



Government of Goa



ECONOMIC SURVEY 2014 -15

Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation
Porvorim Goa



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Sr. No	Abbreviations	Full form
1	B.E	Budget Estimates
2	BOOT	Build, Own, Operate, Transfer
3	BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
4	CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
5	CHC	Community Health Centre
6	DST & E	Department of Science, Technology & Environment
7	EDC	Economic Development Corporation
8	EMD	Earnest Money Deposit
9	EMRI	Emergency Management and Research Institute
10	FAR	Floor Area Ratio
11	FRBM Act	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
12	GBBN	Goa Broadband Network
13	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
14	GEL	Goa Electronics Limited
15	Goa IDC	Goa Industrial Development Corporation
16	GOI	Government of India
17	GSHCL	Goa State Horticulture Corporation Limited
19	GTDC	Goa Tourism Development Corporation
20	KTCL	Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited
21	KVIC	Khadi & Village Industries Commission
22	M (CI)	Municipal Council
23	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
24	MT	Metric Tonnes
25	NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
26	NCC	National Cadet Corps
27	NEFT	National Electronic Funds Transfer
28	NGOs	Non Government Organisations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS (contd.)

Sr. No	Abbreviations	Full form
29	NIC	National Informatics Centre
30	NIO	National Institute of Oceanography
31	OBC	Other Backward Classes
32	PHC	Primary Health Centre
33	PLHIVs	People Living with HIV/AIDS
34	PMJDY	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
35	PPP	Public–Private partnership
36	R- APDRP	The Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme
37	R.E	Revised Estimates
38	RMD	Rural Medical Dispensary
39	RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
40	SC	Schedule Caste
41	SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
42	ST	Scheduled Tribe
43	TERI	The Energy and Resources Institute

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

Goa is the smallest State in India by area and the fourth smallest by population. It is bordered by Karnataka to the east and south, Maharashtra to the North and the Arabian Sea to its west. Goa has impressive socio-economic indicators, as compared to the other states of the Country. The State ranks 4th in the country with regard to literacy rate as per the 2011 census and has the highest per capita income.

Macroeconomic Perspective

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (Provisional) is estimated at ₹ 30345 crore as against ₹ 28173 crore in the year 2012-13 thereby reflecting a growth of 7.71 percent.

The growth rate under primary sector increased from (-) 39.89 percent in 2012-13 to 9.86 percent in 2013-14. This was mainly due to the improvement in the sub-sector "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" wherein the growth rate improved from (-) 4.53 percent in 2012-13 to 13.80 percent in 2013-14. The upward trend in the growth rate in the sub-sector "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" in 2013-14 is due to the proactive steps taken by the Government in the sector.

The growth rate under Secondary sector, improved from 4.43 percent in 2012-13 to 5.60 percent in 2013-14. The growth rate under Tertiary Sector which was 10.26 percent in 2012-13 dropped down to 8.64 percent in 2013-14. This was mainly because of a decline in the growth rate under the sub-sector

"Transport, Storage and Communication" from 7.46 percent in 2012-13 to 3.53 percent in 2013-14.

The Sector-wise composition of GSDP for 2013-14 indicates that, the primary sector accounted for 4.93 percent, secondary sector for 31.86 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 63.21 percent of the total GSDP at constant prices.

Institutional Finance

The number of banking offices in the State steadily increased from a mere 5 in 1962, just after liberation, to 300 bank branches as on 31st March, 1988 after it gained Statehood, and further to 694 bank branches as on 30.06.2014.

Twenty new banking offices have joined the banking sector in Goa after March 2013, increasing the total banking offices in the State to 694 as on 30.06.2014.

As on 30th June 2014, the 694 bank branches in the State had mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 48,708 crore, as against ₹ 39,661 crore in March 2013, thereby depicting an increase in deposit mobilization by 22.81 percent as compared to that in March 2013. Further, as on 30.06.2014 the deposits per bank branch was ₹ 70.18 crore and per capita deposits was ₹ 3,25,387.

As on 30th June 2014, the gross credit advanced by the banking institutions in the State, amounted to ₹ 16,117 crore as against ₹ 12,490 crore in March 2013, which shows an increase of

29.04 percent as compared to that in March 2013. Further as on 30.06.2014, the credit per bank branch stood at ₹ 23.22 crore and the per capita credit was ₹ 1, 07,667.

The Credit Deposit Ratio of the State, as on 30.06.2014 was 33 percent. The C:D ratio in respect of North Goa district and South Goa District was 38.74 percent and 24.85 percent respectively. The major reason for the low C: D ratio was due to heavy influx of deposits, including NRI deposits, and no matching advances as per projections made.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in Goa on 28.08.2014. As on 11.09.2014, 24,409 accounts have been opened in the State under this programme.

Public Finance

The Budget 2014-15 was presented with a revenue deficit of ₹ 9.38 crore. The total receipts (Revenue + Capital) has been estimated at ₹ 9057.70 crore and the total expenditure (Revenue + Capital) at ₹ 9285.76 crore. The opening balance for the year 2014-15 was ₹ (-) 780.66 crore, and as such the overall deficit is ₹ 1008.72 crore. The total estimated receipts for the year 2014-15 is 19.81 percent more than the revised estimates of 2013-14. The fiscal deficit for the year 2014-15 was estimated at ₹ 1610.71 crore which is 3.30 percent of its GSDP at current prices.

Agriculture & Allied Activities

Government has taken various steps to revive and rejuvenate the agriculture sector.

In the current financial year upto February 2015, Government has

released subsidy totaling to ₹ 42.29 crore to farmers under 19 different schemes.

Assistance under Assured Price amounting to ₹ 832.89 lakh is provided to 4,803 farmers growing Paddy, Sugarcane, Oilpalm, Alendo, Cashewnut, Coconut and Arecanut.

To protect the Khazan Paddy fields, from inundation of saline water from rivers and rivulets etc., the bunds of total length of 10 running kilometers are repaired with an expenditure of ₹ 5.49 crore. This has protected 1,000 Ha Khazan Paddy fields.

Having realised the need of providing guidance to farmers, Government has appointed, 25 Kissan Mitras, who are working at the grass root level and assisting the farmers in works related to schemes under Agriculture and allied activities.

As many as 25 villages across the State have been selected under Village Level Agricultural Development Plan. The base line survey of these villages have been completed and the actual development work will begin soon.

In order to provide hassle free and prompt services to the farming community, two District level Offices, one in Margao, South Goa and the other at Tonca, Caranzalem, North Goa has been set up. The subsidy claims of the farmers will be sanctioned and disbursed by these offices.

Under the scheme of Action Plan to control price rise, 28,738 Metric Tonnes of vegetables costing ₹ 69.25 crore has been sold by Goa State Horticultural Corporation through their 840 sales outlets at subsidized rates.

In addition, 1,932 Metric Tonnes of important food commodities costing ` 5.56 crore have also been sold at subsidized rates. 635.00 Metric Tonnes of fruits are also sold from these outlets during this year.

Under fisheries sector, various new initiatives towards rearing of high valued fish in open sea cages have been taken. The first harvesting was done in May 2014 and around 3 tonnes of Cobia and Lates fishes were harvested.

A Fisheries Training Vessel at a cost of ` 1.18 crore has been constructed to train the fisher youth and fishermen in the techniques of fishing and use of various navigational aids.

The annual fish catch has risen from 92,662 tonnes in 2013 to 1,31,825 tonnes in 2014 registering an increase of 42.26 percent over the previous year. Foreign exchange earnings from fisheries have increased from ` 379.18 crore in 2012 to 411.81 crore in 2013.

To ensure that the Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme achieves the objective of increasing the milk production, Government has ensured that the "Cattle Melas" are held on regular basis so as to facilitate farmers to purchase the animals of their choice within the State itself so that precious money and energy of the farmers is saved.

The farmers have been provided with an incentive of ` 9.40/- per litre of milk on the quantity of milk supplied by them to the co-operative dairy society.

Industries

Due to economic slowdown and lack of a robust institutional frame-work for

industrial development, the growth under industrial sector has not been very impressive. In order to kick-start investment under manufacturing sector, Government has approved the Goa Investment Policy-2014, that seeks among other things to create 50,000 jobs and facilitate ` 25,000 crore of new investments in the next five years and setting up of an Investment Promotion Board. This would lead to environmentally sustainable industrial development, employment generation and robust industrial base.

Under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006), 485 new micro, small and medium enterprises have been registered under Entrepreneur Memorandum Part-I, during the current financial year (upto December 2014) with an expected employment generation of 6,609 persons and a proposed investment of ` 142 crore.

Land has been acquired for the expansion of Tuem Industrial Estate, Phase III in Pernem taluka and the infrastructure development works are in progress. Similarly, land acquisition for setting up of a new industrial estate at Latambarcem in Bicholim taluka is in progress.

Under the "Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme", 30 proposals have been sanctioned during the current Financial year with a total project cost of ` 123.76 lakh and involving subsidy of ` 42.86 lakh.

Under the Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) which has now been renamed as Dr. Verghese Kurien Rojgar Yojana (VKRY), 222 beneficiaries have been sanctioned loan assistance amounting

to ₹ 956.96 lakh during the current financial year up to December 2014.

As directed by the Supreme Court of India, Government has conducted five e-auctions in 2014 of the mineral ore stocks lying in the State, under the supervision of the Monitoring Committee of the Supreme Court. A total quantity of 52,07,192 metric tons of mineral ore has been sold through e-auctions that fetched a total revenue of ₹ 754 crore.

Likewise under the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, Government has formulated the scheme viz. "Goa Mineral Ore Permanent Fund Scheme" for creation of a permanent fund for protection of inter-generational equity by reserving 10% of the sale proceeds out of the e-auction and 10% of future sale/export price of iron ore from State of Goa.

Rural Development

National level exhibition-cum-sale of handicrafts was organized at Margao and the total sales made was ₹ 780.00 lakh. Self Help Groups were also sponsored to participate in exhibitions at various places in India and the total turnover made was ₹ 12.81 lakh.

Under Indira Awaas Yojana in 2014-15 (upto December, 2014), 1,466 new houses have been completed and 944 houses have been upgraded/repaired. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme, wages have been enhanced w.e.f. 1st April 2014 and in 2014-15 (upto December 2014) 936 job cards were issued.

Under Rajiv Awaas Yojana, in 2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014), an amount of ₹ 32.26 lakh has been released to families with annual income less than ₹ 1.50 lakh for

repairs/construction of houses. A total of 949 training programmes were conducted in 2014-15 (upto Dec.2014) for elected members and staff of village panchayats.

Under Deendayal Infrastructure Development Scheme, the proposal submitted by 44 panchayats has been approved for the development of major infrastructure projects submitted by them.

Tourism

Government has embarked on diversification of tourism activities and providing necessary infrastructure so that tourist retention is enhanced.

Several key tourism infrastructure projects like beautification of areas around major tourists spots, completion of Panjim jetty, mega tourism circuit development at Calangute, Candolim, Sangolda and Anjuna were undertaken to improve the facilities for the tourists and carrying capacity of the State.

The State received 40.58 lakh tourists in 2014 as compared to 31.21 lakh tourists in 2013 (Jan to Dec). In an effort to achieve fullest potential of tourism sector in the State, consultants have been appointed to prepare Tourism Master Plan and Tourism Policy for the State.

A policy for regulating water sports in the State has been finalised. To provide hassle free service to the tourists a mobile based services for Goa Tourism aims at providing user friendly tourist guidance services through mobile devices to the final user.

The Department is participating in National and International events for

promoting tourism so also awareness about Goa Tourism will also be spread by advertisement through Print and Electronic media.

Health

Goa has excellent health parameters as compared to other States of the Country. Government is in the process of upgrading and renovating its health infrastructure further.

The Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act (PC-PNDT) was enforced in the State to check the decline in female sex ratio. 154 genetic clinics, besides PC-PNDT cells are working in this direction. Appeal letters on "Save the Girl Child" are passed on to all couples during their marriage/ civil registration through the Registrar's office.

Under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), H1N1 Influenza (swine flu) situation in the state is being monitored and measures are taken to contain the same, through all the peripheral units. During the year 2014-15 (till January 2015), 29 samples were tested for H1N1 of which 6 samples were tested positive. So far only one death due to H1N1 virus has been reported.

Neonatal ambulances have been specially equipped to take care for all the neonatal emergencies. Paramedics on neonatal ambulances are specially trained to assess and provide appropriate care to the infant, till the child reaches the neonatal unit. In the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 33,811 emergency cases were handled and 422 deliveries were conducted in Ambulance.

Under the "Mediclaim Scheme" a total of 548 patients have been benefitted at a total cost of ₹ 10.05 crore. Another 225 patients are expected to be covered in the next three months of the current financial year at a cost of ₹ 3.00 crore.

Under super-specialty health care, the cardio vascular and thoracic surgery department of Goa Medical College has commenced functioning with effect from April 2014. This has provided immense relief to Goan patients who had to obtain cardiac treatment from outside the State.

The first cardiac surgery was performed in the hospital in April 2014. Bypass surgeries, valve replacement surgeries for congenital heart diseases, thoracic surgeries, fistula surgeries etc. are now being conducted for the first time in the Goa Medical College.

Under the Renal Transplant programme at Goa Medical College, live related renal transplants are carried out. The ward for plastic surgery and burns is nearing completion.

Goa College of Pharmacy has been recognized by the Goa University as a PhD Centre and as such steps are being taken to upgrade the college as a centre of excellence so as to promote research activities. The college has purchased a number of sophisticated instruments where students are given hands on experience on these instruments.

Social Welfare

The strong concern of the Government for its differently abled residents is well reflected in the number of schemes being implemented for their cause. Recently, a scheme for purchase of aids and appliances for such persons has

been notified on 04.10.2014. Besides this, stipends and scholarships are provided to Differently Abled Persons to pursue their education properly wherein in the current year 111 students have been benefitted at a cost of ₹ 4.65 lakh.

Under the Scheme “Awards for marriage with Disabled Persons”, 12 couples were presented awards at a total cost of ₹ 6.00 lakh. Under “Financial Assistance to Persons with Severe Disabilities, 76 persons were benefitted at a cost of ₹ 15.20 lakh. 6 NGOs have been provided a one time grant for setting up of Physiotherapy Centres at a total cost of ₹ 8.76 lakh.

Further, to encourage differently abled persons and organizations working for their cause, the State has instituted awards for the best differently abled employee, Best Employer, and Best Voluntary Organization for providing selfless service to the differently abled.

Besides the above, grants are released to institutions for projects concerning detection, intervention and prevention of disabilities and rehabilitation of Differently Abled Persons. Further, Braille Libraries are being set up for visually impaired Persons.

The State has provided the best Social Security cover for its weaker sections, SC/ST, minority communities and the physically and mentally challenged people. Under Dayanand Social Security Scheme (Freedom from Hunger) an expenditure of ₹ 23000.00 lakh was incurred to release financial assistance to 1,33,034 beneficiaries.

Besides this a host of other schemes like, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Antyasanskar Sahay Yojana, Stipend and Scholarships, special homes for

physically and mentally challenged people, Day Care schemes for senior citizens, financial assistance to traditional occupations, Self help groups etc are under implementation.

Government has taken various measures to provide respite to those affected due to stoppage of mining. The lender banks have been asked to reschedule the loans and adopt go slow approach until the mining is resumed. A new scheme “Debt relief Scheme for mining affected borrowers of financial institutions” was notified in November 2014 to provide financial relief to the borrowers.

The scheme “Welfare of mining affected people” was launched to provide financial relief to those affected viz. owners of Tipper trucks and people engaged in various employments related to mining activities directly or indirectly. A total of 8,397 persons have been benefitted under the scheme.

Women & Child Development

Government has taken adequate steps towards promoting social and economic empowerment of women through various programmes, mainstreaming gender concerns, creating awareness about their rights and facilitating institutional and legislative support for enabling them to realize their human rights and develop to their full potential. Under the Laadli Laxmi Scheme which was launched in the State in July, 2012, financial assistance of ₹ 1.00 lakh is given to the girl child upon attaining 18 years or on marriage. Since inception of the scheme 21,834 girls have been covered under the scheme.

The Griha Aadhar scheme was launched on 02/10/2012 wherein

amount of ₹ 1,200 p.m. is provided to the female beneficiary to maintain a reasonable standard of living for their families in order to tide over the rising food inflation. During the current year, around 18,109 new beneficiaries have been sanctioned assistance. Total cases sanctioned as on 15.02.2015 is 1,20,033 and during the current year, a total amount of ₹ 123.01 crore as on 15.02.2015 has been disbursed.

The Government has created 79 posts of female Police Sub-Inspectors and 221 posts of Police Constables (females) in order to set up a women battalion for a specific purpose and to solve problems of women so as to create a secured environment for women in Goa.

Education

The Government realizes the need for quality education to bring about overall development of the student community who shall form the future citizens of the State. Therefore, having almost achieved universalization of elementary education, the thrust of the Government is to improve the quality of education at all levels by introducing modern e-learning and teaching aids in its educational Institutions and to provide a better schooling environment for the students.

Several steps have been taken by the Government in this direction. To create Smart classrooms, schools are being provided with internet connectivity and online access. 10 smart class rooms utilizing ICT are being set up in Engineering, Pharmacy colleges and Polytechnics in the State on a pilot basis.

To improve quality of e-content, Schools, Colleges and University are

being provided with Wi-Fi or hotspots. The Laptop-e scheme will benefit around 18,000 Students for this academic year for those studying in Std. XII.

The Government is also in the process of setting up NIT-Goa, IIT-Goa and create an educational hub in the State. Land acquisition for setting up NIT-Goa is in progress and is likely to be completed soon.

Under infrastructure development of schools, during the current year 2014-15, 158 Govt. Primary, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools are either repaired, upgraded or newly constructed. The Government has been providing free Note books, Uniforms and Raincoats to students at elementary school stage.

In order to arrest dropouts and motivate students to continue further studies, the ongoing "Goa Scholars Scheme" has been continued wherein 19 students have been selected as Goa scholars, out of which, 14 are studying abroad and 5 students are studying within the country. The scholarship amount is ₹ 6.00 lakh each for those studying within India and ₹ 12.45 lakh each for those studying abroad.

A course on Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) has been started at Nirmala Institute, Panaji for the teachers who wish to teach disabled children. Around 25 students have been accommodated for the said course in the current academic year 2014-15. Under the Rajiv Gandhi Meritorious Scholarship scheme, 1,691 students studying in class X and XII would be benefitted.

The Government has already approved the creation of a new District Institute of

Education and Training (DIET) in South Goa. The new DIET in South Goa District will run Diploma in Education course for students and various refresher training courses for in-service teachers.

In order to provide relief to students undergoing mental and physical related stress, Government has deployed Counselors, to visit schools to spot the students undergoing mental, physical related stress and provide them solace in a supportive and purposeful manner thereby relieving them of their stress and enabling them to think more clearly and positively and develop their inner skills to find their way forward.

Under Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the Government has taken all precautionary measures to see that nutritious and healthy food is provided to the school children as per the choice of the parent and likes and dislikes of the student. At present 111 Self Help Groups / Mahila Mandals and 5 Parent Teacher Associations supply Mid-Day Meals.

Art and Culture

With a view to promote cultural activities in the State, the Government has released grants to various cultural institutions functioning in the State besides providing encouragement to the artists by way of financial assistance and awards.

During the current year, under Kala Sanman scheme 2389 artists were provided financial assistance. 70 Bhajani Groups/Mandals were provided assistance for purchase of Bhajani equipments and 62 folk performing groups were assisted financially for purchase of costumes and drapery.

The Celebration of Tri Centenary of the birth of Sant Sohirobanath Ambiye function was inaugurated by renaming the Government college of Arts & Commerce, Virnoda-Pernem as Sant Sohirobanath Ambiye College of Arts & Commerce, Virnoda- Pernem- Goa.

To promote & preserve the age old rich traditions of the folk forms of the State, the Dhalo-Fugadi Festival was organised at seven different places across the State.

Forest

The latest report by the Forest Survey of India states that the total tree cover of Goa is 65 percent. This is due to the efforts of the Government towards maintaining greenery in the State. During the current year an area of 33.75 Ha has been covered under plantation by planting 3,00,995 lakh seedlings of different species.

Two patrolling stations has been set-up and brought into use at Madei Wildlife Sanctuary and Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park for the strengthening of forest combing operations.

The government has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with GIZ, a Government of Germany initiative for developing interpretation facilities of International Standards at Dr. Salim Ali Bird Sanctuary, Chorao.

Labour Welfare

The Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court and the Labour Court-II disposed off 24 and 25 cases respectively during the period April, 2014 to December, 2014 thereby giving relief by way of awards to the deserving workmen/employers.

Under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, 79 inspections were carried out during the period April, 2014 to December, 2014. Employers engaging 10 and above building workers for construction activities as envisaged in the Act have been registered and a total of 1394 registration certificates have been issued to various employers as on December, 2014.

The Goa Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board collects 1 percent cess on the total cost of construction as per the direction of the Central Government under the Building and Other Construction Workers Cess Act, 1996 as contribution from employers. The total amount of cess collected from April, 2014 to December, 2014 is ₹ 1306.08 lakh. This amount is utilized for the welfare schemes of the building workers.

The Goa Labour Welfare Board provides monetary benefits to Industrial workers in the State of Goa through 17 welfare schemes. Scheme such as giving financial assistance to purchase spectacles to the Industrial workers, scheme for providing maternity benefits to the female workers, a scheme for mentally challenged children of Industrial workers, Award of Scholarships to the School/College going children of Industrial employees, etc. are being implemented.

Under the revised Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme, an amount of ₹ 97.77 lakh was disbursed to 350 beneficiaries from April, 2014 to December, 2014.

Under the Goa Employment (Conditions of Service and Retirement Benefits) Act, 2001, 2,44,540 Smart Cards/Social

Security Cards have been issued to various categories of workers in the State as on December, 2014.

At present, approximately 1,60,990 insured persons and their family members are covered under ESI Scheme in the State of Goa. The up-gradation work of ESI Hospital at Margao from 50 bedded to 100 bedded has been completed. Part of the Hospital has started functioning and efforts are on to make the hospital fully functional.

Law and Order

The Government has been making all efforts to enhance the capabilities of Goa Police who deal with emergencies and focusses on augmenting infrastructure through modernization of police force.

The overall crime situation in the State remained under control. A total of 3529 cases were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the current year as compared to 4309 in the previous year thereby showing a reduction in the cases by 18 percent in the current year.

Of the 3529 cases register under Indian Penal Code (IPC), 2569 cases have been detected, which implies a detection rate of 73 percent.

The Government intends to congratulate the law and enforcement machinery in the State for detecting cases of heinous crimes such as dacoity, rioting, kidnapping to the extent of 82 percent – 95 percent. Also, 73 percent of the total murder cases and 92 percent of attempt to murder cases detected by the Goa Police deserves appreciation.

In order to keep up the morale of the police force, the Government is taking

up several measures for welfare of members of the police force.

The National Disaster Response Force 5th Bn Talegaon Pune Maharashtra in collaboration with National Disaster Response Force organised community awareness and preparedness programme in different talukas of South Goa district from 15th to 29th September 2014, wherein talks and demonstration were given on how to tackle various types of disaster such as manmade disaster, earthquake etc.

Power

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP has been taken up on war footing basis. The IT infrastructure would help in automating the entire Electricity Distribution System so as to minimize the down time and AT&C losses.

Government has secured 20 MW additional allocation of power from the Central Sector Generating Stations. Short term procurement of power of 50-100 MW has also been tied up (Nov'14 to May'15).

Underground cabling works are under execution at Sada, Bogda, and Baina in Mormugao constituency, Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Mobor and Cavellosim in Benaulim Constituency and works of underground cabling of HT network in Canacona. Works in respect of some important coastal belt areas have been proposed to be taken up under Government of India scheme launched recently.

Online electricity bill payment has been introduced in all the four Sub-Divisions of Division I, Panaji for enabling the

public to pay their bills online.

The work of erection of 2x10 MVA, 33/11 KVA Sub-Station at IT Park, Dona Paula, replacement of 2x40 MVA by 2x50 MVA power transformers at 110/33 KV Sub-station at Tivim, and providing additional 50 MVA power transformer at Tivim Sub-Station have been completed. The additional bay work at 220 KV Tivim Sub-Station is nearing completion. Under the "Electricity Duty Fund", infrastructure development works worth ₹ 569 crore have been sanctioned.

Roads and Bridges

Bridges:-2 works were completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 65.29 lakh and 8 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4095.77 lakh are under progress.

State Highways:- 4 works estimated at ₹ 2451.42 lakh are under progress.

Major District Roads:- 8 works were completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 2030.51 lakh and 10 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 6597.18 lakh are under progress.

Rural Roads:- 40 works have been completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 4276.24 lakh and another 76 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 13497.49 lakh are in progress.

Due to huge traffic congestion near Panaji area, where the three National Highways intersect each other, Government has embarked on the project of construction of "New Mandovi Bridge" across river Mandovi at Panaji at a cost of ₹ 403 crore, which will serve as a traffic link between North and South Goa and ease the traffic on the other two bridges.

The DPR prepared by the Consultants for the construction of a new six-lane

bridge across river Zuari with assistance from Government of India. has been submitted to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for approval. Further, the work order for construction of Khandepar Bridge will be issued shortly.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Urban Water Supply: 4 works have been completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 330.47 lakh and another 10 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4636.85 lakh are in progress.

Rural Water Supply:- 4 works have been completed and 12 works are in progress.

Urban Sanitation:- 3 works have been completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 64.17 lakh and another 9 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 5686.81 lakh are in progress.

Rural Sanitation: - 4 works have been completed at a total cost on completion of ₹ 153.77 lakh and another 5 works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 246.44 lakh are in progress.

Water Resources

Under the Major and medium irrigation projects, a total irrigation potential of 34989.20 Ha has been created upto December 2014 and a total potential of 11256.99 Ha has been utilized. Flood Control, anti-sea erosion and drainage measures have been implemented for a length of 22.270 kms at the reaches of the coast prone to sea-erosion.

Fire and Emergency Services

Government has notified a scheme for granting compensation to the

operational staff of Fire & Emergency Services who lose their life or suffer full or partial disability in the course of performance of their bonafide official duties.

A Training of Trainers programme for teachers in “Basic Fire Safety and Evacuation Drill” from all the Schools in the State of Goa was initiated. So far 2802 teachers have been trained by the Department since year 2010. During the year 2014-15, 86 Teachers have been imparted this training.

A Training Programme on “Disaster Preparedness and Fire Safety Training Campaign” was initiated at Village Panchayat level. One thousand five hundred fifty three (1553) citizens have been trained from the various talukas viz; Mapusa, Ponda, Pernem, Valpoi, Curchorem, Bicholim and Kundaim during the year 2014-15.

During the period (April'2014 to December'2014), the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 6626 Fire and Emergency Calls (2219 fire and 4407 emergency calls), during which, 144 human lives and 352 animal lives were saved. Property worth ₹ 87.25 crore have been saved/salvaged due to timely action of the Fire Personnel.

The Government in association with Underwriters Laboratories (UL), USA organized One Day Technical Seminar on “The Science Behind Built Environment Fire Safety” on 22nd November 2014 at Vivanta By Taj, Panaji, Goa. Various representatives of Major Hazards Units, Builders, and Architects etc. attended the one day Technical Seminar.

Inland Water Transport

The construction of new captain of ports jetty having a length of 185 meters is almost completed. The construction of jetty at Old Goa is under progress and will be completed by March/April 2015. The establishment of Vessel Traffic and Port Management System (VTPMS) on the coast of Goa on PPP BOOT basis is presently at RFP stage.

Urban Development

The 13 municipal councils have been supplied with waste bins besides 11 hydraulic bailing machines and 11 mini trucks i.e. Xenon SCPS pick-ups have been supplied to various municipal councils for collection of segregated waste.

Under the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) revolving funds amounting to ₹ 7.68 lakh have been sanctioned to 10 Municipal Councils for assisting 76 SHGs

Further, subsidy for loan component amounting to ₹ 63.10 lakh was released to assist 134 urban poor to set up micro business enterprises.

All village level plans prepared under Regional Plan for Goa 2021 are uploaded for public viewing and to ensure transparency. Guidelines for granting additional 20 percent FAR to 4 and 5 star hotels in the State and the regulations regarding Agro based activities in the cultivable zone/orchard zone are being notified.

The construction of the State of Art project for solid waste management is taken up at Saligao in North Goa. This

project is based on mechanical biological treatment process with proper segregation, recovery of recyclables and bio-methanation technology.

Road Transport

The number of motor vehicles registered in the State stands at 10,63,899 as on 31.12.2014. 68 percent of the vehicles are in the category of two wheelers.

Under the scheme subsidy for purchase of yellow and black motor-cycle, auto-rickshaws etc., 180 persons have been sanctioned subsidy amounting to ₹ 210.65 lakh.

An amount of ₹ 1186.00 is distributed as subsidy to 1,65,430 commuters availing monthly passes through KTCL. An SMS based complain registration system has been implemented.

The Goa State Insurance Amount Reimbursement scheme 2014 and the Goa State Fuel Subsidy scheme 2014 have been approved and notified.

In 2013-14, the total earnings of KTCL (including Govt. subsidy) is ₹ 12464.47 lakh and the total expenditure is ₹ 14869.25 lakh. Thereby incurring a loss to the extent of ₹ 2404.78 lakh.

Civil Aviation

The Green field International Airport at Mopa in Pernem is proposed to be constructed on PPP basis. Land for the purpose has been acquired. The tender process for the project has been set in motion and the RFQ has been floated.

CHAPTER 2

DEMOGRAPHY

Demographic data is of utmost importance to sociologists, politicians, administrators, environmentalists and planners. The Census of India is the most credible source of information on demography of the country. Census 2011 is the 15th National Census in the Country and the third for Goa after it attained Statehood.

Census provides valuable information for planning and formulation of policies. The delimitation of constituencies is also done on the basis of demographic data thrown up by the census.

Decadal growth rate

The population of the State as per the census conducted from 1900 and their decadal growth rates is given in Annexure 1. The decadal growth rate of population of the State prior to liberation was in single digits. However in the first census conducted immediately after liberation i.e. in 1971, the State witnessed a huge jump in its decadal growth rate from 7.77 percent in 1960 to 34.77 percent in 1971. Thereafter in the subsequent censuses the decadal growth went on reducing and in 2011 census the decadal growth of the State's population stood at 8.23 percent.

Population

The population of Goa as per 2011 Census stood at 14,58,545 persons comprising of 7,39,140 males and 7,19,405 females as against the country's total population of 1,21,05,69,573. The State wise

distribution of population is given in Annexure 2. The taluka wise distribution of population of the State as per 2011 Census is given in the Table 2.1

Table: 2.1

Taluka wise distribution of Population in the State

State/ District /Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percent- age to total populat- ion
GOA	7,39,140	7,19,405	14,58,545	100.00
North Goa	4,16,677	4,01,331	8,18,008	56.08
Pernem	38,652	37,095	75,747	5.19
Bardez	1,19,892	1,17,548	2,37,440	16.28
Bicholim	49,931	48,024	97,955	6.72
Sattari	32,574	31,243	63,817	4.38
Tiswadi	90,136	87,083	1,77,219	12.15
Ponda	85,492	80,338	1,65,830	11.37
South Goa	3,22,463	3,18,074	6,40,537	43.92
Mormugao	81,138	73,423	1,54,561	10.60
Salcete	1,45,448	1,49,016	2,94,464	20.19
Quepem	40,722	40,471	81,193	5.57
Sanguem	32,623	32,524	65,147	4.47
Canacona	22,532	22,640	45,172	3.10

As it can be seen from the Table 2.1 there are 8, 18,008 persons in North Goa district which constitute 56.08 percent of the total population, whereas 6,40,537 persons who comprise the remaining 43.92 percent are in South Goa district.

Salcete is the most populated taluka of Goa comprising of 2, 94,464 persons i.e. 20.19 percent of the total population. It is followed by Bardez 2,37,440 (16.28%) and Tiswadi 1, 77,219 (12.15%). On the other hand Canacona (45,172 persons) is the least populated taluka accounting for 3.10 percent of the total population.

The scheduled caste population constitutes 1.75 percent of the total population in the State. The taluka wise distribution of scheduled caste population in the State is given in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2
Taluka wise Distribution of Scheduled Caste
Population in the State - 2011 Census

State / District / Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Goa	12,627	12,822	25,449	100.00
North Goa	8,712	8,894	17,606	69.18
Pernem	1,488	1,582	3,070	12.06
Bardez	2,938	2,995	5,933	23.31
Tiswadi	1,619	1,590	3,209	12.61
Bicholim	1,101	1,163	2,264	8.90
Satari	597	608	1,205	4.73
Ponda	969	956	1,925	7.56
South Goa	3,915	3,928	7,843	30.82
Mormugao	1,320	1,246	2,566	10.08
Salcete	1,701	1,742	3,443	13.53
Quepem	455	476	931	3.66
Sanguem	358	372	730	2.87
Canacona	81	92	173	0.68

It is seen from the Table 2.2 that 69.18 percent of the scheduled caste population of the State is in North Goa District and 30.82 percent is in South Goa District.

A look at the taluka-wise distribution of scheduled caste population shows that Bardez taluka accounts for 23.31 percent of the total scheduled caste population of the State followed by Salcete taluka with 13.53 percent, Tiswadi taluka with 12.61 percent, Pernem Taluka with 12.06 percent and Mormugao taluka with 10.08 percent. Quepem, Sanguem and Canacona talukas account for less than 4 percent each.

Data on scheduled caste population of the State, by its component castes in 2001 and 2011 Census is given in Annexure 3.

It can be seen from Annexure 3 that the scheduled caste population in the State has increased from 23791 persons in 2001 Census to 25449 persons in 2011 Census, thereby registering an increase of 6.97 percent over the decade.

Further the scheduled castes population in the rural areas has decreased from 10720 persons in 2001 Census to 9461 persons in 2011 Census.

Urban areas on the other hand have witnessed an increase during the decade from 13071 persons to 15988 persons indicating migration from rural areas to urban areas among the scheduled castes.

A look at the caste-wise distribution of scheduled caste population as per 2011 Census, shows that, Mahar community forms half (50.37%) of the scheduled castes population in the State, followed by Chambar community (28.67%), and Mang (4.54%).

It is to be noted that the percentage of Mahar community has decreased from 57.04 percent in 2001 Census to 50.37 percent in 2011 Census. Similarly the percentage of Chambar community has decreased from 31.07 percent in 2001 Census to 28.67 percent in 2011 Census.

The scheduled tribe population as per 2011 Census constitutes 10.23 percent of the total population in the State. The taluka-wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in the State is given in Table 2.3.

Table 2.3
Taluka wise Distribution of Scheduled Tribe
Population in the State - 2011 Census

State / District / Taluka	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Goa	72,948	76,327	1,49,275	100.00
North Goa	27,824	28,782	56,606	37.92
Pernem	24	22	46	0.03
Bardez	824	830	1,654	1.11
Tiswadi	9,228	9,557	18,785	12.58
Bicholim	2,193	2,299	4,492	3.01
Satari	2,007	2,023	4,030	2.70
Ponda	13,548	14,051	27,599	18.49
South Goa	45,124	47,545	92,669	62.08
Mormugao	3,237	3,633	6,870	4.60
Salcete	15,307	17,255	32,562	21.81
Quepem	12,432	12,858	25,290	16.94
Sanguem	6,993	7,297	14,290	9.57
Canacona	7,155	6,502	13,657	9.15

It is seen from the Table 2.3 that South Goa District accounts for 62.08 percent of the total scheduled tribe population of the State while North Goa District accounts for 37.92 percent. This distribution pattern is much in contrast to the distribution of scheduled caste population of the State.

As per Census 2011, the scheduled tribe population of the State is divided into nine categories i.e. Dhodia, Dubla (Halpati), Naikda (Talavia), Siddi (Nayaka), Varli, Kunbi, Gawda, Velip and Generic Tribes. The urban-rural break-up of scheduled tribes in each of the above categories is given in the Annexure 4.

A look at the category-wise distribution of scheduled tribe population in the State shows that, the Gawda community forms about 71.45 percent of the scheduled tribe population in the State,

followed by Velip community (21.46%) and Kunbi (3.01%). These three communities together constitute 95.91 percent of the total scheduled tribe population in the State. It is to be noted that 58.71 percent of the scheduled tribe population are residing in rural areas.

Density of Population

The density of population as per 2011 Census is 394 persons per sq. km. The density of population has increased from 364 persons per sq km. in 2001 to 394 persons per sq. km in 2011.

The Taluka wise density of population as per 2011 Census is given in Annexure 5. The talukas of Mormugao, Salcete, Tiswadi, Bardez and Ponda have a density of population above the State average of 394. Mormugao has recorded the highest density of population of 1,416 per sq km, followed by Salcete with 1,005. Bardez, Tiswadi and Ponda has a density of population of 899, 830 and 566 per sq km respectively. Sanguem taluka has the lowest density of population of 78 persons per sq Km.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio of the State stands at 973 females per thousand males which is much higher than the national average of 940. Goa ranks at 10th position in the country in respect of sex ratio. This suggests that the State has a healthy sex ratio. The State-wise sex ratio is given in Annexure 6. Kerala tops the list with a sex ratio of 1,084 followed by Puducherry with 1,037. The district wise sex ratio in the State since 1900 is given in the Table 2.4.

Table No 2.4
District-wise Sex Ratio 1900 – 2011

Sr No.	Census Year	Sex Ratio (Number of Females per thousand males)		
		North Goa	South Goa	Goa
1	1900	1,102	1,074	1,091
2	1910	1,118	1,091	1,108
3	1921	1,154	1,069	1,120
4	1931	1,111	1,052	1,088
5	1940	1,100	1,058	1,084
6	1950	1,142	1,107	1,128
7	1960	1,083	1,041	1,066
8	1971	998	959	981
9	1981	979	971	975
10	1991	963	971	967
11	2001	953	972	960
12	2011	963	986	973

It can be seen from the Table 2.4 that the State had a high sex ratio during the pre-liberation era. However, after 1971 Census, the sex ratio began to decline gradually. The sex ratio which stood at 981 females per thousand males in 1971 declined to 975 in 1981 and further to 960 in 2001. However the efforts taken by the Government to arrest the declining trend in the States' sex ratio has borne fruit as can be seen from the improvement in the sex ratio of the State as per 2011 census.

A look at the district-wise sex ratio over the past censuses depict that North Goa district had a better sex ratio than the South Goa district up to 1981; however during the last three censuses i.e. 1991,2001 and 2011, the trend has been reversed. The South Goa District (986) has a healthy sex ratio than North Goa District (963).

The taluka-wise sex ratio in the State is given in Table 2.5, it can be seen from the Table 2.5 that Salcete has the highest sex ratio of 1,025 females per thousand males followed by Canacona (1,005). It is important to note that the six talukas of the State i.e Mormugao,

Ponda, Sattari, Pernem, Bicholim and Tiswadi have a sex ratio below that of the State average, while in case of the other three talukas the sex ratio varies from 980 to 997.

Table No 2.5
Taluka-wise Sex Ratio - 2011 Census

Sr. No.	Taluka	Sex Ratio
1	Pernem	960
2	Bardez	980
3	Tiswadi	966
4	Bicholim	962
5	Sattari	959
6	Ponda	940
7	Mormugao	905
8	Salcete	1,025
9	Quepem	994
10	Sanguem	997
11	Canacona	1,005

It is interesting to observe that there exists a healthy sex ratio among the scheduled caste in the State. The sex ratio in the State stood at 973 females per thousand males whereas the sex ratio among the scheduled castes is as high as 1,015 females per thousand males. The sex ratio is found to be very high in Mang community (1,046) followed by Mahar (1,042). On the other hand the sex ratio among Mahyavanshi (Vankar) community is very low (817). The caste wise sex ratio in the State is given in the Table 2.6.

Table 2.6
Scheduled Castes Sex Ratio - 2011 Census

SC Name	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
Bhangi (Hadi)	152	157	1033
Chambhar	3,649	3,646	999
Mahar	6,278	6,540	1042
Mahyavanshi	71	58	817
Mang	565	591	1046
Generic Castes	1,912	1,830	957
Total	12,627	12,822	1015

The sex ratio among the scheduled tribe is as high as 1,046 females per thousand males as against the State average of 973 females per thousand males. The sex ratio is found to be very high in Gawda community (1,083) followed by Kunbi (1,049). On the other hand the sex ratio among Varli community is very low (616). The caste wise sex ratio in the State is given in the Table 2.7.

Table 2.7
Scheduled Tribe Sex Ratio- 2011 Census

ST Name	Males	Females	Sex
Dhodia	153	120	784
Dubla (Halpati)	37	37	1000
Naikda	201	181	900
Siddi (Nayaka)	92	91	989
Varli	73	45	616
Kunbi	2,189	2,297	1049
Gawda	51,196	55,463	1083
Velip	16,481	15,551	944
Generic Tribes	2,526	2,542	1006
Total	72,948	76,327	1046

Literacy

Literacy plays an important role in the socio-economic development of the society. Children below five years of age were treated as illiterates prior to 1991 census. From 1991 Census onwards, all children in the age group of 0-6 years are treated as illiterate by definition and population aged seven years and above are classified as either 'literate' or 'illiterate'.

The number of literates in Goa is reported to be 1165487 of whom 615823 are males and 549664 are females as per 2011 Census. The total literacy rate in the State works out to be 88.70 percent. The literacy rate among males and females work out to be 92.65 percent and 84.66 percent respectively in 2011.

The literacy rate for the country as per 2011 Census is 74.04 percent. Goa stands at 4th position in respect to literacy in the country. The State wise literacy rates as per the 2011 population census are given in Annexure 7.

