



Government of Goa

# **ECONOMIC SURVEY 2017 - 18**



**DIRECTORATE OF PLANNING, STATISTICS & EVALUATION  
PORVORIM - GOA**



**Government of Goa**

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# **ECONOMIC SURVEY**

## **2017 - 18**

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**Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation**  
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A team of dedicated officials of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation have carried out the compilation of this book and have put in a lot of hard work for the last couple of months to bring out this publication.

The Directorate of Planning Statistics and Evaluation, has made an effort to portray a true picture of the State's economy through this publication. Suggestions from readers are welcome for future improvements of this annual publication.

Date: 19/02/2018

Director

Place: Porvorim-Goa

Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation

## CHAPTER 1

### OVERVIEW

Goa, a paradise of scenic charm, settled beautifully amidst seas and lush greeneries, is a dream destination of millions of travelers across the globe. The sparkling sands, exotic beaches, the architectural splendors of its temples, churches, old houses and rich culture has become a popular leisure destination which attracts domestic and foreign tourists from all over India as well as across the globe.

#### Demography

As per 2011 Census, the population of Goa is 14, 58,545 as against the Country's total population of 1,210,569,573 constituting around 0.12% of the Country's population. The average density of population of the State is 394 persons per sq. km. which is higher than the National average of 382. More than 62% of the populations reside in urban areas and about 38% in rural areas. The sex ratio stands at 973 females per thousand males as against the National average of 943.

As per 2011 Census, 11,65,487 persons in the State are reported to be literate which constitutes 88.70 %. The State's workforce is about 577548, which constitutes 39.58% of the total population in the State.

#### Macroeconomic Perspective

The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at above ₹ 51,692 crore as against ₹ 44717 crore in the year 2015-16 (Provisional Estimates) there by reflecting a growth of 15.60% as against 11.47% in 2015-16.

As per the Quick Estimates of GSDP for the year 2016-17 at constant prices, primary sector accounted for 8.40%, secondary sector 57.45% and tertiary sector accounted 34.15%. The primary sector which accounted for 21.52% during 2011-12 declined to 8.40% during 2016-17(Q). However, the composition of secondary sector increased from 47.23% during 2011-12 to 57.45% during 2016-17(Q). Similarly, the composition of tertiary sector gradually increased from 31.25% in 2011-12 to 34.15% in 2016-17 (Q).

#### Public Finance

Goa's budget 2017-18 was presented with revenue surplus of ₹ 202.48 crore. The total receipt and total expenditure are estimated to show an increase of 8.14% and 17.78% respectively as compared to the previous year.

The revenue receipt is classified into tax revenue, non-tax revenue, grant-in-aid from Central Government and share in central taxes which is estimated at ₹ 9522.64 crore in the year 2017-18. The contribution of State own tax revenue being the highest with 50% share. The capital receipt shows a percentage increase of 4.77% as compared to previous year.

The revenue and capital expenditure are pegged at ₹ 9320.16 crore & ₹ 5076.08 crore respectively. The public debt as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 stood at ₹ 13203.42 crore.

#### Institutional Finance

There are 826 number of banking branches in the State as on 30.09.2017.

Total 53 banks comprises of 21 public sector banks (490 branches), 16 private sector banks (170 branches) and 16 co-operative sector banks (166 branches).

As on 30.09.2017, bank has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 67768 crore as against ₹ 67348 crore as on 30.09.2016. The domestic deposits are to the tune of ₹ 55066 crore which is 81.26% of the total deposits and the remaining 18.74% i.e. ₹ 12702 crore is the NRE deposits. The advances level as on 30.09.2017 was ₹ 20044 crore with an increase of ₹ 509 crore over the September 2016 level. The deposit level as on 30.09.2017 being at ₹ 67768 crore has increased by ₹ 420 crore over the September 2016 level. The C:D ratio as on 30.09.2017 is 29.58% which is below the benchmark level of 40% and slightly above against 29% of September 2016 level.

### Goods & Service Tax (GST)

The GST has been implemented by Goa Government w.e.f. 01/07/2017. GST will give a major boost to the "Make in India" initiative of the Government of India by making goods and services produced in India, competitive in the National as well as International market. E-Way Bill has been implemented with effect from 1/2/2018 for smoother, swifter and easier inter-State movement of goods.

### Agriculture & Allied Activities

The vision 2025 document is formulated keeping in mind the economic stability and welfare of farmers. This plan envisages doubling of farmer's income is aimed at by the year 2022 and substantial increase in the GDP from agriculture and allied sector.

The objective of the scheme is to promote agricultural mechanization to

overcome shortage and high cost of manual labour. The components such as custom services of agricultural machineries including mechanised paddy transplanter, assistance for agricultural machinery and equipment, special assistance for maintenance of tractor, one time assistance for removal of bushes and weeds, assistance for land levelling etc. are included under the scheme.

During the year 2017-18 till 31/12/2017, 18809 farmers have been benefitted with assistance of ₹ 214.24 lakh towards custom services provided for hire charges of machinery like combine harvester, tractor, power tiller and mechanized paddy transplanter.

50% subsidy is provided to all category of farmers for purchase of new agricultural machineries like power tiller, tractor, mini tractor, mini tiller and paddy combine & their attachments and 75% subsidy for other equipments.

During the year 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017, 421.31 MT of vegetables and 7.59 M. Tonnes of fruits cultivated by Goan farmers amounting to ₹ 145.50 lakh were procured from 739 farmers through Goa State Horticultural Corporation Limited to promote their cultivation.

The average milk collection which was 66,000 litres/day in 2016-17 with purchase of 1395 animals has gone up to 72,000 litres/day till December 2017 with purchase of 1559 animals by the beneficiaries under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme during the year 2017-18.

Anti-rabies vaccination and other activities carried out (till 31/12/2017)

- Total No. of vaccinations done: 84,833.

- Total No. of Rabies cases attended: 92
- Total No. of Rabies cases diagnosed: 47
- No. of students covered: 1,40,751
- No. of Teachers Trained: 5,991
- Awareness created among parents & general public: 9,754

Ban on use of LED Lights fishing, Bull/Pair Trawling in territorial water of State of Goa: There was a demand from the traditional fishermen and the trawler owners from the State to ban the use of LED light and fish attractor or any other light equipment for fishing, since the traditional fishermen are not getting enough catch and their livelihood has been affected. The State Government has prohibited the use or Installation of the fishing gears such as LED light, fish light attractors or any other light equipment with or without generator vide order dated 10/5/2016.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries vide order no. F.No.21001/3/2014:Fy(Ind) dated 10/11/2017 has issued order prohibiting fishing with LED and Bull/pair trawling in EEZ i.e. beyond territorial waters of the coastal State.

Central Sector scheme under Blue Revolution: To achieve economic prosperity and to contribute towards the food and nutritional security through optimum utilization of water resources for fisheries development in a sustainable manner, the State Government as per the directives of the Central Government, implemented various schemes under Blue Revolution "Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries".

### Road Transport

13.02 lakh motor vehicles stands to be registered till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 in the

State. The number of vehicles registered during 2017-18 (upto December 2017) is 63255. On an average 72,000 vehicles are being registered every year. 688229 number of driving licenses have been issued as on 31.12.2017 of which 54.27% (373484) were in South Goa and 45.73% (314745) in North Goa.

The State has introduced POS machines for payment through credit/debit cards at various RTO offices and check posts as an initiative towards cash less transactions.

The smart cards are dispatched to the citizens by speed post. 20974 fresh smart card licenses have been issued from April 2017 to December 2017.

The subsidy amounting to ₹ 293.43 lakh has been sanctioned to the 156 Yellow/Black taxis, autorikshaws and motor cycles during the year 2017-18 upto December 2017.

54144.10 MT Cargo Traffic has been handled in the State upto December, 2017.

### Water Resources

A new scheme popularly called as 'Nital Goem Nital Baim' has been introduced to help promote the conjunctive use of water and also maintain the ground water structure in the State. Master plans have been prepared for optimal utilization of the water resources of the four river basins of the State viz. Mandovi, Zuari, Galijibag and Talpona which occupy about 77.70% of the State's geographical area. 'Goa Ground Water Policy 2015' has been adopted by the Government after consultation with the experts and stakeholders in order to develop & regulate ground water on sustainable basis and manage it in a professional manner to prevent its pollution and degradation.



### Bridges

Re-construction of Mini Bridge on Junaswada Ashve-bye pass road in Mandrem, span culvert near Mahadev Temple at Deulwada in V.P Ozarim and construction of culvert along State Highway No. 1 with approaches at Supachi pud Harvalem in Sakhali constituency completed during 2017-18.

### Water Supply

Replacement of age old AC pipeline by 300mm dia D.I water supply pipeline from Zrowado Chapel upto Navelim church in Navelim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 400.00 lakh. Providing & laying of conveying main & distribution main and Construction of 800 m3 GLR at Bastora at a cost of ₹ 156.81 lakh. Replacement of old 150mm AC pipeline from 800m3 GLR at Desai Nagar to Upper Harvalem in Sankhali Constituency at a cost of ₹ 216.99 lakh.

### Power

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP are under execution by the appointed IT Implementing Agency (ITIA) REC Power Distribution Company Ltd. (RECPDCL). The Data Centre has already been established, the Call Centre has also started functioning and Any Time Payment (ATP) machine has been installed at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco. The work is expected to be complete by March 2018. An amount of ₹ 32.00 Crore has been sanctioned under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and ₹ 20.00 Crore under the Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY) for installation of digital meters.

### Higher Education

Goa University crossed an important milestone in its history by being

reaccredited with Grade A from NAAC. Also, the University has been ranked at 64<sup>th</sup> position by the MHRD under National Institute of Ranking Frame-work (NIRF) and Government college of Arts Science and commerce, Quepem has been ranked at 53<sup>th</sup> place at the national level by NIRF. Also 25 colleges got accreditation status, of which 11 colleges got "A" grades.

### Industries

For the implementation of Ease of Doing Business, the Directorate of Industries, Trade and Commerce has been nominated as Nodal Department and has engaged the consultancy services of M/s. Ernst and Young LLP for the purpose. In order to simplify the regulation, transparency of operation and making information available, the Ease of Doing Business has been initiated and Business Reforms Action Plan has been formulated and is being implemented. Term loan of ₹ 9.53 crore has been disbursed to 233 beneficiaries under Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana Scheme, up to 31/12/2017

Land admeasuring 326953 m2 has been acquired for setting up of its new 23<sup>rd</sup> Industrial Estate at Latambarcem village in Bicholim taluka. The sub-division plan of the Estate has been approved by 37-B Committee and the infrastructural development works are being taken up.

In all, 38 Mining Leases are in operation during the current year (till December 2017) which have reported production of Iron ore to the tune of 6.08 million Tons. The total Royalty collected on extraction of Major Mineral and Minor Minerals is ₹ 122.09 Crore and ₹ 6.36 Crore respectively during the current year till December 2017.

A dynamic website updates the members of the public about each and

every important issue concerning Department of Mines & Geology. The details of all the 21 e-auctions are available on the website. Software has been developed in association with M/s Megasoft Systems, Margao.

### Labour & Employment

New Labour Welfare Centre has been established at Porvorim which provides training in embroidery, needlework, cutting, tailoring etc. From April to December 2017, 18346 new candidates have been registered in both the employment exchanges.

The Mega Job Fair was organized at Don Bosco Oratory hall, Panaji wherein around 70 employers in private sector have participated with 2049 number of vacancies.

### Notary Services

The implementation of e-teor project has been launched in December 2017 in five talukas of Salcete, Mormugao, Ponda, Tiswadi and Bardez facilitating public to search birth records prior to 1970 vide online services.

### Rural Development

The scheme of “Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) has been replaced as “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)” from the financial year 2016-17 and the assistance is enhanced from ₹ 95,000/- to ₹ 1.20 lakh and extended to only those whose names appear in Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011. Construction of 2 new houses has been sanctioned and 82 previously sanctioned are completed. An expenditure of ₹ 32.35 lakh was incurred up to 31/12/2017.

During the year 2017-18, 106 beneficiaries have been covered under

National Family Benefit scheme, incurring expenditure of ₹ 27.60 lakh up to 31/12/2017. Under Rural Garbage Disposal scheme, an amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been released to various Panchayats of the State for the financial year 2017-18, up to 31/12/2017.

### Tourism

Tourism has become a major industry in Goa and attracts domestic and foreign tourists from all over the globe for a fabulous peek into the complex heritage and natural spectacle of the State.

The State received 43.09 lakh tourists in the year 2017 (January to September) (Provisional) which comprised of 38.54 lakh domestic and 4.55 lakh foreign tourists, compared to 34.48 lakh tourists during the same period in the previous year. In the current season, 405 chartered flights with a total of 1,08,715 tourists have landed in the State.

### Digital India

Direct Benefit Transfer is a major initiative launched by the Government of India that envisions transfer of benefits (cash) accruing from various beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by the Government directly to the bank account of the beneficiary. Under the Griha Aadhar scheme, out of 1,51,059 beneficiaries, cash benefits to 66,858 beneficiaries are disbursed on the Aadhar Payment Bridge (APB).

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is a web based online transaction system for funds management and e-payment for implementing agencies and beneficiaries with the primary objective of establishing an efficient funds flow system for plan schemes of the Government of India.

Government has designated Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation as a Nodal Department to monitor implementation of Public Financial Management System and following action points of guidelines/ instructions are envisaged. The State Advisory Group (SAG) is headed at a senior level in each State, preferably of the level of Chief Secretary /Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (Finance) as the State Government may deem fit, with the representative of SPMU as Member Secretary of SAG. The SAG may co-opt such other Members from line departments, O/o Accountant General and SPMU as deemed fit.

### Health

Deen Dayal Swasthya Yojana is one of its universal insurance schemes in the country providing insurance cover to entire population launched in September 2016 covering 447 medical procedures that has benefitted 13829 patients till November 2017. Under Goa Mediclaim scheme, financial assistance is provided to every permanent resident of the State availing super specialty treatment that is not available in the Government Hospitals in the State of Goa. Around 160 patients benefitted incurring expenditure of ₹ 2.63 crores upto November 2017. The Goa State Illness Assistance Society scheme, provides financial assistance to the extent of ₹ 1.50 lakhs per patient below poverty line for availing super specialty treatment which is not available in the State Government Hospitals. 9 patients have benefitted involving an amount of ₹ 6.75 lakhs upto November 2017.

### Social Welfare

Schemes such as Dayanand Social Security (freedom from hunger) scheme,

Atal Asara Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, stipend & scholarship programme for weaker sections and minority communities of the society, Schemes for Homes for physically and mentally challenged people, Day care schemes for senior citizens, Financial Assistance to traditional occupations, concessional financial assistance to Self Help Groups and Insurance cover to people working in the unorganized sector, Gagan Bharari Shikha Yojana are some of the important schemes.

### Tribal Welfare

For the better enforcement of their constitutional rights, various schemes and programs are being implemented for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the State. Schedule Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 has been enacted with an objective to grant forest land to the forest dwelling schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers.

### Women and Child Development

A major scheme run by this Directorate is Integrated Child Development Services which is implemented all over the State at 12 talukas through the Child Development Project Offices by providing services like Supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, preschool non formal education and nutrition & Health Education and are provided to children in the age of 0-6 years as well as to pregnant and nursing mothers through a well knit network of 1262 Anganwadi Centers. Laadli Laxmi scheme for girls, Griha Aadhar – a scheme to offset price rise for housewives are some of the important schemes.



## CHAPTER 2

### DEMOGRAPHY

The Indian Census is the largest single source of statistical information on different characteristics of the people of India. India is one of the very few countries in the World, which has a proud history of holding Census after every ten years.

The Indian Census has a very long history behind it. The earliest literature 'Rig Veda' reveals that some kind of Population count was maintained during 800-600 BC. Kautilya's Arthashastra, written around 321-296 BC, laid stress on Census taking as a measure of State policy for purpose of taxation. During the regime of Mughal king Akbar the Great, the administrative report 'Ain-e-Akbari' included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth and many other characteristics. In ancient Rome, too, Census was conducted for purpose of taxation.

Census has been collecting statistics on various characteristics of the population, such as, demography, social and cultural aspects, economic activities, housing, amenities and assets, migration, fertility, etc. It has been a fascinating source of data for scholars and researchers in demography, economics, anthropology, sociology and many other disciplines.

The 1971 Census was the first census organised on all India pattern after liberation of Goa. The latest 2011 Census is the 15<sup>th</sup> National Census in the Country and third for Goa since Statehood.

#### Decadal Growth of Population

The Population of Goa as per 2011 Census is 14,85,545. This constitutes

0.12% of the country's population. State wise distribution of Population as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure -1. The population of the State as per Census conducted since 1900 and their decadal growth rates given in Table No. 2.1.

Table No. 2.1  
Year wise Population and Decadal Growth  
1900-2011

Year	Total Population	Decadal variation	Decadal growth (%)
1900	4,75,513	-9289	-1.9
1910	4,86,752	11,239	2.36
1921	4,69,494	-17,258	-3.55
1931	5,05,281	35,787	7.62
1940	5,40,925	35,644	7.05
1950	5,47,448	6,523	1.21
1960	5,89,997	42,549	7.77
1971	7,95,120	2,05,123	34.77
1981	10,07,749	2,12,629	26.74
1991	11,69,793	1,62,044	16.08
2001	13,47,668	1,77,875	15.21
2011	14,58,545	1,10,877	8.23

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

It can be seen from Table No.2.1, that during the first six censuses i.e. from 1900 to 1960, the population of the State increased from 4.75 lakh to 5.90 lakh thereby indicating an overall growth rate of 24% during that period. During the period from 1960-1971, the population increased from 5.89 lakh to 7.95 lakh registering a decadal growth rate of 34.77%. The rate of growth went on declining from the year 1981 till 2001 i.e. 26.74% to 15.21% respectively and stood at 8.23% during 2011.

### District/Taluka wise Population

The population of the State is spread across two districts namely North Goa and South Goa. Taluka/District wise distribution of population during 2001 and 2011 Census is given in Table No. 2.2. The table illustrates that, there are 818008 persons in North Goa and 640537 persons in South Goa as per 2011 Census.

As per 2011 Census, there are 11 Talukas, Six in North Goa and Five in South Goa. Salcete is the most populated taluka in the State comprising of 294464 persons, followed by Bardez (237440) and Tiswadi (177219) Taluka.

Table No.2.2

Taluka/District wise distribution of population in the State

State /District/ Taluka	2001		2011	
	Persons	%	Persons	%
Goa	1347668	100.00	1458545	100.00
North Goa	758573	56.29	818008	56.08
Pernem	71999	5.34	75747	5.19
Bardez	227695	16.90	237440	16.28
Bicholim	90734	6.73	97955	6.72
Tiswadi	160091	11.88	177219	12.15
Satari	58613	4.35	63817	4.38
Ponda	149441	11.09	165830	11.37
South Goa	589095	43.71	640537	43.92
Mormugao	144949	10.76	154561	10.60
Salcete	262035	19.44	294464	20.19
Quepem	74034	5.49	81193	5.57
Sanguem	64080	7.75	65147	4.47
Canacona	43997	3.26	45172	3.10

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

### Taluka / District wise Household Population

As per 2011 Census, there are 343611 household in the State, out of which 191766 households in North Goa districts and 151845 households in South Goa districts. Taluka wise Household (HH) Population is given in Table No. 2.3.

Table No.2.3  
Taluka/District wise Household Population

State /District/ Taluka	Number of HH	Total Popln.	% to total Popln.	Average Family Size
GOA	343611	1458545	100.00	4.24
North Goa				
Pernem	17248	75747	5.19	4.39
Bardez	57147	237440	16.28	4.15
Bicholim	22414	97955	6.72	4.37
Tiswadi	42241	177219	12.15	4.20
Satari	14367	63817	4.37	4.44
Ponda	38349	165830	11.37	4.32
TOTAL	191766	818008	56.08	4.27
South Goa				
Mormugao	35702	154561	10.60	4.33
Salcete	71717	294464	20.19	4.11
Quepem	19119	81193	5.57	4.25
Sanguem	15068	65147	4.46	4.32
Canacona	10239	45172	3.10	4.41
TOTAL	151845	640537	43.92	4.22

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

As can be seen from Table No.2.3., 56.08% of the households are in North Goa as compared to 43.92% in South Goa. The average household size in the State works out to be is 4.24 persons.

The average household size of North Goa (4.27) district is comparatively higher than the State average size (4.24). Sattari Taluka (4.44) has the highest average household size in the State followed by Canacona (4.41) and Pernem (4.39) Taluka.

### Rural / Urban Composition

Rural and Urban Composition of population in the State from 1961-2011 is given in Table No.2.4. As per 1961 Census, 85% of the population in the State lived in rural areas and the remaining 15% of the population resided in urban areas. The trend of living in rural areas started moving towards urbanisation since the year 1971. The scenario has been changed as per 2011 Census as 62% of the population in the

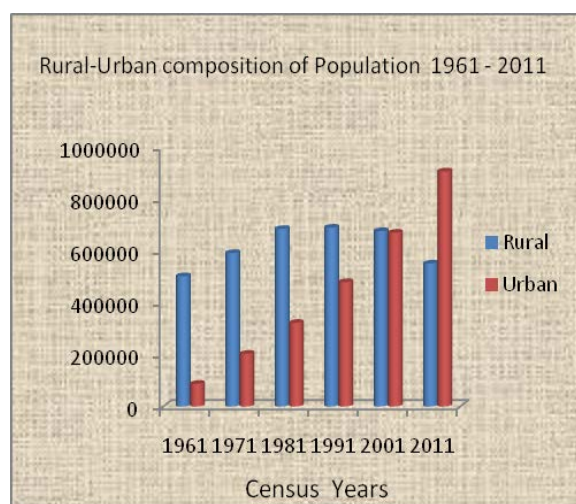
State started residing in the Urban areas.

Table No.2.4  
Rural-Urban Composition of Population  
1961-2011 Census

Year	Population			Percentage	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	502668	87329	589997	85.20	14.80
1971	591877	203243	795120	74.44	25.56
1981	684964	322785	1007749	67.97	32.03
1991	690041	479752	1169793	58.99	41.01
2001	677091	670577	1347668	20.24	49.76
2011	551731	906814	1458545	37.83	62.17

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Chart No. 2.1  
Rural-Urban Composition of Population  
1961-2011 Census



### Density of Population

The density of population as per 2011 Census is 394 persons per sq.km. which is higher than the national average of 382. The density of population has increased from 364 persons per sq.km. in 2001 to 394 persons per sq.km. in 2011. The State wise density of population is given in Annexure 2. A look at the Annexure, reveals that Delhi tops the table with 11320 persons per sq.km. followed by Chandigarh with 9258 and Puducherry with 2547 persons

per sq.km. Goa ranks at 16<sup>th</sup> position at national level with regards to density of population. Taluka and District wise density of population is given in Table No. 2.5.

Table No.2.5  
Taluka and District wise density of Population-  
2011 Census

State/District/ Taluka	Area (sq. km)	Population	Density of Population
Goa	3702.00	1458545	394
North Goa	1736.00	818008	471
Pernem	251.69	75747	301
Bardez	263.97	237440	899
Bicholim	238.80	97955	410
Tiswadi	213.57	177219	830
Satari	489.46	63817	130
Ponda	292.78	165830	566
South Goa	1966.00	640537	326
Mormugao	109.13	154561	1416
Salcete	292.94	294464	1005
Quepem	318.25	81193	255
Sanguem	836.82	65147	78
Canacona	352.04	45172	128

As can be seen from Table No.2.5, Mormugao Taluka has recorded the highest density of population 1416, followed by Salcete with 1005 and Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda with a density of population of 899, 830 and 566 respectively. On the other hand Sanguem taluka has the lowest density of population of 78 persons per sq.km.

### Sex Ratio

As per 2011 Census, total population of the State is 14,58,545 persons, of which 7, 39,140 are males and 719405 females. The sex ratio of the State stands at 973 females per thousand males as against the national average of 943 which indicates a healthy sex ratio for the State. The State wise Sex Ratio is given in Annexure- 3. Kerala tops the list with a sex ratio of 1084 followed by Puducherry with 1037. Goa ranks at 10<sup>th</sup> position in the country in respect to sex ratio. Taluka wise sex ratio is given in Table No. 2.6.

Table No.2.6  
Taluka wise Sex Ratio-2011 Census

Sr.No	Taluka	Sex Ratio
1	Salcete	1025
2	Canacona	1005
3	Sanguem	997
4	Quepem	994
5	Bardez	980
6	Tiswadi	966
7	Bicholim	962
8	Pernem	960
9	Sattari	959
10	Ponda	940
11	Mormugao	905

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

A look at the taluka wise data, reveals that Salcete taluka (1025) has the highest sex ratio, followed by Canacona (1005). Of the remaining nine talukas, six talukas namely Mormugao, Ponda, Sattari, Pernem, Bicholim and Tiswadi have a sex ratio below that of the State average, while in case of other three talukas the sex ratio varies from 980 to 997.

## Literacy

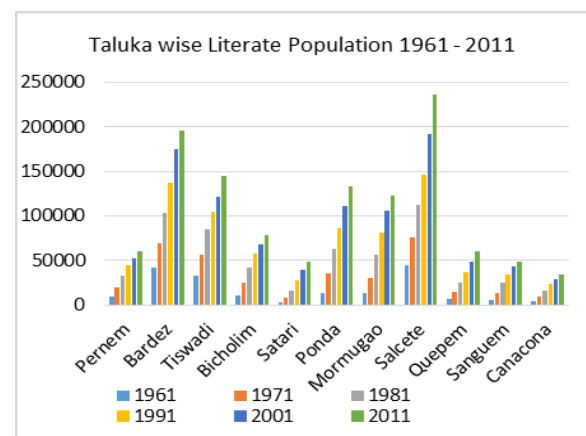
Literacy and education plays an important role in the economic development, social progress, political progress, scientific and cultural progress of a country. The spread of literacy increases participation of people in the nation building process and contributes to greater development. Literacy is one of the stumbling blocks to progress. The literacy rate in India has always been a matter of concern but many initiatives of the Government and other agencies has helped to spread awareness amongst the people about the importance of literacy.

As per 2011 Census, the number of literates in Goa is reported to be 1165487 of which 615823 are males and 549664 are females. State wise Literacy Rate is given in Annexure - 4. As can be seen from the Annexure, Kerala (94%) tops the literacy table followed by Lakshadweep (91.80%), Mizoram (91.30 %) and Goa (88.70%).

A comparison of taluka wise Literacy Rate is given in Annexure 5. Bardez has recorded the highest literacy rate in the State, which is closely followed by Tiswadi (90.37%). The talukas of Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim, Tiswadi, Sattari, Ponda, Mormugao, and Salcete have recorded more than 85% literacy rate.

On the other hand, the literacy rates in Sanguem and Canacona talukas are 83.43 and 84.68 percent respectively. Quepem taluka in the State has recorded the lowest literacy rate (82.93%). Taluka wise Literate Population in the State from the year 1961 to 2011 Census is given Annexure - 6 and also depicted in Chart No.2.2.

Chart No.2.2  
Taluka wise Literate Population  
1961-2011 Census





### Scheduled Caste (SC) /Scheduled Tribes (ST) Population

The Scheduled Caste population in the State has increased from 23791 persons in 2001 Census to 25449 persons in 2011 Census, there by registering an increase of 6.97 percent over a decade. The Scheduled Tribe population in the State as per 2001 Census was 566 persons, which increased to 149275 during 2011 Census.

A huge increase in ST population may be attributed to inclusion of three communities from the other backward classes viz. Kunbi, Velip and Gawda under the ST category. District wise distribution of SC/ST population is given in Table No. 2.7.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population during 2011 in North Goa (17606) and South Goa (7843) Districts was 69.2% and 30.8% respectively. The North Goa (56606) and South Goa (92669) shared 37.9% and 62.1% of the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the State.

Table No. 2.7  
State/District wise SC/ST population in Goa- 2011  
Census

Sr. No	State/ District	Scheduled Caste		
		Males	Females	Total
1	Goa	12627	12822	25449
2	North Goa	8712	8894	17606
3	South Goa	3915	3928	7843

Sr. No	State/ District	Scheduled Tribe		
		Males	Females	Total
1	Goa	72948	76327	149275
2	North Goa	27824	28782	56606
3	South Goa	45124	47545	92669

### Workers and Non-workers

As per the 2011 Census, the State's workforce is about 5,77,248, which constitutes 39.58% of the total population in the State. The workers comprise of 476053 main workers i.e.

those workers who had worked for the major part of the orientation period (i.e. six months or more) and 101195 marginal workers i.e. workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than six months).

It is to be noted that there is a significant sex differential among the number of male and female worker in the total workforce. Of the total 577248 workers, 419536 are males and 157712 are females. This would mean that 56.76 percent of the total males and 21.92 percent of the total females are workers. In terms of proportion, 72.68 percent of the workers are males and 27.32 percent are females.

Main workers constitute 82.47 percent of the total workers. The remaining 17.53 percent are marginal workers. Among the main workers, female workers are only 25 percent and remaining 75 percent are males. Majority of female workers are from urban areas. Gender wise distribution of workers and Non-Workers in the State as per 2011 Census is given Table No. 2.8.

Table No.2.8  
Gender wise distribution of workers and non-workers in Goa- 2011 Census

Category	Males	Females	Total	% to Total Popln
Total Popln	739140	719405	1458545	100
Total Workers	419536	157712	577248	39.58
Main Workers	356967	119086	476053	32.64
Marginal Workers	62569	38626	101195	6.94
Non-Workers	319604	561693	881297	60.42

The workers are further classified into four broad categories viz. Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry Workers and Other workers. Of the total workers, 31354 are cultivators,

26760 are Agricultural labourer, 14708 are household Industries workers and remaining 504426 belongs to other category of workers.

### Slum Population

Clearance Act, 1956 defines slum as those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangements of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. Slums are commonly called as 'Jhuggi- Jhompdi' in Delhi, 'Jhopadpatti or Chawls' in Mumbai, 'Ahatas' in Kanpur, 'Bustees' in Kolkata and by many other names in various part of India.

Three types of slums have been identified in Census 2011, namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified. State wise slum population of the country is given in Annexure – 7.

It can be seen from Annexure - 7 that Goa is among few States in the Country having a low percentage of slum population. As per 2011 Census, 26,247 persons (13,826 males and 12,421 females) are reported to dwell in slum areas as against 14,482 (7,469 males and 7,013 females) during 2001. This indicates a huge rise of 81.24% in slum population during the decade.

The slum population of the State is concentrated in three census towns of the State i.e. Ponda (MCI), Mormugao (MCI) and Margao (MCI). The highest slum population in the State has been reported in Mormugao (MCI) accounting for 90 percent of the slum population of the State. Margao (MCI) and Ponda (MCI) together account for the remaining

10 percent. The slum population of the State is given in Table No. 2.9.

Table No.2.9  
Distribution of Slum Population in Goa- 2011  
Census

Area	No. of Slum Households	Slum Population	% to total slum population
Ponda (MCI)	258	981	3.74
Mormugao (MCI)	4974	23625	90.01
Margao (MCI)	265	1641	6.25
Total	5497	26247	100.00

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

### Disabled Population

As per 2011 Census, there are 2,68,10,557 persons in India who are suffering from one or other of disability. This is equivalent to 2.21% of the total population. Among the total disabled in the country, 1,49,86,202 are males and 1,18,24,355 are females. There are 33,012 disabled persons in the State, of which 17,016 are males and 15,996 are females. The distribution of population by type of disability is given in Table No.2.10.

Table No.2.10  
The distribution of population by type of disability  
-2011 Census

Type of Disability	No. of persons	% to total disabled persons
In Movement	5578	16.90
In Hearing	5347	16.20
In Seeing	4964	15.04
In Speech	5272	15.97
Mental Retardation	1817	5.50
Mental Illness	1675	5.07
Any other	5784	17.52
Multiple Disability	2575	7.80
Total	33012	100.00

Source: Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

As can be seen from the Table No. 2.10, movement, followed by 5347 persons with disability in hearing and 4964 persons in seeing. These three categories constitute 48% of the total disabled population of the State. Of the total disabled persons, 1817 & 1675 persons are suffering from mental retardation and mental illness respectively.

### Birth Rate

Crude Birth Rate is an important component of growth in the country. Birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year per 1000 population estimated at mid-year. As per Registration of Births and Deaths report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim, Goa, the birth rate during the year 2016, works out to be 14.20 per thousand population.

### Death Rate

The death rate in the State worked out to be 8.63 per thousand population during the year 2016, as per Registration of Births and Deaths report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

### Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is an important indicator of the health status

5578 persons suffer from disability in of the community. Infant Mortality Rate important indicator of the health status of the community. Infant Mortality Rate is defined as the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per thousand live births in a given year.

The IMR of Goa during 2016 is 11.06 infant deaths per thousand live births as against 11.32 infant deaths per thousand live births during 2015 as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

### Maternal Mortality Rate

Maternal death or Maternal Mortality is defined as 'death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.'

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of Goa during the year 2016 is 2.78 per 10,000 live Births as per the Registration of Births and Deaths report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa.

## CHAPTER 3

### STATE INCOME

State Income is one of the important parameters used to assess the strength of the economy of a State. The State Domestic Product and its related aggregates reflect the status of economic development of the State. The estimates of State Domestic Product over a period depict the extent and direction of changes in the levels of economic developments of the State.

The Structure of economic activities changes over time due to changes in structure of production and demand in the economy. On the production side, the production pattern changes with the changes in the technology and innovations in the System and in the process some production becomes obsolete and other production comes in vogue. While on demand side, the consumption pattern also changes over time. The changes in relative prices stimulate changes in the consumption and production choices. Therefore, to account for these structural changes and to update the prices, the rebasing exercise is needed after a certain period. The exercise of rebasing national accounts brings up a fresh lot of information about the changes in economic structure of the economy, along with switching over to new base prices. This also helps in judging the size of the economy, correction of biases and looking afresh at the relative importance of sectors in the economy.

The Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India revises the base year of the national accounts periodically to account for the

structural changes in the economy. CSO has revised the base year of the national accounts from 2004-05 to 2011-12, revised the methodology of compilation and included new & recent data sources. The new series of national accounts is an improvement upon old (base:2004-05) in terms of its comprehensive coverage of Corporate Sector and Government Activities and incorporation of recent data generated through National Sample Surveys. It also brings up some change in methods of evaluation, approaches to account economic activities, introduces new concepts and incorporates new classifications. Originally, the base revision was due for 2009-10 but it was postponed due to the global financial crisis. In this base revision to 2011-12 prices, recent data sources such as NSSO, Employment - Unemployment Survey 2011-12, Unincorporated Enterprise Survey 2010-11, Household Consumer Expenditure Survey 2011-12 etc. have been used in the estimation.

As is the practice internationally, sector-wise estimates are being presented as 'Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices', while, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country is being referred to as 'GDP at market prices'. Accordingly, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is being referred to as 'GSDP at market prices'. GSDP, with 2004-05 as base was being compiled at "factor-cost". The improvements in the methodology for estimation and inclusion of new & revised data have notable effects on the estimates.

In the revised series, GVA at basic



prices can be referred to as GVA at producer price and GDP at market price as GDP at buyer price. Estimates of GVA at factor cost (earlier called GDP at factor cost) can be compiled by using the estimates of GVA at basic prices and production taxes less subsidies. It would result in effect on size of GVA compared to GDP at factor cost, which may be different for different sectors.

GDP at market prices, which is henceforth referred as GDP, can be computed by adding net of product tax and product subsidies in GVA at basic prices.

**Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices** = compensation of employees + operating surplus/mixed income + consumption of fixed capital (CFC) or depreciation + Production taxes - Production subsidies.

Value added is calculated as Output intermediate consumption

**GVA at factor cost** (earlier referred to as GDP at factor cost) = GVA at basic prices – (Production taxes - Production subsidies)

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** =  $\Sigma$  GVA at basic prices + Product taxes -

Product subsidies

Gross State Domestic Product (State Income) Estimates have undergone a facelift with regard to the shift in their base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12 following the method adopted by the Central Statistics Office. As such, statistical comparisons between the old and new base year cannot be drawn for GSDP from 2011-12 onwards.

The Methodology for compilation of the GSDP in the revised new base year is depicted in Box 3.1.

The reasons for the rise in growth for manufacturing sector on new base are structural as well as change in compilation methodology. The methodological changes include the change in approach, better coverage, use of new valuation methods and introduction of new concepts. Some of these are as follows:

- *The shift from Establishment approach to Enterprise approach:* The establishment approach used in Annual Survey of Industries did not capture the activities of a unit other than

#### Box 3.1

##### Methodology for compilation of the GSDP in the revised new base year

1. The estimates of GVA, prepared at factor cost in the earlier series, are presently being prepared at Market Prices in the new series.
2. Enterprise approach has replaced Establishment approach in the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) from 2012-13 and post manufacturing activity has also been included in the estimation of GVA.  $GSDP$  ( $GSDP$  at Market Prices) = Gross State Value Added at Basic Prices + Product Taxes – Product Subsidies
3. In the new series, MCA -21 (Ministry of Corporate Affairs) data has been evolved in the estimation of Private Corporate Sector GVA.
4. The estimates of Computer related services was based on the proportion of private corporate workforce as revealed from Employment and Unemployment Survey of NSSO in the 2004-05 series. However, in the 2011-12 series these allocations are based on the proportion of software exports made by the State.
5. Similarly, in manufacturing sector, All India Corporate estimates are allocated to the States based on State ASI ratios.
6. In the new series, the estimates of Agriculture and Livestock sector, Trade, Hotel and Restaurants sector are calculated separately. Transport sector estimates have been individualized as Road Transport, Water Transport, Air Transport and Services Incidental to Transport.
7. Further, the following results of latest surveys and census have also been incorporated  
Population Census, 2011; All India Livestock Census, 2012; NSS 68th round (2011-12) – Survey on Employment & Unemployment and Household Consumption  
Expenditure: i) NSS 67th round (2010-11) - Survey on Unincorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises;  
ii) NSS 70th round (2013) - All India Debt and Investment Survey and Situation Assessment Survey.

manufacturing. Whereas, an enterprise along with its manufacturing activities is also engaged in activities other than manufacturing such as ancillary activities etc. Now, in new approach, the activities of a manufacturing company other than manufacturing are accounted in manufacturing sector. The enterprise approach is facilitated by MCA 21 data with Ministry of Corporate Affairs. These changes possibly have increased the coverage of registered sector of manufacturing.

- *Incorporation of findings of NSSO Surveys:* The details of new NSS Surveys viz. Unincorporated Enterprises Surveys (2010-11) and Employment & Unemployed Survey, 2011-12 are now available, therefore incorporated in the new series. The updates are an improvement in the representation of activities in the unorganized manufacturing sector.
- *The change in Labour input Method:* The new series has switched over to “Effective Labour Input Method” for Unincorporated Manufacturing & Services Enterprises. Earlier method was assigning equal weights to all types of worker, while the new method assigns different weight for workers as per their productivity.
- *The inclusion of production tax less subsidies:* The net of production tax and production subsidies is positive in manufacturing, while it is inter-alia negative in ‘agriculture and allied’ and ‘Electricity, gas etc’. Therefore, the positive net production tax would increase the size of GVA in the sector in absolute and relative to other sectors. Moreover, any change, including change in policy, alters the lump sum production tax and

subsidies, then this may also reflect in the growth rates in the sector.

In sum, one can say, the vast difference in the new series figures is not just because of updation of the database or change in methodology but more so because of the change in data source. The new GDP numbers will be liable to changes in future, based on change in base year of IIP, WPI and CPI series. These are important indices which play a pivotal role when computing GDP at constant and current prices. Based on revisions of base year of these indices, GDP growth rates may change.

### Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Quick Estimates of State Domestic Product 2016-17.

The Quick Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 are given in Table No. 3.1.

Table No. 3.1  
Quick Estimates of State Domestic Product for  
2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Item	GSDP	NSDP
Current Prices	6454358	5877050
Constant Prices (2011-12)	5169215	4674331

### Gross State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is ₹ 6454358 lakh as against ₹ 5427536 (Provisional) lakh in the year 2015-16 thereby registering a growth of 18.92 percent. Sector and sub-sector wise composition of GSDP at current prices for the period from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Q) is given in Annexure - 8.

As per the Advanced Estimates (AE) the anticipated GSDP at current Market Prices in the State during 2017-18 is expected to reach ₹ 70267 crore.

At current prices, the anticipated GDP of the country is equal to ₹ 166.28 lakh crore in 2017-18 with a growth rate of 9.5%. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at current (2011-12) prices from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are presented in Table No. 3.2

Table No.3.2  
Annual Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP at  
Current Prices

Year	GSDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	GDP (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
1	2	3	4	5
2012-13	38120.02	-10.02	9944013	13.80
2013-14	35921.10	-5.77	11233522	13.00
2014-15	47814.18	33.11	12467959	11.00
2015-16	54275.36	13.51	13764037	10.40
2016-17	64543.58	18.92	15253714	10.80

Source: 1. Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Goa  
2. Central Statistics Office, Government of India.

The Quick Estimates for the year 2016-17 reveals that, primary sector accounts for 9.26 percent, secondary sector 55.18 percent and tertiary sector 35.56 percent. The Sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No.3.3

Table No. 3.3  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at  
Current Prices

Sector	(Percent)				
	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 - 16 (P)	2016- 17(Q)
Primary	12.54	9.86	7.29	8.20	9.26
Second ary	49.06	44.06	53.79	53.97	55.18
Tertiary	38.40	46.08	38.92	37.83	35.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It is revealed from the above Table No. 3.3, that the contribution of primary sector witnessed a decline from 12.54 % in 2012-13 to 8.20% in 2015-16 (P) and thereafter registered an upward trend of 9.26 % in 2016-17(Q). However, its share reduced to 9.86 per cent during 2013-14 and 7.29 percent in 2014-15. The Primary sector has accounted for 8.20 per cent of the total GSDP during 2015-16 (P).

The Sector wise percentage distribution of GSDP at Current prices is given in Annexure-10. The contribution of secondary sector to GSDP which accounted for around 49.06 percent in 2012-13 witnessed a decrease of 44.06 percent in 2013-14 & thereafter registered an upward trend from 53.79 percent in 2014-15 to 55.18 percent in 2016-17(Q). Sector wise distribution of GSDP at current price and the Percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at Current prices for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17(Q) are given in Annexure - 10 & 12 respectively.

It is observed from the Annexure that during the year 2013-14, the State witnessed a growth rate of (-) 27.81 percent in the primary sector. The sudden fall in GSDP at current prices was due to change in methodology for the new series 2011-12 and the ban imposed on the mining sector and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy. However, growth has improved and stood at 34.88 percent during the year 2016-17(Q).

Sector-wise growth of GSDP at current prices is given in Table No. 3.4. As per the Quick estimates for the year 2016-17, primary sector registered a growth of 34.88 percent over the previous year while secondary and tertiary sectors registered a growth of

22.19 percent and 12.31 percent respectively.

Table No. 3.4  
Broad Sector wise GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	₹ in lakh			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16(P)	2016-17(Q)
Primary	315688	314677	402082	542343
	-27.81	-0.32	27.78	34.88
Secondary	1411116	2323289	2644841	3231640
	-17.52	64.64	13.84	22.19
Tertiary	1475558	1681083	1853904	2082131
	10.18	13.93	10.28	12.31
Taxes on Products	453647	517627	569464	631334
Subsidies on products	63898	55258	42755	33091
Total	3592110	4781418	5427536	6454358
	-5.77	33.11	13.51	18.92

The growth in GSDP at current prices over the previous year dropped steeply in 2013-14 which was due to the stoppage of mining and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy as well. However, the State made improvement in its GSDP at current prices during the year 2014-15.

### Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2011-12) Prices

The GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is estimated at ₹ 51,69,215 lakh as against ₹ 44,71,728 lakh in the year 2015-16 (Provisional-Estimates) thereby reflecting a growth of 15.60 percent as against 11.47% in 2015-16.

Comparison of GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) prices, the anticipated GSDP at Market prices of Goa is expected to grow at 15.60% during 2016-17 as compared to 11.47%

during 2015-16. At national level, the GDP estimates at constant (2011-12) prices is estimated to decrease at 7.1% in 2016-17 as compared to 8.2% in 2015-16.

There is a likelihood of this growth being revised in subsequent revisions carried out. The growth rates of GSDP and GDP at constant (2011-12) prices from 2012-13 to 2016-17 are presented in Table No. 3.5

Table No. 3.5  
Annual Growth Rate of GSDP and GDP  
at Constant Prices

Year	GSDP (₹ crore)	Growth Rate of GSDP (%)	(2011-12)	
			GDP (National) (₹. crore)	Growth Rate of GDP (%)
2012-13	35850	-15.38	9213017	5.5
2013-14	31568	-11.94	9801370	6.4
2014-15	40116	27.08	10527674	7.4
2015-16	44717	11.47	11386145	8.2
2016-17	51692	15.60	12196006	7.1

Source: 1. Directorate of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation, Government of Goa 2. Central Statistics Office, Government of India.

From the table it is seen that during 2012-13 the growth rate in GSDP dipped to -15.38 percent; this was mainly due to significant fall in the Primary Sector caused due to rapid slowdown in the growth of mining sector in the State, which almost came to a standstill position in 2012-13.

However, as per the Provisional Estimates for 2015-16 the growth rate stood at 11.47 percent and thereafter it registered 15.60 percent in 2016-17 (Q). Sector and sub-sector wise GSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure - 9.

### Sectoral Composition

The Sector-wise composition of GSDP

at constant prices from 2012-13 to 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) is given in Table No. 3.6. During the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 8.40 percent, secondary sector for 57.45 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 34.15 percent.

The Primary sector which accounted for 12.24 percent during 2012-13 declined to 8.40 percent during 2016-17(Q). But, the composition of secondary sector which was about 49.70 percent during 2012-13 has risen up to 57.45 percent during 2016-17 (Q)

However, the composition of tertiary sector decreased from 38.06 percent in 2012-13 to 34.15 % in 2016-17 (Q). Sector-wise percentage distribution of GSDP at constant prices (2011-12) is given in Annexure- 11.

Table No.3.6  
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at  
Constant Prices (2011-12)

(Percent)					
Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>Primary</b>	12.24	8.00	6.13	6.38	8.40
<b>Secondary</b>	49.70	46.24	55.46	56.62	57.45
<b>Tertiary</b>	38.06	45.76	38.41	37.00	34.15
<b>Total</b>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Percentage growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at constant (2011-12) prices is given in Annexure-13. It is seen from the Annexure 13 that the growth rate over the previous year under Primary Sector was negative during the period 2013-14 with (-)43.83 percent due to impact on mining sector. Thereafter, in 2014-15 to 2015-16(P) the growth rate under primary sector improved at 0.03 percent

and 15.88 respectively. This was mainly due to the resumption in mining and quarrying activity wherein the growth rate improved from (-)5.35 percent in 2014-15 to 1130.60 percent in 2015-16(P). The growth rate under Secondary sector registered negative growth during the year 2013-14 reflecting (-) 20.10 percent and thereafter improved to 56.65 percent during 2014-15 and 13.77 percent during 2015-16(P). The positive growth in the secondary sector continued during 2016-17(Q) and stood at 18.36 percent. Similarly, the growth rate under Tertiary Sector which was 3.24 percent in 2013-14 went up to 9.63 percent in 2014-15 and 7.34 percent in 2015-16(P). This was mainly because of improvement in transport and financial services.

Table No. 3.7  
Sectoral growth rate of GSDP at constant  
(2011-12) prices

Sector/sub sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.57	0.11	0.75	5.83
Mining & quarrying	-98.45	-5.35	1130.60	342.27
Primary sector	-43.83	0.03	15.88	53.65
Manufacturing	-26.86	68.99	11.84	17.99
Electricity, Gas Water supply & other utility services	27.84	28.39	27.24	27.82
Construction	10.78	-2.54	19.70	9.31
Secondary Sector	-20.10	56.65	13.77	18.36
Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	1.49	3.59	3.76	2.96
Transport, Storage, communication & services	-9.98	18.76	21.59	16.11
Financial Services	-0.42	13.12	4.21	5.64
Real Estate, Ownership of dwelling & professional services	7.52	9.61	8.33	8.48
Public Administration	6.69	6.70	4.10	5.83
Other Services	9.39	12.95	8.52	10.29
Tertiary Sector	3.24	9.63	7.34	7.64
GSDP	-11.94	27.08	11.47	15.60



### Per Capita Income / Per Capita GSDP

Per capita income is estimated by dividing GSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October).

Per Capita Income / Per capita GSDP over period 2012-13 to 2016-17(Q) is given in Table No. 3.8. It is seen from the table that per capita income depicts downward trend from ₹ 2,58,441 in 2012-13 to ₹ 241893 in 2013-14 and thereafter it shows an increase from ₹ 3,19,827 in 2014-15 to ₹ 4,25,749 in 2016-17(Q).

Table No. 3.8  
Per Capita Income / Per capita GSDP

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
at current Prices(₹)	258441	241893	319827	360634	425749
%growth over previous	-10.63	-6.40	32.22	12.76	18.06
at Constant Prices(₹)	243052	212582	268338	297125	340977
%growth over previous year	-15.95	-12.54	26.23	10.73	14.76

### Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time after deducting the depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product.

Table No. No.3.9  
Net State Domestic product (NSDP) at current and Constant Prices (2011-12) for the period 2012-13 to 2016-17

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
At current prices	3456727	3204278	4323309	4922241	5877050
NSVA at basic Prices	3132027	2814529	3860940	4395532	5278807
At constant prices	3245285	2797110	3604168	4023300	4674331
NSVA at basic prices	2942485	2458910	3273711	3653477	4289724

### Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates) stood at ₹ 58,77,050 lakh as against ₹ 49,22,241 lakh in 2015-16 (Provisional) indicating a growth of 19.40 percent during the year as compared to a growth of 13.85 percent in 2015-16. Sector and Sub Sector wise NSDP at Current prices for the period 2011-12 to 2016-17 is given in Annexure- 14.

The sector-wise composition of NSDP at current prices shows that secondary sector accounted for 56.28 percent of NSDP followed by tertiary and primary sectors which accounted for 34.34 percent and 9.38 percent respectively. Sector-wise percentage distribution of NSDP at current prices for the period 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Q) is given in Annexure- 16.

