STATE MAP

गोवा

GOA

Scale 1:150,000



भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग

SURVEY OF INDIA

1st Edition 2026



Scale 1:150,000

1 Centimetre = 1.5 Kilometre

Kilometres 3 0 3 6 9 Kilometres

· Height and Depth are in metres.
· India's territorial waters extend up to a distance of 12 nautical miles from the baseline measured from the coast.
· National highways are depicted according to records obtained from the National Highways Authority of India and the Survey of India.
· The accuracy of the information provided on this map regarding perennial water sources is not guaranteed and should not be accepted without further verification.
· The coastline is depicted using OSM maps published at a scale of 1:50,000.

GOA

· Historical Background:

Goa was under Portuguese possession for over 400 years, from 1510 to 1961. The Portuguese captured Goa in March 1510 from the Sultanate of Bijāpur, and it remained their main base in the East until its liberation (18 December 1961). Goa was a union territory of India from 19 December 1961 to 30 May 1987. During this period, it was part of the larger union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. Goa was granted statehood on 30 May 1987, becoming the 25th state of

· Climate:

Goa's climate is equable, with low/high temperatures generally remains70°F - 80°F (20°C - 30°C) throughout the year. A southwest monsoon blows during June to September. The state

· Geographical Extent:

Goa has the area of 3,702 square km, which is divided into two districts North Goa (1736 square km) and South Goa (1966 square km).Goais bordered by Mahārāshtra on north, Karnātaka on east and south with the Arabian Sea on west, which forms 105 km long coastline. The coastline is a mix of rocky cliffs, small bays, and beach stretches. In the interior region, low, forested plateaus merge with the wooded slopes of the Western Ghāts, which rise to nearly 4,000 feet high on the eastern edge of the state. Māndovi and Zuāri are the two largest rivers of the state.

· Population and Religion:

The official population of Goa, as recorded by Census of India during 2011, was 14.58 lakh, however, the projected population for Goa in 2025 is approximately 15.96 lakh. The Portuguese colonial heritage and the diverse local population of Goa have cultivated a unique cultural landscape. The population is primarily a mixture of Christians and Hindus: the western coastland and estuaries are dotted with wayside crosses and Roman Catholic churches, while the hilly east is scattered with Hindu temples and shrines. There is also a notable Muslim population in Goa, as well as smaller communities of Jains, Sikhs, and practitioners of local religions.

· Language:

Konkani, being the official language, is spoken by the majority of the people in Goa. Other languages spoken in the state are Hindi, Marāthi, Kannada, Urdu, Gujarāti and English. However, some old citizens can speak Portuguese as well, even today, many Goans bear Portuguese personal names and surnames.

· Transportation:

Goa is well connected with other cities/states of India by Road/Rail/Air. It has two international Airports, at Dabolim and Mopa. Goa's Dabolim Airport now has a ferry terminal, which is located at Baina Beach, just 5 km from the airport and is accessible by a shuttle service that is free of cost.In Goa, connecting beaches and exploring different parts of the state, especially between North and South Goa, can be done using a variety of local transport options, including buses, ferries, taxis, auto-rickshaws, and rental bikes.

· Tourist Attraction:

Goa is the hub of various beaches, which booms tourism to the state. Each beach of Goa has different features, options, and clients – even the ones located next to each other.
Goa has beautiful waterfalls also, which offer a refreshing escape into nature, with lush greenery and stunning views.Dudhsagar Falls, the tallest waterfall in India is the most iconic. Other notable waterfalls include Arvalem Falls, Tambdi Surla Falls and Netravali Falls.
There are some forts too namely Fort Aguada, Fort Chapora, Fort Corjuem, Fort Reis Magos, Fort Tiracol. Out of which Fort Tiracol has been converted to heritage hotel today.
There are also numerous churches having beautiful architecture in Goa, the famous Basilica of Bom Jesus (Cathedral Church), Goa Velha where remains of St. Francis Xavier were placed in a silver and glass casket since 1637 and open for public viewing once in every ten years.The Chapel of St Catherine of Alexandria is another one of the famous churches in Goa. Both are under UNESCO World Heritage Sites, situated in the Old Goa.

REFERENCES

Name of headquarters: State / UT	PANAJI
Name of headquarters: District, Sub district, Others	Margão Māpusa Ella
Name of district	K U S H Ā V A T I
Region, Locality	Konkan Coast
Mountain, Range	W E S T E R N G H Ā T
Headquarters: State/UT, District	◎ ⊙
Headquarters: Sub-district, Other Towns	○ ○
National Highway (with Number); State Highway	66
Main District Road;Ferry Route	
Railway Broadgauge: double with station	R.S.
River with Name; Lakes	Sāl R Māla Lake
Boundary: State, District	
Boundary: Sub District	
Forest Boundary; Coastline	Bat Island
Fort; Beach; Island	
Temple;Church	
Cave; Waterfalls; Spring	
Rest House; Lighthouse	
Height:Trignometric Station; Points; CORS	△477 .23
Heliad;Airport	

Please contact us for more information about this map:

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INDIA भारत

इस मानचित्र का नाम निर्देश इस प्रकार हैं:– 1:150,000

गोवा का राज्य मानचित्र प्रथम संस्करण

Index to State and 1:250,000 sheet

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