Table 2.8
Taluka wise Literacy Rates - 2011 Census

State / District / Taluka	Total Population	0-6 Population	Total Literate Population	Literacy Rate
Goa	1458545	144611	1165487	88.70
North Goa	818008	77705	663060	89.57
Pernem	75747	6902	60615	88.05
Bardez	237440	21995	196015	90.98
Tiswadi	177219	16760	145014	90.37
Bicholim	97955	9849	78628	89.24
Satari	63817	6414	48929	85.24
Ponda	165830	15785	133859	89.21
South Goa	640537	66906	502427	87.59
Mormugao	154561	16611	123188	89.30
Salcete	294464	30208	236082	89.34
Quepem	81193	8402	60364	82.93
Sanguem	65147	7050	48468	83.43
Canacona	45172	4635	34325	84.68

The literacy rate of the State has increased significantly from 82.01 percent in 2001 to 88.70 percent in 2011 showing an increase of 6.69 percent during the decade. At the district level, North Goa (89.57%) had a higher literacy rate than South Goa (87.59%) in 2011.

Taluka-wise literacy rate in 2011 Census is given in Table 2.8. Among the talukas, the literacy rate is highest in Bardez taluka (90.98%), which is closely followed by Tiswadi Taluka (90.37%). It is to be noted that nine talukas viz. Pernem, Bardez, Bicholim, Tiswadi, Satari, Ponda, Mormugao, Salcete and Quepem have recorded more than 85

percent literacy rate. On the other hand, the literacy rates in Sanguem and Canacona talukas are 83.43 and 84.68 percent respectively.

Table 2.9
Taluka wise Male/Female Gap in Literacy - 2011 Census

State / District / Taluka	Males	Females	Male/ Female Gap in Literacy
Goa	615823	549664	66159
	<i>92.65</i>	<i>84.66</i>	<i>7.99</i>
North Goa	351738	311322	40416
	<i>93.40</i>	<i>85.60</i>	<i>7.80</i>
Pernem	32552	28063	4489
	<i>92.90</i>	<i>83.02</i>	<i>9.88</i>
Bardez	101804	94211	7593
	<i>93.78</i>	<i>88.14</i>	<i>5.65</i>
Tiswadi	76157	68857	7300
	<i>93.41</i>	<i>87.24</i>	<i>6.18</i>
Bicholim	42056	36572	5484
	<i>93.69</i>	<i>84.62</i>	<i>9.07</i>
Satari	26763	22166	4597
	<i>91.65</i>	<i>78.59</i>	<i>13.06</i>
Ponda	72406	61453	10953
	<i>93.56</i>	<i>84.58</i>	<i>8.99</i>
South Goa	264085	238342	25743
	<i>91.67</i>	<i>83.47</i>	<i>8.20</i>
Mormugao	67631	55557	12074
	<i>93.33</i>	<i>84.84</i>	<i>8.49</i>
Salcete	120381	115701	4680
	<i>92.63</i>	<i>86.15</i>	<i>6.48</i>
Quepem	31888	28476	3412
	<i>87.50</i>	<i>78.35</i>	<i>9.15</i>
Sanguem	26048	22420	3628
	<i>89.60</i>	<i>77.24</i>	<i>12.35</i>
Canacona	18137	16188	1949
	<i>90.02</i>	<i>79.39</i>	<i>10.63</i>

Figures in Italics denote percentage

Taluka-wise literacy gap Census is given in Table 2.9. A look towards the

male – female literacy gap reveals that literacy rate gap in the State as per 2011 Census stood at 7.99 percent. The literacy gap among the various talukas of the State shows that the gap is highest in Satari taluka (13.06%) followed by Sanguem (12.35%) and Canacona (10.63%) taluka. The literacy gap is lowest in the taluka of Bardez at 5.65 percent.

The literate scheduled caste population in the State is found to be 19,084 persons (10,146 males and 8,938 females) which indicate that 83.73 percent of the scheduled caste population is literate. The district wise distribution of literate population among the scheduled caste in the State is given in Table 2.10

Table 2.10
District wise distribution of literate population among the scheduled caste - 2011 Census

State /District	Total SC Population	0-6 SC Population	Total Literate SC Population	Literacy Rate
Goa	25,449	2,658	19,084	83.73
Males	12,627	1,341	10,146	89.90
Females	12,822	1,317	8,938	77.69
North Goa	17,606	1,764	13,260	83.70
Males	8,712	875	7,035	89.77
Females	8,894	889	6,225	77.76
South Goa	7,843	894	5,824	83.81
Males	3,915	466	3,111	90.20
Females	3,928	428	2713	77.51

It can be seen from the table, that the literacy rate among males (89.90%) is higher than the females (77.69%). A look at the district-wise distribution of scheduled caste shows that the literacy in South Goa district (83.81%) is marginally higher than the North Goa district (83.70%). The male-female

literacy gap among scheduled caste population in 2011 census is 12.21 percent, which is quite higher than the State average of 7.99 percent.

1,06,334 persons comprising of 56,982 males and 49,352 females belonging to scheduled tribes are reported to be literate as per the 2011 Census. This indicates 79.14 percent of the scheduled tribe population in the State is literate. The district wise distribution of literate population among the scheduled tribe in the State is given in Table 2.11.

It can be seen from the table, that the literacy rate among males (87.16%) is higher than the females (71.53%) indicating male-female literacy gap of 15.63 percent among scheduled tribe population in 2011 census.

A comparison of literates in scheduled tribe category among the districts indicates that the literacy in South Goa district (76.41%) is much lower than the North Goa district (83.55%). It is to be noted that the literacy rate among males in North Goa district is 91.48 percent.

Table 2.11
District wise distribution of literate population among the scheduled tribe - 2011 Census

State /District	Total ST Population	0-6 ST Population	Total Literate ST Population	Literacy Rate
Goa	149275	14908	106334	79.14
Males	72948	7573	56982	87.16
Females	76327	7335	49352	71.53
North Goa	56606	5253	42905	83.55
Males	27824	2681	23000	91.48
Females	28782	2572	19905	75.94
South Goa	92669	9655	63429	76.41
Males	45124	4892	33982	84.47
Females	47545	4763	29447	68.83

Slum Population

The Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, defines slums as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

During the 2011 Population Census, three types of slums have been defined in the Census, namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified.

Box 2.1:

Description of Slums as per 2011 Census

- i. All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' may be considered as Notified slums
- ii. All areas recognised as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any Act may be considered as Recognized Slums
- iii. A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an Officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. These areas may be considered as Identified slums.

As per 2011 Census data there are 5,497 slum households with a population of 26,247 persons (13,826 males and 12,421 females) which comprise 1.80 percent of the total population of the State. The slum population of the State is given in Table 2.12 below

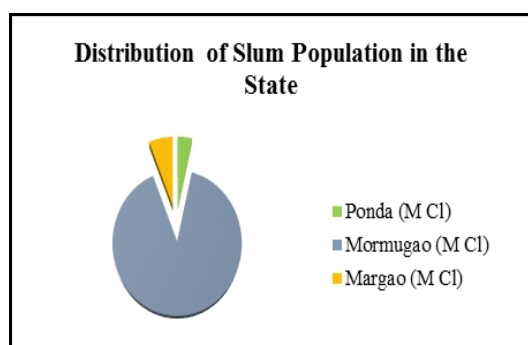
Table 2.12
Distribution of Slum Population in the State -
2011 Census

Area	No of Slum Households	Slum population	% to total slum population
Ponda (M CI)	258	981	3.74
Mormugao (M CI)	4,974	23,625	90.01
Margao (M CI)	265	1,641	6.25
Total	5,497	26,247	100.00

The slum population of the State is concentrated in three census towns i.e. Ponda (M CI), Mormugao (M CI) and Margao (M CI). Mormugao (M CI) has the highest slum population of 23,625 persons, accounting for 90 percent of the slum population of the State.

Margao (M CI) with 1641 persons accounts for 6.25 percent and Ponda (M CI) with 981 persons accounts for 3.74 percent.

Graph 2.1
Distribution of Slum Population in the State



State-wise slum population of the country is given in Annexure 8. It can be seen from Annexure 8, that Goa is one among the few States in the country having a low percentage of slum population.

The gender wise distribution of population in slum areas of Goa is given in the following table.

Table 2.13
Sex Ratio among Slum Population in the State
2011 Census

Area	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
Ponda (M CI)	618	363	981	587
Mormugao (M CI)	12,362	11,263	23,625	911
Margao (M CI)	846	795	1641	940
Total	13,826	12,421	26,247	898

It can be seen from the table 2.13 that the sex ratio among the slum population is very low and stands at 898 females per thousand males. The sex ratio of Margao (MCI) slum population is the highest (940). On the other hand Ponda (MCI) slums have the lowest sex ratio.

It is to be noted that 4,538 (93.64 %) slum households has tap water from treated source as major source of drinking water. Similarly 4,715 households (97.30%) of the slum households have reported electricity as the major source of lighting.

Disabled Population

2011 Census data on disabled population reveals that there are 33,012 (17,016 males and 15,996 females) disabled persons in the State, of which 18,390 persons (55.71%) are in the urban areas and the remaining 14,622 disabled persons (44.29%) are in rural areas. The distribution of population by type of disability is given in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14
Disabled Population in Goa 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

It can be seen from the table that persons suffering from disability in movement account for 16.90 percent of the total disabled persons followed by persons suffering from disability in hearing (16.20%). Persons suffering from mental illness and mental retardation constitute 10.57 percent of the total disabled persons.

The age-wise and gender-wise distribution of disabled population in the State is given in Annexure 9. The highest number of disabled persons is found in the age group of 40-49 years which constitute 14.20 percent (4,687 persons) of the total disabled persons in the State, followed by disabled persons in the age group of 30-39 years with 4,549 (13.78%) persons. The disabled persons in the age group of 30-59 years constitute nearly 41 percent of the total disabled population in the State. Disabled persons aged 90 years and above constitute only 0.91 percent of the total disabled population.

Workers and Non Workers

In census, a person is categorised as 'Worker' when she/he has participated in

any economically productive activity at any time during the reference period. A person who has worked for 6 months or more during the last one year is termed as 'Main Worker' otherwise she/he is a 'Marginal Worker'.

In 2011 Census, the State's total workforce was 5,77,248 persons which comprised of 4,76,053 main workers and 1,01,195 marginal workers. The taluka wise distribution of workers (main and marginal) by category of occupation is given in Annexure 10. It can be seen from this Annexure 10, that out of 5,77,248 workers in the State, 3,27,658 workers (56.76%) are found in North Goa district. and the remaining 2,49,590 workers (43.24%) are in South Goa district. A look at the taluka wise distribution of workers, indicates that, Salcete accounts for 18.75 percent of the total workers in the State closely followed by Bardez (16.40%). Further from Annexure 10 it is also seen that, out of the total work force, 5,04,426 persons (87.38%) are employed in service sector. Cultivators account for 5.43 percent of the total work force followed agricultural labourers (4.64%) and workers in household industries (2.55%).

Out of the 5,77,248 workers in the State, 10,232 workers (7,162 males and 3,070 females) i.e. 1.77 percent belongs to the scheduled caste category. Among the scheduled caste workers, the main workers comprise 8,119 persons (5,891 males and 2,228 females) whereas the remaining 2,113 persons (1,271 males and 842 females) belong to the marginal workers category. The distribution of working scheduled castes population by the four categories of occupation is given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15

Gender-wise distribution of scheduled castes workers into four categories during 2001 - 2011 census

2001									
Category	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other /Service Workers		Total
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	
Males	64	30	225	229	340	173	4,669	666	6396
Females	33	45	87	315	529	474	1,541	365	3389
Total	97	75	312	544	869	647	6,210	1,031	9785
Percent	0.99	0.77	3.19	5.56	8.88	6.61	63.46	10.54	100.00

2011									
Category	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other /Service Workers		Total
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	
Males	154	38	98	166	106	68	5,533	999	7162
Females	116	36	40	133	79	89	1,993	584	3070
Total	270	74	138	299	185	157	7,526	1,583	10232
Percent	2.64	0.72	1.35	2.92	1.82	1.53	73.55	15.47	100.00

It is seen from the Table 2.15 that 89.02 percent of the scheduled castes workers work in the service sector followed by agricultural labourers (4.27%), cultivators (3.36%) and workers in household industry (3.34%).

A comparison of the data on the working scheduled castes population during 2001 and 2011 Census indicates that the proportion of working population in the service sector has increased from 74 percent in 2001 to 89.02 percent in 2011. This can be attributed to migration of scheduled castes from rural areas to urban areas. It is interesting to note that the proportion of cultivators has increased from 1.76 percent in 2001 to

3.36 percent in 2011. However, the proportion of workers in household industry and agricultural labourers has declined tremendously.

Out of the scheduled tribe population in 2011 census, 63,643 persons (40,666 males and 22,977 females) belong to the workers category. Of these, main workers comprise 46,779 persons (31,887 males and 14,892 females), while the remaining 16,864 persons (8,779 males and 8,085 females) belong to the marginal workers category. The distribution of working scheduled tribe population into four categories of occupation is given in Table 2.16 below.

Table: 2.16

Gender-wise distribution of Scheduled Tribe Workers into four categories - 2011 census

Category	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Workers in Household Industry		Other /Service Workers		Total
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	
Males	5,188	943	2,008	2,644	523	189	24,168	5,003	40,666
Females	3,020	927	1,817	3,357	321	301	9,734	3,500	22,977
Total	8,208	1870	3,825	6,001	844	490	33,902	8,503	63,643
Percent	12.90	2.94	6.01	9.43	1.32	0.77	53.27	13.36	100.00

It is seen from the table 2.16 that 66.63 percent of the scheduled tribe workers work in the service sector followed by cultivators (15.84%) agricultural labourers (15.44%), and workers in household industry (2.10%).

Altogether there are 8, 81,297 persons (3, 19,604 males and 5, 61,693 females) reported as non-workers in the State. Non workers include Students, persons engaged in household duties, dependents, pensioners, rentiers, beggars and others. The category-wise distribution of non-workers in the State is given in Table 2.17. It can be seen from the table 2.17, that students

form 37.12 percent of the non –workers in the State, followed by persons engaged in household duties (28.68%) and dependents (20.06%).

Birth Rate

As per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa, the birth rate in the State worked out to be 15.15 per thousand population in the year 2012 as against 15.04 per thousand in 2011.

The district wise number of live births in the State during the year 2012 is given in the Table 2.18

Table: 2.17
Category wise distribution of Non-Workers in the State

Sr No.	Category	Males	Females	Total	Percent
1.	Students	1,68,144	1,59,012	3,27,156	37.12
2.	Household Duties	11,068	2,41,680	2,52,748	28.68
3.	Dependents	79,748	97,042	1,76,790	20.06
4.	Pensioners	20,453	12,338	32,791	3.72
5.	Rentiers	2,758	1,068	3,826	0.43
6.	Beggars, Vagrants etc.	121	108	229	0.03
7.	Others	37,312	50,445	87,757	9.96
Total		3,19,604	5,61,693	8,81,297	100.00

Table: 2.18
District wise Urban-Rural Birth Rate in the State - 2012

District	Rural / Urban	Estimated Mid-year Population	No. of Live Births			Birth Rate per '000 Population
			Male	Female	Total	
North Goa	Urban	514519	3525	3365	6890	13.39
	Rural	311907	3691	3310	7001	22.45
	Total	826426	7216	6675	13891	16.81
South Goa	Urban	425764	3832	3614	7446	17.49
	Rural	222063	533	469	1002	4.51
	Total	647827	4365	4083	8448	13.04
Goa	Urban	940283	7357	6979	14336	15.25
	Rural	533970	4224	3779	8003	14.99
Total		1474253	11581	10758	22339	15.15

A look at the district wise birth rate indicates that the birth rate in North Goa is 16.81 per thousand whereas it is 13.04 per thousand in South Goa district. The birth rate in rural areas of North Goa is very high at 22.45 per thousand whereas in contrast it is only 4.51 per thousand in rural South Goa. On the other hand the birth rate in urban North Goa is 13.39 per thousand whereas it is 15.25 per thousand in urban South Goa.

The birth rate in rural areas is 14.99 per thousand whereas it is 15.25 per thousand in urban areas. It can be seen from the above table that the sex ratio at birth in the State is 929 females per thousand males. The sex ratio at birth in South Goa (935) is higher than in North Goa (925).

A look at the rural-urban sex ratio at birth indicates that the sex ratio in rural areas is very low and stands at 895 females per thousand males as against 949 females per thousand males in urban areas.

Death Rate

The death rate in the State worked out to be 8.19 per thousand population in the year 2012 which has increased from 7.75 per thousand in 2011 as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa. The district wise death rate in the given in Table 2.19

A look at the district wise death rate indicates that the death Rate in North Goa is 9.36 per thousand whereas it is 6.68 per thousand in South Goa district. The death rate in rural areas of North Goa is very high at 19.61 per thousand whereas in contrast it is only 9.49 per thousand in rural South Goa. On the other hand the death rate in urban North Goa is only 3.15 per thousand whereas it is 5.22 per thousand in urban areas of South Goa. The death rate in rural areas is 15.40 per thousand whereas it is 4.09 per thousand in urban areas. Age wise deaths in the State during the year 2012 by cause (Medically Certified or otherwise) is given in Annexure 11.

Table: 2.19
District wise Urban-Rural Death Rate in the State – 2012

District	Rural / Urban	Estimated Mid-year Population	No. of Deaths			Death Rate per '000 Population
			Male	Female	Total	
North Goa	Urban	514519	1002	621	1623	3.15
	Rural	311907	3714	2401	6115	19.61
	Total	826426	4716	3022	7738	9.36
South Goa	Urban	425764	1364	858	2222	5.22
	Rural	222063	1182	925	2107	9.49
	Total	647827	2546	1783	4329	6.68
Goa	Urban	940283	2366	1479	3845	4.09
	Rural	533970	4896	3326	8222	15.40
Total		1474253	7262	4805	12067	8.19

Infant Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 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 2012 is 9.62 infant deaths per thousand live births as against 8.55 infant deaths per thousand live births during 2011 as per the Registration of Births and Deaths Report of the Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa

District wise Urban-Rural Infant Mortality Rate is given in Table 2.20. A glance at the district wise IMR indicates that the IMR in North Goa is 13.07 infant deaths per thousand live births whereas it is

1.58 per thousand in South Goa district. The low IMR in South Goa district can be attributed to the fact that no Infants deaths were reported in the rural areas of South Goa district during the year. The IMR in rural areas of North Goa is very high at 25.28 per thousand live births whereas in contrast nil in rural South Goa. On the other hand the IMR in urban North Goa is 3.63 per thousand live births whereas it is 1.75 per thousand live births in urban South Goa.

The IMR in rural areas is 22.12 per thousand live births whereas it is 2.65 per thousand live births in urban areas.

Table: 2.20
District wise Urban-Rural Infant Mortality Rate in the State

District	Rural / Urban	Live Births			Infant Deaths			IMR per '000 live births
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
North Goa	Urban	3525	3365	6890	12	13	25	3.63
	Rural	3691	3310	7001	103	74	177	25.28
South Goa	Urban	3832	3614	7446	5	8	13	1.75
	Rural	533	469	1002	0	0	0	0.00
Goa	Urban	7357	6979	14336	17	21	38	2.65
	Rural	4224	3779	8003	103	74	177	22.12
Total		11581	10758	22339	120	95	215	9.62

CHAPTER 3

STATE INCOME

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

The State Domestic Product (GSDP) or state Income is the most important economic indicator being used to measure the growth as well as the level of development and also to study the structural changes taking place in the economy. These estimates when studied over a period of time would reveal the real growth in the level of development of the economy of the State. It also serves as an important tool to measure regional disparities.

Provisional Estimates of State Domestic Product 2013-14

The Provisional Estimates of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current and constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 are given in Table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1
Provisional Estimates of State Domestic Product
for 2013-14

Item	in crore	
	GSDP	NSDP
Current Prices	48,897	42,564
Constant Prices (2004-05)	30,345	26,092

Gross State Domestic Product at Constant (2004-05) Prices

The GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (Provisional) is estimated at ` 30345 crore as against ` 28,173 crore in the year 2012-13

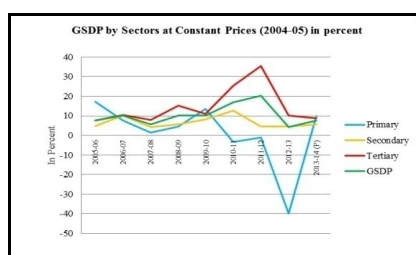
thereby reflecting a growth of 7.71 percent.

The percentage growth over the previous year in GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 is given in Table 3.2. It is seen from the Table that the growth rate of GSDP at constant prices in the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 was almost stable at around 10 percent, thereafter in the subsequent two years it registered an upward trend and stood at 16.89 percent in 2010-11 and 20.20 percent in 2011-12. However, in 2012-13 the growth rate dipped to 4.17 percent, this was mainly due to the 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 2013-14 the growth rate is 7.71 percent. Sector-wise and sub-sector wise GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is given in Annexure 13.

Table 3.2
GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices - 2006-07 to
2013-14

Year	GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices (in crore)	Percentage increase over previous year
2006-07	15,042	10.02
2007-08	15,875	5.54
2008-09	17,466	10.02
2009-10	19,248	10.20
2010-11	22,499	16.89
2011-12	27,045	20.20
2012-13	28,173	4.17
2013-14 (P)	30,345	7.71

Graph 3.1
GSDP by Sector at Constant Prices
(2004-05) in percent



Sector-wise and sub-sector wise growth over the previous year in respect of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices is given in Annexure 25. An abstract of the same is depicted in Table 3.3. It is seen from the table that the growth rate over the previous year under Primary Sector dropped substantially during the period 2011-12 to 2012-13 from -1.22 percent in 2011-12 to -39.89 percent in 2012-13. Thereafter in 2013-14 the growth rate under primary sector improved and stood at 9.86 percent. This was mainly due to the improvement in agriculture, forestry and fishing wherein the growth rate improved from -4.53 percent in 2012-13 to 13.50 percent in 2013-14. The upward trend in the growth rates in 2013-14 is due to the steps taken by the Government to revamp the agriculture sector.

The growth rate under Secondary sector, which was 12.75 percent in 2010-11 slowed down in the subsequent years to around 4 percent in 2011-12 and 2012-13 and thereafter improved slightly to 5.60 percent. Similarly the growth rate under Tertiary Sector which was 35.56 percent in 2011-12 slowed down to 10.26 percent in 2012-13 and 8.64 percent in 2013-14. This was mainly because transport, storage and communication sub-sector which had a growth rate of 62.52 percent in 2011-12 slowed down to 7.46 percent in 2012-13 and 3.53 percent in 2013-14.

Table 3.3
Sector wise Growth Rate of GSDP at Constant
Prices (2004-05)

Sector	in crore		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
Primary	2265	1361	1496
	<i>(-1.22)</i>	<i>(-39.89)</i>	<i>9.86</i>
Secondary	8767	9155	9668
	<i>4.45</i>	<i>4.43</i>	<i>5.60</i>
Tertiary	16014	17657	19182
	<i>35.56</i>	<i>10.26</i>	<i>8.64</i>
Total	27045	28173	30345
	<i>20.20</i>	<i>4.17</i>	<i>7.71</i>

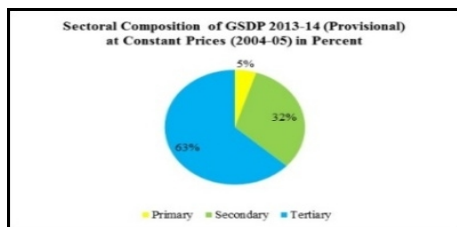
Figures in Italics denotes % growth over previous year

Sector-wise composition of GSDP at constant prices is given in Table 3.4. As per the provisional figures for 2013-14, primary sector accounted for 4.93 percent, secondary sector for 31.86 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 63.21 percent. Further, it is also noted that during the period 2011-12 to 2013-14 the percentage composition of primary sector declined from 8 percent in 2011-12 to around 5 percent in the subsequent two years, while the composition of secondary sector was almost constant at around 32 percent. However the composition of tertiary sector gradually increased from 59.21 percent in 2011-12 to 63.21 percent in 2013-14. Sector-wise and sub-sector wise composition of GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) is given in Annexure 21.

Table 3.4
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at
Constant Prices

Sector	(Percent)		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
Primary	8.37	4.83	4.93
Secondary	32.42	32.50	31.86
Tertiary	59.21	62.67	63.21
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Graph 3.2
Percentage Sector-wise Composition of GSDP
2013-14 (Provisional) at Constant (2004-05)
Prices



Domestic Product at Current Prices

The GSDP at current prices for the year 2013-14 (provisional) is ₹ 48,897 crore as against ₹ 42,407 crore in the year 2012-13 thereby registering a growth of 15.30 percent. The growth rate over previous year in respect of GSDP at current prices for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 is given in Annexure 24. It is seen from the Annexure that the growth rate in respect of GSDP at current prices was highest in 2008-09 and 2011-12 wherein it recorded a growth of 29.89 percent and 28.71 percent respectively.

The growth rate for the other years varied between 15 to 18 percent except for the year 2012-13 wherein the growth rate was -1.96 percent. The fall in the GSDP figures at current prices in 2012-13 as compared to the previous year was due to the ban imposed on the mining sector and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy. It is seen that the growth rate in all the sectors of the economy was very much lower in 2012-13 as compared to the previous year.

Sector-wise growth of GSDP at current prices is given in Table 3.5. As per the provisional figures for the year 2013-14, primary sector registered a growth of 29.70 percent over the previous year while secondary and tertiary sectors registered a growth of 7.38 percent and 19.72 percent respectively.

The growth in GSDP at current prices over the previous year dropped steeply in 2012-13 which as stated earlier, was due to the stoppage of mining and its ill effects on other sectors of the economy as well.

It is seen from Table 3.5 that the primary sector registered a negative growth of -46.94 percent while in the other two sectors the growth rate dropped sharply thereby bringing down the overall growth rate to -1.96 percent

Table 3.5
Broad Sector wise GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	in crore		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
Primary	8647	4588	5951
	<i>1.15</i>	<i>-46.94</i>	<i>29.70</i>
Secondary	17356	18879	20272
	<i>71.41</i>	<i>8.78</i>	<i>7.38</i>
Tertiary	17252	18940	22674
	<i>15.55</i>	<i>9.78</i>	<i>19.72</i>
Total	43255	42407	48897
	<i>28.71</i>	<i>-1.96</i>	<i>15.30</i>

Figures in Italics denotes % growth over previous year

Sector-wise composition of GSDP at current prices is given in Table 3.6. As per the provisional figures for 2013-14, primary sector accounted for 12.17 percent, secondary sector 41.46 percent and tertiary sector accounted for 46.37 percent.

Further, it may be noted from Annexure 20 that during the period 2008-09 to 2011-12, primary sector accounted for 20 percent to 25 percent of the GSDP. However in 2012-13 its contribution to GSDP fell sharply to 10.82 percent.

The contribution of secondary sector to GSDP witnessed a slight decline from 34.01 percent in 2008-09 to 30.13

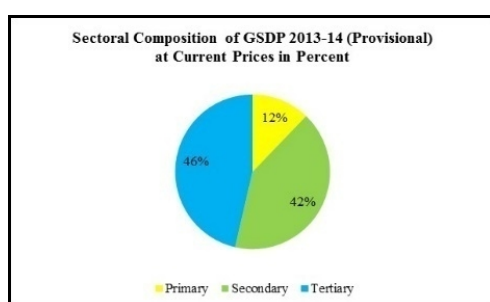
percent in 2010-11, and thereafter registered an upward trend in 2011-12 and 2012-13 of 40.12 and 44.52 percent respectively. However as per the provisional figures for 2013-14 its contribution fell slightly to 41.46 percent.

The contribution of tertiary sector to GSDP which accounted for around 44 percent during the period 2008-09 to 2010-11 dropped to 39.88 percent in 2011-12 and thereafter it accounted for 44.66 percent of GSDP in 2012-13 and 46.37 percent in 2013-14.

Table 3.6
Sector wise Percentage composition of GSDP at Current Prices

Sector	Percent		
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
Primary	20.00	10.82	12.17
Secondary	40.12	44.52	41.46
Tertiary	39.88	44.66	46.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Graph 3.3
Sectoral Composition of GSDP 2013-14 (Provisional) at Current Prices in Percent



A comparison of GSDP and GDP at current and constant (2004-05) prices is given in Table 3.7. It is seen from the Table that in 2013-14 the growth rate of GSDP at current and constant prices was higher than that of GDP.

At current prices GSDP growth rate was 15.30 percent as against the GDP growth rate of 11.54 percent, similarly at

constant prices the growth rate of GSDP was 7.71 percent as against the GDP growth rate of 4.74 percent.

It is also seen from Table 3.7 that in 2008-09 and 2011-12 the growth rate of GSDP both at current and constant prices was much higher than that of GDP.

However in 2012-13 the growth rate of GSDP at current prices was very much lower than that of GDP while at constant prices it was slightly lower by a margin of 0.30 percent.

The rate of growth of GSDP at constant (2004-05) prices was higher than that of GDP during the period 2005-06 to 2011-12.

Table 3.7
Growth rates of GSDP and GDP at Current and Constant (2004-05) Prices

Year	Percent			
	At Current Prices		At Constant Prices (2004-05)	
	GSDP	GDP	GSDP	GDP
2005-06	12.69	14.10	7.54	9.48
2006-07	15.33	16.60	10.02	9.57
2007-08	18.41	15.91	5.54	9.32
2008-09	29.89	15.75	10.02	6.72
2009-10	14.61	15.18	10.20	8.59
2010-11	15.38	18.66	16.89	8.91
2011-12	28.71	15.77	20.20	6.69
2012-13	-1.96	11.88	4.17	4.47
2013-14	15.30	11.54	7.71	4.74

Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)

Net State Domestic Product is arrived at after deducting the value of Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) i.e. depreciation from the Gross State Domestic Product

Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices

The NSDP at constant (2004-05) prices for the year 2013-14 (Provisional) is ₹ 26,092 crore as against ₹ 24,421 crore for the year 2012-13, reflecting a growth of 6.84 percent over the previous year.

Sector wise growth of NSDP for 2013-14 shows that Primary sector registered a growth of 36.40 percent, while Secondary and Tertiary sectors grew by 0.48 percent and 8.10 percent respectively.

All the sub-sectors under primary sector registered an increase in its growth rate as compared to the previous year. Agriculture, forestry and fishing together registered a growth of 15.39 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of secondary and tertiary sectors the growth rate was almost on similar lines as that in 2012-13, with the exception of the growth rate under the component "Unregistered" under the sub-component of manufacturing, which registered a growth of 10.34 percent as compared to the growth rate of - 0.28 percent in 2012-13 and the component of "Transport by other means" under the sub-sector "Transport, Storage and Communication" against which the growth rate which was 6.47 percent in 2012-13 dropped to 1.81 percent in 2013-14.

Sector wise composition of NSDP shows that tertiary sector accounted for 67.25 percent of GSDP followed by secondary and primary sectors which accounted for 28.15 percent and 4.60 percent respectively.

The sector-wise and sub-sector wise composition of NSDP at constant

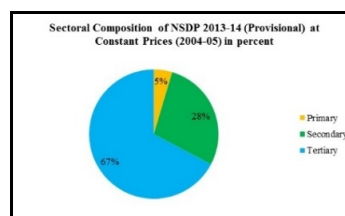
(2004-05) prices over the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 is given in Annexure 23.

The contribution of primary sector which was 11.72 percent in 2006-07 went down steadily in the subsequent years and in 2012-13 it stood at 3.60 percent. However in 2013-14 its contribution went up to 4.60 percent.

The contribution of secondary sector to NSDP was almost constant at around 40 percent to 41 percent in the years 2006-07 to 2009-10, thereafter in the subsequent two years it dropped down to around 38 percent in 2010-11 and 31 percent in 2011-12 and in the subsequent two years i.e. in 2012-13 and 2013-14 its composition declined marginally by 1 percent and 2 percent respectively.

The share of tertiary sector in NSDP has steadily increased over the years from 46.96 percent in 2006-07 to 67.25 percent in 2013-14. Sector-wise and sub-sector wise NSDP at constant prices for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) is given in Annexure 15. Its percentage distribution is given in Annexure 23 and its percentage growth over the previous year is given in Annexure 27.

Graph 3.4
Sectoral Composition of NSDP 2013-14 (Provisional) at Constant Prices (2004-05) in Percent



Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices

The NSDP at current prices for the year 2013-14 is ₹ 42,564 crore as against

₹ 37,035 crore in 2012-13 reflecting a growth of 14.93 percent as compared to a growth of - 2.70 percent in 2012-13.

Sector-wise growth of NSDP for 2013-14 shows that primary sector registered a growth of 41.92 percent, while secondary and tertiary sectors grew at 3.79 percent and 19.60 percent respectively

Under the sub-sector of primary sector, forestry and logging had the highest growth rate of 117 percent followed by fishing with 96.84 percent and Agriculture with 16.80 percent. This was due to phenomenal increase in production / yield.

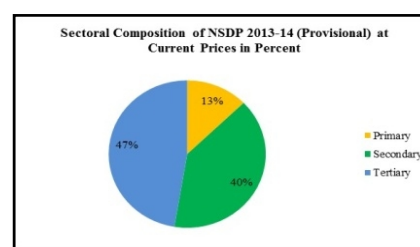
Under the sub-sectors of secondary sector, manufacturing (un-registered) recorded a growth of 24.62 percent followed by the sub-sector “Electricity, Gas & Water Supply” with 21.98 percent and construction with 13.57 percent.

Under the sub-sectors of tertiary sector, communication recorded the highest growth of 44.59 percent followed by the sub-sectors community, social and personal services with 17.70 percent, finance/business services with 12.81 percent and Transport, storage and communication with 11.86 percent.

The sector-wise composition of NSDP at current prices show that tertiary sector accounted for 47.37 percent of NSDP followed by secondary and primary sectors which accounted for 39.85 percent and 12.77 percent respectively.

Sector-wise and sub-sector wise NSDP at current prices for the period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) is given in Annexure 14. Its percentage distribution is given in Annexure 22 and its percentage growth over the previous year is given in Annexure 26.

Graph3.5
Sectoral Composition of NSDP 2013-14 (Provisional) at Current Prices in Percent



The per capita income (Net State Domestic Product) at current prices for the years 2009-10 to 2013-14 (P) is given in Table 3.8. It is seen from the table that the per capita income (Net State Domestic Product at Current prices) has increased from ₹ 249952 in 2012-13 to ₹ 285016 in 2013-14 (P).

Table 3.8
Per capita Net State Domestic Prices at current Prices (₹)

Year	Per capita Net State Domestic Prices at current Prices (₹)
2009-10	1,74,368
2010-11	2,01,484
2011-12	2,58,910
2012-13	2,49,952
2013-14 (P)	2,85,016

CHAPTER 4

PUBLIC FINANCE

At a time when the State was gradually overcoming the global economic slowdown it was pushed into an economic turmoil when in 2012-13, the Supreme Court imposed a blanket ban on the extraction and transportation of mining ore in the State.

The mining sector which used to contribute immensely to the economy in terms of generation of income and employment almost came to a standstill. In the year 2010-11, contribution of mining sector to GSDP which was close to 20 percent fell drastically to a low of about 5.50 percent in 2012-13 and further almost to Nil in 2013-14, as such the State's exchequer was deprived of revenue receipts from the mining sector.

However, the Government faced the challenge of keeping the wheels of development rolling and in keeping the growth momentum of the economy intact, by managing to improve the State finances through various innovative measures to fill the revenue gap.

While maintaining fiscal prudence, the government has neither compromised on the implementation of its socio-economic schemes nor restrained itself from creation of capital assets to provide the much needed fillip to the economy.

Budget at a Glance

An abstract of the Budget 2014-15 is given in Table 4.1. The Budget 2014-15 was presented with a revenue deficit of ₹ 9.38 crore. The total revenue receipts for 2014-15 has been estimated at ₹ 7058.54 crore and the total revenue

expenditure at ₹ 7067.92 crore. The total receipts (Revenue + Capital) estimated for the year 2014-15 is ₹ 9057.70 crore and the total expenditure is estimated at ₹ 9285.76 crore. The opening balance for the year 2014-15 is ₹ - 780.66 crore, and as such the overall deficit is ₹ 1008.72 crore. The total receipts estimated for the year 2014-15 is 19.81 percent more than the Revised Estimates of 2013-14.

Taking into account the latest GSDP projection for 2014-15 based on the latest GSDP figures, it is noted that the fiscal deficit for 2014-15 is 3.19 percent which is almost closer to the target of 3 percent laid down under the FRBM Act 2005.

Table 4.1
Budget at a Glance

(₹ in Cr.)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Opening Balance	14.75	4.71	-780.66
Total Receipts	6069.22	7559.98	9057.70
Revenue Receipts	4578.23	5844.18	7058.54
Capital Receipts	1490.99	1715.80	1999.16
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	<i>6259.25</i>	<i>8345.34</i>	<i>9285.76</i>
Revenue Expenditure	4974.14	6190.52	7067.92
Capital Expenditure	1285.11	2154.82	2217.84
Overall Deficit	4.71	780.66	1008.72
Fiscal Deficit	-1137.36	-1357.23	-1610.71
Primary Deficit	-336.65	-531.63	-639.15
GSP at current prices	39075.92	42983.51	47281.86

REVENUE ACCOUNT

Revenue Receipts

The Revenue receipts of the State for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 are given in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2
Revenue Receipts for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15

(`. In cr.)		
Year	Revenue Receipts	% increase over previous year
2007-08	2389.70	
2008-09	2891.13	20.98
2009-10	3441.05	19.02
2010-11	4722.52	37.24
2011-12	4788.83	1.40
2012-13	4758.23	-0.64
2013-14 (R.E)	5844.18	22.82
2014-15 (B.E)	7058.54	20.78

The revenue receipts of the State during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 have registered a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 16.73 percent. It is seen from the table that the annual growth rate of receipts over the previous year was to the tune of around 20 percent in the first two years of the Eleventh Plan, thereafter the growth rate dropped drastically to as low as 1.40 percent in 2011-12 and to (-) 0.64 percent in 2012-13 the estimates for the subsequent two years indicate a growth of around 20 percent. This can be attributed to the various innovative measures adopted by the government to fill the revenue gap.

Revenue receipts are broadly classified into three categories, Tax revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grant-in-aid from Central Government. The revenue generated under these three categories for the years 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3
Revenue Receipts by broad categories

(` in Cr.)

Year	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Grant-in-Aid from Central Government	Total
2007-08	1752.64	488.61	148.45	2389.70
2008-09	2109.00	599.01	183.12	2891.13
2009-10	2189.76	1071.98	179.31	3441.05
2010-11	2723.78	1549.17	449.57	4722.52
2011-12	3231.61	1321.64	235.58	4788.83
2012-13	3716.88	745.69	295.66	4758.23
2013-14 (R.E)	4530.89	880.87	432.42	5844.18
2014-15 (B.E)	5092.59	1348.96	616.99	7058.54

A glance at the Table 4.3 clearly depicts that tax revenue accounts for a major share in the State's revenue receipts, followed by Non-tax revenue. Grant-in aid from central government accounts for only around 6 to 9 percent of the total revenue receipts.

Tax revenue is further classified as State's own tax revenue and share in central taxes. The receipts under these two categories for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table 4.4

It is seen from the table that the receipts from State's share in central taxes for the years 2007-08 to 2014-15, account for only around 20 percent of the total tax revenue of the State.

State's own tax revenue which accounts for around 80 percent of the State's total tax revenue, comprises of receipts from land revenue, stamps and registration, State excise, taxes on sales, trade etc., taxes on vehicles, taxes on goods and passengers, taxes and duties on electricity and other taxes and duties on

commodities and services. The detailed breakup of State's own tax revenue is given in Annexure 28.

Table 4.4
Receipts under the broad components of tax revenue

(` . In cr.)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	Share in Central Taxes	Total
2007-08	1358.92	393.72	1752.64
	(77.54)	(22.46)	(100.00)
2008-09	1693.55	415.44	2108.99
	(80.30)	(19.70)	(100.00)
2009-10	1762.34	427.42	2189.76
	(80.48)	(19.52)	(100.00)
2010-11	2139.55	584.23	2723.78
	(78.55)	(21.45)	(100.00)
2011-12	2551.02	680.59	3231.61
	(78.94)	(21.06)	(100.00)
2012-13	2939.66	777.21	3716.87
	(79.09)	(20.91)	(100.00)
2013-14 (R.E)	3605.88	925.00	4530.88
	(79.58)	(20.42)	(100.00)
2014-15 (B.E)	4075.58	1017.00	5092.58
	(80.03)	(19.97)	(100.00)

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

Further it is seen from Annexure 28 that there is a tremendous increase in receipts from land revenue since 2013-14. Similarly there is an almost

three fold increase in the revenue from stamps and registration since 2012-13. These two developments are attributed to the upward revision in the rates of taxes under these heads.

It is also seen from Annexure 28 that in 2014-15, receipts from taxes on sales, trade etc., account for 56.63 percent of the State's own tax revenue, followed by revenue from stamps and registration which account for 13.36 percent. Revenue from other heads of account form around 4 to 6 percent of the total State's own tax revenue.

Year-wise revenue receipts under Commercial Taxes (Taxes on sales, Trade etc.) by its component taxes are given in Annexure 30. It is seen from the Annexure that sales tax accounts for 75 percent of the total receipts under commercial taxes followed Entry tax with 15 percent. Luxury tax and Entertainment tax each account for only 5 percent of the total receipts under commercial taxes.

Central taxes covers corporation tax, taxes on income, taxes on wealth, customs, Union excise duties and service tax. The break-up of share in central taxes, under each of the central taxes, for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5
Break up of Share in Central Taxes

(` in Cr)

Year	Corporation Tax	Taxes on Income other than Corp. Tax	Taxes on wealth	Customs	Union excise duty	Service Tax	Total
2007-08	124.97	83.88	0.14	74.43	71.05	39.26	393.73
2008-09	136.28	85.55	0.14	79.41	69.27	44.79	415.44
2009-10	175.93	98.00	0.40	59.83	48.19	45.07	427.42
2010-11	228.36	120.68	0.47	102.16	74.32	58.24	584.23
2011-12	267.91	136.09	1.03	118.02	76.36	81.18	680.59
2012-13	279.21	167.16	0.47	129.16	87.79	113.42	777.21
2013-14 (R.E)	324.02	189.08	1.05	176.32	100.55	133.98	925.00
2014-15 (B.E)	358.31	194.99	1.15	187.95	140.22	134.38	1017.00

A major portion of the State's share in central taxes comes from corporation tax (35%), followed by income tax (19%) and customs (18%). Receipts from taxes on wealth form only a meagre portion (0.11%) of the total share in central taxes.