Sector-wise growth of NSDP for 2016-17 (Q) shows that primary sector registered a growth of 33.69 percent.

The secondary and tertiary sectors grew at 22.89 percent and 12.76 percent respectively during 2016-17 as against 27.80 percent, 14.08 percent and 10.72 percent during 2015-16.

Under the sub-sector of primary sector, Forestry and Logging has recorded the highest growth rate of 29.23 percent followed by, Fishing and Aquaculture, Livestock and Crops with growth rates of 26.74%, 19.88% and 13.75% respectively. The sub sector of Mining and Quarrying have also recorded positive growth rates of 204.09% in 2016-17 as against the growth rate of 715.43% in 2015-16(P).

The sub-sectors of the Secondary sector, "Electricity, Gas & Water Supply & other Utility Services" recorded a growth of 31.47 percent followed by the sub-sector manufacturing with 23.13 percent and construction with 11.18 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, Transport by means other than Railways recorded the highest growth of 33.44 percent followed by the sub-sectors Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting (26.87 percent), Other services (16.92 percent) & Public Administration (12.50 percent). The percentage growth in respect of NSDP at current prices over the previous year is given in Annexure-18.

### **Net State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices**

The NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices for the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimate) is ₹ 46,74,331 lakh as against ₹ 40,23,300 lakh for the year 2015-16 (Provisional), reflecting a growth of 16.18 percent over the year 2015-16. The sector and sub-

sector wise composition of NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices over the period 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Q) is given in Annexure-15.

The Sector-wise composition of NSDP at constant prices reveals that during the year 2016-17 (Quick Estimates), primary sector accounted for 8.54 percent, secondary sector for 58.75 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 32.71 percent.

The contribution of primary sector which was 21.45 percent in 2011-12 went down steadily in the subsequent years and stood at 8.54 percent in 2016-17.

The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP ranged from 58 percent to 45 percent in the years 2011-12 to 2016-17. The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP stood at 58.75 percent during 2016-17 (Quick Estimates).

The share of Tertiary sector in NSDP has steadily increased over the years from 30.51 percent in 2011-12 to 35.57 percent in 2015-16 and thereafter its share declined to 32.71 percent in 2016-17. The sector wise percentage distribution of NSDP at constant prices is given in Annexure- 17.

The Percentage growth in respect of NSDP at constant prices over the previous years is given in Annexure- 19

Sector wise growth of NSDP for 2016-17 (Quick Estimate) shows that Primary sector registered a growth of 55.57 percent, while Secondary and Tertiary sectors grew by 18.97 percent and 7.96 percent respectively.

Under Primary sector, the sub-sectors of Mining and Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry and Logging and Fishing and

Aquaculture have registered an increase in its growth rate as compared to the previous year. On the other hand, Crops have recorded a decreasing trend in its growth rate.

Under the sub-sectors of Secondary sector there has been an increase in Electricity, Gas and Water supply which registered a growth rate of 24.36 percent followed by Manufacturing and Construction with growth rate of 19.38 percent and 8.97 percent respectively in 2016-17.

Under the sub-sectors of Tertiary sector Transport by means other than Railways has recorded the highest growth rate (32.79 percent) followed by Transport, Storage, Communication and Services related to Broadcasting (25.69 percent).

### Per capita Income NSDP and NDP – Comparison

Per Capita Income is estimated by dividing NSDP at current prices with mid-financial year projected population (as on 1st October).

### GSDP & GDP- Comparison

A comparison of GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2011-12) prices is given in table No. 3.11. It is seen from the table that during the first two years i.e. 2012-13 and 2013-14 GDP growth at constant prices fell from 5.5 to 6.4 percent while GSDP depicted negative figure from -15.38 percent to -11.94 percent.

In the subsequent years i.e 2014-15, 2015-16(P), 2016-17(Q) GDP at constant prices is almost stable at 7 percent whereas GSDP fell sharply from 27.08 in 2014-15 to 11.47 in 2015-16 and to 15.60 percent in 2016-17. The growth rate of GDP at current price over the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 depicts variation between 10 percent to 14 percent showing a decreasing trend.

GSDP growth rate of the State during the first two years i.e 2012-13 and 2013-14 showed negative growth due to the ban on mining activities of the State and thereafter stood at 33.11 percent in 2014-15, 13.51 in 2015-16 and 18.92 percent in 2016-17, with the resumption in mining and revision in methodology.

Table No. 3.10  
Per Capita Income of NSDP and NDP at current & constant (2011-12) prices

Year	At current prices (₹)		At constant prices (2011-12) (₹)	
	NSDP	NDP	NSDP	NDP
2011-12	259444	64091	259444	64091
2012-13	234354	71928	220019	66415
2013-14	215776	80236	188358	69550
2014-15	289185	87871	241081	73788
2015-16 (P)	327059	95976	267329	78875
2016-17(Q)	387668	105220	308333	83341



Table No. 3.11  
Growth rate of GSDP and GDP both

Year	At current prices		At constant (2011-12) prices	
	GSDP	GDP	GSDP	GDP
<b>2012-13</b>	-10.02	13.80	-15.38	5.5
<b>2013-14</b>	-5.77	13.00	-11.94	6.4
<b>2014-15</b>	33.11	11.00	27.08	7.4
<b>2015-16 (P)</b>	13.51	10.40	11.47	8.2
<b>2016-17 (Q)</b>	18.92	10.80	15.60	7.1

## CHAPTER 4

### PUBLIC FINANCE

Public finance showcases the overall revenue and expenditure of the economy. Goa's Budget 2017-18 was presented with a revenue surplus of ₹ 202.48 crore.

#### BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Table No. 4.1  
Budget at a Glance

(₹ in Cr.)

Item	2015-16	2016-17 (R.E.)	2017-18 (B.E.)
Opening Balance	-97.37	-232.67	-2155.32
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>9194.61</b>	<b>10300.34</b>	<b>11139.20</b>
Revenue Receipts	7328.47	8757.40	9522.64
Capital Receipts	1866.14	1542.94	1616.56
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>9329.91</b>	<b>12222.99</b>	<b>14396.24</b>
Revenue Expenditure	7195.79	8708.45	9320.16
Capital Expenditure	2134.12	3514.54	5076.08
<b>Overall Deficit</b>	<b>-232.67</b>	<b>-2155.32</b>	<b>-5412.36</b>
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>	<b>-1416.71</b>	<b>-1054.23</b>	<b>-827.44</b>
<b>Primary Deficit</b>	<b>-342.01</b>	<b>155.31</b>	<b>448.62</b>
<b>GSDP at current prices*</b>	<b>45001.99</b>	<b>49657.79</b>	<b>55285.24</b>

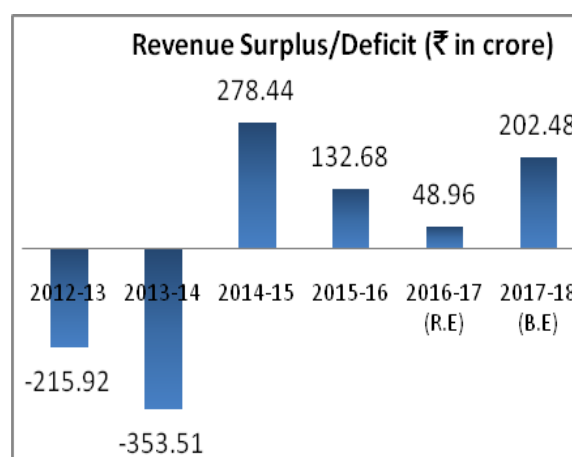
Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

\*The GSDP estimates at current prices have been revised after joint discussions with CSO, New Delhi. The GSDP(RE) at current prices (₹ in Crore) for the years 2015-16(P), 2016-17(Q) & 2017-18(A) are ₹ 54275.36, ₹ 64543.58 & ₹ 70267.33 respectively.

As can be seen from Table No. 4.1, the revenue receipts and the revenue expenditure for the current year was estimated at ₹ 9,522.64 crore and

₹ 9320.16 crore respectively. As per the Budget Estimate 2017-18, the total receipts and the total expenditure are estimated to show an increase of 8.14 percent and 17.78 percent respectively as compared to the previous year 2016-17 (R.E).

Graph No. 4.1  
Revenue Surplus/Deficit from  
2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)



Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

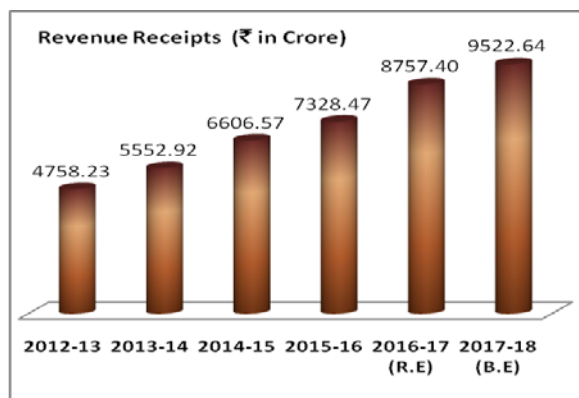
Graph No. 4.1 depicts the revenue surplus/deficit from 2012-13 onwards. As can be seen, there was a revenue deficit in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, but from 2014-15 there is continuous revenue surplus. There was a revenue surplus of ₹ 132.68 crore in the year 2015-16. Though, the revenue surplus as per revised estimate 2016-17 is ₹ 48.96 crore, the budget estimate of 2017-18 shows a huge increase of ₹ 202.48 crore, which shows a percentage increase of 313.56 percent.

#### REVENUE ACCOUNT

##### Revenue Receipts

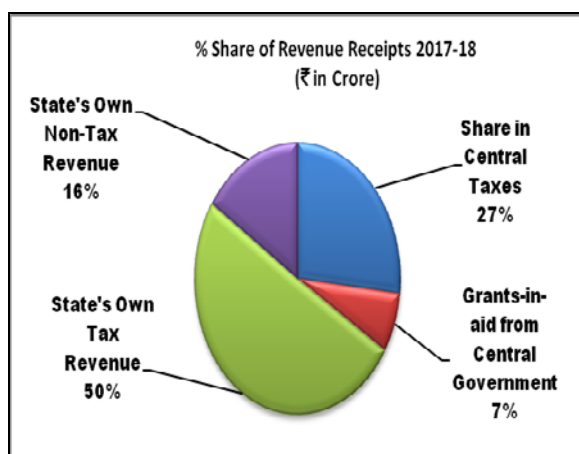
The revenue receipts of the State for the period 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E) are given in graph No. 4.2.

Graph No. 4.2  
Revenue Receipts from 2012-13 to  
2017-18 (B.E)



Graph No. 4.2, shows that there has been a continuous increase in the revenue receipts from 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2013-14, there was an increase of 16.70 percent as compared to 2012-13. Similarly, in the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 (R.E), there was a percentage increase of 18.97 percent, 10.93 percent and 19.50 percent respectively when compared to its previous years. For the year 2017-18 (B.E), the revenue receipts is estimated at ₹ 9522.64 crore.

Graph No. 4.3  
% share of Revenue Receipts in 2017-18 (B.E)



Graph No. 4.3, shows the percentage share of revenue receipts for the year 2017-18 (B.E) which is classified into 4 broad categories. These 4 categories include tax revenue, non-tax revenue, Grant-in-aid from Central Government

and Share in Central taxes. For the year 2017-18 (B.E), State's Own Tax Revenue forms the highest share in revenue receipts (50%), followed by Share In Central Taxes (27%), State's Own Non-Tax Revenue (16%) and Grants-in-aid from Central Government (7%).

### 1. Tax Revenue

The tax revenue which is classified as State's Own Tax Revenue and Share in Central Taxes is shown in table No. 4.2.

Table No. 4.2  
Receipts under the broad components of tax  
revenue from 2012-13 to  
2017-18 (B.E)

(₹. in Cr.)			
Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Total
2012-13	2939.66	777.21	3716.87
	(79.09)	(20.91)	(100.00)
2013-14	3582.47	848.54	4431.01
	(80.85)	(19.15)	(100.00)
2014-15	3895.92	900.58	4796.50
	(81.22)	(18.78)	(100.00)
2015-16	3976.35	1922.78	5899.13
	(67.41)	(32.59)	(100.00)
2016-17 (R.E)	4445.73	2247.47	6693.20
	(66.42)	(33.58)	(100.00)
2017-18 (B.E)	4800.40	2550.92	7351.32
	(65.30)	(34.70)	(100.00)

*Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total of the respective year*

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

It is seen from the table No. 4.2 that, from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E), on an average, State's Own Tax Revenue and State's Share in Central Taxes accounts for almost 75 percent and 25 percent respectively of the total tax revenue receipts. For the year 2017-18 (B.E), it is estimated that around 65 percent and 35 percent of the receipts in the tax

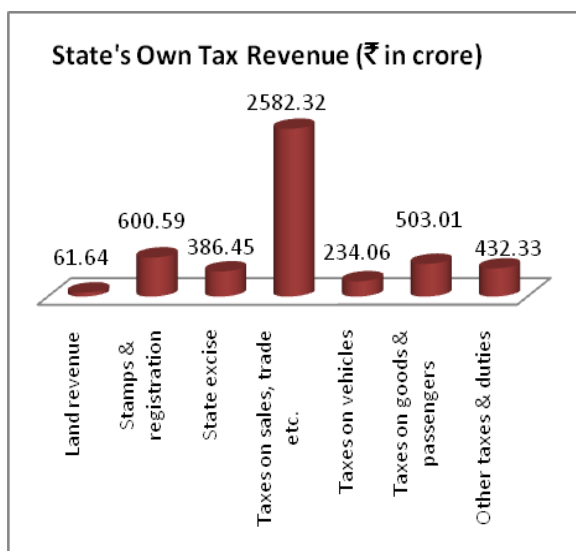
revenue would comprise of State's Own Tax Revenue and State's Share in Central Taxes respectively.

The tax revenue for the year 2017-18 (B.E), shows a growth rate of 9.83 percent as compared to 2016-17 (R.E) of which State's Own Tax Revenue shows a growth rate of 7.98 percent and Share in Central Taxes at 13.50 percent for the same period. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of receipts of tax revenue works out to be 14.61 percent.

### (a) State's Own Tax Revenue

Graph No.4.4

Break up of State's Own Tax Revenue for the year 2017-18 (B.E)



Graph No. 4.4, shows the breakup of State's Own Tax Revenue for the year 2017-18 (B.E). State's Own Tax Revenue comprises of land revenue, stamps & registration, state excise, taxes on sales, trade, etc., taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods & passengers and other taxes & duties.

It can be clearly seen from the graph that highest share of State's Own Tax Revenue i.e. ₹ 2582.32 crore (around 54 percent) comes from Taxes on sales, trade, etc. Revenue from stamps &

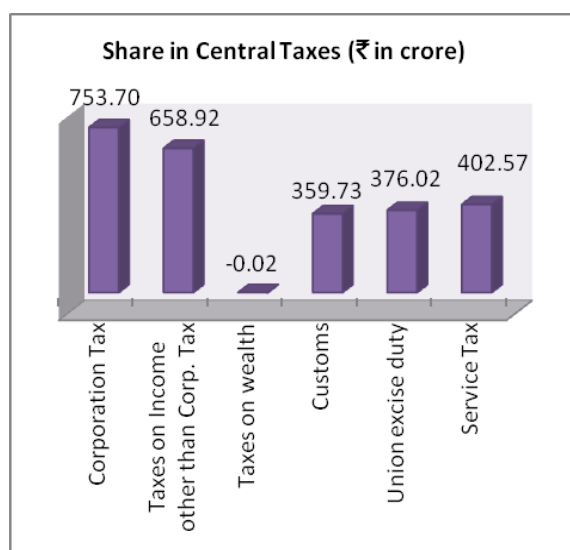
registration is accounted for 13 percent followed by taxes on goods & passengers account for around 10 percent.

Revenue from other taxes & duties accounts for 9 percent followed by state excise, taxes on vehicles and land revenue being 8 percent, 5 percent and 1 percent respectively.

### (b) Share in Central Taxes

Graph No.4.5

Break up of State's Share in Central Taxes for the year 2017-18 (B.E)



Central taxes covers corporation tax, taxes on income other than corporation tax, taxes on wealth, customs, union excise duties and service tax. The break-up of Share in Central Taxes, for the period 2017-18 (B.E) is given in graph No. 4.5.

It can be seen from the graph that, major portion of the State's Share in Central Taxes comes from corporation tax (29%), followed by income tax (26%), service tax (16%), union excise duty (15%) and customs (14%). Receipts from taxes on wealth is estimated at -0.02 crore of the total share in central taxes.

## 2. Non-Tax Revenue

Table No. 4.3  
Receipts under the broad components of non tax  
revenue from 2012-13 to  
2017-18 (B.E)

(₹. in Cr.)

Year	State's Own Non Tax Revenue	Grant-in-aid from Central Government	Total
2012-13	745.69	295.66	1041.35
	(71.61)	(28.39)	(100.00)
2013-14	764.70	357.21	1121.91
	(68.16)	(31.84)	(100.00)
2014-15	1243.51	566.56	1810.07
	(68.70)	(31.30)	(100.00)
2015-16	1208.15	221.18	1429.33
	(84.53)	(15.47)	(100.00)
2016-17 (R.E)	1292.53	771.67	2064.20
	(62.62)	(37.38)	(100.00)
2017-18 (B.E)	1497.63	673.69	2171.32
	(68.97)	(31.03)	(100.00)

*Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage to total of the respective year*

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

Table No. 4.3, shows the receipts under the non-tax revenue. It comprises of State's Own Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-aid from the Central Government.

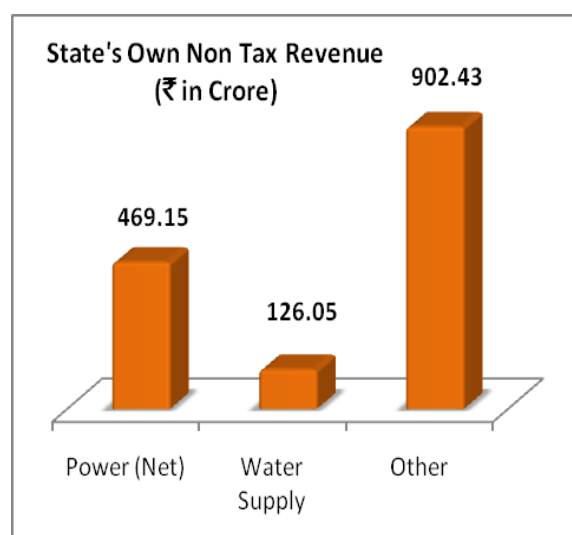
From the above table, it can be clearly understood that the non-tax revenue is continuously increasing from 2012-13 onwards except in the year 2015-16 where the growth rate went down to -21.03 % as compared to 2014-15. But, it is interesting to note that in the year 2016-17 (R.E), the non tax revenue boomed to a growth rate of 44.42 %.

The non-tax revenue for the year 2017-18 (B.E), shows a growth rate of 5.19 % as compared to 2016-17 (R.E) of which State's Own Non-Tax Revenue shows a

percentage change of 15.87 % and Share in Central Taxes at -12.70 % for the same period. The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of receipts of non tax revenue works out to be 15.83 %.

### (a) State's Own Non-Tax Revenue

Graph No.4.6  
Break up of State's Own Non Tax Revenue for  
the year 2017-18 (B.E)



The break-up of State's Own Non-tax Revenue for the year 2017-18 (B.E) is given in graph No. 4.6. As can be observed from the graph, around 60 percent (₹ 902.43 crore) of State's Own Non Tax Revenue comes from other sources other than power and water supply followed by power (net) which is 31 percent (₹ 469.15 crore) and water supply being 9 percent (₹ 126.05 crore).

### (b) Grant-in-aid from Central Government

The Grant-in-aid is provided by the Central Government to the State Government in order to implement various schemes. The Grant-in-aid from Central Government is estimated to be ₹ 673.69 crore for the year 2017-18 (B.E) which is 31.03 percent of the total receipts from non-tax revenue.

## REVENUE EXPENDITURE

Table No. 4.4  
Revenue Expenditure from  
2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)  
(₹. in Cr.)

Years	Revenue Expenditure	% change
2012-13	4974.14	
2013-14	5906.43	18.74
2014-15	6328.13	7.14
2015-16	7195.79	13.71
2016-17 (R.E)	8708.45	21.02
2017-18 (B.E)	9320.16	7.02

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

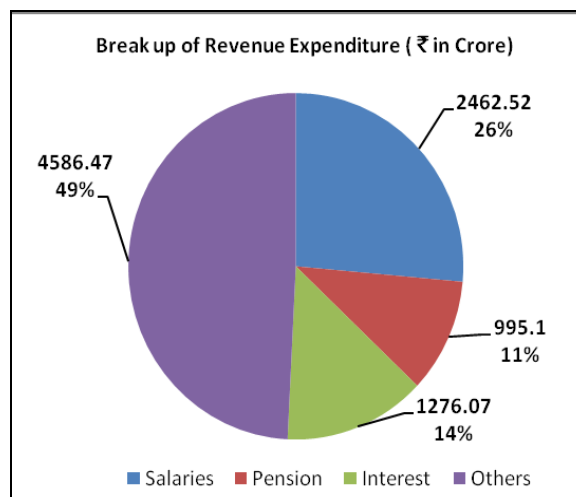
Table No. 4.4, shows the revenue expenditure from 2012-13 onwards. It can be observed from the table that, there has been a continuous increase in the trend of revenue expenditure from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E).

In the year 2012-13, the revenue expenditure was ₹ 4974.14 crore which went up to ₹ 5906.43 with a percentage increase of 18.74 percent in 2013-14. Further, in 2014-15, it increased to ₹ 6328.13 crore showing a percentage increase of 7.14 percent as compared to the previous year. In the year 2015-16, revenue expenditure increased to ₹ 7195.79 crore which then raised to ₹ 8708.45 in 2016-17 (R.E).

The percentage change in revenue expenditure which was 21.02 percent in 2016-17 (R.E) as compared to 2015-16, shows a growth rate of 7.02 percent in 2017-18 (B.E) when compared to 2016-17 (R.E).

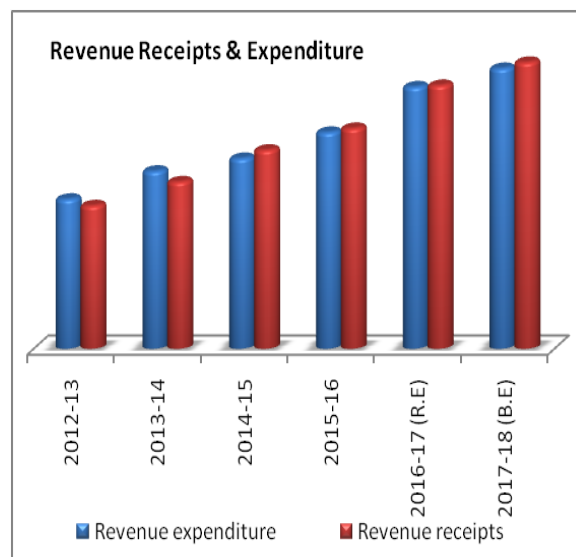
The Compounded Annual Growth Rate of revenue expenditure works out to be 13.38 percent from 2012-13 onwards.

Graph No. 4.7  
Break up of Revenue Expenditure for the year  
2017-18 (B.E)



The above pictorial shows the breakup of revenue expenditure for the year 2017-18 (B.E). It can be seen that, highest share i.e. 49 percent is incurred from other sources other than salaries, pension and interest. Salaries contribute to a share of 26 percent in the total revenue expenditure followed by interest paid i.e. 14 percent and pension which is 11 percent.

Graph No. 4.8  
Revenue Receipts & Expenditure from 2012-13  
to 2017-18 (B.E)





Graph No. 4.8 shows a comparison of revenue receipts and the revenue expenditure from 2012-13 onwards. In the year 2012-13 and 2013-14 the revenue expenditure was more than the revenue receipts. But, from 2014-15 onwards, the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure is almost equal.

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

### Capital Receipts

Table No.4.5  
Capital receipts from  
2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)

(₹ in Cr)

Years	Capital Receipts	Percentage change
2012-13	1490.99	-
2013-14	1714.80	15.01
2014-15	1324.43	-22.76
2015-16	1866.14	40.90
2016-17 (R.E)	1542.94	-17.32
2017-18 (B.E)	1616.56	4.77

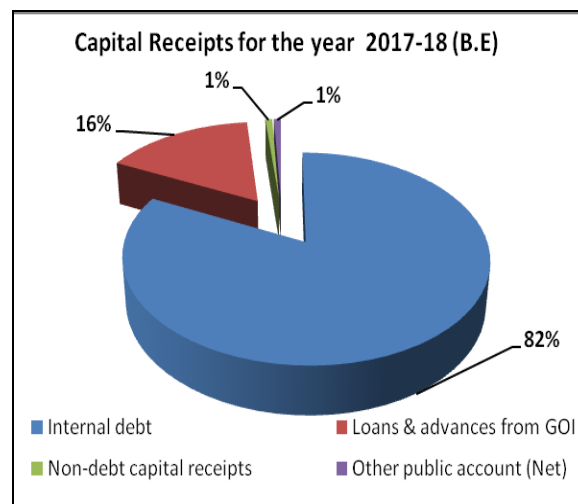
Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

Table No. 4.5, shows the capital receipts and its percentage change from 2012-13 onwards. It can be noticed from the table that, the capital receipts shows an alternative steep from 2012-13.

From the percentage changes in the capital receipts it can be seen that there was 15.01 percent increase in the year 2013-14 as compared to 2012-13. In the years 2014-15 & 2016-17 (R.E), there was a negative percentage change in the capital receipts as compared to 2013-14 & 2015-16 respectively. But, in the year 2017-18 (B.E), the capital receipt increased by 4.77 percent as compared to 2016-17 (R.E).

The Compounded Annual Growth Rate under capital receipts for the period 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E) is 1.63 percent.

Graph No. 4.9  
Break up Capital Receipts for the year  
2017-18 (B.E)



Capital receipts are classified into four groups i.e. internal debt, loans and advances from Central Government, non-debt capital receipts and public account – net (i.e. receipts from public account minus expenditure under public account).

Graph No. 4.9, shows the breakup of Capital Receipts for the year 2017-18 (B.E). Major share i.e. 82 percent comes from internal debt, followed by loans & advances from GOI which is 16 percent. A very small share i.e. 1 percent comes from non-debt capital receipts and other public account (net) each.

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The trend in capital expenditure during the period 2012-13 to 2017-18 (BE) is given in Table No. 4.6. The capital expenditure has increased over the years. In the year 2013-14, there was an increase of 4.76 percent as compared to the previous year.

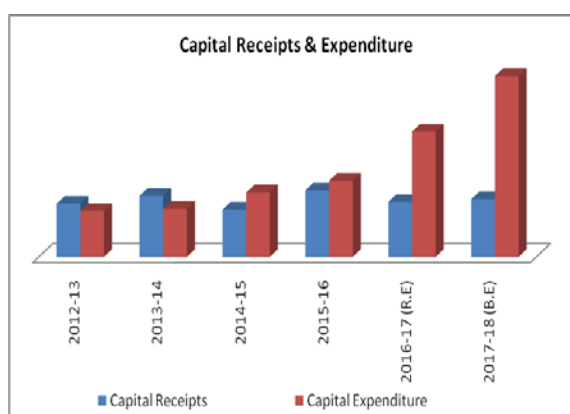
It increased to 34.03 percent as compared to 2013-14. In the year 2016-17 (R.E), there was an increase of 64.68 percent as compared to 2015-16. However, in the year 2017-18 (B.E), the capital expenditure increased to 44.43 percent as compared to 2016-17 (R.E). The Compounded Annual Growth Rate in capital expenditure works out to 31.62 percent for the period 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E).

Table No. 4.6  
Capital Expenditure from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)  
(₹ in Cr)

Years	Capital Expenditure	Percentage change
2012-13	1285.11	-
2013-14	1346.22	4.76
2014-15	1804.39	34.03
2015-16	2134.12	18.27
2016-17 (R.E)	3514.54	64.68
2017-18 (B.E)	5076.08	44.43

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

Graph 4.10  
Capital Receipts & Expenditure from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)



Graph No. 4.10 shows the comparison of capital receipts and capital expenditure from 2012-13 onwards.

## PUBLIC DEBT

Public debt of the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 stood at ₹ 13203.42 crore.

Table No. 4.7  
Public Debt of the State as on 31st March

Type of Loan	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 (R.E)	2018 (Est.)
Central Loan and NSSF	3679.07	3794.82	3835.43	3995.95	4091.49	4169.86	4227.60
	<i>53.53</i>	<i>47.02</i>	<i>42.45</i>	<i>40.22</i>	<i>36.07</i>	<i>33.66</i>	<i>32.02</i>
Market Loans	2761.18	3756.18	4637.53	5304.36	6589.00	7542.50	8300.13
	<i>40.18</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>51.34</i>	<i>53.38</i>	<i>58.08</i>	<i>60.88</i>	<i>62.86</i>
Loans from LIC	16.73	14.74	12.75	11.05	9.40	7.75	6.10
	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.14</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.05</i>
Loans from NCDC	0.81	1.03	0.89	0.82	0.63	1.02	1.44
	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
Loans from NABARD	312.60	395.55	451.57	539.10	579.49	599.45	606.91
	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>5.42</i>	<i>5.11</i>	<i>4.84</i>	<i>4.60</i>
Loans from PFC	101.70	108.48	96.09	84.47	73.91	67.44	60.97
	<i>1.49</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.06</i>	<i>0.86</i>	<i>0.65</i>	<i>0.55</i>	<i>0.46</i>
Loans from HUDCO	0.27	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>6872.36</b>	<b>8070.80</b>	<b>9034.53</b>	<b>9936.02</b>	<b>11344.19</b>	<b>12388.29</b>	<b>13203.42</b>

Source: Budget at a Glance, Government of Goa

(Figures in italic indicate relative percentage to the total public debt)



The State's public debt as on 31<sup>st</sup> March for the years 2012 to 2018 (Est.) is given in table No. 4.7. It is observed that the public debt of the State is continuously rising.

The public debt which was ₹ 9936.02 crore in 2015-16 has increased to ₹ 11344.19 crore in 2016-17. It further increased to ₹ 12388.29 crore as per the revised estimate 2017 and is likely to increase to ₹ 13203.42 crore as per 2018 (Est.).

Although, the public debt is increasing continuously, yet the Debt/GSDP Ratio shows a decline from 2016 onwards. The Debt/GSDP ratio which was 25.21 % in the year 2016 is expected to be 23.88 % in 2018.

As per 2018 (Est.), central loans and market loans forms a major part in the public debt which together accounts for around 95 percent of the total public debt. Individually, central loan and NSSF shows a decline and market loans shows an increase in the total public debt from 2012 onwards. The central loan and NSSF which was 53.53 percent share in total public debt in 2012 forms 32.02 percent in 2018 (Est.).

However, market loans which was 40.18 percent share in total public debt in 2012 forms 62.86 percent in 2018 (Est.). Loans from NABARD accounts for only 5 percent of the total public debt during 2018 (Est.).

### DEFICIT INDICATORS OF THE STATE

Deficit is the most important indicator to assess the finances of a State. The deficit indicators of the State mainly comprise of revenue surplus / deficit, fiscal deficit, primary surplus / deficit. Table No. 4.8 shows the deficit indicators of the State from 2012-13 onwards.

Table No. 4.8  
Deficit Indicators of the State  
2012-13 to 2017-18 (B.E)

(₹ in Cr)

Year	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)	Fiscal Deficit (-)	Primary Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-)
2012-13	-215.92	-1137.36	-336.65
2013-14	-353.51	-1369.87	-479.21
2014-15	278.44	-948.62	58.92
2015-16	132.68	-1416.71	-342.01
2016-17 (R.E)	48.96	-1054.23	155.31
2017-18 (B.E)	202.48	-827.44	448.62

Source: Budget at a Glance, Govt. of Goa

It is seen from the table No. 4.8, that from 2014-15 onwards the State was in revenue surplus. In the year 2012-13 & 2013-14, the State witnessed revenue deficit which was to the tune of ₹ 215.92 crore & ₹ 353.51 crore respectively. As per the estimates for 2017-18, the revenue surplus is estimated at ₹ 202.48 crore. Fiscal deficit which was ₹ 1137.36 crore in 2012-13, went up to ₹ 1369.87 crore in 2013-14. In 2014-15, it decreased to ₹ 948.62 crore, which further increased to ₹ 1416.71 crore in 2015-16. In the year 2016-17 (R.E), the fiscal deficit is ₹ 1054.23 crore which is further expected to decrease to ₹ 827.44 crore in 2017-18 (B.E).

In the year 2012-13 & 2013-14, there was a primary deficit to the tune of ₹ 336.65 crore and ₹ 479.21 crore respectively. ₹ 58.92 crore primary surplus was experienced in 2014-15. But, in 2015-16 there was a primary deficit to the tune of ₹ 342.01 crore. Further, in 2016-17 (R.E) and 2017-18 (B.E), the State expects to be in revenue surplus to the tune of ₹ 155.31 crore & ₹ 448.62 crore respectively.

**Note:** These analyses are based upon the estimates prepared during Annual Financial Statement of the year 2017-18. The figures for the year 2016-17 and Revised Estimates (R.E) 2017-18 have not been considered, as the Finance Accounts of the year 2016-17 are not finalized and R.E 2017-18 is at draft stage.

## CHAPTER 5

### INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

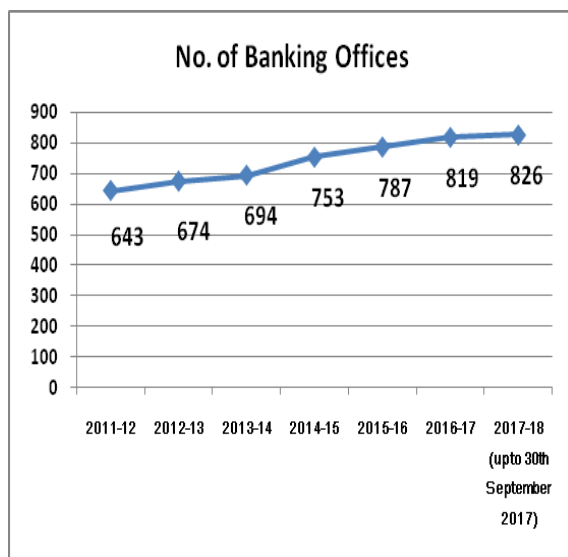
Banking system has improved over the years due to persistent government efforts to promote banking-technology and promote expansion in unbanked and non-metropolitan regions.

At the same time, India's banking sector has remained stable despite global upheavals, thereby retaining public confidence over the years. Strong growth in savings amid rising disposable income levels are the major factors influencing deposit growth.

#### Banking Network

Graph No. 5.1, represents the trend in the number of branches from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017). There are 826 number of banking offices in the State as on 30.09.2017. The number of bank branches shows an upward trend.

Graph No. 5.1  
Year-wise number of banking offices



As on 30.09.2017, there were 37 commercial banks and 16 cooperative

banks functioning in the State. The 37 commercial banks together had 660 branch networks accounting for 80 percent of the total bank branches in the State.

The breakup of total number of branches which are classified into rural and semi-urban branches in Goa is shown in Annexure 24. The total 53 banks comprises of 21 public sector banks (490 branches), 16 private sector banks (170 branches) and 16 co-operative sector banks (166 branches).

State Bank of India, which is the Lead Bank for the State has the maximum number of branches (97). HDFC Bank is the second highest with a total of 70 banking offices, followed by Corporation Bank 57 branches.

The 15 Co-operative banks together had 166 branches accounting for 20 percent of the total number of bank branches in the State. Among the cooperative banks functioning in the State, Goa State Co-operative Bank Ltd. has the maximum number of branches (60) followed by Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (26) and Goa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (16).

#### Population Covered per bank branch

Table 5.1 shows the estimated population covered per branch (including co-operative banks) from 2011 to 2017 (upto 30.09.2017).

The persons per branch ranges from 2439 to 1766 and thus it can be said that Goa possesses a good banking network.

Table No. 5.1  
Population per branch  
(including co-operative banks)

Year (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	Estimated population covered per branch
2011	2,439
2012	2,286
2013	2,198
2014	1,976
2015	1,937
2016	1,853
2017	1,780
As on 30.09.2017	1,766

Source: (population as per 2011 census)

## Deposits

The year-wise deposits as on March 2011 to 2017 can be seen from Table No. 5.2. As on 30.09.2017, the total 826 bank branches together has mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 67768 crore.

Table No. 5.2  
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits

As on 31 <sup>st</sup> of	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
March 2011	34164	
March 2012	44594	30.53
March 2013	39661	(-)11.06
March 2014	47799	20.52
March 2015	54748	14.54
March 2016	63339	15.69
March 2017	66078	4.32

Source: Lead Bank

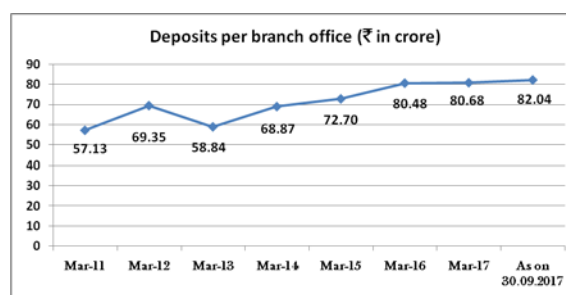
As can be seen from the table No. 5.2, there has been an upward movement of the total deposits except for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013 which showed 11.06 % decrease in the growth rate as compared to the previous year.

As on 30.09.2017, the deposit level being at ₹ 67768, there was an increase in the growth rate by 0.62 % as compared to deposit level of September 2016 which was ₹ 67348 crore.

The average deposits per bank branch for the years ending March 2011 onwards can be seen from Graph No.

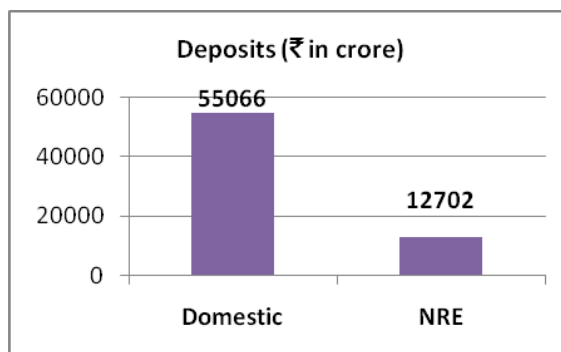
5.2. The average deposits per branch which was ₹ 57.13 crore as on March 2011 rose to ₹ 69.35 as on March 2012. However, as on March 2013 it came down to ₹ 58.84 which can be attributed to the stoppage of mining activity in the State. Further, the deposits per bank branch from March 2014 is showing an upward position trend which currently stands at ₹ 82.04 crore.

Graph No. 5.2  
Year wise deposits per branch office



The Graph No. 5.3 shows the classification of deposits i.e. domestic and NRE deposits. It can be observed that the domestic deposits are to the tune of ₹ 55066 crore which is 81 percent of the total deposits and the remaining 19 percent i.e. ₹ 12702 crore is the NRE deposits.

Graph No. 5.3  
Domestic and NRE Deposits as on 30.09.2017



## Credit

Table No. 5.3 shows the credit and annual growth rate of credit from 2010-11 to 2016-17. It can be clearly

understood that the credit from 2010-11 have increased continuously till 2015-16, but during 2016-17 it has reduced by 2.03 %. In 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017), the credit disbursed is ₹ 20044 crore.

Table No. 5.3  
Annual growth rate of credit

Financial year ending	Credit (₹ in crore)	% growth over previous period
March 2011	11121	-
March 2012	11818	6.27
March 2013	12490	5.69
March 2014	15725	25.90
March 2015	16643	5.84
March 2016	19385	16.48
March 2017	18991	(-) 2.03

Source: Lead Bank

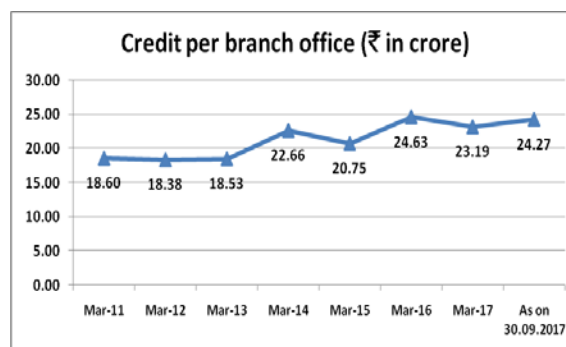
It can be analysed from Table No. 5.3 that, though the advances level is showing an upward trend till 2015-16 but the percentage of growth rate is varying in different years.

For instance, in the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 the advances level increased by 6.27 and 5.69 percent respectively over the previous year.

The growth rate increased tremendously in 2013-14 by 25.90 percent. In 2014-15 it was only 5.84 percent, in 2015-16 it further increased to 16.48 percent. During 2016-17 the growth rate decreased to 2.03 percent.

As on 30.09.2017, the advances level which is ₹ 20044 crore shows an increase in the growth rate by 2.61 % as compared to advances level of September 2016.

Graph No. 5.4  
Year wise Credit per branch office



The Graph No. 5.4 shows the credit per bank branch from 2010-11 onwards. The credit per branch which was ₹ 23.19 crore in 2016-17 increased to ₹ 24.27 crore in 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017)

### Credit Deposit Ratio

The actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio since March 2011 is given in Table No. 5.4.

Table No. 5.4  
Actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio  
(₹ in crore)

Financial year ending	Actual Levels		
	Deposit	Advances	C:D ratio
March 2011	34164	11121	33%
March 2012	44594	11818	27%
March 2013	39661	12490	31%
March 2014	47799	15725	33%
March 2015	54748	16643	30%
March 2016	63339	19385	31%
March 2017	66078	18991	28.74%
As on 30.09.2017	67768	20044	29.58%

Source: Lead Bank

The advances level as on 30.09.2017 was ₹ 20044 crore with an increase of ₹ 509 crore over the September 2016 level. The deposit level as on 30.09.2017 being at ₹ 67768 crore has increased by ₹ 420 crore over September 2016 level.

The C:D ratio as on 30.09.2017 is 29.58% which is below the benchmark level of 40% and slightly above against 29% of September 2016 level. The disbursements under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) for Goa amounted to ₹ 594.81 crore till September 2017 as advised by NABARD. Considering the RIDF disbursements, the CD ratio for Goa State works out to 30.45%.

### Performance by Banks under Annual Credit Plan (ACP) 2017-18

The performance under Annual Credit Plan 2017-18 upto (30.09.2017) is given in Table no. 5.5

Table No. 5.5  
Performance under Annual Credit Plan as on  
30.09.2017

(₹ In crore)

Activity	Target for the quarter 30.09.2017	Achv. upto 30.09.2017	% Achv
Agri Crop loans	219.90	126.72	57.63
Agri. Term loans	236.62	111.80	47.24
<b>SUB TOTAL AGRI</b>	<b>456.52</b>	<b>238.52</b>	<b>52.25</b>
Agricultural Infra	26.94	10.50	38.97
Allied Activities	21.42	122.09	569.98
<b>AGRI. TOTAL</b>	<b>504.88</b>	<b>371.11</b>	<b>73.50</b>
MSME	1842.76	1247.48	67.69
Export Credit	274.88	8.18	2.97
Education	201.88	38.42	19.03
Housing	648.80	422.90	65.18
Renewable Energy	3.80	0.14	3.68
Others	35.46	42.38	119.51
Social Infra.	46.60	4.28	9.18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3559.06</b>	<b>2134.89</b>	<b>59.98</b>

Source: Lead Bank

The achievement under Crop Loans upto 30.09.2017 was ₹ 126.72 crore as against the target of ₹ 219.90 crore i.e. 57.63%. The performance under Crop Loans is higher by ₹ 21.33 crore as

against ₹ 105.39 crore for corresponding period September 2016.

The achievement under Agricultural Term Loan upto 30.09.2017 was ₹ 111.80 crore as against the target of ₹ 236.62 crore i.e. 47.24 %. The performance under Agricultural Term Loans is higher by ₹ 6.73 crore against ₹ 105.07 crore for corresponding period of last year.

The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector was ₹ 371.11 crore upto 30.09.2017 as against target of ₹ 504.88 crore i.e. 73.50 %. The overall achievement under Agriculture Sector is higher by ₹ 148.08 crore as against ₹ 223.03 crore for corresponding period last year.

The achievement under Loan to Industries upto 30.09.2017 was ₹ 1247.48 crore as against the target of ₹ 1842.76 crore i.e. 67.69 %. The performance under Loan to Industries is decreased by ₹ 647.46 crore as against ₹ 1894.94 crore for corresponding period last year.

The overall achievement under ACP 2017-18 up to 30.09.2017 was ₹ 2134.89 crore as against the target of ₹ 3559.06 crore i.e. 59.98 %. The achievement is lower by ₹ 132.96 crore as against ₹ 2267.85 crore for the corresponding period previous year.

The overall achievement under Housing up to 30.09.2017 was ₹ 422.90 crore as against the target of ₹ 648.80 crore i.e. 65.18 %. The achievement is higher by ₹ 311.11 crore as against ₹ 111.79 crore for the corresponding period previous year.

### Priority Sector Advances

As on 30.09.2017, the total Priority Sector Advances was ₹ 7608.08 crore which was 37.96% of total advances



level of ₹ 20044.21 crore. The level of priority sector advances has increased by ₹ 594.82 crore over September 2016.

The total of Advances under Differential Interest Rates (DIR) Scheme as on 30.09.2017 was ₹ 0.40 crore which is less than 1% of total advances. However, the level of achievement is far below the benchmark level of 1% of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of Advances to Weaker Sections of society as on 30.09.2017 was ₹ 902.25 crore with increase of ₹ 459.98 crore over September 2016 level. The percentage of advances to weaker sections of society was 4.50 % as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding as on previous quarter end.

The total Advances to SC/ST as on 30.09.2017 was ₹ 234.70 crore with an increase of ₹ 165.02 crore over September 2016 level. In percentage terms, the advances to SC/ST was 1.17 % which is much below the benchmark level of 5% of total advances outstanding as on previous quarter end.

The level of Direct Agriculture Advances was ₹ 760.04 crore as on 30.09.2017 with an increase of ₹ 55.89 crore over September 2016 level. The performance in terms of percentage of Direct Agriculture Advances to total advances was 3.79 %, which is much below the benchmark level of 18% of total advances outstanding as on previous quarter end.

The level of Advances to Women was ₹ 2317.52 crore as on 30.09.2017 with an increase of ₹ 336.89 crore over September 2016 level. In percentage terms, the Advances to Women were 11.56 % as against the benchmark level of 10% of total advances outstanding.

At the quarter ending 30.09.2017, though the State registered an increase in some of the sectors as against that of September 2016 level, the benchmark levels under Advances to Weaker Sections of society, SC/ST, DIR Scheme and Direct Agriculture advances could not be achieved.

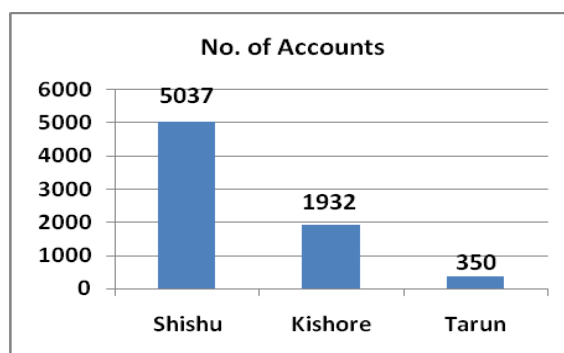
### Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in Goa on 28.08.2014. The scheme envisages opening of bank accounts of those who are financially excluded. As on 30.09.2017, 2,09,632 accounts have been opened in the State, out of which 79.68 % accounts have been seeded with Aadhaar. Overdraft facility has been sanctioned to 6724 accounts. There is a balance of ₹ 84.90 crore in the accounts. 1,63,444 RuPay cards have been issued.

### Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)

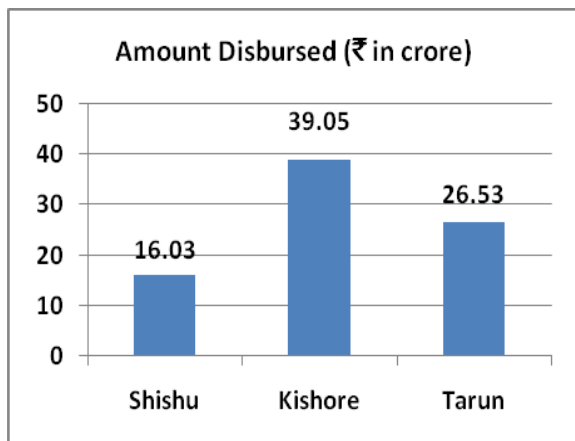
The number of accounts and amount disbursed under the three schemes that is Shishu, Kishore and Tarun under PMMY can be seen in Graph No. 5.5 and Graph No. 5.6 respectively. During the Quarter ending 30.09.2017, ₹ 81.61 crore have been disbursed to 7319 entrepreneurs under PMMY.

Graph No. 5.5  
No. of Accounts under PMMY



As can be seen from Graph No. 5.5, the number of accounts under PMMY is highest under Shishu scheme with 5037 accounts followed by Kishore with 1932 and Tarun with 350 accounts.

Graph No.5.6  
Amount disbursed under PMMY



### Self Help Group (SHG) & Joint Liability Group (JLG)

As on 30.09.2017, the total number of SHGs in the State of Goa was 6592 mobilizing ₹ 18.92 crore of total amount deposits from these SHGs. The loans outstanding are to the tune of ₹ 22.93 crore.

As on 30.09.2017, there are 944 Joint Liability Groups in the State. The credits outstanding are to the tune of ₹ 13.28 crore. All JLGs were credit linked with a sanctioned limit of ₹ 30.24 crore.

### Credit Flow to Minority Communities

Governments 15 Point Programme for the welfare of minorities envisages, increasing credit flow to minority communities. Banks have to ensure the level of lending to minority communities at 15 percent of priority sector lending by the end of previous financial year.

The population of minority communities in the State of Goa as per 2011 Census

was 4.95 lakh as against total population of 14.58 lakh.

As on 30.09.2017, the percentage of advances to minority communities was 36.92 percent which was much higher than the stipulated bench mark level of 15 percent and the level of advances to minority community was ₹ 2809.21 crore.

