless the corresponding waste. Using this assessment, it is possible to estimate how much of the Earth (or how many planet Earths) it would take to support humanity if everybody lived a given lifestyle (Source: Wikipedia).

higher industrial landuse in DNH, when compared to prescribed norms in UDPFI Guidelines, 1996). Refer the summary of the employment projections below, while for details of population projections refer Chapter 3.

Table 4-8: Employment Projections for Dadra & Nagar Planning Area, 2021

Sector / Year	2001		2011		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Primary Sector	54185	47.48	65926	32.44	77651	25.16
Secondary Sector	34507	30.24	99179	48.80	154310	50.00
Tertiary Sector	25430	22.28	38132	18.76	76671	24.84
Total Employment	114122	100.00	203237	100.00	308632	100.00
Total Population	220490		449119		771580	
Total WFPR (%)		51.76		45.25		40.00

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