Non-Tax Revenue comprises of State's own non-tax revenue and grant-in-aid from the Central Government. State's own non-tax revenue covers interest receipts, dividends and profits and other non-tax revenues which flow from three sectors i.e. general services, social services and economic services. The major components under these sectors are receipts from water supply and sanitation, power, urban development, other administrative services, education, sports and art and culture and mining. Mining sector which contributed 46 percent of the total non-tax revenue of the State in 2010-11 now accounts for only 25 percent of the total non tax revenue of the State. The break-up of State's own non-tax revenue for the period 2007-08 is given in Annexure 29. The annual compound growth rate of State's own non-tax revenue during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is 15.61 percent.

Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure consists of plan and non-plan expenditure. Around 64 percent of revenue expenditure is under non plan.

The annual compound growth rate in revenue expenditure works out to be 14.86 percent during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15.

The annual compound growth rate of plan and non-plan expenditure for the said period stands at 23.88 percent and

15.46 percent respectively. The trend in revenue expenditure under plan and non plan during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table No. 4.6

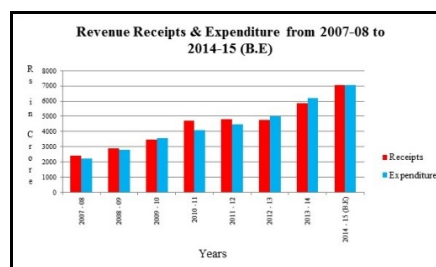
Table No 4.6
Revenue Expenditure

(in Cr)

Year	Plan	Non Plan	Total
2007 - 08	565.29	1658.26	2223.55
2008 - 09	618.87	2169.40	2788.27
2009 - 10	762.36	2805.90	3568.26
2010 - 11	927.11	3137.24	4064.35
2011 - 12	1108.38	3383.21	4491.60
2012-13	1252.06	3722.08	4974.14
2013-14 (R.E)	2044.16	4146.36	6190.52
2014-15 (B.E)	2530.80	4537.12	7067.92

The non-plan expenditure mainly comprises salaries, interest payment and pension which together account for around 68 percent.

Graph 4.1
Revenue Receipts & Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (B.E)



The State's non-plan expenditure by major items of expenditure for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table 4.7.

It can be seen from the table that during 2000-01 to 2014-15 (B.E), the annual compound growth rate in expenditure on salaries, interest and pension works out to be 12.86 percent, 11.48 percent and 14.06 percent respectively. The overall annual compound growth rate is 12.47 percent over the same period.

Table No 4.7
Non Plan Revenue Expenditure

(` in Cr.)

Year	Salaries	Interest	Pension	Others	Total
2000-01	286.96	212.16	86.43	289.28	874.83
2001-02	313.55	255.97	115.85	291.11	976.48
2002-03	280.32	291.86	137.89	362.00	1072.07
2003-04	319.93	320.85	93.53	377.03	1111.34
2004-05	352.79	322.99	118.30	424.55	1218.63
2005-06	367.70	400.36	132.64	512.37	1413.07
2006-07	395.77	426.81	130.78	563.81	1517.17
2007-08	467.15	446.86	144.39	599.86	1658.26
2008-09	670.79	509.80	219.75	769.06	2169.40
2009-10	898.18	582.62	349.42	975.68	2805.90
2010-11	967.90	650.36	379.24	1139.74	3137.24
2011-12	1078.95	705.17	417.57	1181.53	3383.21
2012-13	1179.11	800.71	495.63	1246.63	3722.08
2013-14 (R.E)	1443.82	825.60	508.20	1368.75	4146.37
2014-15 (B.E.)	1561.42	971.56	545.35	1458.79	4537.12

Graph 4.2: Non Plan Revenue Expenditure 2014-15 (B.E)

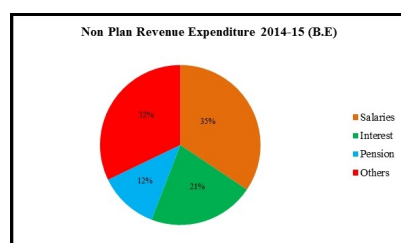


Table 4.8
Capital receipts

(` in Cr)

Year	Internal debt	Loans & advances from GOI	Non-debt capital receipts	Other public account (Net)	Total
2007-08	413.63	91.15	6.18	104.32	615.28
2008-09	609.32	53.50	9.77	419.62	1092.21
2009-10	716.21	-87.18	12.68	787.74	1429.45
2010-11	414.43	330.37	13.39	-51.15	707.04
2011-12	323.61	212.90	15.59	622.15	1174.25
2012-13	1370.89	166.61	14.56	-61.07	1490.99
2013-14 (R.E)	986.54	122.92	17.78	588.56	1715.80
2014-15 (B.E)	1150.50	225.12	17.67	605.87	1999.16

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital Receipts

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). The capital receipts under the above four groups for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in Table 4.8.

It is seen for the Table 4.8 that receipts under internal debt account for a major portion of capital receipts followed by receipts under public account – net.

From the Budget Estimates for the year 2014-15 it is seen that internal debt accounts for 58 percent of the total capital receipts, followed by receipts under public account net (30.31 percent).

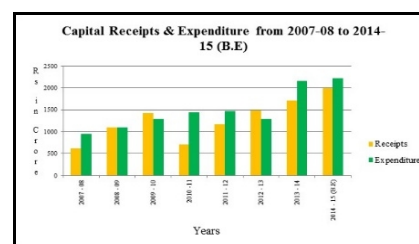
The annual compound growth rate under capital receipts for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is 18.33 percent

Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure comprises mainly of expenditure incurred under plan for development works and debt repayment under non-plan. The trend in capital expenditure during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 (B.E.) is given in Table No. 4.9

During the period 2007 - 08 to 2014 – 15 (B.E), the annual compound growth rate in capital expenditure works out to 12.85 percent. Under capital expenditure, expenditure under plan for development works and repayment of debt together account for 99.35 percent of the total capital expenditure. Plan expenditure accounts for 83 percent and repayment of debt accounts for another 16 percent.

Graph 4.3
Capital Receipts & Expenditure from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (B.E)



Public Debt

Public debt of the State as on 31st March 2015 stood at ₹ 9524.14 crore. The position of the State's public debt as on 31st March for the years 2009 to 2015 is given in Table No 4.10. It is seen that the public debt of the State is continuously on the rise.

Table 4.9
Capital expenditure (₹ in Cr)

Year	Non-Plan	Plan	Repayment of debt	Lending	Other contingency fund (Net)	Total
2007-08	5.05	683.47	68.30	24.60	170.00	951.472
2008-09	-0.95	898.02	166.29	28.67	-	1092.02
2009-10	5.70	1079.31	174.73	37.22	-	1296.97
2010-11	6.06	1215.13	207.99	15.92	-	1445.10
2011-12	1.56	1182.20	278.29	9.42	-	1471.48
2012-13	1.39	940.68	339.06	3.98	-	1285.11
2013-14 (R.E)	0.45	1804.67	340.79	8.91	-	2154.82
2014-15 (B.E)	-1.48	1832.76	370.77	15.80	-	2217.84

Table No. 4.10
Public Debt of the State as on 31st March 2009-2015 (₹ in Cr)

Type of Loan	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Central Loans	3544.82	3384.65	3616.51	3679.07	3794.82	3779.51	3699.51
	<i>63.04</i>	<i>55.69</i>	<i>54.68</i>	<i>53.53</i>	<i>47.02</i>	<i>43.10</i>	<i>38.84</i>
Market based (SLR)	1881.12	2398.80	2610.06	2761.18	3756.18	4447.53	5247.53
	<i>33.45</i>	<i>39.47</i>	<i>39.46</i>	<i>40.18</i>	<i>46.54</i>	<i>50.71</i>	<i>55.10</i>
Loans from LIC	22.70	20.71	18.72	16.73	14.74	14.74	0.00
	<i>0.40</i>	<i>0.34</i>	<i>0.28</i>	<i>0.24</i>	<i>0.18</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Loans from NCDL	1.33	1.08	0.90	0.81	1.03	1.03	1.45
	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.02</i>
Loans from NABARD	77.36	158.56	252.86	312.60	395.55	430.65	485.65
	<i>1.38</i>	<i>2.61</i>	<i>3.82</i>	<i>4.55</i>	<i>4.90</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.10</i>
Loans from PFC	89.12	110.07	114.28	101.70	108.48	96.36	90.00
	<i>1.58</i>	<i>1.81</i>	<i>1.73</i>	<i>1.48</i>	<i>1.35</i>	<i>1.10</i>	<i>0.94</i>
Loans from HUDCO	6.58	3.46	0.81	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>0.12</i>	<i>0.06</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Total Public Debt	5623.03	6077.33	6614.14	6872.36	8070.80	8769.82	9524.14

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

The major components under public debt are central loans and SLR based market borrowings, which together account for 94 percent of the total public debt of the State as on 31st March 2015. It is further noticed that although the quantum of central loans has increased in each of the years during the period 2009 to 2015, its percentage share in total debt went on decreasing from 63.04 percent in 2009 to 38.84 percent in 2014-15.

Contrary to the trend observed under central loans, SLR based market borrowings has increased its quantum as well as the percentage share to total debt.

Deficit Indicators of the State

The deficit indicators of the State mainly comprise of Revenue Surplus / Deficit, Fiscal Deficit, Primary Surplus / Deficit.

Table No. 4.11
Deficit Indicators of the State
2000-01 to 2014-15 (B.E)

(` in Cr)

Year	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)	Fiscal Deficit (-)	Primary Surplus(+) / Deficit (-)
2007 - 08	166.15	-540.80	-93.94
2008 - 09	102.85	-916.16	-406.36
2009 - 10	-127.20	-1242.04	-659.42
2010 - 11	658.16	-485.66	164.70
2011 - 12	297.23	-880.36	-175.20
2012 - 13	-215.92	-1137.36	-336.65
2013 - 14 (R..E)	-346.35	-1357.23	-531.63
2014 - 15 (B.E)	-9.38	-1610.71	-639.15

The various deficit indicators of the State for the period from 2007-08 to 2014-15 (B.E) are given in Table No. 4.11

It is seen from the Table that during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, except for

the year 2009-10 the State was in revenue surplus. However, in the subsequent period i.e. from 2012-13 to 2014-15 the State has gone into revenue deficit. The revenue deficit which was to the tune of ` 215.92 crore in 2012-13, increased to ` 346.35 crore in 2013-14. However as per the estimates for 2014-15 the revenue deficit is pegged at ` 9.30 crore only.

Fiscal deficit and primary deficit is on the rise. Fiscal deficit which was to the tune of ` 880.36 crore in 2011-12 is now estimated at ` 1610.71 crore in 2014-15. Similarly primary deficit has also gone up from ` 175.20 crore to ` 639.15 crore in the same period.

The receipts and expenditure under Public Account and its net receipts for the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 is given in table 4.12. The annual compound growth rate in respect of receipts and expenditure under public account during the period 2007-08 to 2014-15 works out to 8.05 percent and 7.56 percent respectively.

Table 4.12
Receipts and Expenditure under Public
Accounts 2007-08 to 2014-15

(` In Cr)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Net Receipts
2007-08	11261.56	11263.20	104.32
2008-09	14121.02	13701.40	419.62
2009-10	11235.60	10447.87	787.74
2010-11	14079.98	14131.13	-51.16
2011-12	16912.77	16206.67	622.14
2012-13	13202.98	13264.05	-61.07
2013-14	18815.24	18226.69	588.56
2014-15	19368.63	18762.77	605.87

CHAPTER 5

INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE

Banks play a very important role in economic development. Besides transferring resources from savers to investors, banks enable allocation of risks and reallocation of capital to more efficient use.

Bank credit to productive sectors of the economy has a crucial role in sustaining the growth process. Banks therefore are effective partners in the process of economic development.

Banking Offices

The number of banking offices in the State steadily increased from a mere 5 in 1962, just after liberation, to 300 bank branches as on 31st March, 1988 after it gained Statehood, and further to 694 bank branches as on 30.06.2014.

Table 5.1, below presents the trend in the number of banking offices between 1980-81 and 2013-14.

Twenty new banking offices have joined banking sector in Goa during 2013-14, increasing the total banking offices in the State from 674 in 2012-13 to 694 as on 30.06.2014.

Table 5.1
Year-wise number of banking offices

Year	No. of Banking Offices
1980-1981	258
1990-1991	306
2000-2001	444
2009-2010	547
2010-2011	598
2011-2012	643
2012-2013	674
2013-2014	694

As on 31st March 2014, there were 42 commercial banks and 14 cooperative banks functioning in the State.

The 42 commercial banks together had 545 branch network accounting for 79 percent of the total bank branches in the State.

Further it is noted that State Bank of India, which is the Lead Bank for the State has the maximum number of branches (87), followed by HDFC Bank (65), Corporation Bank and Bank of India with 47 branches each.

The 14 Cooperative banks operating in the State as on 30th June 2014 together had 149 branches accounting for 21 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 (58) followed by Mapusa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (24) and Goa Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd. (16).

Population Covered per bank branch

The average estimated population covered per branch (including co-operative banks) during 1981 to 2014 ranges between 3906 to 2152 persons per branch as can be seen from Table 5.2, thus Goa possesses a good banking net work.

Table 5.2
Population per branch
(including cooperative banks)

Year (as on 31 st March)	Estimated population covered per branch
1981	3,906
1991	3,823
2001	3,027
2010	2,822
2011	2,439
2012	2,286
2013	2,198
2014 (as on 30.06.2014)	2,152

Deposits

The 694 bank branches in the State had mobilized deposits to the tune of ₹ 48708 crore, as on 30th June, 2014 as against ₹ 39661 crore in March 2013. The total deposits for the years ending March 2009 onwards is given in Table 5.3

Table 5.3
Annual Growth Rate of Deposits

As on 31 st of	Deposits (₹ in crore)	% growth over Previous year
March 2009	25,596	
March 2010	31,223	21.98
March 2011	34,164	9.42
March 2012	44,594	30.53
March 2013	39,661	(-)11.06
March 2014	47,799	20.52
As on 30.06.2014	48,708	1.90

It is seen from the above table that the growth rate in the quantum of deposits as compared to the previous year show alternating steep up and down movement. It was 21.98 percent in March 2010, however in the subsequent year the growth rate dropped down to 9.42 percent and then again recovered and grew at 30.53 percent.

It may be noted that as on March 2013 the quantum of deposits decreased by 11.06 percent as compared to that in

March 2012. However as on 31st March 2014 the total deposits increased by 20.52 percent as compared to the total deposits in March 2013. In the first quarter of the current financial year, the deposits further increased by 1.90 percent.

The deposits per bank branch and per capita deposits for the years ending March 2009 onwards is given in Table 5.4

Table 5.4
Deposits per branch and per capita

As on 31 st of	Deposits per Branch office (₹ In crore)	Per Capita Deposits (in ₹)
March 2009	48.30	1,77,874
March 2010	57.08	2,15,206
March 2011	57.13	2,34,233
March 2012	69.35	3,03,347
March 2013	58.84	2,67,676
March 2014	68.88	3,20,078
June 30 2014	70.18	3,25,387

It is seen from Table 5.4 that the deposits per bank branch which was ₹ 48.30 crore in March 2009 increased to ₹ 57.08 crore in March 2010 and remained almost at the same level till March 2011, this can be attributed to the global economic recession. In March 2012, the deposits per bank branch increased to ₹ 69.35 crore. However subsequently in March 2013 it dropped to ₹ 58.84 crore much due to the stoppage of mining activity in the State and its effects on various sectors of the economy. As on 31st March 2014 the per bank branch deposit rose to ₹ 68.88 crore and further rose to ₹ 70.18 crore as on 30.06.2014.

Per capita deposits showed an increasing trend over the years 2009 to 2014, except as on March 2013 it dropped to ₹ 2,67,676 from ₹ 3,03,347 in March 2012, which in percentage terms was 11.79 percent less than the previous year.

Credit

As on March 31st 2014, the gross credit advanced by the banking institutions in Goa amounted to ₹ 15,725 crore as against ₹ 12,490 crore in March 2013, which shows an increase of 25.90 percent.

It is seen from Table 5.5 that the percentage increase over previous year, in respect of credit advanced by banks in the State was 24.40 percent in March 2011.

However in the subsequent two years i.e. in March 2012 and March 2013 the rate of increase dropped to 6.27 percent and 5.69 percent respectively. As on 31st March 2014 the credit advanced by banks increased by 25.90 percent as compared to the previous year.

Table 5.5
Annual growth rate of credit

Financial year ending	Credit (₹ in crore)	% growth over previous year
March 2009	8,082	-
March 2010	8,940	10.62
March 2011	11,121	24.40
March 2012	11,818	6.27
March 2013	12,490	5.69
March 2014	15,725	25.90
June 30 2014	16,117	2.49

The credit per bank branch and per capita credit is given in Table 5.6. It is seen from the table that the credit per bank branch was around ₹ 18 to 19 crore in the year 2009-10 to 2012-13.

As on 31.03.2014, the credit per bank branch rose to around ₹ 23 crore per capita credit which was ₹ 62,585 in 2009-10 rose by ₹ 14000 in 2010-11.

Thereafter in the next two years the annual increase was only by around ₹ 4,000. However in 2013-14 it rose by around ₹ 21 thousand.

Table 5.6
Credit per branch and per Capita

Year	Credit per bank branch (₹ In crore)	Per capita Credit (in ₹)
1980-1981	0.66	1,698
1990-1991	2.09	5,479
2000-2001	5.42	17,896
2009-2010	17.66	62,585
2010-2011	18.60	76,247
2011-2012	18.38	80,391
2012-2013	18.53	84,296
2013-2014	22.66	1,05,298
June 30 2014	23.22	1,07,667

Credit Deposit Ratio

The advances level as on 30.06.2014 was ₹ 16,117 crore as against the level of ₹ 15,725 crore as on 31.03.2013. The advances level has increased by ₹ 392 crore over March 2013 level. The deposit level as on 30.06.2014 was ₹ 48,708 crore which was higher by ₹ 909 crore over March 2014 level of ₹ 47,799 crore.

The C:D ratio of the State was 33 percent as on 30.06.2014. The C:D ratio in respect of North Goa district was 38.74 percent and 24.85 percent in respect of South Goa district. The major reason for the lower C:D ratio was due to heavy influx of deposits, including NRI deposits, and no matching advances as per projections made. The actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio since March 2009 is given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7
Actual levels of deposits, advances and C:D ratio

Year	Actual Levels (₹ in crore)		
	Deposit	Advances	C:D ratio
March 09	25596	8082	32%
March 10	31223	8940	29%
March 11	34164	11121	33%
March 12	44594	11818	27%
March 13	39661	12490	31%
March 14	47799	15725	33%
June 14	48708	16117	33%

Performance by Banks under Annual Credit Plan 2014-15

The performance under Annual Credit Plan 2014-15 upto June 2014 is given in Table 5.8

Table 5.8
Performance under Annual Credit Plan as on
30.06.2014

(` in crore)

Activity	Target for the quarter 30.06.2014	Achv. as on 30.06.2014	% Achv
Agricultural Crop loans	108.02	26.35	24
Agricultural Term loans	106.10	51.68	49
Total Agriculture	214.12	78.03	36
Industries	132.98	474.67	357
Other Priority Services	529.56	467.63	88
Total	876.66	1020.33	116

The achievement under crop loans during the quarter ending June 2014 was ` 26.35 crore as against the target of ` 108.02 crore. The achievement was 24 percent in comparison to 48 percent in the corresponding period last year.

The achievement under Agriculture Term Loan was ` 51.68 crore, which was higher over the level of ` 39.80 crore disbursements made during the corresponding period of last year. The achievement under Agriculture Term Loans during the quarter ending June 2014 was 49 percent.

The overall achievement under agriculture sector was 78.03 crore as against the target of ` 214.12 crore and ` 102.28 crore during the corresponding period of last year. The overall achievement under agriculture sector was 36 percent.

Under Industries sector, the disbursement of ` 474.67 crore has been made which is higher by ` 450.01 crore over the corresponding period of previous year. The achievement under Industries sector was 357 percent up to 30.06.2014 as against 19 percent during the corresponding period of the previous year.

The disbursement of ` 467.63 crore has been made under other Priority Sector, which was less by ` 61.93 crore, over the targeted disbursement of ` 529.56 crore. The achievement under the Other Priority Sector in percentage terms was 88 percent as against 67 percent during corresponding period of previous year

Priority Sector Advances

The total Priority Sector advances as on 30.06.2014 was ` 6936.77 crore which was 43 percent of total advances level of ` 16117.26 crore. The level of Priority Sector advances has increased by ` 576.54 crore over previous quarter end. The percentage of priority sector advances to total advances has increased by 3 percent in comparison with previous year end. The percentage of Priority Sector advances continued to be above the bench mark level of 40 percent.

The level of advances under DIR Scheme has marginally increased by ` 0.35 crore over previous quarter end. The level of advances under DIR remains to be much below the bench mark level of 1 percent of total advances outstanding as on previous year end.

The level of advances to weaker sections of society has increased by ` 122.22 crore over previous quarter

end. The advances to weaker sections of society were 3.37 percent as against the bench mark level of 10 percent.

The advances to SC was ₹ 53.20 crore and to ST was ₹ 33.47 crore as on 30.06.2014. The total advances to SC/ST have declined by ₹ 6.55 crore over March 2014 level. In percentage terms the advances to SC/ST was 0.54 percent as against the stipulation of 5 percent.

The level of direct advances to total advances was ₹ 3.20 crore as on 30.06.2014. The level of direct advances has increased by ₹ 0.35 crore over 31.03.2014. The performance under percentage of direct agriculture advances to total advances has reduced from 3.57 percent as on 31.03.2014 to 3.39 percent as on 30.06.2014 and was much below the benchmark level of 18 percent.

The advance to women was ₹ 1,733.98 crore as on 30.06.2014. The level of advances to women has increased by ₹ 37.98 crore over previous quarter end. In percentage terms the advances to women was 10.76 percent as against the bench mark level 10 percent.

The State could achieve the bench mark levels under percentage advances to priority sector and advances to women. However, it is lagging behind in the parameter under advances under DIR Scheme, weaker sections of society, SC/ST and percentage of direct advances to total agriculture advances.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched in Goa on 28.08.2014 by

the Hon. Chief Minister amongst other dignitaries. The scheme envisages opening of bank accounts of those who are financially excluded.

There are around 3.44 lakh households in Goa as per 2011 census. Due to the high literacy rate and more so over, due to the fact that the State Government makes payment of subsidies under its various schemes directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries, around 90 percent of the households in the State do have a bank account.

320 villages and 253 wards in the State have been allotted to various banks. The banks have started conducting survey in the village/ward to identify the households without bank account.

As on 11.09.2014, 24,409 accounts have been opened in the State. It is noted that customers having accounts with banks are also opening accounts under PMJDY to get the benefit of RuPay card i.e. accidental insurance of ₹ 1,00,000 and life insurance of ₹ 30,000/- as announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister under the scheme.

Housing Loan

In the first quarter of 2014-15, a total of 5,299 housing loan accounts have been sanctioned with aggregate credit limit of ₹ 248.09 crore. The cumulative balance outstanding as on 30.06.2014 in 52,151 housing loan accounts was ₹ 3014.44 crore.

Education Loan

The total 1313 education loan accounts with aggregate limit of ₹ 28.35 crore for studies in India and

38 education loan accounts with aggregate limit of ₹ 1.60 crore for studies abroad have been sanctioned during the quarter ending 30.06.2014.

The total 1351 education loan with aggregate limit of ₹ 29.95 crore have been sanctioned during the financial year 2014-15. 3323 education loan accounts with aggregate balance of ₹ 92.10 crore were outstanding as on 30.06.2014.

Kisan Credit Cards (KCC)

A total of 4216 KCC loan accounts have been sanctioned during the quarter ending June 2014 with aggregate credit limit of ₹ 35.38 crore. The aggregate KCC loans sanctioned during the financial year 2014-15 were 4216 with aggregate KCC limit of ₹ 35.38 crore. The aggregate balance outstanding in 20323 accounts was ₹ 128.61 crore as on 30.06.2014.

The statement showing the outstanding of previous quarter end, fresh KCC loans sanctioned with limit during the quarter ending June 2014 and balance outstanding in KCC loan accounts as on 30.06.2014 is enclosed at Annexure VII.

Credit Flow To Minority Communities

Prime Minister new 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 5.14 lakh (35.32%) as against total population of 14.58 lakh. The level of lending to minority communities from 2012 to 30.06.2014 is given in Table 5.9.

The percentage of advances to minority communities was 26 percent as on 31.03.2014. The level of advances to minority community was ₹ 1606.85 crore as on 30.06.2014. The level of advances to minority communities has declined marginally by ₹ 29.51 crore over previous quarter. The advances to minority communities as on 30.06.2014 was 23 percent of total priority sector advances in the state. The percentage of advances to minority communities as on 30.06.2014 was much above the stipulated benchmark level of 15 percent.

Table 5.9
The level of lending to minority communities from 2012 to 30.06.2014

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on			
		31.3.12	31.3.13	31.03.14	30.06.14
i.	Total Priority Sector Advances	4870.25	5090.31	6360.23	6936.77
ii.	Advances to Minority Communities	1366.69	1533.09	1636.37	1606.86
iii.	% adv. To minority Communities	28%	30%	26%	23%

CHAPTER 6

INFRASTRUCTURE

POWER

The IT related Part A works of the R-APDRP has been awarded to REC Power Distribution Company Ltd. (RECPDCL). The work has been taken up on war footing basis. It covers setting up of IT infrastructure for collection of baseline energy and revenue data, computerization of energy bills, e-payment of bills, setting up Customer Care Centre etc. Further, the IT infrastructure would help in automating the entire Electricity Distribution System so as to minimize the down time and will also enable in pinpointing the high AT&C loss Sub-Divisions thereby enabling to take remedial measures.

The Government of India has recently launched new schemes namely the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for urban areas and the Deendayal Upadhyay Grameen Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) for rural areas. Government has taken steps for appointment of consultants for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), and Project Management consultancy.

The Power Purchase Agreement towards purchase of 100 MW power from Gare Pelma, Sector III Coal Block at Chhattisgarh, was stopped short of execution after the Government of India cancelled the Coal Block allocation to GIDC. In the meantime Government secured 20 MW additional allocation of power from the Central Sector Generating Stations. Short term procurement of power of 50-100 MW

has also been tied up (Nov'14 to May'15).

As per Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC) regulations it is mandatory to purchase electricity from renewable energy sources at a defined percentage and meet the Renewable Power Obligation (Solar RPO and Non Solar RPO separately).

As regards the Non Solar RPO, the Government will procure the same through the IEX, which is partly done. To meet the Solar RPO requirement, agreement for 25 MW Solar power is being tied with SEI.

Underground cabling works in the following areas are under execution:

- Sada, Bogda, and Baina in Mormugao constituency at a cost of ` 59 crore.
- Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Mobor and Cavellosim in Benaulim Constituency at a cost of ` 87.31 crore.
- Works of underground cabling of HT network in Canacona at a cost of ` 60.91 crore.

Works in respect of some important coastal belt areas have been proposed to be taken up under Government of India scheme launched recently.

The Petition for approval of Business Plan for control period from FY 2015-16 to FY 2017-18 has been filed before the JERC wherein the tariff have been sought to be hiked for different

categories of consumers. This will enable mopping up additional revenue.

Online electricity bill payment has been introduced in all the four Sub-Divisions of Division I, Panaji for enabling the public to pay their bills online.

The work of erection of 2x10 MVA, 33/11 KVA Sub-Station at IT Park, Dona Paula has been completed.

The work of replacement of 2x40 MVA power transformers at 110/33 KV Sub-station at Tivim with 2x50 MVA power transformers has been completed. Providing additional 50 MVA power transformer at this Sub-Station has also been completed.

The additional bay work at 220 KV Tivim Sub-Station is nearing completion.

The underground cabling works in the balance areas of the Margao Municipal Council have been completed. Some areas which were not covered under the scheme are being taken up separately.

Under the “Electricity Duty Fund”, infrastructure development works worth ₹ 569 crore have been sanctioned. Works linking important 33 KV Sub-Stations to 110 KV Sub-Station with underground cabling are in progress and some have been completed.

Augmentation of Sub-Station capacities has been completed and some are in progress. Conversion of 11KV overhead lines to underground network in the areas of coastal belt and tourist places such as Colva, Benaulim, Varca, Mobor and Cavellosim in Benaulim Constituency are in progress.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Road Transport is vital for economic development, trade and social

integration. Transportation by road in Goa is considered to be the dominant medium for both passenger and freight.

Transport department is making all out efforts to provide secure, integrated, proactive and pioneering transport system, with a view to reduce traffic congestion, road accidents, vehicular pollution etc.

Vehicle Population

The number of Motor Vehicles registered in the State stands at 10,63,899 as on 31.12.2014. The number of vehicles registered during 2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014) is 54,537. The distribution of vehicles by type is given in Annexure 34.

It is seen from the Annexure that about 68 percent of vehicles are in the category of two wheelers followed by cars and jeeps including Taxis about 20 percent. The number of vehicles registered during the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 (upto Dec. '14) is given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Number of Vehicles Registered from
2009-10 to 2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014)

Sr. No.	Year	Number of Vehicles
1	2009-10	53,628
2	2010-11	63,033
3	2011-12	75,534
4	2012-13	72,763
5	2013-14	70,990
6	2014-15 (till Dec.14)	5,4537

It is seen from Table 6.1 that the number of vehicles registered during each of the years from 2011-12 shows a declining trend. The number of vehicles registered during 2011-12 was 75,534 vehicles, which has gone down to 72,763 in 2012-13 and further to 70,990 during the year 2013-14.

The number of driving licenses issued by the sub-offices of the department as on 31st December 2014 (cumulative) is given in Table 6.2. It is seen from the Table that North Goa district accounts for 55.19 percent of the total driving licenses issued as on 31.12.2014.

Table 6.2
Number of Driving Licenses Issued as on
31.12.2014 (cumulative)

Sr. No.	Place of the Registering Authority	Number of Driving Licenses Issued	Percentage to Total
1	Panaji	117729	19.51
2	Mapusa	104781	17.36
3	Bicholim	50095	8.30
4	Ponda	58080	9.62
5	Pernem	2394	0.40
Total (North)		333079	55.19
6	Margao	171324	28.39
7	Vasco	65661	10.88
8	Quepem	30936	5.13
9	Canacona	1879	0.31
10	Dharbandora	685	0.11
Total (South)		270485	44.81
Grand Total		603564	100.00

Infrastructure Upgradation

Construction of a modern, spacious & well furnished 'Transport Bhavan' at Panaji has commenced, for which soil testing, surveys etc. have been completed. For the construction of bus stands at Margao and Mapusa, consultants have been appointed by GSIDC, and tender has been issued for filling up of low lying areas. Consultants have also been appointed by GSIDC for construction of Sanquelim Bus Stand with Mini Depot, for which preliminary drawings have been approved by the department.

Service Delivery

To provide easy and efficient services to public registering of new vehicles

through authorized dealers have been commenced. Under this project 88,441 vehicles have been registered through authorized dealers up to 31st March 2014 and another 10,668 vehicles are registered from April '14 to Dec. '14. Tender for Smart Card Registration Certificate has also been finalized.

Under the project "Smart Card Driving Licence", 1, 83,712 fresh Smart Card Driving Licenses have been issued upto 31.03.2014 and another 22959 fresh Smart Card Licenses has been issued from April '14 to Dec. '14.

All stations authorized to issue PUC certificates for vehicles have been upgraded with modern computerization equipment to test the pollution levels of vehicles. 48 PUC centers have been issued with equipment upto Dec 2014.

Mobilisation of Resources

The revenue collection of the department of Transport for the last four years is given in Table 6.3. It is seen from the Table that the annual revenue collection of the department has declined from ₹ 178.05 crore during 2012-13 to 176.18 crore indicating a decline of – 1.05 percent in the revenue collection during the period.

Table 6.3
Revenue collection of the Transport Department
for the last four years

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Revenue collected
2011-12	14813.02
2012-13	17805.23
2013-14	17618.83
2014-15 (till Dec. 2014)	15421.65

Under the scheme subsidy for purchase of yellow and black motor-cycles, auto-rickshaws, Taxis and Tourist Taxis in 2013-14, 176 persons have been provided with subsidy totaling to

₹ 128.18 lakh. In the current year i.e. 2014-15, upto December 2014, 180 persons have been sanctioned subsidy amounting to ₹ 210.65 lakh. The details of which are given in the Table 6.4.

Table 6.4
Subsidy disbursed to Yellow Black Taxis, Y/B Auto rickshaws & Y/B Motorcycles.

Sr. No	Type of Vehicle	2013-14		2014-15 (till Dec 14)	
		Number	Total Amount disbursed (₹ in Lakh)	Number	Total Amount disbursed (₹ in Lakh)
1	Y/B Taxis	09	11.50	09	12.19
2	Y/B Rickshaws	82	26.22	56	18.43
3	Y/B M. Cycles	30	3.93	18	2.35
4	Tourist Taxis	55	86.53	97	177.68
	Total	176	128.18	180	210.65

Other Initiatives

- Ladies special buses from Pedne and Sakhalim via Bicholim will be launched shortly.
- An amount of ₹ 1186.00 lakh is disbursed as subsidy is to 1,65,430 commuters availing monthly passes through KTCL.
- An SMS Based Complain Registration System has been implemented. The general public will be able to lodge their complain with the department by sending an SMS to the 5 digit helpline number of the department without visiting the department for lodging complaints pertaining to Eve teasing, Non-issuance of tickets, rude behavior of conductors, rash and negligent driving etc.
- The Goa State Insurance Amount Reimbursement Scheme, 2014 has been approved and notified. It aims to

support the private bus owners in the public transport system for reimbursement of insurance premium to the extent of 50 percent of the amount paid by them subject to a maximum of ₹ 20,000/-.

- The Goa State Fuel Subsidy Scheme, 2014 has been approved and notified. It aims to provide subsidy on fuel to the private bus operators due to their inability to participate in the monthly pass system. An amount of ₹ 3/- per kilometer of operation is envisaged under the scheme.

KADAMBA TRANSPORT CORPORATION LIMITED

Major Initiatives

- 50% concession to bonafide students & senior citizens.
- 100% concession to freedom fighters, M.L.A.s, blind person and differently abled persons by KTCL Bus within the state of Goa.
- 100% concession is given to cancer patients to go to Mumbai or elsewhere for medical treatment on interstate routes.
- Free bus service to Govt. High school and Secondary Schools are so arranged as to suit the requirement of the students. Concessional rate school buses to 76 schools other than Govt. Schools.
- KTCL also operates early morning trips, late night trips and odd hour trips which are uneconomical but has to operate as a social obligatory trip since the private operators refuse to operate such trips on the routes.
- The Corporation assists the postal authorities in carrying mail bags on KTC buses so to facilitate quick and

reliable dispatch of mail to the interior and distant villages.

- Special services are being operated during festival occasions and village Jatra, Feast to cater the transport needs of the people.
- Infra-structure facilities and other amenities are provided for the passengers in all major bus stands.
- Free buses for differently abled students for excursion once in a year.
- 100% for widows of veteran of World War II.

Seasonal pass scheme

1. Commuters in general:

- a) Concession of 50% for weekly pass.
- b) Concession of 60% for fortnightly pass.
- c) Concession of 70% for monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly pass.

2. To students and other who are presently eligible for 50% concession:

- a) Concession of 50% for weekly pass.
- b) Concession of 60% for fortnightly pass.

c) Concession of 70% for monthly, quarterly, half yearly and yearly pass.

Steps taken to maintain economic viability

- Training the Drivers for inculcating good driving habits.
- Target has been fixed for tyres of different sizes.
- Fixing speed limit device/restricting the speed.
- Steps are taken to control the expenditure.
- Tapping of non-traffic revenue.
- Replacement of overage fleet for better cost control and for increase in the load factor.
- Efforts are made to minimize the break-down and to increase the traffic revenue

Steps taken for Energy conservation

- Smoke Control.
- Anti pilferage device.
- Purchase of fuel efficiency engine.
- Modification of bus-body design.

Table 6.5
Year-wise data on accidents occurred

Sr. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Effective Kms.	296.78	286.23	271.96	255.64	296.04
2	No. of Accidents					
a.	<i>Fatal</i>	7	6	5	9	5
b.	<i>Major</i>	41	35	37	39	27
c.	<i>Minor</i>	42	34	32	32	27
	Total (a+b+c)	90	75	74	80	59
3	No. of persons killed	7	6	5	9	5
4	Rate of accident/lakh eff. Kms.	0.31	0.27	0.28	0.33	0.21

Table No.6.6
Income of KTCL for the last three years

Year	Earnings				Total		Eff. Kms. (In lakh)
	Traffic		Govt. subsidy and others				
	Earning	EPKM	Earning	EPKM	Earning	EPKM	
2011-12	6115.53	22.49	3232.66	11.89	9348.19	34.37	271.96
2012-13	5775.40	22.59	3702.07	14.48	9477.47	37.07	255.64
2013-14	6698.24	23.41	5766.23	20.15	12464.47	43.58	296.04

Table No.6.7
Expenditure of KTCL for the last three years
(` in lakh)

Year	Total Expenditure	CPKM	Net Profit/loss for the year
2011-12	11205.37	41.20	-1857.17
2012-13	10801.64	42.25	-1324.17
2013-14	14869.25	51.98	-2404.78

INLAND TRANSPORT

Projects at various stages of completion

- The work of construction of new Captain of Ports jetty having a length of 185 meters is almost completed and at final finishing stage. The jetty will be utilized for berthing of vessels having interface with foreign ships to anchorage in Panaji Port. Also certain area within the jetty will be allotted for berthing of Inland vessels like Barges, launches, Customs, Police and NIO vessels.
- The Department acquired a new Hopper Barge, delivered after satisfactory trial on 20.11.2014. The vessel is used for storage / accumulation of dredged silt for further disposal at spoilt ground.
- The construction of new Captain of Port jetty at Old Goa is under progress. It has been sanctioned for ` 20.36 crore and same will be completed in March to April 2015.
- The proposal for the purchase of new Grab Dredger has been approved by the Government. Finalization of tendering is in process, expected to be tendered in this financial year.
- The construction of New Terminal Building for Captain of Ports Department has been approved by Government but work allocation order has not been issued.
- Captain of Ports Department is in the process of establishing VTPMS (Vessel Traffic and Port Management System) on the coast of Goa on PPP BOOT basis. It is presently at RFP (Request for Proposal) stage.
- VTPMS consists of Radar, VHS and AIS chain along the coast of Goa and parts of Mandovi/Zuari river banks.
- Radar will be capable of detecting oils spills upto a range of 2 nautical miles. VTPMS will help to track most vessels on the coast. Also marine CCTV is proposed to be installed to cover Panaji Port as part of the VTPMS.

- Remote controlled Robotic aerial surveillance with camera is also being included in the VTPMS, Extending upto 40 nautical miles.

AIRPORT

- The Greenfield International Airport at Mopa in Pernem is proposed to be constructed on Public Private Partnership basis.
- 78,41,739 sq.mts. of land has been acquired in the villages of Mopa, Chandel, Uguem, Casarvarnem and Varcand. In addition, 2,87,725 sq.mts. of Government land has also been transferred for the project in Amberem village.
- The technical consultants M/s Ammann & Whitney Consortium have prepared the Master Plan for the project.
- The Engineer India Limited, a Government of India undertaking have prepared the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report and public hearing on the EIA report was held on 1st February 2015.
- The financial consultant for the project M/s KPMG have assisted in preparing the Request for Qualification (RFQ) for the project.
- The tender process for the project has already been set in motion and the RFQ has been floated on the 3rd October 2014. The last date for submission of RFQ application is 12th February 2015.

WATER RESOURCES

The State has provided adequate storage dams to meet the domestic, industrial, irrigation and other water supply 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 82,260 Ha will be by surface water and 7,400 Ha by ground water.

It is estimated that the State's total water requirement by 2051 A.D. could be about 8,030 mcm. As against this requirement, the total surface water resources that can be conserved is projected as 1,585 mcm. The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), in their report on 'Dynamic Ground Water Resources of Goa State-March 2009' have estimated the available ground water sources in the State as 132.74 mcm and the gross annual draft as 43.83 mcm. The stage of ground water development is 33 percent, which falls in the safe category of groundwater exploitation.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

The Salaulim Irrigation Project (SIP) in 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, Quepem and Salcete talukas to the extent of 160 MLD. A scheme for SCADA and Telemetry is under implementation at Salaulim Irrigation Project and is partly operational. On completion, it will enable complete automation of data collection and transmission.

The Anjunem Irrigation Project (AIP) is a medium irrigation project which caters to the irrigation needs of Sattari and Bicholim talukas. About 82 MLD of water from the return flow the project is drawn by the PWD for Sanquelim, Assonora and Podocem treatment plants to meet

the potable water needs of the covered under Participatory Irrigation Management Programme (PIM).

The on-going major inter-state Tillari Irrigation Project (TIP) 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 details of which are given in Table No.6.8

Minor Irrigation

With a view to bring the maximum possible area under irrigation, various minor irrigation schemes are undertaken. These include storage tanks, lift irrigation schemes, bandharas, irrigation wells etc. Subsidy is also given to farmers on a reimbursement basis for construction of new open wells/bore wells under well subsidy scheme.

Minor Irrigation Tank: Three minor irrigation tanks have been constructed in the State to impound water for irrigation at Chapoli-Canacona, Panchwadi-Ponda and Amthane-Bicholim. These tanks have a combined storage of 20.89 mcm with a water supply component of 35 mld. Another minor irrigation tank at Gavnem in Canacona taluka, planned to serve the ST community is in an

surrounding areas. The entire project is advanced stage. Besides irrigating 100 Ha., the tank has a water supply component of 5 MLD for domestic use. The command falls in the Gavnem, Tollem, Saturlim and Fulamol villages of Canacona taluka.