Table No. 5.6  
Credit Flow to Minority Communities  
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As on			
	31.12.16	31.03.17	30.06.17	30.09.17
Total PSA	7522.22	7102.02	7268.22	7608.08
Advances to Minority Communities	2242.78	2267.35	2404.09	2809.21
% Adv. to Minority Communities	29.81%	31.92%	33.07%	36.92%

Source: Lead Bank

### Co-operative Credit Societies

The deposits in Credit Co-operative Societies during 2012-13 were ₹ 1287.21 crore and it declined by 51.49% during 2013-14. Table No. 5.7 shows year wise variation in growth of deposits over previous year. Although there was a slight increase in deposits during 2014-15 & 2015-16, during 2016-17 it declined by 27.28% compared to 2015-16.

Table No. 5.7  
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits in Credit Co-op. Societies

Year	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
2012-13	1287.21	-
2013-14	624.37	-51.49
2014-15	641.06	2.67
2015-16	715.51	11.61
2016-17	520.33	-27.28

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

The credits of the co-operative credit societies are shown in Table No. 5.8.

Table No. 5.8  
Advances in Credit Co-op. Societies

Year	Advances (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous period
2012-13	1041.23	-
2013-14	942.43	-9.49
2014-15	974.20	3.37
2015-16	997.63	2.41
2016-17	1173.45	17.62

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies

From Table No. 5.8, it is understood that, during 2013-14 advances had declined by 9.49% as compared to 2012-13. From 2014-15 onwards there is a slight increase in advances and during 2016-17 it is 17.62% compared to previous year.

### Life Insurance Corporation of India

During the financial year 2016-17 there were 71267 new policy for sum assured of ₹ 1738.01 crore. The performance of LIC for last five years is given in Table No. 5.9

Table No. 5.9  
Year-wise policy holding  
(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of Policies	Total Sum Assured	First Premium paid
2012-13	116640	1995.26	150.72
2013-14	110972	2046.60	160.06
2014-15	73553	1609.72	146.54
2015-16	73519	1671.65	158.89
2016-17	71267	1738.01	185.51

Source: LIC of India

It can be analysed from Table No. 5.9 that, there is a declining trend of purchasing policies.

The Table No. 5.10 shows the maturity and death claims for last five years. The claims settlement ratio shows high performance.

Table No. 5.10  
Maturity & Death Claims Settlement

Year	Maturity	Death	% Maturity	% Death
2012-13	74484	2566	99.42	99.22
2013-14	97180	2863	99.31	97.98
2014-15	88943	2713	99.44	99.77
2015-16	87639	2735	100	100
2016-17	93480	3080	98.77	99.93

Source: LIC of India

### Postal Savings

The deposits in post office schemes i.e. Saving Account, Recurring Deposits, Monthly Income Scheme (MIS), Senior Citizen Savings Scheme (SCSS), Public Provident Fund (PPF), National Saving Scheme (NSS)– 87 & 92, Time Deposit and Sukanya Samridhi Accounts are shown in Annexure 25.

### Capital Market

Capital market plays a vital role in mobilising the savings and diverting them in productive investment. Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) National Stock Exchange (NSE) are the major stock exchange functionaries.

The year-wise investments in equity shares, mutual funds and corporate bonds & debentures are given in Table No.5.11.

Table No. 5.11  
Investments in Capital Market

(₹ in crore)

Type of Investments	As on				
	Dec. 2013	Dec., 2014	Dec., 2015	Dec., 2016	Dec., 2017
Equity Shares	267.31	439.33	553.67	710.21	1064.88
Mutual Fund Units	8.04	9.80	19.17	49.95	125.88
Corporate Bonds and Debentures	47.29	35.73	35.45	44.18	46.81
Others	0.21	4.76	2.18	9.08	18.78
No. of Active Demat Accounts	15857	17273	18902	21829	25870

Source: Central Depository Services (India) Ltd.

## CHAPTER 6

### GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

#### The benefits of Goods and Services Tax are as under:

1. GST is a win-win situation for the entire country. It brings benefits to all the stakeholders of industry, government and the consumer. It will lower the cost of goods and services, give a boost to the economy and make the products and services globally competitive. GST aims to make India a common market with common tax rates and procedures and remove the economic barriers thus paving the way for an integrated economy at the national level. By subsuming most of the Central and State taxes into a single tax and by allowing a set-off of prior-stage taxes for the transactions across the entire value chain, it would mitigate the ill effects of cascading, improve competitiveness and improve liquidity of the businesses. GST is a destination based tax. It follows a multi-stage collection mechanism. In this, tax is collected at every stage and the credit of tax paid at the previous stage is available as a set off at the next stage of transaction. This shifts the tax incidence near to the consumer and benefits the industry through better cash flows and better working capital management.

2. GST is largely technology driven. It will reduce the human interface to a great extent and this would lead to speedy decisions.

3. GST will give a major boost to the 'Make in India' initiative of the Government of India by making goods and services produced in India competitive in the National as well as International market. Also all imported

goods will be charged integrated tax (IGST) which is equivalent to Central GST + State GST. This will bring equality with taxation on local products.

4. Under the GST regime, exports will be zero-rated in entirety unlike the present system where refund of some taxes may not take place due to fragmented nature of indirect taxes between the Centre and the States. This will boost Indian exports in the international market thus improving the balance payments position. Exporters with clean track record will be rewarded by getting immediate refund of 90% of their claims arising on account of exports, within seven days.

5. GST is expected to bring buoyancy to the Government Revenue by widening the tax base and improving the taxpayer compliance. GST is likely to improve India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index and is estimated to increase the GDP growth by 1.5 to 2%.

6. GST will bring more transparency to indirect tax laws. Since the whole supply chain will be taxed at every stage with credit of taxes paid at the previous stage being available for set off at the next stage of supply, the economics and tax value of supplies will be easily distinguishable. This will help the industry to take credit and the government to verify the correctness of taxes paid and the consumer to know the exact amount of taxes paid.

7. The taxpayers would not be required to maintain records and show compliance with a myriad of indirect tax laws of the Central Government and the



State Government like Central Excise, Services Tax, VAT, Central Sales Tax, Octroi, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, Entertainment Tax, etc. They would only need to maintain records and show compliance in respect of Central Goods and Services Tax Act and State (or Union Territory) Goods and Services Tax Act for all intra-State supplies (which are almost identical laws) and with Integrated Goods and Services Tax for all inter-State supplies (which also has most of its basic features derived from the CGST and the SGST Act).

### Salient Features of GST

The salient features of GST are as under:

(i) The GST would be applicable on the supply of goods or services as against the present concept of tax on the manufacture or sale of goods or provision of services. It would be a **destination based consumption tax**. This means that tax would accrue to the State or the Union Territory where the consumption takes place. It would be a dual GST with the Centre and States simultaneously levying tax on a common tax base. The GST to be levied by the Centre on intra-State supply of goods or services would be called the Central tax (CGST) and that to be levied by States including Union territories with legislature/Union Territories without legislature would be called the State tax (SGST)/ Union territory tax (UTGST) respectively.

(ii) The GST would apply to all goods other than alcoholic liquor for human consumption and five petroleum products, viz. petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, natural gas and aviation turbine fuel. It would apply to all services barring a few to be specified. The GST would replace the following taxes currently levied and collected by the Centre:

- a. Central Excise Duty
- b. Duties of Excise (Medicinal and Toilet Preparations)
- c. Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance)
- d. Additional Duties of Excise (Textile and Textile Products)
- e. Additional Duties of Customs (commonly known as CVD)
- f. Special Additional Duty of Customs (SAD)
- g. Service Tax
- h. Central Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.

(iii) State taxes that would be subsumed under the GST are:

- a. State VAT
- b. Central Sales Tax
- c. Luxury Tax
- d. Entry Tax (all forms)
- e. Entertainment and Amusement Tax (except when levied by the local bodies)
- f. Taxes on advertisements
- g. Purchase Tax
- h. Taxes on lotteries, betting and gambling
- i. State Surcharges and Cesses so far as they relate to supply of goods and services.

(iv) The list of exempted goods and services would be common for the Centre and the States.

(v) **Threshold Exemption:** Taxpayers with an aggregate turnover in a financial year up to ₹ 20 lakh would be exempt from tax. Aggregate turnover shall be computed on all India basis. For eleven Special Category States, like those in the North-East and the hilly States, the exemption threshold shall be ₹ 10 lakh. All taxpayers eligible for threshold exemption will have the option of paying tax with Input Tax Credit (ITC) benefits. Taxpayers making inter-State supplies or paying tax on

reverse charge basis shall not be eligible for threshold exemption.

(vi) Composition levy: Small taxpayers with an aggregate turnover in a financial year up to ₹ 1.0 crore shall be eligible for Composition levy. Under the scheme, a taxpayer shall pay tax as a percentage of his turnover during the year without the benefit of ITC. The rate of tax for CGST and SGST/UTGST each shall not exceed-

- 2.5% in case of restaurants etc.
- 1% of the turnover in a State/UT in case of a manufacturer.
- 0.5% of the turnover in State/UT in case of other suppliers.

A taxpayer opting for composition levy shall not collect any tax from his customers nor shall he be entitled to claim any input tax credit. The composition scheme is optional. Taxpayers making inter-State supplies shall not be eligible for composition scheme. The government, may, on the recommendation of GST Council, increase the threshold for the scheme to up to ₹ 1.00 crore.

(vii) An Integrated tax (IGST) would be levied and collected by the Centre on inter-State supply of goods and services. Accounts would be settled periodically between Centre and the States to ensure that the SGST/UTGST portion of IGST is transferred to the destination State where the goods or services are eventually consumed.

(viii) Use of Input Tax Credit: Taxpayers shall be allowed to take credit of taxes paid on inputs (input tax credit) and utilize the same for payment of output tax. However, no input tax credit on account of CGST shall be utilized towards payment of SGST/UTGST and vice versa. The credit of IGST would be permitted to be utilized for payment of IGST, CGST and SGST/UTGST in that order.

(ix) HSN (Harmonised System of Nomenclature) code shall be used for classifying the goods under the GST regime. Taxpayers whose turnover is above ₹ 1.5 crore but below ₹ 5 crore shall use 2-digit code and the taxpayers whose turnover is ₹ 5 crore and above shall use 4-digit code. Taxpayers whose turnover is below ₹ 1.5 crore are not required to mention HSN Code in their invoices.

(x) Exports and supplies to SEZ shall be treated as zero-rated supplies. The exporter shall have an option to either pay output tax and claim its refund or export under bond without tax and claim refund of Input Tax Credit.

(xi) Import of goods and services would be treated as inter-State supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties. The IGST paid shall be available as ITC for further transactions.

**GST Council:** The mechanism of GST Council would ensure harmonization on different aspects of GST between the Centre and the States as well as among States. It has been specifically provided that the GST Council, in its discharge of various functions, shall be guided by the need for a harmonized structure of GST and for the development of a harmonized national market for goods and services. The GST Council shall establish a mechanism to adjudicate disputes arising out of its recommendation or implementation thereof.

### Minimal Interface

The physical interface between the taxpayer and the tax authorities would be minimal under GST. Certain important provisions in this regard are illustrated as under:

a) There will be cross-empowerment of officers belonging to Central and State Governments. Officers of CGST will be empowered to act as proper officer of SGST and vice-versa.

b) Registration will be granted on line and shall be deemed to have been granted if no deficiency is communicated to the applicant within 3 common working days by the tax administration which has been allotted the examination of the application. Such allotment is to be done one each alternately between the Central and the State Tax administration.

c) Taxable person shall himself assess the taxes payable (self-assessment) and credit it to the account of the Government. The return filed by the tax payer would be treated as self-assessed.

d) Payment of tax shall be made electronically through internet banking, or also through credit card and through the modes of Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) or National Electronic Funds Transfer (NEFT). Smaller taxpayers shall be allowed to pay tax over the bank counter. All challans for payment of tax shall be generated online on the Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN).

(e) The taxpayer shall furnish the details of outward supplies electronically without any physical interface with the tax authorities. Inward supply details would be auto-drafted from the supply details filed by the corresponding suppliers.

(f) Taxpayers shall file, electronically, monthly returns of outward and inward supplies, ITC availed, tax payable, tax paid and other prescribed particulars. Composition taxpayers shall file, electronically, quarterly returns. Omission/incorrect particulars can be self-rectified before

the last date of filing of returns for the month of September of the following year or the actual date of filing of annual return, whichever is earlier.

(g) For mismatched invoices, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit shall be done electronically on the GSTN portal without any tax payer contact. This electronic system would also prevent, inter alia, input tax credit being taken on the basis of fake invoices or twice on the same invoice.

(h) Taxpayers shall be allowed to keep and maintain accounts and other records in electronic form.

### Input Tax Credit

Taxpayer is allowed to take credit of taxes paid on inputs (input tax credit), as self-assessed, in his return. Tax payer can take credit of taxes paid on all goods and services, other than a few items in the negative list, and utilize the same for payment of output tax. Credit of taxes paid on inputs can be taken where the inputs are used for business purposes or for making taxable supplies. Full input tax credit shall be allowed on capital goods on its receipts as against the current Central Government and many State Government practice of staggering the credit in more than one instalment. Unutilized input tax credit can be carried forward.

The facility of distribution of input tax credit can be carried forward. The facility of distribution of input tax credit for services amongst group companies has been provided for through the mechanism of Input Service Distributer (ISD).

### Refund

Time limit for claiming online refund has been increased from one year to two years. Refund shall be granted within

60 days from the date of receipt of complete application. Interest is payable if refund is not sanctioned within the stipulated period of 60 days. If the refund claim is less than ₹ 2 lakh, there is no need of the claimant to furnish any documentary evidence to prove that he has not passed on the incidence of tax to any other person. Only a self-certification to this effect would suffice. Refund of input tax credit shall be allowed in case of exports or where the credit accumulation is on account of inverted duty structure (i.e. where the tax rate on output is higher than that on inputs).

### Demands

A new concept of sunset clause for tax disputes has been introduced. It provides that Adjudication Order shall be issued within 3 years of filing of annual return in normal cases and the time limit is 5 years (from the date of filing of annual return) in fraud/suppression cases. SCN will have to be issued at least 3 months prior to the time limit prescribed for issue of adjudication order in normal cases and at least 6 months prior to the time limit prescribed for issue of adjudication order in cases involving fraud/suppression etc. Penalty is Nil or minimal if the tax short paid / non-paid is deposited along with interest at the stage of audit/investigation.

### Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism - Advance Rulings

Advance ruling mechanism has been continued under the GST law. The salient features are as under:

a) Advance ruling can be sought in respect of more subjects than allowed at present. The subjects are: classification of goods/or services, time and value of supply, rate of tax,

admissibility of input tax credit, liability to pay tax, liability to take registration and whether a particular transaction amounts to a supply under GST law.

b) Advance ruling can be sought not only for new activities but also for existing activities. The facility of appeal, which is not there under the Central law, has been provided in the GST Law.

c) The applicants or the Department, if aggrieved by the advance ruling, would henceforth get the opportunity to file an appeal before the Appellate Authority for revision of the ruling. Advance Ruling can be obtained more easily as there will be one Advance Ruling Authority (as also the Appellate Authority) in every State.

### Other Provisions of GST

The provisions worth mentioning here are:

(i) Valuation of goods shall be done on the basis of transaction value i. e. the invoice price, which is the current practice under the Central Excise and Customs Laws. Taxpayers are allowed to issue supplementary or revised invoice in respect of a supply made earlier.

(ii) New modes of payment of tax are being introduced, viz. through credit and debit cards, National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS).

(iii) E-Commerce companies are required to collect tax at source in relation to any supplies made through their online platforms, under fulfilment model, at the rate notified by the Government.

(iv) An anti-profiteering measure has been incorporated in the GST law to ensure that any benefits on account of reduction in tax rates results in commensurate reduction in prices of such goods/services.



### IT Preparedness

Putting in place a robust IT network is an absolute must for implementation of GST. A Special Purpose Vehicle called the GSTN has been set up to cater to the needs of GST. The GSTN shall provide a shared IT infrastructure and services to Central and State Governments, taxpayers and other stakeholders for implementing of GST. The functions of the GSTN would, inter alia, include: (i) facilitating registration; (ii) forwarding the returns to Central and State authorities; (iii) computation and settlement of IGST; (iv) matching of tax payment details with banking network; (v) providing various MIS reports to the Central and the State Governments based on the taxpayer return information; (vi) providing analysis of taxpayers' profile; and (vii) running the matching engine for matching, reversal and reclaim of input tax credit. The target date for introduction of GST is 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017.

The GSTN will also make available standard software for small traders to keep their accounts in that, so that straight away it can be uploaded as their monthly returns on GSTN website. This will make compliance easier for small traders.

### E-way bill

E-way bill will come into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2018 for smoother, swifter and easier inter-state movement of goods.

E-way bill is an electronic document generated on the GST portal evidencing movement of goods. It has two components – Part 'A' comprising of details of GSTN of recipient, place of delivery, invoice or challan number and date, value of goods, HSN code, transport document number and reason

for transportation; and Part 'B' comprising of transporter details.

The E-way bill is required where movement of goods with consignment value, exceeding ₹ 50,000/- is involved.

The validity of E-way bill depends on the distance to be travelled by the goods. For distance of less than 100 km the E-way bill will be valid for a day from the relevant date. For every 100 km thereafter, the validity will be additional one day from the relevant date.

In the following cases, it is not necessary to generate E-way bill;

1. The mode of transport is non-motor vehicle.
2. Goods transported from port, airport and air cargo complex of land customs station to Inland Container Depot or Container Freight Station for clearance by Customs.
3. Transport of specified goods.

E-way bill is not required to be generated where the distance between the consigner or consignee and the transport is less than 10 km and transport is within the same State.

In addition to introduction of E-way bill for inter-State movement of goods with effect from 01-02-2018, as many as 13 States namely; Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Puducherry (UT), Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand will be for intra-State movement with effect from the same date.

The remaining States will implement the E-way bill system for intra-State movement on or before 01/06/2018.



## GOAN SCENERIO

### Introduction

The Commercial Tax Department is the revenue earning arm of the Government and collects tax revenue, which meets around 65-70% of the total revenue of the State.

### Major achievements and new initiative

(a) Tax Revenue Collection: Till 30/06/2017, the Department was administering collection of revenue under 5 major heads i.e. Value Added Tax (VAT), Central Sales Tax (CST), Entry Tax, Entertainment Tax and Luxury Tax. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment Act) 2016 was passed by the Parliament and assented to by the President of India on 08/09/2016, which paved the way for implementation of Goods and Services Tax across the Country. Subsequently, the Central Government enacted the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and the State passed the Goa Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 on 09/05/2017 which was assented to by the Governor on 23/05/2017 and came into force from 01/07/2017. With the implementation of GST, the Goa Entertainment Tax Act, 1964, the Goa Tax on Luxuries Act, 1988 and the Goa Tax on Entry of Goods Act, 2000 were repealed. The Goa VAT Act, 2005 and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 continued to be enforced for taxing local/interstate sale of 5 petroleum products i.e. Petroleum Crude, Motor Spirit commonly known as Petrol, Diesel, Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF) and Natural Gas and alcoholic liquor for human consumption. All other goods and services are now liable to be taxed under GST.

The revenue collection pattern for the

year 2017-18 is such that for the first 3 months (April 2017 to June 2017), the tax revenue is collected under the Heads VAT, CST, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax and Entertainment Tax and there after the Revenue is in the form of VAT/CST on 5 petroleum products and alcoholic liquor for human consumption, State GST on all other goods and services, Integrated GST on account of tax revenue from interstate trade and compensation on account of implementation of GST.

Hence, the tax revenue collection from VAT, CST, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax and Entertainment Tax for April to July 2017 was ₹ 108677.75 lakh as against ₹ 100116.95 lakh for the same period during the previous year. As stated above, GST was implemented from 01/07/2017 and as such the actual GST revenue was received in the treasury from August 2017 onward. Further, the VAT and CST on 5 petroleum products and alcoholic liquor for human consumption continued even after implementation of GST since these goods are out of purview of GST. Hence, the tax revenue collection from August 2017 onwards till 31/12/2017 i.e. VAT/CST on 5 petroleum products and alcoholic liquor for human consumption, State GST on local sale of other goods and Integrated GST on account of devolution in respect of interstate purchases is ₹ 123730.15 lakh. While implementing GST it was decided that Revenue of 2015-16 was to be considered as base year Revenue and 14% growth rate subject on certain conditions was to be applied to the same so as to arrive at the projected revenue; and in case if there is any shortfall in the actual revenue as compared to the projected revenue, then the State would be compensated for such a shortfall. Till 31/12/2017, the State has received ₹ 10321.00 lakh as compensation and claim of ₹ 7400.00

lakh is preferred and pending before the Government of India for the same period.

The detailed collection figures are given in Annexure 26 & 27. The Department is given a target for collection of ₹ 348326.97 lakh as tax revenue for the year 2017-18. The Department has made a collection of ₹ 242728.90 lakh (P) till 31/12/2017, as against ₹ 210997.02 lakh (P) for the same period during the previous year, this record a growth of 15% over the last year.

(b) Projects completed/partly completed: Implementation of Goods and Services Tax across the Country was a major tax reform that the entire country witnessed. The erstwhile system was source based taxation whereby the tax revenue accrued to the State in which the Goods were sold or Services were supplied. GST is basically a destination based consumption tax wherein the revenue accrues to the State in which the Goods/Services are consumed. This was a paradigm shift in concept of indirect taxation. Further, the GST is backed by an online system wherein the compliance by the tax payers as well as functions to be performed by Statutory Authorities are to be carried out online. Hence apart from drafting and implementing statutes, there were other pre-requisites also i.e. Training the officials of the Department with respect to the law part of GST so also the online system, creating awareness about GST amongst the trade community including about the online compliance, creating expert team of helpdesk officials in order to resolve the queries and so on.

In this regard, the Department shortlisted selected officers/officials as master trainers who were imparted trainings by the source trainers (i.e. the trainers who were part of the

committees finalizing the GST law). Subsequently, these master trainers conducted several training sessions for the Department officials as well as the trade community. Three rounds of trade awareness campaigns were taken up across the major cities/ towns in the State in the months of May 2017 to July 2017 wherein 19 sessions were conducted. Also over 17 workshops were conducted on the request of Trade associations; the biggest being the one in which around 700 youth participants were trained regarding online compliance of GST. Recently, one round of trade awareness campaign was conducted in 6 cities across the State on the E-way Bill that is being implemented from 01/02/2018.

Also the States were given the option either to develop their own back-end online information system or to use the one developed by Goods and Services Tax Network, a special purpose vehicle floated by the GST Council for development of the online front-end portal for GST. Goa chose to be a Model I State i.e. a State which would design and develop its own back end software on account of the inherent benefits with regards to flexibility and timeliness of requirements. The work of developing the software is assigned to NIC and the Registration module is already developed and fully functional.

As regards administrative projects, the new office premises for Headquarter i.e. The Office of the CCT and the Panaji Ward are under construction at Altinho, which is expected to be completed in the coming fiscal year.

Part of office premises of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation is being occupied to house the GST registration cell and. part of office premises of the SCERT is being occupied to house the GST backend system development team of NIC.

## CHAPTER 7

### INFRASTRUCTURE

#### ROAD TRANSPORT

Transport system is an indicator of economic health and development of a State. Road transport is vital for economic development, trade and social integration. Transportation by road in the State is considered to be the dominant medium for both passenger and freight.

A good road network helps in the success of all developmental activities being taken in the sphere of agriculture, trade and commerce, education, health and even in maintenance of law and order situation. Initiative are being taken to provide secure, integrated, proactive and pioneering transport system with a view to reduce traffic congestion, road accidents, vehicle pollution etc. in the State.

#### Vehicle Population

13.02 lakh motor vehicles stands to be registered till 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017 in the State. The number of vehicles registered during 2017-18 (upto December 2017) is 63255. The distribution of vehicles by type is given in Annexure - 28. Distribution of Vehicle under Non-Transport category by approximate value of the vehicle is given in Annexure- 29.

As can be seen from Annexure - 28, 68.93 percent of vehicles are in the category of two wheelers followed by private cars and jeeps including taxis which form about 22.06 percent of the vehicle population. The number of vehicle registered during the period from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (till December 2017) is given in chart No. 7.1

Chart No. 7.1  
Number of Vehicles registered from 2013-14 to 2017-18 (Till Dec. 2017)



As can be seen from Chart No.7.1, on an average 72,000 vehicles are being registered every year. During the year 2016-17, highest number of vehicles have been registered as compared to preceding three years.

The number of driving licenses issued as on 31.12.2017 (cumulative) is given in Annexure - 30. A look at the Annexure reveals that 688229 number of driving licenses have been issued as on 31.12.2017 of which 54.27 percent (373484) were in South Goa and 45.73 percent (314745) in North Goa.

#### Infrastructure Upgradation

- Construction of Marcel bus stand has been completed.
- 98 percent work of Pernem Bus Stand is completed and bus stand area was inaugurated.
- Plan submitted by Architect for construction of Modern bus stand at Mapusa has been approved and is in the process of obtaining construction license. (Approx. cost ₹.45.00 crore).

- 6 percent and 20 percent work of Mormugao and Sankhali bus stand is completed respectively.
- 7<sup>th</sup> 'State Road Safety Week' was held in the State where in road safety awareness Programmes like lectures cum workshop, drawing competition, medical camps and other Programmes were conducted.
- 79,000 m<sup>2</sup> area/land has been acquired at Ponda for construction of Institute for Drivers Training and Research as well as Testing & Checking Center (Automated Vehicle Testing Facility) costing approx. ₹.25.00 crore.
- The Government has approved the introduction of POS machines for payment through credit/debit cards at various RTO offices and check posts as an initiatives towards cash less transactions.
- Under Smart card Driving Licenses and Dealer Level Registration of Vehicles project, 270362 fresh smart card have been issued upto 31.03.2017 and 20974 fresh smart card licenses issued from April 2017 to December 2017. To provide easy and efficient services to public, registration of new vehicles through dealers has been commissioned. 164093 vehicle were registered through authorized dealers upto 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 and 7297 vehicles registered from April 2017 to December 2017.
- The proposal to dispatch smart cards to the citizens by speed post has been approved by the Government.
- In order to implement road safety norms and ensure sanity on roads, it is proposed to procure 4 interceptors and road safety equipments like Alcometers, laser speed radars etc.
- 46000 checking reports are issued to violators of road safety laws from April 2017 to December 2017.

### Mobilization of Resources

The revenue collection for the last five years is given in Table No. 7.1. It is seen from table that the annual revenue collection has increased from ₹. 235.97 Crore during 2016-17 to 237.66 crore during the current year (upto December 2017) indicating a marginal growth of 0.72 percent.

Table No. 7.1  
Revenue Collection for last five years

Year	Amount In Lakh) (₹.
2013-14	16509.83
2014-15	41419.53
2015-16	22326.67
2016-17	23597.33
2017-18 (upto December 2017)	23766.23

Subsidy disbursed under the scheme "Subsidy for purchase of Y/B Motor Cycles, Y/B Auto rickshaws, Y/B Taxis & Tourist Taxis" is given in Table No. 7.2

Table No.7.2  
Subsidy disbursed to Yellow Black Taxis,  
Y/B Auto Rickshaws & Y/B Motorcycles.

Sr. No	Type of Vehicle	2016-17	2017-18 (Till Dec. 2017)
1	Y/B Taxis	08	05
2	Y/B Rickshaws	47	23
3	Y/B Motor Cycles	11	11
4	Tourist Taxis	73	116
5	Jeep	01	01
Total		140	156
Total Amount sanctioned (₹ In lakh)		204.26	293.43

As can be seen from Table No.7.2, subsidy of ₹ 204.26 lakh was disbursed for the year 2016-17 to 140 persons. During the year 2017-18 upto December 2017, 156 persons have been sanctioned subsidy amounting to ₹. 293.43 lakh.



### Other Initiatives

- Goa State Interim Compensation to Road Accident Victims, 2015, is modified for providing financial assistance to the road accident victims irrespective of already existing insurance cover. During the year 2017-18 (Till December 2017) ₹. 53.00 lakh has been disbursed benefitting 28 victims.
- All the stations authorized to issue PUC certificates have been upgraded with modern computerized equipments to test the pollution levels of vehicles. So far 63, PUC centers have been authorized to issue PUC certificates.
- Under the Seasonal Pass Scheme operated by KTCL, 108409 beneficiaries have benefited and an amount of ₹. 799.57 lakh has been disbursed till December 2017.
- Under the Goa State subsidy for replacement of old passengers buses scheme, 2001, 6 beneficiaries have benefited upto December 2017 and an amount of ₹. 19.80 lakh has been disbursed.
- Under the Goa State Fuel Subsidy to Private Stage Carriage Operators Scheme, 2014 fuel subsidy to 333 bus operators amounting to ₹ 791.72 lakh was disbursed till December 2017.
- The Goa State Insurance Amount Reimbursement Scheme, 2014 has been implemented in order to support the private bus owners in the public transport system for reimbursement of insurance premium to the extent of 50% of the amount paid by them maximum up to ₹ 20,000/-. 194 beneficiaries were disbursed an amount of ₹ 34.20 lakh (till December 2017).
- The Goa State Public Transport (Taxi Owners) Insurance scheme 2017 has been introduced in order to support the taxi operators by

reimbursing 50 percent of insurance amount paid by them.

- Mobile App for registration of complaint by any person / member of the general public in respect of any vehicle / person violating the Motor Vehicle Rules has been introduced. Through the App, citizens can file complaints and submit photos, videos as well as documents related to the offence.

### Service Delivery

- Vahan 4.0 software has been implemented where in all RTOs across the country are connected through one software and details will be updated in real time basis in the software for any transaction carried out in software for any vehicle.
- Through e-challan portal facility all the payment of taxes of transport & non-transport vehicles can be paid online.

### KADAMBA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED (KTCL)

Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd. was established in October 1980 to provide regular, reliable, comfortable and safe transport service to the people of the State.

### Major Initiatives

- 100 percent concessions on fare is provided to the person with disabilities and operates 2 buses specially to facilitate the person with disabilities.
- The Corporation is assisting the postal authorities in transporting mail bags so as to facilitate quick and reliable dispatch of mail to the interior and distant villages.
- An emergency service is also made available to the villagers on nominal charges such as to shift the patients



to nearby hospitals where alternate mode of transport is not available.

- The Corporation is operating non-stop shuttle service on routes, Panaji - Margao, Panaji - Vasco, Margao - Vasco, Panaji - Ponda, Panaji-Mapusa and Margao-Curchorem on heavy demand from the public.
- At present, the Corporation is having 509 own fleet, out of which 242 are big semi-luxury buses, 223 are mini buses, 24 are luxury buses, 12 are air conditioned buses and 6 are Volvo buses & 2 sleeper buses. Besides, the Corporation has hired 4 air conditioned Volvo buses on contract basis from private parties and the same are made operational. The Corporation is operating air-conditioned Volvo buses on Panaji-Bangalore route, Margao-Panaji-Shirdi route, Margao-Panaji-Mumbai route and Vasco-Panaji-Hyderabad route and vice-versa. The sleeper coach buses are plying on Margao-Pune route and vice versa.
- 50 percent concessions on fare is being provided to students, senior citizens, children from 3 years to 12 years on intra state route.
- 100 percent concession on fare is provided to HIV patients, Freedom fighters, Blind persons, physically disabled, cancer patients, World War-II veterans, Handicapped / Disabled, Ex-servicemen and widows.
- Seasonal Pass Scheme-KTCL provides concession to daily commuters travelling in buses operated by KTCL to encourage the use of Public Transport system in Goa.
- KTCL has introduced online booking to enable the passengers to book their seats even from remote places. Six routes are made available for online bookings viz, Goa- Mumbai, Goa- Shirdi, Goa- Pune, Goa- Belgaum, Goa- Bangalore and Goa- Hyderabad.
- 27 agents have been appointed by KTCL for booking of passenger tickets spread all over Goa and at other locations outside Goa. This has resulted in improved occupancy by around 20%.
- KTCL hires out its buses on both “round contract” and “drop contract” at varying rates. Students can access these services at a concessional rate of two rupees less per kilometer. Minimum amount charged for the trip varies depending on the class and size of the vehicle.
- Online booking through Red bus.
- Direct counter booking of buses for extra operation of KTC buses.
- Advertisement on buses on internal as well as external paneling of buses.
- Replacement of overage fleet for better cost control and for increase in the load factor.
- Energy conservation measures such as:
  - Smoke control
  - Anti-pilferage device
  - Purchase of fuel efficiency engine
  - Modification of bus-body design.
- KTCL operates 12 meter air conditioned buses on nationalized routes to provide luxurious and comfortable service to passengers as a measure to increase revenue.
- Construction of additional stalls wherever possible at various bustands particularly at Panaji, Mapusa and Canacona bus stands.
- Collection of stand fees and parking fees at various bus stands.
- Collection of fees from users of toilets at Panaji and Mapusa bus stand, hiring of all premises at Assonora and Valpoi bus stand.

- Operation of Ashtavinayak Darshan tours every Friday.
- Utilizing Government School buses for operation during school holidays/idle hours to increase revenue.
- Introduction of ETM machines for issue of tickets.
- Providing buses for religious functions in Goa like St. Xavier Feast at Old Goa, Tripurari Pournima Ustav, Tapobhoomi at Kundaim, etc.

Table No.7.3

Year Wise data on Accidents, Income and Expenditure in brief of KTCL for last Six Years

Year	No. of Accidents	Total Income (₹. In Lakh)	Total Cost after prior year adjustment & Extra ordinary items (₹. in Lakh)	Profit/Loss	CPKM
2012-13	80	9477.47	10801.64	-1324.17	42.25
2013-14	59	12464.47	14869.24	-2404.77	51.98
2014-15	75	14274.62	16100.81	-1826.19	52.40
2015-16	70	16854.34	16334.80	519.54	52.80
2016-17	77	16704.33	17057.43	-353.10	57.05
2017- 18 (Till Dec,2017) (P)	63	11899.19	12477.96	-578.77	54.85

Source: Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd. Goa

Table No.7.4

Year Wise Earnings of KTCL for last Six Years

Year	Total Earning					
	Revenue from Passengers		Government subsidy and Others		Total	
	Earning (₹.in lakh)	EPKM	Earning (₹.in lakh)	EPKM	Earning (₹.in lakh)	EPKM
2012-13	5775.40	22.59	3702.07	14.48	9477.47	37.07
2013-14	6698.24	23.42	5766.23	20.16	12464.47	43.58
2014-15	7201.23	23.44	7073.39	23.02	14274.62	46.46
2015-16	7416.21	23.97	9438.13	30.51	16854.34	54.58
2016-17	7029.78	23.51	9674.55	32.36	16704.33	55.87
2017- 18 (Till Dec, 2017) (P)	5450.74	23.96	6448.45	28.34	11899.19	52.30

Source: Kadamba Transport Corporation Ltd. Goa

## INLAND TRANSPORT

### Minor Ports

#### Major achievements

- The new vessel (work boat) costing ₹. 1.15 Crore has been approved by the Government and likely to be delivered by March 2018.
- A draft report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study of river Chapora has been submitted by NIO, Dona Paula and the same has been submitted for approval and issue of N.O.C to Goa State Biodiversity Board, Saligao, Goa. 50 percent of the project cost amounting to ₹ 39.96 lakh has been paid as advance and balance will be paid after the submission of final report by NIO.
- For Construction of New Terminal building, the Administrative & EFC approval and N.O.C from CCP has been obtained.
- Dredging work in the vicinity of Sao Pedro-Diwar ferry route has commenced through Department Dredging Machineries.
- Tendering process for removal of salvage of the debris of collapsed pillars with the superstructure of the old broken Borim Bridge has been completed and submitted for Government approval.
- Initiatives have been taken to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment Studies associated with dredging at the mouth of river Galjibag and Talpona through National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula.
- M/s Master & Associates, Mumbai has been appointed as consultant for quoting lowest bid of ₹. 24.00 lakh for development of Modern

State of the Art Maritime School at Britona.

- The 60<sup>th</sup> Batch (Engine) and 62<sup>nd</sup> Batch (Deck) of New Entrants training course regular batch which commenced on 05/12/2017 will conclude on 04/04/2018. The advanced /refresher training course, two regular batches in Deck Discipline and Engine Discipline of 4 months duration (15 days ON/OFF basis) will commence from 1st June 2018.
- Under replacement of old ferry boats, construction of three new ferry boats has been awarded to private agency and is expected to be delivered by February 2018.
- Urgent repair work to Beacon at St. Pedro, Ribandar, is completed amounting to ₹. 7.55 lakh
- Repairs works to Beacon at Dhauji, Jua, Corjuem and at Akhada is in progress.
- Water Sports Policy 2016 has been framed and submitted for final approval.
- Consultant has been appointed to prepare the design and techno feasibility to construct/re-construct and develop 9 jetties at various river locations for Inland Water Transport under "Sagarmala" project of GOI.
- Cargo Traffic handled by Captain of Ports Department, for the year 2017-18 till December 2017 is 54144.10 M.T.

Table No.7.5  
Revenue collected during last five years.  
₹. in lakh

Sr. No.	Year	Amount
1	2013-14	437.07
2	2014-15	777.00
3	2015-16	752.82
4	2016-17	758.29
5	2017-18 (Till December 2017)	551.11

Table No. 7.6  
Number of Students enrolled in various disciplines

Courses	Concluded		Students Enrolled
	From	To	
<b>Advanced Refresher Training Course.</b>			
a) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Inland Master	01/06/2017	15/09/2017	15
b) Inland Engineer	01/06/2017	15/09/2017	05
c) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Inland Master	16/06/2017	30/09/2017	31
d) 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Engine Driver	16/06/2017	30/09/2017	25
<b>Total</b>			<b>76</b>

### Major Ports

The State has only one major port at Mormugao. The operational Statistic of Mormugao Port Trust is given in Table No.7.7

Table No.7.7  
Operational Statistics of Mormugao Port for the last three years

Item	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Till Nov. 2017)
<b>Total cargo capacity</b>		47.35	49.60	43.75
<b>Cargo traffic handled</b>				
a) Import	Million Tonnes	15.37	15.85	10.19
b) Export		5.41	17.33	6.25
c) Total		20.78	33.18	16.44
<b>No. of employees</b>	Number	2068	1954	1771
<b>Passenger traffic handled</b>	Number	30867	43850	11064

### WATER RESOURCES

The geographical area of the State is 3,702 sq. kms. Being located on the west coast of the country, the State receives copious annual rainfall of about 2500 to 5000 mm from the south west monsoon during the four months from June to September.

The State is drained by nine independent rivers. Out of the nine rivers Mandovi and Zuari are the two largest rivers, which drain about 70 percent of the State's area. The State

has provided adequate storage dams to meet the domestic, industrial, irrigation and other water needs of the State. An estimated 89,660 Ha of agricultural land can be brought under irrigation as indicated in the master plans prepared for the State, out of which 82260 Ha. will be by surface water and 7400 Ha. by ground water.

It is estimated that the States total water requirement by 2051 A.D. could be about 8030 mcm. As against this requirement, the total surface water resources that can be conserved is projected as 1585 mcm. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in their report on 'Dynamic Ground Water Resource of India, March 2013 - June 2017 has estimated the net ground water availability in the State as 14625 ham. The stage of ground water development is 37%, which falls in the safe category of ground water exploitation.

### Major achievements

#### Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

- Salaulim Irrigation Project (SIP) in the south Goa is a major irrigation project which caters to the irrigation needs of Sanguem, Quepem and Salcete Talukas. It also provides raw water for domestic and industrial use to Mormugao, Sanguem and Salcete Talukas to the extent of 260 MLD. SCADA and Telemetry at Salaulim Irrigation Project (SIP) helps in

getting complete automation of data collection and transmission.

- The Anjunem Irrigation Project, is a medium irrigation project which caters to the needs of Sattari and Bicholim Talukas. About 82 MLD of water from the return flow of the project is drawn by the PWD for Sanquelim, Assonora and Podocem treatment plants to meet the potable water needs of the surrounding areas. The entire project is under Participatory Irrigation Management Programme (PIM).
- The on-going major inter-state Tillari Irrigation Project (TIP) has become one of the 99 prioritized projects in the priority III class, which is nearing completion. Besides irrigation, the project envisages providing 115.03 mcm of water to meet the domestic, industrial and other non-agricultural requirements of Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim and Tiswadi Talukas. The Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Major/Medium Projects is given Table No.7.8

### Hydrology Project Phase –II

Goa's performance under HP-II has been remarkable which came to a close in March, 2014. As a sequence to HP-II, the World Bank has introduced HP-III named as **National Hydrology Project (NHP)**. The National Hydrology Project would not only provide additional financial support but also offer excellent opportunity to introduce new technologies into water resource sector planning & management. National & international technical expertise would be available to further strengthen the Hydrology Information System (HIS) network. Exposure of stakeholders by way of National and International study tours, updating of skills through various training courses conducted by experts from Central Government Agencies, World Bank Experts will also reflect in improved efficiency of staff leading to better delivery of service and development of human resource. Under the Purpose Driven Studies (PDS), Dam Break Analysis is proposed to be taken and an amount of ₹. 50.00 lakh has been received from Ministry of Water Resources. Expenditure incurred up to November 2017 is ₹. 53.56 lakh.

Table No.7.8  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Major/Medium Projects

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.)		Potential utilized (ult.)		Expenditure Incurred
		2017-18 upto Sept 2017	Cum. upto Sept 2017	2017-18 upto Sept 2017	Cum. upto Sept 2017	2017-18 Upto November 2017 (₹. in Lakh)
	Major & Medium Irrigation					
a	Tillari Irrigation Project	-	16822.95	53.65	4707.99	1361.25
b	Salaulim Irrigation Project	-	14106.00	-	3915.00	873.20
c	Anjunem Irrigation Project	-	4620.00	-	3208.00	38.75
	Total	-	35548.95	53.65	11830.99	2273.20



### National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)

NCRMP is a flagship program, the first World Bank funded project in India exclusively focusing on ex-ante disaster risk mitigation. It is implemented by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi with the support from Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), GOI focusing on the cyclone prone coastal States and UTs. In phase II, the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Karnataka and Goa have been included.

The Telecommunication Consultants India Limited (TCIL), has been awarded the contract under the Ministry of Communication and IT, GOI for preparation of DPR for Development of last Mile Connectivity and Early Dissemination Solution for the State under NCRMP-II. Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter (MPCS) & MPCS with fire stations are proposed to be taken in Canacona, Mormugao, Bardez, Pernem and Tiswadi Talukas. The work order for construction of multipurpose shelter at Dabolim issued.

### Minor Irrigation

Under the Minor Irrigation schemes, various scheme such as irrigation wells, storage tanks, lift irrigation, bhandaras, subsidy to farmers for construction of new open and bore wells etc. are implemented. Irrigation to the potential to the tune of 30594.01 Ha. has been created, out of which 10.06 Ha. have been created upto September 2017. Potential utilized is 25821.49 Ha, out of which utilization during 2017-18 is 8.88 Ha.

Three minor irrigation tanks have been constructed in the State to impound

water for irrigation at Chapoli in Canacona taluka, Panchwadi in Ponda taluka and Amthane in Bicholim taluka. These tanks have a combined storage of 20.89 mcm. The three tanks also cumulative supply 35 MLD for drinking water. Another minor irrigation tank at Gavnem in Canacona taluka, planned to serve the ST community is under construction. Almost 95% of the work of this tank is completed. Besides irrigating 100 Ha., the tank has a water supply component of 5 MLD for domestic use. Partial storage of 1.5 to 2.0 MLD has been made available to PWD for water supply purpose. The command area of the tank falls in the Gavnem, Tolem, Saturlim and Fulamol villages of Canacona taluka. Irrigation potentials created and utilized under Minor Irrigation Schemes is given in Table No.7.9

### Water Resource Development Programme

The State has been successfully implementing a scheme for *post monsoon water harvesting for groundwater recharge* through construction of a series of bandharas across rivers and nallahs in the sweet water zones. These bandharas build up cascading storages along the river courses. Besides helping build up groundwater level in the aquifers storages created by the bandharas also help meet the growing water requirement of the State through augmentation of water supplies to water treatment plants, especially during the lean season. Till now 404 bhandaras have been constructed with a storage capacity of 388.20 lakh cum for irrigation as well as water resource development.

### Beneficiary Oriented Schemes

- Construction of Irrigation Wells subsidy scheme.

- Roof-Top rainwater harvesting scheme.
- Special Financial Grant/ Assistance for water Resource activities.

### Command Area Development (CAD)

The Command Area Development Programme has been implemented for the Salaulim, Anjunem and Tillari Irrigation Projects. Activities such as construction of field channels, land leveling and shaping, warabandi, farmers' training and formation of water users associations are taken up under the programme to minimize the gap between the potential created and utilized.

In response to the National Policy to encourage Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), the State has formed 86 Water Users' Associations to operate and maintain the network of distributaries and water courses in the commands of Salaulim Irrigation Project, Tillari Irrigation Project and Anjunem Irrigation Project.

A total area of 12716.09 Ha has been covered under field channels. Achievements under Command Area Development of Irrigation Projects (CCA) is given in Table No.7.10

### Flood Control, Anti Sea Erosion and Drainage

This scheme provides for works to prevent damage to property against floods and destructive sea erosion and drainage congestion especially during the monsoons. Physical progress of the schemes is given in Table No.7.11

Table No.7.11  
Physical Progress under Flood Control, Sea Erosion and Drainage.

Length protected (in Kms)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	2017-18 (upto Sept. 2017)	Cum. Upto Sept. 2017
1	Flood Control	2.527	119.47
2	Anti-Sea Erosion	0.600	41.63
3	Drainage	3.451	117.99
<b>Total</b>		6.578	279.09

Table No.7.9  
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Minor Irrigation Scheme (In Ha.)

Sr.No	Name of the scheme	Potential Created (Ult.)		Potential Utilized (Ult.)	
		2017-18(Till Sept. 2017)	Cum (Till Sept. 2017)	2017-18 (Till Sept. 2017)	Cum (Till Sept. 2017)
	Minor Irrigation	70.30	30594.01	8.88	25821.49
1	Surface Water	10.06	26642.01	8.88	22468.74
2	Ground Water	0.00	3952.00	0.00	3352.80

Table No.7.10  
Achievement under Command Area Development of Irrigation Projects (CCA) (In Ha.)

Sr.No	CAD Activity	TIP	SIP	AIP	Total
1	Area Covered under FCs in Ha	5866.09	4750.00	2100.00	12716.09
2	Warabandi in Ha.	150.00	2701.00	1545.00	4396.00
3	Land Leveling/Shaping in Ha.	-	326.00	593.00	919.00
4	Farmers Training In Numbers	2515	7696	4211	14422
5	Water Users Associations in Numbers	42	28	16	86

### Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP)

The four talukas of Sattari, Canacona, Sanguem and Dharbandora have been brought under Western Ghats Development Programme. Minor irrigation schemes with shorter gestation periods such as open wells, tube wells, bore wells, lift irrigation schemes, tanks and bandharas are undertaken under WGDP to serve these hilly areas. The Irrigation Potential created and utilized under WGDP is given in Table No.7.12

### New Initiatives

- A new scheme popularly called as 'Nital Goem Nital Baim' has been introduced to help promote the conjunctive use of water and also maintain the ground water structure in the State.
- In December 2017, new web portal i.e. <https://goawrd.gov.in/> has been launched for online services like Registration of wells and tankers under the Ground water Regulation Act, 2002, Registration of contractors in WRD, Booking of rest houses, e-payment facility for contractors, wells and tankers under 'Nital Goem Nital Baim Scheme' etc.
- Goa State Water Policy: Government of India had adopted National Water Policy in the year 1987 which was modified further in the year 1998. Accordingly, for the development and regulation of this precious resource, i.e. water, Government of Goa adopted the State Water Policy 2000. Further, due to the changing scenarios of growing population, impacts of climate change, increase in water and water related conflicts, Government of India adopted the National Water Policy 2012. Now,

to supplement the National Water Policy and to bring out the state specific issues and also remodeling the existing laws/rules it was proposed to adopt new State Water Policy for which the draft Goa State Water Policy 2015 was prepared and is in the final stages of approval.

- Construction of barrage and upgradation of raw water pumping station at Ganjem on Madei River for augmentation of about 75 MLD raw water for Opa water works on Madei River is in process for administrative approval and expenditure sanction.
- In order to satisfy the present and future demand for drinking water supply augmentation of Opa water works by enhancing pumping capacity of water about 100 MLD from main canal of Salaulim Irrigation Project Pajimol to Kale river at Kale village in Sanguem in being done.
- Supply of raw water to Mopa airport by pumping water from ch.17.300 km of RBMC of TIP at Nagzar village in Pernem Taluka has been technically sanctioned for amount of ₹.6.66 crore.
- Proposal for construction of Jack well for Naikaband Lift Irrigation Scheme at Vaddem rehabilitation site, fixing Vertical Turbine Pumps and accessories has been submitted for administrative approval and expenditure sanction.

### Master Plans

- As per the policy guidelines laid down by the GOI on water utilization, water supply component has been invariably provided for all the important storage schemes of the irrigation sector to cater domestic and industrial water supply need of the State.

- Master plans have been prepared for optimal utilization of the water resources of the four river basins of the State viz. Mandovi, Zuari, Galijibag and Talpona which occupy about 77.70 percent of the States geographical area.
- These Master plan estimate the optimal long term requirements of water for consumptive uses within the basis i.e. upto 2051 A.D.
- Potential schemes have been identified for harnessing the water resources of the basins consistent with ecological preservation.
- Projects will be taken up in phase's manners for investigation, foundation exploration and for preparation of DPRs.
- Adequate importance has been attached to these projects in view of flourishing tourism industry and considering increasing domestic and industrial water supply needs of the State.
- Ground Water Resource Management: Goa is one of the foremost State to implement the Goa Ground Water Regulation Act, 2002 (Goa Act 1 of 2002). Rules have been framed under the Act to charge rates for drawal and transportation of ground water under different uses and register all the drilling companies who drill bore wells in the State.
- 'Goa Ground Water Policy 2015' has been adopted by the Government after consultation with the experts and stakeholders in order to develop & regulate ground water on sustainable basis and manage it in a professional manner to prevent its pollution and degradation.

Table No.7.12

The Irrigation Potential created and utilized under Western Ghats Development Programme  
(In Ha.)

Sr.No	Name of the scheme	Potential Created (Ult.)		Potential Utilized (Ult.)	
		2017-18 (Till Sept. 2017)	Cum (Till Sept. 2017)	2017-18 (Till Sept. 2017)	Cum (Till Sept. 2017)
1	Surface Water	0.00	2378.00	0.00	2021.95
2	Ground Water	0.00	1846.00	0.00	1569.10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4224.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3591.05</b>

## CIVIL AVIATION

### Achievements

Government has signed Concession Agreement with GMR Goa International Airport Limited (GGIAL) on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2016 for development and construction of Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem Taluka on PPP basis. Foundation stone of the project was laid down on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2016.

The project is being implemented in four phases with annual passenger capacity of 4.4 million, 5.8 million, 9.4 million and 13.1 million respectively. The airport has an ultimate capacity of 28 million passengers per annum with a provision for dedicated cargo and MRO facility. The project is of 3 years duration and the first phase is likely to be commissioned in September 2020.

The work of improvement, widening and strengthening of existing approach road from Sukhekulan (NH 17 Junction) to Schemeaheadvan (Mopa) is nearly completed through PWD so as to facilitate 2 way movement of trucks, excavators and other heavy equipment during construction period of airport.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### Achievements

- 222 urban poor Self Help Groups have been given financial support through Social Mobilization and Institution Development (SM & ID). 150 SHGs have been formed, three SHG festival melas were held and 4 Area Level Federations (ALFS) were formed.
- Under the component of employment through Skill Training & Placements, 1984 urban poor beneficiaries are undergoing skill training in various MES courses approved by NCVT in

the field of food production, fashion designing, DTP, computer hardware etc.

- 14 Capacity Building and Training Programmes at ULB level were organized.
- 614 number of Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) have been sanctioned through Goa State Urban Development Agency.
- 128 Community toilets and 14 Public toilets have been built under Swachh Bharat Mission.
- Illumination work of Public streets/ places in Mapusa has been completed.
- Construction of Administrative Building for Valpoi Municipal Council is nearing completion.
- Development of site for conducting last rites for people of Hindu, catholic and Muslim religions at Bogda in Mormugao Municipal Council is nearing completion.
- Construction work of New Municipal office Building at Sanguem is nearing completion.

### Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) emanates from the vision of the Government articulated in the address of the President of India.

The objective of the mission is for providing basic services like water supply, sewerage, urban transport etc. to households and build amenities in cities which will improve the quality of life for all, especially the poor and disadvantaged as national priority. Imagine Panaji Smart City Development Ltd. (IPSCDL) has been formed as the Nodal office to handle the AMRUT scheme.

The following works are under process during the year 2017-18.



- Development of the walkway along Central Library side of the Creek at a cost of ₹ 2.27 crore.
- Development of Altinho steps at a cost of ₹ 2.39 crore.
- Rejuvenation of Mandovi River promenade for Children's Park to Youth Hostel, Miramar at a cost of ₹ 15.79 crore.
- Rejuvenation and Re-development of Internal lanes of Mala, Panaji at as cost of ₹ 3.14 crore.
- Refurbishing of existing pedestrian bridge linking Central library and Creek at a cost of ₹ 1.67 crore.
- Rejuvenation of Cluster of lanes of Altinho steps Phase-I at a cost of ₹ 2.16 crore.
- Rejuvenation of Cluster of lanes of Altinho steps Phase-II at a cost of ₹ 1.71 crore.
- Beautification and Upgradation of Azad Maidan Square at a cost of ₹ 2.52 crore
- Pedestrian Bridge linking Central Library and Creek at a cost of ₹. 3.67 Crore.
- Development of Open spaces opposite Old IPHB complex at Altinho, Panaji at cost of ₹ 0.74 lakh.
- Decision taken to strengthen Administration and further computerize and provide additional services to public and move ahead in the field of E-governance.
- Proposal has been moved to the Government for issue of Corresponding certificate / Identification certificate to public.
- It is proposed to Geo-reference the existing maps which would enable to shift from local Co-ordinate System to Global System which is one of the important requirement for GIS based land records system wherein 100% funding is expected from GOI.
- Proposal has been moved to carry out mapping of Forest land claimed by beneficiaries under Scheduled Tribe and Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 & Rules 2007.
- Under the guidelines of Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP), Project Management Unit (PMU) is constituted in the form of Registered Society to monitor DILRMP scheme in the State.
- Process of Setting up of Modern Record Room for Tiswadi taluka and NLRMP cell in under process.
- For Land Acquisition of International Airport at Mopa 81,00,000 sq.mts of area approximately has been surveyed among six villages namely in Pernem Taluka and demarcated area was shown to the officials of GMR company and Civil Aviation Department.
- Mapping and Survey work of approach road to Mandovi Bridge between Porvorim (Pundalik Nagar) to Merces Junction and for Zuari Bridge from Goa Velha to Cortalim is complete.
- On recommendation of National Informatics Centre (NIC), conversion of data pertaining to P.T. Sheets of all Talukas, Village and City Maps in

## LAND RECORDS

### Major Achievements

- The Government extended the services of Goa Legacy Land Records to all the subordinate offices, where old data organization of all the 12 Talukas is completed and the same has been uploaded on State Data Center and process of shifting the data from staging server to production server in being done by NIC.
- Since the computerization of Land records of all Talukas has been completed the service delivery of plans has improved from 5- 6 days to maximum of 2 days.

PDF readable format has been completed and uploaded on the State Data Centre.

- One day demonstration and hands on training/workshop on modern surveying techniques to technical staffs was held by the technical experts of Trimble and Aimil Ltd.

## TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING

The process of rectification / corrections in Regional Plan 2021 in respect of three Talukas i.e. Sattari, Pernem and Canacona has been completed. The Government desires to prepare Regional Plan for Goa for the horizon year 2030 and guidelines towards preparation of the same are yet to be finalized.

Under the Land Acquisition and Socialization of Land, land will be acquired for taking up social schemes for benefit of people. M/s LKS India Pvt. Ltd, has been appointed by the North Goa Planning and Development Agency (NGPDA) as consultant for Town and Planning scheme at Mapusa.

### Fees Collected

₹. 26.78 Crore and ₹. 33.54 lakh has been collected as an Infrastructure Tax and Processing Fees respectively till November 2017.

### New Initiatives

- Two posts of Chief Town Planners have been created by amending Section 3 of the Town & Country Planning Act, 1974.
- Section 16-A of Town and Country Planning Act, has been amended to make penal provision for contravention to Regional Plan more stringent by way of adding imprisonment which may be extended upto one year and increase the fine from ₹. 1.00 lakh to ₹ 10.00 lakh.

- Section of 49 (6) of Town and Country Planning Act 1974 has been amended to make it mandatory for registering officer appointed under the Indian Registration Act, 1908 to obtain a certificate of sanction or No objection from TCP before registration of new plots which are not as per the original Survey Plan or which are not as per the layout plan approved by the Department or any relevant authority, with the exception of divisions within the family in case of areas with in a planning area or from the Town and Country Planning Department within an area other than a planning area.
- Section 17 (B) of Town and Country Planning Act has been amended to increase the fine for violation of Section 17A of the Act from ₹ 1.00 lakh to ₹ 10.00 lakh.
- Necessary steps are being taken to procure Auto-DCR for the State of Goa.
- Amendment has been made to The Goa Tax on Infrastructure Act, 2009 by which infrastructure tax is proposed to be exempted for the constructions taken up by the locals where the buildup area does not exceed 250 sq.mtrs.
- As on date total number of professionals registered under Goa Land Development and Building Construction Regulation, 2010 (GLDBCR) are 94 from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 till date and total number of renewal of registration under GLDBCR, 2010 are 78 from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 till date.
- Draft Master Plan for Eco-sensitive Zones of Goa, prepared as per the Notification of MOEFCC, Government of India and submitted to the State Level Eco Sensitive Area Monitoring Committee.

## PUBLIC WORKS

### Roads and Bridges

#### Bridges

During the year 2017-18, the following bridges were completed.

- Re-construction of Mini Bridge on Junaswada Ashve-bye pass road in Mandrem under Mandrem Constituency at a cost of ₹. 108.60 lakh.
- Reconstruction of 6.00 mtrs. span culvert near Mahadev Temple at Deulwada in V.P Ozarim under Pernem constituency at a cost of ₹. 53.00 lakh.
- Construction of culvert along State Highway No.1 with approaches at Supachi pud Harvalem in Sakhali constituency at a cost of ₹. 93.07 lakh.

#### Major District Roads

Following works completed during the year 2017-18 at a total completion cost of ₹. 1277.76 lakh.

- Improvement to open plot of Transport Department for smooth functioning of interstate Bus stand at Panaji Tiswadi.
- Improvement and B.T. (with hot mix) of road around the Government Quarters, ITI and Joggers Park at Altinho in Panaji Constituency.
- Improvement of riding quality with Macadam 7& bituminous hot mix carpet on MDR from Cuncolim Bazar at Dandora in Cuncolim Constituency.
- Resurfacing of roads at Shimpler, belatemb Takaband and MDR 25 in Cuncolim Constituency.
- Improvement and hot mixing of road on MDR 12 from Ecoxim to Gavar in Aldona Constituency.

- Improvement & hotmixing of road from Bodko vod to Government Primary school at Sauntavaddo in V.P. Calangute in Calangute Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of MDR - 10 from Dukle's hospital near Zhambleshwar temple upto Baga beach in Calangute Constituency.

#### Rural Roads

The following works were completed during the year 2017-18. The total cost of completion is ₹.6821.37 lakh.

- Providing Overlays and renewal of roads to Divar Island for the road from Old Goa ferry to Vanxim ferry and internal roads in Cumbharjua Constituency.
- Providing Overlays and renewal of roads to Divar Island for the road from Ribandar ferry to Divar centre and internal roads.
- Resurfacing of roads at ghodgol Bamnabhat, Acamokl, Karyangegal Bhatwado and Xepem V.P. Ambaulim in Cuncolim Constituency.
- Resurfacing of roads at Falyawado Gongor, Jalvorda Bharliem Veroda and Gawton in Cuncolim Municipal area in Cuncolim Constituency.
- Improvement & widening of road with footpath from Carona junction leading towards the Calvim Bridge at Carona in Aldona Constituency.
- Improvement & widening of road with footpath from St. Thomas Church leading towards Bhagwati Temple in V.P. Aldona in Aldona Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of various roads internal roads at Satatexet V.P. Aldona in Aldona Constituency.
- Construction of gutter at various places in ward No. 6 in Aldona of Aldona Constituency in Bardez Taluka.

- Improvement of various roads in ward No. 10 in V.P. Aldona of Aldona Constituency.
- Improvement of various left out roads by providing hotmix carpet in V.P. Moira of Aldona Constituency for a length of 6.60 Km.
- Hotmixing of various roads in a length of 4.40 Km in ward No. 6 in V.P. Aldona of Aldona Constituency.
- Providing hotmix carpet in a length of 3.00 km in ward No. 2 in V.P. Aldona of Aldona Constituency.
- Construction of gutter at various places in Golna Pomburpa in Ward No. 3 in V.P. Pomburpa Olaulim of Aldona Constituency.
- Construction of roads in Ward No. VI in V.P. Parra in Calangute Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of various roads at Ambekhand in V.P. Reismagos of Saligao Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of road from main road (at Rajat Hotel) to Moicawaddo, Pilerne in the Jurisdiction of V.P. Pilerne in Saligao Constituency.
- Urgent reconstruction of side drain along the road in ward No. 3 in V.P. Marra - Pilerne of Saligao Constituency.
- Improvement of road in ward No. IV in V.P. Saligao of Saligao Constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of various roads at Sorvemwaddo in V.P. Guirim in a length of 2060 mts in Saligao Constituency.
- Urgent repairs & Hotmixing of various roads under Ward No. 7 of Mapusa Constituency.
- Improvement of existing road by providing hot mix carpet in Angadi Ibrampur in Pernem Constituency.
- Construction of road from Ibrampur to Allorna in Pernem Constituency.
- Improvement of road by widening with soling & full grout at Kumbarwada & Shignemwal in V.P. Bethora Nirankal of Shiroda Constituency.
- Improvement and hot mixing of road from Keri to Panchme in V.P.Keri in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement and widening of road at Aksan in Madkai V.P. in Madkai Constituency.
- Construction of retaining wall near Tilve house at Patantali in V.P. Bandora in Marcaim Constituency.
- Reconstruction of various culverts within jurisdiction of Kavale Panchayat in Marcaim Constituency.
- Construction of retaining walls near Narvekar house at Hanumant Nagar, Usgaon Tisk in Valpoi Constituency.
- Improvement of road access, road side protection wall and gutter facility to the internal road of Moll Usgao, Godegal and Par Khandepar in Valpoi Constituency.
- Improvement & widening of road from PHE office towards Mariyal Kodar in Ponda Constituency.
- Construction of gutter and covering it with RCC concrete slabs in Bablyakhali area in V.P. Curti Khandepar in Ponda Constituency.
- Improvement & B.T. of road to Santonawado in a length of 2.00km in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Protection to the embankment from Shri Prakash Dessai house to Ritina Monterio house in Valkini Col. No. II in V.P. Bhati, Sanguem Constituency.
- Improvement & B.T. of Kudaskar wada road in ward No.3 of B.M.C. in Bicholim Constituency.
- Construction of road leading to Barazan village of village panchayat Surla in Pale constituency.
- Construction of road leading to Satichebhat at V.P Kudne in Sankhali constituency.
- Resurfacing of different stretches of road in a length of 3.40 kms in V.P. Poinguinim in Canacona Constituency.

- Resurfacing of leftout roads at Shellim and Peddem in V.P. Loliem-Polem in Canacona Constituency. Asphaltting of road and construction of protection wall near Gurupradeshi temple in V.P. Poinguinim in Canacona constituency.
- Development & Beautification around Quepem town in Quepem Constituency.
- Improvement and providing Protection wall at Velipwado in V.P. Balli in Cuncolim Constituency.
- Various development works in and around Vagurme at Ward No.7 in V.P.Savoi-Verem in Priol Constituency.
- Various improvement works to be carried out at Ward No.III in V.P. Tivre Orgao in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement of various branch roads by providing hot mix at Shirshirem in V.P. Borim in Shiroda Constituency.
- Construction of Foot Bridge over nallah at Talem-Kamarkhand in V.P. Kirlapal Dabal in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Improvement & B.T. of road including construction of 5mts.span culvert to the road to Chivnewhal-Vageli in V.P. Kirlapal-Dabal in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Construction of road side gutter from Rama Gaonkar shop to Culvert at Panaswada in Aglot revenue village of Sanvordem constituency.
- Widening & Providing Hot mix carpet to the road from SH-7 to Dabal road junction via Immaculate High School at Colsai in V.P. Kirlapal-Dabal in Sanvordem constituency.
- Providing drainage facility and cross drains at Dhadewada in V.P. Dharbandora in Sanvordem Constituency.
- Improvement & providing hot mix carpet from Neturlim to Verla in a length of 12.00Kms in V.P. Neturlim in Sanguem Constituency.
- Improvement & providing hot mix to left out roads in V.P. Curdi Vaddem in a combined length of 13.70kms in Sanguem Constituency.
- Resurfacing of different stretches of road in a length of 3.40 kms in V.P. Poinguinim in Canacona Constituency.
- Construction of road from Fatra Bhupaer Zamblimol to Kulgati Temple V. P. Gaondongrem in Canacona constituency.
- Resurfacing of different stretches of road near Tallem, Vazrem and Satorlim in V.P. Gaondongrim in Canacona Constituency.
- Resurfacing of road from MDR 50 upto Indrawada in a length of 2.45 kms in V.P. Gaondongrem in Canacona Constituency.
- Widening and resurfacing of road from Mone to shristhal in a length of 5.58 kms in V.P. Gaondongrim in Canacona constituency.
- Widening and improvement of MDR 50 road from Gaondongrem to Bhuper in a length of 3.30 k.m. in V.P. Gaondongorem in Canacona Constituency.
- Widening and improvement of MDR 50 road from Bhatpal Gate to Karvem in a length of 3.25 kms. In V.P. Gaondongorem in Canacona constituency.
- Widening and improvement of MDR 50 road from Gaunem to Gaondongrem in a length of 3.27 km in V.P. Gaondongorem in Canacona Constituency.

### Touristic Roads

The following works were completed during the year 2017-18:

- Improvement and hotmixing of road from CHOGM road at Lightning club to Liverament waddo, CHOGM road at Mae-de-deus to Pokurli Guirim and CHOGM road at Barrosawaddo to



Monte ville Saligao Village panchayat in Saligao Constituency (Retender 2nd Call) at a cost of ₹. 224.13 lakh.

- Widening of narrow stretch of road at Dias waddo in V.P. Nagoa - Arpora of Calangute Constituency at a cost of ₹. 75.00 lakh.
- Development of road in ward No. IV in V.P. Parra of Calangute Constituency of Bardez Taluka at a cost of ₹. 54.80 lakh.
- Improvement & B.T. of various roads at Grant Morod in V.P. Saligao of Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹. 28.34 lakh.
- Improvement & black topping of road from Dr. Wilfred house to Sangolda Bardez at Muddawaddo in V.P. Saligao of Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹. 28.00 lakh.
- Development work near Field side bar from Ch 0.0 to Ch 278 in V.P. Saligao in Saligao Constituency at a cost of ₹. 39.22 lakh.

### Central Roads

The following works were completed during the year 2017-18. The total cost of completion is ₹. 3916.45 lakh.

- Widening and Improvement of MDR-16 and MDR-19 including connecting Pernem Town bypass from NH-17 to Tuem Industrial Estate in Pernem Taluka at a cost of ₹. 1799.00 lakh.
- Improvement, widening and hotmixing of S.H.No.2 from Ch. 0.00 at Assonora to Ch. 6.400 at Dodamarg including providing paved shoulder from Ch. 6.400 to 9.450 in Bicholim Constituency at a cost of ₹. 1257.00 lakh.
- Widening and Improvement of MDR 23(Bicholim-Ladfe-Dodamarg) road in length of 9.10 km in Bicholim Constituency at a cost of ₹. 860.45 lakh.

### WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION

The present water supply demand in the State is accommodated through seven regional water supply schemes installed at Opa, Assoora, Sanquelim, Salaulim, Canacona, Dabose and Chandel. The Salualim water supply scheme is the longest amongst all schemes having capacity of 160 MLD covering most part of the South Goa District.

There is clear need of additional water supply and sewerage system capacity in the State. The existing capacity of the Water Treatment Plants in the State is to the tune of 532 MLD and its envisaged to create another 257 MLD to make the State self-sufficient. The State has already implemented a part of the Scheme and about 172 MLD capacity treatment plant are in progress as detailed below. Another 85 MLD is envisaged in the present proposal to make the State Water reliant by 2025 in drinking water sector

### Objectives

- To improve service level of water supply in all villages/towns to meet increasing tourist, industrial, commercial as well as domestic demands.
- To increase the supply level to 100 LPCD in rural areas and 135 LPCD in urban areas together with emphasis for 24x7 water supplies in the 13th Plan Period.
- To provide assured source of drinking water supply in rural areas priority to partially covered habitations to attain 100% coverage of water supply.
- To improve the hygienic conditions and create sanitary awareness in rural areas by constructing pour flush latrines in rural areas.
- To extend sewerage facilities in the uncovered urban areas.

- To provide potable water for all with a focus to achieve 24x7 by 2025.
- Total connection released is around 2.99 lakh which includes 2.90 lakh domestic and 0.09 lakh other categories.
- To provide Sewerage facilities in phased manner in order to achieve total sanitation and zero discharge of waste water into environment.

### Urban Water Supply Schemes

The work of providing & laying of 350mm dia rising main from 300m<sup>3</sup> sump at Sankhali Pump House to 800m<sup>3</sup> GLR at Desai Nagar in Sankhalim Constituency at a cost of ₹ 81.35 lakh is completed.

### Rural Water Supply Schemes

Majority of the villages in Goa State in general exhibit semi urban nature. The requirement of water in most of the rural areas is that of a medium class town. Most of the villages are covered under the seven regional water supply schemes and very few villages are covered with local sources. Therefore, majority of rural population in Goa are covered under treated water. At present the average supply level in villages is 82 LPCD as against 40 LPCD as per the norms of Government of India for rural areas. Action plan is made to cover most of the villages under regional water supply schemes. It is aimed to increase the supply level of the existing covered villages to 100 LPCD in the 13th Plan period.

### Minimum Needs Programme

Schemes implemented under the programme:

- Piped water supply scheme with local sources.
- Extension of regional water supply scheme to cover the villages.
- Coverage of uncovered areas.
- Improvements in the schemes.
- Improvement of service level.
- Free water connections.
- Schemes of SC/ST sub plan.

The following works were completed during the year 2017-18:

- Providing & fixing 150 numbers of free tap water connection in Chimbhel village in St. Cruz constituency at a cost of ₹. 29.88 lakh.
- Replacement of age old AC pipeline by 300mm dia D.I water supply pipeline from Zrowado Chapel upto Navelim church in Navelim Constituency at a cost of ₹. 400.00 lakh.
- Providing & laying of conveying main & distribution main and Construction of 800 m<sup>3</sup> GLR at Bastora at a cost of ₹. 156.81 lakh.
- Laying of underwater pipeline at Sirsaim-Quitla River crossing for water supply to Aldona Constituency at a cost of ₹. 97.92 lakh.
- Replacement of old 150mm AC pipeline from 800m<sup>3</sup> GLR at Desai Nagar to Upper Harvalem in Sankhali Constituency at a cost of ₹. 216.99 lakh.
- Replacement of rising main from sump to Padeli GLR and supply and installation of pump set in V.P.Bhironada in Poriem constituency at a cost of ₹. 89.71 lakh.

### Rural Water Supply Schemes

The following works were completed during 2017-18:

- Maintenance of WSS at Sanguem and part of Sanvordem Constituency- Providing 14 Nos. of free LIG water connection to SC families in Sanguem Taluka and laying Pipeline at a cost of ₹. 6.79 lakh.
- Improvement of WSS by providing booster pump to distribution line of

110mm OD PVC line in Gaonkar Waddo Veling Panchayat in Priol Constituency at a cost of ₹. 9.77 lakh.

- Improvement of distribution network to kumayed shirantal in Bethora village and Kaichebhat in Kodar village in Shiroda Constituency at a cost of ₹.23.07 lakh.

## SANITATION

### Urban Sanitation

The State lacks well-knit sewerage network and majority of population is still dependent on traditional septic tank and soak pit system for the disposal of waste water. Health hazards such as contamination of ground water or drinking water is due to the lack of adequate soaking capacity of the soil, letting of the waste water in open drains due to growing urbanization.

It is proposed to cover all the major towns with sewerage network using appropriate technology, to take the goal of total sanitation and clean environment in urban areas. It is also proposed to extend the network to the unsewered areas. It is necessary to enforce various measures to make the residents to avail sewerage connection in sewerred areas.

The following works were completed during 2017-18:

- Maintenance of sewage treatment plant at Tonca - Providing and laying of effluent line from Patto plant to Mandovi River at a cost of ₹. 47.56 lakh.
- Implementation of sewerage scheme for Taleigao, Dona Paula and Caranzalem areas on the outskirts of Panaji city-Phase I by Supplying, Installing, testing, commissioning & RIO approval of 11 KV outdoor Modular secondary substation along with associated accessories at a cost of ₹. 58.27 lakh.

- Urgent Extension of sewerline from C.D.Good Earth Complex to the Sub Main sewerline situated near Apollo Pharmacy Ponda Margao road in Fatorda Constituency at a cost of ₹. 14.90 lakh.
- Extending sewerage facility to the area from Shri Maruti Mandir at Mangor to Baina Cemetery at Sasmolem Baina and surrounding areas in Vasco Constituency at a cost of ₹. 113.99 lakh.

### Rural Sanitation

The following works were completed during 2017-18:

- Construction of nine seater community toilet at Dada Vaidhya School, Curti Khandepar V.P. in Ponda Constituency at a cost of ₹. 20.32 lakh.
- Construction of six seater sulabh shouchalaya complex at Altinho-Panaji at a cost of ₹. 14.72 lakh.

Table No.7.13  
Single Seater Pour Flush Water latrines  
constructed during 2017-18.

Division	Total Units Constructed (April 2017 to December 2017)
III	156
XVII	167
IX	136
XX	457
<b>Total</b>	<b>916</b>

### Public Works

The following works were completed during 2017-18:

- Renovation of the premises for Goa Lokayukta at Ribander (Old GIM) at a cost of ₹. 89.00 lakh.
- Construction of pathway for security surveillance from Grotto to beach at Raj Bhavan, Dona Paula at a cost of ₹. 44.00 lakh.

## FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

Initiatives has been taken to get 'Goa Disaster Response Cadet Corp' Course approved from the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC), Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India, so that the volunteers can enroll themselves for the course.

The detail contours of the project 'Safe Goa 24x7 Emergency Monitoring System' have been submitted to the Government for the Administrative approval for implementation of the same.

Costal Fire station cum Multipurpose Cyclone shelter have been identified at Sodiem-Siolim, Mandrem-Pernem, Arambol – Pernem, Porvorim in North Goa District and Cmeabhat-Velim, Benaulim, Colva and Betalbatim in South Goa District. Transfer of land for setting up integrated Multi-Purpose Cyclone Shelter at Pilerne Fire Station is complete.

Land has been acquired for Setting up of Modern Fire Station Buildings at Bicholim and Valpoi. Goa State Infrastructure Development Corporation (GSIDC) has been assigned the wok of constructing the Fire Station Buildings.

Re-designing and Re-construction work of existing building and additional construction of New Administrative & Training Block at Fire Force Headquarters, Panaji has been entrusted to GSIDC. Approval has been granted for demolishing present Fire Station Building and Re-building New Fire Station at Vasco.

E-service facility is successful being implemented. During the Year 2017-18 upto December 2017, 461 application for issue of NOC & 710 application for renewal of NOC & 12 application for

issue of Fire Report or Incident Report have been received and acted upon.

451 Fire Prevention Inspection of Government Buildings, 169 Fire Prevention Inspection of Hospitals and 1035 Fire Prevention Inspection of Educational Institutions have been undertaken in the State and have been made recommendations for Fire Safety measures to be adopted in the occupancies.

Fire Safety awareness is created among the teachers in "Training of Trainers" programme in "Basic Fire Safety and Evacuation Drill" for all the Schools. During the current year (upto December 2017), 274 teachers were trained. Till date 3889 Teachers have been trained since the year 2010.

654 candidates sponsored by Government/Private agencies from the State have been imparted training in different courses viz; Basic Fire Safety, General Fire Prevention, Evacuation Drill and Disaster Management & Fire Fighting Training from April 2017 to December 2017.

Under "SAFER SCHOOL SAFER INDIA" programme, 124 Primary Teachers have been trained in 'Training of Trainers" till December 2017. The teachers have trained 11301 Primary School students. 268 Primary Teachers have been trained since 2015.

During the period (April 2017 to December 2017), the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 4756 Fire and Emergency Calls (1084 Fire and 3672 Emergency calls ), during which 101 human lives and 453 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹. 21.95 Crore have been saved/ salvaged due to timely action by the Fire Personnel.



## POWER

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP are under execution by the appointed IT Implementing Agency (ITIA) REC Power Distribution Company Ltd. (RECPDCL). The Data Centre has already been established, the Call Centre has also started functioning and Any Time Payment (ATP) machine has been installed at Panaji, Mapusa, Margao and Vasco. The work is expected to be complete by March 2018.

An amount of ₹. 32.00 Crore has been sanctioned under Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) and ₹. 20.00 Crore under the Deendayal Upadhyaya Grameen Joyti Yojana (DDUGJY) for installation of digital meter.

Rural Electrification Corporation Transmission Power Company Limited (RECTPCL) has been appointed as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for establishing 220/33KV, 2x63 MVA Sub-Station at Tuem along with the 220KV D/C line from Colvale to Tuem and a 220/33 KV, 50MVA power transformer at Ponda.

PFC Consultant Ltd. has been appointed as Bid Process Co-ordinator (BPC) for selection of bidder as Transmission Service Provider (TSP) to establish transmission system for 'Additional 400 KV feed to the State and additional system for power evacuation' which includes 2x500 MVA, 400/200 KV Sub-station at Xeldem/Dharbandora.

Goa has executed a Bipartite MoU with the Ministry of Power, Government of India and joined the "UDAY" scheme.

The objective of "UDAY" is to improve operational and financial efficiency of the State (Discom), which includes ability to track losses at feeder and distribution transformer level, identification of loss

making areas for corrective actions, reducing the Technical losses and minimizing the outages, installation of smart meter and implementation of Demand side management. The aim is also to monitor quality, reliable and affordable power supply 24x7 to all consumers.

Power sale agreement has been executed with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to meet the additional 50MW wind power which will commence from November 2018.

A new State Load Despatch Centre (SLDC) has been set up at Margao to facilitate transfer of power for optimum utilization of available power within the State and bought from outside State. Power is also bought from Saligao Solid Waste Treatment Plant for promoting generation of renewable energy.

As part of Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, all types of conventional Street light fixtures are being replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India through Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL), a joint venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power, Government of India on ESCO model.

Replacement of conventional around 1.95 lakh fixtures have been completed as per work order. The scheme also includes Centralized Control and Monitoring System (CCMS), wherein lights would switch ON/OFF with the help of a remote.

Under "Jyotirmay" Goa Scheme, 3 LED bulbs of 9 W each have been provided to the domestic households in the State. Around 8.20 lakh LED bulbs have been distributed under the scheme.



The estimate for conversion of the existing overhead 11 KV line to underground system, bifurcation of one feeder and the associated network in Porvorim is in process for sanction.

### Mobilization of Resources

The IT enabled Part A works of R-APDRP are under execution. On completion, the Sub-Division wise accounting of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses will be feasible. This will facilitate pinpointing the high AT&C loss Sub-Divisions thereby enabling to take remedial measures. This measure will enhance the revenue collection.

Surprise inspection of installations are carried out by MRT Vigilance wings which yields good revenue, by curtailing theft of energy. Teams have been setup for inspecting beach areas for theft of energy.

### Major Achievements

- A new 40MVA, 110/33 KV has been installed at Kadamba 110/33 KV substation at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore.
- The IT related Part A work of the R-APDRP is expected to be completed by March 2018.
- Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, conversion of 11 KV HT network to underground in Canacona Constituency has been completed.
- LT underground cabling works in the predominantly tribal inhabited areas taken up earlier in the areas of Raia, Loutolim, Nuvem, Verna, Nagoa, Majorda, Utorda, and Calata are nearing completion.
- Erection of distribution of transformer Centre along with associated 11 KV underground cables, street lights

extension, replacement of poles etc. have been completed.

- Development of Rachol Village Panchayat as a Model Village by renovation 4 nos of transformer centers and conversion of existing LT network to underground cabling is in progress.
- Under the underground cabling scheme the conversion of overhead 11 KV HT / LT network to underground cabling works in the areas of Sada, Bogda, Baina in Mormugao constituency are under progress.
- Under the Electricity Duty Fund, replacement of overhead 11 KV conductors with Aerial Bunched Cables (ABC) of around 1000 kms. in North and South Goa amounting to ₹. 145.00 Crore is under progress.
- As part of Demand Side Management (DSM) measure, all types of conventional Street light fixtures are being replaced by high quality efficient smart LED light fixtures under the Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) of Government of India through Energy Efficiency Services Ltd (EESL).

## GOA STATE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

### Major Achievements

- Work of construction of Ultra-Modern Transport Hub with Modern facilities at Vasco with a total cost of ₹ 96.27 crore has been started and is expected to be completed by 2019.
- Construction of 500 bedded District Hospital at Margao- Phase I with a total cost of ₹. 99.60 Crore, has been

- started. 72% work of the project is completed.
- Construction of New District & Subordinate Court at Mercedes at a total cost of ₹. 120.87 Crore has been started. The overall physical progress of the work is 12%.
  - Construction of Bridge across river Mandovi at Project, which includes approach roads on NH 17 between Pundalik Nagar Junction (Porvorim) and Mercedes Junction with a total cost of ₹.403.00 Crore. 72.14 % work of the project is completed.
  - Construction and Upgradation work of fishing jetty at Malim (North Goa) and Cortalim (South Goa) has been started and 20% work of the project is completed. Total cost of the project is ₹. 58.93 Crore.
  - Construction work of High Court Complex at Porvorim has been started at a total cost of ₹.79.87 Crore. 65% work of the project has been completed.

## CHAPTER 8

### AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

The Agriculture sector is a major source of long term sustainable livelihood for the farmers in the State. Agriculture can be promoted and people encouraged to take up this noble activity only if it is profitable. The Government has greatly supported agriculture in the State through the implementation of many State Sponsored and Centrally Sponsored schemes for the welfare of farmers.

#### Policy decisions

**The Vision 2025:** In order to channelize these efforts more effectively and to prepare for the challenges ahead, a series of workshops were conducted involving representatives of farmers, input dealers, NGO's and Agriculture Officers as well as field staff. The "Vision 2025" document is formulated keeping in mind the economic stability and welfare of the farmers. This plan envisages doubling of farmer's income by year 2022 and substantial increase in the GDP from agriculture and allied sector.

The tendency to keep fertile paddy fields fallow needs to be vigorously fought. The Sao Paulo Farmers Club, Nachinola, Bardez Goa has shown the way by getting even disinterested land owners involved. It has taken up land preparation, mechanized paddy transplanting, mechanized weeding and combine harvesting collectively for the entire block of 4.00 Ha. in the possession of 31 members. Half of this area was under organic cultivation. A small beginning to market paddy after milling by direct sale has been made. It may be difficult to replicate this mode of

farming everywhere. Hence, the concept of "Community Farming" is being promoted not only in the above manner but also for the creation of common infrastructure with the aim to organize such farmers into Commodity Interest Groups (CIG's) or Farmers Interest Groups (FIG's) to facilitate more effective marketing. Already, 25 such groups in South Goa and 10 in North Goa have been established for production and marketing of diverse agricultural products such as Vegetables, Orchids, Compost, Jackfruit Value Added Products, Mushrooms etc.

**Greening Young Minds:** To sustain agriculture in the long term, there is need to bring youth into farming. To expose school students to vegetable cultivation, a comprehensive programme of training followed by actual cultivation of vegetables was taken up in 90 schools through the Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) in both districts.

#### Steps taken for implementing schemes

The scheme to take up commercial cultivation of mango in a most scientific manner, in cultivable fallow lands as well as uncultivable rocky areas by adopting modern techniques has been implemented and 9.00 Ha. area is covered and more area is likely to be achieved.

The modified SSI scheme for new cultivation of sugarcane in an area of 100.00 Ha. during 2017-18 with a

provision of subsidy of ₹ 10,000/- per hectare has been approved by the Government and notified. The scheme will be implemented during ensuing planting season.

The enhancement of assured price for sugarcane from ₹ 2500/- per ton to ₹ 3000/- per ton has been approved and notified. 873 claims amounting to ₹ 164.76 lakh are under process of disbursement.

### New initiatives

**Krishi Card:** Considering the widespread activities of the Directorate of Agriculture, steps to implement complete technology based system to deliver services to farmers and monitor them were taken in 2013-14. During the year, 1906 Krishi Cards were issued to farmers, thus covering 27039 farmers since the beginning of the programme. So also, 70 services were brought under e-Krishi software during the year.

**Mitigating Human Animal Conflict in Agriculture:** In order to ensure a fair and expectable compensation to farmers under the Shetkari Aadhar Nidhi scheme, 2932 farmers affected by damage to agricultural crops/produce due to wild life have been registered. The farms of such farmers will be regularly surveyed so as to arrive at an equitable amount of compensation on application as such damages are a recurring occurrence.

So also a project “Demonstration of eco-friendly measures to repel common wild animals from the crops fields of Goa” has been approved under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and is taken by ICAR – Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Ela Old Goa.

### Achievements

**Shetkari Aadhar Nidhi:** The scheme is implemented for grant of compensation to farmers who suffer loss of crop/produce due to natural causes like unseasonal rains, floods, droughts, landslides, siltation, natural fire/lightning, epidemic of pests and diseases, damage due to wild animals etc. Maximum compensation for crop damage based on fixed norms per unit area is ₹ 1.00 lakh. Loss to infrastructure too is compensated @ 25% limited to ₹ 1.00 lakh. During the year, 372 farmers were provided compensation to the tune of ₹ 37.45 lakh up to 31/12/2017.

### Crop Production and Input Management:

(i) Assistance for high yielding/quality seed: An estimated 10729 farmers were provided assistance of ₹ 61.03 lakh towards the purchase of 288.50 MT of seeds with subsidy provided at source.

(ii) Assistance for fencing: Subsidy @ 75% to 90% of standard cost is provided for erecting stone wall, barbed wire or wire mesh fencing and 90% for solar powered fencing. Around 168.09 running kilometers fence has been erected with a subsidy of ₹ 129.66 lakh benefiting 163 farmers/groups.

### Solar Powered Battery Fencing



**Interest Subsidy for Agriculture and Allied Activities:** The scheme envisages making loans available to persons engaged in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Processing and Marketing of Agriculture produce. The interest above 4% charged by Institutions such as Nationalized Banks, Scheduled Commercial Banks, Goa State Co-operative Bank and Primary Agricultural Co-operatives shall be borne by the Government as interest subsidy to the farmer and will be directly released to the respective lending Institutions.

Each beneficiary shall be eligible for interest subsidy to a maximum loan amount of ₹ 5.00 lakh either as one or more loans taken for one or more approved activities of agriculture or allied purposes.

During the year 2017-18, 5072 farmers have been provided interest subsidy with an expenditure of ₹ 73.68 lakh till 31/12/2017.

**Mechanization in Agriculture:** The objective of the scheme is to promote agricultural mechanization to overcome shortage and high cost of manual labour. The components such as custom services of agricultural machineries including mechanised paddy transplanter, assistance for agricultural machinery and equipment, special assistance for maintenance of tractor, one time assistance for removal of bushes and weeds, assistance for land levelling etc. are included under the scheme.

During the year 2017-18 till 31/12/2017, 18809 farmers have been benefitted with assistance of ₹ 214.24 lakh towards custom services provided for hire charges of machinery like combine harvester, tractor, power tiller and mechanized paddy transplanter.

50% subsidy is provided to all category of farmers for purchase of new agricultural machineries like power tiller, tractor, mini tractor, mini tiller and paddy combine & their attachments and 75% subsidy for other equipments.

During the year 2017-18, 1169 Nos of different modern Agricultural machineries and implements have been made available to the farmers on subsidy incurring an expenditure of ₹ 382.37 lakh till 31/12/2017.

**Achievements under various components of modern agricultural machineries:**

Sr No	Component	Achievements (as on 31/12/2017)	
		Physical (in Nos)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	Tractor (30 HP and above)	7	34.54
2	Mini Tractor	9	22.68
3	Power Tiller	138	85.56
4	Mini Tiller	129	41.90
5	Weed Cutter	653	110.00
6	Sprayers and Others	233	87.69
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>382.37</b>

**Assured price for Agriculture Produce:** The scheme envisages the minimum price assured by Government for sale of produce by a farmer to encourage them to venture into investments in agriculture with full confidence so that farming community could maintain traditional plantation that support rural economy of Goa. Moreover, younger generation would step forward to take up agriculture as an economical viable activity.



Due to optimal prices prevailing in case of Cashew and Arecanut, assured price paid for these crops was meagre. An assured price of ₹ 927.33 lakh has been provided to 6759 farmers growing Paddy, Sugarcane, Alsono, Oil Palm, Cashew, Coconut and Arecanut up to 31/12/2017.

#### **Development of Horticulture/ National Horticulture Mission (NHM):**

Horticulture is a major activity in the State as horticulture crop occupies more than 60% of the total cropped area. The small and fragmented holdings coupled with high cost of labour have increased the cost of cultivation with corresponding reduction in income in recent years.

Therefore, emphasis is given on increasing the area and productivity of horticultural crops. Incentives are provided to boost floriculture activity, increasing production of quality vegetable, promoting fruit yielding trees in open spaces and to create irrigation infrastructure to support horticulture & other agricultural activities and to create awareness for agriculture among students in the State.

344.39 Ha. of area under Cashew, Mango, Banana, Pineapple, Papaya, Coconut and Spices has been brought under cultivation incurring an expenditure of ₹ 40.82 lakh benefiting 3563 farmers up to 31/12/2017.

**Assistance for protected cultivation of flowers and vegetables:** Assistance is provided for protected cultivation for growing flowers and vegetables in order to promote cultivation under controlled condition that will render support to the farmers in adverse situation. The entire project is linked to loan from nationalized or scheduled bank. A maximum area of 4000 sq.mt. and

minimum area of 100 sq.mt is considered for assistance per beneficiary under the scheme. During 2017-18, 1.08 Ha. area has been covered with an total expenditure of ₹ 50.73 lakh as subsidy up to 31/12/2017.

#### **Assistance for Promotion of Vegetables with assured markets:**

Farmers in pre-dominant vegetable growing areas are selected for growing vegetables by the department. Farmers with small land holdings are assisted individually or as a group of farmers/Self Help Groups. Only farmers, who are ready to grow vegetables of suitable commercial variety identified by the Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd; are selected.

Local types of vegetables like Agassaim Brinjal, Long beans, seven lobed Bhendi, Watermelon, Muskmelon, Papaya, Saldati and Rasbali variety of Banana, etc, are procured at fixed rate based on normal market rate fixed by the GSHCL. The rate is fixed every 15 days after analyzing the cost of production and market rate to ensure fixed rate.

During the year 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017, 421.31 MT of vegetables and 7.59 MT of fruits cultivated by Goan farmers amounting to ₹ 145.50 lakh from 739 farmers were procured through Goa State Horticultural Corporation Limited to promote their cultivation.

**Action Plan to Control Price Rise:** The Goa State Horticulture Co-operation sells subsidized vegetables through the sale outlets owned by them and those run by Self Help Groups/individuals. Five commodities i.e. Green Gram, Tur dal, White peas, Wheat flour and Sugar, besides 10 types of vegetables i.e. Bhendi (Lady Finger), Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Cluster Beans, French Beans, Green Chillies, Onion, Potato and

Tomato are rationed to the general public all over the State. Mobile vans move through the State at pre-designated spots in the village / city on fortnightly rotation.

During the year 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017, 24671 metric tonnes Vegetables were subsidized with an expenditure of ₹ 5837.82 lakh and groceries worth ₹ 231.68 lakh were also subsidized.

**Assistance for creation of Irrigation Infrastructure:** Irrigation is an important factor in agricultural operations. Coconut, Arecanut, Sugarcane, Vegetables, Pineapple, Banana etc require regular irrigation. The most efficient systems of irrigation are drip irrigation system and sprinkler irrigation system. These improved systems reduce the wastage of water and help in large coverage of crops with available water. Government provides subsidies to the farmers adopting these systems under various schemes.

#### Achievements under various components of the scheme:

Sr No	Component	Achievements (as on 31/12/2017)	
		Physical (in Nos/Ha)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
a	Installation of Water Pump set (90% subsidy)	278 farmers	40.33
b	Micro Irrigation- Installation of Sprinkle (75% subsidy) & Drip Irrigation (90% subsidy)	125 ha	61.98
c	Installation of Water Conveying Pipeline (50% subsidy)	11 farmers	0.98
d	Digging Construction of water storage ponds for irrigation (50% subsidy)	3 Nos	0.51

**Digging and Construction of Irrigation Wells:** All farmers from the State having minimum agricultural land holding of 0.20 Ha. or more are eligible to avail the assistance. The scheme is implemented by providing subsidy @ 75% of the standard cost of evaluation as per GSR or maximum subsidy ranging between ₹ 75,000/- to 150000/- whichever is less as per size of well /area of farm to be brought under irrigation.

During 2017-18, 100 wells have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 83.08 lakh till 31/12/2017.

**Organic Inputs:** Awareness towards healthy food, ecology and pollution free environment is encouraging farmers in practicing organic farming which results in protecting the health of human beings & animals and aims at production of quality and safe products containing no chemical residues by following eco-friendly production methods and system that restores and maintains soil fertility.

The main objectives of the scheme are to promote organic farming through use of organic inputs and conversion of agricultural fields into organic farms and to enhance farmers income through production of quality produce.

Assistance of 50% is provided on cost of organic inputs limited to ₹ 10,000/- per ha. and maximum up to 2.0 ha. or ₹ 20,000/- per beneficiary for all categories of farmers on use of organic inputs.

During 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017, 48.23 Ha. area has been covered under this scheme incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3.34 lakh.

## SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION

**Repairs to embankment for protection of Khazan land:** The scheme provides for repair and maintenance of bunds and sluice gates on these embankments. The main objective of scheme is (i) to protect the notified embankments from breaches so as to prevent inundation of paddy fields. (ii) to revitalize the ponds and other water bodies by desilting and repair by the villagers through the NGOs/SHGs/UGs etc. for full utilization of village infrastructure by bringing more area under cultivation for increase of production.

During 2017-18, up to 31/12/2017 under State Sector, about 750 ha of Khazan paddy land have been protected and about 1.94 km long bunds are repaired. The expenditure incurred is ₹ 75.64 lakh.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, 8 works are undertaken with an estimated cost of ₹ 579.96 lakh, area protected is 119 ha. and length repaired is 3.57 kms. The scheme will be continued under RKVY and will be closed in March 2018.

**Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):** Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana a flagship scheme of the Government of India was extended to the State of Goa during 2007-08 to achieve 4% growth in agriculture and allied Sectors. All the sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy, Marketing and Co-operation are part and parcel of the scheme. The expenditure under the scheme is shared on 60:40 ratio between Government of India and State.

Formulation of District Agriculture Plan for each district and allocation of minimum of 4% State Budget for Agriculture and Allied Sectors are the main criteria to become eligible for the funds.

32 ongoing projects are approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee for ₹ 10984.67 lakh and 13 new projects were given approval with the approved project cost of ₹ 6524.66 lakh.

**Expenditure incurred for major projects under RKVY during the current year are given below:**

Sr. No	Name of the Project	Expenditure (₹ in lakh)
1	Mechanization in Agriculture	59.50
2	Solar Power Fencing	43.95
3	Development of Oil Palm cultivation in the State of Goa	9.74
4	e-Krishi for speedy disposal of assistance to farmers	30.56
5	Strengthening of bunds, desilting of ponds/poins, farm roads for protecting Khazan lands	592.75
6	Open Sea Cage Culture – Phase -II	5.00
7	Establishment of 48 cage culture unit in Anjunem Reservoir	60.00
8	Establishment of shade net nursery for raising Sugarcane seedlings to supply quality seedling to the Goan farmers	15.12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>816.62</b>

### Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):

During the year 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017, under the PMKSY “Per Drop More Crop” (Micro Irrigation), 162.65 Ha. area has been covered incurring an expenditure of ₹ 24.48 lakh and benefitting 172 farmers.

### Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services

Animal Husbandry sector plays an important role in the State economy. This sector provides nutritious food of animal origin and self-employment opportunities to Socio Economically backward strata of the society, under-privileged and unemployed youth, small and marginal farmers and Agricultural labourers.

It continues to be a major component of all strategies for development of the agricultural Sector.

### Achievements

The average milk collection which was **66,000 litres/day** in 2016-17 with purchase of 1395 animals has gone up to **72,000 litres/day** till December 2017 with purchase of 1559 animals by the beneficiaries under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme.

At Government Cattle Breeding Farm, Copardem, 625 high milk producing heifers have been proposed to be purchased in 2 batches to be reared and make them adapt to the local environment, for being sold to the dairy farmers under the schemes.

The implementation of the Scheme “The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme, 2013 (Modified)” was taken up.

### Kamdhenu Scheme (Sudharit):

Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme has been duly modified after plugging various loopholes and deficiencies seen in the said scheme earlier. The Government in order to fully ensure that the Scheme is projected well in the direction of increasing the milk production, ensured that the cattle market were actually brought into the State as “Cattle Melas” wherein farmers could purchase the animals of their choice within the State itself, thus saving on time and money.

Later on the scheme was amended for purchasing of milch animals keeping open to farmers to purchase animals from outside the State subject to following conditions:

a) Farmer should have well constructed cattle shed with cement flooring and fodder cultivation etc.

b) Farmer should purchase minimum of 2 or more high yielding Cross Bred Cows/ Improved Buffaloes/ Indigenous Breed Cows namely Sahiwal, Gir and Red Sindhi in one to three phases.

c) Farmer should obtain prior written permission well in advance from the Department before undertaking such purchase.

d) Farmer should be a member of Local Dairy Society/ Bhachat Gat.

e) Purchase of animals from outside State shall be done accompanied by local area veterinary doctor/ designated veterinary doctor from the panel of the Department.

The subsidy paid to the farmers under the scheme was backend subsidy, wherein it would ensure that the main



objective of the scheme of successful rearing of animals for 42 months was compulsory enforced since the subsidy would be credited to the beneficiary's Bank Account directly and the farmer could withdraw the same, only after 42 months of successful rearing of animals. The payment of subsidy, transport cost, Insurance premium, etc was paid to the beneficiaries Bank Account directly through the ECS system.

The amount of subsidy to beneficiary in General Category for purchase of 1 to 5 animals, 6 to 10 animals, 10 to 20 animals, 20 and above animals shall be 75%, 62.5%, 50% and 40% respectively on the unit cost of ₹ 60,000/- per animal and 90%, 75% and 50% in case of SC/ST and Dhangar beneficiaries. ₹ 9,600/- as subsidy towards reimbursement of Insurance premium and ₹ 600/- per animal as incentives on transport cost, for animals purchased in cattle melas and ₹ 1500/- per animal for animals purchased from outside the State.

The beneficiary can avail loan from any area Co-operative or Nationalized Banks in the State of Goa or from any designated branch of the Bank unlike any Co-operative bank earlier, for the purchase of animals. Similarly limit of 20 animals per individual farmer has been lifted.

Under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme, 383 farmers have purchased 1559 animals from 38 cattle melas held this year as well as purchased from outside the State and ₹ 632.58 lakh of subsidy has been released till 31/12/2017.