Water Resources 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. A total number of 330 bandharas have been completed to hold storage of 346.58 lakh cum. and another 06 bandharas are in progress. 27 bandharas were planned for construction during year 2015-16. The details of which are given in Table No.6.9

Table No. 6.8
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under Major/ Medium Projects (in Ha.)

Sr. No	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (ult.) 2014-15			Potential utilized (ult.) 2014-15		
		up-to Dec 2014	Cum. up-to Dec 2014	Antici-pated up-to March 2015	up-to Dec 2014	Cum. up-to Dec 2014	Antici-pated up-to March 2015
a	Tillari Irrigation Project	1226.70	16263.20	4792.25	1918.39	4133.99	507.50
b	Salaulim Irrigation Project	-	14106.00	} Projects completed	-	3915.00	-
c	Anjunem Irrigation Project	-	4620.00		-	3208.00	-
Total		1226.70	34989.20	4792.25	1918.39	11256.99	507.50

Table No. 6.9
Progress of Bandharas planned and completed

Sr. No	Particulars	Nos.	Storage in lakh Cum
1	Bandharas planned	363	392.62
2	Bandharas completed up-to 2014-15	330	346.58
3	Bandharas in progress during 2014-15	06	39.74
4	Bandharas planned for construction during 2015-16	27	6.30

Ground Water Recharge

Industrial estates on plateaus in the State, are areas whereby the greatest depletion in ground water levels, especially deep ground water has been reported. It is therefore essential to take up rain water harvesting schemes in these locations to recharge ground water. Three ground water recharge works have been completed at the Verna Industrial Estate.

The 'Draft Goa Ground Water Policy' has been introduced. The same was uploaded on the official website of the Department as well as published in the local Dailies to invite opinions, suggestions, comments etc. from the public.

Suggestions and comments received from the public have been duly examined. The policy is now under consideration of the Government for adoption.

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 6.10.

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 levelling 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 12437.93 Ha has been covered under field channels and 13524 farmers have been trained in farming techniques. The progress under Command Area Development of Irrigation Projects (CCA) is given in Table 6.11.

Flood Control, Anti-Sea Erosion and Drainage

Retaining walls have been constructed on the sides of the road leading to Shree Chandreshwar Boothnath Temple at Mullem in Quepem taluka.

Flood control, anti-sea erosion and drainage measures have been implemented for a length of 22.27 kms. at the reaches of the coast prone to sea-erosion.

Table No. 6.10
Irrigation Potential Created and Utilized under
Western Ghats Development Programme (in Ha.)

Sr. No.	Name of the Scheme	Potential created (Ult.) 2013-14			Potential utilized (Ult.) 2013-14		
		up-to Dec 2014	Cum. up-to Dec 2015	Anticipated up-to March 2015	up-to Dec 2014	Cum. up-to Dec 2014	Anticipated up-to March 2015
a	Surface Water	---	2298.00	20.00	--	1953.00	17.00
b	Ground Water	03.00	1843.00	10.00	02.50	1566.50	8.50
	Total	03.00	4141.00	30.00	02.50	3519.50	25.50

Table No. 6.11
Achievement under Command Area Development of
Irrigation Projects (CCA)

Sr. No.	CAD Activity	TIP	SIP	AIP	Total
1	Area covered under FCs in Ha	5587.93	4750.00	2100.00	12437.93
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	Farmer's Training in Nos.	2015	7523	3986	13524
5	Water Users' Associations in Nos.	42	28	16	86

New Initiatives

Augmentation of Opa water works – construction of raw water pumping station and laying of mains from Ganjem bandhara on Madei river to Khandepar river in Opa weir storage to the extent of 60 MLD (additional 35 MLD).

Augmentation of water source to convey water to the extent of 400 litres/sec from the Amthane dam to augment water to the Assonora water works in Bicholim taluka.

Up-gradation of raw water pumping station at Sal for augmentation of multipurpose dam at Amthane to the extent of 90 MLD (additional 65 MLD) in Bicholim and laying gravity mains from Amthane dam to Assonora water works is in progress by availing loan from NABARD under RIDF is being taken up.

Master Plans

Master Plans have been prepared for the optimal utilization of the water resources of the four river basins of the State, viz. Mandovi, Zuari, Galjibag and Talpona basins, which between them occupy about 77.7 percent of the State's geographical area.

These Master Plans estimate the optimal long-term requirement of water for consumptive uses within the basins i.e. up-to 2051 A.D. Potential schemes have also been identified in the Master Plans for harnessing the water resources of the basins consistent with ecological preservation.

The projects will be taken up in phases for investigation, foundation exploration and for preparation of DPRs. Adequate importance has been attached to these projects in view of the flourishing tourism industry and considering the

increasing domestic and industrial water supply needs of the State.

Mobilization of Resources

Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): The Tillari project was included for Central assistance under this programme since 2000-01 and the State has received central assistance in the form of loan and grants to the tune of ₹ 255.42 crore up to 2012-13. For the fiscal year 2014-15 a proposal is being submitted to avail central assistance to the tune of ₹ 8.37 crore.

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM): The Tillari Irrigation Project has been approved for Central assistance under this programme from the year 2007-08 for CAD works of the project. An amount of ₹ 397.38 lakh has been received by way of central assistance so far. During the year 2014-15 it is proposed to avail central assistances to the tune of ₹ 337.62 lakh.

Loan from NABARD: For the Tillari project, the State has availed loan from NABARD to the tune of ₹ 313.28 crore from the year 2008-09. An amount of ₹ 42.53 crore will be drawn against the expenditure incurred during 2013-14. Besides, the Government has approved a loan of ₹ 51.30 crore from NABARD for CAD works.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Under roads and bridges works such as widening and improvement on State highways and major district roads by providing hot mix carpet, construction of bye-pass for towns to reduce congestion and accidents, construction of bridges/missing links for the

economic upliftment of rural areas and reduction in travelling distances and construction, widening and improvement of rural roads is taken up

Bridges

In 2014-15 the following two works were completed at a total completion cost of ₹ 65.29 lakh.

- Guniting to R.C.C. slab & other repairs to the 6 mts double span culvert at Dukale - Bondumol in V.P. Mollem .
- Urgent demolishing and reconstruction of 8mts. span culvert at Bondanwada V.P. Honda.

Further eight works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4095.77 lakh are under progress in the current financial year.

STATE HIGHWAYS

The following four works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 2451.42 lakh are in progress in the current financial year.

- Improvement to the accident prone vertical curve on SH-7 at Kirlapalwada junction at Ch.7 kms in V.P. Kirlapal-Dabal in Sanvordem constituency.
- Widening & strengthening of SH-7 from Guddemol junction to Sanvordem Tisk from Ch.14.30 kms to 18.10 kms in a length of 3.80 kms in V.P. Sanvordem in Sanvordem constituency.
- Widening and strengthening of road SH-7 from Savargal junction to Guddemol junction from ch.10.30 kms to 14.30 kms in a length of 4.00 kms in V.P.Kirlapal Dabal in Sanvordem Constituency.

- Improvement of road by widening and hotmixing of SH 3 from ch0.00 to 6.10 from Honda to Surla in Pale constituency

MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS

The following eight major works have been completed in the current year. The total cost on completion of the works is ` 2030.51 lakh.

- Improvement of road connectivity for Expo 2014:-Improvement and resurfacing of MDR1 between Old Goa to Pillar in St. Andre constituency.
- Improvement & hotmixing of road from Candolim – Ximer to Baga bridge in V.P. Calangute in Calangute Constituency
- Construction of protection wall to the road embankment along the Nerul Bridge approaches on MDR - 13 on Candolim side in Calangute Constituency
- Providing of crash barriers along approaches of Siolim - Chopde bridge under Siolim Constituency
- Improvement and providing hot mix carpet from Savoi Verem to Savoi Ghano on MDR-30 in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement and widening of MDR-34 from Uguem to Valkini in a length of 5.00 kms in Sanguem Constituency.
- Improvement & providing hot mix carpet to MDR from Betki to Marcel in Priol Constituency.
- Improvement and hot mixing of MDR-25 from Sanquelim to Navelim from ch 0.00 to 3.80 kms in Pale constituency

Further 10 works are under various stages of execution in the current financial year. The total estimated cost of these works is ` 6597.18 lakh.

RURAL ROADS

Under rural roads 40 works have been completed in the current financial year. The total cost on completion of the works is ` 4276.24 lakh. Further another 76 works are in progress and are at various stages of completion. The total estimated cost of these works is ` 13497.49 lakh.

TOURISTIC ROADS

The following two major works have been completed during the current year

- Marking of traffic regulatory Lanes with thermoplastic paint & installation of Road Pavement Marker on MDR-33 road from Gaudsai to Mollem in V.P. Sancordem in Sanvordem constituency
- Providing hot mix carpet to the road from Dharge to Tambadisurla leading to world heritage site of Tambadisurla temple including internal roads to Dharge & Tambadiwada in a combined length of 3.75 kms in V.P. Sancordem in Sanvordem Constituency.

Besides the above the work on Improvement of riding quality of main roads of touristic importance of V.P. Benaulim in Benaulim Constituency is in progress

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

The present water supply demand in the State is catered through seven regional water supply schemes

installed at Opa, Assonora, Sanquelim, Salaulim, Canacona, Dabose and Chandel. The Salaulim water supply scheme is the largest amongst all the regional water supply schemes having capacity of 160 MLD covering most part of the South Goa district. The total capacity of Water supplied is 528 MLD for the entire State of Goa.

URBAN WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES

The following four Major schemes have been completed during the year 2014-15 at a total cost of ₹ 330.47 lakh.

- Urgent shifting and replacement of old 200mm dia AC water supply pipeline due to widening work of eastern bypass road from Big foot circle to Arlem junction at Fatorda Constituency.
- Augmentation of 160 MLD SWTP at Xelpem – Replacement of the existing corroded RHS rising main with a new 1100mm dia MS main.
- Augmentation of 160 MLD SWTP at Xelpem – Replacement of the existing corroded LHS rising main with a new 1100mm dia MS main.
- Providing & laying of 150mm DI pipeline from Sankhali Pump house to Virdi in Sanquelim Constituency.

Besides the above completed works, the following 10 Major works at a total estimated cost of ₹ 4636.85 lakh are in progress in the current year 2014-15.

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 Twelfth Plan period.

The following four Major schemes have been completed during the year 2014-15

- Replacement of old 200mm dia AC pipeline with 250mm dia DI line from PHE tank upto Bogda Police Station in Mormugao Constituency
- Replacement of 150mm dia AC pipeline from Deulamol to Razambo in VP Malkarnem in Quepem Taluka
- Improvement of WSS in Querim Panchayat of Poriem Constituency- Installation of 2MLD pressure filter .
- Construction of 0.18 MLD filtration plant at Surla, Velguem & Cottombi villages in Sanquelim Constituency.

Besides the above, 12 Major works are in progress during the current financial year

SANITATION

URBAN SANITATION

As per 2011 census, 62 percent of the State is urbanized. The State lacks well-knit sewerage network and majority of population is still dependant on traditional septic tank and soak pit

system for the disposal of wastewater. 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.

The following schemes three schemes were completed during the year 2014-15. The total cost on completion is ₹ 64.17 lakh.

- Construction of 200 single seater pour flush water seal laterines with twin leach pits at Chandor Gudi Paroda in Cuncolim Constituency
- Extension of sewer line from Goa State Co-op. Bank Ltd. to Carmel Seva Mandir in Central Zone (South Sector) at Borda Margao in Fatorda Constituency.
- Extension of sewer lines near MMC Market Complex at Sada in Mormugao Constituency.

Besides the above completed works, works in respect of nine schemes are under progress. The total estimates cost of these works is ₹ 5686.81 lakh.

RURAL SANITATION

The following four schemes were completed during the year 2014-15: The total cost on completion in respect of these schemes is ₹ 153.77 lakh.

- Construction of 100 single seater pour flush water seal latrines to scheduled caste communities at different villages in Sanquelim Constituency
- Construction of single seater pour flush water seal latrines to Schedule

Caste communities at different villages in Mayem Constituency.

- Construction of single seater pour flush water seal latrines to Scheduled Caste Communities at different villages in Bicholim Constituency
- Construction of single seater pour flush water seal latrines different villages of Mayem Constituency in Bicholim Taluka.

Besides the above five major works are in progress in the current financial year 2014-15. The total estimated cost of these works is ₹ 246.44 lakh.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Projects at various stages of completion

A Plant for conversion of post consumer mixed waste plastics from Municipal Solid Waste into fuel / hydrocarbon derivatives of capacity 10 TDP in North Goa under PPP mode at Pernem Municipal Council based On Design Built Operate and Transfer (DBOT) basis. The task has been assigned to MK Aromatics Ltd. Bangalore.

On successful commissioning of the North Goa plant, MK Aromatics Ltd will be asked to put up a similar facility in South Goa.

- 13 municipal councils have been supplied with waste bins for door to door collection of segregated waste.
- 11 hydraulic bailing machines have been supplied to the various municipal councils in the State as per their requirement.

- 11 mini trucks i.e. Xenon SCPS pickup have been supplied to the various municipal councils for collection of segregated waste.
- Construction of Multi-storeyed Parking at Margao.
- Development of Parking space along NH17 from Colva circle to Bus Stand. A major project of International Convention Centre is proposed in an area of 34000 Sq.mt. in a plot acquired by GSUDA adjacent to Bus Stand at Margao.

Major Achievements

- Construction of Football Stadium at Campal Parade Ground.
- Flood Lighting works at Duler Football ground for Goa Football Association.
- Market Complex at Bicholim Municipal Council- Phase IV
- Administrative Building at Curchorem for Curchorem Municipal Council.
- Development of footpaths and core networks in ward no.10 at Curchorem for Curchorem-Cacora Municipal Council.

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

Revolving funds amounting to ` 7.68 lakh have been sanctioned to 10 Municipal Councils for assisting 76 SHGs.

Subsidy for loan component amounting to ` 63.10 lakh were released to assist 134 urban poor to set up micro business enterprises.

The NULM programme is applicable for two mission cities i.e. Panaji and Margao and the proposal to include remaining cities is forwarded to M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India.

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING

- The proposal for refund of Infrastructure tax upto maximum 25 percent in respect of buildings certified as Green by the TERI has been finalised. A draft MOU to be signed by the Government has been submitted to the Finance Department for approval.
- All village level plans prepared under Regional Plan for Goa 2021 are uploaded for public viewing and to ensure transparency.
- The department has finalized guidelines for granting additional 20 percent FAR to 4 & 5 star hotels in the State of Goa and the same are being notified.
- The department has finalized regulations regarding Agro based activities in the cultivable zone / orchard zone and the same are being notified.
- The policy guidelines for allowing additional FAR to Educational Institution are also finalized by the department and the same are being notified.
- The department has also finalized tribal welfare scheme called "Atal Asra Yojana" for construction / reconstruction / repair of Tribal houses in the State of Goa and same are being notified.

FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

- The work regarding Fire Stations at Valpoi, Bicholim, Porvorim, Patto Plaza, Canacona, Pernem, Cuncolim, Baga – Calangute – Candolim, Benaulim – Varca - Mobor and Fire Sub-Stations at Sancoale, Tuem, Tivim, Quitol are in pipeline. The fire station at Curchorem has been inaugurated on 16th August 2014 and has commenced operation.
- The Proposal for setting up of a Goa Institute of Fire Technology and Civil Defence, which will be eventually upgraded to State Institute of Disaster Management (SIDM) is under active consideration of Government.
- The e-services facility is successfully being implemented in the Department. During the year 2014-15, 470 applications for issue of NOC, 869 applications for renewal of NOC and 79 applications for issue of Fire Report or Incident Report have been received and acted upon.
- The Department has undertaken 452 fire prevention inspections of government buildings, 158 fire prevention inspections of hospitals and 1143 fire prevention inspections of Educational Institutions in the State and has recommended for fire safety measures to be adopted in the occupancies. The compliance is being verified. Remaining occupancies will be covered during the F.Y. 2015-16.
- The Department has undertaken initiative to generate and promote Community level awareness in disaster preparedness. A One Day training programme on “Community

Awareness on Disaster Preparedness” was conducted for NCC & NSS Students and Programme Officers of the colleges in North Goa District. Three Batches of Training covering 148 participants has been completed. Trainers drawn from this programme will be utilized for extending the Training for the respective Institutions.

- As a part of the Departmental initiative in creating Fire Safety awareness, a Training of Trainers programme for teachers in “Basic Fire Safety and Evacuation Drill” from all the schools in the State of Goa was initiated. So far 2802 candidates are trained by the Department since year 2010. During the year 2014-15, 86 candidates were imparted training from the State of Goa.
- The Department has initiated a Training Programme “Disaster Preparedness and Fire Safety Training Campaign” at village panchayat level. 1553 village panchayat citizens have been trained from the various places viz; Mapusa, Ponda, Pernem, Valpoi, Curchorem, Bicholim and Kundaim during the year 2014-15. Training would be extended to other talukas and will be a continuous training programme for citizens at village panchayat level.
- 2090 candidates sponsored by Government/Private agencies from different parts of the State have also been imparted training in different courses namely; Basic Fire Safety, General Fire Prevention, Evacuation Drill and Disaster Management & Fire Fighting Training for the period of April’2014 to December’2014. The Department received total revenue of ` 8.91 Lakh for imparting training.

- During the period (April'2014 to December 2014), the Fire & Emergency Services have collectively attended 6626 Fire and Emergency Calls (2219 fire and 4407 emergency calls), during which 144 human lives and 352 animal lives were saved. Property worth ` 87.25 Crore have been saved/salvaged due to timely action of the Fire Personnel.
- As a part of Continuous Professional Development, the Directorate of Fire & Emergency Services, Government of Goa in association with Underwriters Laboratories (UL), USA organized One Day Technical Seminar on "The Science Behind Built Environment Fire Safety" on 22nd November 2014 at Vivanta By Taj, Panaji, Goa. Hon. Chief Minister inaugurated the Seminar. Various representatives of Major Hazards Units, Builders, and Architects etc. attended the one day Technical Seminar.
- The total Revenue Receipts for the period from April'2014 to December'2014 is ` 63.85 Lakh.
- The State Disaster Response Force in the State is yet to be constituted. However, the component of 50 persons within the Directorate of Fire and Emergency Services are being trained in the skills needed for the State Disaster Response Force. As part of these, 29 Fire Personnel

has been trained in Swift Water Flood Rescue, Medical Response and Urban Search and Rescue.

- Under the Central Plan Scheme of "Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country" Central assistance of ` 2.00 Crore has been allotted to Goa. The Budgetary formalities for this purpose have been initiated.

GSIDC

- Bridge across river Mandovi at Panaji including approaches on NH 17 between Pundalik Nagar junction (Porvorim) and Mercedes junction: There is a huge traffic merging-crossing-diverging at 2 roundabouts near Panaji city area. Three national highways intersect each other near Panaji area and this creates huge traffic mess. This has made the agency to identify the need of a new bridge keeping in time present and future lane requirement on bridge and also to finalise the start and end point of flyover, the proposed alignment has been arrived which will serve as a traffic link between North and South Goa.
- Upgradation / Renovation of Government Colleges at Sanquelim, Khandola, Quepem, Pernem and Construction of Government College of Commerce & Economics at Margao, Goa is in progress.

CHAPTER 7

AGRICULTURE & ALLIED ACTIVITIES

AGRICULTURE

The Government is making all out efforts to revitalize agriculture and allied activities in the State. Various schemes have been implemented to encourage and attract rural youth to take up agriculture and allied activities in their villages.

New Initiatives

25 Villages have been selected under Village Level Agricultural Development Plan. The base line survey of these villages has been completed and development work will begin soon.

This year additional State Agricultural Award entitled Fr. Inacio Almeida Award for organic farming which carries a cash prize of ` 0.50 lakh and citation is instituted. This award is been presented on Goa Liberation Day.

Khazan Land Development Project is initiated by the Department of Agriculture and the programme is approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for its implementation during 2015-16.

Two Districts Offices namely South Goa District Agriculture Office, at Margao and North Goa District Agriculture Office, Tonca Caranzalem have been set up to provide better services to the farming community. The subsidy claims of the farmers will be sanctioned and disbursed by these offices.

25 Kissan Mitras are appointed who shall work at grassroot level and assist farmers in agricultural schemes and allied activities.

State Level Mango Festival 2014 was organized by the Department of Agriculture in May 2014 which received overwhelming response. Over 60 different varieties of mangoes were displayed by the farmers and was visited by over 10000 people.

Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd., has launched Flower Point outlet in November, 2014 with the aim to provide flowers and standardized bouquets at reasonable rates which are much lower than the rates of private florists. It is envisaged to train prospective applicants in bouquet making and supply them flowers at cheaper rates for selling standardized bouquets at fixed prices.

Action Taken on Announcements in Budget 2014-15

A new scheme "Naisargik Apatti Aadhar Yojana" to provide financial assistance on account of damage suffered to life and property either by attack of wild animals, fire or falling of tree or any such other natural causes is under formulation with co-ordinators from line departments such as Forest, Tribal Welfare, WRD, PWD and Collectorate North/South.

The loan amount under Krish Card Scheme with enhanced loan amount of

₹ 50000/- at 1 percent rate of interest on Krishi Card is under formulation.

40 Poly houses are completed and 6 poly houses are under construction. Further, approval has been accorded for construction of additional 64 poly houses.

189.60 MT of fruits and vegetables has been procured by Goa State Horticultural Corporation as on 31.12.2014.

Support price of cashew to ₹ 100 per kilogram is notified and scheme is implemented during current year.

Krishi Cards

23,592 applications for Krishi cards were received out of which 17,630 Krishi Cards are approved and 15,128 Krishi Cards have been issued to farmers, for which an expenditure of ₹ 65.00 lakh has been incurred upto December 2014.

Construction of Bio-gas Unit

The State requires to tap non-conventional energy generated out of cattle dung waste and residues of crop by construction of biogas plants which could be used for cooking and lighting. During the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014), 51 biogas plants are approved out of which 23 biogas plants have been constructed incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3.81 lakh. 28 biogas plants are under construction. 55 biogas plants are expected to be completed by the end of this financial year with subsidy assistance of ₹ 8.00 lakh.

Assistance for high yielding quality seeds: Quality seeds of paddy, groundnut and pulses are provided to the farmers to increase Seed

Replacement Rates (SRR) to a recommended level. Assistance of 50 percent at source is provided for high yielding seeds sold through approved agencies in co-operative sector. 405.25 MT quality seed has been provided to the farmers with an expenditure of ₹ 49.03 lakh towards subsidy in the current year upto December 2014.

Special Programme for promotion of Groundnut cultivation: Improved varieties of high yielding groundnut seeds are made available to farmers to increase Seed Replacement Rate (SRR). Quality seeds required for Kharif and Rabi season are procured from National Seeds Corporation Ltd. (NSC) and other seeds corporation of neighbouring States or from identified seed producers within the State and made available to the farmers at nominal cost of ₹ 5/- per kg. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 22.80 MT of groundnut seed has been provided to the farmers with an expenditure of ₹ 17.04 lakh.

Assistance for Fencing: The stone wall, barbed wire, wire mesh and solar powered battery fencing are made available to the farmers by providing subsidy in order to protect the agricultural crops from animals. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 70.80 Km of fencing work has been undertaken incurring an expenditure of ₹ 137.00 lakh.

System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

Farmers are provided incentives of ₹ 10,000/- per ha towards expenditure incurred for cultivation of paddy by SRI method.

Over 255 farmers have adopted the SRI methodology covering an area of about

125.00 Ha incurring an expenditure of ₹ 12.50 lakh. SRI method has provided an increase in paddy yield upto 25-30 percent as compared to the conventional method.

Interest Subsidy for Agriculture and Allied Activities

Under this scheme, loans are made available to persons engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, processing and marketing of agriculture produce. The interest charged by institutions is borne by Government as interest subsidy to the farmer and will be directly released to the respective lending Institutions.

Each beneficiary is 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 agriculture or allied purposes. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 1733 farmers have been provided interest subsidy with an expenditure of ₹ 38.35 lakh.

In the current financial year 2014-15 (upto February 2015) subsidy totaling to ₹ 42.29 crore has been released to farmers under 19 different schemes.

Mechanization in Agriculture

The manpower in Goa is scarce and expensive, this invites use of machinery for various operations. Subsidy @ 50 percent of the standard hire charges per hour is provided to the farmers at source.

During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 8959 farmers have been benefitted with assistance towards custom services provided for hire

charges with an expenditure of ₹ 90.60 lakh upto December 2014.

90 percent subsidy is provided to SC/ST farmers for purchase of new agricultural machinery and 75 percent subsidy for attachments to self-propelled machine. Whereas 75 percent subsidy is provided to general category farmers for purchase of agricultural machinery and 50 percent subsidy is provided for implements and tools.

During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 1008 different modern agricultural machineries and implements have been made available to the farmers on subsidy incurring an expenditure of ₹ 421.26 lakh. The achievements under various components of modern agricultural machineries is given in Table 7.1

Table 7.1
Achievements under various components of modern agricultural machineries

Component	Achievements (upto Dec 2014)	
	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (₹ in)
Tractor (30 HP and above)	10	41.20
Mini Tractor	4	8.65
Power Tiller	239	226.28
Manually operated implements	96	3.32
Specialized power driven equipments	518	135.12
Plant Protection equipments	141	6.69
Total	1008	421.26

Development of Horticulture

Horticulture is an important segment of the agriculture sector. Under this scheme assistance is provided for

cultivation of coconut, banana/ pineapple/ papaya, cultivation of flowers/ fruits/ spices, creation of irrigation infrastructure, cultivation of vegetable, etc.

Assistance for improvement of productivity in coconut gardens: Manures required for coconut cultivation with total value of ₹ 15000 per hectare to cover 500 hectare area is provided as an incentive to the farmer. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), an area of 120.00 ha has been covered under this programme with an expenditure of ₹ 18.05 lakh.

Assistance for protected cultivation of flowers and vegetables: Polyhouses are used in Goa for cultivation of premium flowers like orchids, gerbera, chrysanthemum, anthurium, etc. and vegetables like capsicum, cucumber etc. A maximum of 4000 sq. mts of the area and minimum of 100 sq. mts is considered for assistance per beneficiary under this scheme.

During the year 2014-15, approval has been accorded for farmers for construction of 110 Greenhouses/ Polyhouses out of which 40 Greenhouses/ Polyhouses have been completed upto Dec, 14 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 275.00 lakh, 06 Greenhouses/Polyhouses are under construction.

Assistance for cultivation of fruits/spices: Assistance for all types of fruits and spices cultivated on an area of 0.2 ha and above is provided to the extent of 75 percent of the cost of cultivation or maximum ₹ 30000/- per ha for crops other than banana, papaya and pineapple.

Assistance provided under Government of India scheme like National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme etc is adjusted within this subsidy. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), area of 37.70 ha has been covered under this component with an expenditure of ₹ 3.95 lakh.

Table 7.2
Achievements under various components (NHM)

Components of the scheme	Achievement during 2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014)	
	Area covered (ha)	Amount (₹ in lakh)
Assistance for Construction of Greenhouse for Cultivation of Vegetables & Flowers	4.00	400.00
Spices (Black Pepper, Nutmeg, Turmeric & Ginger)	5.97	0.50
Perennial Fruit crop - Mango	2.22	0.18
Plantation Crops including Coastal Horticulture - Cashew	25.98	1.82
Non Perennial Fruits crops - Banana	3.20	0.54

Assistance for vegetable seeds: The seed require to be replaced for better productivity at least once in two to three years. 50 percent subsidy is provided for open pollinated high yielding vegetable seed and hybrid seed sold through the departmental sale points or through the Zonal Agriculture Office. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 1450 Kg. vegetable seed has been provided to the farmers with an expenditure of ₹ 28.00 lakh.

Assistance for Promotion of Vegetables with assured markets: Farmers cultivating vegetables of suitable commercial variety are identified and selected by the Goa State Horticultural Corporation Ltd. (GSHCL) and their produce is procured at prefixed rates. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 192 MT of vegetables and fruits worth ₹ 0.60 crore were procured from farmers.

Action Plan to Control Price Rise: Under the scheme of Action Plan to control price rise, 28,738 Metric Tonnes of vegetables costing ₹ 69.25 crore has been sold by Goa State Horticultural Corporation through their 840 sales outlets at subsidized rates. In addition 1,932 metric tonnes of important food commodities costing ₹ 5.56 crore have also been sold at subsidized rates. 635 metric tonnes of fruits are also sold from these outlets during this year.

GSHCL also provides fruits at competitive rates since Sept, 2013. Recently GSHCL has introduced sale of fresh flowers through their outlets.

During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 28738.70 MT of vegetables valued at ₹ 69.25 Crore has been supplied.

Assistance for hire of coconut pluckers: The Corporation has been hiring coconut pluckers at competitive rates to help coconut cultivators overcome labour shortage for plucking operations. The rate charged for the service is as under:-

- 1) 1 to 5 trees – ₹ 50/- per tree
- 2) 6 to 15 trees – ₹ 300/- + 5 coconuts
- 3) 16 to 20 trees – ₹ 600/- + 10 coconuts

During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), GSHCL harvested 62,400 coconuts benefitting approximate 850 growers.

Assistance for creation of Irrigation Infrastructure: Irrigation is an important factor in agricultural operations. coconut, arecanut, sugarcane, vegetable, pineapple, banana etc require regular irrigation. The most efficient systems of irrigation are drip irrigation system and sprinkler irrigation system.

Table 7.3
Achievements under various components under Irrigation infrastructure

Sr No	Component	Achievements (upto Dec 2014)	
		Physical (in Nos/Ha)	Financial (₹ in lakh)
1	Installation of Water Pumpset (90% subsidy)	113 farmers	23.44
2	Micro Irrigation- Installation of Sprinkler (90% subsidy) & Drip Irrigation (70% subsidy)	169.09 ha	39.13
3	Installation of Water Conveying Pipeline (50% subsidy)	43 farmers	5.34
4	Digging Construction of water storage ponds for irrigation (50% subsidy)	15 farmers	6.86

Table 7.4
Assured price for agricultural produce

Component	Achievements (upto Dec 2014)	
	Physical (in Nos/MT)	Financial (in lakh)
Areca nut (₹ 170/- per kg)	808 farmers/ 352 MT	57.52
Cashewnut (₹ 90/- per kg)	1123 farmers/ 596 MT	69.71
Sugarcane (₹ 2400/- per tonne)	536 farmers/ 20245.68 MT	242.95
Coconut (₹ 8/- per nut)	326 farmers/ 85.09 lakh	281.75
Paddy (₹ 17 per kg)	1832 farmers/ 1608.34 MT	159.73
Oil Palm fruits (₹ 9000/- per tonne)	178 farmers/ 777.55 MT	21.23

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.

Assured price for Agriculture Produce

This unique scheme operated in Goa provides assured price to farmer in respect of paddy, coconut, areca nut, oil palm, alsando, Sugarcane and cashewnuts whenever the price falls below the assured rate the Government pays the difference in the price upto a certain limit. The achievements under assured price for agricultural produce are given in Table 7.4.

Repairs to embankment for protection of Khazan land

Government is taking due care for the conservation of Khazan land and protection from sea water inundation by strengthening the embankments along the rivers. There are about 550 bunds of total 450 kms. length. These bunds are repaired in three categories with subsidy ranging from 50 percent to 90 percent.

During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), 2014 works covering 10.00 km

has been carried out involving an expenditure of ₹ 548.75 lakh and protecting an area of 1000 ha.

Revitalization of water bodies

This scheme is introduced with the intention of desilting and revitalization of identified ponds, tanks and reservoirs which are the source of irrigation for small farmers. However, the capacity of the age old ponds and tanks is reduced due to either siltation or non-maintenance resulting in substantial reduction in the original command area.

The desiltation and revitalization of these water bodies has been carried out regularly to yield more water for irrigation thus increasing the cultivable area under field crop. 100 percent assistance is provided to individual farmer/Self Help Group/NGO's to undertake the work of desilting and revitalization of ponds/tanks. During the year 2014-15 (upto Dec' 2014), works of desilting of 5 ponds have been completed with an expenditure of ₹ 4.40 lakh.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is a flagship scheme of Government of India for attaining sustainable growth in

Agriculture and Allied Sector. All the Sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Dairy, Marketing and Co-operation are covered under the scheme.

An expenditure of ₹ 289.06 lakh has been incurred upto December 2014 towards implementation of the scheme.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY SERVICES

The main thrust under this sector is to increase milk production in the State by plugging all loopholes in the existing Schemes and introducing new schemes in the interest of Dairy farmers. The Technical Delivery system was accelerated and made farmer friendly, so that the benefits could be passed on to the beneficiaries within the shortest possible time.

Progress under various schemes

During the year 2014-15, (upto Dec' 2014), 14,223 dairy farmers of 173 Dairy Milk Societies were provided incentives (@ of ₹ 9.40 per liter) amounting to ₹ 1859.70 lakh under the scheme incentive to milk producers.

In 2014-15 (up to December 2014), 75 farmers were provided 75 percent subsidy on purchase of dairy equipments. The subsidy amount totaled to ₹ 54.95 Lakh.

Under the Pashupalan scheme (Calf to Cow Scheme) the department of Animal Husbandry, has processed and finalized 3334 applications in the current year (upto December 2014).

During the year 2014-15, (upto Dec' 2014), 52 farmers have been assisted

in growing fodder plots incurring an expenditure of ₹ 3.92 lakh under the fodder development scheme.

During the year 2014-15, (upto Dec' 2014), 194 pigglings have been supplied to piggery farms under "Assistance to farmers for establishment of piggery units" scheme.

The collection of cess on milk has been strengthened by way of timely monitoring and introducing recovery proceedings through the Revenue Recovery Courts from the defaulting Agencies. Further, service charges in respect of various services provided by the department have been suitably revised.

The Kamdhenu (Sudharit) Scheme has been successfully implemented and around 1500 farmers have been benefited from the scheme and 5895 milch animals (upto Dec.2014) have been purchased thereby increasing the milk production. Cattle market was actually brought into the State as "Cattle Melas" wherein the farmers could purchase the animals of their choice, in the State itself, thus saving on time and money.

New initiatives

Farmers are informed about the status of their application in respect of various schemes applied, by SMS through e-Mobile Governance Software.

Dudhgram areas have been created, wherein, twenty four hour veterinary service through Mobile Veterinary Clinics is provided throughout the year. All the medicines and vaccines needed for dairy cows are made available at

the Dudh Gram areas on priority. Bulk milk coolers, are supplied to milk societies so as to ensure that there is no spoilage of milk. Regular Krishi Rath's, Extension services and infertility camps are organized in these areas.

FISHERIES

Fishing has traditionally been one of the chief occupations and the source of livelihood of the people living in the coastal areas of Goa. The marine and fresh water fishery contributes significantly to the State's economy.

Continuous efforts are made for sustaining the available fishery resources for present and future needs and to improve the quality of life of the fishermen.

Infrastructure Development

The following works are taken up during the year 2014-15

- Fishing Ramp at Ambelim
- Fishing Ramp at Assolna.
- Fishing Ramp at Issorcim, Velsao in Mormugao Taluka.
- Net Mending shed at Issorcim, Velsao in Mormugao Taluka.
- Construction of Ramp at Saleri Cola, Canacona.
- Construction of Ramp at Cakra, Tiswadi Goa
- Construction of Ramp at Talpona, Canacona Goa.
- Sulab Souchalaya at Cutbona.
- Construction of 50 mts. Jetty of Malim.

- Construction of Compound Wall at Cutbona.
- Construction of Compound Wall at Cutbona.
- Construction of Compound Wall at Cutbona.
- Construction of Community Hall at Karapur, Sakhalim (Phase II)
- Reconstruction/Repair of existing fishing jetty at Panaji.
- Construction Fishing Ramp at Padribhat, Azossim Mandur.
- Construction of Net Mending Shed at Nuem.

The above mentioned works are in various stages of process / execution.

New Initiatives

Under RKVY the Department has constructed a Fisheries Training Vessel at a cost of ` 1.18 crore to train the fisher youth and fishermen the technique of fishing and use of navigational aids like GPS, fish findings, safety beacon and VHF.

The Department has set up a full fledged modernized Control Room and also launched a New Patrol Vessel at Fisheries Jetty, Panaji.

Online Registration of fishing vessels under M.S. Act has been started. 907 Trawlers and 1599 Canoes have been registered so far.

Open Sea Cage Culture

Under National Mission for Protein Supplements (NMPS) through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

a project on “Open sea cage culture” for culturing high value fish viz, Cobia and Lates in South Goa was carried out with the funds of ₹. 2.5 Crore sanctioned by the Govt. of India through RKVY.

The Fishermen have formed self-help groups and undergone special training by Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), Karwar. The cages were installed at Pollem and Talpona sites in South Goa. The Department had installed 16 cages at Pollem and 3 cages at Talpona.

After the regular feeding and maintenance of the fishes and cages, the harvesting was done in the month of May 2014. Around 3 tonnes of Cobia and Lates fishes were harvested. The profit was equally distributed in the account of the beneficiaries involved in the project.

The Government of India has sanctioned ₹ 306.50 crore for continuation of this project through RKVY. The Department has continued with 12 cages at Pollem, 18 cages at Talpona and 11 cages at Nuem in Canacona taluka. The cages have already been installed at these sites and the culture of fish fingerlings is in progressive stage. The scheme has benefited 46 fishermen families from Canacona taluka.

Projects in the near future

Reservoir cage culture is proposed inside the Anjunem reservoir in Sattari taluka. HDPE cages of 6mx6mx4m size will be laid out in the reservoir. Pangasius Sutchi, Red Tilapia species of fish will be used for the purpose. ₹ 2.46 crore has been received under

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) for the purpose.

50 cage culture units and 50 mussel culture unit will be established in Brackish water bodies in the State which are potential areas. Mussel culture will be taken up using rack culture technology sourcing seed from Kerala and Karnataka. Cages, boats, cold storage is proposed under the scheme besides training, seed, seed transportation. ₹ 1.60 crore has been received from National Protein Mission under RKVY.

Trends in Fish Catch

Trends in fish catch (Marine & Inland) in the State for the period from 2004 to 2014 is given in the Table 7.5. Important variety wise quantity of inland and marine fish catch from 2009 to 2014 is given in Annexure 37 and Annexure 38 respectively.

Table 7.5
Trend of Fish Catch 2004 -2014
Fish catch (in Tonnes)

Sr No.	Year	Marine	Inland	Total
1	2004	84394	4397	88791
2	2005	103087	4194	107281
3	2006	96326	4131	100457
4	2007	91185	2447	93632
5	2008	88771	3077	91848
6	2009	80687	3283	83970
7	2010	87062	3311	90373
8	2011	86185	3538	89723
9	2012	86628	3887	90515
10	2013	87984	4678	92662
11	2014	128107	3718	131825

It can be seen from the Table 7.5, that the annual fish catch has risen from 92662 tonnes in 2013 to 131825 tonnes in 2014 registering an increase of 42.26 percent over previous year.

It may further be noted that the export of marine products has decreased from 42675 tonnes in 2012 to 33939 tonnes in 2013 registering a decrease (-20.47%).

However the earnings from Foreign Exchange has risen from ₹ 37918 lakh in 2012 to ₹ 41181 lakh in 2013. The quantity of marine products exported and foreign exchange earned is given in Table 7.6.

The number of beneficiaries covered and assistance provided under various schemes of the Government during 2014-15 (upto Dec'2014) is given in Table 7.7

Table 7.6
Export of Marine Products 2004 – 2013

Sr No.	Year	Qty (in Tonnes)	Value (₹ In Lakh)
1	2004	8855	3907
2	2005	11002	6178
3	2006	14117	7299
4	2007	18268	9339
5	2008	21533	19783
6	2009	27009	19563
7	2010	37212	28891
8	2011	37829	33125
9	2012	42675	37918
10	2013	33939	41181

Table 7.7
Performance of the various schemes during 2014-15 (upto Dec'2014)

Sr No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (₹ in lakh)
1.	Construction of Wooden / FRP canoes for traditional fishermen	3	1.74
2.	Financial Assistance for purchase of New OBM	13	7.80
3.	Financial Assistance towards subsidy for purchase of Kerosene/Petrol for OBM	95	38.90
4.	Financial Assistance on Goa Value Added Tax, VAT based on Subsidy	645	507.40
5.	Interest Subsidy Scheme on loans for Agriculture and Allied activities	70	7.52
6.	Supply of insulated boxes for fishermen and fisherwomen	192	4.96
7.	Saving cum Relief fund	5707	62.89
8.	Development of fishermen Village Housing	4	1.00
9	Relief for Phyan Cyclone Victims	1	0.50

CO-OPERATION

The Cooperative Sector in Goa plays a vital role for providing support to the key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, dairy, fisheries etc. Various measures have been taken by the Government to support them by way of Share Capital Contribution / Medium Term Loan and subsidy. The distribution of Cooperative Societies by type is given in Annexure 39. The Progress of Cooperatives Societies during the last 3 years is given in Table 7.8

Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd

The State Government provides financial support to the Sanjivani Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, the only sugar factory in the State by way of Share Capital Contribution/ Medium Term loan etc in order to overcome financial difficulties. To achieve maximum possible crushing and to keep the losses to minimum level, the factory imports sugarcane from the neighboring States. Efforts are being made to increase the local sugarcane production. Revamping of the factory is also being explored. The Sugar factory has decided to increase its sugar production, which will enable it to mobilize funds to undertake modernization of the old and outdated machinery for improving its efficiency.

During the crushing season 2013-14, the Sakhar Karkhana has crushed 126600.9 MT of sugarcane and produced 120190 Qtls of sugar with an average recovery of 9.49 percent, Out of the total crushing, 48777.1 MT is the Goa cane and 77823.8 MT is the Gate cane.

During the year 2014-15, the financial support by way of share capital contribution of ` 300.00 lakh have been provided to the karkhana. As on 31.12.2014 the total amount of Govt. investment by way of share capital contribution to the Sugar Factory stands to ` 67.00 crore and ` 9.25 crore by way of medium term loan.