#### **Incentives to Milk Producers:**

Government of Goa has an ambitious plan to develop Dairy Sector and to

make Goa Self sufficient in milk production in the near future. Keeping this in view, the Government has come forward with a Scheme where in incentives on Milk and Feed are given based on milk poured to Dairy co-operative Societies.

A Composite Subsidy / Incentive of 40% (which includes 32.28% as incentive on amount / proceeds of milk poured in the Dairy Co-operative Society and 7.72% as incentive on cattle feed) which be paid to the farmers through Electronic Clearance System directly to their Saving Bank account on monthly basis.

Incentives towards milk and feed based on milk poured by Dairy Farmers to the Dairy Milk Co-operative Societies and Batchat Gats of SUMUL was successfully implemented thereby giving benefits to the farmers wherein 10,913 number of times subsidy was released to 6,430 registered dairy farmers after incurring an expenditure of ₹ 21.65 Crore towards Milk Incentives from April 2017 till December 2017.

#### **Pashupalan Scheme:**

The Pashupalan Scheme "Calf to Cow Scheme" is successfully implemented (Assistance for rearing of Cross Bred calves & improved buffalo calves from birth to 27 month.) The General category beneficiaries was getting 50% subsidy which is increased to 75% of the estimated cost of rearing a calf and 100% to SC, ST, Dhangar so as to motivate more farmers under Pashupalan Scheme.

All the farmers having cross-bred female calves/improved buffalo female calves/Indigenous breed calves namely Sahiwal, Gir & Red Sindhi, either born out of A.I. or calves born to existing cows and buffaloes or bought along



with animals under Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme or Western Ghat Scheme or Modern Dairy Scheme/purchased locally under any other scheme of the Government.

Below is the chart showing estimated expenditure and subsidy component:

Age of Calf (months)	Estimated expenditure	Subsidy Component
1 – 3	₹ 7,500/-	₹ 5,625/-
4 – 6	₹ 3,500/-	₹ 2,625/-
7 – 9	₹ 4,500/-	₹ 3,375/-
10 – 12	₹ 4,500/-	₹ 3,375/-
13 – 15	₹ 6,400/-	₹ 4,800/-
16 – 18	₹ 6,400/-	₹ 4,800/-
19 – 21	₹ 6,400/-	₹ 4,800/-
22 – 24	₹ 6,400/-	₹ 4,800/-
25 – 27	₹ 7,200/-	₹ 5,400/-
<b>Total</b>	<b>₹ 52,800/-</b>	<b>₹ 39,600/-</b>

Total 1519 new calves have been registered during the year 2017-18 (till 31/12/2017) under Pashupalan Scheme (Calf to Cow Scheme), wherein 1416 beneficiaries were assisted and subsidy of ₹ 260.39 lakh has been released.

Since inception of this scheme the Department has given assistance to total 9905 calves of 2603 farmers have been registered up to December, 2017.

#### **Dairy Equipment Scheme:**

The Government has introduced payment of subsidy on the purchase of Dairy Equipment under this scheme with 75% subsidy limited to ₹ 1.50 lakh only on the total equipments purchased.

Accordingly, 64 farmers have been sanctioned subsidy and ₹ 36.76 lakh has been released during the year 2017-18 (till 31/12/2017).

#### **Fodder Development Scheme:**

The objective of the Scheme is to increase green fodder production and make available the various hybrid varieties of green fodder to the farmers for feeding to milch animals in order to increase the milk production and make the State self-sufficient in milk production.

With regard to assistance to farmers under Cultivation of Green Fodder Scheme; 38 farmers have been assisted in growing fodder plots and ₹ 3.36 lakh amount of subsidies has been disbursed during the year 2017-18 (till 31/12/2017)

#### **New Schemes**

##### **The Goa Small Animal Rescue Management Scheme, 2014:**

The Corporation, Municipalities and Panchayats will work with Animal Welfare Organizations in the State to try to scientifically reduce and manage the number of strays by sterilizing them and vaccinating them against Rabies, resulting in control of the stray dog populations as well as protecting them against Rabies.

The main goal is to improve the welfare of stray dog populations through a comprehensive sterilization programme carried out as part of the animal birth control (ABC) scheme, under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, and rules made there under.

Financial assistance is provided under the scheme as under:

Financial assistance		
1.	Vehicle up to 90% grant	Cost of the vehicle ₹ 3,00,000/-
2.	Salary for driver cum dog catcher	₹ 10000/- (Rupees ten thousand only) per month.
3.	Sterilization cost	₹ 900/- per animal.
4.	Construction of sheds (subject to NOC from statutory authorities)	₹ 5000/- per square meter.
5.	Cost of cages (metal fabrication)	₹ 5000/- per cage
6.	Feeding for 3 days.	₹ 25/- per dog per day for 3 days / ₹ 75/- for 3 days
7.	Vaccination cost	₹ 50/- per animal
8.	Veterinary surgeon	₹ 30000/- per month
9.	Other expenses like a) survey of dogs b) disposal of dead dogs c) Microchip and d) Publicity and awareness e) contingencies	a) Survey of stray dogs @ ₹ 5/- per dog. b) Disposal of dead dogs @ ₹ 500/- per dog. c) Microchip @ ₹ 200/- per dog. d) Maximum limit for a), b), c), d) & e) is ₹ 2,00,000/-

The total Grant-in-Aid amount of first instalment released to 11 Local Bodies is ₹ 54.76 lakh.

**The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme, 2013 (Modified):** The Scheme envisages the impounding of the stray cattle and transporting them by specialized vehicle to the Cattle Pound where arrangements will be made to look after the animals.

Pattern of Assistance		
1.	Vehicle with hydraulic lift up to 90% grant.	Cost of the vehicle ₹ 18,00,000/-
2.	Salary for driver	₹ 10,000/- per month.
3.	Construction of sheds (subject to NOC from authorities)	₹ 5,000/- per square meter.
4.	Feeding of cattle	@ ₹ 75/- per day.
5.	Veterinary Surgeon's Salary	₹ 30,000/- per month.
6.	Attendant's Salary (6)	@ ₹ 6,000/- per month/per attendant.
7.	Rumenotomy cost	₹ 2000/- per animal.
8.	Other expenses like a) survey of stray cattle, b) burial of dead animals and c) microchip/notching	a) Survey of Stray animal @ ₹ 5/- per animal. b) Burial of dead animal @ ₹ 2000/- c) Microchip/ Notching @ ₹ 200/- per animal. d) Maximum limit for a), b) and c) is ₹ 2,00,000/-



**Eligible Organizations:** Animal Welfare Organization (AWO), Goshalas, Civic & Consumer Forums (CCF), Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils and Village Panchayats. The AWOs, Goshalas and CCF shall apply for grants through the local bodies, in whose jurisdiction the AWOs intends to work.

The component wise Grant-in-Aid amount sanctioned towards first instalment under “The Goa Stray Cattle Management Scheme 2013 (Modified)” is ₹ 32.40 lakh.

### Short Scheme for Mission Rabies



**Financial assistance to Mission Rabies Goa Phase II Mass Vaccination Programme:** Mission Rabies worldwide Veterinary Services have formulated a programme in Goa keeping in mind two main aims i.e. Eradication of Rabies disease and Rabies free Goa. The programme was framed in 2 Phases. The Phase I has already been completed by covering Sterilization of 20414 dogs and

vaccinating about 80,000 dogs.

Thereafter, the organization has approached the State Government requesting to extend financial support in Phase II in the form of Grant-in-Aid. The Government has considered the proposal to give grant in aid to Mission Rabies programme for one year amounting to ₹ 54.67 lakh towards cost of vaccines, test kits, human resources and vehicle expenses.

### Anti-rabies vaccination and other activities carried out (till 31/12/2017)

- Total No. of vaccinations done: 84,833.
- Total No. of Rabies cases attended: 92
- Total No. of Rabies cases diagnosed: 47
- No. of students covered: 1,40,751
- No. of Teachers Trained: 5,991
- Awareness created among parents & general public: 9,754

### Other Physical Achievements

- 1,95,696 animal cases were treated.
- 1,54,482 animal vaccinations were performed.
- **Key Village Scheme:** 1,1793 artificial inseminations performed.
- 4,333 calves born from artificial inseminations.
- **Government Poultry Farm:** 29,472 chicks were hatched and 21,723 were sold. Also 6,08,587

eggs produced and 5,57,907 sold/supplied to public/ Hospitals during the year.

- Three beneficiaries for **transport of poultry feed** have been processed for subsidy and ₹ 1.66 lakh amount of subsidies has been disbursed.
- **Government Piggery Farm:** 159 piglings were supplied to 66 Beneficiaries.
- **Extension and Training Scheme:** 21 Farmers training camps were conducted at various places wherein 906 farmers were given training in farming activities. Also 3 Exhibitions were held.
- Under **Professional Efficiency Development Programme**, Eleven (11) candidates have been selected to undergo B.V.Sc and A.H. Graduation Training Course.
- Under **Special Component Plan for Schedule Caste**, 6 milch animals were purchased by people belonging to Schedule Caste Community, 6 Backyard Poultry units were established and also 16 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- Under **Special Component Plan for Schedule Tribes**, 145 milch animals were purchased by people belonging to Schedule Tribes Community, 54 Backyard Poultry units were established and also 236 cross bred calves were assisted under Pashupalan Scheme.
- Under The Western Ghat Development Scheme, 2 Dairy beneficiaries are under consideration for providing

incentives for renovation of Cattle sheds.

## Fisheries

### Introduction

Fishing is an important sector of the State and is the only source of livelihood of sizeable community of the fishermen who have been contributing significantly to the fish production of the State. They are among the most vulnerable communities towards the vagaries of nature.

The Department is dedicated towards its commitment for growth and development of fishermen community.

The Department is also keen in building a strong relationship with the fisher folks and the Government by having various interactive programmes, recreational activities like Fish Festival, Fishermen Dialogue and other programmes.

The Department has also put its foot forward in the direction of co-operative movement, thereby giving more space for participation of fisher folks in the Government projects and activities such as Open Sea Cage Culture.

### Policy decisions

**Ban on use of LED Lights fishing, Bull/Pair Trawling in territorial water of State of Goa:** There was a demand from the traditional fishermen and the trawler owners from the State to ban the use of LED light and fish attractor or any other light equipment for fishing, since the traditional fishermen are not getting enough catch and their livelihood has been affected. The State Government has prohibited the use or Installation of the Fishing gears such as LED light, Fish light attractors or any other light equipment with or without generator vide order dated 10/5/2016.

Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries vide order no. F.No.21001/3/2014:Fy(Ind) dated 10/11/2017 has issued order prohibiting fishing with LED and Bull/pair trawling in EEZ i.e. beyond territorial waters of the coastal State.

**Uniform colour Code:** As a coastal security measure and for safety of the fishermen, a uniform colour code for the fishing vessels has been adopted for the State of Goa comprising of white colour for the fishing vessels (Trawler/Purse Seiner) with white Hull, black fenders and sky blue cabin.

For motorized/ non motorized Canoes the State has adopted colour code comprising of white colour for the hull with black fenders.

#### **Measures taken to implement policies/decisions of the Government**

(i) The ban period for the year 2017-18 was enforced for a period of 61 days from 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2017 to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2017 which has helped in regeneration of stocks and increase in the production of fish.

(ii) As a social security measure, Biometric ID Cards/temporary ID Cards were made compulsory for all the crew members venturing into the sea for fishing purpose.

(iii) Life Jackets were also made compulsory to all the fishermen venturing into the sea.

(iv) The Department has restricted the mesh size of the fishing nets to 24 mm and above for catching fish and 20 mm and above for catching prawns, as per the Marine Fishing Regulation Act, 1980, for conservation of resources.

#### **Achievements of ongoing projects**

(i) Development/Extension/Construction / Upgradation of 2 Fishing Fish landing centre at Malim and Cutbona is in progress.

(ii) The Government has accorded administrative approval and expenditure sanction for construction of additional soak pits (including retaining wall) amounting to ₹ 3.40 lakh for Sulabh Souchalaya at Malim Fisheries Complex, Malim-Goa & work is in progress.

(iii) The Government has accorded administrative approval and expenditure sanction for repair of Existing Fisheries Administrative Building and Internal Road at Fisheries Complex, Colva amounting to ₹ 29.73 lakh and the work is under progress.

(iv) The Government has accorded administrative approval and expenditure sanction for the construction of

Compound Wall at Cutbona, amounting to ₹ 10.20 lakh.

#### **Achievements under various schemes**

##### **Replacement of Kerosene OBM with Petrol OBM:**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide subsidy on the replacement of old kerosene OBM to petrol OBM. During the year 2017-18 an expenditure of ₹ 54.75 lakh has been incurred and 47 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to December, 2017.

##### **Financial Assistance to Purchase/Construct Wooden/FRP Craft for Traditional Fishermen:**

The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the traditional fishermen by way of subsidy



for construction of fishing craft in order to earn their livelihood and to promote marine fisheries at large. The Fishermen will be granted subsidy to the extent of 50% of the actual cost of craft limited to ₹ 60,000/- (Rupees Sixty Thousand only) per craft. Fishermen will be entitled to avail the same after every four years.

During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 27.46 lakh has been incurred and 46 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31/12/2017.

#### **Financial Assistance for the purchase of Gill Net and its accessories:**

The scheme envisages providing subsidy to fishermen for purchase of fishery requisites like gill nets, monofilament twine, nylon twine, sinkers, floats and other accessories. The beneficiary will be entitled for subsidy to the extent of 50% of the actual cost limited to ₹ 30,000/- for purchase of gill nets with accessories through Bank finance or self finance. Traditional fishermen will be entitled to avail the same after every four years. During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 22.64 lakh has been incurred and 76 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to December, 2017.

#### **Financial Assistance for the purchase of Fuel (Kerosene/Petrol) to the fishermen for operation of Out Board Motor:**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance for purchase of fuel (kerosene/ petrol) in order to grant relief to traditional fishermen to overcome the financial losses suffered by them on account of non availability of kerosene in the State and due to ever increasing cost of the

kerosene so as to enable them to sustain themselves. The Fishermen using kerosene OBM shall be eligible for subsidy up to a maximum of ₹ 50,000/- Fishermen using Petrol OBM shall be eligible for subsidy of ₹ 30/litre on a maximum consumption of 1700 litres of Petrol.

During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 2.57 crore has been incurred and 532 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31/12/2017.

#### **Financial Assistance on Goa Value Added Tax, VAT based on Subsidy:**

The main objective of the scheme is to provide relief to the fishing vessel operators to overcome the financial losses suffered by them on account of the ever increasing cost of the fuel, H.S.D. oil, so as to enable them to sustain themselves.

Under the scheme, the total VAT paid on H.S.D. oil, consumed by the fishing vessel is reimbursed on purchase of H.S.D. oil, on total quota of 20,000 KL of H.S.D. oil thereby ensuring 100% VAT refund to trawler operators. During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 110.55 lakh has been incurred under the scheme, up to 31/12/2017.

#### **Internet Subsidy on loans for fisheries & allied activities:**

The scheme provides credit facilities to farmer at subsidized rate of interest to accelerate investment in agriculture & allied sector in the State. All the fishermen who are interested to avail loans for purchase of canoe, outboard motors, fishing nets, fish finders and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) for fishing vessels, construction for fish hold in vessels, setting up of aquaculture farms, mussel farming, aquarium fish farming, drying and

processing units, ice plants for fisheries and repairs and modification of fishing vessels are eligible for loan. Short, medium and long term loans are eligible for interest subsidy for a maximum period of five years.

Loans upto ₹ 5.00 lakh and below are recommended at 4% interest. During the year 2017-18, an expenditure of ₹ 2.58 lakh has been incurred and 14 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme up to 31/12/2017.

### Central Sector scheme under Blue Revolution:

To achieve economic prosperity and to contribute towards the food and nutritional security through optimum utilization of water resources for fisheries development in a sustainable manner, the State Government as per the directives of the Central Government, implemented various schemes under Blue Revolution "Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries".

### Major achievements & new initiatives Reservoir Cage Culture:

The Reservoir Cage Culture Project is initiated by the Department and a total of 48 cages are installed at Chapoli Dam and stocked with *Pangasius sutchi* fish seed. A partial harvest of 70 tonnes is carried out in the year 2017-18 till December, 2017.

### Fresh Water Fish Seed Hatchery, Kerim, Sattari Goa:

The Fresh Water Fish Seed Hatchery produces quality fish seed of Indian Major Carps and common carp. During the year 2017-18, it produced 1.00 lakh advanced fingerlings of good quality.

Besides, additional 5.00 lakh fingerlings were procured from outside the State and supplied to the fish farmers at reasonable rate.

### Achievement under Blue revolution

(₹ in lakh)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Financial Achievement (Central share)	Physical Achievement
1	Motorization of Traditional Craft	21.00	60
2	Assistance to traditional/ Artisanal fishermen	51.05	43
3	Insulated Truck 6 tonne capacity	7.50	1
4	Auto-rickshaw with Ice box	1.00	1
5	Motor cycle with Ice Box	2.89	10
6	Craft and Gear (unit boats of appropriate size including fishing nets, fish and ice holding boxes etc.)	18.46	39
7	For Brackish water fish/Shrimp culture (L. Vannamei/P. Monodon Rearing unit)	10.04	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>111.94</b>	<b>158</b>

### Estuarine Fish Farm, Ela, Old Goa:

Milk Fish (*Chanos chanos*) was cultured at the Department Estuarine Fish Farm at Ela, Dhauji, Old Goa and a total of

1.55 tones of milk fish was harvested in the month of May, 2017.

### **Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival:**

The Department has organized Aqua Goa Mega Fish Festival 2017, at SAG Campal Ground, Panaji-Goa. This extravaganza event was held for four days i.e. 07th December 2017 to 10th December 2017.

The main motto to organize the fish festival is to boost the Goan fishermen community and provide opportunities to the fishermen fish farmers, entrepreneurs to exhibit their products, services and technology and its benefits to the public and create awareness amongst people.

The festival comprised of sea food stall, Commercial Stalls related to Fisheries activities, Ornamental Fish Gallery, Seminars, Film Screening for school and college Students, various competitions for school children and cultural & entertainment programmes.

### **Community Interaction programme:**

The Department in co-ordination with Indian Coast Guard has conducted 16 Community Interaction Programmes at various places in both the districts for fishermen during the year 2017-18.

These programmes are held twice in a month, for sensitizing fishermen about security and safety at sea in order to enhance coastal security measures.

### **Short Term Training Programme:**

Under this component, the Department has successfully conducted 5 Short Term Training Programmes funded under Blue Revolution.

Short Term Training Programmes in Oyster farming, fresh water fish culture, pond culture, brackish water finfish, shell fish culture, etc are imparted to fisher youth, fish farmers, entrepreneurs etc. interested in gaining in-hand training as well as theoretical knowledge in Fisheries oriented aspects.

The training was held at Fisheries Training Centre, Ela Dauji, Old Goa.

### **Fishermen Dialogue:**

To understand the difficulties of the fishermen, the Government has started a concept called Fishermen Dialogue, through which the Hon'ble Minister for Fisheries along with the Officers of the Fisheries Department visit the Fishermen Village to understand the practical difficulties faced by the fishermen.

3 programmes have already been conducted, one each at Morjim in Pernem taluka, Agonda in Canacona Taluka and Caranzalem in Tiswadi taluka.

### **Goa Fisheries Corporation:**

In order to make fish available to the general public at reasonable rate, Government will be setting up Goa Fisheries Corporation.

## Trend of Fish Catch 2004-2017

(Annual fish catch in tones)

Year	Marine	Inland	Total
2004	84394	4397	88791
2005	103087	4194	107281
2006	96326	4131	100457
2007	91185	2447	93632
2008	88771	3077	91848
2009	80687	3283	83970
2010	87062	3311	90373
2011	86185	3538	89723
2012	86628	3887	90515
2013	87984	4678	92662
2014	128107	3718	131825
2015	108240	4648	112888
2016	101053	4403	105456
2017*	144282	5332	149614

Source: Fisheries Department \*Provisional

## Export of Marine Products 2004-2017

Year	Quantity (in tones)	Value (₹ in lakh)
2004	8855	3907
2005	11002	6178
2006	14117	7299
2007	18268	9336
2008	21533	19783
2009	27009	19563
2010	37212	28891
2011	37829	33125
2012	42675	37918
2013	33939	41181
2014	40365	51195
2015	34814	51748
2016	38209	59654
2017*	44444	62317

Source: Fisheries Department \*Provisional

## CHAPTER 9

### INDUSTRIES

#### Introduction

The main thrust under Industry sector is to foster sustainable economic growth by balancing development of industry and protecting environment and natural resources. With this in view, support has been provided to Micro, Small and Medium sector in a big way.

Tiny and village industries play a vital role in the process of industrialization by creating an atmosphere for entrepreneurship to flourish and an entry point for new entrepreneurs who can start small and then grow big.

Small scale industries are also vehicles for achieving a boarder regional spread of industry and are generally more employment intensive per unit of capital than large scale industry and above all non-polluting and environment friendly.

Development of Industries results in enhanced productivity accelerated economic growth and creates varied employment opportunities. It also facilitates development of other sectors.

The State of Goa envisages catalyzing economic growth through accelerated industrial development. The mission is to create sustainable employment opportunities mainly to the local people of Goa.

#### Policy decisions

For the implementation of Ease of Doing Business, the Directorate of Industries, Trade and Commerce has been nominated as Nodal Department and has engaged the consultancy services

of M/s. Ernst and Young LLP for the purpose. In order to simplify the regulation, transparency of operation and making information available, the Ease of Doing Business has been initiated and Business Reforms Action Plan has been formulated and is being implemented.

A new Screening Committee has been constituted under the provisions of Goa- IDC Transfer & Sublease Regulation 2014 and first amendment 2016 to dispose of transfer and sublease cases.

In order to make transfer of Plots more transparent and hassle free, reforms will be brought into the Goa-IDC regulation to boost industrial development in the State by repeal of Goa-IDC Transfer and Sublease Regulation 2014 and first amendment 2016. The new transfer and sublease guidelines proposing major reforms will be done in the regulations.

#### Achievements

Under Udyog Aadhar Memorandum, 809 units have been registered online with a proposed investment of ₹ 35392.00 lakh with an employment potential to 8410 persons during 2017-18 till 31/12/2017.

The Goa Investment Promotion Board has granted approval to 146 projects in principle with total investment of ₹ 10844.92 crore with employment potential of 22111 persons.

Incentives in the form of subsidy amounting to ₹ 29.45 lakh has been disbursed to 21 units up to 31/12/2017.



Term loan of ₹ 9.53 crore has been disbursed to 233 beneficiaries under Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana Scheme, up to 31/12/2017.

The Directorate participated in the India International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi organised by the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi from 14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

The Goa Handicrafts Rural Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd; implements various schemes to promote development and marketing of the handicraft items and also to generate self-employment to Goan local people & Self-help groups. Under Goa Clay Idol Makers scheme, an amount of ₹ 58.72 lakh has been disbursed to 473 artisans during 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017.

Under Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, implemented by Khadi and Village Industries Board & DIC, 44 proposals with project cost of ₹ 324.60 lakh and involving subsidy of ₹ 107.06 lakh has been sanctioned which will generate employment for 307 persons. Out of the proposals sanctioned, 11 were provided with subsidy to the tune of ₹ 21.91 lakh involving project cost of ₹ 69.77 lakh. Also, 15 proposals with the project cost of ₹ 183.73 lakh & subsidy of ₹ 61.31 lakh has been sanctioned by the DIC which will generate employment of 167 persons.

The Goa Industrial Development Corporation (GOA-IDC) has been established to achieve balanced Industrial development of the State with emphasis on developing Industrial Areas/ Estates throughout the State and providing facilities for setting up of Industries at various locations. Activities of GOA-IDC range from acquisition of land for implementing prestigious projects to achieve industrial growth and

employment. However, the main activity of GOA-IDC is to provide basic infrastructure in the Industrial Estates for the development of Industry and allotment of land for setting up Industrial Units.

### Achievements

Land admeasuring 326953 m<sup>2</sup> has been acquired for setting up of its new 23<sup>rd</sup> Industrial Estate at Latambarcem village in Bicholim taluka. The sub-division plan of the Estate has been approved by 37-B Committee and the infrastructural development works are being taken up.

The assets and liabilities of Daman & Diu Industrial Estate has been handed over to Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation.

Under Ease of Doing Business, the details of services provided by GOA-IDC are made available in the public domain. Services offered under Business Reform Action Plan 2017 by DIPP under Ease of Doing Business are as under:

- Inspection by building proposals Office/ relevant agency as part of obtaining construction permit.
- Availability of land.
- Land Allotment.
- Constructions permit Enablers.
- Building Plan approval.
- These services are also made available on website at <http://www.goaidc.com/eodb.php>

Facility to collect online annual lease rent from the Industrial unit holder in the Industrial Estate setup has also been extended. Also details of Land Acquisition with Industrial Estate Layout Plan and the units set up in the Industrial Estate (Estate-Wise) are available on the corporation's website.

19 infrastructural development works including hot mixing and maintenance of

various infrastructure amounting to ₹ 11.74 Crore in various Industrial Estates have been taken up during the year 2017-18 up to 31/12/2017.

The year-wise Investments & Employment in Industries from 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto 31/12/2017) is given in Table No. 9.1.

Table No. 9.1

Year	No. of Units	Employment	Investment (₹ in lakh)
2012-13	102	2693	20019.98
2013-14	166	3942	24327.17
2014-15	160	3615	20200.17
2015-16	803	14861	56621.80
2016-17	1145	17595	50030.00
2017-18 up to 31/12/2017	809	8410	35392.00

The performance of the Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana Scheme for the years 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Upto 31/12/2017) is given in Table No. 9.2.

Table No. 9.2

Year	Sanctions	Disbursement	Recovery %
2012-13	755.25	559.53	84.70
2013-14	1768.89	1409.16	85.52
2014-15	1271.93	1099.20	85.79
2015-16	1395.09	1071.05	89.97
2016-17	1772.29	1679.61	88.90
2017-18 (as on 31-12- 2017)	1256.96	952.77	93.54

## Mining Industry

### Introduction

The Directorate of Mines & Geology is governed by the Mines & Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act of

1957 which is a uniform Central Legislation governing Major Minerals in the country and Rules framed there under. The Minor Minerals are governed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules of 1985. The Directorate looks after the work of mineral administration of Major and Minor Minerals which involves Grant, renewal of Reconnaissance permits, Prospecting licenses and Mining leases within the ambit of the MMDR Act, 1957. Quarrying leases are also renewed under the Goa Minor Mineral Concession Rules, 1985.

### Achievements

In all, 38 Mining Leases are in operation during the current year (till December 2017) which have reported production of Iron ore to the tune of 6.08 million Tons.

The total Royalty collected on extraction of Major Mineral and Minor Minerals is ₹ 122.09 Crores and ₹ 6.36 Crores respectively during the current year till December 2017.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012, the State Government conducted Twenty one e-auctions of the mineral ore stacks lying at various mines/stack yards in the State of Goa. A total quantity of 11.47 Million Tons of mineral ore was sold through e-auction. The details of the e-auctions along with collection till November 2017 are as under:

Quantity Sold: 11.47 Million Tonnes  
Sale Value: ₹ 1042.10 Crores  
Royalty: ₹ 129.59 Crores  
Processing Fees: ₹ 17.55 Crores

An amount of ₹ 144.56 Crores has been collected in the State under District Mineral Fund from 12/01/2015 to 31/12/2017.

An amount of ₹ 9.57 Crores has been collected & transferred towards National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET), New Delhi from 12/01/2015 to 31/12/2017.

DGPS Survey of 108 mining leases have been completed with authentication of plans by the Department up to December 2017. Goa is one of the first States in India to have completed such an exercise.

Monitoring the extraction and transportation of minor minerals is extensively carried out so that value of the minor mineral is recovered from illegal transportation. An amount of ₹ 21.34 lakh was recovered towards compounding charges during the year till December 2017.

In order to resume legal sand extraction in the State, 91 sand permits have been renewed in the identified sand extraction zones in the rivers of the State during the current year up to 31/12/2017.

In all, 541 Transit Pass Books were issued for transportation of minor minerals during the current year till December 2017.

### Policy decisions

The Special Investigation Team constituted for investigating the illegalities in the Mining Sector for the period from 2007-2012 have undertaken a comprehensive audit of mining leases for the relevant period through empanelled Chartered Accountants.

A sub committee was formed to study in detail the reports on comprehensive audit and recommend action to be taken. The said committee has submitted summary reports and accordingly show cause notices have been issued to the mining leaseholders. Personal hearings have been granted and further action is in process.

The Government vide Notification No. DMG/MMDR/DMF/01/2015/ dated 30/11/2017 has notified the composition of the District Mineral Foundation Committees for North and South Goa Districts.

### Steps taken

A dynamic website updates the members of the public about each and every important issue concerning Department of Mines & Geology. The details of all the 21 e-auctions are available on the website.

Software has been developed in association with M/s Megasoftware Systems, Margao for the following purposes:

- Issue of registration with acknowledgement validity for the period of 12 months from the date of registration for ore carrying vehicles as well as machinery deployed in mining sites.
- SMS facility is provided to all trucks registered with the department for renewal of truck registration after a period of 12 months from the date of registration.
- Monitoring and tracking of vehicles/machineries fitted with a GPS used for ore transportation operation.
- Public viewing web page for information on vehicle movement is made available to the general public on the official website of the department under Vehicle Tracking System.
- Issuance of Permits: Module to request, authorize, reject permits for domestic transit, sale and export. The bidder can check online status of the permit.

- Over 5,00,000 pages of documents scanned from the lease files and stored in easy retrieval documents management software.
- Domestic import/export control at the check posts using POS terminals to monitor the vehicular movement.

E-mines Software is developed by Goa Electronics Ltd. which includes modules for inward/outward register and issuance of challans.

### Implementation of beneficiary oriented scheme

The sudden closure of all mining and related activities in the State of Goa, in October 2012, resulted in an economic crisis for those who were directly dependent on mining as their only source of income. Many families were

rendered jobless and there was distress like situation where the people had to make both ends meet and also service the loans taken towards the purchase of transportation vehicles etc.

To provide financial relief to the borrowers in the mining sector who are defaulters with the banks and are in financial distress due to closure of mining industry, the Government implements "Debt Relief scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution". The scheme notified in September 2014 is now extended up to 31st March, 2018.

The details of the Debt Relief scheme for mining affected borrowers of Financial Institution/Banks for the period 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till November 2017) is given in Table No. 9.3:

Table No. 9.3

Product	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (till Nov'2017)		
	Sanction	Disbursement		Sanction	Disbursement		Sanction	Disbursement		Sanction	Disbursement	
	Nos	Nos	Amt. (₹In Cr)	Nos	Nos	Amt. (₹In Cr)	Nos	Nos	Amt. (₹In Cr)	Nos	Nos	Amt (₹In Cr)
<b>Barge</b>	2	1	0.17	38	17	4.04	49	33	6.65	0	9	1.57
<b>Mining Machinery</b>	5	2	0.07	84	58	2.38	21	32	1.62	1	2	0.04
<b>Truck-Tipper</b>	522	295	4.32	3324	2498	39.47	515	1194	23.91	1	121	2.59
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>3446</b>	<b>2573</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>32.18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>4.20</b>

## CHAPTER 10

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The objective of the rural development is to eradicate poverty among the rural populace and fill in the widened gap between the rich and the poor. Keeping this in mind, various schemes are implemented for poverty reduction, employment generation, rural infrastructure habitat development, provision of basic minimum services etc. The details of these schemes/programmes are given below:

#### National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)

The aim of the NRLM is to reduce poverty through building strong grassroots institutions of the poor. These institutions enable the poor households to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable increase in their incomes on a sustainable basis. NRLM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and the financing of the program is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 60:40.

Goa State Rural Livelihood Mission has been constituted and registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. It is launched in the State on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2015. Canacona, Pernem & Bardez blocks were identified as intensive blocks during 2015-16 and in addition Quepem & Bicholim are also identified as intensive blocks during 2016-17 since they are geographically in remote areas. Ponda, Tiswadi and Dharbandora are identified as intensive blocks during 2017-18. During 2017-18 (upto December 2017), 307 new Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed, 502 revived and 250 provided with revolving fund. An expenditure of ₹ 138.94 lakhs was incurred upto 31/12/2017.

#### Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

The Indira Awaas Yojana is a programme under Rural Housing of the Government of India. This is a Centrally Sponsored scheme and the financing of the scheme is shared by the Centre and the State, in the ratio of 60:40 respectively. Under the scheme, assistance is provided to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families to construct and up-grade their houses. The assistance provided for construction is ₹ 70,000/- with an additional assistance of ₹ 25,000/- from the State Government, thereby taking the total assistance provided for the purpose to ₹ 95,000/-. The assistance provided for upgradation of existing houses is ₹ 15,000/-.

The scheme is now replaced as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) from financial year 2016-17 and the assistance is enhanced from ₹ 95,000/- to ₹ 1.20 lakh & it is extended to only those whose names appear in Socio-Economic caste Census 2011.

During 2017-18 (upto December 2017), construction of 2 new houses has been sanctioned and 82 previously sanctioned houses are completed. An expenditure of ₹ 32.35 lakh was incurred upto 31/12/2017.

#### Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

At present, there are 1,648 beneficiaries availing assistance under this scheme. The beneficiary must be a destitute in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial



support from family members or other sources.

Under the scheme, pension of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries who are between 60 to 79 years of age and for those who are 80 years and above ₹ 500/- per month is provided. In addition, an amount of ₹ 300/- per month is given as widow pension under Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) per BPL beneficiary in the age group of 40-79 years and also an amount of ₹ 300/- per month per BPL beneficiary is given as disability pension in the age group of 18-79 years under Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS).

#### **National Family Benefit Scheme**

Under the scheme, assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is given to the family on the death of primary breadwinner in the age group of 18 to 64 years. 106 beneficiaries have been covered during 2017-18 (upto December 2017) and an amount of Rs. 27.60 lakh has been incurred.

#### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

The objective of the scheme is to provide for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in plain areas in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage and 150 days of job in forest dwelling area is @ ₹ 240/- per day w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2017.

During the year, 2017-18, 418 Job Cards have been issued, 255 works have been sanctioned, 189 various works have been completed, 201 works are in progress and 1.08 lakh mandays

have been generated. An amount of ₹ 608.58 lakh has been incurred upto December 2017.

#### **Goa Grameen Urja Yojana (GGUY)**

The objective of the scheme is to provide Below Poverty Line families installation of Domestic one new LPG connection, pollution free (Fuel) to minimize the use of firewood, thus reducing the pressure on forest and at the same time helping in maintaining pollution free environment as well health of housewife's. The BPL families are provided with free LPG installation comprising of one gas stove with two burners and two cylinders with all other required accessories for the total cost of Rs. 6087/-. During the year 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 12.83 lakh has been incurred upto December 2017.

#### **Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana (GGSY)**

The scheme provides creation of infrastructure assets in the rural areas such as Panchayats Ghars, Community halls, crematoriums, rural roads etc. Most of the works are taken up in tribal areas. Many panchayats have submitted their proposals for construction of new panchayat ghars since the premises are very old.

The maximum limit for works with the approval of the Committee constituted under GGSY is ₹ 25.00 lakh. Any work above the prescribed limit is to be approved by the Government.

20 projects have been completed and another 54 projects are in progress. Besides, 40 new projects have been sanctioned during the year 2017-18 ( till December 2017). An amount of ₹ 477.84 lakh has been incurred upto 31/12/2017.

➤ Under Rural Garbage Disposal Scheme 2005, funds are provided to

the village panchayats for acquisition of land for garbage sites and for development of garbage collection site and other facilities required for disposal of garbage for which an amount of ₹ 1.00 lakh has been released to various panchayats in the State. Government has also decided to set up garbage plants at District level and in coastal areas. An amount of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been incurred upto December 2017.

- Under Deendayal Infrastructure Development Scheme 2013, 16 projects have been taken for execution and 39 new projects are in consideration.
- Financially weaker village panchayats are released grants for the payment of salaries to the village panchayat staff, salaries and other allowances to elected representatives of Panchayats / Zilla Panchayats. During the year 2017-18, grants amounting to ₹ 638.51 lakh have been released to 84 weaker panchayats.
- Grants-in-aid are released to village panchayats whose annual income does not exceed ₹ 40.00 lakh, to undertake various infrastructure development works such as construction of panchayat ghars, community halls, development of playground, construction of children's parks, roads, culverts, etc. An amount of ₹ 45.08 lakh has been incurred upto December 2017.
- Zilla Panchayats are released grant-in-aid as Infrastructure Development Grants to undertake various infrastructure development works such as land acquisition for garbage plant, construction of roads, bridges, children's park, footpaths, community halls, retaining walls, compound

walls, cleaning and covering of drains, construction of steps, etc. An expenditure of ₹ 250.00 lakh has been incurred upto December 2017.

### Mobilization of Resources

- Matching grants are released to the Village Panchayats in proportion of the taxes collected by the Panchayats. An amount of ₹ 521.25 lakh has been released during current year upto December 2017 to 191 Village Panchayats to mobilize their resources.
- The E-services such as issue of Residence certificate, Income Certificate, Birth Certificate, Death Certificate & search of Birth & Death Registration have been launched.

The income of Panchayats by broad heads for the year 2016-17 is given in Annexure - 31. It can be seen from the Annexure - 31 that Grants from the government accounts for 48.24 percent of the total income of the panchayats followed by proceeds from taxes, fees etc which account for 26.93 percent.

The expenditure incurred by the Panchayats to provide necessary services can be broadly classified into 8 broad heads. The block wise expenditure of Panchayats by broad heads during the year 2016-17 is given in Annexure 32. It can be seen from the Annexure 32, that 45.73 percent of the total expenditure is incurred on undertaking public works followed by expenditure on administration which accounts for 28.35 percent.

### Atal Gram Development Agency- Goa

The Atal Gram Yojana (AGY) Scheme was announced by the Government in the Budget Speech 2014-15. The main objective of the scheme was integrated

development of villages through a comprehensive concept of Model Village Development to raise the economic conditions of the rural poor.

Considering the socio-economic background, remoteness of the village and substantial composition of scheduled tribe population, predominantly dependent on agriculture, Netravali village in Quepem taluka has been adopted to tap the economic potential of that village and develop it as a Model Village which can then be replicated for other villages.

A number of innovative works with exemplary success were carried out in the village. However, there were administrative hurdles and time consuming official procedures involved which hampered the progress of the scheme and hence the desired results could not be achieved. Therefore, it was decided to form an independent agency to take independent decisions, frame and design innovative works / sub-schemes, monitor and implement the scheme to its fullest potential.

Hence, the “**Atal Gram Development Agency-Goa (AGDAG)**” registered as a Society has come into being to monitor and implement the AGY scheme for the overall development of agriculture and allied sector in the village and to undertake extensive extension and awareness campaigns/activities as also development of hinterland eco-tourism.

Based on the encouraging results, the scheme is now implemented in Rivona in Sanguem, Pirna in Bardez and Nagargao in Sattari.

### Achievements

- In order to create a platform for marketing the goods produced by

SHGs and also to encourage entrepreneurship qualities among the rural women, Matoli Bazaars was organized at Lohia Maidan, Margao during the Ganesh Chaturthi festival for the 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year with active participation of around 150 women belonging to 25 SHGs from Netravali village. Natural forest products used for the matoli, locally grown fruits and homemade sweets were the main attraction of this bazaar which was largely attended by the public and earned handsome profits for the rural poor.

- A total area of 51,287 sq. mts (5.13 Ha) has been brought under Green Fodder cultivation involving an expenditure of ₹ 1.05 lakh. This programme has had an immense impact on the local populace and the same is reflected in the substantial increase in milk production.
- The Netravali Mahotsav aimed at depicting the tradition, culture and heritage of the village was organized in the village from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> May, 2016. Various cultural activities including rangoli competitions, sports events and health camps were organized during the Mahotsav.
- A new Anganwadi has been constructed at Margwada in the village as an “Adarsh Anganwadi Kendra” equipped with electronic visual and sound system, public address system, etc.

Another civil project viz., Construction of Toilet cum shop complex near Village Panchayat Netravali is expected to be completed shortly.

### Goa Saras

Saras is a National Level Exhibition-cum-Sale to provide exposure of different items produced by SHGs and provide market to Swarogaries assisted under SGSY Scheme from all over the Country. This is the 5th Goa Saras organized by the State.

For the Goa Saras 2017, around 200 stalls were erected at the exhibition site.

A total of 350 SHGs, 200 SHGs from different States of India and 150 SHGs from Goa were accommodated in these stalls. 20 stalls were allocated to various Government Departments/Corporations, Institutions and Banks for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) program. 24 States participated in the Saras Exhibition through their SHG's/artisans. The amount earned towards sales was ₹ 1.25 crore.

## CHAPTER 11

### TOURISM

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic marvel which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes. Goa, a paradise of scenic charm, settled beautifully amidst seas and lush greeneries, is a dream destination of millions of travellers across the globe.

The sparkling sands, exotic beaches, the architectural splendors of its temples, churches, old houses and rich culture has become a popular global leisure destination which attracts domestic & foreign tourists from all over the globe.

#### Tourist Arrivals

Several initiatives like innovative marketing, promotion of destination within India and across the world, key tourist infrastructure projects were undertaken to improve the facilities for the tourist and carrying capacity of the State. Upto September 2017 (Jan to Sept), the State received 43.09 lakh tourist as compared to 34.47 lakh tourist during the same period in 2016.

The number of tourist (foreign & domestic) visited the State since the year 2000 is given in Annexure – 33.

There has been a huge growth in the arrivals of the tourist (domestic and foreign) from the year 2013 to 2016.

There has been a growth of 19.50 percent during 2016 in the tourist arrival as compared to 2015. Month wise arrival of domestic and foreign tourist during 2017-18 is given in Annexure – 34.

Number of tourist arrivals by chartered flights during 2017-18 upto December 2017 is given in Table No.11.1

Table No. 11.1  
Tourist arrivals by Charter Flights

Year/ Season	No. of Flights	Passenger	Growth in number of passengers
2011-12	910	169006	-1.38
2012-13	996	215304	27.39
2013-14	1128	261452	21.43
2014-15	895	161316	-38.30
2015-16	798	158779	-1.57
2016-17	988	232679	46.54
2017-18 (Upto 31.12.2017)	405	108715	-53.27

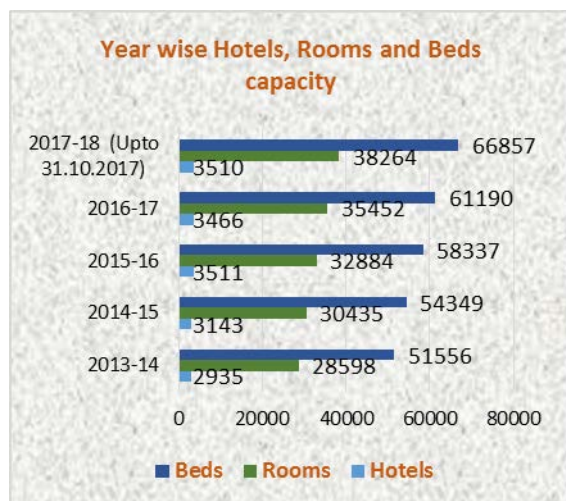
Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Goa

As can be seen from Table No.11.1, 988 chartered flights landed in the State with 232679 passengers during 2016-17 as compared to 798 flights in 2015-16. Upto 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017, 405 chartered flights with 108715 passengers landed in the State.

The year wise data on Hotels, Rooms and Bed capacity for the last five years is given in Chart No.11.1



Chart No.11.1  
Year Wise Hotels, Rooms and Bed Capacity



Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Goa

As can be seen from Chart No.11.1, year wise availability of Hotels, Rooms and Beds capacity during the last five years. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.10.2017) 3510 number of hotels with 38264 room's capacity commenced their operation in the State. During 2017-18 (upto 31.10.2017) there has been an increase of 7.93 percent in the availability of rooms compared to previous year.

### Tourism Promotion and Marketing

Tourism industry has been growing at a rapid speed across the country and the world. It has become a highly competitive industry wherein, each and every nation is trying to attract tourists to their country. Continuous efforts are being made through promotion in print and electronic media within the country and across the world to make the State as an ideal tourist destination with a view to increase foreign exchange earnings.

At the National level, the State participated in the following travel related events in 2017-18:

- Travel and Tourism Fair held at Kolkata from 7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> July 2017.

- Travel and Tourism Fair held at Hyderabad from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> July 2017.
- IITM held at Bangalore from 21<sup>st</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2017.
- Travel and Tourism Fair held at Ahmedabad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2017.
- Travel and Tourism Fair held at Surat from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- Travel and Tourism Fair held at Mumbai from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- IITM held at Delhi from 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- IITM held at Mumbai from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- BLTM held at Gurgaon from 26<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> October 2017.
- IITM held at Pune from 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> November 2017.
- IITM held at Hyderabad from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2017.

At the International level, the State took part in the following events:

- OTDYKH-LEISURE, held at Moscow held from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2017.
- International French Travel Market (IFTM) held at France, Paris from 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> September 2017.
- ITB Asia held at Singapore from 25<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> October 2017.
- World Travel Market, held at London held from 6<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> November 2017.

### Awards and Accolades

The State received several awards and accolades for its participation at various events due to its professional and strategic approach as under:

- Goa bags best Beaches and Coastal Destinations award for Mandrem Beach at India Today Group Awards, New Delhi.
- Goa bags best Decorative Stall at Travel and Tourism Fair, Kolkata.
- Goa bags Best Decorative Stall at Travel and Tourism Fair, Hyderabad.
- Goa bags best Wedding Decoration and Best Night Life Destination of the year at IITM, Bangalore.
- Goa bags best Decorated Award at Travel and Tourism Fair, Ahmedabad.
- Goa bags best Decoration Award at Travel and Tourism Fair, Surat.
- Goa bags best Decoration Award at Travel and Tourism Fair, Mumbai.
- Goa bags Mice Destination of the year and Best Decorated Stand National at IITM, Delhi.
- Goa bags best Decorative Stall at Travel and Tourism Fair, Pune.
- Goa bags most popular shooting Destination of the year at International Film Business Awards.
- Goa bags “Best Wedding Destination” award at IITM, Hyderabad.

### Mobilization of Resources

- Registration of various tourist trade/activities and revenue earned for the period April 2017 to December 2017 is given in Table No.11.2.

- Total Revenue earned from April 2017 to December 2017 on events ₹. 113.90 lakh.
- Total Revenue earned from April to December 2017 on Public Beach Shacks is ₹.222.08 lakh.
- Total Revenue earned from April to December 2017 on Lease Rents is ₹. 41.07 lakh.

Table No.11.2  
Registration of various tourist trade/activities and revenue earned for the period April 2017 to December 2017.

Item	Number
New hotels registered	160
New Travel Agencies registered	30
New Tourist Taxis registered	1055
New Water Sports Activities registered	80
Show Cause Notices issued for Hotels	90
Show Cause Notices issued for Travel Agencies	42
Show Cause Notices issued for Water Sports Activities	46
Total Revenue Earned (₹ in lakh)	132.64
Total Fine Imposed (₹ in lakh)	53.50
Total Revenue Earned Touting cases (₹ in lakh)	1.08

Source: Department of Tourism, Govt. of Goa

### Policy decisions

- In order to exhibit rich heritage initiative is being taken to implement policy for illuminating places of tourism importance in the State.
- Policy on Shacks, on identified beaches making it responsive to the aspirations of the local people as well as environment friendly has been implemented by formulation of Beach Shack Policy 2016-19.

- Government has decided to implement single window system for all water sports operators and airport taxis through GTDC to ensure transparency in operations of water sports and taxi operators. Policy has been finalized for regulating water sports in the State.
- Two full-fledged offices of Deputy Directors for North and South Goa has been created for timely and speedy registration of various tourist trade activities.
- E-registration system for registering various tourist trades activities has been started.
- 197 lives has been saved from 1st April 2017 to 22<sup>nd</sup> December 2017 with deployment of professional lifeguards at various beaches in the State.
- Comprehensive repairs, maintenance and replacement of 32 numbers High Mast Light fixtures with LED lamps for five years.
- Installation of High Mast Lamps and street lights at various tourist places in the State.
- Upgradation/Beautification of tourist interest places in the State under Swadewsh Darshan Scheme.
- Construction of State Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology at Farmagudi in Ponda Taluka.
- Development of Mayem Lake boating site, in Bicholim.
- Provision and fixing of dustbins.
- Providing and fixing of shot blasted pavers from Multi level car parking to Jetty parking.
- Construction of water storage tank and septic tank at Santa Monica jetty at Patto, Panaji.
- Service of 11KVA VCBACB and LT panels at Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji.
- Repairs and existing 11KV 3CX 150 sq. mm X LPE aluminum armoured cable to provide ring feeding to multi-level car parking HT ring main unit.
- Service and oil filtration of 200 KVA and 500 KVA transformer at Paryatan Bhavan, Patto, Panaji.
- Illumination of Tourist destination at Reis Magos, Guirim, Karapur, Menkurem and Malwara in North Goa District.

### Measure to boost Tourism

In order to boost the tourism industry in the State following works were undertaken through GTDC (SPV):

- Beautification and Illumination of Bhootnath Temple at Nadora in Bardez Taluka.
- Upgradation/Beautification of tourist places in Sanguem Taluka.
- Beautification of Datta Gufa Mandir at Neturlim in Sanguem Taluka.
- Development and beautification of surrounding area of our Lady of Perpetual Succor Chapel at housing board colony, Mapusa.
- Beautification and illumination of Rajani park temple at Agonda and other tourist places in Canacona Taluka.

**New initiatives**

- Two major projects i.e. Coastal Circuit-I and Coastal Circuit –II, have been sanctioned by the Union Ministry of Tourism under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in order to create/ upgrade basic amenities and tourist friendly infrastructure on the coastal belt.
- Major development works are underway in North Goa are Development of Fort Aguada and Morjim Khind, Parking at Calangute, Candolim, Anjuna and Ashwem, toilet blocks at 10 locations in North Goa, beach stretch cycle track at Chopdem at Morjim and 5 number of

Tourist Information centre at Candolim, Baga, Calangute etc. providing Wi-Fi, GIS facilities etc.

Under Coastal Circuit-II, the development of coastal belt in South Goa which includes parking facilities, landscaping, tourist facilitation centre, toilets, drinking water, solid waste management, solar lights, GIS mapping. CCTV, Wi-Fi facilities etc. and development of various destinations at Panaji such as Convention Centers, Open Air Theatre, Light & Sound Show, jetty terminal building and at Dona Paula such as promenade, viewing gallery, landscaping, parking, illumination, mini buses etc. will be taken up.

## CHAPTER 12

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

#### DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

The Department of Science, Technology and Environment implements various schemes towards popularization of science, environmental awareness, promotions of Science & Technology (S&T) projects relevant to the State, implementation of renewable energy programmes, application of remote sensing technology, and enforcement of “environmental protection/pollution control” laws.

#### Achievements

- Grant-in-aid has been released to appropriate S&T projects of applied nature, relevant to the needs of the State. The projects are being implemented through Educational Institutions, Government departments and deserving NGOs. Preference is given to S&T projects in the fields of rainwater harvesting, energy conservation measures, solid waste disposal, agriculture, biodiversity, sustainable management of natural resources, etc.
- The DSTE has a State Remote Sensing Centre at Saligao, Bardez where grants are provided to develop infrastructure and procure State-of-the-art equipment and data. Under this scheme, various projects related to the State viz, zoning atlas for siting of industries, cropping/plantation pattern for irrigated areas, agricultural pattern areas, land use estimation, etc are carried out. It is proposed to revive the State Remote Sensing Centre with modern technology in remote sensing applications.
- Under the scheme, Promotion of Information Systems in Science & Technology, extensive popularization of S&T programmes are undertaken including Astronomy popular science etc. Grant is provided to Science Association/GSCST regularly for their activities. Similarly, common facilities are also provided in schools/institutions to cover maximum possible areas for promotion of information systems. Further, funds are earmarked to be provided for setting up R&D units, in order to promote private investment in fields of Biotechnology, Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals, Nutrition and Medical Sciences etc. A technology incubator, besides a R&D centre in biotechnology has been funded.
- Under Environmental Research and Ecological Regeneration Scheme, environmental awareness programmes for the benefit of students and the community at large are undertaken in collaboration with the Directorate of Education, other Departments & Institutions and deserving NGOs. Projects contributing to ecological conservation / restoration and adequate implementation of various environmental laws are undertaken. Annual programmes such as World Environment Day, Green Ganesha competition, World Earth Day and other events of environmental significance have been observed. Support has been given to research projects, material needs and publicity



needs contributing to adequate implementation of central and local environmental Acts/Legislations.

- Grant-in-aid have been released to various educational institutions for organizing science exhibitions, workshops, seminars, etc. and to research institutions, academic institutions, NGOs, University for taking up research projects on Science and Technology.
- World Environment Day 2017 was celebrated with the active support of Goa State Council for Science and Technology.
- Grants have been released to the Association of Friends' of Astronomy to conduct various science popularization and awareness programmes for students and public at large at the Public Astronomical Observatory (PAO) at Panaji and also other branches of PAO in the State.
- Grants have been released to Goa Waste Management Corporation for management of Solid Waste in the State and its scientific disposal and to collect the plastic waste across the National Highway and dispatch it to the cement company.
- DSTE has participated in the Science Film Festival in January 2017 held at Panaji, organized by Vidnyan Parishad, Goa and also extended financial support for its successful organization.
- Grants have been provided to Goa State Council for Science and Technology for obtaining the GI Registration for Coconut Feni.
- Grant-in-aid has been released to Marathi Vidnyan Parishad, Goa for implementation of yearly science popularization programmes. Similarly, grants have been released to various schools / Higher Secondaries and Colleges for carrying out research work on projects based on Science & Technology and to organize various science exhibitions, seminars, workshops for students and general public.
- Preparation work of Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) for the State is already completed and the work of mapping of sand dunes, ascertaining the carrying capacity of beaches in Goa for providing shacks and other temporary structures is in final stage.
- Grant-in-aid has been released to Goa State Biodiversity Board for smooth functioning of the Board and also to organize various programmes / research projects for conservation of Biodiversity of the State.
- Financial support is provided to State Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and State Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India to facilitate decentralization of process to issue prior Environment Clearance (EC) for the matters falling under category 'B' projects and also to scrutinize the project proposals received under above category.
- Financial support has been provided to Goa State Innovation Council for setting up of Secretariat at Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda. EDC was also funded to take up the programme on Chief

Ministers Start Up Challenge and award of Goa Rajya Vidnyanik Puraskar.

- The Department was the financial partner for organization of Bharatiya Vigyaan Sammelan and Expo 2017, held at Pune in May 2017.
- The Department is hosting a mega scientific event “Nobel Prize Series – 2018 followed by Nobel Exhibition during 1st February to 28th February, 2018 in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India and Nobel Media, Sweden.

### Initiative towards Solid Waste Management

The State of Goa has been proactively working on the issue of solid waste management. In order to maintain a clean and litter-free environment and to ensure proper Solid Waste Management across the State, various initiatives have been undertaken by the State as follows:

- The first major initiative is collection of all the plastic waste across the National Highways and second major initiative is setting up of Solid Waste Treatment Facility one each, in North Goa and South Goa. The first such state-of-art facility has been already set up in Saligao/Calangute in Bardez Taluka in 2016 and second one, at Cacora, which is likely to be commissioned during end of this year i.e. 2018.
- Department is in the process of setting up of Common Biomedical Waste Treatment Plant at Kundaim Industrial Estate. The Goa Waste Management Corporation formed by the State Government have been

entrusted to look after the overall management of all types of wastes, collection of dry non-biodegradable waste from Village Panchayats, Municipalities, State & Central Government Institutions, Industrial Estates and other organizations in the State and its safe disposal.

### FOREST

The main objective of the Forest Department is the conservation of the forests in Goa. Large stocks of seedlings are provided every year by the Department to individuals, Companies, Schools, Panchayats, etc. to plant in areas available with them. Protection of wildlife is another important area in which the Department plays a vital role. As a result, the Western Ghats which are abundantly rich in flora and fauna gets maximum protection.

### Afforestation

During the current year, 25000 saplings have been planted by the Department while 40000 nos. of seedlings were distributed to public to encourage afforestation activity. Cutting of trees in also regulated in private land under the Preservation of Trees Act, 1984.

### Awareness Programmes

To mould young minds to develop love for trees and emphasize on the importance of trees and healthy environment and create awareness about planting and conservation of Trees and Forests, the 68<sup>th</sup> Vanamahotsava, was celebrated in the month of July, 2017.

### Revenue

Revenue generated through the sale of forest produce is ₹ 47.30 lakh and through Eco-tourism activities and other means is ₹ 282.00 lakh.

### Employment

Under the scheme, maintenance of plantation, 70 Ha. of 3 year old plantation have been maintained incurring an expenditure of ₹ 6.53 lakh generating an employment of 2,023 mandays. 257 nos. check dams of various sizes have been constructed at the cost of ₹ 49.10 lakh generating an employment of 15,200 mandays as on date under the scheme of Tribal sub plan & Schedule caste development scheme.

### Training

A three day capacity building workshop on MSTRIPES (Monitoring System for Tiger, Intensive Patrolling & Ecological Status), a smartphone based application has been organized by the Goa Forest Department in collaboration with Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun for forest officers w.e.f. 23/03/2017, at Bhagvan Mahaveer National Park, Mollem.

This application has been developed for Indian conditions by Wildlife Institute of India and is being implemented in Tiger Reserves. The MSTRIPES platform has three modules on Tiger, Intensive patrolling and Ecological Status covering aspects as diverse as forest protection, wildlife distribution and Man – Animal conflict.

The daily activities undertaken by the field staff, data collected and the GPS coordinates will be uploaded to a Central Data base and will provide direct access to field information to the Head Quarters in a real time basis.

The resource persons from Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun include Dr. Kaushik Banerjee, Scientist 'D', Shri Ujjwal Kumar, Scientist 'C', Shri. Ashish Prasad and Shri. Ninad, Senior Researchers. In all, fifteen officers in the

rank of RFO/Dy. RFO and ACFs are participating in this training programme.

### Achievements

- Forest Department has acquired about 15.58 ha. privately owned land for turtle conservation at Galgibag beach in Canacona,. An amount of ₹ 17.97 crores was spent for Land Acquisition. To develop turtle nesting sites at Galgibag as conservation reserve, Ministry of Environment Forests & Climate Change under Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat scheme, has sanctioned ₹ 38.40 lakh. Turtle nesting sites at other beaches such as Morjim, Agonda are being protected during the nesting season for conserving endangered marine turtles.
- The 66<sup>th</sup> Wildlife Week was held in the month of Oct'17 across the State by organizing several events. A total of 445 participants took part in various events such as, on the spot drawing competition, essay writing competition for high school & higher secondary, quiz competition for college students, bicycle rally, Nature camp, etc. Around, 376 specially abled children also participated in the events.
- The Goa Forest Department organized the "2<sup>nd</sup> Bird festival" of Goa from 12.01.2018 to 14.01.2018 at Cotigao Wildlife Sanctuary comprising of bird watching trails & technical sessions. The main objective of the event being to highlight the rich diversity of birds in the State. First of its kind Pelagic bird watching/scenic birding trip was organized in Arabian sea as a part of 2<sup>nd</sup> Bird festival of Goa.
- Forest department has received appreciation certificate from Hon'ble

Chief Minister regarding various activities carried out under “Swachhata hi Seva” campaign under swach Bharat mission with objectives of generating a sewerage and ensuring cleanliness of public utilities.

## INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

### State Data Centre (Under NeGP)

The IT Department through its State Designated Agency along with Data Centre Operator has set up and built new Tier 2 State Data Centre at Altinho under the Mission Mode Project of Government of India (GoI). The Project is fully operational since March 2017 and presently hosting various applications of the Government Departments, including the websites. The SDC provides salient features such as SAN storage capacity of 60TB, 24\*7 operations and services over cloud platform with high availability, scalability, accessibility and very less service provisioning time.

### Website related Activities

The IT Department acts as the nodal agency for ICT activities for various State departments and as such various guidelines are issued to the Departments/Corporations for IT related activities including creation/development of website, hosting a website at SDC with fourth level domain, etc.

As per the Programme of Development/ Enablement of Departmental website to be accessible to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) as per GIGW and WCAG 2.0 as required by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disability (Divyangjan) (DEPwD), GoI, 16 Departments have been identified under phase-I of which website work of 4 departments has been

completed and is in the process of hosting at SDC.

### Setting up of Electronic City at Tuem village, Pernem Taluka

The Government has identified and approved the setting up of Electronics Manufacturing Cluster under the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme of the Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY), GoI in Tuem village. The (MeitY), GoI has approved the project for setting up of Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing cluster at Tuem Village.

This project will provide the necessary stimulus for better infrastructure facilities. It would provide world class infrastructure for attracting investments in the Electronics Systems Design & Manufacturing (ESDM). It has been designed with a capability to generate around 2,000 to 3,000 employees over a period of 3 to 5 years.

### Setting up of IT Hub at Chimbel village, Tiswadi Taluka

The Government has identified and approved the setting up of IT/IT Enabled Services (ITES) Park in Chimbel village which is proposed to be carried out in two phases. The IT/ITES park will provide a steady supply of employment opportunities besides being specifically geared towards the needs of the IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sectors.

This park aims to attract Multi National Companies in the IT, ITeS & BPO sector to invest in the State and to take advantage of the various incentives provided by the park. It has been designed with a capability to generate around 5,000 to 7,000 jobs over a period of 8 to 10 years.



### Goa Start-up Policy 2017

The Government has notified the Goa Start-up Policy 2017 on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2017 with a vision to make Goa one of the most preferred start-up destinations of India and make it feature in the top 25 start-up destinations in Asia by 2025.

#### *Objectives of the Start- Policy 2017:*

- To make Goa an aspirational geographical and human resources base for high value start-ups.
- To invite the best entrepreneurial minds to make Goa their professional base, and thereby build a robust start-up eco-system in the State.
- To provide assistance to the Goan entrepreneurs and local start-ups.
- To endeavour to create at least 100 successful start-ups in the next 5 years, targeting generation of employment for atleast 5000 Goans.
- To develop minimum 2,00,000 sq. ft. area for technology innovation and incubation centers in the next 5 years.
- To infuse technology-enabled real-world problem solving skills into the Goan education system through collaboration between industry, academia and through the introduction of DIY modules as a part of school curriculum and Massive Online Open Courses as part of University curriculum.
- To create an eco-system that makes it easy for Goan students to acquire technical skills required for employability and professional growth in the start-up space.
- To ensure continuous evolution of policy measures and creation of a

responsive policy framework for accelerating growth of the start-up eco-system and incorporating new frontiers of technology enablement on an ongoing basis.

### e-District

e-District MMP has been launched in May 2017 at Web Portal <https://www.goaonline.gov.in> with 11 e-Services of Revenue Department. Through these initiatives, the concerned Departments have the mandate to fine tune their application and integrate with e-District Platform to deliver Government Services electronically.

This project envisages integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by District Administration/State Administration through automation of workflow, back end computerization, data digitization and e-Payments across participating departments. Thus, achieving the objective of cashless, faceless and paper-less governance.

All Sanctions/Permits/license issued through this projects will be delivered using AADHAAR based Online eSign Electronic Signature Service and can be stored in Digi Locker of the Citizen.

It is envisaged that e-District will be a Single e-Service delivery Portal of various State Government Departments. The current services offered under this include income certificate, domicile certificate, residence certificate, divergence certificate, caste certificate, matric certificate, relief under natural calamity, partition of land, conversion of land and sound permission.

### Common Service Centre (Goa Intouch Centre):

Even though there are Online Service Delivery Platforms like e-District, only IT



Savvy people are using these facilities. Therefore, in order to bridge the gap between the Government and the Citizens by utilizing IT/ICT the Common Service Centre (CSC) will be set up. CSC's shall offer Government to Citizen (G2C), Government to Business (G2B) and Business to Business (B2B) services. Initially, 12 CSC's i.e. 1 CSC per taluka will be established in the State.

### **Computer Based Examination Centre:**

A Computer Based Examination System for Goa Public Service Commission (GPSC) for carrying out its recruitment process has been implemented. The system has been designed to provide comprehensive end-to-end solution that integrates & automates the entire processes involved in recruitment, thus facilitating online registration, online application, online payment, application scrutiny, online hall ticket, computer-based testing & computer-based assessment.

The system offers greater accuracy, efficiency, transparency, reliability, flexibility, scalability, efficient administration, minimum effort, instant results, time saving, cost saving, etc.

### **Massive Online Open Course (MOOC):**

MOOC free web-based distance learning program, enables participation of large numbers of geographically dispersed students and achieves or improves their skill through globally known knowledge providers. MOOCs are for large number of participants which can be accessed by anyone and anywhere without any entry qualification & offer a full/complete course when there is an internet connection.

The State will tie-up with various MOOC platforms/service providers which will

enable interactive user forums to support community interactions among students, professors and teaching assistants.

### **Geographic Information System (GIS):**

A centralized and integrated Geospatial information platform for effective mapping and sharing of all the government asset related data and to manage them effectively for better understanding of their outcome/impact will be implemented through GIS. GIS will offer solutions for planning, analysis, operations, monitoring and decision support.

The State-Wide GIS system will act as a single window gateway for all the Geo-Spatial needs by offering integrated view of seamless and updated information from State Agencies through use of Maps, Apps, Dashboards and domain specific configurable solutions.

### **Goa Broad Band Network (GBBN)**

The Department of IT has been managing the converged Wide Area Network that connects the State Headquarters, District Headquarters with 12 talukas, Village Panchayats, households and institutions across the State.

The Government has floated a tender for carrying out the work of On-site Comprehensive Annual Maintenance Contract (AMC) for the management and maintenance of Extended GBBN Fiber Connectivity, Local Area Network (LAN)/UPS Electrical Cabling, including Networking Equipment's, carried out through the GAP-I Infrastructure project of IT Department and other offices connected under various e-Governance Project. The Department has been receiving requests from various

Government Departments to provide GBBN connectivity to their respective offices since their offices are being shifted to new locations.

### **Network Monitoring System (NMS) and Helpdesk Solution (HDS)**

The IT Department has floated a tender for procurement of NMS and HDS for

managing 2000+ extended GBBN Nodes.

This will help in day to day monitoring of the Extended GBBN Nodes and also help in calculating the Service Level Agreement (SLA) i.e. uptime and downtime of the Extended GBBN nodes.

## CHAPTER 13

### DIGITAL INDIA

#### Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

Direct Benefit Transfer is a major initiative launched by the Government of India that envisions transfer of benefits (cash) accruing from various beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by the Government directly to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.

The initiative has been further extended to also include in kind benefits to individuals/group beneficiaries and transfers such as honorarium, incentives etc i.e. collective benefits made to various enablers of Government schemes based on Aadhaar for better service delivery.

#### Aadhaar Seeding

Aadhaar Seeding is a process by which UIDs of consenting residents are accurately included in the service delivery database of service providers. Aadhaar seeding is necessary:-

1. To facilitate Aadhaar enabled service delivery.
2. To enable residents to easily establish their identity and claim their benefits/obtain services.
3. To prevent de-duplication of database and leakage prevention.
4. To increase reach and efficiency in delivering goods and services.
5. To avoid repeated KYC checks on beneficiaries.

The DBT Mission, Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi is in charge of the project and monitors the progress of DBT for all CS and CSS schemes implemented by the States on the DBT Bharat Portal.

The PMO is also actively monitoring the progress of aadhaar seeding into the database of DBT schemes in its PRAGATI review meetings to ensure that maximum beneficiary oriented schemes are made Aadhaar compliant so as to bring total transparency in the implementation of the schemes.

#### Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer (ADBT)

Aadhaar based Direct Benefit Transfer is a significant governance reform to ensure greater transparency and accountability in public service delivery through effective use of technology. Aadhaar as an identity proof ensures correct identification of intended beneficiaries and eliminates fake/ghost beneficiaries through de-duplication of beneficiary database. The process of de-duplication which seeks deletion of non-existent beneficiaries from the database will lead to tangible savings to the Government and other stakeholders.

#### Status of the DBT Project in Goa

- Goa is the foremost State in implementing DBT since the year 2012 for disbursing cash benefits for all beneficiary oriented schemes implemented by the Government through the ECS mode.

- *Constitution of DBT State Advisory Board* - As per the guidelines of the Central DBT Mission for State DBT Cells, the State has constituted the 'DBT State Advisory Board' and 'Implementation Support State DBT Cell'.
- State Advisory Board decided to implement DBT for all CS and CSS beneficiary oriented schemes on the Aadhaar Platform where aadhaar seeding exceeds 50% and thereafter gradually to bring all State schemes on the Aadhaar bridge.
- DPSE co-ordinates with the DBT implementing departments and monitors the aadhaar seeding status of the beneficiaries. On an average, more than 80% of the beneficiaries of DBT schemes have their Aadhaar seeded in the database maintained by the implementing departments. However, these need to be verified/authenticated for which, all implementing departments having 10,000 or more beneficiaries have to become Sub Aadhaar Authentication Agencies.
- *Implementation Support State DBT Cell* – The State NIC is the Nodal Agency for lending Technical Support for DBT. Training Programmes have been conducted for the DBT implementing departments on the way forward to adopt the aadhaar payment bridge for disbursement of cash and in kind benefits to the beneficiaries.
- The NIC has developed the State DBT portal which is live on trial basis w.e.f. 23/01/2018.
- Under the flagship scheme of the State Government viz. Griha Aadhaar, as on 31/01/2018, out of 1,51,059 beneficiaries, cash benefits

to 66,858 beneficiaries are disbursed on the Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB).

### Public Financial Management System

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is a web based online transaction system for funds management and e-payment for implementing agencies and beneficiaries with the primary objective of establishing an efficient funds flow system for plan schemes of the Government of India.

PFMS was initially started during 2009 as a central sector scheme with the objective of tracking funds released under all plan schemes of Government of India and real time reporting of expenditure at all levels of Programme implementation.

Subsequently in the year 2013, the scope was enlarged to cover direct payment to beneficiaries under schemes.

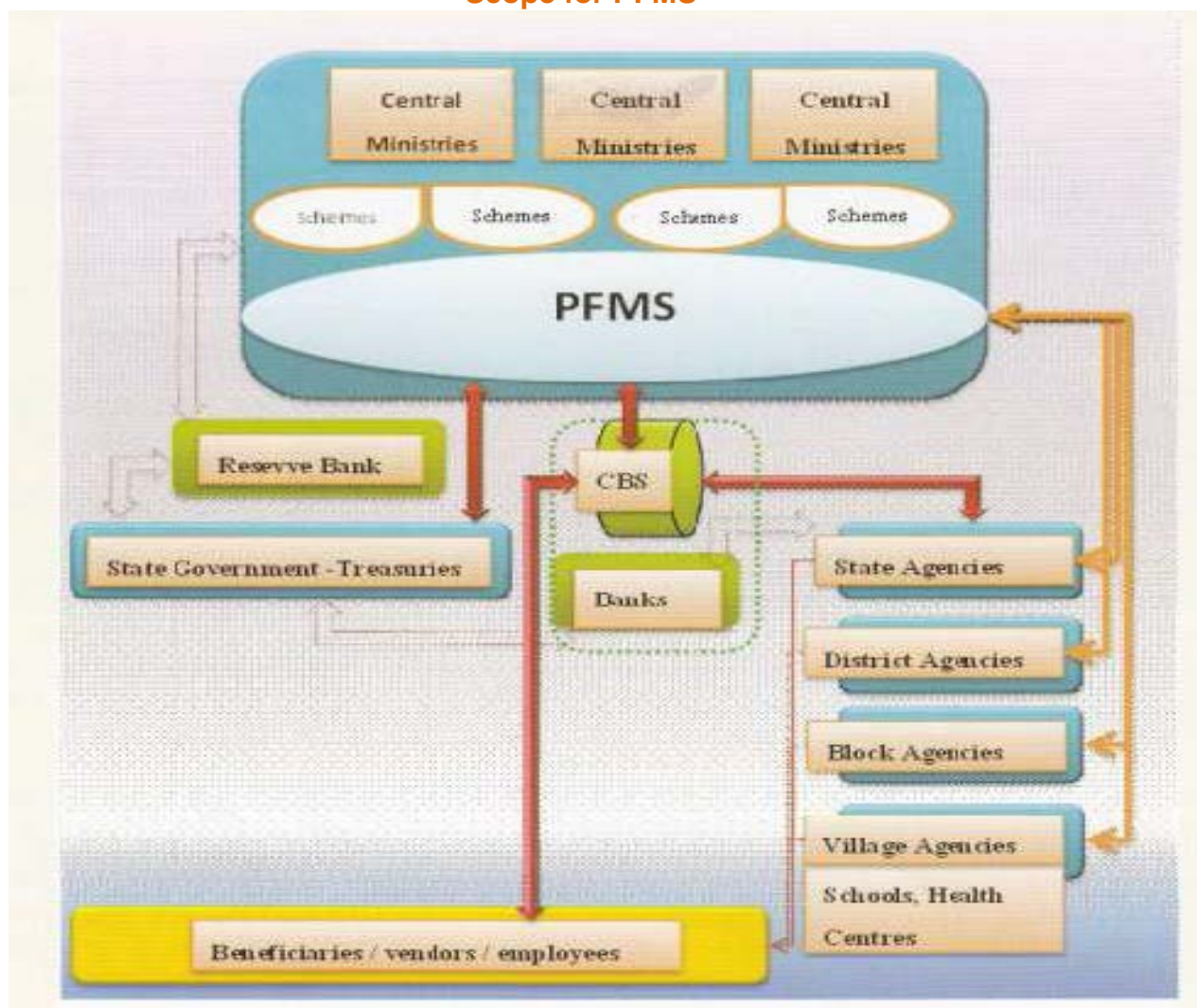
PFMS also known as Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) is envisaged to track the fund disbursement from Government of India to various levels down below under all Plan Schemes till the last level of utilization and ultimately report utilization under these schemes at different levels of implementation on a real time basis.

PFMS is a Central Sector Plan Scheme of Department of Expenditure and is being implemented by the Office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA). The complete technical support viz. application development, database administration, hosting of portal etc. has been entrusted to NIC.

### Objectives

- Monitoring of flow of funds from Centre to the lowest level of implementation - both under SPV & Treasury route.
- Registration of all agencies receiving plan funds with their bank accounts at all tiers of operation.
- Payment to ultimate beneficiaries through banking channel.
- Reduction of float/ funds in the agencies' bank accounts and "Just in time" provision of funds to agencies, based on floats/ funds available.
- Capturing component-wise expenditure on real time basis at all tiers of implementation, including Panchayats and villages.
- Decision Support System (DSS) to all levels of programme administration (Centre, State, District & Local Government, i.e. Panchayat / Municipality).
- Enhance transparency & accountability in public expenditure.

### Scope for PFMS





### Mandate of PFMS

The Prime Minister's Office is very keen on implementing PFMS in States too and is regularly monitoring the progress. Mandate given to PFMS is to provide a robust system for ensuring 'Just in Time' releases in respect of Central Sector (CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/ Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP) schemes and complete monitoring of utilization of funds under these two categories up to the end beneficiaries including information on end use of funds.

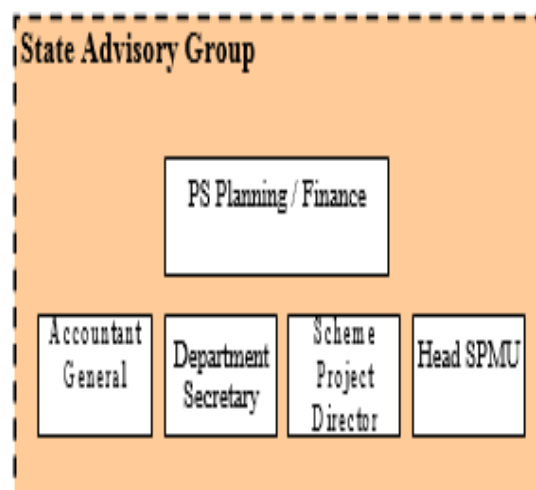
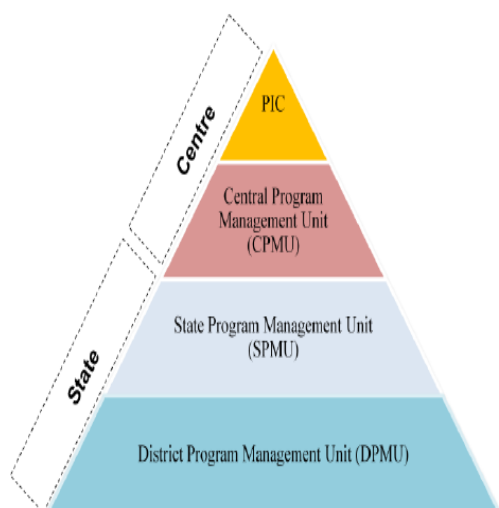
### Benefits to the State Governments

- Near Real time data helps in efficient and informed decision making. It also enables higher level agencies to monitor expenditure by subordinate agencies in an effective manner.
- State Government receives details of funds devolved from Government of India immediately.
- Timely re-appropriation of funds is possible.
- Utilization certificate is generated electronically.
- States using PFMS platform for DBT have advantages.

- Automatic validation of Bank accounts and Aadhaar accounts of beneficiaries.
- Reducing failed transactions.
- Removal of Ghost beneficiaries.
- Online Status of Success and Failure from Banks.
- Data can be stored and/or incorporated into another system for further utilization.
- Reduces float in the financial system.
- Access to all kinds of Interactive Reports at all levels of implementation.

### Four Tiered Project Organization Structure

- Project Implementation Committee (PIC) at apex level.
- The Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) at Centre.
- State Advisory Group & State Project Management Unit (SPMU) at State level.
- District Project Management Unit (DPMU) at district level to be manned through outsourcing.



### The State Advisory Group (SAG)

The State Advisory Group (SAG) is headed at a senior level in each State, preferably of the level of Chief Secretary /Additional Chief Secretary / Principal Secretary (Finance) as the State Government may deem fit, with the representative of SPMU as Member Secretary of SAG.

The SAG may co-opt such other Members from line departments, O/o Accountant General and SPMU as deemed fit.

The SAG will provide guidance, advice and support to SPMU for addressing State Level Implementation specificities, coordination with other Departments, capacity building requirements in the State and review progress of implementation.

### Implementation of PFMS in Goa

Government has designated Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation as a Nodal Department to monitor implementation of Public Financial Management System and following action points of guidelines/instructions are envisaged.

- Appointment of State Nodal Officer to liaison and monitor.
- Mapping of State schemes with the Central Schemes.
- Data interchange between State and PFMS server.
- Registration of State implementing Agencies.
- Constitution of State level Project Implementation Committee.

### Setting up of State Project Management Unit (SPMU)

Ministry of Finance has constituted State Project Management Unit (SPMU) under which Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Rural Development, New Delhi as State Nodal Officer, Addl. State Nodal Officer & Dy. Controller of Accounts, O/o CGA, New Delhi as Additional State Nodal Officer and Dy. Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Urban Development, Mumbai as Assistant State Nodal Officer have been appointed for the State of Goa.

Two Account Officers and two Project Officers have also been appointed for the implementation of PFMS in the State.

The SPMU will provide hand holding/technical support for proper implementation of PFMS.

### State Advisory Group (SAG), Goa

As per the Government of India (GOI) guidelines and for the smooth implementation of PFMS in the State, a State Advisory Group (SAG) for PFMS has been constituted and notified.

### PFMS Core Committee

For the smooth implementation of PFMS, Core Committee has been constituted under Chairmanship of Director of Planning, Statistics & Evaluation for weekly review of implementation of PFMS in Goa. Core committee consists of one member each from NIC, Directorate of Accounts and SMPU, Goa.

### Creation of State Scheme Managers (SSM)

For the implementation of PFMS, creation of State Scheme Managers (SSM) for each scheme & Mapping of all the schemes Central Schemes (CS), Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(CSS), State Schemes (SS), and Externally Aided Schemes (EAS) have been done on PFMS portal. All HODs have designated the Officer/Official of their departments as State Scheme Manager for the schemes that will be responsible for monitoring the funds flow of the particular scheme of the department.

User ID has been created for all the State Scheme Managers for their department.

### Integration of State treasuries

The State treasury has been integrated with the PFMS for the Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Now, Integration of PFMS with the State Treasury for all the State Plan Schemes is under process.

## CHAPTER 14

### SOCIAL SECTORS

#### SCHOOL EDUCATION

Since education is considered as the foundation for human development and a source of cultivation of traits of responsible citizen, the Government has taken serious steps in achieving its objective of Universalization of Elementary Education (UEE) and has almost achieved its target at the elementary school stage.

The State has recorded 88.70 per cent literacy as per the Population Census 2011. In order to effectively streamline the education system, the State has already implemented the R.T.E. Act, 2009 to ensure that no child in the age group of 6-14 years remains out of school.

EDUCATIONAL INDICES  
LITERACY RATES (2011 CENSUS)

<b>All persons</b>	<b>88.70</b>
<b>Males</b>	92.65
<b>Females</b>	84.66
<b>Urban</b>	89.95

Under the “Mid-Day Meal Scheme”, nutritious hot cooked food containing proteins and calories are provided to the children. The contract of serving these meals are allotted to 106 Self Help Groups/ Mahila Mandal and 6 PTA. Approximately, 1041 primary schools and 438 upper primary schools are covered benefitting 1,60,000 students in the State.

Under the scheme to provide incentive in the form of uniform, raincoat and note books, 11700 students of Std. I & III are supplied uniforms and raincoats, 53500 students of Std. II, III & IV were supplied Note books in Government and

Government Aided Primary schools during the year 2017-18.

Under the scheme to provide School buses for Government and Government aided schools, 422 buses have been provided.

Under the scheme for education of children with special needs, financial assistance is provided to the children and institutions so that such children with disability grow to be independent and earning members of their family.

Various Educational facilities to attend scholastic and non-scholastic achievements are made available to all the special children in the State through the 29 Special Schools and 43 Resource Rooms catering to the educational needs of differently abled children in the State.

The revised scheme for literacy and vocational training for adults is implemented through various NGO's, involvement of experienced/retired/ serving teachers, senior citizen forum and NSS volunteers from various Higher secondary schools aiming 100% literacy in the State.

#### GOA SARVA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN (SSA)

- Under the Quality Interventions, the National Achievement Survey 2017 which was national level initiative of the MHRD flagged off across the country and was conducted on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2017 in 655 schools of the State in which 17640 students participated.

- Special training for drop out children or never enrolled children is imparted at 19 centres of which 10 are school based and other 9 are run by NGO's.
- School Management Committee have been trained in various aspects of RTE 2009 and in helping schools perform better with community support. Apart from the regular topics, during the financial year the training focused on Swachh Vidhalaya.

Under the development of Sanskrit Education scheme, financial assistance is provided to registered and affiliated organisations involved in various programmes for development and propagation of Sanskrit where about 1150 students are pursuing Sanskrit Education and appearing for exams conducted in Mumbai & Pune.

Under the counseling scheme to the students undergoing mental, physical related stress, 6 supervisors and 35 counsellors were employed by GEDC in 105 High Schools and 19 Higher Secondary Schools and 9397 cases were handled and 3746 students benefitted for the year 2017-18.

Under the scheme Vocationalisation of Education at +2 stage, at present, 15 vocational courses are provided in 40 Aided higher secondary schools in the State. 5253 students of Std. XI & XII have benefitted under the scheme for the current year.

The Pre-Vocational Scheme has been started in 27 high schools for Std. IX & X and approximately, 741 students have benefitted during the current year

Under the Bharat Yatra Scheme, 09 schools have been permitted to undertake educational tour and 259 students and 21 teachers have benefitted during the current year.

Under the revised infrastructure loan cum grant scheme, loans to 18 institutions have been sanctioned. Besides the loan is also applicable to special children's schools.

Under the scheme for providing one time grant for Aided educational institute/ Educational societies completing 75/100 years of its establishment, 4 institutions/ schools will be benefitted in the current year.

The State Council of Education Research & Training mainly undertakes the work of teachers training, textbook printing and research based activities. Following activities were conducted like Improvement of science education in the State by organizing, workshops, seminars, competition exhibitions, also improvement in Quality education, incentive scholarship examination for students Std. IV, National Talent Search Examination wherein 25 students qualified to answer second level examination, inspiring one time award of ₹ 5000/- to students for utilizing it in science project and displaying the project at district level exhibition.

Under the Rajiv Gandhi Students meritorious scholarship scheme, 1265 students from Xth and 590 students from XIIth has benefitted. The SCERT alongwith RMSA, Directorate of Education entered into partnership with Google (India) and its partner by Learning Links Foundation for transforming education using open web learning. The programme has been initiated by SCERT with a monitory support of RMSA by establishing 6 learning centres at Porvorim, Ponda, Sanquelim. Verna, Curcholem and Vasco.



### District Institute of Education and Training (DIET)

- DIET shoulders a major responsibility of conducting pre-service training course of fresh incumbents in the form of Diploma in Elementary Education. The intake capacity of the Institute is 100 students per annum, comprising of 50 students each in english and marathi medium
- A special training programme of 5 days duration in English Methodology is conducted by the DIET for newly recruited Government primary teachers.
- Under the scheme, In-service teachers are imparted training by organizing different workshops and orientation courses. About 277 teachers are expected to benefit.
- Under the Goa State Scholarship scheme to Cadets studying in Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehradun and Sainik School, Satara or any other military school in India, Goan students are provided scholarships to join the defence services. One such student applied and got the scholarship during the current year.
- Under the Incentive Scholarship to Meritorious Students scheme, 570 students have benefitted.
- Under the scheme Freeship to the Children of Service Personnel, 199 students have benefitted.
- Under the Scheme of Opportunity cost to the Children belonging to SC and ST, 37 Students have benefitted.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

- The QS BRICS University Rankings-one of the most prestigious global ranking agencies has placed Goa University among 201-250 range in

The BRICS university rankings 2018 edition. Out of total 79 institutions that were evaluated in India for the ranking, Goa University ranked at commendable 26<sup>th</sup> in India.

- In the QS BRICS Region University's ranking , Goa University ranked 28<sup>th</sup> in India on staff with Ph.d parameter, also it has performed among the top 53% in the QS BRICS Region University's rankings
- Goa University crossed an important milestone in its history by being reaccredited with Grade A from NAAC. Also, the University has been ranked at 64<sup>th</sup> position by the MHRD under National Institute of Ranking Framework (NIRF) and Government college of Arts Science and commerce, Quepem has been ranked at 53<sup>th</sup> place at the national level by NIRF.
- Under the scheme " State Awards for Meritorious Teachers in Higher Education" two teachers were selected and granted award of ₹ 25,000/- and a Citation. Authentication of Degree Certificates is the public service offered by the Department.
- 25 colleges got accreditation status, of which 11 colleges got "A" grades.
- Renovation and upgradation of Government colleges Khandola, Quepem, Sanquelim, Pernem, Margao and Goa college of Home Science is taken up by GSIDC.
- Government college of Arts, Commerce and Science, Khandola has started with the PG courses i.e M.Sc in Chemistry and M.Com from the Academic year 2017-18.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

- Land Acquisition for setting up of NIT-Goa is completed and Identification of site for permanent campus of IIT-Goa is in progress.

- In order to facilitate candidates from South Goa District to submit GCET applications and Admissions to professional and Diploma courses a centre is being operated from Ravindra Bhavan, Margao, saving much time, efforts and expense for the candidates.
- Online and offline options for payment of fees during admission rounds to professional courses were made available.

### CHIEF ELECTION OFFICE

During Assembly Elections 2017, comprehensive attempts have been made through exhaustive SVEEP activities in order to ensure active participation in the electoral process. On account of these activities, the female participation increased and the overall female turnout was 5.50 more than male turn out during the recent Assembly Elections 2017.

Table No. 14.1  
District wise voting during Assembly Election 2017

District/ State	Male	Female	Total	Gap
North Goa	81.64	85.02	83.35	3.48
South Goa	76.16	83.37	79.81	7.21
<b>Goa State</b>	<b>78.48</b>	<b>83.98</b>	<b>81.27</b>	<b>5.50</b>

The concept of Pink colour theme polling station for women was brought in to enhance the women participation as an electorate and emphasize on their right to vote consciously as an independent thinking person of democratic process of elections in the State of Goa. All 40 women polling teams deployed at various pink polling stations have successfully conducted the Elections without any hassles and errors.

Also for the first time, electors between the age group of 18 to 20 years were given a pink teddy bear and a pen symbolizing that they are now

responsible citizens who can shape the future.

### SKILL DEVELOPMENT

2910 trainees were enrolled in 10 Government ITIs and 224 trainees in 06 Private ITIs during the academic year 2017-18. 3113 trainees have been placed in 332 establishments in 47 designated trades under Apprentice Act, out of which 872 seats are utilized for training in 106 different public / private establishments.

1905 trainees appeared for the All India/Goa Trade Test of Craftsmen training/Short term course, 105<sup>th</sup> All India Trade Test of Apprentices and HRDF examinations held in January/February/March 2017, out of which 1699 trainees successfully passed out resulting in pass percentage of 89.19% and similarly 7098 trainees appeared in exams conducted in July / August /September 2017, out of which, 5778 trainees successfully passed resulting in pass percentage of 81.40%.

Apprenticeship Bharti Melas have been organized in which 320 candidates were offered Offer letters to join Apprenticeship training in Public/Private sector and was also attended by 52 HR managers/Administrative officers of various Industries under the purview of Apprentices Act, 1961.

10 Government ITIs have been registered as Vocational Training Providers (VTPs) under the 'Skill Development Initiative (SDI)' Scheme.

59 Institutes are registered under Human Resource Development Federation (HRDF) Society, with an intake capacity of approx. 3400 trainees per year. Approximately 1200 trainees have been enrolled for the HRDF courses.

National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant trade syllabus is implemented at ITI's through National Skill Development Agency, MSDE, GOI.

Counseling sessions in 10 Government ITIs and 2 Private Technical Institutes were organized to make awareness among students to join the Apprenticeship Training and around 1200 applications were received.

Video conferencing and e-class-rooms are provided to all Government ITIs.

The facility for general public to access the information about ITIs all over the country through Management Information System (MIS) project has been implemented.

### PHARMACY COLLEGE

10 research scholars have registered for the Ph.D. program. College has been ranked 30<sup>rd</sup> by the National Institutional Ranking Framework, MHRD, New Delhi.

Out of the 64 M. Pharm students, 36 GPAT qualified students have been receiving scholarship of ₹. 12,400/- per month from AICTE.

### GOVERNMENT POLYTECHNIC

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme (CDTP), training was imparted to 223 trainees community youths surrounding the polytechnic with various courses at Polytechnic, Curchorem.

Collaborating with around 35 industries in Goa for students implant training.

Under Community Development through Polytechnic Scheme, need based courses are being conducted for rural masses and till date 600 benefitted from Polytechnic, Panaji.

Under Persons with Disability Scheme (PWID) (minimum 40%) 03 students have been admitted under formal

training programme and 33 students have undergone non-formal training programmes in the Polytechnic Panaji.

Under Skill Development training programme, 381 students were trained. Since April, 2017 till date, 237 students have been enrolled for institute library and 99 students have been issued book bank facility in the Polytechnic, Mayem

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Department conducted a 10 day training programme in Konkani language for officials of the Indian Audit & Accounts Department, Office of the Accountant General, guided by the expert faculty from different fields imparting training in Konkani terms used in daily life.

Under the Rajbhasha Prashikshan Evzoon, 20 day training was organised for Non-Konkani speaking Residents Doctors in Goa Medical College. Around 55 Resident Doctors attended the training course which helped them to communicate in local language to the local public/patients.

Under scheme "Rajbhasha Jagruti Yojana" the Department in collaboration with the Sateri Shampurush Self help group, Sarvan Bicholim organized a symposium on "Local Languages used in Folk Art" which was attended by 50-60 women with an objective to promote Goan folk art in local language.

Organized workshops for Anchoring/Compeering to the Government employees and teachers from all talukas with the aim of helping them in anchoring in their in house functions. A similar one day workshop was organized for students in St. Andrews Higher Secondary School, Vasco which was attended by 85 participants.

Workshops on Rules of Grammar in Marathi for the Government Employees

and teachers of North/South Goa were held in Ponda and Panaji, attended by 120 participants. Workshop was organized in collaboration with Shri Shantadurga Higher secondary school in Pirna for one day attended by 100 students and teachers. Both the workshops were guided by language experts Dr. R.N Kulkarni and Prof. Nanasahab Jamdar, from Kolhapur-Maharashtra. Similarly, workshops on 'Rules of Grammar in Konkani was organized for Government employees and teachers.

Workshops on 'Writing skills in Devnagari & Roman' were organized for the Governments employees and teachers in order to make them familiar with Calligraphy in Devnagari & Roman Script attended by 80 participants and Story writing & Story telling attended by 180 participants.

A Sahitya Sammelan was organized at Government College, Khandola attended by 80 participants.

The Bhasha Vikas Yojana scheme has been formulated to popularize the programmes and policies of the State Government for the development of Konkani, Marathi, Hindi and Sanskrit.

### HEALTH SERVICES

Good Health is of paramount importance for a socially and economically productive life. In fact, the well being of a State depends, to a great extent, on sound health of its people and hence the State has one of the most extensive health systems in India.

#### Infrastructure Upgradation

Construction/Renovation works of the following Hospitals/ Community Health Centre/ Primary Health Centre/ entrusted to GSIDC are nearing completions:

- 500 bedded New District hospital in Margao, 120 bedded work of Cottage Hospital- Chicalim, 100 bedded work of CHC- Tuem- Pernem, 42 bedded work of CHC- Cansaulim, 80 bedded work of CHC- Curcholem, full renovation and part construction of the Old Heritage Building of Asilo Hospital for State Health Training Institute at Mapusa.
- The construction work of PHC, Siolim is entrusted to P.W.D is in progress.

#### **Achievements under Health Programmes** Child Health Programmes:

- Infant Mortality Rate in Goa is 8 per 1000 live Birth (SRS 2017)
- Universal Immunization Programme: No cases of Polio are reported since 1999. Two pulse polio immunization programmes (PPI) were conducted in the State. Oral vaccine doses were administered to 1, 20,881 and 1, 20,004 child less than five years of age respectively. House to house mop up is also undertaken to administer polio drops to those children who missed on the specific day.
- Measles Rubella Campaign: The prime strategy of this campaign was to administer the MR vaccine to the age group of 9 months to 15 years. A total of 3,11,839 children were covered.
- National Deworming Day was conducted through the platform of various Government schools/Aided Schools and Anganwadi centres wherein the children of age group 1 to 19 years were administered with a single dose of Albendazole covering 3, 31,361 children.



- Under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK) Scheme: children of 0-18 age group are screened for 4Ds defects deficiencies, diseases and development delays. For the year 2017-18, 277725 children have been screened out of which 8762 children have been identified with one of the 4Ds of which 8,174 have been referred to the facilities for treatment and 5,088 children have received secondary/ tertiary care.

#### Family Welfare Programme

- The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) till October 2017 is 54 per live birth & Infant Mortality Rate (SRS 2017) is 8. The total Fertility Rate is 1.7
- Under Janani Suraksha Yojana scheme, 327 beneficiaries have been benefited during the year 2017-18 up to November 2017.
- Family Planning: Promotion of various spacing and various permanent method of contraception were undertaken. 1702 sterilisations were conducted till November 2017.
- Screening of Antenatal Cases for early detection of pregnancy so that safe abortion services can be provided at the earliest to the beneficiaries by screening of blood, urine and Ultra Sonography at all Health Centres/Hospitals
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, antenatal care is provided to every pregnant mother, 5562 benefitted upto November 2017.
- Under Pre conception and Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 161 genetic clinics are registered under the Act. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Program is also implemented to ensure survival, protection and education of Girl Child.

#### Adolescent Health Programmes

- Under Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karya-karam (RKSK), Yuva clinics are set up at the CHC/PHC to address the issues relating to Reproductive Tract infections, sexually transmitted infections, non communicable diseases etc. 32 Yuva clinics and counsellors are being posted to offer counseling services. For the year 2017-18, 27134 adolescents accessed clinical services and 11,144 accessed counselling services and 71,296 adolescents accessed outreach services.
- Kayakalp: focuses on promoting cleanliness in public places and awards are given to those public health facilities that demonstrate high level of cleanliness, hygiene and infection control under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- Village health and Nutrition Day are held in all Anganwadis once a month wherein advice on various health talks relating to maternal and child health are delivered to mothers who accompany children.

#### Medical Insurance Scheme

- Deen Dayal Swasthya Yojana is one of its universal insurance schemes in the country providing insurance cover to entire population launched in September 2016 covering 447 medical procedures that has benefitted 13829 patients till November 2017.
- Under Goa Medclaim scheme, financial assistance is provided to every permanent resident of the State availing super specialty treatment that is not available in the Government Hospitals in the State of Goa. Around 160 patients benefitted incurring expenditure of ₹ 2.63 crores upto November 2017.



- The Goa State Illness Assistance Society scheme, provides financial assistance to the extent of ₹ 1.50 lakhs per patient below poverty line for availing super specialty treatment which is not available in the State Government Hospitals. 9 patients have benefitted involving an amount of ₹ 6.75 lakhs upto November 2017.

#### Non Communicable Disease.

- National Programme on prevention, Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS): 5092 cases of Hypertension, 4410 cases of Diabetes and 2019 cases of CDVS are reported since April to Decemeber 2016.
- National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) provides mental Health Services in the periphery as school based programme.
- 141 outreach visits made by DMHP team and 1705 cases examined in out reach camps.
- National Tobacco Control Programme(NTCP): 6 enforcement squads in each Disrtrict comprising of Mamlatdar, Police officer and Sanitary Inspector of Health Centers. 10800 offences are booked and a fine of ₹ 21.46 lakhs was imposed.

#### **Integrated Disease Surveillance Project (IDSP)**

- Control of Swine Flu: IDSP monitors H1N1 influenza (Swine flu) situation and conducts the surveillance and containment measures through all the peripherals units in the State. Throat Swabs of suspected cases of H1N1 are sent for testing to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka.

Table No. 14.2  
Number of H1N1 analysis

Swine Flu	No. of Cases 2017
Sample tested	1194
Sample positive	260
Death cases	12

- KFD cases: IDSP monitors Kyassanur Forest Diseases (KFD) situation in the State. Samples of suspected cases of KFD are sent for testing to Manipal Centre for Viral Research, Manipal, Karnataka.

Table No. 14.3  
Number of H1N1 analysis

KFD cases	No. of Cases 2017
Sample tested	1181
Sample positive	85
Death cases	nil

#### **National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP)**

- **Malaria cases:** 2,72,236 patients were tested for malaria and 543 patients were found to be positive. 267 locals have been affected by malaria and 37 by plasmodium Falciparum. 50.83% cases were reported among migrant population at the construction sites.
- **Dengue Fever / Chikungunya / Japanese Encephalitis cases:** 159 cases were tested positive for Dengue, 25 cases have been confirmed for Chikungunya. Similarly, the JE vaccine have been covered in Goa under routine immunization resulting in nil cases upto 31<sup>st</sup> November 2017.
- **Filaria cases:** After successful implementation of Mass Drug Administration (MDA) for last 8 years (2004-2011) and with a coverage of more than 85% and microfilaria rate below <1%, the State has qualified for Transmission Assessment Survey

for stoppage of MDA. The school children in the age group of 6-7 years were screened for detection filarial antigen in February 2013 and February 2016. The next TAS will be carried out soon. If Micro Filaria rate continues to be the same, then Goa will be declared free of Filaria.

**Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)** the objective is to achieve and maintain a cure rate of atleast 85% among new smear positives and to detect 70% of such cases. The treatment of TB is done by Directly Observed Treatment (DOT) which is free at all Government Health Facility.

**National Programme for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI):** The objective of the programme is to reduce blindness incidences from 1.10% to 0.30% by the year 2020.

Table No. 14.4  
Number of Cataract Surgeries over the last 5 years  
(2013-14 to 2017-18 upto November 2017)

Year	Target	Cataract Surgeries	Achieved %
2013-14	9500	9634	101.41
2014-15	10000	10535	105.35
2015-16	12000	12013	100.10
2016-17	12000	11705	97.54
2017-18	12000	9105	75.87

**National Leprosy Eradication Programme:** 69 cases of leprosy have been detected and 188 patients are under MRD (Multi Drug Therapy) treatment during the year up to November 2017. Reconstructive Surgery is conducted by Goa Medical College Bambolim for which an incentive of ₹ 8000/- is given for the beneficiary and ₹ 5000/- for the institution performing the surgery.