Construction of Sahakar Bhavan at Ponda

Cooperative education and training is important to motivate the people and to actively involve people in the Co-operative movement. Skill development is undertaken through necessary training programme for managing the cooperative institutions. Currently, training facilities are only available at Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Cooperative Management Pune. Many local co-operators are reluctant to go to the said institution for training which varies from 15 days to 3 months. The construction work of Sahakar Bhavan, to impart training to the co-operators is in progress and nearing completion.

Table 7.8
Progress of Cooperatives Societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		
	2012	2013	2014
No. of Coop. Societies	3091	3727	4046
Membership (No. in lakh)	9.69	10.197	10.807
Paid up Share Capital (` in core)	400.68	275.17	286.66
Working Capital (` in crore)	6252.33	5221.72	5820.35
Deposits (` in crore)	5208.95	3931.64	4527.28
Consumer Business (` in crore)	530.94	1149.66	613.24

Major Achievements (2014-15) upto Dec' 2014

The Goa State Coop. Milk Producers Union Ltd, Curti, Ponda has procured milk worth ` 222.37 lakh from 1.04.2014 to 31.12.2014.

The Goa State Cooperative Bank Ltd. Panaji has advanced loans amounting to ` 28731.16 lakh for agricultural and non- agricultural purposes.

The Goa State Coop. Housing Finance & Federation Ltd., Panaji advanced

loan of ` 64.66 lakh for construction of houses/ tenements

Mobilisation of Resources

The Department generates resources by way of audit fees, processing fees, filing fees, ABN and execution fees charged to co-operative institutions.

During the year 2014-15, audit fees amounting to ` 35.86 lakh has been recovered from coop. societies/banks in the State.

CHAPTER 8

INDUSTRIES

Industrial activity in Goa received a boost in the early years upto 2002, due to the special Income Tax status given by Central government and the sales tax holiday from the State government.

However in the past few years industrial growth has not been very impressive due to economic slowdown and lack of a robust frame work for industrial development.

Need has been felt to kick-start investment in the economy. The much awaited Goa Investment Policy has been approved by the Government which seeks among other things to create 50,000 jobs and facilitate ₹ 25,000 crore of new investments in the next five years and setting up of an Investment Promotion Board.

The mission is to create environmentally sustainable industrial development, sustainable employment for the people of the State without impacting cultural identity, existing industries to be made competitive and Government structure to be made transparent, seamless and pro-active.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

The growth in the number of MSMEs since 1970 is given in Table 8.1. It is seen from the Table that the growth in the number of Industrial units has slowed down in the last few years.

Table 8.1
Growth in number of MSMEs since 1970

Sr. No.	Years	No. of Units	% increase
1	1970	305	-
2	1975	756	148
3	1980	1323	75
4	1985	2310	75
5	1990	3924	70
6	1995	4995	27
7	2000	5949	19
8	2005	6954	17
9	2010	7350	6
10	2013	7793	6

In the current year i.e 2014-15 (till December 2014) applications from 485 entrepreneurs have been acknowledged under Entrepreneur Memorandum Part-I. The expected employment generation and proposed investment in respect of these enterprises is given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2
Expected Employment generation and Proposed Investment

Type	Units (Nos)	Expected Employment Generation (Persons)	Proposed Investment (₹ in lakh)
Micro	371	3343	3274.23
Small	112	2585	9166.40
Medium	2	681	1763.00
Total	485	6609	14203.63

As regards enterprises registered in 2014-15 (upto December '14) under Entrepreneur Memorandum Part-II, there are 76 Micro Units, 42 Small Units and 4 Medium Units, with a total investment of ₹ 7856.68 lakh and an employment potential of 2972 persons.

Large Scale Industries

The State has a High Powered Co-ordination Committee (HPCC) on Industries to accord permission for setting up of large scale industries in the State.

The HPCC has collected registration/regularization fees amounting to ` 24.25 lakh from 18 Large Scale Units with a total investment of ` 1670.45 Crore and an employment potential to 3951 persons during 2014-15 (upto December 2014).

The Government of Goa has enacted Goa Investment Promotion Act 2014 for facilitating single window clearance of investors to invest in Goa. Pursuant to this Act, Goa Investment Promotion and Facilitation Board, a statutory body, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister has been constituted for speedy clearance of investment proposals.

Participation at Important Events

- India International Trade Fair 2014 at PragatiMaidan, New Delhi from 14th to 27th November' 2014.
- India Manufacturing Show (IMS) held at Bangalore from 11th to 13th September 2014.
- International Exhibition and Conference on Material Engineering, Technology, and Heat Treat Show "MET+ HTS 2014 at Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat held from 4th to 6th December 2014.

The Goa Handicrafts Rural & Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (GHRSSIDC LTD), participated in various exhibitions / Craft Bazaars / Trade Fairs/ Handicraft Promotion Events as detailed below for popularizing and marketing of Goa Handicraft and allied products.

- India International Trade Fair, New Delhi.
- Goencarancho Ekvot at New Delhi
- India International Trade Fair Noida.
- Asturi, an Exhibition organized by Goa Chamber of Commerce (women wing)
- Chandigarh Fair 2014
- Aprant Maand Exhibition at Craft Complex, Neuginagar, Panaji
- St. Francis Xavier Expo'2014
- "AamiGoenkar" Festival at Mumbai
- Raising India Exhibition at Chembur, Mumbai

Goa Industrial Development Corporation

- Goa IDC has notified Goa Industrial Development Corporation Allotment Regulation 2014 and also Goa-IDC transfer Regulation 2014. As per the allotment regulation 2014, allotment of the plots is done as per the provision contained in the Regulation. Transfer of plots/shed and sub-leasing of the premises are also done as per the provision contained therein.
- Goa-IDC has acquired land measuring 7330m² at Tuem village of Pernem Taluka for expansion of Tuem Industrial Estate Phase-III and the infrastructure development works are in progress.
- The proposal for land acquisition for setting up of new industrial estate at Latambarcem in Bicholim taluka is in progress.
- 61 Entrepreneurship Development Programs were conducted during the year 2014-15.

Khadi & Village Industries Board

- The Goa, Daman & Diu, Khadi and Village Industries Board is a statutory organization engaged in the promotion of Village Industries and other activities under the purview of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Mumbai. The Schematic funds for the implementation of the various schemes are provided by KVIC, Mumbai.
- 30 proposals with project cost of ₹ 123.76 lakh and involving subsidy of ₹ 42.86 lakh has been sanctioned under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme during the year 2014-15 which will generate employment for 123 people

Development of Handicrafts

- The Goa Handicrafts, Rural and Small Scale Industries Development Corporation Ltd. (GHRSSIDC), aims at generating self employment through various schemes/ training programmes, to Self Help Groups etc. Under various schemes, eligible mahilas are provided with sewing machines, necessary accessories, tools, etc. for undertaking embroidery and tailoring jobs as self employment. 27 training classes were conducted throughout Goa during the year.
- During the year 2014-15, under the scheme "Goa Clay Idol maker's scheme" 513 claims have been received and the Corporation is in process of finalizing the beneficiaries. 20 training programmes were conducted in which 400 persons participated. 11 Inter-State tours were conducted in which 286 persons participated.

Economic Development Corporation

The Corporation has extended financial assistance of about ₹ 10,600.00 lakh in terms of long term loan assistance to Industrial/Service/Infrastructure projects during the current year. The Corporation has been operating on commercial basis, funding its activities on its own and generating profits annually on sustainable basis. The Corporation expects to post income of about ₹ 7,200.00 lakh and profit of about ₹ 3,500.00 lakh before tax and provision for reserves during the financial year 2014-15.

Major achievements

- The Chief Minister Rojgar Yojana (CMRY) has been renamed as Dr. Verghese Kurien Rojgar Yojana (VKRY) and is being implemented with enhanced loan limits and added incentive of 25 percent subsidy on assistance granted towards fixed capital investment. 222 additional beneficiaries have been sanctioned, loan assistance amounting to ₹ 956.96 lakh under the scheme during the current financial year upto December 2014. Since the inception of CMRY scheme, the Corporation has assisted 5,329 beneficiaries. The total CMRY loan sanctioned amounts to ₹ 11,503.08 lakh and disbursements of ₹ 9,656.83 lakh on cumulative basis.
- EDC has so far financed more than 5,350 entrepreneurs for establishing various activities like dental clinics, ayurvedic and homeopathic clinics, medical stores, photography units, bakery units, beauty parlours, software development, Xerox centres, communication centres, tailoring units, flour + masala mill, repairs, sales and service/servicing

centre / Mechanical workshops, acquisition of fishing canoe, sound system, tourist taxi, goods carriers etc., thus providing opportunities for employment and development of the State.

- The Verghese Kurien Rojgar Yojana scheme has generated large scale employment throughout Goa, thereby easing the problem of unemployment and has spurred economic activities which resulted in enhanced revenue to the State.

MINES

As per the interim Order dated 11.11.2013 of the Supreme Court of India, Government conducted five e-auctions(from 17.02.14 to 07.11.14) of the mineral ore stacks lying at the various mines/stack yards in the State, under the supervision of the Monitoring Committee. A total quantity of 52, 07,192 metric tons of mineral ore is bidded through these e-auctions and total amount collected is as under:

Sale Value	ˆ	671.72 crore
Royalty	ˆ	71.50 crore
Processing fees	ˆ	10.41 crore

The Mining Policy is modified to be in tune with Supreme Court Order dated 21.04.2014.

The Directorate of Mines & Geology has issued Order dated 15/01/2015, revoking Order dated 10/09/2012 which had temporarily suspended mining operations in the State of Goa.

As per the Goa Mineral Policy 2013 and in terms of direction of Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No.435 of 2012 dated 21.04.2012, the Government has issued Notification dated 15.01.2015 formulating the Scheme called “Goa Mineral Ore Permanent Fund Scheme”

for creation of a permanent fund for protection of inter-generational equity by reserving 10% of the sale proceeds out of the e-auction and 10% of future sale/export price of iron ore from State of Goa. The Government has formulated “The Goa Grant of Mining Leases policy, 2014” as per its policy decision which has been published in the Official Gazette dated 20.01.2015.

The scheme of “Welfare of mining affected people” was launched to provide financial relief to mining affected people i.e. owners of truck (Tipper) engaged in mining operations and to people who have lost their employment residing in mining affected areas due to closure of mining activities in the State. A total of 8397 persons have been benefitted under this scheme.

State Government has empowered 8 Agencies to carry out Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) Survey of the mining leases and till date DGPS Survey of 60 mining leases in the State has been completed.

415 Applications for 2nd renewal of mining leases have been received and presently the renewal of mining leases is under process. Till date 43 mining leases have been executed.

Special attention was paid towards detection of illegal quarrying and transport of minor minerals i.e. (sand, basalt stones, laterite stones & murrum). During 2014-15 raids were conducted on 17 quarries engaged in illegal extractions. Similarly surprise checks were conducted along the road for illegal movement of minor minerals and in all 47 trucks and 1 canoe were impounded and a total amount of ` 5, 86,637/- was collected towards compounding of offences for the period from April 2014 to November 2014.

CHAPTER 9

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Towards achieving an integrated development of the villages and to raise the economic conditions of the rural poor, various schemes and programmes are taken up by the Government. The details of these schemes/programmes are given below:

DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) renamed as “NRLM”

The scheme “Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana” (SGSY) is now restructured and renamed as “National Rural Livelihood Mission” (NRLM). This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the financing of the scheme is shared between the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25.

The scheme aims at uplifting the rural families living below the poverty line, by covering them under all aspects of self employment, such as organizing the poor to form Self Help Groups for starting any economic activity and providing them training, credit, technology, infrastructure and marketing support. There are altogether 1,392 Self Help Groups that have been formed since inception of the scheme of SGSY.

During the current year 2014-15, National Level Exhibition-cum-sale of handicrafts and other products made by Self Help Groups was organized at Margao w.e.f. 03/01/2015 to 14/01/2015. The total sales made by the Swarozgaries at the said exhibition was

₹ 80.00 lakh. In addition to the above, Self Help Groups were sponsored to participate in exhibitions held at different places in India viz. Gujarat, Hyderabad, Punjab, New Delhi, etc. The total turnover of sales from these exhibitions totaled to ₹ 12.81 lakh.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

This is a centrally sponsored scheme shared by Central and State governments in the ratio of 75:25. Under this scheme assistance is provided to BPL families for construction and up-gradation of 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 for the purpose to ₹ 95,000/-. The assistance provided for upgradation of existing houses is ₹ 15,000/-.

In 2014-15 (upto December 2014) construction of 1,466 new houses have been completed and construction of another 362 houses is in progress. As regards upgradation of existing houses, 944 houses have been upgraded and work on another 233 houses is in progress.

Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)

Under this scheme, pension of ₹ 200/- per month is provided to the beneficiaries of 64 years of age and above till the age of 84 years and thereafter the pension is increased to ₹ 500/- per month. 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.

In addition, an amount of ₹ 300/- per month is given as widow pension under the scheme 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. As on December 2014, there are 1,648 pensioners availing assistance under this scheme.

National Family Benefit Scheme

Under this scheme, an assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is given to the family on the death of its primary breadwinner (male or female) in the age group of 18 to 59 years. During the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014, 55 beneficiaries have been covered under the scheme.

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 a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteers to do unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage. The enhanced wage is ₹ 195.00 w.e.f. 1st April, 2014.

Under this scheme, 30,263 Job Cards have been issued since inception of the scheme. 936 Job Cards have been issued during the year 2014-15 (upto 31st December 2014). Further, during the year 2014-15 (upto December,

2014), 375 various types of works have been completed and 130 works are in progress and 1.42 lakh mandays of employment have been generated.

Goa Gram Samrudhi Yojana (GGSY)

This scheme provides for creation of infrastructure assets in the rural areas such as Panchayat Ghars, Village Community Halls, Crematoriums, Rural Roads etc. Most of the works are taken up in tribal areas since there is a demand from the S.T. community. Many Panchayats have submitted their proposals for construction of new Panchayat Ghars since their 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.

Under this scheme, 17 projects have been completed as on 30th November, 2014 and another 10 more projects are likely to be completed during the remaining period of the year 2014-15. 49 works are in progress. Besides these, 22 new projects are sanctioned during the year 2014-15 upto December, 2014.

SETTLEMENT & LAND RECORDS

With the objective of providing better services to the people, the Directorate of Settlement and Land Records has started issuing computerized copies of survey maps and other documents through online system in a shortest possible time.

The Government has recently notified amendments to the various Rules

regarding revision of fees. The new fee structure has been put into implementation. To give legal sanctity to digitally signed documents, fee structure has been introduced for supply of digitally signed documents of ROR and plans.

The survey maps of all land parcels including village maps/ city maps are available to the public online, on www.dharnaksh.com. People can also print or obtain certified copies of land parcels at the click of a button by using online payment gateway. The Department has already introduced the facility of issuing digitally signed ROR/map documents to the general public so that members of public need not even visit the Department to get copies obtained through internet certified by endorsing manual signature of concerned officer

All subordinate offices of Directorate of Settlement and Land records(DSLR) are intra-connected with central server under GBBN so that any plan can be issued from any office of Settlement & Land Records in the State of Goa. The plans are also being updated on regular basis with details of updation available at all offices of DSLR. This system has been further improved in order to give better service to the people.

The project of “Integration of textual and graphical data of land records” has been successfully completed by which ROR details as well as graphical details can be issued as a single document in respect of villages and cities. This new document has been titled as “Form XV” for villages and “Form “J” for cities for which legal sanctity is provided by amending the relevant rules of Goa Land Revenue Code, 1968. Due to introduction of integrated land

record document, a single authority will be able to issue Form XV and Form J and this will save lot of hardships of the common man.

The re-survey work has been almost completed in all twelve Talukas in the State. The work of preparation of updated resurvey maps is in progress. Under this project, all changes that have taken place on ground over a period of more than 40 years (post liberation) are being mapped to prepare up-to-date plans. The digitized maps prepared after resurvey will be of multifold use for various Government Departments to take up new developmental works in the State of Goa. The resurvey maps in respect of Tiswadi, Bardez, Ponda and Mormugao taluka are being issued to the public. The updated maps in respect of other talukas will be commissioned shortly for issuance to the general public.

City Survey and Cadastral Survey Operations

During the last financial year, 150 properties of the cities of Mapusa, Vasco, Panaji and Margao have been confirmed. A target of 300 properties has been fixed for the current year.

Survey and demarcation of Cumeri Plots

The work of survey, demarcation, boundary stone fixation of cumeri plots in the State of Goa is presently going on in the talukas of Canacona, Quepem, Sattari and Ponda. The work has already been completed in respect of most of the cases in Ponda taluka, Sattari taluka and Pernem taluka for which fresh sanads has been distributed to the cumeri cultivators. The work has been completed in respect of most of the

cumeri cases in Cotigao village of Canacona taluka.

PANCHAYATS

- Under assistance to the Panchayats for disposal of Plastic Garbage Scheme, annual financial assistance of ₹ 50,000/- is provided to 64 Village Panchayats and ₹ 1,00,000/- is provided to 126 Village Panchayats. It is also decided to set up garbage plants at District level and in coastal areas.
- The amount eligible to each Panchayat under the Goa Panchayat (Grant of Financial Assistance to the Village Panchayats to deal with Plastic Garbage Menace) Scheme 2007, has been raised from ₹ 50,000/- to ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum.
- Financially weaker Village Panchayats are released grants for the payment of salaries to the Village Panchayat staff. Monthly salary and allowances are paid to all elected members of Zilla Panchayats and Village Panchayats. During the Financial year 2014-15, grants have been released to 90 weaker Panchayats amounting to ₹ 426.07 lakh.

Mobilization of Resources

- Matching grants are released to the Village Panchayats in proportion to the taxes collected by the Panchayats. A total amount of ₹ 649.44 lakh has been released to 190 Village Panchayats during the current year to mobilize their resources.
- 31 Panchayats are identified under the pilot project of E-services through the Extended Service Outlets (ESO) where-in each of the Panchayats would be provided with a computer system, printer and scanner to operate the E-Services. The Government intends to provide all services to the citizens at the village level and all the village panchayats will be covered in the near future.

New Initiatives

Under the Deendayal Development Scheme 2013, major infrastructure developmental projects are undertaken by Village Panchayats for rapid progress. 57 Village Panchayats have submitted proposals in this regard. The proposals in respect of 44 Panchayats have been approved, of which, proposals of 17 Panchayats have been tendered by G.S.I.D.C.

CHAPTER 10

TOURISM

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon which entails the movement of people to countries or places outside their usual environment for personal or business/professional purposes.

Goa with its magnificent scenic beauty, superb beaches, rich cultural heritage and the architectural splendours of its Temples, Churches and Old houses has made it a favourite spot for tourists from all over the globe.

Tourist Arrivals

The State received 40.58 lakh tourists in 2014 (January to Dec.) compared to 31.21 lakh tourists in the previous year, thereby reflecting a growth of over 30 percent. The number of tourists (both domestic and foreign) who visited the state in the last four years is given in Table 10.1 below:

Table 10.1
Year-wise Tourist Arrivals.

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2011	2225002	445935	2670937
2012	2337499 (5.06)	450530 (1.03)	2788029 (4.38)
2013	2629151 (12.48)	492322 (9.28)	3121473 (11.96)
2014	3544634 (P) (34.82)	513592 (P) (4.32)	4058226 (P) (30.01)

P: Provisional

Figures in the brackets indicate percentage increase/decrease over the previous year

It can be seen from the above Table that the percentage increase in the number

of domestic tourists as compared to the previous year, which was 5.06 percent in 2012 went up to 12.48 percent in 2013 and further to 34.82 percent in 2014. Similarly the percentage increase in the number of foreign tourists which was 1.03 percent in 2012 went up to 9.28 percent in 2013.

However in 2014, the percentage increase in foreign tourists dropped to 4.32 percent which was due to a decrease in the number of tourists coming from the continents of North America, Africa and some parts of Europe.

Country –wise number of foreign tourists who visited the State during the years 2013 and 2014 is given in Annexure 43 and the number of tourist arrivals by chartered flights during the tourist season (October to May) is given in Annexure 44.

It is seen for Annexure 44 that the number of chartered flights has increased from 910 in 2011-12 to 1128 in 2013-14.

In the first three months of the current tourist season (i.e. October 2014 to December 2015), 488 chartered flights with a total of 95,672 tourists have landed in the State.

Tourism Promotion and Marketing

The Department participated extensively in National and International events for promoting tourism and also undertook

widespread publicity campaigns by releasing advertisements through Print and Electronic media.

At the National level, the State participated in the following events in 2014-15:

- Anand bazar Patrikas, Annual Travel & Tourism Fair, held from 27th to 29th June 2014 at Kolkata.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 4th to 6th July 2014 at Kolkata.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 11th to 13th July 2014 at Hyderabad.
- IITM held from 11th to 13th July 2014 at Chennai.
- IITM held from 18th to 20th July 2014 at Bangalore.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 22nd to 24th August 2014 at Ahmedabad 2014.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 29th to 31st August 2014 at Surat.
- IITM held from 5th to 7th September 2014 at Gurgaon.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 12th to 14th September 2014 at Pune.
- IITM held from 12th to 14th September 2014 at Mumbai.
- ITM held in October 2014 at Jaipur.
- IITM held from 21st to 23rd November 2014 at Pune.
- IITM held from 28th to 30th November 2014 at Hyderabad.
- CII Fest held from 5th to 7th December 2014 at Chandigarh.
- ITM held from 6th to 8th December 2014 at Lucknow.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 9th to 11th January 2015 at Chennai.

- IITT 2015 held from 15th to 17th January 2015 at Mumbai.
- Travel & Tourism Fair held from 16th to 18th January 2015 at Bangalore.
- IITM held from 16th to 18th January 2015 at Cochin.
- SATTE from 29th to 31st January 2015 at Delhi.

At the International level, the State took part in the following events:

- OTDYKH-LEISURE, Moscow held from 16th to 19th September 2014.
- IFTM Top Rosa, Paris, Switzerland held from 23rd to 26th September 2014.
- JATA Tourism Expo., Tokyo, South Korea held from 25th to 28th September 2014.
- World Travel Market, London held from 3rd to 6th November 2014.
- FITUR, Madrid, Netherlands from 28th January to 3rd February 2015.

Awards and Accolades

The awards and accolades received by the State for its participation at various events in 2014-15 are as under:

- Department of Tourism won the Best Designed Stall at TTF, Bangalore followed by an award for the Best Creative Stall at IITM Kochi in January 2014.
- Won the Best Stall award at IITM, Kolkata in February 2014.
- Created history at ITB Berlin, Germany by winning the PATWA Award for the 'Best Beach Destination in Relaxation, Water Sports and Entertainment in March 2014.

- Declared the Best Honeymoon Destination, Best Family Destination, Best Leisure Destination and the Best Party Destination for India and South East Asia by leading travel magazine Travel & Leisure India and South Asia edition in April 2014.
- Chosen as Best Indian Destination for Relaxation 2014 at Lonely Planet Awards in June 2014.
- Bagged the Best Designed Stall at TTF, Hyderabad followed by the Best Tourism Promotion Award at IITM, Chennai, also named the Best Wedding Destination at IITM, Bangalore in July 2014.
- Bagged the Best Designed Stall at TTF Ahmedabad followed by an award for the Best Designed Stall at TTF Surat in August 2014.
- Bagged the Safari India award for the category Best State for water sports in August 2014.
- Bagged the Best Designed Stall at IITM, Gurgaon, IITM, Mumbai and also the Best Decorated Stall at the TTF Pune in September 2014.
- Voted 'Favourite Leisure Destination – India' at the Readers' Travel Awards organized by Condé Nast Traveller India in November 2014.
- Award for the Best Decorated Stall at the TTF Chennai
- Revenue of ₹ 119.29 lakh has been earned by issuing permissions for erection of huts, tents, temporary shacks in private properties for the tourist season 2014-15.
- Revenue towards Government shacks of ₹ 111.95 lakh and towards deckbeds ₹ 7.34 lakh has been earned till 13.01.2015 for the year 2014-15.
- During the year 2014-15, the revenue earned by the Government towards other leases is ₹ 3.82 lakh. Besides ₹ 1.75 lakh was earned from Private shacks/Huts, and ₹ 12.92 lakh from Water Sports.
- The Government has earned revenue of ₹ 53.63 lakh towards hotel registrations, renewals and penalties in 2014-15.
- It is proposed to revise and hike the registration fees for hotels, restaurants, water sports operators, temporary shacks/huts and all other trades covered under the Goa Registration of Tourist Trade Act, 1982 for mobilizing additional revenue and the same is awaiting Government approval.
- The Department has tendered parking lots located at Calangute & Mangueshi which has generated a revenue of ₹ 16.21 lakh and also developed infrastructure to be leased to private operators for maintenance and revenue generation.

Mobilization of Resources

- Single window system for according permission for organizing "Tourism related events" classified into major and minor events has been started. Revenue of ₹ 214.10 Lakh for 2014-15 has been earned by giving permissions for tourism related events.

Measures to boost Tourism

- The GTDC has initiated beautification of areas around Mardol and Mangueshi temples. The Master Plan for the same has been finalized and work will be tendered soon. This will improve the touristic facilities

- around the temples and promote religious and cultural tourism.
- Erection of High Mast Light at Sirlim, Jogger's Park Altinho , Ribandar, Patto, Panaji, near head Post Office, Panaji and Santa Cruz Church, aesthetic façade illumination of Gajantlaxmi Temple at Volvoi in Ponda Taluka, upgradation / renovation of illumination system alongside the road from 'O Coqueiro' Porvorim to Saligao Church, has been completed.
 - Installation of High Mast Light, one each at (1) Davorlim Junction at Aquem Margao (2) Bolshe Circle, Gogal (3) Konkan Railway Junction (4) Holy Spirit Church, Borda and (5) Fatorda Junction (6) Cavlossim (7) Zalor beach are at various stages of completion.
 - The project "Information Plaza" at Patto, Panaji is nearing completion as per original schedule. Similarly, the work of construction/upgradation and extension of the existing jetty at Patto, Panaji is also nearing completion.
 - The Capital City has been facing acute vehicle parking problems. In order to overcome this difficulty, an ambitious project of construction of multilevel car parking at Patto, Panaji has been initiated to accommodate about 450 cars. The project is nearing completion will help to ease traffic congestion in Panaji city.
 - In order to ensure transparency, e-tendering process has been started. Offers/quotations are called from empanelled marketing agencies for overall management and organization of exhibitions/ marts/ roadshows, festivals, etc.
 - The Department has appointed M/s KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd Consortium with Tourism & Leisure Advisory Services, Spain as a World Class Consultant for formulation of State Tourism Policy, Master Plan and they will work out modalities for formation of Tourism Promotion Board.
 - The Department has empanelled 13 Project Management Consultants to prepare detailed project reports and estimates for ensuring tourism development in identified clusters. 33 tourism infrastructure projects are in various stages of planning and implementation spread across the State to create facilities like changing rooms, toilets, pathways, sitting arrangement, parking facilities, signages etc.
 - The work of up gradation/renovation of the existing toilet block at Calangute beach has been completed and the GTDC (SPV) has leased it out for operation.
 - Upgradation/renovation of the street lighting from Saligao Church to Calangute Church has been completed.
 - Plans for beautification of Baina beach have been finalized and will be tendered soon.
 - Upgradation/renovation of the street lighting from Saligao Seminary to Pilerne Junction is in progress.
 - Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology at Farmagudi is proposed to be set up in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi.

- Development of Colva coastal circuit, Baga coastal circuit, Miramar coastal circuit in collaboration with Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, New Delhi is in process. Facilities in the form of interpretation centres, cafeteria, promenade, viewing tower etc. are proposed in these circuits.
- Heli tourism, amphibian aircraft, floatel will soon turn into reality and likely to be functional from the next tourist season. MOU is likely to be executed with Pawan Hans Ltd for introducing Heli Tourism Services in the State. MOU has been executed with MEHAIR, Mumbai for commencing sea plane services in the State and the services are expected to commence in October 2015.
- Implementation of the beach cleaning programme has been issued to M/s Bhumika Transport led Consortium and M/s Ram for North Goa and South Goa, respectively, w.e.f. 1.9.2014.
- A committee of Information Assistants has been constituted to carry out random inspection of the beach stretches to observe for verification of number of labourers deployed/ present on each beach stretches placement of dustbins etc.
- In order to ensure participation of private sector for building infrastructure such as theme parks, water kingdoms, aquariums, and other tourist attractions, the GTDC has selected M/s KPMG Advisory Services Pvt. Ltd as a transaction advisor/ consultant.
- In an endeavor to create employment/business opportunities to the locals the government has issued 343 permissions for erection of temporary shacks in Government property and 02 permissions for erection of temporary shacks in private property.
- The locals are also encouraged to invest in the tourism sector, under which interested people are issued NOC for erection of tents/huts in their private properties. During the current year till December 2014, the Department has issued permissions for erection of 89 tents/huts in private properties in order to enhance accommodation facilities to the budget tourists.
- With a view to provide beach illumination, nine, 4 arm lights have been installed at various stretches along the Benaulim coastline and nine, 4 arm lights are being installed at Dramapur in Velim constituency.

CHAPTER 11

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT

Science and Technology forms an integral component of the State's developmental set-up. Promotion of environment related projects for conservation and up-gradation of environment and abatement of pollution in the State is undertaken by the Department of Science, Technology & Environment.

Application of Remote Sensing Technology

The Department houses a State Remote Sensing Centre on its campus equipped with state-of-the-art equipment and data where grants are provided to develop infrastructure for management of natural resources and planning. Under this scheme, various projects relevant 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.

Promotion of Information Systems in Science and Technology

Funds are provided for setting up R&D units, in order to promote private incentives 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.

Non-Conventional and Renewable Sources of Energy

Activities are undertaken through the Goa Energy Development Agency

(GEDA), to promote non-conventional and renewable energy sources and gadgets through popularization campaigns, demonstrations and offer of incentives. SPV + wind hybrid non-conventional energy projects in Government Institutions including Tourism and Public Health is taken up for maintenance including new installations, during the year.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)

IREP is an area based programme with the rural block as an unit of planning. At present, 6 blocks in Quepem, Sanguem, Sattari, Pernem, Canacona and Bicholim are being covered under the programme.

Emphasis is laid on training, demonstration and dissemination of information of various types of non-conventional energy gadgets.

Thereafter, energy saving devices like compact fluorescent lamps, pressure cookers and kerosene stoves and gadgets like solar cookers, Sarai cookers, solar home lighting systems, solar water heating systems are being supplied at subsidized local rates.

Mobilization of Resources

All constructions/developments inclusive of houses, hotels and resorts located within a radius of 500 mts of the high tide line along the sea coast and within 100 mts along either banks of rivers, creeks or backwaters influenced by tidal action require prior clearance under the

CRZ Notification of 1991. During the year 2014-15, the Goa Coastal Zone Management Authority (GCZMA) has been given powers to charge fees towards issue of NOC and licenses under CRZ Rules for renovation of existing projects and construction of new projects in CRZ areas.

The Department has also introduced Green Cess on petroleum products and cess on products sold in non-biodegradable packing which is collected through the Department of Commercial Taxes.

Solid Waste Management

The Department has initiated the process of setting up of two solid waste treatment plants in the State, one at Cacora in Quepem taluka and other one at Saligao/Calangute in Bardez taluka. The land acquisition process has been completed for both the sites.

Both the plants are expected to become operational in the near future and will go a long way in tackling the garbage problem of a major part of the State. A special Solid Waste Management Cell has been set up in the Department to speed up the above work and the required technical and scientific staff has been appointed by the Department.

Grants have been released to the Monitoring-cum-working Committee on Solid Waste Management constituted by the Government and working under the Goa State Pollution Control Board, Panaji-Goa for taking up programmes on management, disposal and treatment of Solid Waste in the State.

Plastic collection drives along the State Highways are being conducted by the above committee with the help of

various line departments and other Government organizations.

The work of collecting plastic waste throughout the State at Village Panchayat level with the help of local bodies is also in progress. Mass awareness drives are being conducted for the purpose. Also interactive sessions between elected members of local bodies are conducted at Taluka level to create awareness for collection and storing of plastic waste generated in their respective localities.

Goa Science Centre, Miramar

Goa Science Centre (GSC) located on Marine Highway, Miramar is an excellent science education facility perceived and developed to inculcate scientific temper among students in particular and the people in general. This unit of the National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) functions under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, GoI and is developed with the support of DST&E in Goa. During the year 2014-15, the Department has supported the following events:

- Financial assistance to GSC to celebrate and organize various programmes on “International Year of Light 2015”.
- Grant-in-aid to organize their annual event “Science Fiesta”.

Other activities under Science & Technology

- Celebration of World Environment Day 2014 with active support of Goa State Council for Science and Technology (GSCST)
- Grants released to educational institutions viz St. Michael’s Convent High School, Anjuna, Shree Damodar Higher Secondary School,

Margao, Chubby Cheeks High School, Porvorim etc. for organization of science exhibitions in their premises.

- Grants released to GSCST to conduct State level Teachers' Training Workshop followed by Children Science Congress.
- Grant-in-aid released to GSCST for organizing 'Awareness Meet' for upliftment of Scheduled Tribe Communities.
- Financial assistance to GSCST to take up project entitled "Popularization of strategic knowledge for climate change".
- Financial assistance to Vigyan Bharati, New Delhi to organize Bharatiya Vigyan Sammelan in Goa.
- Grants have been released to the Association of Friends of Astronomy to conduct various science popularization and awareness programmes for students and the public at large at the Public Astronomical Observatory (PAO) at Junta House, Panaji and also other branches of PAO in the State.
- The DST&E promotes environmental projects relevant to the needs of the State and takes up environmental drives. During the year, grants have been released to the Mangrove Society of India to develop a mangrove park at Patto, Panaji. Financial aid has also been provided to organize "National Conference on Mangroves"

FORESTS

The importance of forest and environment has been felt worldwide in the background of the present scenario of climatic changes, global warming and various environmental hazards. The State of Goa has been very proactive in the direction of conservation of forests.

More than 33 percent of the geographical area of Goa is recorded as forest lands (1225.12 sq. kms.) of which, Reserved Forests constitute 20.67 percent and about 65 percent has been declared as Protected Area (PA) encompassing one National Park at Mollem (107 sq. kms.) and six Wildlife Sanctuaries (755 sq. kms.) along the Western Ghats thereby creating a complete corridor for wild animals. In terms of density, the State has 543 sq. kms. of very dense forests, 585 sq. kms. of moderately dense forests and 1,091 sq. kms. of open forests.

Afforestation

An area of 338.75 Ha of arid forest land has been brought under plantation in the State with 4.77 lakh seedlings of a variety of species including commercial species like Teak, Madat, Nano, Gothing, Assan, Terminalia, Mahagony, Bamboo and Cashew. About 5.00 lakh seedlings of such species including ornamental species have also been made available to the general public at a nominal rate through forest nurseries spread all over the State during the year 2014-15.

Soil and Water Conservation

Check dams and staggered trenches have been constructed in the forests to minimize/prevent soil erosion and increase moisture in the soil to help ground water recharge which in turn will promote healthy growth of trees.

Improvement of Wildlife Habitat

In wildlife sanctuaries and reserved forests, habitat improvement has been taken up through creation of artificial water holes, gabion structures for soil

moisture conservation, planting of fodder grasses, fruit bearing trees and other tree species as per suitability as also maintenance of animal corridors etc.

The modernization of Bondla Zoo is underway with the animal enclosures being up-graded. The development of the Nature Interpretation Centre has been entrusted to the Centre for Environment Education.

Promotion of Eco-tourism

In an endeavour to promote eco-tourism in the State, infrastructure has been up-graded in terms of improvement of forest roads, construction of wooden bridges and embankments to facilitate better movement of the eco-tourists, maintenance and better accommodation facilities at the eco-tourism complex and eco-villages etc. Local youth have been engaged in various activities thereby creating employment and job opportunities for them.

The Forest Department has increased the number of permits from 98 to 431 in the 2014-15 for plying vehicles in the Dudhsagar tourist circuit that has in turn generated gainful employment for the surrounding village youth of Collem, Mollem, Shigao and Matoje.

Consolidation of Forest Areas

Vulnerable forest areas prone to anti-forestry activities like encroachment, smuggling, poaching etc. are being protected by day and night patrolling and through erection of rubble walls and cattle proof trenches along the boundaries. These also prohibit encroachments and restrict the entry of wild animals into human habitat.

Strengthening of Infrastructure

The Department has improved its overall infrastructure by up-grading the facilities at the Forest Rest House, improvement of forest nurseries and procurement of vehicles/ motor cycles for field staff. Two patrolling stations have been set up at Guleli in Madei Wildlife Sanctuary and Caranzol in Bhagwan Mahaveer National Park and watch towers have been constructed for intensification and strengthening of forest combing operations.

Awareness Programmes

The Department organizes a number of awareness programmes at the village level in order to inculcate the value of nature conservation in the minds of the general public.

Information in the form of pamphlets is also published and distributed to educate people.

Mass movement for tree planting activities involving local bodies like Village Panchayats, Educational Institutions, Religious Trusts, Corporations, NGOs, etc. are conducted.

The Wildlife Awareness Campaign, 2014 was held in the months of September and October 2014 with participation of several schools and colleges in different competitions like on-the-spot drawing, wildlife photography, elocution and quiz. A similar awareness campaign was undertaken for protection of the Indian Bullfrog during the monsoon season.

An awareness rally was organized during the 1st World Wildlife Day on 3rd March, 2014.

Table No.11.1
Forests at a Glance

Sl. No	Item	2013-14	Up-to Dec. 2014
I	Forest Produce		
	A Forest Revenue (` in lakh)	1023.35	269.35
	B Forest Expenditure (` in lakh)	4534.71	3479.44**
	i) Plan	2570.01	1902.01
	ii) Non Plan	1964.70	1577.43
II	Others		
	1 Number of Seedlings Planted (in lakh)	7.986	3.995
	2 Number of Seedlings raised (in lakh)	11.62	8.85
	3 Area brought under Plantation - Forest and non-Forest(in Ha.)	235.50	338.75
III	Tourists visited (Nos.)	707129	235166

Turtle Conservation Programme

The Forest Department had initiated the turtle conservation programme in 1996 with the active co-operation of the villagers of Morjim, in Pernem taluka, North Goa and in Galgibag village, Canacona taluka, South Goa, to protect the Olive Ridley Turtle. This has resulted not only in conservation of the turtles but also as an attraction for a special class of tourists.

This programme has made a significant impact because of the participation of the local people in the whole exercise.

A small "Turtle Information Centre and Control Room" has been opened at the Morjim beach. The following table gives details about turtle nesting in 2013-14.

Table No.11.2
Turtle Nesting in 2013-14

Place / Site	Total no. of eggs laid	Total no. of hatchlings released	Total no. of unhatched eggs
Morjim & Ashvem	441	162	257
Galgibag & Agonda	730	490	240

Rescue of Wild Animals

The Department has established five Wildlife Rescue Squads at different locations of the State to rescue wild animals encroaching human habitat/settlement area.

The squads operating from Campal, Netravali and Cotigao conduct 'round the clock' rescue operations as wildlife animals that stray into human habitations are likely to be killed or mauled seriously, unless attended on priority.

Many a times, the animals require medical attention which is administered at the Rescue Centres. It is ensured that once the animals have recuperated and re-gained their health fully, they are released back into the wild.

During the year 2014-15 itself, 2,419 wildlife such as leopard, monkey, deer, birds, mammals, bees and different species of snakes/reptiles have been rescued and re-habilitated by the Forest Department.

The department has also compensated farmers for damages to crops by wild

animals in Sanguem taluka to the tune of ₹ 50,000/-.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Goa has all the pre-requisites to emerge as a software paradise. Goa has one of the highest literacy rates in the country and a very large percentage of the population is conversant in English, thus making Goa a front runner in setting up IT Industry, Call Centre and other IT enabling service operations.

The Government of Goa with an objective to serve as the 'Enabler for Promotion of Information Technology Industry in Goa' and to bring investments to the State has taken up the following:

- Setting up of Electronic Manufacturing Cluster (EMC) for the Electronic System Design Manufacturing (ESDM) at Tuem, Pernem, Goa over an area of around 5,00,000 sq. mts. under the EMC scheme of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), GOI.
- Setting up of IT Park at the Kadamba Plateau, Tiswadi, Goa over an area of around 4,50,000 sq. mts.
- The focus is to promote employment for Goan youth by bringing IT industry in the State. The proposed IT Park / EMC shall include all types of businesses from IT and ITES sector. viz. Software Development, BPO, KPO, Hardware Manufacturing, IT Training Institutes etc.

Smart Classrooms

- The project of providing Goa Broad Band Network (GBBN) connectivity

has been taken up through M/s Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd (ITG) and most of the educational institutes across the State of Goa have been provided with GBBN connectivity.

- Implementation of Wi-Fi connectivity for educational institutes has been initiated through M/s ITG and institutes under Technical Education, Higher Education and High Schools are considered for the first phase of implementation.

Goa Broad Band Network (GBBN) Project

- The Department of IT has been managing the converged Wide Area Network that connects the State Headquarters, District Headquarters with all 12 Talukas, Village Panchayats, Households and institutions across the State.
- This Connectivity includes 10 GBPS links between all the 12 Talukas, 1 GBPS to all the 189 Village Panchayats and 225 building/locations under the project. The network further connects around 1000 offices / sub-offices and 512 Government / aided educational institutes.
- The services availed over GBBN network are Intranet for e-governance, Internet, video conferencing, IP telephony etc. The GBBN State Head Quarter (SHQ) is ISO 27001: 2005 certified.
- The Department, through its implementation agency- M/s UTL, has successfully implemented IPv6 till the Village Panchayat level and the GBBN is now IPv6 ready. The Department is probably the first among all other SWAN in the country who are IPv6

complied/ready till the Village Panchayat level. Thus, the goal set by Ministry of Communication & IT, Department of Telecommunication, Govt. of India, for the implementation of IPv6 in dual stack by December 2017 is achieved in early 2014. Goa is also the First State where GBBN Training Centre with IPv6 lab is available.

- The GBBN also offers Premium Internet to homes, industry and enterprises, Wi-Fi in the Panchayat areas, Goa Tourism Residencies, etc as Value Added Services (VAS). As on 30/11/2014 the following services are provided: Internet Home Plans- 1618, Internet Corporate Plans- 412, Fibre on Lease- 1. The State of Goa has achieved the Government of India's mission of providing connectivity to all the Village Panchayats as part of NeGAP Project. The GBBN in partnership with ITG has also launched a cloud based health application for the district hospital, Mapusa, Bardez taluka on pilot basis.

State Data Centre (SDC)

The Goa State Data Centre, setup and operated since March 2008 is hosted with 47 e-governance applications, 75 web based applications, 135 e-services applications along with other Government applications such as State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG), Mobile Service Delivery Platform (MSDP), SMS Gateway (e-SMS) etc.

An online portal www.e-requestdoit.goa.gov.in has been developed with the objective of carrying out registration of new website/ request for carrying out

website deployments in the State Data Centre electronically.

Internet Distribution and Security Solution

A proposal has been initiated for Internet distribution to all Government Departments/Corporations/Schools/Colleges/Autonomous Bodies.

This project will enable internet distribution, restricting the internet bandwidth. The vendor has been selected through an e-tender and the matter is under submission for Government approval.

IT Knowledge Centres

Info Tech Corporation of Goa Limited (ITG) with the help of Government of Goa has established 40 IT Knowledge Centres across 36 census towns and 4 major towns.

The vision of the project is to impart computer training to at least one member of every family till the village level on ICT which will help the citizens to be IT literate and enable them to get jobs in IT Software/IT Enabled Services including BPOs. Till date, around 16,562 students have been trained through these centres.

Scheme for IT Mass Literacy

The Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Government of India, has launched a scheme for IT mass literacy with the objective of providing IT training to 10 lakh persons in every village in selected blocks in each State/UT. This is in view of the National Policy on IT 2012 to make one person in every household IT literate.

The Government has identified M/s ITG as the State Implementation Agency (IA) for the scheme.

State Wide Surveillance Project

The major responsibility of the Government is to provide safety and security to its citizens and its assets. The project envisages implementation of a state-wide comprehensive surveillance system by introducing a common framework to facilitate 24x7 scanning and monitoring of vehicular traffic, human movement etc through setting up of unmanned surveillance cameras throughout the State at all major roads and junctions, public places and places of strategic importance.

The data will be stored, monitored and analysed at the centralized control room which will be setup for the project. The project will be implemented under the aegis of the Department of IT, Government of Goa, with close coordination and support from the Home/Police Department. A tender has been floated for selection of a consultant for initiating the project.

Geographic Information System (GIS)

A geographic information system (GIS) is a tool used to visualize spatial data to make better decisions by providing a common platform for all departments to store and share their spatial data. A few of the reform areas are:

- Facilitating joint decisions and improvement in inter-departmental collaboration.
- Effective monitoring of large projects
- Greater transparency in the scope and impact of projects

- Ability to effectively manage growth in cities and the changing needs of citizens.

The Government will create a single GIS portal that will allow departments to create overlays detailing their department specific data. A detailed project report has already been submitted to the Government of India under the World Bank funding scheme of the Department of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India.

e-Office

The Department has achieved a major milestone by successfully implementing a pilot e-governance application as a step towards a paperless office.

The pilot implementation maintains a paper trail to facilitate staggered adoption of the system; however the same will soon be phased out after providing digital signatures to all the departmental staff.

The system is developed in-house using Open Source technologies and has been a complete success and is extensively used within the Department of Information Technology for nearly 2 years.

It is proposed to roll out this application to various other Departments. The project will include the use of digital signatures and digital documents in place of physical movement of paper files.

e-Assembly – Paperless Software for the Goa Legislative Assembly

The e-assembly application is developed in-house using Open-

Source software, and successfully deployed. The application is being built in phases without disrupting the work of users utilizing the system. The application has been successfully implemented during two sessions of the Goa Assembly.

The next session will include Question Transfer functionality as well as full usage of Department Modules by the Government Departments.

Goa valuation and e-Registration (GAURI) Software

The Department of Information Technology has won the SKOCH ORDER OF MERIT 2014 award for the successful implementation of Goa Valuation & e-Registration (GAURI) Software for Registration Department.

With the implementation of GAURI software, functions of the Sub Registrar's offices have been automated while adding efficiency, transparency and increased revenue.

The Turn Around Time (TAT) is reduced considerably resulting in same day registration and same day return of original registered document. The software is currently used by the Sub Registrar offices of Tiswadi, Salcete, Bardez, Quepem, Sanguem, Marmagoa and Pernem talukas for their day to day function.

The Department has taken up the task of computerization and roll out of the Gauri Software to the remaining taluka offices along with up-gradation of the hardware at the existing offices.

The Department is also working on a centralized web-based solution for the Gauri Software.

Payment Gateway and Unified Architectural Framework (UAF)

The State has adopted Unified Architectural Framework, wherein the infrastructure developed through various e-governance initiatives is integrated and the services are delivered through the State Portal.

e-Tendering / e-Procurement and e-Payments

The Government has rolled out e-tendering & e-procurement facility in order bring out transparency and accountability in public procurement for quite some time.

In order to further facilitate this process M/s Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd (ITG) through Axis Bank has introduced e-Payments wherein the bidders can pay tender fee, EMD and other fees online through various e-payments options such as credit card, debit card, RTGS and NEFT.

This facility has helped in not only eliminating time gaps but also helped the Government to go complete paperless for public procurements.

Human Resource Management System (HRMS)

Implementation and development of the HRMS Project has been taken up under the 13th Finance Commission through ITG and the work of digitization of 10 Government departments is initiated. The project will help in building a database of employees and pensioners which would keep track of their personal details including calculation of salary and pensions payable, filing of returns, attendance and leave accounts, service books,

insurance, health benefits and integration of the above database with the existing pension software of Directorate of Accounts developed by NIC.

The expected benefits of the system are:

- Streamlining the manual process.
- Centralization of employee records and a holistic view of all GoG employees.
- Easy data retrieval and Integration with other departments.
- Secure and user friendly system.

Data Collection Project

The Data Collection Project is intended to provide a Data Architecture to store Citizen Information and reuse the same across Government services and departments. This way the citizen only needs to provide information on one occasion and the same can be utilized to avail various services using his/her Aadhar number as a key. The project is being studied in the light of the needs of various departments and the sources of information available to DOIT.

Application for Scrutinizing Online Forms for the GPSC

In an effort to simplify and streamline the scrutiny process for the Goa Public Service Commission (GPSC), the Department of IT has developed a back-end application that helps GPSC to scrutinize the job applications submitted by the interested candidates based on their educational qualification, percentage, experience in

terms of years and months, age, caste, languages known etc.

The fees received based on each post is also displayed. The GPSC is using this application successfully.

Capacity Building (NeGP)

This scheme aims to:

- Provide technical and professional support to State level policy and decision making Bodies to develop specialized skills for e-governance.
- Establish institutional framework for State level strategic decision-making and to set up State e-Mission Teams (SeMT).
- Impart specialized trainings and orientation programs for SeMTs and decision makers.
- Facilitate knowledge sharing and bringing in international best practices.
- Strengthen the administrative training institutions and other Government institutions at the National and State level.

The Department has organized specialized training and orientation programs for SeMTs, technical staff of DOIT, GEL, ITG, NIC and Heads of the Departments, IT nodal officers of various Departments, cyber-crime training programme for officers of Prosecution, Law, Police, DOIT, GEL, ITG and NIC.

Other training programmes conducted include: Citizen-centric e-Government-e-governance, e-governance Project Management, Government Process Re-engineering, Information Security Management, Cyber Crime Investigations, Business Models and Public Private Partnership. The

Department also conducted a 2-days e-governance Leadership Meet.

State Data Centre (NeGAP)

State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of NeGP. Under NeGP, it is proposed to create State Data Centres for the States to consolidate services, applications and infrastructure to provide efficient electronic delivery of G2G, G2C and G2B services to the citizens with greater reliability, availability and service ability in this Project.

The Department has initiated the project of building a new State Data Centre (SDC) at Altinho under the NeGP with ITG as the SDA. A tender for this work is already floated by ITG.

SSDG, Portal and e-Form Application (NeGAP)

As a step towards providing services to the doorstep of the people under State Portal and e-Form project, the State has rolled out 50 e-services and 2 Utility Bill Payment services which has enabled people from different walks of life to avail this facility. 74,083 transactions are made through this project.

e-District Mission Mode Project (NeGAP)

This project aims at electronic delivery of identified high volume citizen-centric services at district and sub-district level and which are not part of any other mission mode project.

The project envisages to create a robust and scalable platform leveraging

and utilizing optimally the four pillars of e-infrastructure viz., the State Data Centre (SDC), the State Wide Area Network (SWANs) implemented as Goa BroadBand Network (GBBN) in the State, the State Service Delivery Gateway (SSDG) and Citizen Service Centres (CSCs), to deliver services electronically to citizens at their doorstep. Presently, the selection of System Integrator (SI) for implementing the project is in progress.

World Bank Assistance (GOI)

The emergence of new age mobile phones has opened the gates for internet access on the phones to everyone. This becomes a better logical and easy choice for the users to get information and use the internet while on the move without the liability of having a PC or a laptop.

The number of mobile users in last couple of years has increased drastically and so has the importance of mobile marketing.

The Project "Mobile based services for Tourism Department" aims at providing: Audio Guide, Mobile Website, Smart Phone Specific Application, etc. for Blackberry, Android, I Phone and Windows Application for Goa Tourism to facilitate new and exciting possibilities of accessing information regarding Goa Tourism for the growing population of mobile web users.

The project is funded by the DeitY, GOI under the World Bank Assistance and the Department has prepared a RFP for the implementation of the project in close coordination with the Tourism Department.

e-Health

The e-health project envisages an universal health care system for the State of Goa using a robust IT enabled management and monitoring system with focus on Health care MIS. It is an integrated solution covering the entire health sector of Goa including all public healthcare institutions.

The data collected at all levels of interaction with the system is to be captured and linked together to form the State Health Information System database in the State Data Centre.

Implementation of Biometric Attendance System (BAS) in the State of Goa

As part of the Digital India programme, Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), Gol has implemented Biometric Attendance System (BAS) to track the attendance records of Central Government employees in Delhi.

The website aims at bringing more transparency and update information about Central Government employees on real-time basis.

The Central Government approach is a cost-effective solution, offering many advantages over traditional attendance system. The Department of Information Technology, has initiated the process of getting the Bio-metric Attendance System implemented in the State.

Online Computer Based Examination

The Department of Information Technology is in the process of implementing Computer Based Examination System for all recruitment and competitive examinations for

Government Departments / Undertakings / Agencies / Institutions / Bodies / Corporations / PSUs in the State including Goa Public Service Commission. Presently, all examinations for Government recruitment processes in the State are conducted using traditional paper-based testing format. The migration from traditional Paper-Based testing to fully automated computer-based testing will make the recruitment and competitive examinations process fully-automated, end-to-end, online, transparent, speedy and cost effective. The Department of Information Technology will act as the State Nodal Department for implementation, supervision and execution of the project in the State.

m-Governance

One of the key benefits of m-Governance is the delivery of timely and accurate information to citizens and an established system of two-way communication between the Government and its people. m-Governance in Goa is a comprehensive mobile governance project aimed at m-enabling the 48+ Government Departments and m-powering the people.

The vision is to build/showcase solutions and applications which will benchmark in m-governance services across the world by using latest technologies (voice applications, applications using signalling channel and data service based applications)

By utilizing wireless and mobile technology, the State has taken a giant step forward from e-governance to m-governance in improving the delivery of Government information and services thus benefitting people in a big way.

Citizen Service Centres (CSC) (NeGAP)

The Department has initiated a proposal to revamp the Common Service Centres (CSC) / Lok Seva Kendras (LSK) to provide various G2C and G2B services to the citizens of the State through ITG. Various online services of Departments which are available will be rolled out through CSC/LSK. Based on the implacability, these services are divided into Information Type Service, Transaction Type Service, Certificate Type Service and Payment Type Service.

Empowerment of SC and ST

Special schemes are implemented for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes Communities (SC/ST) whereby, eligible candidates can take up any approved course through IT Knowledge Centres operated by Info Tech Corporation of Goa Ltd. across the State of Goa free of cost.

These schemes provide basic computer skills to the local youth, house wives and other citizens as well as various job oriented IT training courses including training for BPO operations/call centre executives, structured need based training programmes with the aim to make at least one person in each family in the State an IT literate. Till date, around 16,562 students have been trained in these Training Centres.

CHAPTER 12

OTHER SECTORS

DIRECTORATE OF ART & CULTURE

For the promotion of Art & Culture Government regularly releases 100% grants to the Govt. established cultural institutions of the State. The grants released in 2014 -15 (upto Dec' 2014) is ₹ 621.27 lakh.

Construction of Ravindra Bhavan, Canacona, estimated at ₹ 65.60 crore, which is being executed by GSIDC will be completed within two years..Government has approved, construction of 3 more Ravindra Bhavans one at Pernem, the other at Valpoi, and the third at Mapusa

This year the “Lokotsav” festival was held from 9th January to 18th January 2015 with around 400 Folk artists showcasing various folk dances and music of their States and around 600 craft persons displaying their handicraft items during the festival. This is the 16th year of “Lokotsav” in Goa with an overwhelming response of over 30,000 people visiting the event and day by day its popularity is increasing immensely.

Under the Scheme to provide (Golden Jubilee) One Time Grant in Aid, in Memory of Blessed Mother Tereza-2011, this year 7 institutions are sanctioned one time grant for which an amount of ₹ 438.89 lakh will be incurred.

The Celebration of Tri Centenary of the birth of Sant Sohriobanath Ambiye was inaugurated by renaming the Government college of Arts &

Commerce, Virnoda-Pernem as Sant Sohriobanath Ambiye College of Arts & Commerce, Virnoda-Pernem, on 16th August 2014. A Book Exhibition was also inaugurated at Darya Sangam, Kala Academy on 21st January 2015.

Under the Kala Sanman Scheme Financial Assistance is provided to 234 cultural/ professional groups/ institutions during the year 2014-15. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 202.54 lakh. Further, Annual Maintenance Grants of ₹ 18.42 lakh were also released to 59 Cultural institutions for conduct of cultural activities.

During this financial year various programmes were organized in collaboration with West Zone Cultural Centre – Udaipur. namely, A Visual Art documentary Film “To Let the World In”, “CHITRANKAN”, a Contemporary Painters Camp, GANESHOTSAV YATRA-2014, Acting Workshop, Balotsav-2014, Natyotsav-2014, a Multilingual Theatre Festival, and Folk Dance Workshops” .

Under the scheme “Conduct of Cultural Exchange/ Shows/ Celebrations”, various programmes were organized during the current year 2014-15. A group of 35 artists were deputed for presenting ‘Godemodni’ during the Independence Day Celebration at Udaipur, Rajasthan. Government of Goa in joint collaboration with Indian International Rural Cultural Centre, New Delhi had organised Lecture/Dance Demonstration programme on Indian

Classical dance i.e. Kathak and Bharatnatyam in various Schools/Higher Secondary schools/Colleges in Goa. To promote Goan Artists outside Goa, the Directorate had organised a two day Sangeet Sammelan in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra.

To promote & preserve the age old rich traditions of the folk forms of the State, the Dhalo-Fugadi Festival was organized at seven different places across the State.

DIRECTORATE OF ARCHIVES AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Management and Acquisition of Records

Inspection of records from various records creating agencies as per Archival norms was carried out. Listing of records in the Bicholim and Margao Courts is under progress. By the end of March 2015, about 10,000 records will be completed.

During the current financial year, (upto Dec' 2014), the Directorate has completed scanning and cleaning of 57,000 folios of Land Registration records, Inscription, Description and Hypothecation books of Bicholim, Bardez & Ilhas talukas.

Protected Monuments/Sites

Expression of Interest for restoration and conservation work of Fort of Alorna and Fort of Chapora has been called and The Consultant Architect has been appointed for the restorations work both the forts. 90% of the work of Reis Magos church is completed. The work of the restoration of Tank of Shivnath Temple, Shiroda is already accomplished.

The phase II Development of the site of Mahalasa Temple has been administratively approved by the Government. Grants in aid of ` 15 lakh and Corpus Fund of ` 35 Lakh has been provided to the Reis Magos Heritage Centre Society, constituted by the Government for maintenance and conservation of Reis Magos Fort. Work of annual maintenance and vegetation clearance has been accomplished. 50% of restoration work of Chapel of St. Monica is completed.

Preservation of Documentary Heritage

The infested volumes were fumigated. A total number of 8,300 copies were digitally reproduced and issued to the public numbering nearly 1,500 public records. Nearly 24,000 folios were guarded, flattened, tissued/reinforced. Around 250 volumes/files/books etc were fully repaired, stitched and bound with suitable captioning etc. More than 2,000 acidic/brittle folios were stabilized by neutralizing free acidity. Besides, nearly 2,000 files/lists were repaired/reinforced, stitched and bound.

GOA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, BAMBOLIM

Construction of Phase II of the College building taken by the Goa State Infrastructure & Development Corporation is nearing completion. As per the Revised BDS Regulations 2011, Interns and students are posted to peripheral PHCs to provide dental treatment in rural areas.

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Under the central project "Model Career Centre" Goa is fortunate to have been

awarded one Model Career Centre which is likely to be commissioned by the beginning of next financial year.

Model Career Centre shall be expected to focus on the fundamental procedure and will have full functionalities for Career and employment related services and for the purpose Centre shall innovate new devices which shall effectively contribute skill in labour markets for opportunity of placement, connecting of Job Seekers with job through portal, job tasks and interface with employers by campus placements is expected in the project.

In the year 2014, Employment Exchanges had registered 21,945 persons, notified 4,308 vacancies, gave vocational guidance to 1,500 persons and made 1,753 placements.

INSPECTORATE OF FACTORIES & BOILERS

Major Achievements in 2014-15 (upto December, 2014)

Inspections of 43 new working factories were carried out, which were falling under the purview of the Factories Act, 1948 but had not obtained Factory License.

50 new factories were registered under the Factories Act, 1948 and were granted licenses. Similarly, 12 new Boilers were registered under the Boiler Act, 1923 and were granted licenses.

64 health surveys were conducted in different factories wherein 1200 workers were examined on chargeable basis through Mobile Occupational Health Laboratory.

18 programmes were conducted on safety, first aid and other topics to

industrial workers wherein 394 participants were trained.

12 programmes were conducted for drivers on "Safe Transportation of Hazardous Goods by Road" wherein 349 participants were trained.

8 programmes were conducted on safety, first aid and other topics for students and others wherein 255 participants were trained.

14 legal proceedings were initiated in the court of law against the defaulters of the provisions under the Factories Act, 1948 and Boilers Act, 1923.

DIRECTORATE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food / drugs establishments in the State have been fully computerized since January 2014 and no manual applications are being accepted for the grant and renewal of food applications. From 1st November 2014, on-line computerization software program has been extended to retail / wholesale drugs sales establishments. The Department is in the process of setting up its branch office in South Goa District which is being taken up expeditiously.

GOA ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Under the "Goa Welfare/Pension Scheme for Seafarers" So far, 2117 Seamen or their dependant widows have been sanctioned Pension under the above Scheme. Another 100 applications are under scrutiny.

The Goa Human Resource Development Corporation has been established to make available the trained and skilled personnel to the

Government Departments, Institutions, Government Undertakings, autonomous bodies, etc. 397 Security Guards and 6 Security Supervisors were placed for 'On The Job Training' till 31st January, 2015.

As a fall out of the decision of the Govt. of Portugal to allow those born in Goa, Daman & Diu before Liberation to retain Portuguese nationality and even extend this concession to their next two generations, there are attempts to de-franchise Goans on the ground that by registering or transcribing their birth records in Portugal, they are deemed to have acquired Portuguese nationality without realizing that in the process they are faced with the prospects of losing Indian Citizenship, which most of them do not intend to lose.

Considering that this issue is acquiring serious social and political dimensions, the State Government had taken up the matter with the Hon. Prime Minister of India. And the NRI Cell has been regularly pursuing the matter with the Union Home Ministry and it is understood that a Committee headed by the Additional Secretary (Home) in the said Ministry is actively considering this issue.

GOA MEDICAL COLLEGE

The cardio vascular and thoracic surgery department of Goa Medical College has commenced functioning with effect from April 2014. This has provided immense relief to patients who had to obtain cardiac treatment outside the State.

The first cardiac surgery was performed in the hospital in April 2014. Bypass surgeries, valve replacement surgeries

for congenital heart diseases, thoracic surgeries, fistula surgeries etc are now being conducted for the first time in the Goa Medical College. Under the Renal Transplant programme, live related renal transplants are carried out.

State of the art Burns ward including Burns Care unit and step down area to provide treatment to patients with burn injuries will be commissioned shortly.

The new building being constructed for the girl's hostel, lecture hall and examination hall cum auditorium within the precincts of the Goa Medical College complex are nearing completion.

The tender for construction of a new T. B. and Chest Diseases hospital has been finalized by GSIDC the building is to be constructed in Goa medical College Complex, Bambolim.

GOA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, PANAJI

The College has been recognized as a Ph.D. Centre which will help the students and faculty to upgrade their qualifications and create a research oriented environment. The syllabus of M.Pharm. (QA, Pharmacology, Pharmacognosy) has been revised to suit the industry requirements, involving the experts from various pharmaceutical industries and academia.

The College has purchased instruments to the tune of ₹ 69.00 lakh to improve the instrumentation facilities for enhancing research activities at PG level. The College has received research grants from AICTE for 2 projects under MODROBS, one under RPS and one National Seminar Grant, to the tune of ₹ 57.20 lakh.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

Under the scheme of providing interest free loans to journalists for purchase of computer/laptop/ professional cameras , the department has received 29 applications from the journalists, which are being scrutinized/processed.

Under Goa Journalists Welfare Fund Scheme, 23 Journalists are drawing a monthly pension of ` 4,000/- besides seven family pensioners are drawing amount of ` 1,000/- per month. Goa, perhaps is one of the few States to introduce Goa Journalist Welfare Scheme under which retired journalist receive a pension.

LEGAL METROLOGY

During the Financial year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) the Department of Legal Metrology has collected a total revenue amounting to ` 1,39,93,236/- and booked 455 cases against the offenders.

Age old Mechanical Standard Balances are replaced by new Electronic Digital Scale. For this purpose total fourteen sets of Electronic Digital Working Standard Balances consisting of 50kg, 20kg, 2kg and 200g have been purchased.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Major Achievements in 2014-15 (upto December, 2014)

Under the Dayanand Social Security Scheme (Freedom from Hunger), an expenditure of ` 23000.00 lakh was incurred to release financial assistance to 1,33,034 Beneficiaries.

An amount of ` 134.84 lakh was incurred under “Stipends & Scholarships to OBC students”, benefitting 4389 OBC Students. Similarly under “Pre-Matric Scholarships to OBC students” an amount of ` 21.85 lakh was incurred benefitting 682 OBC Students and under “Post Matric Scholarships to OBC students” an amount of ` 148.73 lakh was incurred including Central share of ` 58.46 lakh benefitting 1169 OBC Students

Under the scheme “Post Matric Scholarships to SC” an amount of ` 17.97 lakh was incurred benefitting 181 SC Students. Under the scheme “Pre-Matric Scholarships for Children of those Engaged in Unclean Occupation (SafaiKarmacharis) an expenditure of ` 1.76 lakh was incurred benefitting 94 Students.

With a view to avoid discontinuation of education among girl students of SC families & to motivate them, the scheme “KanyaDhan for SC Girl Students” is introduced. ` 25,000/- is placed in fixed deposit in the name of the girl student, which can be withdrawn by her after passing Std. XIIth. An amount of ` 5.00 lakh was incurred in the current year benefitting 20 Girl Students belonging to SC.

The Directorate of Social Welfare supersedes all existing special schemes that were notified for extending benefits/facility to Dhangar Community and separately re-notified each scheme/benefit notified by Directorate of Tribal Welfare for ST Community to extend the same benefits to Dhangar Community through Directorate of Social Welfare as per the Government decision. Following eight schemes have been notified for implementation to extend all the facilities and benefits to

Dhangar Community on par with the other ST communities in the State. The eight new schemes are as follows:-

- i) Grant of financial assistance to “AntyaSankar Sahay Yojana” for performance of Funeral and Religious Ceremonies related to last rites of a person of Dhangar Community under the scheme financial assistance of ₹ 20,000/- is sanctioned to deceased Gouly/Dhangar families to have funeral in decent manner.
- ii) Atal AsraYojana” under the scheme financial assistance for construction and repairs of houses to Dhangar population for construction of New House is up to ₹ 2.00 lakh and for repairs of existing house is up to ₹ 75,000/-.
- iii) Scheme for construction of Multipurpose Community Halls in areas inhabited by Social Community “SanskritiBhavan” to help Dhangar community by providing the most needed infrastructure of Multipurpose Community Halls in villages dominated/ inhabited by Dhangar Communities. Total cost of project including the cost of land shall not exceed ₹ 50.00 lakh.

VARIOUS WELFARE SCHEMES FOR DISABLED:-

The scheme “Welfare of Handicapped (Scholarships & Stipends)” an expenditure of ₹ 4.65 lakh was incurred benefitting 111 students. Under the scheme Financial Assistance to Persons with Severe Disabilities, An expenditure of ₹ 15.20 lakh was incurred benefitting 76 beneficiaries.

Under the scheme Financial Assistance to the Person Engaged in Traditional Occupations / Business including Motorcycle Pilots an expenditure of ₹ 7.15 lakh was incurred benefitting 253 beneficiaries.

Under the scheme “Financial Assistance to the owners of “Kiosks (Gaddas)” an amount of ₹ 2.14 lakh was incurred benefitting 22 Kiosks Owners.

“Financial assistance to Self Help Groups” An expenditure of ₹ 8.50 lakh was incurred benefitting 34 Self Help Groups.

Under the scheme “Ummid” wherein the Local Self Government and Non-Governmental Organizations are provided with financial assistance to run Day Care Centers for the Senior Citizens. An expenditure of ₹ 18.13 lakh was incurred benefitting 19 Centers.

“Bachapan” Social Security cover to Orphan Children:- The objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to the children who do not have both parents and guardians and do not have any financial support for their livelihood/education. An amount of ₹ 2000/- per beneficiaries is given to purchase books/note book for school going children. An expenditure of ₹ 0.42 lakh was incurred benefitting 21 students.

Under the scheme “Concessions granted to Senior Citizens & Disabled for travel by KTC Ltd” Senior Citizens and Disabled persons are entitled for various welfare measures like 50% concession in fare for travelling by KTC buses. An amount of ₹ 139.60 lakh was paid to KTC for providing concession in fares to Senior Citizens and Disabled persons. Besides, 6,767 cards were issued to Senior Citizens and Disabled persons during the year 2014-15.

Awards for Best Social Worker:- the main objective of the scheme is to create social awareness and to encourage the individuals to help the

poor, needy and common man to improve their socio-economic, educational, standard of living, etc 9 Social Workers were awarded incurring an expenditure of ` 3.53 lakh.

The Griha Aadhar scheme was launched on 02.10.2012 wherein amount of ` 1,200 p.m. is provided to the beneficiary to maintain a reasonable standard of living for their families in order to tide over the rising food inflation. During the current year around 18,109 new beneficiaries have been sanctioned assistance. Total cases sanctioned as on 15.02.2015 is 1,20,033 and during the current year a total amount of `123.01 crore as on 15.02.2015 has been disbursed.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Land acquisition for setting up of NIT-Goa is in process and likely to be completed soon. Proposal for setting up of Educational Hub is under active consideration. Setting up of permanent campus of IIT-Goa is in process and likely to be completed soon.

The income limit for availing 50% Tuition Fee Concession of both the parents

from all the sources was proposed and accepted to be raised from ` 2.00 Lakh per annum to ` 3.00 Lakh.

DIRECTORATE OF TRIBAL WELFARE

The State Government has set-up the Department of Tribal Welfare, to look into the grievances of Scheduled Tribes for better enforcement of their Constitutional Rights and to give impetus to the implementation of various schemes and programmes for the Welfare & Development of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Goa.

In order to improve the educational status of ST students and to arrest their drop-out, five schemes namely Pre-Matric Scholarships To ST Students, Kanya Dhan, Post Matric Scholarships to The Students Belonging To Scheduled Tribes, Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana, and Merit Based Award And Recognition Of High Performance In The Board Exams of SSC And HSSC in the State of Goa. The number of students covered under these schemes during 2014-15 (up to December 2014) is given in Table 12.1:

Table 12.1
The number of students covered under various Schemes 2014-15 (up to December 2014)

Name of the Scheme	No of students covered	Expenditure (` in lakh)
Pre-Matric Scholarships To ST Students	5,064	149.96
Kanya Dhan,	206	51.50
Post Matric Scholarships to The Students Belonging To Scheduled Tribes,	1,235	
Gagan Bharari Shiksha Yojana,	1,099	117.43
and Merit Based Award And Recognition Of High Performance In The Board Exams Of SSC And HSSC In The State Of Goa	492	31.93

Other schemes implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes in the State are as under:

Grants are provided to the voluntary social organizations to run hostels for ST students to enable them to pursue their studies away from their place of residence. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 53.35 lakh benefiting 6 Institutions.

Under the scheme Sahayata, Financial assistance is provided to the voluntary organization / NGO's working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes and also Village panchayat and committees under forest right act, for the purpose of organizing activities such as seminars, workshops, competitions, medical camps, awareness camps etc. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 1.00 lakh benefiting 2 NGOs/Village panchayats & FRC.

Under the scheme Atal Asra Yojana: Financial assistance is provided to ST families for construction and repairs of houses. The maximum amount of assistance for construction of New House and reconstruction is up to ₹ 2.00 lakh and for repairs of existing house is ₹ 75,000/-. The annual income of the family should not exceed ₹ 1.50 Lakh. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 412.25 lakh benefiting 316 beneficiaries.

Under the scheme Sanskruti Bhavan Multipurpose Community Halls are provided in villages dominated/inhabited by ST Communities. These Multipurpose Community Hall will serve as Marriage Hall, Facilitation point for organizing awareness programmes, conducting trainings, Seminars, holding meetings of Forest Rights Committees and other Socio Cultural events. The

expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 870.13 lakh benefiting 5 Villages.

Under the scheme Support to Orphan Child/Children Of Widow Belonging To ST Community: Financial support is provided to the orphan children and the children of widows for meeting the expenditure on food, clothing and shelter till the children attains the age of 18 years. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 16.98 lakh benefiting 248 Children.

Under the scheme Prashikshan Yatra Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 1.00 lakh is given to the educational institutes in the Tribal dominated areas to conduct study tours / Excursion for ST students to cover places of historic, Cultural and educational importance in India during school vacations. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 23.00 lakh benefiting 23 Schools

Under Antya Sanskar Sahay Yojana The ST families whose income is less than ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum can avail financial assistance to the maximum assistance to ₹ 20,000/- for performance of funeral and religious ceremonies related to the last rites of a person of ST community. The expenditure incurred till December 2014 is ₹ 51.84 lakh benefiting 385 ST beneficiaries.

In Goa state there are 161 revenue villages coming under protection of forest right act and 147 forest right committees have been constituted till date. The total claims received so far are 10040, 356 community claims, 9672 Individual claims and 12 Facility Claims. State is in the process of settling forest right claims, as of now two community claims have been settled till date. Data feeding is under process.

Under “Adivasi Vikas Yojana” Financial assistance is provided to Village Panchayats/ Zilla Panchayats and Municipalities where there is substantial tribal population to create new infrastructure and upgrade the existing infrastructure as also carry out one time maintenance for the benefit of the village communities. In the current financial year (upto December 2014) Administrative Sanction Order for 133 projects estimated at ₹ 795.00 lakh have been issued.

DIRECTORATE OF SPORTS & YOUTH AFFAIRS

Infrastructure Development:

The following Infrastructure development works for the 36th National Games have been completed:

- Construction work of Athletic Stadium at Bambolim,
- Dr. Shama Prasad Mukherji Multipurpose Indoor Stadium at Goa University,
- 400 mts Synthetic Athletic Track at Peddem,
- Refurbishment of Tilak Maidan, Vasco and PJN Stadium, Fatorda
- Grounds at Raia, Navelim, Benaulim, Cuncolim and Nagoa.

As regard additional infrastructure required for the National Games, a request for proposal has been floated for appointment of Consultants to prepare design, estimates for the various Sports infrastructure.

The design for Football Stadium in Panaji which is proposed on the parade ground opposite Bal Bhavan, Campal

has been prepared. To financially support the activities of Goa Football Development Council. An amount of ₹ 3.00 crore has been released to GFDC (1st installment) in the current financial year.

A New Pension Scheme for meritorious Sports personalities in indigent conditions as also a Scheme for pension for Footballers is being formulated by Goa Football Development Council.

Under the scheme “Grant of Financial Assistance to Sportspersons in Indigent Circumstances” Financial Assistance is being released to the Meritorious Sportspersons who are retired and are in Indigent circumstances. Sportspersons who have played at International level are sanctioned ₹ 8000/-, National level Players ₹ 5000/- and the State Level Players ₹ 3000/- per month. A total number of 50 beneficiaries are availing of this benefit at present. An amount of ₹ 21.52 lakh has been spent during the current financial year.

Gymnasium have been set up at Tuem and Mandrem in Pernem Taluka. It is planned to set up Gymnasiums at Santa Cruz, Mercedes, Nachinola, Pernem and Shiroda in the near future.

Under enhanced Grant-in-Aid Scheme, 9 educational institutions have availed of Grants for the development of their Sports infrastructure for the current year 2014-15

The Directorate of Sports and Youth Services launched the Goa State Youth Policy on 12th January, 2015. The Prestigious XIIIth State Youth Festival was held on 5th to 7th December 2014 at Ravindra Bhavan, Fatorda with active mass youth participation. This Festival

gave the youth a platform to exhibit their budding talents. Activities like YuvaKruti, Adventure programme, Folk dances, Folk songs and Solo performances were the highlights of the XIIIth State Youth festival 2014.

Ocean Sailing Expedition 2014 was conducted from Dona Paula to Terekhol and back and from Dona Paul to Betul. 35 NCC Cadets and 6 ANOs participated in the said Camp. A combined Annual Training Camp was also conducted by 1 Goa Naval Unit at Duler Mapusa in which 650 NCC Cadets participated.

STATE DIRECTORATE OF CRAFTSMEN TRAINING, PANAJI - GOA

During 2014-15, 2403 students enrolled as trainees in 52 trades in 10 Government ITIs. Under Apprenticeship Training scheme, 2268 seats have been allotted in 239 establishments, in 44 trades, out of which 472 seats are utilized for training in different industries.

Conduct of Examinations:

162 trainees appeared for the Annual All Goa Trade Test of Craftsmen Training held under State Council of Vocational Training (SCVT) in July 2014, out of which 145 have been declared successful thereby resulting in the pass percentage of 89.51%.

771 trainees appeared for the Annual All India Trade Test of Craftsmen Training held under National Council of Vocational Training (NCVT) in July 2014, out of which 685 have been declared successful thereby resulting the pass percentage of 88.85%. 272 trainees appeared for the Annual All

Goa Trade Test of Craftsmen Training (SCVT) under Semester System (1st Semester) held in held in February 2014, out of which 233 have been declared successful thereby resulting in the pass percentage of 85.66%. and 255 trainees appeared for the Annual All Goa Trade Test of Craftsmen Training(SCVT) under Semester System (2nd Semester) held in held in July 2014, out of which 229 have been declared successful thereby, resulting in the pass percentage of 89.80% and 28 ex-failed trainees of 1st Semester have been successful in July 2014.

1441 trainees appeared for the Annual All India Trade Test of Craftsmen Training (NCVT), under Semester System (1st Semester) held in February 2014, out of which, 1394 have been declared successful thereby, resulting in the pass percentage of 96.73%. and 1354 trainees appeared for the Annual All India Trade Test of Craftsmen Training (NCVT) under Semester System (2nd Semester) held in July 2014, out of which, 1093 have been declared successful thereby, resulting in the pass percentage of 80.73% and 29 ex-failed trainees of 1st Semester have been successful in July 2014.

408 trainees appeared for the All India Trade Test of Craftsmen – BBB,T under CoE, held in August 2014, out of which, 283 have been declared successful thereby, resulting in the pass percentage of 69.36% while no trainees appeared in Advance Modules

During the Sessional year 2014 -15, Placement Fairs were organized for passed out trainees of ITIs at Verna, Farmagudi, Bicholim, Mapusa, Panaji & Vasco , wherein 997 candidates were interviewed of which 771 ccandidates were shortlisted.

Goa is selected as one of the 12 Pilot States for implementation of MIS. The information related to ITI's, affiliation status and trainee's data is in the process being up loaded centrally on National Council for Vocational Training portal.

DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH SERVICES

Infrastructure development:

- The Foundation Stone for the new building of Community Health Centre, Pernem was laid on 04th July 2014.
- New building of Extension Block of Primary Health Centre, Bali with 24 beds inaugurated on 05th November 2014.
- New Sub Health Centre inaugurated at Socorro under Primary Health Centre, Aldona.
- Government has conveyed approval to GSIDC Ltd to upgrade Rural Medical Dispensaries Pirna to Primary Health Centre, Pirna.
- Government allotted Government Primary School Building at Kelbaiwada Mayem, to establish New Primary Health Centre, Mayem.
- Proposed extension to PHC Quepem, building is completed except for the lift.
- Extension work to PHC Siolim is in progress.
- Up gradation of Primary Health Centre, Shiroda, Community Health Centre, Curcholem, Primary Health Centre, Cansaulim, Government has conveyed approval to GSIDC Ltd.
- Govt. has conveyed approval to GSIDC Ltd., for full fledged 125

bedded Hospital with modern facility in Mormugao Taluka,

- Govt. has conveyed approval for commencing Proposed PHC Porvorim, and allotted 2 Government Quarters bearing No.GPE-1-1 and GPE-1-2 both "E" type.
- Sub Health Centre, Surla:- Govt. has conveyed approval to Construct Sub Health Centre, Surla and the site plan is submitted to chief architect office PWD Altinho Panaji.
- The Community Health Centre Tuem is completely revamped with necessary facilities.
- The Community Health Centre Valpoi is fully functional in the new premises.

Universal Immunisation Programme:

Last year Pulse Polio Immunization Programme was conducted in the State on 19th January 2014 and 23rd February 2014 wherein the polio vaccine dose was administered to 1,28,377 and 1,27,413 children respectively of less than five years of age in addition to the routine immunization respectively. House to house mop up is also undertaken to administer polio drops for those children who missed on the specific day. No cases of Polio are reported in Goa since 1998. The full immunization coverage is 87%.

School Health Programme:

Hemoglobin level estimation is carried out in the schools across Goa so as to know if anemia is prevalent among school children especially adolescent girls. Measures are then taken to treat them with iron and folic acid. Weekly supplementation with Iron and Folic Acid Tablets (WIFS) Programme is taking

place in Government Schools for students from VI – XII standard. 29 School Medical Officers are appointed for School Health. De-worming is also carried out twice a year. For the year 2014-15 (upto 31st December 2014), 105827 students have been screened.

Mediclaim Scheme

The number of cases under Mediclaim Scheme for the year 2013-2014 was 1255, besides 206 cases are settled after getting necessary relaxation from the Government. In the current year 2014-15 (upto December 2014) a total of 548 persons (including relaxation cases) have been provided assistance amounting to ` 10.05 crore.

EMRI Services

Of the total cases handled by GVK EMRI, It is noted that a considerable percentage are obstetric emergencies with rising number of deliveries assisted in ambulance by the Emergency Medical Technician. All the present ambulances have state of art facilities to manage emergencies.

During the year 2014-15 (Upto 31st December 2014), 1,88,846 calls and 33,811 emergencies have been handled. Of the total emergencies handled 33,219 were medical emergencies. Besides a total of 422 Deliveries were conducted in Ambulance.

Drop Back Ambulance Service

The statistics of Drop Back Ambulance Operations since its inception (i.e. 17th October 2014) till 7th Jan 15 is as given in Table 12.2:

Table 12.2
Drop Back Ambulance Operation

Ambulance location	Starting date	Beneficiaries shifted till 7th Jan 15
Goa Medical College & Hospital, Bambolim	17.10.2014	122
Hospicio Hospital, Margao	03.11.2014	184
Asilo Hospital, Mapusa	13.12.2014	60
Sub District Hospital ,Ponda	31.12.2014	6

Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP)

Under Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) H1N1 Influenza (swine Flu) situation in the state is being monitored and measures are taken to contain the same, through all the peripheral Units. Throat Swabs of Suspected cases of H1N1 are sent to NCDC-Delhi for testing. During the year 2014-15 (till January 2015) 29 samples were tested for H1N1 of which 6 samples were tested positive. So far only one death due to H1N1 virus has been reported.

Activities taken up for EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE (EVD) Response Preparedness and Management are as under:

- State Core Committee for EVD Outbreak Preparedness and Response meets every week on Friday at 4.30 pm to review the situation.
- Screening of passengers from EVD affected area at Points of Entry (Goa International Airport Dabolim, Mormugoa Seaport and Panaji minor port).

- Till date total of 11 passengers (low risk category) have travelled to Goa from EVD affected countries, all completed 30 days follow-up.
- Isolation facility has been identified at Sub District Hospital, Ponda and Cottage Hospital, Chicalim.
- 24 X 7 Helpline Mobile Numbers (i.e. 9423842200 and 9423843300) approved by the State Core Committee has been given wide publicity.

Malaria:

The continued and concerted measures taken towards curbing malaria in the State has brought down the malaria cases.

The year 2014 has seen a decline in the number of malaria positive cases from 1530 in 2013 to 824 in 2014 which indicates a decline of 46.14 percent.