#### Achievements under National Leprosy Eradication Programme

- Sustained Prevalence rate is 0.8 per 10,000 populations.

- Treatment completion Rate is 99% this year.
- No Grade II Deformity cases found till date (upto November 2017)
- 23 Micro Cellular Rubber footwear (MCR) & 26 Self Care Kits have been provided to all Grade I & Grade II deformity PAL(Patient affected with Leprosy)
- One Reconstructive surgery was done November 2017.

**Environmental and Pollution Control Wing (EPCW)** is the only State owned full fledged laboratory which caters to the needs of Public, Hoteliers, Industries, Central/State Government agencies and institutions for conducting all the desired tests on water, Industrial effluent, sewage effluent etc. for Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological Parametres. The Revenue is collected by way of charging analytical fees as per the rate approved by the Government and the benefit goes to the State by way of income from analysis.

1398 samples were analyzed and an amount of ₹ 6.70 lakh was collected towards analytical fees during the year 2017-18 up to November 2017

**Sexually Transmitted Disease Control Programme Control Programme (STDCP):** The 3 STD clinics at Mapusa, Margao and Vasco closely co-ordinates with the Goa State AIDS Control Society and execute sexually transmitted disease to control measures through these clinics, the CHCs/UHCs and PHCs.

The following activities are carried out

- Procured 5000 Rapid Plasma Reagin Kits for testing of STD(syphilis) patients and Antenatal mothers
- 4353 RPR tests were done in STD suspected and 09 were found to be positive

- 6359 Antenatal women were tested and 6 were found positive.

### AYUSH CELL

Government has planned to carry out various activities of AYUSH services promoting AYUSH Health Care system in State of Goa as the number of beneficiaries are increasing day by day. The State AYUSH Society of Goa celebrated a mega event of 3<sup>rd</sup> International Yoga Day 2017 and the World Homeopathic Day on 10<sup>th</sup> April 2017 and Ayurveda Day on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2017.

Government has also appointed 22 Ayurvedic Physician under DHS to render Health care services to Public.

It is proposed to set up 50 bedded integrated Ayush Hospital at North Goa and South Goa under the Ministry of AYUSH, GOI, New Delhi.

### GOA STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY- (GSACS)

The main aim of the society is to reduce new HIV Infection, to provide care, support and treatment to HIV infected persons and reduce the stigma and discrimination towards HIV+ Persons

Table No. 14.6

Number of HIV testing in the State from the year 2013 to 2017 (Upto October 2017)

Year	HIV testing	Positive
2013	57180	532
2014	62821	475
2015	62657	345
2016	64080	378
2017(Oct)	59548	317

New initiatives planned and under execution by the GSACS for the year 2017-18 are as follows:

- HIV testing facilities are available at 11 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs), 4 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centres, 20 Facility Integrated

Counseling and Testing Centres at (Primary Health Centres) and 14 Public Private Partnership Hospitals. One Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centre has been established at Sub district Hospital, Ponda.

- Increase in Anti Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre: Presently one ART centre is set up at Goa Medical College, Bambolim and 7205 patients have been screened, of which 4653 have enrolled and 2225 patients are alive on ART till date. Similarly, one link ART centre at District Hospital, Mapusa, 2 Link ART centres at Sub District Hospital Ponda and Cottage hospital, Chicalim cater to the treatment of PLHIVs.
- Increase in Targeted Intervention (TIs) project by NGOs Presently there are 15 TI projects run by NGOs which cater to the High Risk group population like Female Sex Workers, Migrants truckers and Injecting Drug Users.
- Increase in Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Activities: 146 Ribbon Clubs have been established in higher secondary schools and colleges, out of which 2 have been established this year.
- Increase in Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) Center. One OST centre is operating in North Goa District which provides OST to injecting drug users in order to assist the drug users to shift from Injecting drugs to oral drugs.
- Social Security Scheme for People Living with HIV/AIDS PLHIVs Government provides financial assistance of ₹. 2000/- per month to eligible PLHIVs under Dayanand Social Security Scheme. 312 beneficiaries have been covered under

the scheme, also benefit of 50% travel concession is provided to the PLHIVs residing in Goa for travelling on KTCL buses and till date 1018 have availed the facility.

GVK EMRI Services: Since inception, 2,95,725 emergencies have been attended and 27353 lives have been saved. The GVK EMRI have assisted in 509 deliveries, 21,181 pregnancies have been handled and a total of 57,018 RTAs have been handled in the State.

### GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Department of Cardiology performed 2661 procedures including 1586 Coronary Angiogram, 719 Coronary Angioplasty, 68 Peripheral Angiogram, 51 Peripheral Angioplasty, 70 Permanent Pacemaker, 5 temporary Pacemaker, 25 Cardiac Cath, 7 PG replacement, 5 PPI Lead Replacement, 7 DSA, 4 Carotid Angio, 10 Aortogram, 3 Renal Angiogram and various other procedures during the period of April 2017 to December 2017. Also various Blood Donation Camps were organised by the Blood Bank, GMC in which 11,722 Blood units were collected and 181 number of camps held till December 2017.

So far, 4818 MRI, 6811 CT. Scans, 18525 Casualty C.T Scan, 57972 X-rays (OPD & Ward), 64920 X-rays Casualty, etc. were done by Department of Radiology.

Medical Council of India granted Recognition of 150 MBBS seats, Post Graduate Seats increased to 109.

### INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY AND HUMAN BEHAVIOUR (IPHB)

Child Guidance Clinic OPD is increased to twice in a week that is on every Monday and Thursday, in view of increase in the OPD attendance at the Child & Adolescence Clinic at IPHB and in Compliance with the NHRC report.

De-addiction clinic on every Wednesday. Also conducted one week hands-on training on Common Psychiatric illness to the Medical Officers from Health Services.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

The Registration and Licensing of the Food Business Operators is done by online method as well as manual receipt of applications. Around 25,926 applications have been received from various Food Business Operators.

On-line Computerization receipts of all of Food related applications as well drug sales related applications and issue of licenses have commenced. All the necessary information has been uploaded on its website

A sub branch of this office in South Goa has been identified at the old Collectorate Building to cater the needs of the general public.

The Food Safety Officers have also carried out National Milk Survey from September 2017 to November 2017, as per the guidelines/directives of Food Safety Standards Authority of India.

A total of 128 samples from various points of sale such as milkman, dairy, organized sectors were drawn and were found to be of standard quality.

Various steps have been taken for improving the food/drug enforcement like Food Quality Surveillance programs, training programs for teachers on safe and nutritious food at school, training programs for bakers from both the district on sanitary and hygiene, Drug Surveillance program and mass awareness and communication campaign.



**LABOUR & EMPLOYMENT**

- 3759 inspections were conducted and 19 prosecutions were initiated against the defaulting employers and convicted 6 offenders under various labour laws during the period April to November 2017.
- The Industrial Tribunal-cum-labour court and the Labour court disposed off 24 cases and 32 cases respectively during the period April to December 2017.
- Further, 94 inspections were conducted under the Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996. 76 registration certificates have been issued to various employers engaging 10 and above building workers and 2,54,366 smart cards/ social security cards have been issued to workers under the Goa Employment Act, 2001 as on December, 2017.
- The Goa Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board constituted under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 implements the welfare schemes designed for the building workers. The total amount of cess collected from April to December 2017 is ₹. 2451.91 lakhs
- 290 workers benefitted under the Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme. An amount of ₹. 72.33 lakh has been disbursed from April to December 2017.
- 2 fatal and 1 non-fatal cases under Employees Compensation Act, 1923 and 11 cases under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 were disposed off during the period from April, 2017 to December, 2017.
- An amount of ₹. 352.52 lakh has been collected as revenue under different Labour Legislations during April to December, 2017.
- Approximately, 1, 65,660 insured persons and their families are covered under ESI scheme and upgradation of ESI hospital at Margao has been completed and part of it has started functioning.
- Under the ESI Scheme, 2 dispensaries shall be opened at Tuem, Pernem and Cuncolim.
- 1520 number of workers have been registered as beneficiaries under Building and Construction Act.
- The Minimum rates of wages have been revised in 20 scheduled employment ranging from ₹. 307/- per day to ₹. 465/-- per day.
- Introduced Online services for obtaining licences and registration certificates under different Acts. New Labour Welfare Centre has been established at Porvorim which provides training in embroidery, needlework, cutting, tailoring etc.

During the period from April to December 2017, about 18346 new registrations have been registered in both the employment exchanges. 1917 number of vacancies have been notified by different employers. 14124 persons have been recommended to employers. 1139 persons have been placed in different Government & Private / Public sector organizations.

As on September 2017, around 506 public and 946 private establishments are providing employment to about 1,59,732 persons in organized sectors.

The Model Career Center is the new concept to transform and revamp the functioning of the employment exchanges. Personality Development



programme for Job seekers to enhance and upgrade their skills was organised.

The Mega Job Fair was organized at Don Bosco Oratory hall, Panaji wherein around 70 employers in private sector have participated with 2049 number of vacancies.

Over 5000 jobseekers have attended the Job Fair and 380 candidates were selected and given provisional job offers of which 247 have accepted provisional job offers.

The Engineering Job Fair was conducted in October 2017 wherein 19 companies within the State participated with 200 vacancies. 644 jobseekers have attended the Job fair of which 106 candidates were shortlisted.

### FACTORIES & BOILERS

In order to mobilizes resources factory license fees and training fees have been increased

- 17 factories coming under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 which had not obtained factory license were inspected .
- 25 new factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and 04 new Boilers registered under the Boiler Act, 1923 were granted licenses.
- 50 industrial hygiene surveys like noise, ventilation, illumination, heat stress & work zone monitoring in different factories were conducted.
- Conducted 46 health surveys in different factories wherein 886 workers were examined through Mobile Occupational Health Laboratory.
- Conducted 31 programmes on safety, first aid and other topics to industrial workers and students, wherein 878 participants were trained.

- Conducted 12 programmes for drivers on “Safe Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road” wherein 319 drivers were trained.
- Initiated legal proceedings against 07 defaulters of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948
- Revenue generated during the current financial year upto December 2017 is ₹ 290.28 lakhs.

### COLLECTORATE NORTH GOA

Village level online deliveries of Residence Certificate, Income certificate, Divergence Certificate, Caste Certificate and OBC Certificate in all talukas of North Goa. So far 41556 certificates have been issued to the citizens covering 5 talukas of North Goa. Around 1557 partition applications have been processed under the Single Window System for Partition of Land and 4884 applications are processed through SMS based Mutation Facilitation Service upto December 2017.

### COLLECTORATE SOUTH GOA

Assessment Camps were organized in all 7 talukas identifying the needs of living assistive devices for senior citizens of BPL category under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.. Over 1400 senior citizens got the benefit and 3000 assistive living devices were provided.

A mobile application has been developed for the Revenue Officers of South Goa District to monitor the pendency of applications for issuance of various certificates, Sanads and permissions at a simple click of a button. Initiatives taken during voting in State Legislative Assembly Elections 2017

- Arrangements were made to pick up and drop back people with Disability in casting their vote

- Use of POLLEASE software to avoid repetitive filling up of date by polling parties on envelopes.
- Screening of Short films on enrolment as a voter in cinema halls and local media channels.

Enrolment of Voters of Wanarmare nomadic tribes people during inclusive and participative Electoral Roll process.

Awareness on Disaster preparedness programme 2017-18 was conducted by the NDRF team in all the 7 talukas of south Goa. Mock drills were successfully organised towards preparedness of U-17 FIFA World Cup.

250 participated in the day long programme of the South Goa District Disaster Management Programme.

From April till date, an amount of ₹ 5.22 lakhs has been sanctioned to a total of 48 victims of Natural Calamity.

### EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Goa Excise Management System (GEMS) implemented through NIC Goa has expedited the public delivery in addition to saving considerable man-hours. The NOC's, Imports permits, exports permit and recordings of labels are issued through GEMS.

A Revenue of ₹ 265.10 crore till December 2017 has been collected resulting in Additional Revenue collection of ₹ 39.56 crore as compared to last year. The Department is also implementing scheme for compensation to toddy tappers on death or injury caused due to toddy tappers.

### NOTARY SERVICES

To ease the process of Mutation of property, implementation of GAURI – Dharni has been initiated in Civil Registrar cum Sub Registrar offices of Salcete, Quepem, Sanguem,

Mormugao, Tiswadi, Bardez and Pernem facilitating people to avoid multiple visits to Government Offices for registration of document and mutation of Land records.

The implementation of e-teor project has also been launched in December 2017 in five talukas of Salcete, Mormugao, Ponda, Tiswadi and Bardez facilitating public to search birth records prior to 1970 vide online services. The revenue collected for various services during the last 3 years is given in the table below.

Revenue collected for last 3 years	
Financial year	Amount (₹in lakh)
2015-16	17132.39
2016-17	13481.32
2017-18 (till 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec 2017)	12387.47

### CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT

The Co-operation Department plays a vital role in registering of various types of banks, societies and financial institutions for providing support to the key sectors like Dairy, Agriculture, credit, Fisheries, Industries, Federation, Consumer, Marketing, Housing, Women Self Help Group, Salary earners etc.

Financial support is provided to the Sanjivini Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, Dharbandora by way of Share capital Contribution/ Medium Term Loan. To achieve maximum possible crushing and to keep the losses to minimum level, the factory imports sugarcane from neighboring states like Maharashtra and Karnataka.

The Goa State Co-op Milk Producers Union Ltd, Ponda procured 175.33 lakhs liter of Milk till December 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.

The Goa State Co-op. Bank Ltd, Panaji advanced loans of ₹ 2481.16 lakhs for agricultural and ₹ 30906.98 lakhs for Non Agricultural purposes till December 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.

202 New Coop. Societies have been registered and also 1182 societies have been audited till December 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.

98 numbers of inspection are in process, 506 number of arbitration and 1983 cases of execution were solved and disposed.

### CIVIL SUPPLIES

The Department has framed rules titled “Goa Food Security (Grievances Redressal Mechanism, Transparency and Accountability) Rules 2017” as required under section 40 of National Food Security Act, 2013. The same has been notified.

Appointed full time President and Members in both the Districts Forum (North and South) for effective and timely Redressal of Consumer Grievances.

A Vigilance Committee at State/District Taluka level has also been constituted. Achieved 99.74% Aadhaar seeding of Ration Cards and 11,28,609 beneficiaries have been seeded with Aadhaar number covering 86.50%.

### LEGAL METROLOGY

The Legal Metrology Bhavan, has started its office comprising of Central Laboratory with Electronic Working Standard Laboratory, conference hall

The department has collected an amount of ₹.1.40 crore towards verification and fees of ₹.16.91 lakhs towards compound-ing fees, ₹. 19,802/- towards other fees, thereby collecting total revenue amounting to ₹ 1.57 crore and booked 474 cases against offenders till December 2017.

### POLICE

Goa Police has made steady progress by adopting various steps to change its motto from being a force to a service

and has been working tirelessly to ensure that police machinery functions in an efficient and effective manner. The overall crime situation in the State remained under control. 1860 cases were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) during the current year out of which 1572 cases have been detected which implies a detection rate of 84.52 per cent.

Various developmental projects providing police residential quarters to police staff and construction of new buildings and police stations have been covered under modernization scheme.

### VIGILANCE

The Vigilance Department plays an important role in keeping control over corruption in the State. During the year 2017-18, as on 31/12/2017, Vigilance department has received 322 complaints out of which 171 were disposed and 151 are under process. Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against 6 Gazetted officers. FIR has been registered in 3 cases and in 5 cases charge sheet has been filed in the court by the Anti Corruption Branch. 2 cases have been submitted in the Hon'ble Court as “A” Summary and 1 case submitted in the Hon'ble Court as Abetted summary.

### SOCIAL WELFARE

Various development programmes /schemes have been taken up for upliftment and equalization of the economically weaker sections, physically challenged and elderly people.

Schemes such as Dayanand Social Security (freedom from hunger) scheme, Atal Asara Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, stipend & scholarship programme for weaker sections and minority communities of the society, Schemes for Homes for physically and mentally

challenged people, Day care schemes for senior citizens, Financial Assistance to traditional occupations, concessional financial assistance to Self Help Groups and Insurance cover to people working in the unorganized sector, Laadli Laxmi scheme for girls, Griha Aadhar – a scheme to offset price rise for housewives, Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana are some of the important schemes implemented by my Government to support the needy and vulnerable section of the society.

Performance of various schemes implemented for SC and OBC communities are given in table 14.7

Table No. 14.7  
Performance of various schemes implemented for SC and OBC as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹. in lakh
Dayanand Social Security Scheme (DSSS),	1,40,397 beneficiaries	24857.67
"Stipends & Scholarships to OBC students",	3165 OBC students	125.56
"Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students"	3858 OBC students	248
"Pre-Matric Scholarship to SC Students	149 SC Students	5.94
"Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBC Students	1663 OBC Students	51.46
"Post Matric Scholarships to SC Students	50 SC students	2.86
Scheme " KanyaDhan for SC Girl Students	28 SC Girl Students	7.00
"Grants of Stipends to the Children of SafaiKarmacharis	137 students	2.53
Book bank of SC Students	1 institution	0.09
Book bank of OBC Students	3 Institutions	3.09
Education Programme Scholarship to OBCs	521 OBC Students	15.80
Extension of ST Schemes to SCs	48 beneficiaries	25.33

### Welfare of Dhangar Community

The following schemes have been notified for implementation to extend all the facilities and benefits to Dhangar

Community at par with the ST communities in the State.

Under the Scheme Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana, financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is released to deceased Gouly/Dhangar families to have funeral in decent manner

Under the Scheme, Atal Asra Yojana financial assistance is released to Dhangar population for construction of new house up to ₹ 2.00 lakh and repair of existing houses up to ₹ 75,000/-

Under the Scheme for construction of Multipurpose community halls in areas inhabited by dhangar community "Sanskriti Bhavan", an amount of ₹. 50.00 lakhs is provided towards project cost including cost of land.

Under the Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana, allowances to meet the expenses on food and travel to the Dhangar Students as maintenance under the post Matric Scholarship . For Day Scholar ₹ 750/- p.m and for stayng in Hostel (10 months) ₹ 1500/- p.m and additional disability allowances of ₹ 750/- p.m is provided.

Under the scheme Mundkarache Ghar" financial assistance is provided to purchase dwelling house of Mundkar for ₹ 30,000/-

Under the scheme "Prashikshan Yatra" financial assistance of ₹. 1.00 lakh is provided to educational Institutes for conducting study tours (excursion) for Dhangar community during vacations.

Under the Scheme to support orphan child/children of widow belonging to dhangar community for meetin expenditure on daily needs like food shelter and clothing etc, fixed maintenance allowances of ₹ 1500/- p.m per child of a widow and ₹ 2,000/- p.m per child who is orphan is provided.



The Merit based award is given to motivate student and provide financial assistance to high performing students who are economically weak. 121 students have been benefitted incurring expenditure of ₹ 99.63 lakhs.

The various welfare schemes implemented for the disabled are given in table no. 14.8

Table No. 14.8  
Performance of various schemes implemented for Disabled as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹ in lakh
Welfare of Handicapped (Scholarships & Stipends)	200 students	4.40
Awards for marriage with Disabled Persons	2 Couples	1.00
Financial Assistance to Persons with Severe Disabilities	6 beneficiaries	1.35
Setting up of Braille Library for Visually impaired Persons	4 NGOs	3.31
Awards for encouraging Disabled persons	3 beneficiaries & 1 NGO's	1.05
Grants to NGO's/Special Schools for Persons with Disabilities	8 NGOs.	6.50
Rehabilitation for person with Disability	1 NGO	0.50
Scheme to manage Special Homes for persons with Physical and Mental Disabilities (JEEVAN JYOT)",	3 NGO	3.75
Award for best social worker	10 Social worker	3.88
Bachapan-Social Security cover to Orphan Children	2 students	0.04

### Other Various Welfare Scheme

- Under the scheme, Grants to voluntary organizations for running hostels for SC students, an amount of ₹. 9.80 lakh was released as Grant-in-Aid for 2 institutions
- Protection of Civil Right (PCR) Act, 1955, which aims to provide maximum relief to SC population who has been suffering from various types of disabilities / untouchability in society, an expenditure of ₹ 9.82 lakh has been incurred.

- Under the scheme "Awards for inter caste marriages", an award of ₹ 1.00 lakh is given per couple when either spouse belongs to the SC community, an amount of ₹ 8.00 lakhs was provided benefitting 8 couples.
- Under Financial Assistance to the person engaged in Traditional Occupations/Business including Motorcycle Pilots or F.A. to Tiny Entrepreneurs padeli, render, khajekar, fogeri, chanekar, podders etc, an expenditure of ₹. 52.06 lakh was incurred benefitting 606 beneficiaries.
- Under "Financial Assistance to the owners of Kiosks (Gaddas)", an amount of Rs. 0.20 lakh was incurred benefitting 2 Kiosks Owners.
- Under the scheme, "Financial Assistance to Self Help Groups", an amount of ₹ 7.46 lakh was incurred benefitting 29 SHGs.
- Under the scheme, "Ummid", the local Self-Government and Non-Governmental Organizations are provided with financial assistance to run Day Care Centers for the Senior Citizens, for which an expenditure of ₹ 33.17 lakh was incurred benefitting 28 Centers.
- Under "Concessions granted to Senior Citizens & Disabled for travel by KTC Ltd", an amount of ₹ 180.25 lakh was released to KTC for providing concession.
- Under the scheme "Rajiv Awas Yojana" providing financial assistance for construction and repairs of houses to economically weaker section just above poverty line, an expenditure of ₹ 1.31 lakh was incurred to benefitting 21 beneficiaries.



- Under Welfare Scheme for Senior Citizens (Varishta Nagrik Kalyan Yojana), one time financial support of ₹ 4.28 lakh as grant-in-aid released to the association of senior citizens working for the welfare of senior citizens.
- Under the scheme, "SAHAYATA"-financial assistance is provided to voluntary organisations, NGO's for the purpose of organizing functions and Important Days. An expenditure of ₹ 3.07 lakh was incurred benefitting 4 NGO's.
- Financial assistance is provided to SC/OBC/Disabled /Minority community students undergoing courses in Nursing. An expenditure of ₹ 6.97 lakhs has been incurred benefitting 43 students.
- Goa State SC/OBC Finance and Development Corporation set up for the welfare of SC community has been provided grant of ₹ 90.00 lakhs

### TRIBAL DEPARTMENT

For the better enforcement of their constitutional rights, various schemes and programs are being implemented for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the State.

Schedule Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 has been enacted with an objective to grant forest land to the forest dwelling schedule tribe and other traditional forest dwellers.

Total 147 Forest Right Committees have been constituted and these committee all together have received total 10131 claims.

Two rounds of training programme were conducted for the officials involved in the FRA, 2006. Total number of 29 claims are approved amounting to ₹ 0.90 lakh.

The performance under various Schemes is given in the Table No. 14.9

Table No. 14.9  
The performance under various Schemes as on  
31<sup>st</sup> December 2017

Names of Schemes	Beneficiaries	Expend. (₹ in lakh)
Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students, Scholarship amount of Rs. 3575/- for Std V to VII and Rs. 4125/- Std. IX & X p.a	8994	401.75
Post Matric Scholarships to S.T Students	4448 ST students	508.78
VidyaLaxmi, girls of ST community	875 ST girls	213.75
Book Bank Scheme	100 students	3.75
Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana	4609 students	358.73
Merit Based Award and Recognition of High Performance in the Board Exams of SSC and HSSC in the State.	1482 students	120.53
Pre-primary schools for S.T children in remote areas	3 schools	6.16
Grants to Voluntary Organizations is for running hostels for ST students	8 hostels	148.16
Sahayata scheme	5 NGO's , Village Panchayats and FRC	1.21
Atal AsraYojana	489 beneficiaries	459.25
Support Orphan Child / Children of widow belonging to ST community (until age of 18 years)	1167 beneficiaries	72.54
Prashikshan Yatra	52 schools	76.31
Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana	330 ST beneficiaries	82.48
ADIVASI VIKAS YOJANA"	21 works	118.62
Special Central Assistance for Tribal Sub-Plan	4 works	6.59
Udyog Adhar Yojana(ST)	1 NGO of ST	3.00

Under the scheme "Prerana Din", the development process of the ST Population through information and publicity is strengthened, creates awareness about different welfare schemes, creates positive impact in livelihood, education and conditions, provides a platform for sharing experiences. An expenditure of ₹ 5.00 lakh has been incurred under the scheme.

### SAINIK WELFARE

- The License for construction of Sainik Aramgarh (Rest House) at Bambolim has been issued
- Temporary office of Sainik Welfare is proposed to be established at Margao to cater to the requirements of Ex-servicemen and their dependents residing in South Goa District.
- Financial Assistance to war widow prior to year 2000 has been increased from ₹ 2500/- to ₹ 5000/- per month.
- Ex-servicemen rally and Medical Camp was organised in association with the station Headquarters Panaji at 3 Technical Training Regiment Stadium, Bambolim to redress their problems and sensitize them on latest welfare schemes of the Government/Service HQ. 10 Veer Naris were felicitated with cash reward of ₹ 5000/- and gift worth ₹ 2500/-.

### SMALL SAVINGS AND LOTTERIES

The State Government is operating Online/paper lotteries through this Department. The purpose of commencing Goa Brand State lotteries is primarily to augment the additional financial resources for the State with a view to fund various public utilities and creation of public assets such as road, bridges, schools and hospitals.

Besides this it is also promoting the National Savings scheme of Government of India

The revenue collected by the sale from Lottery Tickets is ₹ 31.18 crore during the financial year.

### SPORTS

The State Sports policy has given lot of impetus to sports, resulting in mass

participation in Sports and Games by the students and non students Community, right from Group, Taluka, District and State Level.

It has also provided the youth varied opportunities that could contribute in developing their talent through systematic and successful implementation of Sports and Youth related activities.

Under the scheme Grants to Non-Govt. Colleges and Secondary Schools for Development of Playgrounds, seven High schools /Institutes have been provided grants for development of their sports infrastructure during the current year.

Projects for Playground at Aldona, Bastora in Bardez, Sancordem-Sanvordem, Macazana, Paroda in Cuncolim, Sheli Loliem, Khola Shristhal, Karvem in Canacona have been completed in the year 2017-18,

Goa has won 26 Gold, 46 Silver and 25 Bronze medals at the 63<sup>rd</sup> National School Games held in various parts of Country. Goa also won 04 Gold, 02 Silver and 12 Bronze medals at the Zonal Level, 75 Gold, 27 Silver and 40 Bronze medals at the Open National Level and 05 Gold and 05 Silver and 07 Bronze medals at the International Sporting events in the year 2017-18.

Youth Festivals were organised at Zonal and State level at four Zones wherein 3000 youth participated in 12 events.

Workshop on First Aid for Physical Education teachers/Coaches and an Orientation Course was organized in "Futsal for Physical Education Teachers from Government and Non Government Secondary Schools. The World Yoga Day was celebrated at taluka Level and a State level function was organized in Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Indoor Stadium wherein 2500 participated.

Indian Red Cross Society (Goa Branch) conducted various awareness camps like Taffice rules awareness drive, Dengue Awareness program, Eye Donation etc. Activities/Contest like All Goa Poster Design, Drawing competition etc were held. Workshop like Acupressure camp, First aid courses, eye check up camp at different Schools / Colleges/Institutions were also organised.

Various activities like General information/ Refresher, Basic and Advance training Courses for Scouts Masters, Guide Captain, Flock Leaders and Cub Masters, Rajyapursakar Testing Camp, Strategic Planning workshop and Rashtrapati Preparatory Camp were organised by the Bharat Scouts and Guides (Goa branch) to the students.

Goa Football Development Council has opened 35 training centres. It also conducted Football Festival for GFDC centres commemorating Asian Football Confederation grass root day where GFDC trainees took part in various football drills and matches at Bambolim Stadium where 210 trainees and 20 Special Olympic Athletes participated.

Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to retired sportsmen in indigent circumstances, who have played at international level are sanctioned ₹ 8000/- National level Players ₹ 5000/- and the State Level Players ₹ 3000/- per month. At present 37 beneficiaries are availing of this benefit.

### **National Cadet Corps and Sea Cadet Corps & National Service Scheme**

1 Goa Naval NCC unit conducted activities like Group Republic day camp-I at Gadag, Karnataka, Annual Training camp, Valpoi, combined annual training camp at Belgaum, Inter Group competition at Mysore, Republic Day

camp ship modeling and Pre Republic Day camp at Bangalore, Special Navy Camp Yatching Training at Vasco, National Integration camp, Mangalore, Sea training of Naval wing NCC Cadets at Mumbai. All India trekking Camp at Belgaum, annual Training Camp (1 Goa Girl Battalion NCC) at Ezhimala.

1 Goa Girls Battalion NCC conducted National Integration camp at Sattara, Combined Annual Training Camp at Kittur (Karnataka), Basic Leadership Camp at Mysore, Tal Sainik Camp and Inter Group Competition at Belgaum inter unit competition at Gadag, Pre republic Day camp at Bangalore, National Integration Camp at Moodbidri (Karnataka), Republic Day Camp at Bangalore.

1 Goa Battalion NCC conducted combined Basic Leadership Camp at Mysore, Combined Annual Training camp II at Kittur, Karnataka, Tal Sainik camp at Belgaum, Mountaineering course at Manali, Netarhat Trek cum Adventure camp at Ranchi. Inter group competition and Republic Day camp at Bangalore.

Under the National Service Scheme, NSS contingent were deputed to participate in the West Zone Pre Republic Day Camp held at Telangana, New Delhi, deputed team under "Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat Scheme at Jharkhand for Adventure Camp, Conducted Swacch Bharat Pakwada by all NSS Units, Sankalp Rally workshops and felicitation for NSS Volunteers and programme Officers who participated in the National Level Program 2016-17 on NSS Day 2017-18.

### **WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT**

For the empowerment and welfare of women and development of child, Government has implemented various schemes.

A major scheme run by this Directorate is Integrated Child Development Services which is implemented all over the State at 12 talukas through the CDPO offices by providing services like Supplementary nutrition, immunization, health checkup, referral services, preschool non formal education and nutrition & Health Education and are provided to children in the age of 0-6 years as well as to pregnant and nursing mothers through a well knit network of 1262 Anganwadi Centers.

The performance of various schemes are given in table No. 14.10.

Table No. 14.10  
Performance of various schemes  
As on 30/11/ 2017

Name of scheme	Beneficiaries	Expend. (₹in lakh)
Nutrition Programme for Children, Pregnant and Lactating Women,	69812 beneficiaries	750.69
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls-SABLA	34778	360.22
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)	4736 beneficiaries	125.61
Mamta scheme	5699 beneficiaries	209.40
Retirement benefit scheme for Anganwadi Workers and Helpers	27 workers/ 11 helpers	71.25

The Ladli Laxmi Scheme was introduced to reduce the burden of a girl child on a family thereby addressing the undesirable tendency of female foeticides and helping in decling the female sex ratio by providing a financial assistance of ₹. 1.00 lakhs for every goan girl on attaining 18 years or on occasion of her marriage. 66619 applications are received out of which 51867 are sanctioned under the scheme as on December 2017.

Under the Griha Aadhar Scheme financial assistance is provided to curtail the problem of spiraling prices and provide support to house wives from middle/lower and poor sections of the Society to maintain a reasonable

standard of living. 180668 applications are received of which 151059 are sanctioned and receiving the benefit as on December 2017.

Under the Foster Care scheme-Vatsalya, 03 children have been placed in foster care.

Under the Goa (technical/Vocational Training to Sex Workers and Sexually abused women) scheme – PRABHAT technical/ vocational trainings are provided to sex worker/sexually abused women to enable them to earn their livelihood. A stipend of 2500/- p.m is paid for a period of 3 months or till she joins a livelihood programme.

Under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, 23 child care institutions are having valid registration certificates, which include both institutional and non institutional care services.

“The Goa village Municipal child Committee Grants and Award Scheme 2014” have been formulated for recognizing and recording appreciation of functioning of the village/Municipal child committee. One village child committee has been sanctioned grants of ₹. 10,000/- for the year 2017-18.

Under the Yashasvini Scheme financial assistance is provided to self help groups or unemployed women capable of under taking specific activity. The assistance shall include 75% interest free loan to be repaid within 4 years to avail 25% as subsidy. There are 32 different activities under this scheme.

Under the Swawlamban scheme to Mahila mandal, financial assistance is provided to undertake trainings under various trades in order to encourage women to undertake income generating activities and become self reliant. 84 Mahila mandals /Self Help Group have



been sanctioned grants amounting to ₹ 7.13 lakh during the year 2017-18.

The scheme Shelter Home for Women extends temporary shelter and rehabilitation to women with no social support systems due to family problems, mental strain, social ostracism, exploitation etc. 2 institutions have been sanctioned grants of ₹ 22.95 lakh.

The State Resource Centre for women is a centrally sponsored scheme helping the women to work for holistic empowerment of women in the state cutting all sectors. The aim of the mission is to strengthen the process that promote all round development of women by focusing on a coordinated approach for implementation of the schemes of various Ministries/ departments.

### ART & CULTURE

The Department endeavours to preserve, promote and perpetuate the traditional cultural forms and practices as well as artistic manifestations including folklore, literature, indigenous crafts and allied cultural expressions of the Goan Society.

The Department is also conducting National and International level workshop cum seminar in association with UNESCO. The Documentation work of Intangible Cultural Heritage from Sattari taluka is on verge of completion and the work on Canacona taluka has been started.

In order to promote /preserve/ perpetuate traditional Art and Culture of the State, various schemes are being implemented. The performance under various schemes is given in table 14.11

Table No. 14.11

The performance various schemes implemented in the State

Names of schemes	Beneficiaries	Expend. ₹ in lakh
Establishment of Music centres in Schools	217 schools	4.34
Kala Sanmaan	2416 artists	485.89
One time grant in Aid, in memory of blessed mother Tereza-2011	03 institutions	53.97
Grant to institutions, cultural groups to organise conduct various types of cultural events, Festivals etc	236 cultural institutions	246.60
Financial Assistance to Goan Publishers	147 Publishers	35.03

Cultural Talent Search Competitions have been conducted for students at school/colleges to given platform to the hidden talents.1642 students from over 125 schools from north/south Goa have participated this year in various events.

A well stacked Government town library was opened at Quepem with required technology and books.

The yearly Folk festival called "Lokotsav" wherein beautiful mixture of folk forms and handicrafts from all over India was held from 12<sup>th</sup> to 21 January 2018.

The D.D Kosambi Festival of Ideas was held at Kala Academy, which was attended by large numbers of people

from all walks of life that look forward to the stimulation of Ideas.

The Sur Jahan music festival which was earlier known as Sufi Sutra was held from 07<sup>th</sup> to 09<sup>th</sup> Feb 2018.

The Yuva Srujan Puraskar (Navsarjan Chetana) award was presented to 6 young achievers from field of Art & Culture.



### INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Every year, 30 laptops/PC tablets/l pads worth less than ₹ 70,000/- is provided to the Senior Journalist and interest subsidy for laptops/notebook/desk tops will be provided to 25 other journalist in order of their years of working. Similarly, 15 professional cameras worth ₹ 1, 50,000/- will be provided to senior photo Journalist and interest subsidy for camera equipment and accessories.

Under the Patrakar Kritadnyata Nidhi Scheme (Journalist Benevolent Fund), financial assistance amounting to ₹ 6.44 lakh was released to needy journalists in indigent circumstances

Under the Goa State Working Journalist Welfare Scheme, 38 journalist are drawing monthly pension of ₹ 7500/- while 09 family (pensioners) are provided 50% of the amount paid to pensioner every month.

Under the Goa State Photo Contest and exhibition scheme, young talented youth are encouraged in the field of photography and photo journalism and the winners are awarded cash prizes.

The Goa State Journalist Award Scheme 2015 is devised for every journalist who publish commendable news item, articles or reports during the calendar year and are awarded for exhibiting their talent.

### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Under the Goa Welfare /Pension Scheme for Seafarers, financial support is provided to retired Goa Seamen on completion of 60 years and widows of deceased seamen. Under the scheme an expenditure of ₹ 1.25 Crore has been incurred up to December 2017 benefiting 2397 beneficiaries.

The Goa Human Resource Development Corporation selected, recruited and trained 1993 security personnel and 290 House keeping attendants covering upto 80% of the security duties of Government departments.

During the current year, one batch of 385 security personnel are being trained at PTS, Valpoi and one batch of 116 lady trainees are being trained at Indian Eye Security Pvt.Ltd, Belgundi, Belgaum incurring expenditure of ₹ 600.00 lakh upto December 2017

GIPARD has conducted 173 training programme till December 2017. A total of 6184 participants have been trained in the year 2017-18 and expenditure of ₹ 25.00 lakh has been incurred upto December, 2017

### ARCHIVES AND ARCHEOLOGY

Research Facilities were extended to 13 scholars including 12 foreign scholars and 342 books were issued for their research work. Nearly 21,140 citizens visited the office in connection with property documents, court files/notarial deeds/ village community records, birth, Baptism, death records etc.

About 7567 certified documents comprising of 21520 photocopies were issued to the public and 4,433 digital images of records on CD ROMS were issued to Research Scholars. An amount of ₹. 15.18 lakh was collected for the various services.

Scanning of 4,562 Modi Marathi manuscripts and 832 registers of Land Records of Ilhas comprising of 21,730 pages was accomplished. Regular repairs, periodical conservation and restoration of 51 protected monuments/sites have been pursued for their proper upkeep.

## Annexure – 1

## State wise distribution of Population– 2011 Census

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total	% of Population to Total Population
1	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341	16.51
2	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333	9.28
3	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452	8.60
4	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115	7.54
5	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777	6.99
6	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809	6.00
7	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030	5.96
8	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	5.66
9	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297	5.05
10	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692	4.99
11	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	3.47
12	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061	2.76
13	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134	2.73
14	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576	2.58
15	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338	2.29
16	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198	2.11
17	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462	2.09
18	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941	1.39
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302	1.04
20	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292	0.83
21	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602	0.57
22	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917	0.30
23	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889	0.25
24	Manipur	1438586	1417208	2855794	0.21
25	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502	0.16
26	Goa	739140	719405	1458545	0.12
27	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727	0.11
28	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953	0.10
29	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206	0.09
30	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450	0.09
31	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577	0.05
32	Andaman & Nicobar	202871	177710	380581	0.03
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709	0.03
34	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247	0.02
35	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473	0.01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623270258</b>	<b>587584719</b>	<b>1210854977</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure – 2

## State wise density of Population - 2011 Census

Sr. No	Name of the State	Area (sq.kms)	Total Population	Density of Population
1	National Capital Territory of Delhi	1483	16787941	11320
2	Chandigarh	114	1055450	9258
3	Puducherry	490	1247953	2547
4	Daman & Diu	111	243247	2191
5	Lakshadweep	30	64473	2149
6	Bihar	94163	104099452	1106
7	West Bengal	88752	91276115	1028
8	Kerala	38852	33406061	860
9	Uttar Pradesh	240928	199812341	829
10	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	343709	700
11	Haryana	44212	25351462	573
12	Tamil Nadu	130060	72147030	555
13	Punjab	50362	27743338	551
14	Jharkhand	79716	32988134	414
15	Assam	78438	31205576	398
16	Goa	3702	1458545	394
17	Maharashtra	307713	112374333	365
18	Tripura	10486	3673917	350
19	Karnataka	191791	61095297	319
20	Gujarat	196244	60439692	308
21	Andhra Pradesh	275045	84580777	308
22	Odisha	155707	41974218	270
23	Madhya Pradesh	308252	72626809	236
24	Rajasthan	342239	68548437	200
25	Chhattisgarh	135192	25545198	189
26	Uttarakhand	53483	10086292	189
27	Meghalaya	22429	2966889	132
28	Himachal Pradesh	55673	6864602	123
29	Nagaland	16579	1978502	119
30	Manipur	22327	2570390	115
31	Sikkim	7096	610577	86
32	Jammu & Kashmir	222236	12541302	56
33	Mizoram	21081	1097206	52
34	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8249	380581	46
35	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	1383727	17

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

**Annexure – 3**  
**State wise Sex Ratio - 2011 Census**

Sr. No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
1	Kerala	16027412	17378649	1084
2	Puducherry	612511	635442	1037
3	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	996
4	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	993
5	Manipur	1290171	1280219	992
6	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	991
7	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	989
8	Odisha	21212136	20762082	979
9	Mizoram	555339	541867	976
10	Goa	739140	719405	973
11	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	973
12	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	972
13	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	963
14	Tripura	1874376	1799541	960
15	Assam	15939443	15266133	958
16	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	950
17	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	948
18	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	946
19	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	938
20	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	931
21	Nagaland	1024649	953853	931
22	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	929
23	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	928
24	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	919
25	Bihar	54278157	49821295	918
26	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	912
27	Punjab	14639465	13103873	895
28	Sikkim	323070	287507	890
29	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	889
30	Haryana	13494734	11856728	879
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	876
32	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	868
33	Chandigarh	580663	474787	818
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	774
35	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	618
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>623121843</b>	<b>587447730</b>	<b>943</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure – 4

## State wise Literacy Rate - 2011 Census

Sr. No.	Name of the State	Literacy Rate (%)
1	Kerala	94.00
2	Lakshadweep	91.80
3	Mizoram	91.30
4	Goa	88.70
5	Tripura	87.20
6	Daman & Diu	87.10
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	86.60
8	National Capital Territory of Delhi	86.20
9	Chandigarh	86.00
10	Puducherry	85.80
11	Himachal Pradesh	82.80
12	Maharashtra	82.30
13	Sikkim	81.40
14	Tamil Nadu	80.10
15	Nagaland	79.60
16	Manipur	79.22
17	Uttarakhand	78.80
18	Gujarat	78.00
19	West Bengal	76.30
20	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.20
21	Punjab	75.80
22	Haryana	75.60
23	Karnataka	75.40
24	Meghalaya	74.40
25	Odisha	72.90
26	Assam	72.20
27	Chhattisgarh	70.30
28	Madhya Pradesh	69.30
29	Uttar Pradesh	67.70
30	Jammu & Kashmir	67.20
31	Andhra Pradesh	67.00
32	Jharkhand	66.40
33	Rajasthan	66.10
34	Arunachal Pradesh	65.40
35	Bihar	61.80
	Total	74.04

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India



## Annexure - 5

## Taluka wise Literacy Rate 2001- 2011 Census

District/ Taluka	2001			Literacy Gap	2011			Literacy Gap
	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female	
Goa	82.00	88.40	75.40	13.00	88.70	92.65	84.66	7.99
North Goa	83.50	90.00	76.70	13.30	89.57	93.40	85.60	7.80
Pernem	80.80	89.50	71.60	17.90	88.05	92.90	83.02	9.88
Bardez	85.50	90.30	80.60	9.70	90.98	93.78	88.14	5.64
Tiswadi	84.90	90.50	79.20	11.30	90.37	93.41	87.24	6.17
Bicholim	83.80	91.50	75.60	15.90	89.24	93.69	84.62	9.07
Satari	76.40	86.00	66.30	19.70	85.24	91.65	78.59	13.06
Ponda	82.90	90.10	75.10	15.00	89.21	93.56	84.58	8.98
South Goa	80.10	86.30	73.70	12.60	87.59	91.67	83.47	8.20
Mormugao	82.90	89.00	76.10	12.90	89.30	93.33	84.84	8.49
Salcete	81.90	87.10	76.80	10.30	89.34	92.63	86.15	6.48
Quepem	74.80	81.80	67.70	14.10	82.93	87.50	78.35	9.15
Sanguem	75.70	84.60	66.40	18.20	83.43	89.60	77.24	12.36
Canacona	74.80	82.10	67.20	14.90	84.68	90.02	79.39	10.63

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 6

## Taluka wise Literate Population from 1961 to 2011 Census

District/ Taluka	Literate Population					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Goa	184271	360260	576928	779596	985562	1165487
North Goa	109712	214775	341149	457554	566668	663060
Pernem	9356	20366	32902	44852	52324	60615
Bardez	41524	69302	103269	136551	175005	196015
Tiswadi	32899	56167	84755	104776	121662	145014
Bicholim	10344	24909	41933	57175	67816	78628
Satari	2668	8543	16040	27530	39150	48929
Ponda	12921	35488	62250	86670	110711	133859
South Goa	74559	145485	235779	322042	418894	502427
Mormugao	13515	30937	56476	80757	106170	123188
Salcete	44345	75780	112328	146355	191370	236082
Quepem	6764	14964	25397	37356	48881	60364
Sanguem	5214	13782	25245	33843	42990	48468
Canacona	4721	10022	16333	23731	29483	34325

## Annexure – 7

## State wise Slum Population in India - 2011 Census (contd.)

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Type wise Slum Population				Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums	Notified Slums	Recognized Slums	Identified Slums			
1	Maharashtra	256	189	3709309	3485783	4653331	11848423	10.54	
2	Andhra Pradesh	125	125	8338154	877172	971608	10186934	12.04	
3	West Bengal	129	122	48918	3703852	2665824	6418594	7.03	
4	Uttar Pradesh	648	293	562548	4678326	999091	6239965	3.12	
5	Tamil Nadu	721	507	2541345	1978441	1278673	5798459	8.04	
6	Madhya Pradesh	364	303	1900942	2530637	1257414	5688993	7.83	
7	Karnataka	220	206	2271990	445899	573545	3291434	5.39	
8	Rajasthan	185	107	0	0	2068000	2068000	3.02	
9	Chhattisgarh	168	94	713654	764851	420426	1898931	7.43	
10	NCT of Delhi	3	22	738915	0	1046475	1785390	10.63	
11	Gujarat	195	103	0	0	1680095	1680095	2.78	
12	Haryana	80	75	14912	0	1647393	1662305	6.56	
13	Odisha	107	76	0	812737	747566	1560303	3.72	
14	Punjab	143	73	787696	193305	479517	1460518	5.26	
15	Bihar	139	88	0	0	1237682	1237682	1.19	
16	Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	162909	136649	362504	662062	5.28	
17	Uttarakhand	74	31	185832	52278	249631	487741	4.84	
18	Jharkhand	40	31	64399	59432	249168	372999	1.13	
19	Kerala	59	19	186835	8215	6998	202048	0.60	

## Annexure – 7

## State wise Slum Population in India - 2011 Census (concluded)

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Type wise Slum Population			Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums	Notified Slums	Recognized Slums	Identified Slums		
20	Assam	88	31	9163	70979	117124	197266	0.63
21	Puducherry	6	6	70092	73928	553	144573	11.58
22	Tripura	16	15	0	124036	15744	139780	3.80
23	Chandigarh	1	1	95135	0	0	95135	9.01
24	Nagaland	19	11	0	48249	34075	82324	4.16
25	Mizoram	23	1	0	78561	0	78561	7.16
26	Himachal Pradesh	56	22	60201	0	1111	61312	0.89
27	Meghalaya	10	6	34699	8006	14713	57418	1.94
28	Sikkim	8	7	31378	0	0	31378	5.14
29	Goa	14	3	6107	0	20140	26247	1.80
30	Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	0	0	15562	15562	1.12
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	14172	14172	3.72
32	Manipur	28	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>2613</b>	<b>22535133</b>	<b>20131336</b>	<b>22828135</b>	<b>65494604</b>	<b>5.41</b>

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

## Annexure - 8

## Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Current Prices

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>204298</b>	<b>228626</b>	<b>311711</b>	<b>310866</b>	<b>370442</b>	<b>444484</b>
1.1	Crops	102417	108207	126747	138488	156780	177478
1.2	Livestock	23530	26599	31237	30057	43789	52452
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11797	12522	13051	19356	26111	33721
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	66554	81298	140676	122965	143762	180833
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>643618</b>	<b>208663</b>	<b>3977</b>	<b>3811</b>	<b>31639</b>	<b>97859</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>847915</b>	<b>437289</b>	<b>315688</b>	<b>314677</b>	<b>402082</b>	<b>542343</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1629346</b>	<b>1453493</b>	<b>1091757</b>	<b>1944115</b>	<b>2172309</b>	<b>2642415</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>95883</b>	<b>116876</b>	<b>157732</b>	<b>217133</b>	<b>279809</b>	<b>374460</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>135801</b>	<b>140399</b>	<b>161627</b>	<b>162041</b>	<b>192723</b>	<b>214765</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1861030</b>	<b>1710767</b>	<b>1411116</b>	<b>2323289</b>	<b>2644841</b>	<b>3231640</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>259615</b>	<b>259610</b>	<b>284357</b>	<b>319212</b>	<b>346791</b>	<b>382020</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	231790	229719	251701	283759	305668	336262
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	27825	29891	32656	35453	41123	45758
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>155964</b>	<b>141372</b>	<b>135168</b>	<b>169280</b>	<b>194839</b>	<b>230503</b>
7.1	Railways	12158	13498	13559	15850	18228	20194
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	116509	97905	83382	110513	127542	152379
7.2.1	Road transport	34683	38841	42533	45775	50133	54586
7.2.2	Water transport	42442	22267	12790	18394	16057	15444
7.2.3	Air transport	9731	18426	15901	27042	47806	69023
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	29654	18371	12158	19303	13546	13326
7.3	Storage	192	253	306	349	362	409
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	27105	29716	37921	42569	48707	57521
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>172930</b>	<b>205807</b>	<b>219431</b>	<b>237658</b>	<b>253772</b>	<b>272134</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>268681</b>	<b>311294</b>	<b>353295</b>	<b>403212</b>	<b>450733</b>	<b>509941</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>250476</b>	<b>279612</b>	<b>319424</b>	<b>356242</b>	<b>385830</b>	<b>429648</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>123955</b>	<b>141551</b>	<b>163883</b>	<b>195479</b>	<b>221938</b>	<b>257886</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1231621</b>	<b>1339245</b>	<b>1475558</b>	<b>1681083</b>	<b>1853904</b>	<b>2082131</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3940566</b>	<b>3487302</b>	<b>3202361</b>	<b>4319049</b>	<b>4900827</b>	<b>5856115</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	418200	453647	517627	569464	631334
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	93500	63898	55258	42755	33091
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>4236666</b>	<b>3812002</b>	<b>3592110</b>	<b>4781418</b>	<b>5427536</b>	<b>6454358</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15050	15160
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>289192</b>	<b>258441</b>	<b>241893</b>	<b>319827</b>	<b>360634</b>	<b>425749</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.