Table12.4
Status of Malaria for the year 2013-14

Item	Year	
	2013	2014
BSC/BSE	440341	431754
Total Positive Cases	1530	824
Pv	1399	42
Pf	131	782

Free Cataract Surgeries/treatment at District Hospitals

Cataract Detection Camps are held in various parts of Goa wherein patients detected with Cataract are transported to and fro from PHCs/CHCs and are operated for Cataract on priority basis at Goa Medical College/District Hospitals. All required medicines and Intra Ocular Lenses (IOL) are operated for Cataract on priority basis at Goa

Medical College/District Hospitals. All required medicines and Intra Ocular Lenses (IOL) are provided free of cost to patients. The number of cataract operations performed in the last 5 years in given in Table 12.5 below:

Table12.5
Number of Cataract surgeries from 2009-10 to 2014-15 upto Dec. 2014

Year	No. of cataract surgery (I.O.L)
2009-10	7662
2010-11	7437
2011-12	7548
2012-13	8499
2013-14	9634
2014-15(up to December 2014)	7835

In 2014-15 (upto December 2014) 1,00,592 patients were examined, 21,692 were prescribed glasses, 3,356 cases of cataract were detected and 3,340 cataract operations were performed.

Dental Cell

There are 18 dental clinics which are attached to various PHCs in the state and 2 clinics in the RMDs. The performance for 2014-15 (upto December 2014) is given in Table 12.6 below.

Table12.6
Performance of Dental Clinics during the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014)

Item	Number
No. of Schools visited	922
No. of students examined	33188
No. of patients examined in Dental OPDs	47375

New clinics have been set up in the PHCs of Siolim, Chinchinim, Cortalim, Madkai, Cansarvarnem, Quepem, Loutolim and Dharbandora.

GOA STATE AIDS CONTROL SOCIETY (GSACS)

It is observed that number of new cases detected has declined over the years although the number of testings has increased as shown in Table 12.7

Table 12.7
Number of Blood Samples Tested for HIV

Year	HIV testing	Positive
2013	53037	532
2014	55792	475

HIV testing facilities in the State are available at 11 Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres (ICTCs), 3 Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centres, 18 Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centres at (Primary Health Centres) and 8 Public Private Partnership Hospitals.

In addition to above, one Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (FICTC) at Dharbandora has already been established in the current year and one Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) Centre is proposed to be established at Sub district Hospital, Ponda.

The State Government provides financial assistance of ₹ 2000/- per month to eligible PLHIVs under Dayanand Social Security Scheme and till date 192 beneficiaries have been covered under this scheme.

The State Government has also extended the benefit of 50% travel concession to the PLHIVs residing in Goa for travelling on KTCL buses and till date 606 PLHIVs have availed the facility. Age / Sex wise distribution of HIV cases detected in General population in Goa, from 2012-2014 is given in Annexure 48.

SCHOOL EDUCATION

The Mid Day Meal Scheme has been implemented in the state by providing hot cooked food to all Government & Government Aided Primary and Upper primary schools and AIE Centres in the State.

Approximately 1,63,000 students in the State are benefitted from this scheme. At present 111 Self Help Group / Mahila Mandal and 5 Parent Teacher Association supply Mid Day Meals.

To drive in Computer Aided Learning (CAL) and to acquire the desired skill sets for employment/self-employment, the Government of Goa introduced the Cyberage Student Scheme (Laptop). Approximately 18,000 students of Std. XII will be benefitted during the current Academic Year 2014-15 with an approximate expenditure of ₹ 40.77 crores.

Altogether 158 Govt. Primary / Middle / High / Higher Secondary Schools are repaired / upgraded / provided with infrastructure facilities.

Under the scheme of transport facility to the school going children, 83 buses through Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited (KTCL) have been provided to Govt. High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools and a total of 422 buses have been provided to the Govt. Aided High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools.

Further, an amount of ₹ 3.00 lakh per bus per year has been granted towards fuel charges, driver and attendant salary and maintenance of the bus.

During the current financial year, a total of 52336 students of Govt. and Govt.

Aided Schools have been provided Note Books, Similarly, Raincoats have been 11,938 students and Uniforms to around 13,645 students.

Government has deployed 50 Counselors in 210 High Schools and 12 Supervisors in 59 Higher Secondary Schools, to spot the students undergoing mental, physical related stress and provide solace, safe vent to release their stress, anguish, grievances, guilt or feeling of unrest / complain of neglect, in a supportive and purposeful manner and assist the distressed student to think more clearly and positively and develop the skills to find their way forward.

Under the programme of Separate Toilets for Boys and Girls with respect to the (SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN) 151 toilets have been sanctioned for various government schools.

Goa Education Development Corporation (GEDC) would be setting up "Educational Estates". Primary discussion on setting up education estate is done. Betki in Marcel and Canacona are two places identified to set up Educational Hubs.

DIRECTORATE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

The Government has started B.Ed course at Nirmala Institute, Panaji for the teachers who wish to teach disabled children. Around 25 students have been accommodated during 2014-15.

Under the Goa Scholars scheme 19 students have been selected as Goa scholars 2014-15 out of which 14 are studying abroad and 5 students are studying within the country. The

scholarship amount is ` 6.00 lakh for those studying within India and ` 12.45 lakh for those studying abroad.

10 Smart class rooms utilizing ICT are being set up on pilot basis in Engineering and Pharmacy colleges & Polytechnics in the State on pilot basis.

Land acquisition for setting up of NIT-Goa is in progress and likely to be completed soon. Setting up of IIT-Goa is in progress and Proposal for setting up of Educational Hub is under active consideration.

The Board of Technical Education, Porvorim has finalized and implemented revised curriculum for all diploma programmes under its control.

Work of construction of new Building at Sanquelim is complete. The construction of new college building at Margao is in progress. First phase is likely to be completed by March 2015. The first phase of Government College, Quepem is likely to be completed soon.

DIRECTORATE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The new Goa Marathi Akademi has been provided area of 379.00 sq. mt. at Old Ribandar Hospital. The proposal for construction of Konkani Bhavan for Goa Konkani Akademi is under process.

A Circular has been issued to all HODs/Departments to appoint Language Implementation Officer who will function as a Nodal Officer for implementing Official Language Act.

The Directorate of Official Language is imparting training to all Government Employees and employees of

Government Undertakings under the scheme “Rajbhas Prashikshan Evzonn – 2008”. This training course has been conducted in ten Talukas . So far 372 nos. of employees have been trained.

Administrative training in Marathi language has been imparted to Government employees from various Government Departments to undertake Administrative correspondence in Marathi language as and when correspondence in Marathi language is received.

NOTARY SERVICES

Regarding mutation in Survey Records, the integration of GAURI –DHARNI is under process. Necessary modifications have been completed in GAURI Software, wherein the process of online Mutation will be completed shortly. In the financial year 2015- 16, GAURI Software will be rolled-out and implemented in remaining Sub-Registrar offices of Civil Registrar-cum-Sub Registrar, Dharbandora, Canacona, Sattari, Bicholim and Ponda. The revenue collected by the department in 2014-15 (upto December 2015) is ` 8929.39 lakh.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

79 inspections were carried out under the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 during the period April, 2014 to December, 2014. Employers engaging 10 and above building workers for construction activities as envisaged in the Act have been registered and a total of 1394 registration certificates have been issued to various employers as on December, 2014.

The number of Smart Cards/Social Security Cards issued to workers in the State under the Goa Employment (Conditions of Service and Retirement Benefits) Act, 2001 as on December, 2014 is 2,44,540.

The Retrenched Workers Assistance Scheme is the most prominent scheme under the Goa Labour Welfare Board. From April, 2014 to December, 2014, 350 beneficiaries have availed the benefit under the scheme and an amount of ` 97.77 lakh was disbursed to these beneficiaries.

The department is in the process of joining the portal of GOI under “Shram Suvidha” where the services will be delivered online. Also consolidation of all forms under various Acts, filing of returns, reports, etc is being worked out to make it online.

POLICE

The Government has been making all efforts to enhance the capabilities of Goa Police who deal with emergencies and focusses on augmenting infrastructure through modernization of police force.

The overall crime situation in the State remained under control. A total number of three thousand five hundred and twenty nine (3529) cases were registered under Indian Penal Code (IPC) in the current year as compared to four thousand three hundred and nine (4309) in the previous year thereby showing a reduction in the cases by 18 percent in the current year. Of the three thousand five hundred and twenty nine (3529) cases register under Indian Penal Code

(IPC), two thousand five hundred sixty nine (2569) cases have been detected, which implies a detection rate of 73 percent.

The Government intends to congratulate the law and enforcement machinery in the State for detecting cases of heinous crimes such as dacoity, rioting, kidnapping to the extent of 82 percent – 95 percent. Also, 73 percent of the total murder cases and 92 percent of attempt to murder cases detected by the Goa Police deserves appreciation.

In order to keep up the morale of the police force, the Government is taking up several measures for welfare of members of the police force.

The National Disaster Response Force 5th Bn Talegaon Pune Maharashtra in collaboration with National Disaster Response Force organised community awareness and preparedness programme in different talukas of South Goa district from 15th to 29th September 2014, wherein talks and demonstration were given on how to tackle various types of disaster such as manmade disaster, earthquake etc.

Annexure – 1

Year wise Population and Decadal Growth
1900 - 2011

Sr. No.	Year	Total Population	Decadal variation	Decadal growth (%)
1	1900	475513		
2	1910	486752	11239	2.36
3	1921	469494	-17258	-3.55
4	1931	505281	35787	7.62
5	1940	540925	35644	7.05
6	1950	547448	6523	1.21
7	1960	589997	42549	7.77
8	1971	795120	205123	34.77
9	1981	1007749	212629	26.74
10	1991	1169793	162044	16.08
11	2001	1347668	177875	15.21
12	2011	1458545	110877	8.23

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 2

State wise distribution of Population– 2011 Census

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total
1	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341
2	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333
3	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452
4	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115
5	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777
6	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809
7	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030
8	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437
9	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297
10	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692
11	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218
12	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061
13	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134
14	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576
15	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338
16	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198
17	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462
18	National Capital Territory	8987326	7800615	16787941
19	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302
20	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292
21	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602
22	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917
23	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889
24	Manipur	1290171	1280219	2570390
25	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502
26	Goa	739140	719405	1458545
27	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727
28	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953
29	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206
30	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450
31	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577
32	Andaman & Nicobar	202871	177710	380581
33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709
34	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247
35	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473
	TOTAL	623121843	587447730	1210569573

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 3

Comparison of Scheduled Castes Population into six categories during 2001 Census and 2011 Census

2001									
SC Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Bhangi (Hadi)	431	214	217	13	7	6	418	207	211
Chambhar	7,393	3,785	3,608	2,494	1,298	1,196	4,899	2,487	2,412
Mahar	13,570	6,792	6,778	7,515	3,703	3,812	6,055	3,089	2,966
Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	62	40	22	34	26	8	28	14	14
Mang	580	304	276	71	42	29	509	262	247
Generic Castes	1,755	912	843	593	300	293	1,162	612	550
Total	23,791	12,047	11,744	10,720	5,376	5,344	13,071	6,671	6,400

2011									
SC Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Bhangi (Hadi)	309	152	157	90	45	45	219	107	112
Chambhar	7,295	3,649	3,646	1,836	913	923	5,459	2,736	2,723
Mahar	12,818	6,278	6,540	5,905	2,864	3,041	6,913	3,414	3,499
Mahyavanshi (Vankar)	129	71	58	12	5	7	117	66	51
Mang	1,156	565	591	213	108	105	943	457	486
Generic Castes	3,742	1,912	1,830	1,405	699	706	2,337	1,213	1,124
Total	25,449	12,627	12,822	9,461	4,634	4,827	15,988	7,993	7,995

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 4

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes population into nine categories in 2011 census

ST Name	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Dhodia	273	153	120	79	40	39	194	113	81
Dubla (Halpati)	74	37	37	0	0	0	74	37	37
Naikda (Talavia)	382	201	181	140	78	62	242	123	119
Siddi (Nayaka)	183	92	91	68	32	36	115	60	55
Varli	118	73	45	35	22	13	83	51	32
Kunbi	4,486	2,189	2,297	2,759	1,348	1,411	1,727	841	886
Gawda	1,06,659	51,196	55,463	50,919	24,476	26,443	55,740	26,720	29,020
Velip	32,032	16,481	15,551	30,694	15,802	14,892	1,338	679	659
Generic Tribes	5,068	2,526	2,542	2,945	1,465	1,480	2,123	1,061	1,062
Total	1,49,275	72,948	76,327	87,639	43,263	44,376	61,636	29,685	31,951

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure - 5

Taluka wise Density of Population

Sr. No.	Name of Taluka	Area in Sq Kms	Total population	Density of Population
GOA		3702.00	1458545	394
NORTH GOA		1736.00	818008	471
1	Pernem	251.69	75747	301
2	Bardez	263.97	237440	899
3	Tiswadi	213.57	177219	830
4	Bicholim	238.80	97955	410
5	Satari	489.46	63817	130
6	Ponda	292.78	165830	566
SOUTH GOA		1966.00	640537	326
7	Mormugao	109.13	154561	1416
8	Salcete	292.94	294464	1005
9	Quepem	318.25	81193	255
10	Sanguem	836.82	65147	78
11	Canacona	352.04	45172	128

Source: Area : - Statistical Handbook of Goa

Population : - Directorate of Census Operations, Panaji Goa.

Note: Area Figures for the Districts and the State were supplied by the Surveyor General of India and those for the talukas and towns were supplied by the Directorate of Settlement and Land Records. The total talukas' area will not tally with the respective District totals.

Annexure - 6

State wise Sex Ratio (Number of females per thousand males)

Sr No	Name of the State	Males	Females	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Kerala	16027412	17378649	33406061	1084
2	Puducherry	612511	635442	1247953	1037
3	Tamil Nadu	36137975	36009055	72147030	996
4	Andhra Pradesh	42442146	42138631	84580777	993
5	Manipur	1290171	1280219	2570390	992
6	Chhattisgarh	12832895	12712303	25545198	991
7	Meghalaya	1491832	1475057	2966889	989
8	Odisha	21212136	20762082	41974218	979
9	Mizoram	555339	541867	1097206	976
10	Goa	739140	719405	1458545	973
11	Karnataka	30966657	30128640	61095297	973
12	Himachal Pradesh	3481873	3382729	6864602	972
13	Uttarakhand	5137773	4948519	10086292	963
14	Tripura	1874376	1799541	3673917	960
15	Assam	15939443	15266133	31205576	958
16	West Bengal	46809027	44467088	91276115	950
17	Jharkhand	16930315	16057819	32988134	948
18	Lakshadweep	33123	31350	64473	946
19	Arunachal Pradesh	713912	669815	1383727	938
20	Madhya Pradesh	37612306	35014503	72626809	931
21	Nagaland	1024649	953853	1978502	931
22	Maharashtra	58243056	54131277	112374333	929
23	Rajasthan	35550997	32997440	68548437	928
24	Gujarat	31491260	28948432	60439692	919
25	Bihar	54278157	49821295	104099452	918
26	Uttar Pradesh	104480510	95331831	199812341	912
27	Punjab	14639465	13103873	27743338	895
28	Sikkim	323070	287507	610577	890
29	Jammu & Kashmir	6640662	5900640	12541302	889
30	Haryana	13494734	11856728	25351462	879
31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	202871	177710	380581	876
32	National Capital Territory of Delhi	8987326	7800615	16787941	868
33	Chandigarh	580663	474787	1055450	818
34	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	193760	149949	343709	774
35	Daman & Diu	150301	92946	243247	618
	TOTAL	623121843	587447730	1210569573	943

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure - 7

State wise Literacy Rates

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 – 8

Number of Statutory and slum reported towns with type wise slum population

Sr No.	Name of the State / Union Territory	Towns		Total Slum Population	% of slum population to total population
		Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Slums		
1	Manipur	28	0	0	0
2	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
3	Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0
4	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
5	Kerala	59	19	202048	0.6
6	Assam	88	31	197266	0.63
7	Himachal Pradesh	56	22	61312	0.89
8	Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	15562	1.12
9	Jharkhand	40	31	372999	1.13
10	Bihar	139	88	1237682	1.19
11	Goa	14	3	26247	1.8
12	Meghalaya	10	6	57418	1.94
13	Gujarat	195	103	1680095	2.78
14	Rajasthan	185	107	2068000	3.02
15	Uttar Pradesh	648	293	6239965	3.12
16	Odisha	107	76	1560303	3.72
17	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	14172	3.72
18	Tripura	16	15	139780	3.8
19	Nagaland	19	11	82324	4.16
20	Uttarakhand	74	31	487741	4.84
21	Sikkim	8	7	31378	5.14
22	Punjab	143	73	1460518	5.26
23	Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	662062	5.28
24	Karnataka	220	206	3291434	5.39
25	Haryana	80	75	1662305	6.56
26	West Bengal	129	122	6418594	7.03
27	Mizoram	23	1	78561	7.16
28	Chhattisgarh	168	94	1898931	7.43
29	Madhya Pradesh	364	303	5688993	7.83
30	Tamil Nadu	721	507	5798459	8.04
31	Chandigarh	1	1	95135	9.01
32	Maharashtra	256	189	11848423	10.54
33	NCT of Delhi	3	22	1785390	10.63
34	Puducherry	6	6	144573	11.58
35	Andhra Pradesh	125	125	10186934	12.04
	India	4041	2613	65494604	5.41

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 9

Age-wise, gender-wise distribution of Disabled Population in the State (contd)

Sr No.	Age Group	Total number of disabled persons			In seeing		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	0-4	498	482	980	62	64	126
2	5-9	728	679	1407	73	78	151
3	10-19	2027	1617	3644	224	190	414
4	20-29	2286	1842	4128	231	217	448
5	30-39	2402	2147	4549	244	276	520
6	40-49	2617	2070	4687	364	345	709
7	50-59	2287	2008	4295	388	386	774
8	60-69	2198	2236	4434	395	506	901
9	70-79	1319	1770	3089	252	384	636
10	80-89	514	895	1409	90	132	222
11	90+	100	202	302	23	29	52
12	Age Not Stated	40	48	88	4	7	11
	Total	17016	15996	33012	2350	2614	4964

Sr No.	Age Group	In Hearing			In Movement		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	0-4	80	100	180	36	22	58
2	5-9	120	122	242	48	37	85
3	10-19	287	281	568	197	120	317
4	20-29	367	286	653	269	152	421
5	30-39	354	302	656	400	267	667
6	40-49	363	317	680	497	223	720
7	50-59	312	312	624	547	331	878
8	60-69	336	414	750	605	452	1057
9	70-79	259	347	606	392	453	845
10	80-89	117	193	310	138	295	433
11	90+	21	39	60	21	69	90
12	Age Not Stated	5	13	18	3	4	7
	Total	2621	2726	5347	3153	2425	5578

Annexure - 9

Age-wise, gender-wise distribution of Disabled Population in the State
(Concluded)

Sr No.	Age Group	Mental Retardation			Mental Illness		
		M	F	T	M	F	T
1	0-4	24	35	59	7	3	10
2	5-9	62	46	108	21	22	43
3	10-19	267	192	459	90	54	144
4	20-29	196	144	340	123	91	214
5	30-39	148	153	301	189	165	354
6	40-49	133	131	264	178	162	340
7	50-59	66	71	137	138	122	260
8	60-69	42	43	85	84	94	178
9	70-79	23	28	51	31	52	83
10	80-89	4	7	11	11	28	39
11	90+	0	2	2	1	3	4
12	Age Not Stated	0	0	0	2	4	6
	Total	965	852	1817	875	800	1675

Sr No.	Age Group	In Speech			Any Other			Multiple Disability		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1	0-4	27	17	44	227	201	428	35	40	75
2	5-9	176	169	345	146	152	298	82	53	135
3	10-19	368	313	681	382	329	711	212	138	350
4	20-29	496	425	921	425	398	823	179	129	308
5	30-39	506	453	959	403	386	789	158	145	303
6	40-49	491	370	861	445	423	868	146	99	245
7	50-59	341	320	661	358	351	709	137	115	252
8	60-69	260	256	516	313	304	617	163	167	330
9	70-79	101	94	195	153	208	361	108	204	312
10	80-89	18	35	53	66	79	145	70	126	196
11	90+	13	4	17	5	13	18	16	43	59
12	Age Not Stated	10	9	19	10	7	17	6	4	10
	Total	2807	2465	5272	2933	2851	5784	1312	1263	2575

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 10

Taluka wise distribution of workers into four categories

State/ District /Taluka	Cultivators			Agricultural Labourers			Household Industries			Other Workers/ Workers in Service Sector			Total Workers		
	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total	Main	Marginal	Total
Pernem	1421	1234	2655	491	1385	1876	409	509	918	16930	6059	22989	19251	9187	28438
Bardez	2352	702	3054	815	1006	1821	2653	546	3199	74518	12070	86588	80338	14324	94662
Tiswadi	1743	348	2091	570	502	1072	1295	385	1680	62052	6591	68643	65660	7826	73486
Bicholim	1741	531	2272	496	1368	1864	691	302	993	26838	5636	32474	29766	7837	37603
Satari	1711	853	2564	1630	3024	4654	305	224	529	12852	3753	16605	16498	7854	24352
Ponda	2186	580	2766	1241	1592	2833	1161	382	1543	53336	8639	61975	57924	11193	69117
NORTH GOA	11154	4248	15402	5243	8877	14120	6514	2348	8862	246526	42748	289274	269437	58221	327658
Mormugao	1111	221	1332	400	332	732	628	249	877	51821	7400	59221	53960	8202	62162
Salcete	2675	594	3269	972	1197	2169	2317	609	2926	87923	11922	99845	93887	14322	108209
Quepem	2986	698	3684	1819	2470	4289	498	210	708	19518	4691	24209	24821	8069	32890
Sanguem	1990	668	2658	1534	1996	3530	400	168	568	16411	4114	20525	20335	6946	27281
Canacona	4146	863	5009	790	1130	1920	423	344	767	8254	3098	11352	13613	5435	19048
SOUTH GOA	12908	3044	15952	5515	7125	12640	4266	1580	5846	183927	31225	215152	206616	42974	249590
GOA	24062	7292	31354	10758	16002	26760	10780	3928	14708	430453	73973	504426	476053	101195	577248

Source: Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

Annexure – 11

Age wise Deaths in the State during the year 2012 by cause (Medically Certified or otherwise)

Sr No.	Name of the Disease	M/F	< 1yr	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70 & above	Age Not Stated	Total
I	Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	M	0	4	2	9	40	72	83	74	36	83	63	466
		F	0	0	6	6	14	23	19	28	16	69	49	230
II	Neoplasms	M	0	0	1	4	8	25	70	100	58	137	50	453
		F	0	0	2	4	11	27	57	91	51	111	43	397
III	Diseases of Blood and Blood Forming Organs and Certain Disorders involving the Immune Mechanism	M	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	1	4	10	1	24
		F	0	1	0	4	2	2	2	4	4	9	1	29
IV	Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	M	0	0	0	1	4	10	33	66	35	101	28	278
		F	0	0	1	1	0	4	14	37	34	124	35	250
V	Mental and Behavioural Disorders	M	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	4	0	10
		F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	10
VI	Diseases of the Nervous System	M	0	0	2	5	7	13	14	9	7	32	9	98
		F	0	1	2	5	4	3	9	6	8	34	2	74
VII	Diseases of the Circulatory System	M	0	1	5	14	35	121	256	429	288	1062	251	2462
		F	0	0	1	5	15	34	86	232	184	1196	226	1979
VIII	Diseases of the Respiratory System	M	0	6	4	11	24	35	55	113	83	346	93	770
		F	0	6	2	7	10	12	24	54	50	356	78	599
IX	Diseases of the Digestive System	M	0	0	2	4	40	206	215	172	53	75	68	835
		F	0	0	0	2	3	14	13	14	11	17	11	85
X	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
		F	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	8
XI	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6
		F	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
XII	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	M	0	1	1	4	3	7	14	33	9	39	14	125
		F	0	0	1	4	4	5	10	16	18	43	4	105
XIII	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		F	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
XIV	Certain Conditions originating in the Perinatal Period	M	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
		F	84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
XV	Congenital Malformations, Deformations and Chromosomal Abnormalities	M	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
		F	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
XVI	Symptoms, Signs and Abnormal Clinical and Laboratory Findings, Not Elsewhere Classified	M	0	2	8	41	81	91	97	104	71	272	305	1072
		F	0	1	5	30	44	43	30	56	36	365	204	814
XVII	Injury, Poisoning and Certain Other Consequences of External Causes	M	0	2	8	99	122	108	82	47	13	24	33	538
		F	0	4	5	25	14	19	9	11	6	9	9	111
	Total	M	120	16	33	192	364	696	925	1154	659	2187	916	7262
		F	95	13	26	100	130	186	276	551	421	2341	666	4805

Source: Directorate of Planning, Statistics and Evaluation, Porvorim Goa

Annexure – 12

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	128746	141050	149120	165778
					94924
1.1	Agriculture	76244	84486	90531	
1.2	Forestry & Logging	13290	13250	15400	23821
1.3	Fishing	39212	43313	43189	47033
2	Mining & Quarrying	154662	253255	427857	500345
	Sub Total - Primary	283408	394304	576977	666123
3	Manufacturing	462785	507109	626249	716616
3.1	Registered	394440	425790	537741	623237
3.2	Unregistered	68345	81319	88508	93379
4	Electricity, Gas & water supply	27379	31992	40927	39962
5	Construction	145079	165391	197251	213097
	Sub Total - Secondary	635243	704491	864428	969675
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	216303	267906	322666	346400
	Transport, Storage &				
7	Communication	213618	241914	319896	384943
7.1	Railways	8124	10258	9780	10948
7.2	Transport by other means	183780	207154	280979	339156
7.3	Storage	58	71	84	305
7.4	Communication	21657	24431	29053	34534
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	182129	212883	253263	294945
8.1	Banking & Insurance	86448	100225	120019	132929
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	95681	112658	133244	162016
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	121583	134997	204153	250468
9.1	Public Administration	60491	62774	111344	117625
9.2	Other services	61092	72223	92809	132843
	Sub Total - Tertiary	733633	857701	1099978	1276756
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	1652284	1956496	2541383	2912554

Annexure – 12

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (concluded)

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	187062	227418	255180	391578
1.1	Agriculture	103919	125698	136116	158676
1.2	Forestry & Logging	34295	35153	37758	81528
1.3	Fishing	48848	66567	81306	151374
2	Mining & Quarrying	667856	637294	203622	203482
	Sub Total - Primary	854919	864712	458802	595060
3	Manufacturing	759297	1373266	1478958	1555677
3.1	Registered	652137	1253000	1352739	1400743
3.2	Unregistered	107160	120266	126220	154934
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	39220	116117	136763	161661
5	Construction	214012	246168	272227	309898
	Sub Total - Secondary	1012529	1735551	1887949	2027237
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	408830	457433	442235	584221
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	441895	515074	568081	643622
7.1	Railways	10903	12484	13439	14467
7.2	Transport by other means	399848	467047	513870	573442
7.3	Storage	354	437	404	393
7.4	Communication	30790	35106	40369	55320
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	346521	410062	461950	522034
8.1	Banking & Insurance	154585	182426	204323	228848
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	191936	227636	257627	293186
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	295842	342620	421730	517557
9.1	Public Administration	130058	144684	175673	207819
9.2	Other services	165784	197936	246057	309738
	Sub Total - Tertiary	1493088	1725189	1893996	2267434
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	3360536	4325451	4240747	4889731

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 13

**Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)**

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	103611	105195	97536	98312
1.1	Agriculture	65081	68661	61535	62276
1.2	Forestry & Logging	7819	8015	8914	8584
1.3	Fishing	30710	28519	27087	27452
2	Mining & Quarrying	93351	94752	111587	139093
	Sub Total - Primary	196962	199947	209122	237405
3	Manufacturing	442111	457694	483699	525155
3.1	Registered	381422	388890	414246	452712
3.2	Unregistered	60689	68804	69453	72443
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	33895	35493	36416	39894
5	Construction	148285	157613	167787	179351
	Sub Total - Secondary	624291	650799	687902	744400
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	181729	158447	147944	161606
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	213119	252465	332328	365987
7.1	Railways	7549	8981	9749	8469
7.2	Transport by other means	183335	218524	294354	325647
7.3	Storage	57	70	83	302
7.4	Communication	22177	24890	28141	31568
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	181519	209161	235092	261965
8.1	Banking & Insurance	95566	111931	125595	141834
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	85953	97230	109497	120131
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	106553	116719	134229	153465
9.1	Public Administration	50211	52782	58755	63832
9.2	Other services	56342	63937	75474	89633
	Sub Total - Tertiary	682919	736793	849593	943022
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	1504172	1587538	1746618	1924828

Annexure - 13

Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2005-06 to 2012-13 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

(` in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	99949	101396	96805	110164
1.1	Agriculture	62990	64229	61764	64548
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8932	9642	10556	11651
1.3	Fishing	28027	27525	24485	33966
2	Mining & Quarrying	129324	125087	39329	39395
	Sub Total - Primary	229273	226483	136135	149560
3	Manufacturing	567830	583044	594842	615322
3.1	Registered	489236	500920	512803	525576
3.2	Unregistered	78594	82124	82040	89747
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	42808	44713	46461	49182
5	Construction	228662	248893	274190	302293
	Sub Total - Secondary	839299	876650	915494	966797
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	176634	204230	234812	270184
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	528399	858765	922831	955442
7.1	Railways	9087	10146	9728	9327
7.2	Transport by other means	482034	805554	862970	887637
7.3	Storage	351	433	400	389
7.4	Communication	36927	42633	49732	58088
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	285929	322667	358386	400396
8.1	Banking & Insurance	153154	173956	190944	209591
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	132775	148711	167442	190805
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	190375	215699	249655	292157
9.1	Public Administration	64939	68783	72860	77183
9.2	Other services	125436	146916	176795	214974
	Sub Total - Tertiary	1181337	1601362	1765684	1918179
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	2249908	2704495	2817312	3034536

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 14

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006- 07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	109017	121195	131885	145369
1.1	Agriculture	61561	70193	79560	81887
1.2	Forestry & Logging	13126	13080	15201	23516
1.3	Fishing	34330	37921	37124	39966
2	Mining & Quarrying	126501	206712	341352	384447
	Sub Total - Primary	235518	327906	473237	529816
3	Manufacturing	394542	433509	539819	615722
3.1	Registered	333070	359644	459632	531829
3.2	Unregistered	61472	73865	80187	83893
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11089	11479	21690	22228
5	Construction	139020	158084	187357	201945
	Sub Total - Secondary	544651	603071	748867	839895
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	206785	256463	307578	330169
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	179572	204357	273192	329383
7.1	Railways	6498	8296	7545	8925
7.2	Transport by other means	155083	175468	241947	292723
7.3	Storage	53	64	76	275
7.4	Communication	17939	20529	23624	27460
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	168533	196957	234192	272840
8.1	Banking & Insurance	84856	98470	118116	130841
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	83677	98487	116076	141999
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	104296	115793	177814	220260
9.1	Public Administration	48427	50029	93300	98514
9.2	Other services	55869	65764	84514	121746
	Sub Total - Tertiary	659186	773571	992776	1152652
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	1439355	1704548	2214880	2522363

Annexure – 14

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (concluded)

(` in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010- 11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	163931	201196	225044	356941
1.1	Agriculture	88384	109121	117021	136680
1.2	Forestry & Logging	33887	34711	37283	81017
1.3	Fishing	41660	57364	70740	139244
2	Mining & Quarrying	535517	513220	158026	186726
	Sub Total - Primary	699449	714416	383070	543667
3	Manufacturing	665041	1247910	1306978	1318425
3.1	Registered	568199	1139035	1192708	1176025
3.2	Unregistered	96842	108875	114271	142400
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	21800	58409	70945	86540
5	Construction	202833	232928	256579	291404
	Sub Total - Secondary	889674	1539247	1634503	1696370
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	388524	431287	411542	548190
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	378986	437163	474198	530450
7.1	Railways	8571	10301	11009	11762
7.2	Transport by other means	346014	400632	433238	475550
7.3	Storage	315	382	346	332
7.4	Communication	24086	25848	29606	42807
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	320540	380866	428228	483082
8.1	Banking & Insurance	152350	179946	201532	225707
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	168190	200920	226696	257375
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	261569	303162	371947	454622
9.1	Public Administration	109247	121595	147635	173771
9.2	Other services	152322	181567	224312	280851
	Sub Total - Tertiary	1349619	1552478	1685915	2016345
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	2938742	3806140	3703488	4256382

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure – 15

**Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from
2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	85544	87671	83784	83357
1.1	Agriculture	51897	56582	52983	53193
1.2	Forestry & Logging	7671	7871	8760	8373
1.3	Fishing	25975	23218	22041	21791
2	Mining & Quarrying	67828	54278	39504	47173
	Sub Total - Primary	153372	141949	123287	130530
3	Manufacturing	378847	391605	409095	440807
3.1	Registered	324334	329242	346689	376144
3.2	Unregistered	54513	62363	62406	64663
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	19240	18073	20332	25992
5	Construction	142635	151012	159228	170091
	Sub Total - Secondary	540722	560689	588655	636890
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	173033	148539	135890	149049
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	181236	218451	291947	319587
7.1	Railways	6053	7294	7976	6813
7.2	Transport by other means	156297	189579	260331	286541
7.3	Storage	52	64	77	280
7.4	Communication	18833	21514	23562	25952
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	169346	195863	220420	245676
8.1	Banking & Insurance	94097	110364	123961	140106
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	75249	85499	96459	105570
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	90807	100003	112565	130135
9.1	Public Administration	39255	41745	44002	49394
9.2	Other services	51552	58258	68563	80741
	Sub Total - Tertiary	614421	662857	760822	844446
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	1308515	1365494	1472765	1611867

Annexure – 15

Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

(in lakh)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	84289	84771	79069	91240
1.1	Agriculture	53082	54352	51295	53451
1.2	Forestry & Logging	8675	9384	10303	11403
1.3	Fishing	22532	21035	17471	26386
2	Mining & Quarrying	30601	37848	8943	28812
	Sub Total – Primary	114890	122619	88013	120051
3	Manufacturing	491829	485817	466341	444600
3.1	Registered	421335	412253	392982	363655
3.2	Unregistered	70494	73564	73360	80945
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	29789	3739	1834	570
5	Construction	219736	238742	262666	289210
	Sub Total – Secondary	741353	728298	730842	734380
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	161781	186286	215016	248345
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	477695	798149	852608	874061
7.1	Railways	7293	8567	8046	7536
7.2	Transport by other means	438125	753293	802008	816525
7.3	Storage	324	398	365	354
7.4	Communication	31953	35892	42188	49645
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	268056	303924	338137	378520
8.1	Banking & Insurance	151379	172063	188892	207367
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	116677	131861	149245	171154
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	165477	188575	217489	253884
9.1	Public Administration	50327	53536	55703	57877
9.2	Other services	115150	135039	161786	196007
	Sub Total – Tertiary	1073009	1476935	1623250	1754809
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	1929251	2327852	2442104	2609241

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 16

Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	283408	635243	733633	1652284
2007-08	394304	704491	857701	1956496
2008-09	576977	864428	1099978	2541383
2009-10	666123	969675	1276756	2912554
2010-11	854919	1012529	1493088	3360536
2011-12	864712	1735551	1725189	4325451
2012-13	458802	1887949	1893996	4240747
2013-14 (P)	595060	2027237	2267434	4889731

Annexure - 17

Gross State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant Prices

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	196962	624291	682919	1504172
2007-08	199947	650799	736793	1587538
2008-09	209122	687902	849593	1746618
2009-10	237405	744400	943022	1924828
2010-11	229273	839299	1181337	2249908
2011-12	226483	876650	1601362	2704495
2012-13	136135	915494	1765684	2817312
2013-14 (P)	149560	966797	1918179	3034536

Note: "P" for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 18

Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Current prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	235518	544651	659186	1439355
2007-08	327906	603071	773571	1704548
2008-09	473237	748867	992776	2214880
2009-10	529816	839895	1152652	2522363
2010-11	699449	889674	1349619	2938742
2011-12	714416	1539247	1552478	3806140
2012-13	383070	1634503	1685915	3703488
2013-14 (P)	543667	1696370	2016345	4256382

Annexure - 19

Net State Domestic Product by Sectors at Constant prices

(` in lakh)

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Total
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	153372	540722	614421	1308515
2007-08	141949	560689	662857	1365494
2008-09	123287	588655	760822	1472765
2009-10	130530	636890	844446	1611867
2010-11	114890	741353	1073009	1929251
2011-12	122619	728298	1476935	2327852
2012-13	88013	730842	1623250	2442104
2013-14 (P)	120051	734380	1754809	2609241

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure – 20

Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)

(Percent)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	7.79	7.21	5.87	5.69
1.1	Agriculture	4.61	4.32	3.56	3.26
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.80	0.68	0.61	0.82
1.3	Fishing	2.37	2.21	1.70	1.61
2	Mining & Quarrying	9.36	12.94	16.84	17.18
	Sub Total - Primary	17.15	20.15	22.70	22.87
3	Manufacturing	28.01	25.92	24.64	24.60
3.1	Registered	23.87	21.76	21.16	21.40
3.2	Unregistered	4.14	4.16	3.48	3.21
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.66	1.64	1.61	1.37
5	Construction	8.78	8.45	7.76	7.32
	Sub Total - Secondary	38.45	36.01	34.01	33.29
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.09	13.69	12.70	11.89
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.93	12.36	12.59	13.22
7.1	Railways	0.49	0.52	0.38	0.38
7.2	Transport by other means	11.12	10.59	11.06	11.64
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.31	1.25	1.14	1.19
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	11.02	10.88	9.97	10.13
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.23	5.12	4.72	4.56
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.79	5.76	5.24	5.56
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.36	6.90	8.03	8.60
9.1	Public Administration	3.66	3.21	4.38	4.04
9.2	Other services	3.70	3.69	3.65	4.56
	Sub Total - Tertiary	44.40	43.84	43.28	43.84
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure – 20

**Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from Period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices
(concluded)**

(Percent)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5.57	5.26	6.02	8.01
1.1	Agriculture	3.09	2.91	3.21	3.74
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.02	0.81	0.89	1.67
1.3	Fishing	1.45	1.54	1.92	3.10
2	Mining & Quarrying	19.87	14.73	4.80	4.16
	Sub Total - Primary	25.44	19.99	10.82	12.17
3	Manufacturing	22.59	31.75	34.87	31.82
3.1	Registered	19.41	28.97	31.90	28.65
3.2	Unregistered	3.19	2.78	2.98	3.17
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.17	2.68	3.22	3.31
5	Construction	6.37	5.69	6.42	6.34
	Sub Total - Secondary	30.13	40.12	44.52	41.46
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	12.17	10.58	10.43	11.95
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.15	11.91	13.40	13.16
7.1	Railways	0.32	0.29	0.32	0.30
7.2	Transport by other means	11.90	10.80	12.12	11.73
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	0.92	0.81	0.95	1.13
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.31	9.48	10.89	10.68
8.1	Banking & Insurance	4.60	4.22	4.82	4.68
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.71	5.26	6.08	6.00
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.80	7.92	9.94	10.58
9.1	Public Administration	3.87	3.34	4.14	4.25
9.2	Other services	4.93	4.58	5.80	6.33
	Sub Total - Tertiary	44.43	39.88	44.66	46.37
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 21

Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (contd.)

					(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	6.89	6.63	5.58	5.11
1.1	Agriculture	4.33	4.32	3.52	3.24
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.52	0.50	0.51	0.45
1.3	Fishing	2.04	1.80	1.55	1.43
2	Mining & Quarrying	6.21	5.97	6.39	7.23
	Sub Total - Primary	13.09	12.59	11.97	12.33
3	Manufacturing	29.39	28.83	27.69	27.28
3.1	Registered	25.36	24.50	23.72	23.52
3.2	Unregistered	4.03	4.33	3.98	3.76
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	2.25	2.24	2.08	2.07
5	Construction	9.86	9.93	9.61	9.32
	Sub Total - Secondary	41.50	40.99	39.38	38.67
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	12.08	9.98	8.47	8.40
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	14.17	15.90	19.03	19.01
7.1	Railways	0.50	0.57	0.56	0.44
7.2	Transport by other means	12.19	13.76	16.85	16.92
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
7.4	Communication	1.47	1.57	1.61	1.64
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.07	13.18	13.46	13.61
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.35	7.05	7.19	7.37
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.71	6.12	6.27	6.24
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.08	7.35	7.69	7.97
9.1	Public Administration	3.34	3.32	3.36	3.32
9.2	Other services	3.75	4.03	4.32	4.66
	Sub Total - Tertiary	45.40	46.41	48.64	48.99
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure – 21

Sector wise % Distribution of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from Period 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

					(Percent)
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.44	3.75	3.44	3.63
1.1	Agriculture	2.80	2.37	2.19	2.13
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.40	0.36	0.37	0.38
1.3	Fishing	1.25	1.02	0.87	1.12
2	Mining & Quarrying	5.75	4.63	1.40	1.30
	Sub Total - Primary	10.19	8.37	4.83	4.93
3	Manufacturing	25.24	21.56	21.11	20.28
3.1	Registered	21.74	18.52	18.20	17.32
3.2	Unregistered	3.49	3.04	2.91	2.96
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.90	1.65	1.65	1.62
5	Construction	10.16	9.20	9.73	9.96
	Sub Total - Secondary	37.30	32.41	32.50	31.86
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	7.85	7.55	8.33	8.90
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	23.49	31.75	32.76	31.49
7.1	Railways	0.40	0.38	0.35	0.31
7.2	Transport by other means	21.42	29.79	30.63	29.25
7.3	Storage	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.64	1.58	1.77	1.91
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.71	11.93	12.72	13.19
8.1	Banking & Insurance	6.81	6.43	6.78	6.91
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.90	5.50	5.94	6.29
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.46	7.98	8.86	9.63
9.1	Public Administration	2.89	2.54	2.59	2.54
9.2	Other services	5.58	5.43	6.28	7.08
	Sub Total - Tertiary	52.51	59.21	62.67	63.21
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 22

**Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)**
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	7.57	7.11	5.95	5.76
1.1	Agriculture	4.28	4.12	3.59	3.25
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.91	0.77	0.69	0.93
1.3	Fishing	2.39	2.22	1.68	1.58
2	Mining & Quarrying	8.79	12.13	15.41	15.24
	Sub Total - Primary	16.36	19.24	21.37	21.00
3	Manufacturing	27.41	25.43	24.37	24.41
3.1	Registered	23.14	21.10	20.75	21.08
3.2	Unregistered	4.27	4.33	3.62	3.33
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.77	0.67	0.98	0.88
5	Construction	9.66	9.27	8.46	8.01
	Sub Total - Secondary	37.84	35.38	33.81	33.30
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	14.37	15.05	13.89	13.09
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.48	11.99	12.33	13.06
7.1	Railways	0.45	0.49	0.34	0.35
7.2	Transport by other means	10.77	10.29	10.92	11.61
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.25	1.20	1.07	1.09
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	11.71	11.55	10.57	10.82
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.90	5.78	5.33	5.19
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.81	5.78	5.24	5.63
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	7.25	6.79	8.03	8.73
9.1	Public Administration	3.36	2.94	4.21	3.91
9.2	Other services	3.88	3.86	3.82	4.83
	Sub Total - Tertiary	45.80	45.38	44.82	45.70
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure - 22

Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (concluded)
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5.58	5.29	6.08	8.39
1.1	Agriculture	3.01	2.87	3.16	3.21
1.2	Forestry & Logging	1.15	0.91	1.01	1.90
1.3	Fishing	1.42	1.51	1.91	3.27
2	Mining & Quarrying	18.22	13.48	4.27	4.39
	Sub Total - Primary	23.80	18.77	10.34	12.77
3	Manufacturing	22.63	32.79	35.29	30.98
3.1	Registered	19.33	29.93	32.20	27.63
3.2	Unregistered	3.30	2.86	3.09	3.35
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	0.74	1.53	1.92	2.03
5	Construction	6.90	6.12	6.93	6.85
	Sub Total - Secondary	30.27	40.44	44.13	39.85
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.22	11.33	11.11	12.88
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.90	11.49	12.80	12.46
7.1	Railways	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.28
7.2	Transport by other means	11.77	10.53	11.70	11.17
7.3	Storage	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	0.82	0.68	0.80	1.01
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	10.91	10.01	11.56	11.35
8.1	Banking & Insurance	5.18	4.73	5.44	5.30
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.72	5.28	6.12	6.05
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.90	7.97	10.04	10.68
9.1	Public Administration	3.72	3.19	3.99	4.08
9.2	Other services	5.18	4.77	6.06	6.60
	Sub Total - Tertiary	45.93	40.79	45.52	47.37
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 23

**Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices
(2004-05 Prices) (contd.)**

(Percent)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	6.54	6.42	5.69	5.17
1.1	Agriculture	3.97	4.14	3.60	3.30
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.52
1.3	Fishing	1.99	1.70	1.50	1.35
2	Mining & Quarrying	5.18	3.97	2.68	2.93
	Sub Total - Primary	11.72	10.40	8.37	8.10
3	Manufacturing	28.95	28.68	27.78	27.35
3.1	Registered	24.79	24.11	23.54	23.34
3.2	Unregistered	4.17	4.57	4.24	4.01
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.47	1.32	1.38	1.61
5	Construction	10.90	11.06	10.81	10.55
	Sub Total - Secondary	41.32	41.06	39.97	39.51
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	13.22	10.88	9.23	9.25
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.85	16.00	19.82	19.83
7.1	Railways	0.46	0.53	0.54	0.42
7.2	Transport by other means	11.94	13.88	17.68	17.78
7.3	Storage	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
7.4	Communication	1.44	1.58	1.60	1.61
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	12.94	14.34	14.97	15.24
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.19	8.08	8.42	8.69
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	5.75	6.26	6.55	6.55
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	6.94	7.32	7.64	8.07
9.1	Public Administration	3.00	3.06	2.99	3.06
9.2	Other services	3.94	4.27	4.66	5.01
	Sub Total - Tertiary	46.96	48.54	51.66	52.39
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Annexure – 23

**Sector wise % Distribution of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices
(2004-05 Prices) (concluded)**

(Percent)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4.37	3.64	3.24	3.50
1.1	Agriculture	2.75	2.33	2.10	2.05
1.2	Forestry & Logging	0.45	0.40	0.42	0.44
1.3	Fishing	1.17	0.90	0.72	1.01
2	Mining & Quarrying	1.59	1.63	0.37	1.10
	Sub Total - Primary	5.96	5.27	3.60	4.60
3	Manufacturing	25.49	20.87	19.10	17.04
3.1	Registered	21.84	17.71	16.09	13.94
3.2	Unregistered	3.65	3.16	3.00	3.10
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	1.54	0.16	0.08	0.02
5	Construction	11.39	10.26	10.76	11.08
	Sub Total - Secondary	38.43	31.29	29.93	28.15
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	8.39	8.00	8.80	9.52
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	24.76	34.29	34.91	33.50
7.1	Railways	0.38	0.37	0.33	0.29
7.2	Transport by other means	22.71	32.36	32.84	31.29
7.3	Storage	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
7.4	Communication	1.66	1.54	1.73	1.90
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	13.89	13.06	13.85	14.51
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.85	7.39	7.73	7.95
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.05	5.66	6.11	6.56
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.58	8.10	8.91	9.73
9.1	Public Administration	2.61	2.30	2.28	2.22
9.2	Other services	5.97	5.80	6.62	7.51
	Sub Total - Tertiary	55.62	63.45	66.47	67.25
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 24

% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-2.70	9.56	5.72	11.17
1.1	Agriculture	-9.30	10.81	7.15	4.85
1.2	Forestry & Logging	64.86	-0.30	16.22	54.68
1.3	Fishing	-2.44	10.46	-0.29	8.90
2	Mining & Quarrying	130.93	63.75	68.94	16.94
	Sub Total - Primary	42.21	39.13	46.33	15.45
3	Manufacturing	10.72	9.58	23.49	14.43
3.1	Registered	9.06	7.95	26.29	15.90
3.2	Unregistered	21.39	18.98	8.84	5.50
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-2.87	16.85	27.93	-2.36
5	Construction	4.83	14.00	19.26	8.03
	Sub Total - Secondary	8.67	10.90	22.70	12.18
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	8.15	23.86	20.44	7.36
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	17.48	13.25	32.24	20.33
7.1	Railways	21.47	26.27	-4.66	11.94
7.2	Transport by other means	17.86	12.72	35.64	20.71
7.3	Storage	20.16	22.23	19.21	263.23
7.4	Communication	12.97	12.81	18.92	18.87
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	16.81	16.89	18.97	16.46
8.1	Banking & Insurance	21.55	15.94	19.75	10.76
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	12.83	17.74	18.27	21.59
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	9.47	11.03	51.23	22.69
9.1	Public Administration	4.60	3.77	77.37	5.64
9.2	Other services	14.76	18.22	28.50	43.14
	Sub Total - Tertiary	13.07	16.91	28.25	16.07
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	15.33	18.41	29.89	14.61

Annexure - 24

% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (concluded)
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.84	21.57	12.21	53.45
1.1	Agriculture	9.48	20.96	8.29	16.57
1.2	Forestry & Logging	43.97	2.50	7.41	115.92
1.3	Fishing	3.86	36.27	22.14	86.18
2	Mining & Quarrying	33.48	-4.58	-68.05	-0.07
	Sub Total - Primary	28.34	1.15	-46.94	29.70
3	Manufacturing	5.96	80.86	7.70	5.19
3.1	Registered	4.64	92.14	7.96	3.55
3.2	Unregistered	14.76	12.23	4.95	22.75
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.86	196.07	17.78	18.21
5	Construction	0.43	15.03	10.59	13.84
	Sub Total - Secondary	4.42	71.41	8.78	7.38
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	18.02	11.89	-3.32	32.11
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	14.79	16.56	10.29	13.30
7.1	Railways	-0.41	14.50	7.65	7.65
7.2	Transport by other means	17.89	16.81	10.03	11.59
7.3	Storage	15.91	23.33	-7.54	-2.70
7.4	Communication	-10.84	14.02	14.99	37.04
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17.49	18.34	12.65	13.01
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.29	18.01	12.00	12.00
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	18.47	18.60	13.18	13.80
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	18.12	15.81	23.09	22.72
9.1	Public Administration	10.57	11.25	21.42	18.30
9.2	Other services	24.80	19.39	24.31	25.88
	Sub Total - Tertiary	16.94	15.55	9.78	19.72
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	15.38	28.71	-1.96	15.30

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 25

**% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost
by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices
(2004-05 prices) (contd.)**

(Percent)					
Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-15.99	1.53	-7.28	0.80
1.1	Agriculture	-21.57	5.50	-10.38	1.20
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-0.12	2.50	11.22	-3.71
1.3	Fishing	-5.58	-7.14	-5.02	1.35
2	Mining & Quarrying	56.89	1.50	17.77	24.65
	Sub Total - Primary	7.73	1.52	4.59	13.52
3	Manufacturing	10.35	3.52	5.68	8.57
3.1	Registered	9.73	1.96	6.52	9.29
3.2	Unregistered	14.42	13.37	0.94	4.31
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	11.50	4.71	2.60	9.55
5	Construction	9.29	6.29	6.46	6.89
	Sub Total - Secondary	10.16	4.25	5.70	8.21
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	5.84	-12.81	-6.63	9.23
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	12.23	18.46	31.63	10.13
7.1	Railways	11.00	18.97	8.55	-13.13
7.2	Transport by other means	11.78	19.19	34.70	10.63
7.3	Storage	19.84	21.66	19.26	263.12
7.4	Communication	16.50	12.23	13.06	12.18
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	15.35	15.23	12.40	11.43
8.1	Banking & Insurance	24.75	17.12	12.21	12.93
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.43	13.12	12.62	9.71
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.02	9.54	15.00	14.33
9.1	Public Administration	7.89	5.12	11.32	8.64
9.2	Other services	8.13	13.48	18.04	18.76
	Sub Total - Tertiary	10.58	7.89	15.31	11.00
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	10.02	5.54	10.02	10.20

Annexure – 25

**% Growth over previous year of Gross State Domestic Product at Factor Cost
by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices
(2004-05 prices) (concluded)**

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	(Percent)
					2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1.66	1.45	-4.53	13.80
1.1	Agriculture	1.15	1.97	-3.84	4.51
1.2	Forestry & Logging	4.06	7.95	9.48	10.37
1.3	Fishing	2.09	-1.79	-11.05	38.72
2	Mining & Quarrying	-7.02	-3.28	-68.56	0.17
	Sub Total - Primary	-3.43	-1.22	-39.89	9.86
3	Manufacturing	8.13	2.68	2.02	3.44
3.1	Registered	8.07	2.39	2.37	2.49
3.2	Unregistered	8.49	4.49	-0.10	9.39
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7.30	4.45	3.91	5.86
5	Construction	27.49	8.85	10.16	10.25
	Sub Total - Secondary	12.75	4.45	4.43	5.60
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	9.30	15.62	14.97	15.06
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	44.38	62.52	7.46	3.53
7.1	Railways	7.30	11.65	-4.12	-4.12
7.2	Transport by other means	48.02	67.12	7.13	2.86
7.3	Storage	15.93	23.39	-7.43	-2.79
7.4	Communication	16.98	15.45	16.65	16.80
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.15	12.85	11.07	11.72
8.1	Banking & Insurance	7.98	13.58	9.77	9.77
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	10.53	12.00	12.60	13.95
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	24.05	13.30	15.74	17.02
9.1	Public Administration	1.73	5.92	5.93	5.93
9.2	Other services	39.95	17.12	20.34	21.59
	Sub Total - Tertiary	25.27	35.56	10.26	8.64
	Total Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	16.89	20.20	4.17	7.71

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 26

%Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (contd.)
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-4.07	11.17	8.82	10.22
1.1	Agriculture	-12.66	14.02	13.34	2.93
1.2	Forestry & Logging	64.87	-0.35	16.21	54.70
1.3	Fishing	-2.46	10.46	-2.10	7.65
2	Mining & Quarrying	129.91	63.41	65.13	12.62
	Sub Total - Primary	39.64	39.23	44.32	11.96
3	Manufacturing	11.92	9.88	24.52	14.06
3.1	Registered	10.18	7.98	27.80	15.71
3.2	Unregistered	22.34	20.16	8.56	4.62
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-11.11	3.51	88.96	2.48
5	Construction	4.60	13.72	18.52	7.79
	Sub Total - Secondary	9.39	10.73	24.18	12.16
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	7.64	24.02	19.93	7.34
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	19.02	13.80	33.68	20.57
7.1	Railways	28.19	27.67	-9.05	18.29
7.2	Transport by other means	19.48	13.15	37.89	20.99
7.3	Storage	19.72	20.55	19.75	261.99
7.4	Communication	12.34	14.44	15.08	16.24
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17.01	16.87	18.91	16.50
8.1	Banking & Insurance	21.73	16.04	19.95	10.77
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	12.58	17.70	17.86	22.33
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	9.57	11.02	53.56	23.87
9.1	Public Administration	4.42	3.31	86.49	5.59
9.2	Other services	14.46	17.71	28.51	44.05
	Sub Total - Tertiary	13.22	17.35	28.34	16.10
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	15.26	18.42	29.94	13.88

Annexure - 26

%Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Current Prices (concluded)
(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.77	22.73	11.85	58.61
1.1	Agriculture	7.93	23.46	7.24	16.80
1.2	Forestry & Logging	44.10	2.43	7.41	117.31
1.3	Fishing	4.24	37.69	23.32	96.84
2	Mining & Quarrying	39.30	-4.16	-69.21	18.16
	Sub Total - Primary	32.02	2.14	-46.38	41.92
3	Manufacturing	8.01	87.64	4.73	0.88
3.1	Registered	6.84	100.46	4.71	-1.40
3.2	Unregistered	15.43	12.43	4.96	24.62
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	-1.92	167.93	21.46	21.98
5	Construction	0.44	14.84	10.15	13.57
	Sub Total - Secondary	5.93	73.01	6.19	3.79
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	17.67	11.01	-4.58	33.20
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	15.06	15.35	8.47	11.86
7.1	Railways	-3.97	20.18	6.87	6.84
7.2	Transport by other means	18.21	15.79	8.14	9.77
7.3	Storage	14.38	21.14	-9.42	-4.07
7.4	Communication	-12.29	7.32	14.54	44.59
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	17.48	18.82	12.44	12.81
8.1	Banking & Insurance	16.44	18.11	12.00	12.00
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	18.44	19.46	12.83	13.53
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	18.75	15.90	22.69	22.23
9.1	Public Administration	10.89	11.30	21.42	17.70
9.2	Other services	25.12	19.20	23.54	25.21
	Sub Total - Tertiary	17.09	15.03	8.60	19.60
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	16.51	29.52	-2.70	14.93

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 27

**% Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by
Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices
(2004-05 Prices) (contd.)**

(Percent)

Sl. No.	Industry	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	-18.82	2.49	-4.43	-0.51
1.1	Agriculture	-25.83	9.03	-6.36	0.40
1.2	Forestry & Logging	-0.80	2.60	11.29	-4.42
1.3	Fishing	-6.13	-10.62	-5.07	-1.13
2	Mining & Quarrying	40.77	-19.98	-27.22	19.42
	Sub Total - Primary	-0.12	-7.45	-13.15	5.87
3	Manufacturing	12.02	3.37	4.47	7.75
3.1	Registered	11.52	1.51	5.30	8.50
3.2	Unregistered	15.09	14.40	0.07	3.62
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	24.30	-6.07	12.50	27.84
5	Construction	9.37	5.87	5.44	6.82
	Sub Total - Secondary	11.70	3.69	4.99	8.19
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	5.40	-14.16	-8.52	9.68
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	13.13	20.53	33.64	9.47
7.1	Railways	14.64	20.50	9.35	-14.58
7.2	Transport by other means	12.55	21.29	37.32	10.07
7.3	Storage	19.37	21.82	21.07	262.84
7.4	Communication	17.61	14.24	9.52	10.14
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	15.89	15.66	12.54	11.46
8.1	Banking & Insurance	25.03	17.29	12.32	13.02
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	6.19	13.62	12.82	9.45
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	8.75	10.13	12.56	15.61
9.1	Public Administration	10.24	6.34	5.41	12.25
9.2	Other services	7.65	13.01	17.69	17.76
	Sub Total - Tertiary	10.91	7.88	14.78	10.99
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	9.81	4.35	7.86	9.44

Annexure - 27

% Growth over previous year of Net State Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin from 2006-07 to 2013-14 (P) at Constant Prices (2004-05 Prices) (concluded)

Sl. No.	Industry	(Percent)			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (P)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	1.12	0.57	-6.73	15.39
1.1	Agriculture	-0.21	2.39	-5.62	4.20
1.2	Forestry & Logging	3.61	8.17	9.80	10.67
1.3	Fishing	3.40	-6.64	-16.94	51.03
2	Mining & Quarrying	-35.13	23.68	-76.37	222.16
	Sub Total - Primary	-11.98	6.73	-28.22	36.40
3	Manufacturing	11.57	-1.22	-4.01	-4.66
3.1	Registered	12.01	-2.16	-4.67	-7.46
3.2	Unregistered	9.02	4.36	-0.28	10.34
4	Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	14.61	-87.45	-50.94	-68.91
5	Construction	29.19	8.65	10.02	10.11
	Sub Total - Secondary	16.40	-1.76	0.35	0.48
6	Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	8.54	15.15	15.42	15.50
7	Transport, Storage & Communication	49.47	67.08	6.82	2.52
7.1	Railways	7.05	17.47	-6.08	-6.34
7.2	Transport by other means	52.90	71.94	6.47	1.81
7.3	Storage	15.39	22.87	-8.09	-3.06
7.4	Communication	23.12	12.33	17.54	17.68
8	Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	9.11	13.38	11.26	11.94
8.1	Banking & Insurance	8.05	13.66	9.78	9.78
8.2	Real Estate, Ownership Of Dwellings & Business Services	10.52	13.01	13.18	14.68
9	Community, Social & Personal Services	27.16	13.96	15.33	16.73
9.1	Public Administration	1.89	6.38	4.05	3.90
9.2	Other services	42.62	17.27	19.81	21.15
	Sub Total - Tertiary	27.07	37.64	9.91	8.10
	Total Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)	19.69	20.66	4.91	6.84

Note: 'P' for Provisional estimates

Annexure - 28

Break-up of State's Own Tax Revenue

(` in Cr)

Year	Land Revenue	Stamps & Registration	State Excise	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	Taxes on vehicles	Taxes on Goods & Passengers	Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	Total
2007-08	7.19	117.59	75.95	879.28	81.96	112.72	84.23	1358.92
2008-09	9.39	115.37	88.70	1131.64	90.15	157.45	100.85	1693.55
2009-10	10.61	11.25	104.46	1142.13	105.12	160.73	128.04	1762.34
2010-11	8.32	151.79	139.16	1380.05	130.40	171.98	157.85	2139.55
2011-12	8.38	183.79	182.03	1652.92	140.45	210.09	173.36	2551.02
2012-13	11.13	524.42	212.89	1577.48	148.34	257.50	207.90	2939.66
2013-14	388.43	547.36	246.28	1766.00	148.38	285.11	224.32	3605.88
2014-15	253.19	544.39	290.00	2303.85	169.52	260.23	254.40	4075.58

Annexure - 29

Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ in Cr)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Interest Receipts	16.70	20.45	13.64	17.88	26.36	18.37	9.93	17.65
Dividends & Profits	0.33	0.89	1.15	0.19	1.48	1.73	3.28	3.32
Other Non-Tax Revenue	1025.78	1214.82	1716.41	2250.53	2284.29	1812.79	1769.35	2359.54
General Services	69.68	43.25	307.25	70.13	76.33	106.42	152.00	214.14
Other Administrative Services	22.16	37.46	40.50	40.63	42.09	64.88	102.19	157.54
Miscellaneous General Services	40.38		259.88	19.44	27.46	32.52	35.93	40.52
Others								
Social Services	81.62	86.23	112.81	132.83	156.35	163.91	188.94	255.97
Water Supply & Sanitation	61.23	65.76	70.38	69.59	86.11	97.99	102.08	129.89
Urban Development	0.08	0.36	21.61	37.28	37.70	25.07	48.07	70.72
Medical & Public Health	8.33	8.30	5.98	8.30	11.00	7.71	9.79	23.21
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	9.40	9.24	10.96	12.74	16.17	26.94	21.40	16.25
Others								
Economic Services	874.48	1085.34	1296.35	2047.57	2051.61	1542.46	1428.41	1889.43
Power	792.26	986.70	941.30	969.06	1000.49	1139.97	1331.85	1367.94
Mining	36.40	36.35	292.25	983.73	953.29	339.25	18.55	400.24
Roads & Bridges	4.11	9.90	6.48	10.33	10.27	2.88	10.52	46.05
Others								

Annexure – 30

Revenue Receipts of Commercial Tax

(` in lakh)

Year	SALES TAX			Luxury Tax	Entertainment Tax	Entry Tax	Total
	Local/VAT	Central	Total				
1987-88	3816.77	-	3816.77	-	76.63	-	3893.4
1988-89	3867.24	346.27	4213.51	77.88	79.34	-	4370.73
1989-90	4451.6	426.72	4878.32	166.75	69.21	-	5114.28
1990-91	5342.82	527.87	5870.69	182.3	73.95	-	6126.94
1991-92	7341.14	788.77	8129.91	399.49	72.86	-	8602.26
1992-93	9445.14	965.54	10410.68	546.51	79.49	-	11036.68
1993-94	12218.84	1331.86	13550.7	851.15	77.08	-	14478.93
1994-95	14427.74	1495.22	15922.96	1024.08	84.92	-	17031.96
1995-96	17766.58	1583.83	19350.41	1250.79	136.28	-	20737.48
1996-97	19970.64	2059.55	22030.19	1426.64	136.47	-	23593.3
1997-98	23801.99	2020.47	25822.46	1560.62	181.79	-	27564.87
1998-99	23520.75	1901.29	25422.04	1682.09	193.06	-	27297.19
1999-00	31998.76	2819.26	34818.02	1604.32	192.95	-	36615.29
2000-01	34673.42	4108.87	38782.29	1734.75	192.85	895.87	41605.76
2001-02	36537.04	3610.2	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	7805.3	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 (upto Dec. 2014)	125802.87	6183.98	131986.85	8639.64	8626.56	27387.31	176640.36

Source: Commissioner of Commercial Tax, Government of Goa

Annexure - 31

State/ Union Territory-Wise Population per office of Scheduled Commercial Banks – 2013

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	Population per office, as on 31st March 2013
1	Goa	2801
2	Chandigarh	3349
3	Lakshadweep	5435
4	Himachal Pradesh	5683
5	NCT of Delhi	6117
6	Punjab	6150
7	Sikkim	6413
8	Kerala	6473
9	Uttarakhand	6797
10	Daman & Diu	6966
11	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7262
12	Puducherry	7384
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7968
14	Haryana	7988
15	Karnataka	8554
16	Tamil Nadu	9493
17	Mizoram	9879
18	Andhra Pradesh	9909
19	Jammu & Kashmir	10285
20	Gujarat	10784
21	Maharashtra	11846
22	Odisha	12498
23	Meghalaya	12516
24	Tripura	12929
25	Rajasthan	13745
26	Arunachal Pradesh	14643
27	Jharkhand	15058
28	West Bengal	15195
29	Chhattisgarh	15294
30	Madhya Pradesh	15362
31	Uttar Pradesh	16399
32	Nagaland	16915
33	Assam	19122
34	Bihar	22491
35	Manipur	27661
	India	11951

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks-March 2013, RBI.

Annexure - 32

State/ Union Territory-Wise Per Capita Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks – 2013

Sr. No.	State/Union Territory	As on 31st March 2013	
		Per Capita Deposits (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)
1	NCT of Delhi	433880	423250
2	Chandigarh	419697	528424
3	Goa	270557	76193
4	Maharashtra	154165	136154
5	Daman & Diu	97209	19070
6	Lakshadweep	95100	9359
7	Sikkim	80200	21627
8	Karnataka	73794	52655
9	Punjab	70556	57150
10	Kerala	69487	50943
11	Himachal Pradesh	64818	22455
12	Haryana	64591	49143
13	Uttarakhand	63407	22086
14	Puducherry	63254	52535
15	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61184	23290
16	Tamil Nadu	60079	73892
17	Gujarat	57716	41664
18	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	52796	20091
19	Arunachal Pradesh	49772	10561
20	West Bengal	46756	28792
21	Andhra Pradesh	46029	50604
22	Jammu & Kashmir	45337	16629
23	Meghalaya	44831	10503
24	Mizoram	37223	13119
25	Odisha	33419	15395
26	Nagaland	32633	9105
27	Tripura	31556	10247
28	Chhattisgarh	31501	16723
29	Jharkhand	30788	9733
30	Madhya Pradesh	26662	15371
31	Uttar Pradesh	24873	10852
32	Rajasthan	24828	22883
33	Assam	24167	8884
34	Manipur	19167	5258
35	Bihar	15215	4580
	India	56380	44028

Source: Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks-March 2013, RBI.

Annexure 34

**Distribution of Vehicles by type
for the year 2011-12 to 2014-15 (till Dec. 2014)**

Type of vehicles	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec. '14)	No. of M.V. on live register as on 31/12/14 [cumulative]	Percentage to the total
Transport						
Motor Cycles for Hire	3798	1249	1399	1361	23212	2.18
Goods Vehicles	5018	2403	1466	1094	58805	5.53
Taxis	495	1089	1122	848	17397	1.63
Buses , Mini Buses & KTC	606	443	969	232	11157	1.05
Auto Rickshaws	81	102	129	64	4148	0.39
Total	9998	5286	5085	3599	114719	10.78
Non-Transport						
Motor Cycles & Scooters	47443	50217	50732	38324	728650	68.49
Private Cars & Jeeps	17675	17087	15016	12510	212157	19.94
Tractors /Others	224	163	144	98	3519	0.33
Government Vehicles	194	10	13	06	4854	0.46
Total	65536	67477	65905	50938	949180	89.22
Grand Total	75534	72763	70990	54537	1063899	100.00

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

Annexure 35

**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
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (till Dec. 14)	
Motor Cycle & Scooter					
Below 40000	1500	931	2092	528	5051
40000 - 50000	37765	40246	36568	31095	145674
Above 50000	8064	9018	13409	11199	41690
Private Cars & Jeeps					
Below 3.00 lakh	2573	1828	1147	785	6333
3.00 - 5.00 lakh	7517	7543	6251	5884	27195
Above 5.00 lakh	7636	7761	7446	5874	28717
Grand Total	65055	67327	66913	55365	254660

Source: Directorate of Transport, Government of Goa.

Annexure 36

Mechanical Engineering Performance Parameters of KTCL

Performance Parameter	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Fleet Performance:					
% of buses off road to the avg bus held	13	18	14	15	10
% of spare buses to the avg bus held	8	8	9	11	9
% of fleet utilisation	75	79	78	77	81
Performance of Fuel & lubricants:					
Kilometer per litre of diesel	4.54	4.53	4.43	4.48	4.49
Kilometer per litre of Engine oil					
Tyre Performance					
Size 9.00X20					
(i)No. of tyres scraped	636	692	471	457	238
(ii)Initial tyres mileage	33579	34344	33986	35216	33724
(iii)Retread kilometres	83466	83100	94862	93662	94924
(iv)Total	1170455	117444	128848	128878	128649
(v)Retread Factor	2.55	2.55	2.85	2.53	2.54
Size 9.00X20					
(i)No. of tyres scraped	401	410	287	246	216
(ii)Initial tyres mileage	30271	33087	27002	27570	29029
(iii)Retread kilometres	56533	56123	71737	60430	72282
(iv)Total	86805	89209	98739	88001	101311
(v)Retread Factor	1.90	1.79	1.90	1.91	2.09
Breakdowns					
No. Of cases of Breakdowns	488	631	849	840	748
Rate of breakdown per 10000 kms	0.17	0.23	0.32	0.34	0.27

Source: Kadamba Transport Corporation Limited, Porvorim Goa.

Annexure - 37

Important Variety wise Quantity of Inland Fish Catch (in M Tones)

Sr. No.	Species	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Prawns						
a	Big	10	21	39	32	122	101
b	Medium	46	51	37	78	193	224
c	Small	618	333	285	361	405	373
2	Lady Fish	35	41	69	70	116	62
3	Mulletts	375	354	386	391	336	230
4	Gerres	96	102	128	100	110	63
5	Lutianus	7	16	37	44	55	55
6	Cat Fish	144	167	211	268	331	341
7	Anchovy	5	14	35	25	26	52
8	Pearl Spot	171	172	219	236	261	188
9	Betki	1	5	13	13	32	29
10	Milk Fish	33	39	65	52	61	18
11	Megalops	20	28	20	16	19	16
12	Scatophagus	45	54	75	42	81	54
13	Ambasis	48	32	65	69	131	128
14	Crabs	151	152	190	204	251	281
15	Black Water Clamps	332	330	130	76	119	21
16	False Clamps	158	555	592	442	759	442
17	Oysters	2	6	57	163	30	37
18	Mussel	-	1	11	9	24	33
19	Lepo	--	2	2	5	11	7
20	Indian Salmon	--		--	--	--	0
21	Balle Reddish	--	1	25	--	--	2
22	Sciaenoids	--		--	--	--	
23	Others(Palu)	--	15	--	54	30	16
24	Others(Vagolem)	--	--	--	--	--	
25	Others(Leather Jackets)	--	--	--	--	--	
26	Others(Buyari)	--	--	--	--	--	
27	Miscellaneous	986	820	847	1137	1175	945
	Total	3283	3311	3538	3887	4678	3718

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa

Annexure - 38

Important Variety wise Quantity of Marine Fish catch (in M Tones)

Sr. No.	Species	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Mackerals (Bangdo)	15169	23831	22128	17860	12994	10308
2	Sardines (Tarlo)	23496	23732	26391	34329	31629	80849
3	Cat Fish (Sangot)	2279	1402	1545	364	383	598
4	Shark fish (Mori)	1329	3159	375	234	281	307
5	Seer Fish (Wiswan)	2285	1229	1844	1616	2751	1621
6	Prawns (Sungtam)	9795	9970	8008	8968	8380	9283
7	Pomprets (Paplet)	284	185	376	174	1342	643
8	Cuttle Fish (Manki)	--	1941	1012	1180	4422	2150
9	Tuna (Bokdo)	1044	2524	3801	2621	3520	1368
10	Ribbon Fish (Balle)	558	839	49	644	1107	376
11	Reef Cod (Gobro)	--	1303	5	495	1409	1262
12	Kowala kowal (Velli)	395	279	438	562	1046	618
13	Golden Anchovy (Kapsale)	0	2	--	50	29	2
14	Silver Belly (Kampi)	1976	1584	1012	1146	3328	1991
15	Soles (Lepo)	1532	1606	3995	3683	2579	3982
16	Silver Bar (Karli)	637	219	62	98	54	121
17	Crabs (Kurlio)	1349	763	1236	1160	830	1256
18	Sciaenoids (Dodiario)	2207	1376	1448	1629	1425	1802
19	Butter Fish (Soundale)	1353	1116	978	656	594	676
20	Others	14999	10002	11482	9159	9881	8894
Total		80687	87062	86185	86628	87984	128107

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Goa

Annexure - 39

Distribution of the Co-operative Societies by Type

Type of Co-operative bank / society	As on 31 st March				
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Goa State Co-operative Bank	1	1	2	1	1
Urban Co-operative Bank	6	6	5	6	6
Urban Co-operative Credit Societies	119	119	122	123	127
Salary Earners Co-operative Credit Societies	255	256	255	261	264
Consumer Co-operative Societies	67	69	71	71	72
Dairy Co-operative Societies	173	173	171	174	173
Farming Co-operative Societies	6	6	7	12	15
Fisheries Co-operative Societies	14	13	13	14	14
Housing Co-operative Societies	1720	1785	1846	1928	2039
Industrial Co-operative Societies	25	25	24	24	22
Marketing Co-operative Societies	8	10	10	10	9
Poultry Co-operative Societies	2	2	2	2	2
Processing Co-operative Societies	6	7	7	7	6
Service Co-operative Societies	79	82	85	86	78
Transport Co-operative Societies	2	2	3	3	2
Labour Co-operative Societies	9	11	10	10	10
Panivatap Co-operative Societies	73	77	82	86	89
Sangh & Union Federation	3	4	4	4	3
General Co-operative Societies	33	40	49	53	94
Producers Co-operative Societies	10	9	9	10	7
Total	2611	2697	2777	2885	3033

Source: Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Government of Goa

Annexure 40

Year-wise Hotel and Bed Capacity

Year	Hotels	Rooms	Beds
2010-2011	2461	24713	46051
2011-2012	2742	26322	48423
2012-2013	2802	27283	49756
2013 - 31st Dec 2014	3042	29972	53676

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure 41

Year-wise distribution of Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals

Year	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2011	2225002	445935	2670937
2012	2337499 (5.06)	450530 (1.03)	2788029 (4.38)
2013	2629151 (12.48)	492322 (9.28)	3121473 (11.96)
2014	3544634 (P) (34.82)	513592 (P) (4.32)	4058226 (P) (30.01)

P: Provisional

Figures in the brackets indicate % increase over previous year

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure 42

Month-wise Number of Tourist Arrivals during 2014

Month	Domestic	Foreign
January	241450	73359
February	156081	67573
March	171398	55917
April	209017	29901
May	211281	12456
June	196969	12583
July	96780	4462
August	130458	7177
September	160408	19353
October	648704	43956
November	639508	76085
December	682580	110770
Total	3544634	513592
GRAND TOTAL		40,58,226

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure 43

Nationality-Wise Foreign Tourist Arrivals during the Year 2014

Sl. No.	Countries	No. of tourist Arrived	Sl. No.	Countries	No. of tourist Arrived
1.	U.K.	129901	15.	Denmark	1577
2.	Russia	189486	16.	Austria	1642
3.	Germany	33942	17.	Holland	2050
4.	Finland	2519	18.	Portugal	6339
5.	France	18292	19.	Ireland	1292
6.	Switzerland	12001	20.	Belgium	222
7.	Sweden	17729	21.	Norway	142
8.	U.S.A.	6291	22.	Iran	802
9.	Australia	8214	23.	U.A.E.	1891
10.	South Africa	2241	24.	New Zealand	192
11.	Brazil	2342	25.	Greek	42
12.	Italy	4294	26.	Lithuania	92
13.	Canada	7901	27.	Czech	840
14.	Japan	802	28.	Others	60514
Total					513392

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure 44

Year wise Tourist Arrivals by Charter Flights (Season October to May)

Year/Season	No. of Flights	Passengers
2010 -2011	900	171367
2011-2012	910	169006
2012-2013	996	215304
2013-2014	1128	261452
2014-2015 (upto 10.01.2015)	488	95672

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa

Annexure 45

Taluka wise area under Forests

Sl.No	Talukas	Area in Sq. Kms
1	Tiswadi	1.78
2	Bardez	0.044
3	Pernem	13.4326
4	Bicholim	8.0823
5	Sattari	280.9915
6	Ponda	50.1246
7	Sanguem	569.4893
8	Quepem	115.2789
9	Canacona	185.8179
10	Mormugao	Nil
11	Salcete	0.080
Total		1225.12

Source: Department of Forests, Government of Goa

Annexure 46

Forest Produce 2013-14

SI No	Species	Unit	Year 2013-14
I	Timber Production	Cum. M	13102.401
	a. Government	Cum. M	720.602
	b. Private	Cum. M	12381.799
II	Fuel Wood Production	Cum. M	23467.582
	a. Government	Cum. M	2707.98
	b. Private	Cum. M	20759.602
III	Bamboo	Nos	67359
	a. Government	Nos	147
	b. Private	Nos	67212
IV	Poles	Nos	1258
	a. Government	Nos	43
	b. Private	Nos	1215
V	Canes	Nos	-

Source: Department of Forests, Government of Goa

Annexure 47

Year-wise total number of Tests conducted for HIV/AIDS- 1986 to 2014

Year	No. of Blood Samples tested			HIV +ve cases			Positivity Rate (%)	No. of AIDS Cases		
	Gen	ANC	Total	Gen	ANC	Total		M	F	T
1986	229	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	1,255	-	1,255	3	-	3	0.24	-	-	-
1988	3,822	-	3,822	6	-	6	0.16	-	-	-
1989	10,210	-	10,210	18	-	18	0.18	1	-	1
1990	10,071	-	10,071	18	-	18	0.18	1	-	1
1991	8,603	-	8,603	30	-	30	0.35	2	-	2
1992	8,690	-	8,690	144	-	144	1.66	3	1	4
1993	7,978	-	7,978	123	-	123	1.54	3	-	3
1994	4,533	-	4,533	195	-	195	4.3	3	1	4
1995	2,279	-	2,279	203	-	203	8.91	4	2	6
1996	2,959	-	2,959	327	-	327	11.05	11	3	14
1997	3,526	-	3,526	473	-	473	13.41	12	2	14
1998	4,903	-	4,903	522	-	522	10.65	11	4	15
1999	7,804	-	7,804	750	-	750	9.61	12	2	14
2000	7,813	-	7,813	807	-	807	10.33	11	2	13
2001	7,216	-	7,216	801	-	801	11.1	39	9	48
2002	13,848	-	13,848	999	-	999	7.21	51	17	68
2003	11,682	2,567	14,249	1,016	38	1,054	7.4	105	57	162
2004	11,221	3,717	14,938	956	47	1,003	6.71	139	54	193
2005	11,814	3,068	14,882	1,029	41	1,070	7.19	119	61	180
2006	11,023	7,357	18,380	940	75	1,015	5.52	58	23	81
2007	12,485	10,432	22,917	1,029	65	1,094	4.77	79	38	117
2008	15,684	11,053	26,737	954*	65	1,019	3.81	74	31	105
2009	21,220	12,253	33,473	901	58	959	2.86	120	64	184
2010	21,627	11,802	33,429	769*	52	821	2.46	102	52	154
2011	25,532	14,606	40,138	630*	35	665	1.7	68	38	106
2012	30,500	14,053	44,553	532	22	554	1.24	52	26	78
2013	40,822	16,326	57,148*	505	27	532	0.93	34	17	51
2014	46,988	15,809	62,797*	449*	26	475	0.75	28	19	47
Total	3,66,337	1,23,043	3,69,435	12,327	551	15,680	136.22	1,142	523	1,665

*Includes FICTC testing

Gen = General, ANC = Antenatal, FICTC = Facility Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre.

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Goa

Annexure 48

Age / Sex wise distribution of HIV cases detected in Goa - 2012-2014

Age group	2012				2013				2014			
	M	F	TS/ TG	T	M	F	TS/ TG	T	M	F	TS/ TG	T
<14	14 (4.2)	16 (8.3)	0 (0.0)	30 (5.6)	8 (2.6)	10 (5.1)	0	18 (3.6)	13 (5.0)	14 (7.4)	0	27 (6.0)
15-24	22 (6.5)	13 (6.7)	1 (50.0)	36 (6.7)	26 (8.5)	9 (4.6)	0	35 (6.9)	16 (6.2)	17 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	33 (7.3)
25-34	85 (25.3)	60 (30.9)	0 (0.0)	145 (27.3)	68 (22.1)	65 (33.0)	0	133 (26.4)	52 (21.1)	50 (26.3)	1 (100.0)	103 (23.0)
35-49	168 (50.0)	82 (42.3)	1 (50.0)	251 (47.2)	152 (49.3)	83 (42.1)	0	235 (46.5)	130 (50.4)	68 (35.8)	0 (0.0)	198 (44.1)
>50	47 (14.0)	23 (11.8)	0 (0.0)	70 (13.2)	54 (17.5)	30 (15.2)	0	84 (16.6)	47 (18.2)	41 (21.6)	0 (0.0)	88 (20.)
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Total	336 (100.0)	194 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	532 (100.0)	308 (100.0)	197 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	505 (100.0)	258 (100.0)	190 (100.0)	1 (100.0)	449 (100.0)

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Goa

Annexure 49

Hospital wise/ PHC wise Patients examined and glasses prescribed during the year 2014-15 (upto December 2014)

Name of the Institution	Patients Examined	No. of Glasses prescribed	Cataract detected	Cataract Operations performed
Asilo Hospital	20204	3886	--	860
Hospicio Hospital	13141	3821	--	619
Goa Medical College	24784	2354	--	1861
Aldona	1893	555	93	--
Candolim	1159	267	86	--
Pernem	1852	457	141	--
Valpoi	1237	361	115	--
Betki	3370	1473	162	--
Ponda	6629	1289	483	--
Corlim	2920	923	93	--
Sakhalim	2978	847	314	--
Shiroda	177	77	44	--
Siolim	827	377	84	--
Bicholim	2995	914	325	--
Cansaulim	669	179	136	--
Balli	2357	436	189	--
Canacona	1165	268	75	--
Chinchinim	1183	239	141	--
Curchorem	3009	488	152	--
Sanguem	1728	393	114	--
Curtorim	1564	387	174	--
Quepem	749	107	52	--
Cansarvarnem	504	128	54	--
Chicalim	2090	796	198	--
Loutolim	256	138	62	--
Pilliem- Dharbandora	1152	532	69	--
Total	100592	21692	3356	3340

Source: Directorate of Health Services, Government of Goa

Annexure 50

Area coverage under different crops during last three years

Sr. No.	Crops	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		Area in ha	Prod tonnes	Area in ha	Prod tonnes	Area in ha	Prod tonnes
1	Paddy	47237	182945	45830	184282	42820	189760
2	Pulses	9949	8286	9949	8974	8100	8926
3	Groundnut	3194	8000	3108	7469	2591	6590
4	Vegetable	6498	78201	6645	80511	7004	79920
5	Sugarcane	915	46584	854	46006	872	47669
6	Cashew	55737	23240	55747	23804	55936	24332
7	Coconut	25730	129.28 (million nuts)	25712	122.72 (million nuts)	25750	128.15 (million nuts)

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Government of Goa