**Annexure - 9**  
**Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market price by Industry of Origin from**  
**2011-12 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)**

(` in lakh)

Sl.No	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>204298</b>	<b>195849</b>	<b>222419</b>	<b>222622</b>	<b>224343</b>	<b>237415</b>
1.1	Crops	102417	102909	109744	106884	102523	102507
1.2	Livestock	23531	22396	24832	23191	32918	37989
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11797	11949	11522	14833	14050	14981
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	66554	58595	76320	77754	74853	81938
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>643618</b>	<b>205839</b>	<b>3191</b>	<b>3021</b>	<b>37174</b>	<b>164408</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>847915</b>	<b>401688</b>	<b>225610</b>	<b>225683</b>	<b>261517</b>	<b>401823</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1629346</b>	<b>1389382</b>	<b>1016189</b>	<b>1717237</b>	<b>1920523</b>	<b>2265996</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>95883</b>	<b>112589</b>	<b>143930</b>	<b>184789</b>	<b>235120</b>	<b>300532</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>135801</b>	<b>129211</b>	<b>143137</b>	<b>139501</b>	<b>166979</b>	<b>182527</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1861030</b>	<b>1631182</b>	<b>1303255</b>	<b>2041527</b>	<b>2322622</b>	<b>2749055</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>259615</b>	<b>238038</b>	<b>241585</b>	<b>250266</b>	<b>259682</b>	<b>267377</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	231790	210631	213815	222457	228871	235307
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	27825	27406	27771	27809	30811	32070
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>155964</b>	<b>133878</b>	<b>120516</b>	<b>143130</b>	<b>174026</b>	<b>202064</b>
7.1	Railways	12158	12876	12583	13902	15483	16493
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	116509	93333	74869	93262	116984	137937
7.2.1	Road transport	34683	32015	30044	29128	29445	28648
7.2.2	Water transport	42442	20554	11076	15426	13614	12771
7.2.3	Air transport	9731	17009	14694	24971	44150	63744
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	29654	23755	19055	23737	29775	32774
7.3	Storage	192	234	266	284	288	309
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	27105	27435	32798	35682	41270	47324
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>172930</b>	<b>201719</b>	<b>200864</b>	<b>227217</b>	<b>236783</b>	<b>250127</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>268681</b>	<b>286457</b>	<b>307994</b>	<b>337582</b>	<b>365700</b>	<b>396728</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>250476</b>	<b>259032</b>	<b>276361</b>	<b>294882</b>	<b>306969</b>	<b>324865</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>123955</b>	<b>130229</b>	<b>142460</b>	<b>160905</b>	<b>174609</b>	<b>192568</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1231620</b>	<b>1249352</b>	<b>1289781</b>	<b>1413982</b>	<b>1517767</b>	<b>1633729</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3940566</b>	<b>3282222</b>	<b>2818646</b>	<b>3681192</b>	<b>4101905</b>	<b>4784607</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	390000	393600	377554	405608	411390
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	87200	55400	47097	35785	26782
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>4236666</b>	<b>3585022</b>	<b>3156846</b>	<b>4011649</b>	<b>4471728</b>	<b>5169215</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15050	15160
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>289192</b>	<b>243052</b>	<b>212582</b>	<b>268338</b>	<b>297125</b>	<b>340977</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 10

## Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Current Prices

(in Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>6.56</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>7.20</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>7.59</b>
1.1	Crops	2.60	3.10	3.96	3.21	3.20	3.03
1.2	Livestock	0.60	0.76	0.98	0.70	0.89	0.90
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.45	0.53	0.58
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.69	2.33	4.39	2.85	2.93	3.09
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>1.67</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>12.54</b>	<b>9.86</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>8.20</b>	<b>9.26</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.35</b>	<b>41.68</b>	<b>34.09</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>44.33</b>	<b>45.12</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>6.39</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>3.67</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>49.06</b>	<b>44.06</b>	<b>53.79</b>	<b>53.97</b>	<b>55.18</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.08</b>	<b>6.52</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	5.88	6.59	7.86	6.57	6.24	5.74
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.71	0.86	1.02	0.82	0.84	0.78
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.05</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>3.92</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>3.94</b>
7.1	Railways	0.31	0.39	0.42	0.37	0.37	0.34
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>2.60</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.88	1.11	1.33	1.06	1.02	0.93
7.2.2	Water transport	1.08	0.64	0.40	0.43	0.33	0.26
7.2.3	Air transport	0.25	0.53	0.50	0.63	0.98	1.18
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.53	0.38	0.45	0.28	0.23
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.69	0.85	1.18	0.99	0.99	0.98
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>4.65</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>8.93</b>	<b>11.03</b>	<b>9.34</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>8.71</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>8.02</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>7.87</b>	<b>7.34</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>4.06</b>	<b>5.12</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.40</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>38.40</b>	<b>46.08</b>	<b>38.92</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>35.56</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 11

**Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
1.	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>4.96</b>
1.1	Crops	2.60	3.14	3.89	2.90	2.50	2.14
1.2	Livestock	0.60	0.68	0.88	0.63	0.80	0.79
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.30	0.36	0.41	0.40	0.34	0.31
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.69	1.79	2.71	2.11	1.82	1.71
2.	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>3.44</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>12.24</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>6.13</b>	<b>6.38</b>	<b>8.40</b>
3.	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>41.35</b>	<b>42.33</b>	<b>36.05</b>	<b>46.65</b>	<b>46.82</b>	<b>47.36</b>
4.	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>3.43</b>	<b>5.11</b>	<b>5.02</b>	<b>5.73</b>	<b>6.28</b>
5.	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>5.08</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>3.81</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>47.23</b>	<b>49.70</b>	<b>46.24</b>	<b>55.46</b>	<b>56.62</b>	<b>57.45</b>
6.	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.59</b>	<b>7.25</b>	<b>8.57</b>	<b>6.80</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>5.59</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	5.88	6.42	7.59	6.04	5.58	4.92
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.71	0.83	0.99	0.76	0.75	0.67
7.	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.96</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.22</b>
7.1	Railways	0.31	0.39	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.34
7.2	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>2.88</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.88	0.98	1.07	0.79	0.72	0.60
7.2.2	Water transport	1.08	0.63	0.39	0.42	0.33	0.27
7.2.3	Air transport	0.25	0.52	0.52	0.68	1.08	1.33
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.72	0.68	0.64	0.73	0.68
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.69	0.84	1.16	0.97	1.01	0.99
8.	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.39</b>	<b>6.15</b>	<b>7.13</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.23</b>
9.	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>8.73</b>	<b>10.93</b>	<b>9.17</b>	<b>8.92</b>	<b>8.29</b>
10.	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>9.80</b>	<b>8.01</b>	<b>7.48</b>	<b>6.79</b>
11.	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.15</b>	<b>3.97</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>4.26</b>	<b>4.02</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>31.25</b>	<b>38.06</b>	<b>45.76</b>	<b>38.41</b>	<b>37.00</b>	<b>34.15</b>
12.	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 12

**% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at Current Prices**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>11.91</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>-0.27</b>	<b>19.16</b>	<b>19.99</b>
1.1	Crops	5.65	17.33	9.26	13.21	13.20
1.2	Livestock	13.04	17.44	-3.78	45.69	19.78
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.15	4.22	48.31	34.90	29.14
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	22.15	73.04	-12.59	16.91	25.79
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.58</b>	<b>-98.09</b>	<b>-4.18</b>	<b>730.15</b>	<b>209.29</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-48.43</b>	<b>-27.81</b>	<b>-0.32</b>	<b>27.78</b>	<b>34.88</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-10.79</b>	<b>-24.89</b>	<b>78.07</b>	<b>11.74</b>	<b>21.64</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>21.89</b>	<b>34.96</b>	<b>37.66</b>	<b>28.87</b>	<b>33.83</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>15.12</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>18.94</b>	<b>11.44</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-8.07</b>	<b>-17.52</b>	<b>64.64</b>	<b>13.84</b>	<b>22.19</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9.53</b>	<b>12.26</b>	<b>8.64</b>	<b>10.16</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-0.89	9.57	12.74	7.72	10.01
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	7.42	9.25	8.56	15.99	11.27
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-9.36</b>	<b>-4.39</b>	<b>25.24</b>	<b>15.10</b>	<b>18.30</b>
7.1	Railways	11.02	0.46	16.90	15.00	10.79
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-15.97</b>	<b>-14.83</b>	<b>32.54</b>	<b>15.41</b>	<b>19.47</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	11.99	9.50	7.62	9.52	8.88
7.2.2	Water transport	-47.54	-42.56	43.81	-12.71	-3.82
7.2.3	Air transport	89.36	-13.71	70.07	76.79	44.38
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-38.05	-33.82	58.76	-29.82	-1.63
7.3	Storage	31.96	20.73	14.07	3.82	12.87
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	9.63	27.61	12.26	14.42	18.10
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>19.01</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>7.24</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>13.14</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>11.53</b>	<b>8.31</b>	<b>11.36</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>14.20</b>	<b>15.78</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>13.54</b>	<b>16.20</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>8.74</b>	<b>10.18</b>	<b>13.93</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>12.31</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-11.50</b>	<b>-8.17</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>13.47</b>	<b>19.49</b>
13.	Taxes on products	11.91	8.48	14.10	10.01	10.86
14.	Subsidies on product	20.49	-31.66	-13.52	-22.63	-22.60
<b>15.</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-10.02</b>	<b>-5.77</b>	<b>33.11</b>	<b>13.51</b>	<b>18.92</b>
16.	Population ('00)	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.73
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>-10.63</b>	<b>-6.40</b>	<b>32.22</b>	<b>12.76</b>	<b>18.06</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 13

% Growth Over Previous Year Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>-4.14</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>5.83</b>
1.1	Crops	0.48	6.64	-2.61	-4.08	-0.01
1.2	Livestock	-4.82	10.88	-6.61	41.94	15.40
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.29	-3.57	28.73	-5.28	6.63
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-11.96	30.25	1.88	-3.73	9.47
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-68.02</b>	<b>-98.45</b>	<b>-5.35</b>	<b>1130.60</b>	<b>342.27</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-52.63</b>	<b>-43.83</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>53.65</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-14.73</b>	<b>-26.86</b>	<b>68.99</b>	<b>11.84</b>	<b>17.99</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>17.42</b>	<b>27.84</b>	<b>28.39</b>	<b>27.24</b>	<b>27.82</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>-4.85</b>	<b>10.78</b>	<b>-2.54</b>	<b>19.70</b>	<b>9.31</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-12.35</b>	<b>-20.10</b>	<b>56.65</b>	<b>13.77</b>	<b>18.36</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-8.31</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>3.59</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>2.96</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-9.13	1.51	4.04	2.88	2.81
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	-1.50	1.33	0.14	10.79	4.09
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-14.16</b>	<b>-9.98</b>	<b>18.76</b>	<b>21.59</b>	<b>16.11</b>
7.1	Railways	5.91	-2.28	10.48	11.37	6.53
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-19.89</b>	<b>-19.78</b>	<b>24.57</b>	<b>25.44</b>	<b>17.91</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	-7.69	-6.16	-3.05	1.09	-2.71
7.2.2	Water transport	-51.57	-46.11	39.28	-11.75	-6.19
7.2.3	Air transport	74.79	-13.61	69.94	76.81	44.38
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-19.89	-19.78	24.57	25.44	10.07
7.3	Storage	21.78	13.95	6.63	1.42	7.34
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	1.22	19.55	8.79	15.66	14.67
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>16.65</b>	<b>-0.42</b>	<b>13.12</b>	<b>4.21</b>	<b>5.64</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>9.61</b>	<b>8.33</b>	<b>8.48</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>5.83</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>5.06</b>	<b>9.39</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>10.29</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1.44</b>	<b>3.24</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.64</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-16.71</b>	<b>-14.12</b>	<b>30.60</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>16.64</b>
13	Taxes on products	4.36	0.92	-4.08	7.43	1.43
14	Subsidies on product	12.37	-36.47	-14.99	-24.02	-25.16
<b>15</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-15.38</b>	<b>-11.94</b>	<b>27.08</b>	<b>11.47</b>	<b>15.60</b>
16	Population ('00)	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.73
<b>17</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (')</b>	<b>-15.95</b>	<b>-12.54</b>	<b>26.23</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>14.76</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.



## Annexure - 14

## Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Current Prices

(` in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>186701</b>	<b>208915</b>	<b>285116</b>	<b>286665</b>	<b>344091</b>	<b>415047</b>
1.1	Crops	93081	98112	115533	126442	144211	164041
1.2	Livestock	23222	26249	30828	29671	43305	51915
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11667	12380	12904	19165	25860	33419
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	58731	72174	125851	111387	130715	165672
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>564907</b>	<b>185077</b>	<b>3406</b>	<b>3236</b>	<b>26389</b>	<b>80248</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>751607</b>	<b>393992</b>	<b>288522</b>	<b>289901</b>	<b>370481</b>	<b>495295</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1508357</b>	<b>1354856</b>	<b>991718</b>	<b>1826099</b>	<b>2046290</b>	<b>2519599</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>46092</b>	<b>83672</b>	<b>104375</b>	<b>140626</b>	<b>189753</b>	<b>249468</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>129494</b>	<b>133127</b>	<b>151812</b>	<b>152514</b>	<b>181562</b>	<b>201864</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1683943</b>	<b>1571654</b>	<b>1247905</b>	<b>2119239</b>	<b>2417605</b>	<b>2970930</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>243013</b>	<b>241820</b>	<b>264011</b>	<b>295021</b>	<b>320019</b>	<b>351426</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	217498	214308	233977	262640	282516	309822
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	25515	27512	30034	32381	37503	41604
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>115657</b>	<b>106188</b>	<b>96802</b>	<b>126330</b>	<b>152568</b>	<b>193563</b>
7.1	Railways	10191	11230	10788	12235	13926	15008
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>83351</b>	<b>70433</b>	<b>56985</b>	<b>81075</b>	<b>99373</b>	<b>132603</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	26924	30156	31590	34351	38269	41446
7.2.2	Water transport	27547	13302	7108	11645	9176	9055
7.2.3	Air transport	2590	10365	7769	18063	39878	70215
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	26291	16610	10518	17017	12050	11886
7.3	Storage	164	219	259	293	303	338
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	21951	24306	28770	32728	38966	45615
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>170199</b>	<b>202161</b>	<b>215766</b>	<b>233274</b>	<b>248979</b>	<b>266886</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>234700</b>	<b>269271</b>	<b>300692</b>	<b>334500</b>	<b>369622</b>	<b>410789</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>193157</b>	<b>217355</b>	<b>249945</b>	<b>281594</b>	<b>309286</b>	<b>347937</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>112479</b>	<b>129586</b>	<b>150887</b>	<b>181081</b>	<b>206971</b>	<b>241981</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1069205</b>	<b>1166380</b>	<b>1278103</b>	<b>1451800</b>	<b>1607446</b>	<b>1812582</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3504755</b>	<b>3132027</b>	<b>2814529</b>	<b>3860940</b>	<b>4395532</b>	<b>5278807</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	418200	453647	517627	569464	631334
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	93500	63898	55258	42755	33091
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>3800855</b>	<b>3456727</b>	<b>3204278</b>	<b>4323309</b>	<b>4922241</b>	<b>5877050</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15050	15160
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita Income of NSDP ( ` )</b>	<b>259444</b>	<b>234354</b>	<b>215776</b>	<b>289185</b>	<b>327059</b>	<b>387668</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 15

## Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

(` in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>186701</b>	<b>177524</b>	<b>199501</b>	<b>202355</b>	<b>202772</b>	<b>214369</b>
1.1	Crops	93081	93645	100326	97303	93005	92913
1.2	Livestock	23223	22072	24469	22859	32488	37513
1.3	Forestry and Logging	11667	11818	11392	14669	13829	14724
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	58731	49989	63313	67524	63451	69219
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>564907</b>	<b>183383</b>	<b>2668</b>	<b>2526</b>	<b>32749</b>	<b>152030</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>751607</b>	<b>360907</b>	<b>202169</b>	<b>204881</b>	<b>235521</b>	<b>366399</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>1508357</b>	<b>1294246</b>	<b>922261</b>	<b>1610989</b>	<b>1807410</b>	<b>2157622</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>46092</b>	<b>80587</b>	<b>93883</b>	<b>116399</b>	<b>154344</b>	<b>191943</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>129494</b>	<b>122273</b>	<b>133901</b>	<b>130666</b>	<b>156571</b>	<b>170620</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>1683943</b>	<b>1497106</b>	<b>1150044</b>	<b>1858054</b>	<b>2118325</b>	<b>2520184</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>243013</b>	<b>221272</b>	<b>223059</b>	<b>229028</b>	<b>235709</b>	<b>240772</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	217498	196119	197693	203918	208134	212309
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	25515	25152	25367	25110	27575	28462
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>115657</b>	<b>100084</b>	<b>84498</b>	<b>104036</b>	<b>135681</b>	<b>170535</b>
7.1	Railways	10191	10749	10053	10758	11768	12157
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>83351</b>	<b>66982</b>	<b>50363</b>	<b>65925</b>	<b>90751</b>	<b>120507</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	26924	23702	19918	18488	18353	16892
7.2.2	Water transport	27547	11948	5796	9134	7182	6817
7.2.3	Air transport	2590	9267	7138	16587	36769	65092
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	26291	22065	17511	21716	28447	31705
7.3	Storage	164	202	223	235	235	248
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	21951	22151	23859	27118	32926	37623
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>170199</b>	<b>198185</b>	<b>197376</b>	<b>223331</b>	<b>232545</b>	<b>245620</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>234700</b>	<b>246957</b>	<b>259869</b>	<b>278862</b>	<b>297175</b>	<b>316099</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>193157</b>	<b>199206</b>	<b>211559</b>	<b>227367</b>	<b>237311</b>	<b>251586</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>112479</b>	<b>118769</b>	<b>130335</b>	<b>148152</b>	<b>161213</b>	<b>178529</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1069204</b>	<b>1084472</b>	<b>1106697</b>	<b>1210776</b>	<b>1299632</b>	<b>1403141</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>3504755</b>	<b>2942485</b>	<b>2458910</b>	<b>3273711</b>	<b>3653477</b>	<b>4289724</b>
13.	Taxes on products	373700	390000	393600	377554	405608	411390
14.	Subsidies on product	77600	87200	55400	47097	35785	26782
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product (At Current Prices)</b>	<b>3800855</b>	<b>3245285</b>	<b>2797110</b>	<b>3604168</b>	<b>4023300</b>	<b>4674331</b>
16.	Population ('00)	14650	14750	14850	14950	15050	15160
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita of NSDP ( ` )</b>	<b>259444</b>	<b>220019</b>	<b>188358</b>	<b>241081</b>	<b>267329</b>	<b>308333</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 16

## Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Current Prices

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.67</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>7.86</b>
1.1	Crops	2.66	3.13	4.10	3.27	3.28	3.11
1.2	Livestock	0.66	0.84	1.10	0.77	0.99	0.98
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.50	0.59	0.63
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.68	2.30	4.47	2.88	2.97	3.14
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>1.52</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>8.43</b>	<b>9.38</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>43.04</b>	<b>43.26</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>47.30</b>	<b>46.55</b>	<b>47.73</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>4.32</b>	<b>4.73</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>3.82</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>50.18</b>	<b>44.34</b>	<b>54.89</b>	<b>55.00</b>	<b>56.28</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>9.38</b>	<b>7.64</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>6.66</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	6.21	6.84	8.31	6.80	6.43	5.87
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.88	1.07	0.84	0.85	0.79
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>3.47</b>	<b>3.67</b>
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.36	0.38	0.32	0.32	0.28
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.51</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.77	0.96	1.12	0.89	0.87	0.79
7.2.2	Water transport	0.79	0.42	0.25	0.30	0.21	0.17
7.2.3	Air transport	0.07	0.33	0.28	0.47	0.91	1.33
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.53	0.37	0.44	0.27	0.23
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.63	0.78	1.02	0.85	0.89	0.86
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>7.67</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>5.66</b>	<b>5.06</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>10.68</b>	<b>8.66</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>7.78</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.94</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.04</b>	<b>6.59</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>4.69</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>4.58</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>37.24</b>	<b>45.41</b>	<b>37.60</b>	<b>36.57</b>	<b>34.34</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 17

## Sector Wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2011-12 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)

(In Percent)							
Sl. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>5.33</b>	<b>6.03</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>6.18</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>4.06</b>
1.1	Crops	2.66	3.18	4.08	2.97	2.55	2.17
1.2	Livestock	0.66	0.75	1.00	0.70	0.89	0.87
1.3	Forestry and Logging	0.33	0.40	0.46	0.45	0.38	0.34
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.68	1.70	2.57	2.06	1.74	1.61
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>16.12</b>	<b>6.23</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>3.54</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>21.45</b>	<b>12.27</b>	<b>8.22</b>	<b>6.26</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>8.54</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>43.04</b>	<b>43.98</b>	<b>37.51</b>	49.21	49.47	50.30
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>3.82</b>	3.56	4.22	4.47
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>3.69</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>5.45</b>	3.99	4.29	3.98
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>50.18</b>	<b>46.77</b>	<b>56.76</b>	<b>57.98</b>	<b>58.75</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>6.93</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>6.45</b>	<b>5.61</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	6.21	6.67	8.04	6.23	5.70	4.95
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.73	0.85	1.03	0.77	0.75	0.66
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.44</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>3.98</b>
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.37	0.41	0.33	0.32	0.28
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>2.01</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>2.81</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.56	0.50	0.39
7.2.2	Water transport	0.79	0.41	0.24	0.28	0.20	0.16
7.2.3	Air transport	0.07	0.31	0.29	0.51	1.01	1.52
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.66	0.78	0.74
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.63	0.75	0.97	0.83	0.90	0.88
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>6.82</b>	<b>6.37</b>	<b>5.73</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>6.70</b>	<b>8.39</b>	<b>10.57</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>8.13</b>	<b>7.37</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>6.95</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>5.86</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>4.04</b>	<b>5.30</b>	<b>4.53</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>4.16</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>36.86</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>36.98</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>32.71</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL GSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 18

**% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at Current Prices**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
1.	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>11.90</b>	<b>36.47</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>20.03</b>	<b>20.62</b>
1.1	Crops	5.40	17.76	9.44	14.05	13.75
1.2	Livestock	13.03	17.45	-3.75	45.95	19.88
1.3	Forestry and Logging	6.12	4.23	48.52	34.93	29.23
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	22.89	74.37	-11.49	17.35	26.74
2.	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.24</b>	<b>-98.16</b>	<b>-4.99</b>	<b>715.43</b>	<b>204.09</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-47.58</b>	<b>-26.77</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>33.69</b>
3.	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-10.18</b>	<b>-26.80</b>	<b>84.13</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>23.13</b>
4.	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>81.53</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>34.73</b>	<b>34.93</b>	<b>31.47</b>
5.	<b>Construction</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>14.04</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>19.05</b>	<b>11.18</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-6.67</b>	<b>-20.60</b>	<b>69.82</b>	<b>14.08</b>	<b>22.89</b>
6.	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>9.18</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>9.81</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-1.47	9.18	12.25	7.57	9.67
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	7.83	9.17	7.81	15.82	10.93
7.	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-8.19</b>	<b>-8.84</b>	<b>30.50</b>	<b>20.77</b>	<b>26.87</b>
7.1	Railways	10.19	-3.93	13.41	13.82	7.77
7.2	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-15.50</b>	<b>-19.09</b>	<b>42.27</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>33.44</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	12.01	4.75	8.74	11.41	8.30
7.2.2	Water transport	-51.71	-46.56	63.83	-21.20	-1.31
7.2.3	Air transport	300.22	-25.05	132.50	120.78	76.08
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-36.82	-36.67	61.78	-29.19	-1.36
7.3	Storage	33.76	18.01	13.14	3.53	11.56
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	10.73	18.37	13.76	19.06	17.06
8.	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>18.78</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>7.19</b>
9.	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>14.73</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>11.24</b>	<b>10.50</b>	<b>11.14</b>
10.	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>14.99</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>9.83</b>	<b>12.50</b>
11.	<b>Other services</b>	<b>15.21</b>	<b>16.44</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>14.30</b>	<b>16.92</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.58</b>	<b>13.59</b>	<b>10.72</b>	<b>12.76</b>
12.	<b>TOTAL NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-10.63</b>	<b>-10.14</b>	<b>37.18</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>20.09</b>
13.	Taxes on products	11.91	8.48	14.10	10.01	10.86
14.	Subsidies on product	20.49	-31.66	-13.52	-22.63	-22.60
15.	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-9.05</b>	<b>-7.30</b>	<b>34.92</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>19.40</b>
16.	Population ('00)	0.68	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.73
17.	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>-9.67</b>	<b>-7.93</b>	<b>34.02</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>18.53</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.



## Annexure - 19

**% Growth Over Previous Year Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at Market Price by Industry of Origin from 2012-13 to 2016-17 at Constant Prices (Base Year 2011-12)**

(In Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (P)	2016-17 (Q)
<b>1.</b>	<b>Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fishing</b>	<b>-4.92</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>5.72</b>
1.1	Crops	0.61	7.14	-3.01	-4.42	-0.10
1.2	Livestock	-4.95	10.86	-6.58	42.12	15.47
1.3	Forestry and Logging	1.29	-3.60	28.76	-5.73	6.48
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	-14.88	26.65	6.65	-6.03	9.09
<b>2.</b>	<b>Mining and Quarrying</b>	<b>-67.54</b>	<b>-98.54</b>	<b>-5.35</b>	<b>1196.58</b>	<b>364.23</b>
	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>-51.98</b>	<b>-43.98</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>14.95</b>	<b>55.57</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>-14.19</b>	<b>-28.74</b>	<b>74.68</b>	<b>12.19</b>	<b>19.38</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Electricity, Gas, Water Supply &amp; Other Utility Services</b>	<b>74.84</b>	<b>16.50</b>	<b>23.98</b>	<b>32.60</b>	<b>24.36</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>-5.58</b>	<b>9.51</b>	<b>-2.42</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>8.97</b>
	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>-11.10</b>	<b>-23.18</b>	<b>61.56</b>	<b>14.01</b>	<b>18.97</b>
<b>6.</b>	<b>Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants</b>	<b>-8.95</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>2.68</b>	<b>2.92</b>	<b>2.15</b>
6.1	Trade and Repair Services	-9.83	0.80	3.15	2.07	2.01
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	-1.42	0.85	-1.01	9.82	3.22
<b>7.</b>	<b>Transport, Storage, Communication &amp; Services related to Broadcasting</b>	<b>-13.46</b>	<b>-15.57</b>	<b>23.12</b>	<b>30.42</b>	<b>25.69</b>
7.1	Railways	5.48	-6.48	7.01	9.39	3.31
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Transport by means other than Railways</b>	<b>-19.64</b>	<b>-24.81</b>	<b>30.90</b>	<b>37.66</b>	<b>32.79</b>
7.2.1	Road transport	-11.97	-15.97	-7.18	-0.73	-7.96
7.2.2	Water transport	-56.63	-51.49	57.60	-21.37	-5.09
7.2.3	Air transport	257.82	-22.98	132.38	121.68	77.03
7.2.4	Services incidental to transport	-16.07	-20.64	24.01	30.99	11.46
7.3	Storage	23.05	10.71	5.22	0.02	5.32
7.4	Communication & Services related to broadcasting	0.91	7.71	13.66	21.42	14.26
<b>8.</b>	<b>Financial Services</b>	<b>16.44</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>13.15</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>5.62</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Real estate, ownership of dwelling &amp; professional services</b>	<b>5.22</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>6.57</b>	<b>6.37</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Public administration</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>6.20</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>4.37</b>	<b>6.02</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>Other services</b>	<b>5.59</b>	<b>9.74</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>8.82</b>	<b>10.74</b>
	<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	<b>1.43</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>9.40</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>7.96</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>TOTAL NSVA at basic prices</b>	<b>-16.04</b>	<b>-16.43</b>	<b>33.14</b>	<b>11.60</b>	<b>17.41</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Taxes on products</b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>-4.08</b>	<b>7.43</b>	<b>1.43</b>
<b>14.</b>	<b>Subsidies on product</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>-36.47</b>	<b>-14.99</b>	<b>-24.02</b>	<b>-25.16</b>
<b>15.</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b>	<b>-14.62</b>	<b>-13.81</b>	<b>28.85</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>16.18</b>
<b>16.</b>	<b>Population ('00)</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>17.</b>	<b>Per Capita income of GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>-15.20</b>	<b>-14.39</b>	<b>27.99</b>	<b>10.89</b>	<b>15.34</b>

\*Note: 'P' for Provisional Estimates, 'Q' Quick Estimates.

## Annexure - 20

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Gross State Value Added ( GSV A )				Taxes	Subsidies	GSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2011-12	847915	1861030	1231621	3940566	373700	77600	4236666
2012-13	437289	1710767	1339245	3487302	418200	93500	3812002
2013-14	315688	1411116	1475558	3202361	453647	63898	3592110
2014-15	314677	2323289	1681083	4319049	517627	55258	4781418
2015-16 (P)	402082	2644841	1853904	4900827	569464	42755	5427563
2016-17 (Q)	542343	3231640	2082131	5856115	631334	33091	6454358

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2016-17 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate. GSDP: GSV A + Taxes - Subsidies

## Annexure - 21

## Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Gross State Value Added ( GSV A )				Taxes	Subsidies	GSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2011-12	847915	1861030	1231621	3940566	373700	77600	4236666
2012-13	401688	1631182	1249352	3282222	390000	87200	3585022
2013-14	225610	1303255	1289781	2818646	393600	55400	3156846
2014-15	225683	2041527	1413982	3681192	377554	47097	4011649
2015-16 (P)	261517	2322622	1517767	4101905	405608	35785	4471728
2016-17 (Q)	401823	2749055	1633729	4784607	411390	26782	5169215

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2016-17 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate. GSDP: GSV A + Taxes - Subsidies

## Annexure – 22

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Net State Value Added ( NSVA )				Taxes	Subsidies	NSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2011-12	751607	1683943	1069205	3504755	373700	77600	3800855
2012-13	393992	1571654	1166380	3132027	418200	93500	3456727
2013-14	288522	1247905	1278103	2814529	453647	63898	3204278
2014-15	289901	2119239	1451800	3860940	517627	55258	4323309
2015-16 (P)	370481	2417605	1607446	4395532	569464	42755	4922241
2016-17 (Q)	495295	2970930	1812582	5278807	631334	33091	5877050

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2016-17 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate. NSDP: NSVA + Taxes - Subsidies

## Annexure - 23

## Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Net State Value Added ( NSVA )				Taxes	Subsidies	NSDP
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total			
2011-12	751607	1683943	1069204	3504755	373700	77600	3800855
2012-13	360907	1497106	1084472	2942485	390000	87200	3245285
2013-14	202169	1150044	1106697	2458910	393600	55400	2797110
2014-15	204881	1858054	1210776	3273711	377554	47097	3604168
2015-16 (P)	235521	2118325	1299632	3653477	405608	35785	4023300
2016-17 (Q)	366399	2520184	1403141	4289724	411390	26782	4674331

Note: Figures from 2011-12 to 2016-17 as per base year 2011-12. 'P' for Provisional Estimates & 'Q' for Quick estimate. NSDP: NSVA + Taxes - Subsidies

## Annexure – 24

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 30.09.2017 (Contd..)

Sr. No	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches	Total Branches
1	STATE BANK OF INDIA	47	50	97
2	ALLAHABAD BANK	0	5	5
3	ANDHRA BANK	0	4	4
4	BANK OF BARODA	19	12	31
5	BANK OF INDIA	22	30	52
6	BANK OF MAHARASHTRA	5	10	15
7	CANARA BANK	29	24	53
8	CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA	13	19	32
9	CORPORATION BANK	28	29	57
10	DENA BANK	11	6	17
11	INDIAN BANK	1	6	7
12	INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK	18	14	32
13	ORIENTAL BANK OF COMMERCE	0	7	7
14	PUNJAB & SIND BANK	0	1	1
15	PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK	2	6	8
16	SYNDICATE BANK	19	7	26
17	UCO BANK	3	7	10
18	UNION BANK OF INDIA	6	9	15
19	UNITED BANK OF INDIA	2	3	5
20	VIJAYA BANK	0	8	8
21	IDBI BANK LTD.	3	5	8
22	BANDHAN BANK	0	2	2
23	AXIS BANK LTD.	3	8	11
24	CATHOLIC SYRIAN BANK LTD.	0	2	2
25	DEVELOPMENT CREDIT BANK LTD.	0	4	4
26	DHANALAXMI BANK LTD.	0	1	1
27	FEDERAL BANK LTD.	0	6	6
28	HDFC BANK LTD.	39	31	70
29	ICICI BANK LTD	11	21	32
30	INDUSIND BANK LTD.	2	4	6
31	JAMMU & KASHMIR BANK LTD.	0	1	1
32	KARNATAKA BANK LTD.	1	6	7
33	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd	0	1	1
34	KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD.	0	6	6
35	RBL BANK LTD.	2	6	8
36	SOUTH INDIAN BANK LTD.	0	5	5
37	YES BANK LTD.	0	8	8

## Annexure – 24

## Number of Bank Branches in Goa as on 30.09.2017 (concluded)

Sr No	Name of the Bank	Rural Branches	Semi-Urban Branches	Total Branches
38	BICHOLIM URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	11	11
39	CITIZEN CO-OP BANK LTD,	0	6	6
40	GOA STATE CO-OP BANK LTD.	36	24	60
41	GOA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	15	16
42	KONKAN MERCANTILE CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	1	1
43	MADGAON URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	1	8	9
44	MAPUSA URBAN CO-OP BANK LTD.	11	15	26
45	NKGSB CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	5	5
46	PMC BANK LTD.	0	6	6
47	SARASWAT CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	9	9
48	SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	2	2
49	TJSB SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	4	4
50	APNA SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	2	2
51	WOMEN CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	2	2
52	GP PARSIK SAHAKARI BANK LTD.	0	2	2
53	CITIZEN CREDIT CO-OP BANK LTD.	0	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>826</b>

Source: State Bank of India (Lead Bank), Goa



## Annexure – 25

## Investments in Postal Saving Schemes (Contd..)

(₹ in lakh)

Year	No. of Policy Holders	Amount Contributed	Amount Disbursed
<b>Saving Accounts</b>			
2012-13	78848	12862.42	12196.06
2013-14	82363	13290.15	12772.21
2014-15	77290	16495.40	15565.86
2015-16	78692	17407.20	18617.18
2016-17	38124	24478.04	22133.23
<b>Recurring Deposits</b>			
2012-13	124284	6841.99	6196.87
2013-14	115195	7259.07	7278.91
2014-15	114482	7607.61	9714.40
2015-16	109533	8993.55	8910.52
2016-17	104597	8995.64	8374.93
<b>Monthly Income Scheme</b>			
2012-13	26974	4425.22	12028.45
2013-14	26170	3140.45	6683.95
2014-15	24945	3883.39	8424.61
2015-16	24072	9565.22	13340.68
2016-17	16393	10302.84	16003.92
<b>Senior Citizen Savings Scheme</b>			
2012-13	4086	1031.33	3410.92
2013-14	3695	1185.14	2894.53
2014-15	2954	1582.24	2472.92
2015-16	2968	4310.01	3312.94
2016-17	3346	4182.94	2199.27
<b>Public Provident Fund</b>			
2012-13	2198	584.66	182.16
2013-14	2379	629.07	124.53
2014-15	2482	843.97	186.67
2015-16	2491	847.52	316.56
2016-17	2849	935.73	439.11
<b>National Savings Schemes - 87</b>			
2012-13	1638	-	207.29
2013-14	1572	-	169.54
2014-15	1503	-	195.62
2015-16	1454	-	135.58
2016-17	1406	-	119.54

Source: Senior Post Master, Panaji

## Annexure – 25

## Investments in Postal Saving Schemes (concluded)

(` in lakh)

Year	No. of Policy Holders	Amount Contributed	Amount Disbursed
<b>National Saving Scheme – 92</b>			
2012-13	3013	-	1.57
2013-14	19834	-	4.50
2014-15	5617	-	3.92
2015-16	51	-	0
2016-17	46	-	0.07
<b>Time Deposit</b>			
2012-13	5443	990.37	710.67
2013-14	8615	1164.63	904.85
2014-15	6585	1569.06	1156.77
2015-16	6261	2153.99	2286.89
2016-17	10402	2291.65	2102.74
<b>Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts</b>			
2014-15	4173	125664.81	0
2015-16	12511	1093.00	0.01
2016-17	14274	1327.35	1.03

Source: Senior Post Master, Panaji

**Annexure – 26**  
**Comparison between pre GST and Post GST period during the year**

Month	CST	VAT	ENTRY	ENTERTAINMENT	LUXURY	TOTAL	IGST	SGST	Compensation	GST TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
April	1450.31	20202.39	3473.53	1497.99	1654.6	28278.83	0.00	0.00		0.00	28278.83
May	1123.79	17941.64	3241.69	1151.65	1372.3	24831.06	0.00	0.00		0.00	24831.06
June	1425.06	18168.40	3943.35	1265.62	1240.7	26043.10	0.00	0.00		0.00	26043.10
July	1175.05	18293.29	4434.45	1105.04	1116.9	26124.76	0.00	0.00	3400.00	3400.00	29524.76
<b>TOTAL(Apr-Jul)</b>	<b>5174.21</b>	<b>74605.72</b>	<b>15093.02</b>	<b>5020.30</b>	<b>5384.50</b>	<b>105277.75</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3400.00</b>	<b>3400.00</b>	<b>108677.75</b>
August	390.18	8727.09	99.53	83.62	66.93	9367.35	3642.00	10547.00	3421.00	17610.00	26977.35
September	418.09	8429.83	70.02	127.65	97.32	9142.91	4798.00	10928.00	1750.00	17476.00	26618.91
October	451.26	9732.27	49.47	2.06	113.26	10348.32	5286.00	10551.00	1750.00	17587.00	27935.32
November	106.25	8911.40	46.59	7.32	101.37	9172.93	5596.00	11498.00		17094.00	26266.93
December	177.29	8099.88	7.33	1.97	66.17	8352.64	6704.00	11196.00		17900.00	26252.64
January										0.00	0.00
February										0.00	0.00
March										0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL (Aug-Dec)</b>	<b>1543.07</b>	<b>43900.47</b>	<b>272.94</b>	<b>222.62</b>	<b>445.05</b>	<b>46384.15</b>	<b>26026.00</b>	<b>54720.00</b>	<b>6921.00</b>	<b>87667.00</b>	<b>134051.15</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>6717.28</b>	<b>118506.19</b>	<b>15365.96</b>	<b>5242.92</b>	<b>5829.55</b>	<b>151661.90</b>	<b>26026.00</b>	<b>54720.00</b>	<b>10321.00</b>	<b>91067.00</b>	<b>242728.90</b>

(` in lakh)

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Goa.

\* Additional compensation claim of Rs 53 cr is preferred and pending with Government of India for release thereof.

# Compensation claim of Rs. 74 cr is preferred and pending with Government of India for release thereof.

**Annexure – 27**  
**Revenue Receipts as per Estimates of Receipts Book**

(` in lakh)

YEAR	VAT / ST	CST	Total	LUXURY TAX	ENTERTAINMENT TAX	ENTRY TAX	IGST	SGST	GST compensation	TOTAL
2000-01	34673.42	4108.87	38782.29	1734.75	192.85	895.87	-	-	-	41605.76
2001-02	36537.04	3610.20	40147.24	1495.43	271.52	3142.09	-	-	-	45056.28
2002-03	39893.04	4026.18	43919.22	1592.77	236.45	2517.32	-	-	-	48265.76
2003-04	46352.48	3883.83	50236.31	2473.35	210.92	3520.88	-	-	-	56441.46
2004-05	50269.95	6449.18	56719.13	2700.73	248.45	9630.79	-	-	-	69299.10
2005-06	67182.92	7148.08	74331.00	2992.19	517.79	12339.23	-	-	-	90180.21
2006-07	78327.83	6153.77	84481.60	4273.31	508.62	12936.33	-	-	-	102199.86
2007-08	81965.79	5962.37	87928.16	6694.02	1116.96	10422.17	-	-	-	106161.31
2008-09	107214.88	5948.94	113163.82	6631.86	1965.05	14764.04	-	-	-	136524.77
2009-10	106407.36	7805.30	114212.66	6533.13	3355.92	15035.95	-	-	-	139137.66
2010-11	128058.15	9946.37	138004.52	8829.85	4369.84	16103.50	-	-	-	167307.71
2011-12	156323.33	8968.75	165292.08	9701.58	6018.28	19733.38	-	-	-	200745.32
2012-13	148124.43	9617.42	157741.85	10641.07	8615.85	23868.71	-	-	-	200867.48
2013-14	162321.64	8483.47	170805.11	12719.36	10959.35	36642.76	-	-	-	231126.58
2014-15	176495.79	9490.66	185986.45	14166.64	13209.17	38211.40	-	-	-	251573.66
2015-16	191976.22	13659.06	205635.28	15246.95	16098.93	44602.43	-	-	-	281583.59
2016-17*	202489.81	14976.83	217466.64	15359.86	16335.96	44968.05	-	-	-	294130.51
2017-18* (upto Dec 2017)	118506.19	6717.28	125223.47	5829.55	5242.92	15365.96	26026.00	54720.00	10321.00	242728.90

Source: Commissioner, Commercial Taxes, Goa

\* Provisional.

## Annexure - 28

## Distribution of vehicles by type for the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 (till Dec. 2017)

Type of vehicles	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec. 2017)	M.V. on live register as on 31/12/2017 [ cumulative ]	% to the Total
<b>Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles for Hire	1688	1788	1746	1137	28210	2.17
Goods Vehicles	1531	1591	1530	1273	63636	4.89
Taxis	1067	813	1269	1044	20742	1.59
Buses , Mini Buses & KTC	299	279	385	231	12119	0.93
Auto Rickshaws	102	118	107	47	4458	0.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>4687</b>	<b>4589</b>	<b>5037</b>	<b>3732</b>	<b>129165</b>	<b>9.92</b>
<b>Non-Transport</b>						
Motor Cycles & Scooters	52711	53458	56926	43933	897354	68.93
Private Cars & Jeeps	16767	16353	18267	15481	266515	20.47
Tractors /Others	141	158	168	107	3995	0.31
Government Vehicles	10	05	05	02	4870	0.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>69629</b>	<b>69974</b>	<b>75366</b>	<b>59523</b>	<b>1172734</b>	<b>90.08</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>74316</b>	<b>74563</b>	<b>80403</b>	<b>63255</b>	<b>1301899</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.



## Annexure – 29

## Distribution of vehicles under Non-Transport category by approximate value of the vehicle

Type/Value of the vehicle	No. of vehicles registered during the year.				Total
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Till Dec.2017)	
<b>Motor Cycle &amp; Scooter</b>					
Below 40000	888	283	472	181	<b>1824</b>
40000 - 50000	27629	12233	6811	2497	<b>49170</b>
Above 50000	19589	42695	49071	41610	<b>152965</b>
<b>Private Cars &amp; Jeeps</b>					
Below 3.00 lakh	1096	868	673	498	<b>3135</b>
3.00 - 5.00 lakh	3724	5781	6279	4635	<b>20419</b>
Above 5.00 lakh	7027	10683	11293	10535	<b>39538</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59953</b>	<b>72543</b>	<b>74599</b>	<b>59956</b>	<b>267051</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

## Annexure – 30

## Number of Driving Licenses issued as on 31.12.2017 (cumulative)

Sr. No.	Place of the Registering Authority	Number of Driving Licenses Issued	Percentage to Total
1	Panaji	128996	18.74
2	Mapusa	120217	17.47
3	Bicholim	58841	8.55
4	Pernem	6691	0.97
<b>North Goa</b>		<b>314745</b>	<b>45.73</b>
5	Margao	186678	27.12
6	Ponda	66938	9.73
7	Vasco	76226	11.08
8	Quepem	37486	5.45
9	Canacona	4317	0.63
10	Dharbondora	1839	0.27
<b>South Goa</b>		<b>373484</b>	<b>54.27</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>688229</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

## Annexure – 31

### Block-wise Income of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2016-17

(` in lakh)

Income for the year 2016-17					
Block	Grants from Government	Other Grants	Proceeds of taxes, fees, etc	Others	Total Income
Tiswadi	611.80	36.85	711.88	344.14	1704.67
Bardez	1071.05	238.60	1668.41	780.21	3758.27
Pernem	1432.02	247.39	68.08	203.85	1951.34
Bicholim	615.06	57.89	76.63	84.65	834.23
Sattari	338.56	86.20	45.72	68.22	538.70
Ponda	742.86	170.92	315.58	237.97	1467.33
Dharbandora	217.78	4.03	99.54	62.45	383.80
Sanguem	298.30	17.08	16.92	49.34	381.64
Quepem	497.40	25.42	34.14	75.88	632.84
Canacona	297.85	45.29	24.77	63.63	431.54
Salcete	451.07	20.93	460.60	263.48	1196.08
Mormugao	187.35	117.52	251.63	178.58	735.08
<b>Total</b>	<b>6761.10</b>	<b>1068.12</b>	<b>3773.90</b>	<b>2412.40</b>	<b>14015.52</b>

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji

## Annexure – 32

## Block-wise Expenditure of Panchayats by Broad Heads 2016-17

(` in lakh)

Block	Expenditure for the year 2016-17										Total Expenditure
	Administration	Sanitation & Public Health	Public works	Planning & Development	Education and culture	Social Welfare	Miscellaneous	Others			
Tiswadi	320.06	157.70	695.00	6.76	8.69	6.40	215.28	30.93			1440.82
Bardez	632.95	251.88	1427.89	4.78	30.18	35.13	197.56	38.33			2618.70
Pernem	274.80	18.00	486.22	0.00	4.70	2.90	102.28	34.16			923.06
Bicholim	232.99	34.71	301.02	0.00	6.09	10.75	56.42	2.28			644.26
Sattari	148.22	9.02	161.11	0.54	1.81	0.99	25.90	0.00			347.59
Ponda	316.32	65.32	302.87	1.12	30.40	7.66	102.16	15.40			841.25
Dharbandora	81.92	13.14	87.38	24.18	3.60	2.77	27.02	7.63			247.64
Sanguem	76.20	15.51	92.60	0.78	5.01	2.74	29.65	6.37			228.86
Quepem	125.91	54.31	223.48	2.23	3.36	0.79	56.18	4.15			470.41
Canacona	94.80	14.81	106.00	0.00	1.96	0.34	39.69	27.01			284.61
Salcete	375.46	375.46	284.22	17.46	26.37	8.90	61.61	20.83			1170.31
Mormugao	215.27	185.53	501.44	1.65	4.65	12.09	63.30	9.25			993.18
<b>Total</b>	2894.90	1195.39	4669.23	59.50	126.82	91.46	977.05	196.34			10210.69

Source: Directorate of Panchayats, Panaji Goa.

## Annexure - 33

**Year wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals  
2000 – 2017 up to September**

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Percentage Change
2000	976804	291709	1268513	1.94
2001	1120242	260071	1380313	8.81
2002	1325296	271645	1596941	15.69
2003	1725140	314357	2039497	27.71
2004	2085729	363230	2448959	20.08
2005	1965343	336803	2302146	-5.99
2006	2098654	380414	2479068	7.69
2007	2208986	388457	2597443	4.77
2008	2020416	351123	2371539	-8.70
2009	2127063	376640	2503703	5.57
2010	2201752	441053	2644805	5.64
2011	2225002	445935	2670937	0.99
2012	2337499	450530	2788029	4.38
2013	2629151	492322	3121473	11.96
2014	3544634	513592	4058226	30.01
2015	4756422	541480	5297902	30.55
2016	5650061	680683	6330744	19.50
2017 (Upto Sept)	3854424 (P)	455401 (P)	4309825 (P)	-31.92

**P: Provisional**

**Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa**

## Annexure - 34

## Month-wise Number of Tourist Arrivals during the year 2017-18

Month	Domestic	Foreign
January 2017	306059	116215
February 2017	242098	98163
March 2017	242296	91709
April 2017	478069	67961
May 2017	730441	21192
June 2017	557051	16218
July 2017	380801	9613
August 2017	448859	13762
September 2017	468750	20568
Total	3854424 (P)	455401 (P)

**P: Provisional**

**Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa**



**Annexure - 35**  
**Distribution of the Co-operative Societies by Type**

Type of Co-operative Bank / Society	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017
Goa State Co-operative Bank	1
Urban Co-operative Bank	6
Urban Co-operative Credit Societies	130
Salary Earners Co-operative Credit Societies	268
Consumer Co-operative Societies	86
Dairy Co-operative Societies	179
Farming Co-operative Societies	15
Fisheries Co-operative Societies	21
Housing Co-operative Societies	2317
Industrial Co-operative Societies	28
Marketing Co-operative Societies	10
Poultry Co-operative Societies	2
Processing Co-operative Societies	7
Service Co-operative Societies	81
Transport Co-operative Societies	4
Labour Co-operative Societies	11
Panivatap Co-operative Societies	92
Sangh & Union Federation	3
General Co-operative Societies	30
Producers Co-operative Societies	10
Self Help Group Coop. Societies	1277
Multipurpose Societies	53
Market Committee	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4632</b>

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa

## Annexure - 36

## Performance of the Co-operative Societies from 2013 to 2017

Sl. No.	Particulars	Position as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017				
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017(P)
1	No. of Coop. Societies	3727	4046	4247	4430	4632
2	Membership (No. in lakh)	10.20	10.81	11.20	11.75	12.13
3	Paid up Share Capital (` in crore)	275.17	286.66	511.81	313.51	337.45
4	Working Capital (` in crore)	5221.72	5820.35	6662.59	8556.64	6850.81
5	Deposits (` in crore)	3931.64	4527.28	4550.83	5195.60	5310.33
6	Consumer Business (` in crore)	1149.66	613.24	526.58	531.49	724.26

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa

